

CHRONOLOGY OF GURAM RCHEULISVILI'S LIFE AND WORK



Publishing House „Mtatsminda“

Tbilisi
2022



Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia



Korneli Kekelidze Georgian National Centre of Manuscripts



Association for Textual and Editorial Studies and Digital Humanities

The project “New Textual-Scholarship Investigations and the Detailed Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Works – (Bilingual Edition)” (FR-18-5776) has been possible by financial support from the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation. All ideas expressed herewith are those of the authors and may not represent the opinions of the Foundation itself.

www.rustaveli.org.ge
Free-of-charge edition

Compilers of the book: **Ketevan Khitarishvili, Esma Mania, Maia Jangidze,
Eter Kavtaradze, Maia Ninidze**

Consultant – **Marine Rcheulishvili**

Translator – **Ekaterine Jinoridze**

Editor – **Maia Ninidze**

© Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia, Korneli Kekelidze National Centre of Manuscripts, Association for Textual and Editorial Studies and Digital Humanities

ISBN 978-9941-8-4409-6(PDF)

Foreword

Since 2013 the compilation of chronologies of life and works of Georgian writers has been integrated into the fundamental biobibliographic studies, which ensures their scientific credibility and full completeness. The electronic chronologies of two nineteenth-century classics – Ilia Chavchavadze and Grigol Orbeliani – have been created so far, and this book presents the materials reflecting the life and works of one of the most popular Georgian writers of the 20th century – Guram Rcheulishvili. Not a single significant research has been conducted on the Georgian literature of this period, which would not consider his works. In addition, “Salamura” was published in the collection “10 Best Georgian Stories” in 2005, “Alaverdoba” – in the publication “20 Best Georgian Stories of All Time” in 2008, “Death in the Mountains” – in two-volume “Literary Masterpieces” in 2009, and “Grandfather Kote’s Autumn” – in the collection “Classics of Georgian Literature for Children” in 2010. It is noteworthy that not only one, but different works of Guram Rcheulishvili have been published in the chosen few and have been considered among the best. His works have been translated into German, Hungarian, Russian, Bulgarian, Lithuanian, Czech and Turkish, and in 2017, Oxford University students published the translation of three of his novels from the collection “Beyond the Door”.

Guram Rcheulishvili’s name has been included in the list of recommended writers developed by the Ministry of Education and Science and attached to the National Curriculum, and the stories have been published in certified textbooks by various authors. His works are taught at the faculties of humanities of the universities, books have been written about him (by Nugzar Tsereteli, Giorgi Shatberashvili, etc.), documentaries and feature films have been made by famous directors (“Alaverdoba” by Giorgi Shengelaisia, “The Spring Is Passing” by Nodar Managadze, “The Portraits of the Century – Guram Rcheulishvili” by Iase Tsintsadze), TV and radio programs (“Guram Rcheulishvili and His Epoch”, “Names of the Epoch”, etc.) have been made. Famous poets have dedicated poems to him and famous artists – portraits. One of the peaks of the Caucasus has been named after him, as well as the Street and the School in Tbilisi, there is a society named after him and a literary award.

Such success is surprising only because Guram Rcheulishvili started his literary career four and a half years before his death and achieved everything in such a short time. Probably no other Georgian writer enjoys as many memoirs written about him as Guram does. He is not only a writer with a sharp individuality, but also a highly interesting person with a wide circle of friends and amazing adventures.

Only a few of Guram Rcheulishvili’s short stories were published in Tsiskari magazine. After his death, a number of collections were published, but it was only possible to look through the writer’s entire work only in 2007, when his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, completed the publication of a six-volume edition. It was these volumes and the archive, catalogued and digitized by the Association of Textual and Editorial Studies and Digital Humanities that became the mainstay of the Chronology.

Like the chronologies of Ilia Chavchavadze and Grigol Orbeliani, the chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili reflects all the available information in writing about his life and works. A lot of incorrect dates and details were found in the recollections about Guram Rcheulishvili as this was the case with other writers as well. We have specified the dates, and those facts which we proved to be wrong have not been included in the chronology. We have studied, processed and ordered everything else in the chronological order. Naturally, it was impossible to verify some of the facts that occurred in a narrow circle of people decades ago, but all the annotations indicate the source

on which each fact is based, and the reader can assess how credible it is. Of course, a recollection written long after the incident cannot be as credible as the writer's diary entries or even the personal letters sent by and to him.

When we talk about receiving letters by Guram Rcheulishvili, which were sent by others, we annotate them not at the time of writing, but after this date, but if we know that a letter was sent from a far and it took several days to receive it, we add the appropriate number of days and write about it in the section "Dating". For example, if the letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow is dated March 6, the annotation, which states about receiving this letter, is dated as follows: "March 8 or later". Having examined the data of the stamps on the envelopes, kept in Guram Rcheulishvili's archive, we came to the conclusion that the letters arrived from Tbilisi to Moscow and vice versa in more than 2 days.

During Guram Rcheulishvili's life, Tbilisi University had different names. That is why we refer to it everywhere as "Tbilisi University". This will not cause confusion, as there was only one university in Tbilisi at that time.

Format: This book, like Ilia Chavchavadze's and Grigol Orbeliani's Life and Work Chronologies, has a form of a PDF file with Hyperlinks and in two layers. The main text of the chronology is arranged in the chronological sequence on the surface of the digital document and every annotation has an arrow button in the end. A click opens the lower layer – the scientific apparatus. It mainly serves the interests of specialists and comprises such rubrics as 'Sources', "Notes", "Dating", "Identification of persons", "Annotation of persons" and "Photos/Documents". The "source" is indicated with all annotations, and the rest – as necessary. Clicking the same button at the end of the link will return the reader to the page they were reading.

Scientific apparatus: The rubric "Source" presents manuscripts and printed editions to the reader on the basis of which the annotation was prepared; "Dating" presents arguments or documents related to the date of the event, in which the time is identified, and "Identification of persons" represents a discussion, on the basis of which the identity of the person was established, or publications dedicated to their identification. "Annotation of persons" provides the reader with brief biographical information about the persons mentioned, while the section 'Photo/Document' offers the depiction of a photo or a document, which is discussed in the annotation. Photos and documents are presented from Guram Rcheulishvili's digital archive. If there is a mechanical error in the source, the ignorance of which would provide the reader with improper information, we correct it in the annotation, and indicate it in the section "Note". When the same text is published in different editions with different titles or sometimes with a title and sometimes without a title, we mention it in the section "Note" in order to properly identify the texts.

General principles: Each fact reflected in the annotations of the Chronology is related to Guram Rcheulishvili. 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: "Guram Rcheulishvili receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, sent from Tbilisi", we write: "He receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, sent from Tbilisi", etc.

In the Chronology, we mention all the persons by name and surname. However, if in the source someone is mentioned by a nickname, only by name or some kind of reference and his identity has been established as a result of research, we write about it in the section "Identification of persons".

Chronology: Since the dating of one part of the material in the chronology is approximate, it is necessary to clarify the notations we use and the principle of their placement in the chronology: "at the beginning of the month" implies the first three days, "at the end of the month" – the last three days and "in the mid of the month" – dates from 14 to 16 inclusive. In the "first half of the month" we consider the days from 1 to 15 inclusive, and in the "second half" – the rest of the month. A presumable general 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

in the annotations that have precise dates. In case the year and the month are known, the event is placed at the end of the annotations of the month of the year that have precise dates. “Before 1957” and dating of the kind imply that the specific year is not included within the indicated timeframe and the annotation is placed before the materials that have concrete dates within this year. “From 1950” and dating of the kind imply that the indicated year is within the timeframe, so the information is placed at the end of the annotations that have precise dates within this year. When the annotation refers to a timeframe, for example “1955-1957”, it is placed in the chronology according to the data of the upper limit of time.

The book uses abbreviations: GRDA – Guram Rcheulishvili’s Digital Archive and GML – Giorgi Leonidze State Museum of Georgian Literature.

Maia Ninidze

1934

1934 July 4

In the city of Kutaisi, Mikheil Rcheulishvili's wife – Mariam Nizharadze gives birth to a boy, who is named Guram. He is the first child in the family. ➔

1934 July 14

Together with his mother, he is taken by car from the maternity hospital to the house of his grandfather – Simon Nizharadze. As soon as they arrive in a phaeton, his uncle opens the window and shoots his rifle three times as a sign of the arrival of the new-born son in the family. ➔

1934 From July 14

New-born Guram is restless and fretful. His every sleep requires the involvement of the entire family. ➔

1934 July

He has his photo taken in Kutaisi with his mother – Mariam Nizharadze, grandmother Anetta Kiknadze and grandfather Simon Nizharadze. ➔

1935

1935 Until January 1

The parents bring him from Kutaisi to Tbilisi and celebrate the New Year in their apartment, which is located on the ground floor at the corner of Reninger and Kalinin streets. ➔

1935 January or later

He has his photo taken while lying on the bed. ➔

1935 January or later

He has his photo taken together with Agi Abashidze, who is five months older than him, on the second floor balcony of their house in Tbilisi, where the Abashidzes lived. Children are held by mothers: Mariam Nizharadze-Rcheulishvili and Gogutsa Gagua-Abashidze. ➔

1935 April

Since ecclesiastical sacraments, such as a wedding in church and baptism, are no longer officially performed under the Communist Party in Georgia, the parents intend to obtain Guram's civil baptismal certificate at the Civilian Registrar's Office. Ivane Javakhishvili and Ilia Jandieri are chosen as godparents. They have chosen a baptism day and arranged the party in advance, but the next day they find out that the civil ritual of "baptism" has been abolished in the Civilian Registrar's Office. ➔

1935 July

He has his photo taken near the room window in Tbilisi. Guram is on the window sill and holds the hand of his mother standing there. ➔

1935 July

He has his photo taken with his parents and aunt – Babulia Nizharadze in the yard of the Nizharadzes' family in Kutaisi. ➔

- 1935 July**
He has his photo taken with his mother – Mariam Nizharadze, grandmother – Anetta Kiknadze and aunt – Babulia Nizharadze. ➔
- 1935 July**
He has his photo taken near the lake with his mother – Mariam Nizharadze, aunt – Babulia Nizharadze, nanny Natasha, and others. ➔
- 1935 July**
He has his photo taken with his mother by the lake. ➔
- 1935 Winter**
He has his photo taken with his uncle Valodia Nizharadze. ➔
- 1935 Summer**
He has his photo taken in the yard of the Nizharadzes' family in Kutaisi. His mother, Mariam Nizharadze, is holding him in her arms. ➔
- 1935 Summer**
He has his photo taken with his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili and aunt – Babulia Nizharadze on a long bench in the yard of the Nizharadzes' family in Kutaisi. ➔
- 1935 Summer**
In the yard of the Nizharadzes' house in Kutaisi, the grandmother puts Guram on her laps to have their photo taken with her daughters and a neighbour. However, Guram suddenly slips off and is out of the photo. He is brought back and they have their photo taken again. ➔
- 1935 Summer**
He has his photo taken in Kutaisi. He is sitting on the stairs of the house of the Nizharadzes' family with his mother and an older child – his neighbour. ➔
- 1935 October**
He has his photo taken in his own apartment in Tbilisi. Guram is wearing a white night-dress and is sitting in a leather armchair. ➔
- 1935 October**
He has his photo taken in his own apartment in Tbilisi. Guram is wearing a white short-sleeved T-shirt and is standing on a leather armchair. ➔
- 1935 Autumn or later**
He has his photo taken with a wooden horse. ➔
- 1935 December**
He has his photo taken with his mother and uncle Valodia Nizharadze. ➔

1936

- 1936 September 17**
Grandmother and grandfather Simon have their picture taken in Tskaltubo. They send it as a gift to little Guram with an inscription. ➔

1937

Before 1937 Summer

He has his photo taken on the balcony of their house in Tbilisi, together with his peers-relatives – Dali Gersamia and Dato Javakhishvili. ➔

1937 Summer

He has his photo taken in the yard, dressed casually: in shorts and a short-sleeved shirt. ➔

1937 or later

He has his photo taken in Tbilisi, in the yard of Reninger Street, sitting on a toy horse with a whip in his hand. ➔

1938

1938 December 9

His sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, is born. ➔

1939

1939 After July 4

He has his photo taken with his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili. ➔

1939 He and Dato Javakhishvili fall in love with one girl. They agree that when they grow up, Dato will be a husband and Guram – a boyfriend. ➔

1940

1940 or earlier Summer

He spends summer in Sighnaghi, where his grandfather Dimitri Rcheulishvili serves. They live on the second floor of a bank building. ➔

1940 or earlier Summer

He has his photo taken on a donkey in Sighnaghi. ➔

1940 September 1

He has his photo taken with his parents and a two-year-old sister in Telavi. ➔

1940 Until November 18

Together with Gigi Abashidze and Ivane Javakhishvili's grandchildren – Dato Javakhishvili and Dali Gersamia – Guram is taken to Tbilisi Kindergarten N1, which has been founded by Natalia Unapkovshvili and where Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter Natela works as a concertmaster. Ivane Javakhishvili himself often takes everyone to the kindergarten. ➔

1940 December 24

He receives a collection of Akaki Tsereteli's children's stories as a gift from his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, with the inscription: "To my beloved Guriko, from your father." ➔

1941

1941 June 22

He is in Telavi with his family when they learn that Germany has declared war on the Soviet Union. His parents are worried, but Guram goes to play 'Omobana' with the neighbour's children. ➔

1941 August 31

Mother takes him to the shops, buys a small desk, chair, bag, books, notebooks and pencils and they start preparing for school. ➔

1941 September 1

His mother takes him to study at the Tbilisi First School for Boys in the class of Kato Dididze. ➔

1941 September or later

He has measles and high fevers when he learns that his grandfather Dimitri Rcheulishvili has died and his house is therefore full of people. ➔

1942

1942 February 3

He writes a letter to his grandmother, Alexandra Javakhishvili, informing her that they are often visited by the recipient's grandson – Shalva Rcheulishvili. ➔

1942 Until the end of May

He receives a letter from the resort Menji from his grandmother – Alexandra Javakhishvili and writes in his reply that he misses her very much and is looking forward to the arrival of June 10, when she must return. ➔

1942 Until the end of May

He is at the birthday party and has fun, but he keeps his promise to his mother and does not drink lemonade. ➔

1942 September 1

He moves to the second grade. ➔

1942 September 28

He has his photo taken with his sister in the yard of his house in Telavi. ➔

1942 Before November 4

He becomes ill with scarlet fever and is taken to Tbilisi N1 (Aramyantz) Hospital. Mariam Nizharadze takes care of him. Guram cannot stop itching, the doctor says that he will be able to find relief in a warm bath, but there is no way to do it on the spot. Mariam Nizharadze finds a bathroom in the building of the hospital, cleans it, disinfects it and at night, when everyone is asleep, takes Guram wrapped in a blanket to take a bath. That night the baby sleeps peacefully and the mother is happy. ➔

1942 Before November 4

He becomes ill with spotted typhus and his mother leaves her job. ➔

- 1942 After November 4**
He has his photo taken with Marine, Lamara, Gogi and Shalva Rcheulishvilis sitting on a long bench. ➔
- 1942 After November 4**
Despite the fact that Germany is waging war against the Soviet Union, Mikheil Rcheulishvili is not invited to the war as a scientist, but as life in Tbilisi is getting more difficult, the whole family moves to Kvemo Alvani and lives on the second floor of the Bainduradze's two-storey house. ➔
- 1942 After November 4**
Mikheil Rcheulishvili, returning to Alvani from Mtatusheti, lets his high-legged horse named Salamura graze. Six-seven-year-old Guram seizes an opportunity, mounts a horse and rides it fearlessly. ➔
- 1942 After November 4**
He gets along well with the children from Alvani, and makes slings, bows and arrows, but, in addition to having fun, he helps his mother with household chores, such as sorting out corn, lodging, etc. ➔
- 1942 September 9**
Telavi photographer, Isaak Tori, takes a photo of Guram with his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili. ➔
- 1942 December**
Guram's grandmother Alexandra Javakhishvili is moving to Alvani to live with her son and his family. Since Baindurashvilis' house is very cold, she gets pneumonia. Therefore, the family moves to a one-story house of the Tavkheldidze, which has been constructed much better. ➔
- 1942 December or later**
Guram, who has just returned home from school, asks his "granny Sasha" (Alexandra Javakhishvili) to put different coloured patches on the back of his blue trousers, dress him in moccasins and variegated socks, put a rope instead of a strap of his bag and put a Tush hat on his head so that he would look like a real Tush boy and his friends would stop calling him a "city boy". ➔
- 1942** He receives a letter and a drawing of a horse from the front sent by his father's cousin, Gia Rcheulishvili. Uncle promises to bring him a good horse that can jump high. ➔

1943

- 1943 After February 2**
The teacher of the Alvani school tells the children about the victory of Stalingrad. ➔

1943 September 27

Guram is in Alvani with his mother and sister. His father is gone on business. His mother – Mariam Nizharadze – thinks that her husband will be late and will not be able to take the family to the festival of Alaverdi Church. Therefore, she finds somewhere a charabanc, dresses her children, takes them in the charabanc, mounts herself on a coachbox, and rides the horses off to the Alaverdi cathedral. The mother quickly finds a passing in the overflowing Alazani and peacefully fords the river. Suddenly the trailer unhooks on the slope, the horse goes forward, and the charabanc rushes back to Alazani. Had it not been for the unknown horseman who stopped the charabanc and then tied it to the horse again, the danger would have been inevitable. Fortunately, everything ends well. They are having a good time at the festival of Alaverdi Church. Familiar lecturers meet his mother and later, Mikheil Rcheulishvili also comes to his family and they return home together. ➔

1942-1943 He is fond of horses and agility. At the sight of him, a coachman of ‘Lineika’ urges his horses on so that Guram would not be able to chase them and jump on. ➔

1942-1943 Together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, he travels on horseback to the gorges of Dagestan (Avaria, Didoetiya) and Tusheti. Sometimes they go hunting together. ➔

1944

1944 September 27

He runs away from home with his classmate Platon Bekuridze and goes to Alaverdi to attend a celebration. ➔

1945

1945 Before May 9

While they are in Alvani, he rides a donkey of the housewife of the rented house like a horse, and before the family returns to Tbilisi, this woman jokes that before his arrival the donkey was obediently following her to the mill to bring the grain to be milled, but now it cannot stand calmly in one place. She adds that she does not need such a donkey and if he wants he can take it with him. Guram laughs. ➔

1945 Until May 9

He has his photo taken with classmates and teachers at Alvani Secondary School. ➔

1945 Until May 9

He returns in Tbilisi together with his family. ➔

1945 May 9

During the game, he accidentally breaks a neighbour’s window, for which he is made to stand in the corner. At this time the radio announces the end of World War II. Guram is immediately released and allowed to play in the yard. The owner of the broken window jokingly tells him that he can break two more windows if he wants to and invites him for cakes. ➔

1945 June 14
He successfully completes four years of school. ➔

1945 Before September
Mikheil Rcheulishvili is forced to spend the summer in Javakheti due to work and takes the whole family to Gandza. ➔

1945

1945 September 1
He goes to study near the house, in the Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19, where he has very good teachers. He especially likes the history teacher – Samson Rodonaia. ➔

1945 After September 1
He has his photo taken with his classmates and teachers of the Secondary School N19. ➔

1945 After September 1
With the help of Ivane Javakhishvili's son, Alexandre Javakhishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili and Dato Javakhishvili compose picture-ales – pictorial compositions, with short texts written under them, which are read from right to left like in Persian. ➔

1945 October 19
The People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Soviet Union issues a birth certificate in the name of Guram Rcheulishvili. ➔

1946

1946 After January
In Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19, the teacher of the Georgian Language and Literature, Iakob Burtchuladze, the teacher of History, Samson Rodonaia, and the teacher of Geography, Nikoloz Khundadze, pay special attention to Guram. Guram has a strange habit when he learns something new and interesting about a lesson, he laughs out loud. The children see this as a violation of order, while Samson Burtchuladze naturally perceives Guram's laughter and does not get angry, on the contrary, he greatly appreciates his knowledge and constant striving to deepen this knowledge. ➔

1946 After January
At Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19, Guram is suddenly called to the principal's office. When he returns to class, his teacher Iakob Burtchuladze asks why he has been summoned and it turns out that Guram's grandmother, probably Alexandra Javakhishvili, had a high fever that morning, and, as Guram was worried, his family informed him by phone that her temperature dropped. ➔

1946 September 1
He moves to the sixth grade. ➔

1947

1947 July 28
At 5 o'clock in the evening, together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, he leaves Telavi for a Didoetiyan expedition. They cross the Shaqriani Bridge over the Alazani River, cross the village of Napareuli and arrive in Lapanquri, where the people from Pshavi, who migrated from the mountains, live. ➔

- 1947 July 29**
Due to the lack of horses, he stays in Lapanquri with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili. ➔
- 1947 July 30**
At 11 o'clock in the morning, he goes to Didoetiya on horseback with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili. They cross the Lopota River and set off for the Andarazani Ridge. They rest for 20 minutes at the crossroads of Artana. ➔
- 1947 July 30**
At 5 o'clock, he goes to Lapanquri cattle farm with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, where they spend the night. ➔
- 1947 July 31**
Together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, he continues his way along the Andarazani Ridge, where the road is very narrow and dangerous. ➔
- 1947 July 31**
At 14:05, he goes to the village of Zemo Alvani with his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili. They rest for 1 hour in the horse-breeding collective farm of the Soviet People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. Guram feels bad, but they still continue their way. They cross the Andarazani Pass, go down the gorge and on to the road leading to Kadori Pass. ➔
- 1947 July 31**
At 9 o'clock in the evening, together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, he goes to the sheep farm of the village of Vardisubani to spend the night there. ➔
- 1947 August 1**
In the morning, he has a cold breakfast with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili. His father takes photos of farm animals and the area and continues his way to Kisiskhevi camp. ➔
- 1947 August 1**
At 4 o'clock, he goes with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, to the summer cattle camp in the village of Kisiskhevi where they join a group of zootechnicians coming from Telavi. He tastes the gazelle meat prepared by them for the first time. ➔
- 1947 August 2**
Zootechnicians start valuation of the sheep in the morning, and in the afternoon Mikheil and Guram Rcheulishvilis continue their journey to the summer camp of Jugaani sheep farm. After arrival at the camp, they cook khinkali in the evening and have supper. ➔
- 1947 August 3**
Mikheil and Guram Rcheulishvilis cannot continue their journey due to bad weather, they stay with the shepherds, who read Sergi Makalatia's book "Tusheti" to them and tell interesting stories. The women who are with their husbands in the summer camp bake delicious "Kotoris". In the evening, a trader of daggers and weaving, Musa from Didoetiya, goes to the camp and promises Mikheil Rcheulishvili to show Didoetian sheep and let the latter take pictures. ➔

- 1947 August 4**
In the morning, together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, a group of zootechnicians and Musa, he arrives at the summer camp in the village of Lalisquri. The members of the expedition work all day and have a party in the evening. Musa is also invited, but because of the Muslim fast, he turns down the invitation. ➔
- 1947 August 4**
In the evening, together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, and others, he goes to the summer camp of the sheep farm of the village Napareuli. ➔
- 1947 August 5**
After finishing the morning work, Mikheil Rcheulishvili and Musa from Didoetiya go to the village of Retlo to take pictures of the Didoetian sheep, while Guram stays in the camp. ➔
- 1947 August 5**
In the afternoon together with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, he says goodbye to the zootechnicians and returns to the summer camp of the Napareuli sheep farm, from where they are going to leave for Mountainous Tusheti. Guram is very upset because the zootechnicians took the horse he had been riding so far and he will have to continue the journey on a new horse. ➔
- 1947 After August 5**
He writes an essay “Journey to Didoetiya”, in which he describes the travel route, the geographical landmarks, their flora and fauna, and writes about local customs, ethnic and religious traditions, etc. ➔
- 1947 After August 5**
On the way from Mtatusheti to Alvani, Guram stops with his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, at Torghva Bath. Due to bathing and dining, they are late and spend the night in the Stori Gorge. On one side is a cliff, on the other side – the abyss. The father descends and leads the son on the other horse. Something frightens his horse, the horse pulls back, and pushes Guram and his horse into the abyss. On the advice of his father, Guram suddenly jumps on the leading horse and in time stops the others, thus saving everyone. ➔
- 1947 September 1**
He moves to the seventh grade. ➔
- 1947 November 20**
He writes his name, surname and date on a new book – Shalva Kashmadze’s monograph “Vano Sarajishvili”. ➔
- 1947 Until December 14**
The family takes an active debt so that Guram can have lessons with a German teacher, Elene Shigarevskaya (daughter of Giorgi). ➔
- 1947 Until December 14**
They are selling a house in Telavi to pay off the active debt which was taken to prepare Guram in the German language, to stock up food for the winter, to buy a writing desk for Mikheil Rcheulishvili and a piano for Marine. ➔

1947 December 14

Today is Sunday and his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, takes Guram and his sister Marine to the cinema. After the end of the film, when they come out to the street, they listen to the news about the announcement of financial reform throughout the Soviet Union from a loudspeaker on the pole. As a result of the reform, the purchasing power of the then monetary unit – the rouble – is reduced tenfold, and Mikheil Rcheulishvili’s money, left from the sale of his Telavi house, is enough to buy only two boxes of tangerines. ➔

1947 After December 14

He goes to his German teacher, Elene Shagarevskaya, and observes how this elderly German woman mourns the drying up of her last memory – a palm tree. ➔

1948

1948 April 3-14

He writes an essay regarding the Tbilisi fortress – Narikala. ➔

1947-1948 End of May or later

After the school exams, Nodar Zedelashvili is invited to a restaurant in Mushtaidi Garden. They also order a bottle of wine with dinner and Guram is elected a toastmaster. During payment, they find out that they lack 2 roubles, but the waiter calms them down and offers to pay as much as they can. The boys pay and go home grateful. ➔

1948 July

He makes an inscription on the newly purchased book – the first volume of Ilia Chavchavadze’s “Favourite Writings”. ➔

1948 Until August 1

Mikheil Rcheulishvili takes his family to Bakuriani during the summer holidays and they rest with their friends – the Razmadze family. ➔

1948 August 1

He has his photo taken in Bakuriani with his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, and the children of his father’s friend. ➔

1948 August 1

He has his photo taken in Bakuriani with his family and grandmother – Anetta Kiknadze. ➔

1948 August

He has his photo taken in Bakuriani with his mother, sister and the families of his father’s friends (Razmadze and Menteshashvili). ➔

1948 August

While in Bakuriani, he stages the play “Petrikela’s tricks” together with his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, and his father’s friend’s son – Nikoloz Razmadze. Guram, who wears trousers tucked in his boots and has a tobacco pipe in his mouth, portraying an evil lord, is supposed to kick the servant boy, and he does it so roughly that the offended boy runs away from the stage, locks himself in the room and shouts that it is impossible to play with Guram. ➔

- 1948 August**
From Bakuriani he travels to Vardzia with his family and listens with interest to the historical stories told by his parents about Meskheta-Javakheti. ➔
- 1948 September 1**
He moves to the eighth grade of the Tbilisi School for Boys N19. ➔
- 1948 After September 1**
He enrolls in tourism and mountaineering circle in the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, led by Mzia Eristavi. They travel to different parts of Georgia, and once, the head of the circle makes Guram leave their expedition for disturbing the order. ➔
- 1948 After September 1**
His mother – Mariam Nizharadze – enrolls Guram in the circle of local studies of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, which is headed by her acquaintance – Irine Mikeladze. ➔
- 1948 After September 1**
He dedicates his poem “To friendly girls” to the five girls who go with him to the circle of local studies of the Palace of Pioneers: Lali Mikeladze, Jina Mikadze, Jilda Korkia, Guliko Meskhi and Manana Antadze (“All five are together ...”). ➔
- After September 1**
He plays the main characters in Alexander Griboyedov’s “Woes of Wit”, Alexander Pushkin’s “Boris Godunov” (False Dimitri) and Nikolai Gogol’s “The Government Inspector” (Ivan Khlestakov), directed by a Russian language teacher Tamar Japaridze in the Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19, and has his photos taken after the performances. ➔
- 1948 October 25**
He receives the “German-Russian Dictionary” as a gift from his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, with the inscription “To My Beloved Guram, from Father”. ➔
- From 1948 November 9 or earlier**
He reads Schiller’s “Wilhelm Tell” in German, looks up words in a dictionary, and writes them down in a notebook. ➔
- 1948 or later November**
Together with the students of the Palace of Pioneers, Irine Mikeladze takes him on an excursion to Samshvilde, where Guram goes for a swim in a cold river and makes the head of the excursion worried. ➔
- 1948 December**
He becomes a member of the Young Lenin Communist League of Georgia. ➔

1949

- 1949 Spring**
Guram history teacher Eva Gurgenidze and head of the history circle of the Pioneers’ Palace, Irine Mikeladze, take the children on excursions to Mtskheta and Samtavro. The western side of Svetitskhoveli is in scaffolding. Guram suddenly disappears from sight and climbs to the top of the scaffolding, then walks along the edge of merlon of the rampart, climbs the bell tower and rings the bell, tries to sit on a bare horse running on a pasture by the river and thus, makes the teachers very nervous. ➔

1949 After May

A relative, who is very dissatisfied with his son's bad marks, goes to visit the Rcheulishvili and asks Guram what marks he has received after finishing the school year. Even though Guram has only one mark '4' and other '5'-s, he does not want to upset this man more about his son's results and replies that he has all sorts of marks. When the guest leaves, his mother reprimands Guram for lying, but he explains why he has done so. ➔

1949 July 1

He receives a certificate from the Ministry of Education of the Georgian SSR on graduation with honours from the 8th grade of the Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19. ➔

1949 Summer

He is in Telavi and follows the boys – Osiko Gagunashvili and Avto Tsverikmazashvili to cut firewood in the forest. The boys do the work together and have fun. One starts to cut down the tree, the other climbs on this tree, and when the cut tree starts to fall, he suddenly slips to the lower branches and jumps down. Guram likes their agility and dexterity, but he invents a more dangerous pastime – he climbs a tree to be cut down and comes down with it when it starts falling. ➔

1949 September 1

He moves to the eighth grade of the Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19. ➔

1949 October

Guram Rcheulishvili's chemistry teacher, Leonide Gogiberidze, takes ninth-graders by train to Kaspi to demonstrate the sugar-making process. Guram and his friends have fun while travelling, get acquainted with the working process of the Agara factory, and also receive pieces of unadulterated sugar as a gift. On the way back, a beautiful girl travels with them who Guram promptly gets acquainted with and talks to all the way. The next day, Nodar Zedelashvili notices that Guram is writing something feverishly in the notebook during the lessons. He asks what he writes, but Guram does not answer. During the break, as Guram leaves the classroom, Nodari silently reads his friend's records about the events that took place the day before with the headline "Crazy Forest" and then reads it to the whole class. Having returned to the classroom, Guram grabs his notebook from Zedelashvili and tears it apart. ➔

1949 November 12

He reads a report "Mountainous Tusheti" at the 5th Educational-Scientific Republican Conference of Young Historians, organized by the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren. ➔

1949 After November 12

He receives the third volume of the "Works by Joseph Stalin" as a gift from the Board of Directors of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren for the presentation of the best report – "Mountainous Tusheti" at the 5th Educational-Scientific Republican Conference. ➔

1949

He receives the first volume of the German edition of Friedrich Schiller's plays as a gift from his mother, Mariam Nizharadze. ➔

- 1950 Until 1950**
He has his photo taken with his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, in their flat in Tbilisi Re-ninger street. ➔
- 1950 January 14**
One of his peers – Guram Abdaladze – falls in love with a girl and finds out that Guram Rcheulishvili likes the girl as well. In such a situation, the boys used to meet each other to talk, so Abdaladze’s friends, Guram Meliva and Tazo Tchelidze, arrange a meeting with Guram in the Vera district. The boys think that Guram will come with his friends, but he goes alone and when he finds out that Guram Abdaladze loves the girl very much, he tells him that he likes her too, but will step aside because of him. The boys are delighted first with Guram’s courage that he has come alone and then with his patience. They invite Guram home, and in the evening they see him off as friends. ➔
- 1950 Until July 7**
Prior to the beginning of the complex expedition organized by the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, he has his photo taken with the teacher – Irine Mikeladze, and students – Erlom Akhvlediani, Devi Berdzenishvili, Karlo Arsenishvili, Guliko Meskhi, Jina Mikadze, Nana Ghambashidze and Lali Mikeladze – during the meeting. ➔
- 1950 July 7**
He leaves Tbilisi for Khevsureti together with the members of the complex expedition of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren. ➔
- 1950 July 7**
Together with the members of the complex expedition of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, he spends an evening in a boarding school in the center of Barisakho, which is the only administrative building in the region. ➔
- 1950 After July 7**
He has his photos taken with the members of the expedition organized by the Palace of Pioneers: Guliko Meskhi, Jilda Korkia, Lali Mikeladze, Guram Tikanadze and Khevsurian children. ➔
- 1950 After July 7**
While on an expedition to Khevsureti, he had to go from Barisakho to Khakhmati with Irakli Geleishvili and a small group of students. They do not manage to finish the work until the evening and stay with one Khevsurian family to spend the night. The hosts welcome them very well but seem to be nervous about something. It turns out that there is a pregnant woman in the family who has begun to deliver the child but is unable to give birth. The Khevsurian people, being superstitious, avoid crossing the forest road at night for fear of evil spirits and thus, cannot go to Barisakho to bring a doctor. Guram offers to help them and asks for a horse. He soon returns with the doctor sitting on the horse behind him. The doctor performs a caesarean section on the woman, saving both the mother and the child. ➔
- 1950 After July 7**
Actor Sergo Zakariadze organizes poetry evenings and reads poems by Georgian poets to the children on the expedition every day. ➔

1950 After July 7

While on an expedition to Khevsureti, he gets acquainted with the later famous sculptor and graphic artist – Gogi Ochiauri. They sleep in one tent at night and talk about different issues. When Gogi asks about his father, he modestly answers that he is a shepherd. Guram does not mention that his father is an academic in the field of animal genetics. Although Guram has not begun writing, Gogi Ochiauri tells him for some reason that he will definitely become a writer. ➔

1950 July 8

In Barisakho, shepherds have their horses released in the pasture. Guram Rcheulishvili catches one of them, puts on the belt of one of the members of the expedition instead of the bridle and rides it to his heart's content. ➔

1950 July 7-17

He is in Barisakho. They organize daily trips to nearby villages and collect materials. In their free time, they entertain. He gets acquainted with Khevsurian boys and wears Khevsurian clothes – bast shoes on his feet and a belt with a dagger on his waist. ➔

1950 July 17

In the morning they plan to leave Barisakho and move somewhere else, but it rains and the departure is postponed for the next day. ➔

1950 July 17

From the scientific expedition to Barisakho, he sends a letter to his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, to the Manglisi Pioneer Camp. Guram informs his mother that he has travelled well and settled down. They do things and have fun as well. He writes that he eats a lot and has gained weight. He gives his regards to his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili. ➔

1950 Until July 18

He likes one of the girls in the Khevsureti expedition and dressed in a felt cloak, he spends his nights at her tent. Her boyfriend asked Jansug Charkviani, participating in the expedition, to pay attention to his girlfriend. Therefore, Jansug goes to see Guram and tells him to stay away from this girl, but Guram does not obey. That is why they arrange a duel on the left bank of Aragvi, near Barisakho. Guram Tikanadze and Irakli Geleishvili try to reconcile them but in vain. The quarrel lasts for a short time and they hit each other so hard that finally, Guram Tikanadze intervenes again and stops the fight. The trouble-makers shake hands and kiss each other on the cheeks. Guram's face is bleeding, but he is happy that he has actually beaten the boy who is older and taller than him because he has fought in accordance with the rules, while the opponent has not. ➔

1950 July 18 or later

A mule plunges over the cliff in the Liqoki Valley as it moves along with other mules to the Arkhoti camp with the luggage on. Guram immediately takes it upon himself to go down and bring the luggage up. They are guided by Chachaur Liqokeli and Gogi Ochiauri. ➔

1950 Until August 2

While on an expedition in Khevsureti, he takes part in a race in the name of the deceased. However, he is unaware that according to local rules, participants stop and drink vodka several times. Therefore, he rides his horse hard non-stop, which makes the Khevsurians angry. ➔

- 1950 Until August 2**
He and Mindia Arabuli become sworn brothers on the bank of Aragvi. ➔
- 1950 Until August 2**
He takes one bag of candies from the food supplies of the expedition and distributes the candies to the Khevsureti children. ➔
- 1950 Until August 2**
Together with Otar Gogvadze, he goes to Chaukhis with his sworn brother Mgelika Chincharauli without warning the heads of the expedition, due to which he is temporarily dismissed from the camp. ➔
- 1950 August 2**
He returns to Tbilisi with the members of the complex expedition of the Palace of Young Pioneers. ➔
- 1950 After August 2**
He arrives in Manglisi, where his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, works as a teacher of Botany, and where his sister Marine spends time. Although Guram does not obey the rules there, on the closing day of the camp, he is entrusted with carrying the flag during a ceremonial march. At first, he peacefully leads the front of the column, but then suddenly increases his pace and moves so fast to the finish line that no one can catch up with him. The children laugh and point out that everyone is left behind, but he does not understand and continues to move at the same pace. ➔
- 1950 After August 2**
He has his photos taken with his mother, sister and members of the Manglisi Young Pioneer Camp. ➔
- 1950 September 1**
He moves to the tenth grade of Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19. ➔
- 1950 Until November 16**
In the Palace of Young Pioneers, he reads the report “Old and New Khevsureti”. ➔
- 1950 December 8**
He opens the concluding session of the work of young historians participating in the Pshav-Khevsureti complex expedition organized by the History Society of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren with the opening address. ➔

1951

- 1951 February**
Together with his friends, he attends the play “Romeo and Juliet” at the Youth Theatre and on his way home in the evening, he sees that three boys insist on getting acquainted with two girls and the girls look quite worried. Guram asks the boys to be polite and when they resist and push him, he flings one of them against a tree and threatens him. The boys leave, while Guram sees the girls off to the trolleybus stop and lets them go home. ➔

- 1951 April 7**
A friend, Guram Meliva, dedicates him a two-stanza poem “With a tur horn in our hands, we both have only one...”. ➔
- 1951 April 24**
At 6 pm, he participates in a Russian-language literary evening organized by the Literary Society at Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19, where students read reports and excerpts from the works of Alexander Pushkin. Guram Rcheulishvili, along with several classmates, reads an episode from the tragedy “Boris Godunov” – “Tavern on the Border of Lithuania”. ➔
- 1951 September 1**
He moves to the eleventh grade of Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19. ➔
- 1951 After September 1**
In the eleventh grade, Guram often breaks the rules at school and his parents are summoned to school, but Tamar Japaridze, a Russian language teacher, manages to get young people interested. They are staging the play “Eugene Onegin” in Russian, in which Guram plays the main role. ➔
- 1951 Autumn**
He learns that Irine Mikeladze, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, is to be deported to Central Asia with her daughter Lali. Early in the morning, he calls Nodar Zedelashvili and offers to go to the Navtlughi railway station to see them off. Political prisoners are transported in windowless carriages. So the boys cannot figure out which carriage Irine and Lali are in. They stop in tears at each carriage and shout their names aloud, but are unable to hear anything due to the terrible noise. ➔

1952

- 1952 March or earlier**
He watches the newly released feature film “Tarzan”. ➔
- 1952 March or earlier**
He watches the newly released documentary – “Soviet Georgia”. ➔
- 1952 March or earlier**
He attends opera performance of Latvian opera singer Donat Lukshoraub (son of Anton) (pseudonym Donatov), who is on tour in Tbilisi, but does not like his squeaky voice. ➔
- 1952 March**
He sends a letter to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes, who are in exile in Central Asia. He is happy to notice that the newly released film “Soviet Georgia” showed the Palace of Young Pioneers, where Irine Mikeladze headed the history class until 1951 and taught Guram. He hopes that they will soon return to their homeland. Guram gives his regards to Nana Tevzadze and Tina Mikeladze. ➔

- 1952 May or later**
He takes high school graduation exams and takes good marks – ‘5’-s. However, the director, Lavrosi Kotrikadze, considers a certain phrase of his work in Georgian writing politically unjustified and because of this, he intends to lower the mark. At the commission meeting where his writing is being discussed, Guram takes the Soviet encyclopaedia and shows that he has written the opinion in exactly the same way as in the encyclopaedia. The family is nervous because if he does not get the gold medal, he will have to pass all the subjects during the entrance exams, but Guram calms his parents down saying that the exams are easy and he will definitely pass them. ➔
- 1952 Before June**
He writes an essay “Modern views on the origin of life”. ➔
- 1952 Until June**
In the album, on the cover of which he makes an inscription “History of the Old World”, he writes historical facts and draws pictures. ➔
- 1952 End of May – Beginning of June**
After the lectures, Shalva Rcheulishvili, Guram Rusishvili, Rezo Eristavi and Nugzar Tsereteli walk along Rustaveli and see an open military vehicle “Amphibian” parked in front of the Vera market. He goes to the young driver and asks to drive his friends on Rustaveli in exchange for the money he has collected from friends. Guram sits next to the driver like a commander and greets the curious Tbilisians with a smile. ➔
- 1952 Before July 7**
He has his individual photo taken in Reninger street. ➔
- 1952 Until July 7**
He takes his photo with his cousin Irakli Nizharadze in the Reninger street yard. ➔
- 1952 Until July 7**
He finishes high school with a silver medal. ➔
- 1952 July 7**
He submits applications for admission to Tbilisi State University, Faculty of Oriental Studies. ➔
- 1952 Until August 12**
He passes three entrance exams – Georgian, History and Geography with excellent grades. All that remains in order to become a university student is to pass the Russian exam. ➔
- 1952 August 12**
He is preparing for the Russian exam, his books are open and he is writing an essay on the topic “Pavel’s Image” from Ostrovsky’s novel “How the steel was tempered”. He does not like his writing and is afraid of getting a low grade. Then he notices that his hair is falling out, he looks in the mirror and thinks that if he is admitted to the university this year, he might not get bald before graduation, but if he is not admitted and is enlisted in the army, at least nine years will pass before graduating from university and he will have to have ‘hairless’ students years. ➔

1952

August 14

He is taking the Russian exam. He is dissatisfied with the question and because he is not sure of himself, he asks something the guys sitting next to him. It turns out that they give the wrong answers and “Guram” suspects that they do it on purpose. When they come out of the exam, he first drives one boy into a corner and curses his mother, then pulls the other aside, kicks him first, and then, with his third-year student friend, Tariel, takes him by force to drink. The boy gets drunk, then gets angry that he might not be admitted to the university, and first smashes the bottle against the wall, and then he gets sick and feels bad. “Guram” and Tariel put him in a taxi and want him to go home, but it turns out that he is from Baghdad and has no place to stay in Tbilisi. “Guram” takes the boy with him. All night long, his mother puts wet towels on the forehead of this boy and takes care of him. ➡

1952

August 15

In the morning, Guram finds out that a boy from Baghdad has already left. He goes to the hairdresser and has his head shaved. When he goes out his head gets hot under the sun and he buys a straw hat. ➡

1952

August 16

A friend of the family, a member of the committee informs the family unofficially that Guram has been admitted to the university. ‘Guram’ and Tariel, who somehow have found out the news, go to Ortachala and have kebab, beer and vodka in the restaurant hanging over the river Mtkvari. Upon leaving the restaurant they meet a girl who Tariel has loved for two years, but has not revealed it yet. ‘Guram’ keeps an eye on her full breasts. They go to Sioni and enter the temple. In front of the fresco of Christ, ‘Guram’ feels ashamed that he has looked at Tariel’s girl with passion. ➡

1952

August 27

He is with a girl from Moscow – Marina. The girl cries when she learns that ‘Guram’ is going back to Tbilisi. On the evening train, he thinks that next year, when Marina finishes school, he will visit her, bring her to Tbilisi and make her study Russian literature at the university. He hopes that she will learn Georgian soon. ➡

1952

September 1

He starts his studies at the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University. ➡

1952

September 1

After finishing the first lecture, he goes to the Khevsurian classmate, Berdia Gogochuri, standing by the window, gets acquainted with him and tells him about his Khevsurian brothers-in-law and acquaintances. ➡

1952

After September 1

Being a first-year student, he attends the lectures in high-heeled shoes and a Tush hat. He is known as a generous, talented, courageous boy and is believed to be a “survived purity”, but the girls do not want to have a close relationship with him. He himself cannot explain why, but he starts thinking about death and everything seems pointless. However, the fear of death saves him from the thoughts of suicide. He inspires himself that if he has to die anyway, there is nothing dangerous. ➡

- 1952 After September 1**
He goes to the university at 8 o'clock in the morning with Dato Javakhishvili, Dali Gersamia, Agi and Gigi Abashidzes. One such episode is reflected in a photo taken in the yard. ➡
- 1952 After September 1**
He has a phonograph next to his desk in his room and listens to the recordings aloud; he often listens to the Latin American folk ballad "La Cucaracha". ➡
- 1952 September 6**
A fellow student curses 'Guram' and the latter drives him into the corner to fight, but the fellow student says that after three years of being a university entrant he has hardly got admitted to the university and is not going to leave it because of a quarrel. ➡
- 1952 September 7**
He does not like a facial expression of one of his fellow students sitting on the front desk during the lecture, then gets even angrier when that student runs into him at the door and drives him into the corner to fight. The boys pull them apart, but because of the previous day and this story, he earns a reputation of the quarrelsome. ➡
- 1952 September 25**
He becomes a member of the Trade Union of Employees of high schools and scientific institutions. ➡
- 1952 The end of September**
He invites his friends: Nugzar Tsereteli, Tamaz Togonadze, Nodar Menabde, Elza Ratiiani, Natia Amirejibi, Zuriko Bakhtadze, Tamaz Bokeria, Rusiko Enukidze, Guram Sikharulidze, Niko Leonidze, and Agi Abashidze, to Nadikvari, Telavi, where they are hosted by grandmother Alexandra Javakhishvili, Natasha Rcheulishvili, and her son Demna. Agi Abashidze takes several photos of them. ➡
- 1952 The end of September**
He takes friends from Nadikvari to see Kakheti; They go to Gremi, Alaverdi and Shuamta. Agi Abashidze again takes photos of Guram and his friends near Shuamta. ➡
- 1952 September or later**
A letter, requesting the expulsion of students who have missed a lot, is brought to the university student newspaper "Stalineli" for publication. One of the heads of the university newspaper is Nugzar Tsereteli. Among those listed in the letter are: Guram Rcheulishvili, Gigi Abashidze and Guram Gegeshidze. Nugzar removes the names of his friends and publishes the letter. He later gets into trouble for doing so. ➡
- 1952 September or later**
He is going to enter the cinema "Spartak" with his friends and is standing at the box office. Suddenly he sees a small-bodied actress – Gogutsa Kuprashvili, standing in the same row. She has played the roles of children in a theatre for teenagers. Two young boys pushed her aside and took her place in the queue. Guram takes them out of line and advises them to behave properly. ➡

- 1952 September or later**
He has his photo taken in the yard on Reninger street, when he is beating bedding clean. ➔
- 1952 The beginning of October**
After arriving from Telavi, before leaving for Dombay, he has his photo taken with Guram Tikanadze, Gigi Abashidze and other friends. ➔
- 1952 October**
Together with a large group of students from Tbilisi State University, he participates in the Alpinad on the crater of volcanic plateau in Mtskheta-Mtianeti and climbs the peaks: Nepiskalo and Tbilisi State University. ➔
- 1952 Until November**
Guram Rcheulishvili recognizes Niko Gogochuri from Telavi, whose cousin, Berdia Gogochuri, is Guram's fellow student, and greets him. Niko cannot remember Guram, who looks more like a high school pupil rather than a student. Once, when they meet in the university library, he learns from his cousin that Guram is also from Telavi. This is the moment their friendship begins. ➔
- 1952 November 7**
It is a day off and he is having fun with his classmates, then he takes his friend with them. Classmates make fun of him and his friend because of the style of their pants as a 'bottle'. 'Guram' gets angry and has a great desire to scold them, but he cannot let his drunken friend go home alone and follows him. ➔
- 1952 November 10**
He receives the fourth letter from a girl he got to know at the sea – Marina, who is worried that she has received only one letter from 'Guram'. She mentions Kelasuri forest and is surprised that the recipient forgot about it so quickly. 'Guram' tries to write an answer, but fails. At this point, the doorbell rings. His mother comes and starts making dinner. Guram sits in a chair and reads "The Forsythe Saga" by Galsworthy's. ➔
- 1952 From November 10**
He begins intensive studying for exams. ➔
- 1952 From September to mid-November**
He often drinks and fights several times. ➔
- 1952 or later November**
He invites Erlom Akhvlediani, Revaz Inanishvili and Shota Dedabrishvili to Ortachala tea room. After a while, when they left the cafe, they see an old village woman in the present-day Freedom Square. The woman is crying because somebody has stolen 70 roubles from her and she has no money to return home. Guram takes off his hat, throws five roubles inside and asks passers-by for help. Thus, he collects ninety roubles, then he thanks the people and hands over the money to the old woman, kisses her on the head and leaves the place quickly. ➔

- 1952 December 10**
After the lectures, Guram's entire course is instructed to attend the meeting of the Communist Party. The dean pathetically speaks that the professorship will do its best to conduct the learning process flawlessly, but young people must also be vigilant and if they notice any shortcomings, report them openly. During the conversation, the speaker uses the word 'but' so many times that the students begin to have fun counting the 'buts'. Encouraged by the dean's speech, the Communist Party secretary of the faculty says that the lecturer of political economy does not know the subject well and is biased towards the students. After the session, when the people disperse, 'Guram' accidentally hears how the dean of the faculty insults the secretary of the Communist Party and threatens to dismiss him. Guram is a bit surprised because the dean himself demanded open criticism from the students. 'Guram' avoids listening to their conversation unintentionally but, in his heart, he also thinks that the dean may have spoken in a special way so that Guram could hear. ➔
- 1952 December 25**
He passes the test in the subject of Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. ➔
- 1952 December 26**
He passes the test in the subject of Russian Language. ➔
- 1952 December 26**
He passes the test in the subject of Physical Education. ➔
- 1952 December 26**
Guram and Nugzar Tsereteli are taught Physical Education by a very strict lecturer Pkhakadze, who demands that students jump head first from the five-meter tower to the pool in order to pass his test. Guram, though having no experience, still jumps boldly and then waits for his friend. Nugzar is very scared to jump but he does not want to lose his scholarship. It happens that the lecturer temporarily goes somewhere and when his substitute reads the name of Nugzar Tsereteli, Guram goes instead of his friend in his T-shirt, jumps into the water and saves his friend from losing the scholarship. ➔
- 1952 December 30**
He passes the test in the subject of Military Training ➔
- 1952 December 31**
He invites his Khevsurian fellow student, Berdia Gogochuri, to his house to celebrate the New Year. Guram offers him to take a hot bath, gives him clean clothes and together they celebrate the New Year. ➔
- 1951-1952**
He has his photo taken. ➔
- 1952**
After returning from Alpiniad, he becomes a member of a mountaineering club. ➔
- 1952**
He presents the book "Ivane Javakhishvili" by Davit Gvritishvili to his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, with the inscription: "To beloved father, from Guram". ➔

- 1952** He meets Mzia Chachava for the first time at the meeting of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and is fascinated with her. ➔
- 1952** Together with Vazha Gigashvili, they pass the basement of the oilman, Vartan, on Clara Zetkin Street. Vazha has a camera hanging on his shoulder. Guram jokingly grabs a banknote from the pocket of the seller standing there, raises it and instructs Vazha Gigashvili to take a photo of them. In the photo Guram and Vartan are laughing. ➔
- From 1952 Winter**
He gives his only coat to his friend from Khevsureti and walks without a coat the entire winter. ➔
- From 1952**
He is sitting at the corner of Griboyedov Street with Vazha Gigashvili and is waiting for Guram Rusishvili. They smoke and talk. Suddenly Guram says: “A man should not do such a thing so that his mother would hate him”. Vazha replies that no matter what abomination the son commits, the mother will still find justification and will not hate him. Guram does not normally believe that a mother’s love towards her son will dull the mind and make her lose dignity, and says that if a mother is made to hate a person, it all ends there. ➔
- 1952 or later**
He follows Giorgi Nadiradze and his friends to the students’ hostels to solve the case. The situation becomes tense when suddenly Guram boldly starts teaching the people, saying: “What kind of Georgians are you? This place is your home. We are guests here and you threaten us with your knives.” He then tells his friends to leave and not to look back, while he himself comes out peacefully. Everyone is surprised and the tense situation is eased. ➔
- 1953**
- 1953 January 2**
He passes the test in the subject of “Old Georgian Language” to Associate Professor Ivane Imnaishvili. ➔
- 1953 Until January 5**
He likes the lectures of Associate Professor Giorgi Melikishvili on “History of the Old East”. Guram reads German-language books in the public library, learns terminology and encrypts cuneiform inscriptions in German. ➔
- 1953 January 5**
He passes the test in the subject of History of the Ancient East to Associate Professor Giorgi Melikishvili. ➔
- 1953 January 10**
He passes the test in the subject of Introduction to Linguistics to Professor Sergi Zhghenti and receives a grade “Good”. ➔

- 1953 January 14**
He passes the test in the subject of History of Primitive Society to Associate Professor Otar Japaridze. ➔
- 1953 January 17**
He passes the test in the subject of Archaeological Fundamentals to Associate Professor Otar Japaridze with distinction. ➔
- 1953 January 21**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Georgia to Associate Professor Vasil Kopaliani. ➔
- 1953 January 21**
He celebrates the end of the exams in the tavern with Jimmy Dighmelashvili and his classmates. ➔
- 1953 January 22**
He is going to go to Bakuriani next day, but suddenly becomes ill and undergoes gland surgery. ➔
- 1953 Until January 30**
He has been hospitalized for three days after gland surgery and then taken home. ➔
- 1953 January 30**
He reads books about the origins of the state. He is very satisfied with Giorgi Melikishvili, who is both his lecturer and supervisor. Guram learns cuneiform writing with interest. Since the textbook for this language is only in German, he applies the German language learnt in childhood very well. ➔
- 1953 March 5**
People tragically mourn the death of the leader of the Communist Party, Joseph Stalin, and cry in the streets. Guram Rcheulishvili does not cry, but he is surprised, as if he has not expected that he could die. ➔
- 1953 March 9**
He suffers on the day of Joseph Stalin's funeral, but has a double-natured feeling. ➔
- 1953 April 23**
He passes the test in the subject of Issues of the XIX Congress. ➔
- 1954 May 16**
He passes the test in the subject of Physical Education. ➔
- 1953 May 25**
He passes the exam in the subject of Special Training with distinction. ➔
- 1953 May 27**
He passes the test in the subject of Old Georgian Language to Associate Professor Ivane Imnaishvili. ➔

- 1953 May 29**
He passes the test in the subject of History of the People of the USSR to Associate Professor Alexandre Pirtskhalaishvili. ➔
- 1953 May 29**
He passes the test in the course work to Associate Professor Giorgi Melikishvili. ➔
- 1953 Until June**
He really wants to learn to swim and often goes to the swimming pool and the Tbilisi sea. ➔
- 1953 June 2**
He passes the exam in the subject of Fundamentals of Ethnography to the senior teacher Mikheil Gegeshidze with distinction. ➔
- 1953 June 4**
He passes the exam in the subject of Archaeology of the Ancient East to the Associate Professor Giorgi Lomtadze with distinction. ➔
- 1953 June 10**
He passes the exam in the subject of Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism to the senior teacher Boris Nanitashvili with distinction. ➔
- 1953 June 12**
He passes the exam in the subject of Russian Language with distinction. ➔
- 1953 Before June 19**
He makes notes on the material in the History of Georgia. ➔
- 1953 June 19**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Georgia to the Associate Professor Vasil Kopaliani and receives a grade “Good”. ➔
- 1953 June**
Together with Nugzar Tsereteli and Edisher Rcheulishvili, he is invited to the Tbilisi Sea. The friends know that Guram cannot swim well and he prepares a surprise for them: He suddenly jumps into the water from the boat, first swims to the shore and then returns without a boat. ➔
- 1953 June**
He invites Mzia Chachava and other fellow students to the Tbilisi Sea. They have dinner and sail in a boat, Guram rows. He is deeply in love and tries to hide it, but it still can be noticed. ➔
- 1953 After June**
After the lectures, Guram, Nugzar Tsereteli and friends go to Lisi Lake, rent a boat and go deep into the lake. Guram enters the water and shakes the boat to scare Nugzar. Friends ask him to stop, but he continues again, then angry Nugzar starts swearing. Guram silently takes his clothes from the boat, sails to the shore and does not wait for his friends. For a while, the friends are not talking to each other, but once they meet in the rain on Rustaveli Avenue, Guram takes the first step to reconcile, and then they celebrate it in the wine cellar. ➔

- 1953 July 7**
On behalf of Vamekh Rcheulishvili, he sends a letter from Telavi to Borjomi to his friend Nugzar Tsereteli and informs the latter that he is looking forward to his arrival in Telavi. ➔
- 1953 July 25**
Edisher and Demna Rcheulishvilis, Tengiz and Misha Jashiashvilis meet Guram and Nugzar Tsereteli, who arrived in Telavi from Borjomi. Then they go to Tetri Tsklebi for a few days. ➔
- 1953 After July 25**
He takes Nugzar Tsereteli for a few days to Tetri Tsklebi to his Khevsurian friends, Berdia and Niko Gogochuris. One day, at a party, the Khevsurian people get tipsy, start fighting, and one of them takes out a dagger. Guram grasps the Khevsurian boy's hand, says something, calmly takes the dagger and calms down the situation. ➔
- 1953 July**
Together with a group of climbers, as an intern, he crosses the Koy-Avgan-Aush and Donguzorun passes and climbs the Kogutaybashi, Viatau, Koy-Avgan-Bashi and Donguzorun-Cheget-Karabashi mountains. ➔
- 1953 July**
He has his photo taken in the Baksan Gorge, against the backdrop of Elbrus. ➔
- 1953 July**
He has his photo taken with friends in Baksan Gorge. ➔
- 1953 July**
He has his individual photo taken in the Baksan Gorge ➔
- 1953 July**
He has another photo taken against the backdrop of the Elbrus in the Baksan Gorge. ➔
- 1953 July**
He has his photo taken with Guram Tikanadze in Baksan Gorge. ➔
- 1953 July**
He has his photo taken with Guram Tikanadze and Russian climbers in Baksan Gorge. ➔
- 1953 Until the end of July**
Together with Guram Tikanadze he joins the expedition of the Georgian Alpine Club, which is also camped in the Baksan Valley and participates in the ascents as a member of the support group. They have a group photo taken in the car. ➔
- 1953 August 1**
He leaves Tbilisi for Svaneti at 6 o'clock together with the participants of the Alpiniad, organized by Tbilisi University. His friends see him off. He hopes that Mzia Chachava and her friends will come to see him off as well, but he waits in vain. They spend the night on Surami Pass. ➔

- 1953 August 2**
Together with the participants of the Alpiniad, he goes to Svaneti via Kutaisi and Zugdidi and spends the night near Khaishi. ➔
- 1953 August 3**
Together with the participants of the Alpiniad, he goes to the village of Mazeri in Svaneti at 12 o'clock and stays with the Kvitsiani family. ➔
- 1953 August 5**
He goes to Ushba plateau with the participants of the Alpiniad to take products there. ➔
- 1953 August 6**
He climbs the peak of Ushba with the participants of the Alpiniad. He, as a novice in the mountaineering expedition and is tied to Anatoly Kavtaradze with a rope so that the latter can teach him on the way and pay attention to him. Guram suddenly breaks the safety rules and tries to move forward with a jump, causing him to lose his balance. He hangs on a rope and drags his partner with him. Luckily, they collide with each other, managing to get to their feet and stop at the edge of the abyss. ➔
- 1953 August 8**
Together with the participants of the Alpiniad, he returns to the village of Mazeri from Ushba Plateau for a short time. ➔
- 1953 August 10**
He sends a telegram from Becho to Tbilisi to inform his parents that he has arrived safely at his destination. ➔
- 1953 August 12**
He sends a letter from Becho to family members informing them how he travels and where he stays. ➔
- 1953 August 18**
He sends a telegram from Becho to Tbilisi to his parents, informing them that he has been to Mazeri for a day and that he is fine. ➔
- 1953 Until August 19**
He injures his leg while on the expedition. ➔
- 1953 Until August 19**
He sends a second letter from Svaneti to Tbilisi to his parents, in which he says that he injured his leg. ➔
- 1953 August 19-21**
He climbs the peaks of Svaneti with the members of Alpiniad. ➔
- 1953 August 22**
After climbing the peaks, he returns to the camp. ➔
- 1953 August 23**
Having returned to the camp from the peaks, he sends a letter to his parents, telling them about the trips to the mountains of the previous days. Guram writes that he is with Gigi Abashidze and his leg does not hurt anymore; In addition, he informs them of his plans for the coming days. ➔

- 1953 August 24**
After a one-day break in the camp, he goes hiking on tops of the mountains again with the members of the Alpiniad. ➔
- 1953 August 27**
He sends a telegram from Becho to Tbilisi to his parents and informs them that he is fine. ➔
- 1953 August**
Together with a group of climbers, as an intern, he crosses the Akhsu, Moscow Aviation Institute and Ushba passes and climbs the peaks of Akhsu, Camp, Shkhelda First West, Aristov, Shurovski, Chatini and Mkinvari. ➔
- 1953 September 1**
He continues his studies in the second year of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University. ➔
- 1953 After September 1**
Guram is at home reading the pre-revolutionary edition of Friedrich Nietzsche's book "Thus Spoke Zarathustra". When Niko Gogochuri visits him, he becomes interested in this forbidden book, and then they talk about it. ➔
- 1953 After September 5**
Merab Eliozishvili writes a letter, telling him about his own love stories. Merab informs Guram that while on a summer pasture, he has talked to shepherds about the sheep being slaughtered due to the frost in 1953 and is planning to go to Kizlar to collect material on this fact. ➔
- 1953 The end of September**
He receives a scholarship and invites friends to the canteen on Rustaveli Avenue. Their waitress turns out to be German and Guram speaks German for a long time. The woman gets upset while talking and tears well up in her eyes; She seems to be telling her stories. Guram calms her down and leaves her the entire amount of money left from the scholarship after paying the expenses. ➔
- 1953 Until October 14**
On behalf of the Tbilisi University, he goes to the Alpiniad in Kazbegi and on the slope leading to Mkinvartsveri meteorological station, he notices a crying first-year student of the Faculty of History – Marine Buleishvili, who has not assessed her abilities properly and has gone to the expedition physically unprepared. The girl is carrying heavy backpacks and her legs are barely moving. Guram comforts her, grabs her backpack, and lets her grip his hand until they get to the meteorological station. ➔
- 1953 Until October 14**
Nugzar Tsereteli and Zurghan Gemazashvili freeze their feet on the way to Mkinvartsveri and think that they cannot continue the way, but Guram rubs and warms their feet, and comforts his friends. In a very short time they continue on their way and climb the peak. ➔
- 1953 Until October 14**
As he climbs the peak, a rock fall begins, but Guram fearlessly faces this danger, he fights off huge stones with his backpack, and when the danger is over, he calmly continues on his way. ➔

- 1953 Until October 14**
He has his photo taken on the way to Mkinvartsveri. ➡
- 1953 Until October 14**
Near the peak, during the break, he has his photos taken with Gigi Abashidze, Nugzar Tsereteli and Gogi Chichua. ➡
- 1953 October 14**
He has a few photos taken with friends at the Mkinvartsveri Meteorological Station while on the University Alpiniad. He is with Gigi and Agi Abashidzes, Nugzar Tsereteli and others. ➡
- 1953 October 14**
While at the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station, he puts ice in Nugzar Tsereteli's open canned food. Nugzar gets angry and yells at Guram. It is at this point that friends take photos of both of them. ➡
- 1953 October 14**
He has his photo taken with friends at the Mkinvartsveri Meteorological Station. ➡
- 1953 Mid-October**
After returning from Mkinvartsveri, he has his photo taken on Maili plateau with his friends: Gigi and Agi Abashidzes and Nugzar Tsereteli. ➡
- 1953 December 26**
He passes the test in the subject of German Language. ➡
- 1953 December 31**
The Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union grants him the third rank in mountaineering. ➡
- 1953** He becomes a member of the Red Cross Society. ➡
- 1954**
- 1954 January 3**
He passes the test in the subject of Special training. ➡
- 1954 January 5**
He passes the test in the subject of Russian Language. ➡
- 1954 January 5**
He passes the test in the subject of Marxism to Professor Paata Gugushvili. ➡
- 1954 January 5**
He passes the test in the subject of Physical Education. ➡
- 1954 January 8**
He passes the exam in the subject of Greek Language with distinction. ➡

- 1954 January 12**
He passes the exam in the subject of Svan Language to Zurab Tchumburidze and receives a grade “Good”. ➔
- 1954 January 15**
He passes the exam in the subject of Ancient History to Associate Professor Nodar Lomouri with distinction. ➔
- 1954 Until January 23**
Zakro Mshvelidze delivers lectures on the history of the Soviet Union to Guram Rcheulishvili, Niko Gogochuri and their fellow students. This subject is, in fact, the history of Russia and students are forced to study it thoroughly. While talking to Niko about this problem, Guram takes a Russian-language publication from his bag, in which the Russian text – “The tale of Igor’s campaign” is compared to “The knight in the panther’s skin”. Guram also tells Niko about the doubts that arose about the antiquity of this text. According to some scholars, the historian and archaeologist Musin-Pushkin did not even find it and spread it, but invented it himself. Niko wants Guram to investigate the matter together, but Guram finds the publication of such an essay so unbelievable that he smiles at his friend’s gullibility and does not support his friend in this captious affair. ➔
- 1954 January 23**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of the USSR to Zakro Mshvelidze and receives a grade “Good”. ➔
- 1954 February 20**
He participates in a student conference and orally reads a report on cuneiform writing, comparing Sumerian and Urartian roots. He notices that his lecturer – Giorgi Melikishvili is very satisfied. ➔
- 1954 March 10**
He rarely meets boys and only drinks on birthdays. He has learnt 250 cuneiform letters so far. Guram makes a report at a circle session. A total of 10-12 men are present, but all those who are really interested in this topic and who continue arguing after the session, in which ‘Tamar’ is also involved. Then he takes her home and talks about literature along the way. ‘Tamar’ shares her impressions of Lion Feuchtwanger’s stories. ➔
- 1954 March 11**
The weather is really somber outside, even a thin layer of snow lies. They do not wake him up early, because his lecturer Giorgi Melikishvili praised him to his father the day before and his mother was satisfied with him as well. ➔
- 1954 May 10**
He passes the test in the subject of Assyrian-Babylonian language to Associate Professor Giorgi Melikishvili. ➔
- 1954 May 18**
He passes the test in the subject of German Language. ➔
- 1954 May 27**
He passes the test in the subject of History of the Peoples of the USSR to senior teacher Valerian Matcharadze. ➔

- 1954 After Spring**
Nugzar Tsereteli's brother – Jondo's fellow student is being treated unfairly. Guram and Nugzar want to talk to the culprit about this. They know that the students of the Agricultural Institute will soon go to Mukhrani for an internship and decide to meet with them beforehand. Guram and Nugzar go alone to settle the case. The guy who insulted Jondo talks about it provocatively. Nugzar kicks him and his friends with fists and he and Guram easily beat them. They look so confident that the students of the Agricultural Institute think they are armed and let them go in peace. ➔
- 1954 June 4**
He passes the exam in the subject of Historiography and Source Studies to Associate Professor Giorgi Melikishvili with distinction. ➔
- 1954 June 7**
He receives a grade "Good" during the exam in the subject of Russian Language. ➔
- 1954 June 16**
The Alexandra Japaridze Alpine Club of Georgia under the Main Administration of Physical Culture and Sports of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Georgia grants him a certificate on his conquering the peaks. ➔
- 1954 June 17**
The Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union grants him the third rank in mountaineering. ➔
- 1954 June 28**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of the Middle Ages to Associate Professor Irakli Beradze with distinction. ➔
- 1954 June 29**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Soviet Literature to senior teacher Tengiz Buachidze and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1954 June 30**
He receives a grade "Good" during the exam in the subject of Fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism. ➔
- 1954 Until the end of June**
On Sunday he goes to Nugzar Tsereteli, who has a course topic to write: "Creative works of Titsian Tabidze". Guram advises how to start with an introduction. This gives Nugzar an incentive and he finishes the paper in a few days. ➔
- 1954 Until July**
He has his photos taken in the university garden with his fellow students of the Faculty of Oriental Studies: Rezo Eristavi, Meri Antadze, Merab Eliozishvili, Givi Shugharov, Albert Kakhniashvili, Niko Gogochuri, Berdia Gogochuri, Rezo Ghvineria, Temo Beridze, Leila Soselia and Guram Giorgadze. ➔
- 1954 July 4**
He celebrates his birthday with Guram Tikanadze at Pyatigorsk station with a little vodka and a cold pie. ➔

- 1954 July**
Shota Mirianashvili takes photos while climbing the peak of Donguzorun in the Caucasus. ➔
- 1954 July**
A group of mountaineers is unable to return from the Donguzorun peak in the Caucasus in a day and a half. The head of the group, Shota Mirianashvili, notices that many can no longer walk fast and will not be able to get to the camp in the agreed time. In order not to perceive their delay as an ominous one so that the entire camp would go to help them, four men are sent to tell the people in the camp that they are fine and just need more time to return. Guram Rcheulishvili, the first member of this group of four, goes to the camp and hands over a letter from Shota Mirianashvili to the leader. ➔
- 1954 August 4**
Guram goes to visit Tsinandali with Edisher Rcheulishvili, Nugzar Tsereteli and a friend from Telavi – Tengiz Jishiashvili. They bring wine with themselves and drink. At the entrance to the garden, he sees a horse and wants to ride it. The owner cannot be found nearby, so he takes the horse and rides it without permission. He returns shortly after but is met on the spot by locals enraged by the horse being taken without permission, and they throw stones at Guram and his friends. A fight breaks out, which is followed by the arrival of the militia and the arrest of Guram and his friends. ➔
- 1954 After August 4**
Telavi Court sentences Guram Rcheulishvili to one year and three months in prison, but his parents transfer the case to the Supreme Court and reduce the sentence with the help of a qualified lawyer. He is forced to work, which means paying 20 percent of his salary to the state. ➔
- 1954 Summer**
He has fun on the balcony of the funicular restaurant with his friends: Nugzar Tsereteli, Guram Gegeshidze and Nodar Chkheidze. The voices of German tourists and their Georgian guide can be heard from the restaurant hall. Suddenly, Guram hears the wrong information about the history of Georgia provided by the tour guide to the guests; He enters the hall, engages in conversation with German tourists and clarifies the fact. ➔
- 1954 After September 1**
Marine Buleishvili and Marika Sakvarelidze are his fellow students at the Faculty of History. He was acquainted with them on the way to Mkinvartsveri. Guram often prepares special courses at Marine Buleishvili's house. The girls read the abstracts aloud, while Guram is seated on the couch and does not seem to be listening, but the exams show that he remembers everything and answers better than the girls. ➔
- 1954 After September 1**
He often argues with the lecturer of Ancient History, Mate Aleksishvili, who addresses issues in terms of Marxist philosophy. Guram starts debating especially enthusiastically when the lecturer argues that religion is the opium for people and that ecclesiastical figures have no merit in the history of Georgia. ➔

- 1954 After September 1**
He tries very hard to persuade his phlegmatic fellow student, a well-built big boy from Kiziki, to get involved in anything. When Guram fails, he calls this boy “Kambechovani” and this leads to their fight. Guram is pleased that he has still managed to cause some reaction in him. ➔
- 1954 September 10**
At the Union level, a decision is made to abolish the Faculty of Oriental Studies at Tbilisi University, as it already exists at Lomonosov Moscow State University. At the dean’s office, ‘Guram’ attends a conversation between his lecturer, Giorgi Melikishvili, and the dean. It turns out that none of them could do anything against this decision. After leaving the dean’s office, Giorgi Melikishvili instructs him to choose the history of the Old World after transferring to the Faculty of History, and he will help Guram study the old languages individually. ➔
- 1954 September 10**
He transfers to the Faculty of History of Tbilisi University and continues his studies in the third year. ➔
- 1954 The beginning of October**
He participates as an instructor in the traditional TSU student Alpiniad to climb Bursachiri Chaukhi in Gudamakari valley with Jumber Medzmariashvili, Gigi and Agi Abashidzes, Rezo and Otar Khazaradzes, Guram Tikanadze and Shota Mirianashvili. Alpiniad is led by Otar Gigineishvili and Ivane Tsiklauri, a school teacher in the village of Chokhi. They enter Chaukhi from Gudamakari valley. They spend the night in the school of the village Chokhi. Horses are hired to carry products and equipment and the camp is set up at the foot of the Bursachiri Chaukhi. While climbing to the camp with weapons sacks fall from the horse he is riding, and food is now in the bottom of the ravine. He, Gigi Abashidze and Shota Mirianashvili are entrusted with paving the way to the peak. Otar Gigineishvili orders them to walk on the border of rocks and rubble, but they try to walk on the steep rock, which turns out to be much more difficult to overcome without a rope. They climb the rock with great difficulty and continue their way to the peak. They are one hour ahead of the advanced division of the leader, and are the last ones to leave Bursachiri Chaukhi. ➔
- 1954 October**
As an instructor, he leads a group of climbers to Chaukhi Mountain. ➔
- 1954 November 7**
He walks along the Rustaveli Avenue in a light coat. At 12 o’clock he has a private lesson with Giorgi Melikishvili and is lazy to go. Sometimes he misses the lesson himself and sometimes the lecturer. He tries to remember the cuneiform letters, but struggles. He wants to study in the evening, but he cannot miss the political economy lecture, since the lecturer threatens to keep the students in the same year. ➔
- 1954 November**
He walks along Rustaveli Street with Kartlos Svanidze. They start talking about love. Kartlos notices that Guram is in love and he does not let Guram go until he says that he loves Mzia Chachava and has not revealed it yet. Suddenly they start making plans on how to kidnap Mzia and take her to Mgelika Chincharauli in Khevsureti. Guram says he will send Berdia to meet them with the horses at the end of the highway. Kartlos advises to wait until the summer, when both will pass the exams and the weather will be good. In the end, Guram also comes to this opinion, but at the same time he is nervous that they should kidnap such a gentle and fragile girl like Mzia. ➔

1954 Autumn

Nugzar Tsereteli goes with him to his girlfriend's family for the party. When toastmaster drinks Stalin's toast, Guram expresses his negative attitude towards the leader, which irritates the militia chief sitting at the table. He tells Guram and his comrades that if he did not have an emergency, he would teach them a lesson. Guram Rusishvili thinks that the head of the militia will get them into a bit of trouble, to which Guram replies that he is not afraid of that and does not regret anything. ➔

1954 December 2

At History of Art exam of Professor Shalva Amiranashvili, he gets a grade "Good". ➔

1954 December 14

He passes the exam in the subject of History of the Middle Ages to Associate Professor Irakli Beradze with distinction. ➔

1954 December 23

He takes a book "History of the East of the Middle Ages" by Boris Zakhoder from the library. ➔

1954 December 27

He passes the test in the subject of English Language. ➔

1954 Shota Mirianashvili takes a photo of Guram with his friends before crossing the Khada valley. ➔

1954 He is with his father and Nugzar Tsereteli at the family of a relative – Soviet wrestling champion Mirian Tsalkalamanidze – at a housewarming party and does not join the toast to Stalin uttered by the toastmaster. ➔

1954 Nugzar Tsereteli's brother – Jondo buys black thick-soled high-heeled shoes in the market, which Nugzar and Guram often borrow from him. Guram leaves his new foreign shoes in return. ➔

1955

1955 January 6

He passes the exam in the subject of History of Armenia and Azerbaijan to Professor Leon Melikset-Beg with distinction. ➔

1955 January 7

He passes the exam in the subject of History of Byzantium to Professor Giorgi Gozalishvili with distinction. ➔

1955 January 8

He passes the test in the subject of Political Economy to Associate Professor Elise Zakariadze. ➔

- 1955 January 15**
At night he returns with Nugzar Tsereteli from the birthday of his fellow student, Medea Lortkipanidze; they witness how drunken young people break the shop window during a fight on Marjanishvili Street. The militia goes to the spot and arrests everyone. The watchman thinks that Guram and Nugzar were also with those young men and points to them to the militiamen as well. Guram manages to escape and Nugzar is arrested. ➡
- 1955 After January 15**
The trial of Nugzar Tsereteli is being held. Guram has not been interrogated yet, but during the trial he waits outside to come in and testify in favour of Nugzar. Fortunately, everything ends in peace. Nugzar is only given a suspended sentence. ➡
- 1955 January 17**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of the Soviet Literature to Associate Professor Tengiz Buachidze with distinction. ➡
- 1955 January 21**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Near East to Eteri Sikharulidze with distinction. ➡
- 1955 March 10**
With the start of the second semester, Guram resumes studying cuneiform, but often misses lectures. He is summoned to the Komsomol assembly for the next day due to his absences during the lectures. ➡
- 1955 March 11**
He goes to the meeting of the Communist Party, where the issue of his absence is discussed. The new secretary of the Communist Party taps a pencil on the table and yells. 'Guram' does not say anything, but as soon as the meeting is over, he goes outside and beats him. The commandants take him to the rector, who writes an order for his expulsion. ➡
- 1955 March**
He advises friends to go to sea for two or three days. There are five of them and they have little money, so they buy two tickets for a common carriage and sit narrowly. Guram Tikanadze and Nugzar Tsereteli tell each other that they have things to do in Tbilisi, they secretly get off the train in Mtskheta and return in Tbilisi. Guram, when he learns of their departure, grieves a little, but continues his way. He spends the first day in Sochi with the other two friends, and the next day they go to Gagra, where a friend's relative, a doctor, meets them and hosts them. After dinner they take a walk by the sea and, while the sea is rough, enter for a swim. Feeling cold, friends soon come to the shore, while Guram continues swimming. ➡
- 1955 March**
Together with Nugzar Tsereteli and Guram Rusishvili he goes to Nugzar's friend's birthday party. He is elected toastmaster, which irritates the Jubilee's cousin, and the latter pesters Guram. He offers a toast to Stalin to the members of the table without asking the toastmaster for permission. Guram advises to drink this toast in a different vessel – a fruit vase. The boy finds it difficult to empty the vessel, he spills half of the wine and gets drunk quickly. ➡

- 1955 Until April 25**
He has a viral flu that leaves complications and he is ill for almost a month and a half. ➔
- 1955 April 25**
He receives a grade “Good” during the exam in the subject of Special Training. ➔
- 1955 The end of April**
After lectures he talks to friends in the university garden, a tall guy in a sportswear sitting next to him does not like their laughter and addresses Guram rudely. Guram apologizes for the unintentional insulting. The boy considers his apology as his weakness, he becomes more courageous and challenges Guram to fight. Even though he has been sick and weak, Guram still easily defeats him, but as soon as the boy falls on the ground, he no longer beats him. ➔
- 1955 May 7**
He no longer attends the university after the March 11 incident. He sits in a room and tries to tune in on the American jazz on the radio, listening to Tchaikovsky’s melodies from “Children’s Diary” performed by Sviatoslav Richter. At last the Soviet anthem is heard on the radio and the narrator says the shows are over for America. The voice of the Russian broadcaster brings ‘Guram’ down. Then he tunes in on England and Tchaikovsky is being broadcasted there as well. He remembers that this day is important for something in the biography of the composer. ➔
- 1955 May 8**
He goes with Kartlos Svanidze, Dato Javakhishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli to his friend Marika Sakvarelidze and stops ‘Moskvich’. A driver – a shoe tailor Suliko Kazaryan – tells the boys that he will take them wherever they want. Guram suddenly remembers that the next day there is a match in Yerevan between the football teams of the Tbilisi Officers’ House and Spartak Yerevan and asks if he can take them to that match. The driver agrees. The boys go with him to Marika Sakvarelidze and introduce a newly acquainted Suliko as a friend. After the party, they go to each friend’s family to warn the parents and take money in order to go to Yerevan. A total of 600 roubles are collected and handed over to Suliko. They arrive in Yerevan after dinner on Lake Sevan. The boys obtain tickets and arrange the place of meeting with Suliko after the match. The first goal is scored by the Tbilisi team and Guram, who has chosen to stand on his feet, applauds so loudly that everyone from the nearby stands is watching him. Then the Yerevan team also scores a goal and the game ends in a draw. The boys leave the stadium and wait for Suliko at the agreed place, but they wait in vain until 11 am and then they barely manage to find a car to return to Tbilisi. Guram is forced to leave his watch and passport with the driver until the delivery of money the next day. A few days later they visit Suliko at the shoe atelier. He tells them embarrassingly that he had an accident in Yerevan and could not come at the appointed time because of it. He apologizes, but does not return any of the money. ➔
- 1955 May 17**
He passes the exam in the subject of Russian Language with distinction. ➔
- 1955 May 17**
He passes the exam in the subject of Political Economy and receives a grade “Good”. ➔

- 1955 May 19**
He receives a collection of Andersen's tales as a gift from his friend Berdia Gogochuri, with the inscription: "To Guram, as a keepsake from Berdo". ➔
- 1955 May 28**
He passes the exam in the subject of Political Economy to Associate Professor Giorgi Manjgaladze and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1955 Until summer**
Together with Temo Beridze and Rezo Eristavi and several other fellow students, he goes to Vake Cemetery, to the grave of Temo's mother. On the way back, they see the revellers sitting on a wooden box in the yard of the food booth at the entrance of the cemetery and a dray standing there. Guram is suddenly seized by the desire to ride a horse, jumps into the dray and gallops the horse in the direction of Tskneti. The revellers and the owner of the dray run out to the noise. The drayman holding a glass full of wine and a whip in his hand starts chasing Guram and throws a glass along with curses. At his scream Guram turns the dray and leads it back slowly. When he jumps out of the dray, the drayman threatens him with a whip and wraps it around his neck. Guram has two red stripes on his neck from the whip, but endures the pain and stands silently with a sense of guilt. The boys become excited at the sight of this scene, but when they see that Guram is not saying anything, they themselves calm down. ➔
- 1955 Until summer**
Otar Diakonidze's sister, Zina, introduces a beautiful girl Kipiani, who needs some book very much. Guram gets a book and to celebrate this the girl is going to invite him to the Tbilisi sea when she receives her scholarship. Guram has passionate thoughts in his head, but because of Zina, his friend's sister, who introduced this girl to him, he refrains from continuing the relationship. ➔
- 1955 June 1**
He has a blue eye from a quarrel. Guram sits in a restaurant, drinks vodka and beer and avoids looking at people. He falls asleep at the table and the waiter's voice wakes him up to announce that the restaurant closes. He has no money and leaves his student card. ➔
- 1955 June 14**
He passes the exam in the subject of New History to Associate Professor Givi Kighuradze and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1955 June**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of the Soviet Union to Associate Professor Nodar Nakashidze and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1955 June or later**
He finds a book, which he promised to Mzia Chachava, and together with Nugzar Tsereteli, he goes to her house to hand it over when she will be leaving home. For hours, no one leaves the house and friends come back. In the afternoon, Nugzar Tsereteli learns from Mzia's friends that she got married and has gone to a country house. Friends take Guram to the canteen, where he drinks one bottle of cognac breathlessly and collapses. In the same days, he sends Grigol Robakidze's "The Snake's Skin" to Mzia Chachava's country house as a gift. ➔

- 1955 July 5**
He drinks with Jimmy Dighmelashvili and quarrels with strangers, which is why he is arrested. ➔
- 1955 July 6**
He wakes up in a temporary holding cell. There are two more prisoners with him. Outside, his father talks to a militiaman. ➔
- 1955 July 9**
He is taken to a city jail and has his head shaved. The cell is full of prisoners and everyone gives him advice. ➔
- 1955 July 11**
The mother is allowed to see him. The bars are between them. The mother has teary eyes, but still tries to encourage him. ‘Guram’ feels sorry for his mother, but he himself seems to feel relaxed more in this atmosphere. ➔
- 1955 July 12**
In the morning the lawyer takes him to a separate room and explains the situation. He shows Guram the characteristics according to which he is a real hooligan. The lawyer informs him that only his former lecturer is going to speak up for him. ‘Guram’ is not worried about himself, but he has pity on his mother. In the evening, the lawyer again takes him to a separate room. Guram wants to describe the quarrel in detail, but he cannot remember anything. Then the lawyer himself offers the assumptions and writes them down. When he puts the sheets in the folder, Guram sees that his cuneiform notebooks are lying there. He thinks that in addition to these notebooks, there will also be his reports and all of this will probably be used during the defense. Guram feels humiliated but does not utter a word, he feels sorry for his mother. ➔
- 1955 July 13**
During the trial, he sits in the prisoners’ dock and his case is being discussed. There are family and friends in the hall. After the prosecutor and the defense, Guram is granted permission to speak. He does not try to deny his guilt. Suddenly, he hears his mother’s crying and his father’s voice calming her. ➔
- 1955 Until July 19**
Before leaving for Svaneti, he arrives in Zugdidi, where he meets Douglas Japaridze and they spend a good time. ➔
- 1955 July 19**
He sends a letter from Svaneti to Nugzar Tsereteli, telling him about the meeting with Douglas Japaridze. Guram writes that he is preparing to climb the peak and asks Nugzar to go to his parents and let them know that he is fine. ➔
- 1955 July**
Together with a group of climbers, he crosses the Kvishi Pass and Orjonikidze Pass. ➔
- 1955 Mid-August**
Before going to Khovlegora archaeological excavations, he passes the post office on Plekhanov Avenue with Malkhaz Mikadze and meets Temo Beridze, who has just returned from Borjomi valley. They greet each other and then go to “Platon’s Tavern” in Didube to celebrate the meeting. ➔

1955 **Until August**

His uncle, Leo Rcheulishvili, is going to go on an expedition to Khovlegora and thinks perhaps he should take Guram with him to make him get interested in archaeology. Guram knows that this expedition to Georgia is carried out by the Institute of History of the USSR Academy of Sciences and thinks that there will be scientists of all ages. That is why he does not want to go there very much, but he cannot refuse his uncle and promises to visit him. ➔

1955 **The beginning of August**

Before going to Khovle Archaeological Expedition, he travels to Borjomi with the “Pobeda” car together with Boris Inasaridze and Nugzar Tsereteli. First, they go to Gori Fortress, then they visit Guram Rusishvili in Kvishkhети, and in the afternoon they arrive in Borjomi. They have fun in the evening and stay in the hotel, in the morning Guram goes on an expedition and the rest return to Tbilisi. ➔

1955 **The beginning of August**

Guram’s uncle, Leo Rcheulishvili, participates in the Khovlegora Archaeological Expedition with young people: Giorgi Tskitishvili, Davit Khakhutaishvili, Davit Muskhelishvili, Devi Berdzenishvili, Guram Grigolia, Jondo Gvasalia, Marine Mitsishvili and Nutsa Ugrelidze. He is highly respected by everyone. Leo asks the young people to let his “restless” nephew, Guram Rcheulishvili, work as a “worker” in their group. The young people agree and on the second or third day, Guram arrives from Uplistsikhe without luggage. At first, he gives the impression of a reserved man. Therefore, they are not happy at first when he goes to Tbilisi for one day to pack his luggage and they realize that he is going to stay with them for a long time, but then he becomes the “soul and heart” of the expedition. Guram is also very happy that instead of aged scientists he has met a young team, and he works hard with all his energy. ➔

1955 **The beginning of August**

He arrives in Tbilisi to take luggage from Khovle Archaeological Expedition. It rains incessantly for two days. The weather is exacerbating the pain caused by Mzia Chachava’s marriage. He tries to put these feelings on paper in the form of a short story. It is true that he creates a completely different story situation, but he realizes that the text accurately conveys his mood. He later titled the work: “Tskito and Herring”. ➔

1955 **The beginning of August**

He returns to Khovle from Tbilisi and gets along with everyone so well that he becomes the “soul and heart” of the expedition. Everyone is happy that he turned out to be very charming and friendly. Guram himself feels good and is full of energy at work. ➔

1955 **August**

He sends a letter from the Khovle Archaeological Expedition to Nugzar Tsereteli, telling him that despite boredom, he still reads and writes. Guram remembers the days spent in Borjomi and writes that he misses his circle of friends very much. He asks Nugzar to visit his family and tell them that he is fine, and, at the same time, give his regards to his friends. ➔

1955 At the end of August

Giorgi Tskitishvili sends a truck and a local resident to the village of Gostibe, 25 kilometres from Khovle, to supply firewood for the autumn. The truck does not return for two days. It is raining in Khovle and Giorgi Tskitishvili is worried whether his messengers are in danger because of the road in the mountain village. On the third day, when the members of the expedition sit at home and rejoice because of the bad weather, he tells no one anything and goes on horseback to find out the news. He is not far from the village yet when Guram overtook him on horseback. Guram has accidentally heard him go, he gets up from the table, mounts an unsaddled horse and follows Giorgi so that he does not run into any danger alone. It turns out that the people sent by Tskitishvili have stayed with the locals due to bad weather and enjoyed their time. They are also offered to stay, but they do not want the members of the expedition to be worried and after a short break, they return to the members of the expedition. At the same time, Guram's parents come to Khovle to see him and bring food. When they find out where Giorgi Tskitishvili and their son have gone, they calm all the people down, saying that he will be safe with Guram and, since they are in a hurry, they do not wait for their arrival and leave. ➔

1955 Summer

Guram Kharaidze does not have enough money to buy a motorcycle and Guram and his friends add the insufficient amount of money. After buying it they go to Mukhrani to test it. Guram does not know how to ride, but he still rides it fearlessly and falls into a ditch near the village of Dzalisi. When friends go to see him, they find that despite the failure, he is still in a good mood and the next day, when the motorcycle is repaired, he rides it again. ➔

1955 September 1

He moves to the fourth year of the History Faculty of Tbilisi State University. ➔

1955 After September 1

Together with Nugzar Tsereteli and Guram Rusishvili he goes to Mukhrani for a few days, where the students of the Agricultural Institute are on summer practice: Boris Inasaridze, Dato Ghoghoberidze, Guram Kandelaki and Nugzar's brother – Jondo. While there they witness a ritual of thieves during which several persons beat one. Guram intends to intercede for the beaten, which irritates the thieves. They decide to take Guram by car elsewhere and "talk" separately. Boris Inasaridze and Guram Kandelaki do not let him go alone and follow him. They are amazed at how Guram fascinates the thieves and soon returns peacefully with them. ➔

1955 After September 1

He delivers a report to his fellow students and lecturers on the results of the archaeological excavations carried out in the Khovlegora settlement. The report is written in a common notebook, but he speaks by heart and the report turns out to be very interesting. ➔

1955 Until September 4

In the yard of Reninger Street, Agi Abashidze takes his photos half-face and full-face. ➔

1955 Until September 4

He has his photo taken on the balcony of Giorgi and Ekaterine Javakhishvilis when he is standing upside down and Gigi Abashidze is holding his legs. ➔

- 1955 Until September 4**
While playing basketball he has his photo taken in the yard on Reninger street. ➔
- 1955 Until September 4**
He moves with his family to a new apartment on Larsi Street N2. ➔
- 1955 After September 4**
He has a photo taken in his new home. He stands with arms akimbo by the window. Grandma Anneta Kiknadze, Marine and tailor Nina are in the room. ➔
- 1955 After September 4**
He has his photo taken in his new home, standing with arms akimbo by the window. Grandmother Anetta Kiknadze, Marine and tailor Nina are in the room. ➔
- 1955 After September 4**
Koka Ignatov and Temur Japaridze draw compositions on the ceiling and walls of Guram's room with black pencil and sanguine, mainly depicting dancing African Americans playing guitar and trumpet. ➔
- 1955 After September 4**
He receives a letter from his cousin, Dato Javakhishvili, from the village of Miatli in Kazbegi district. The sender informs Guram that he has been in the villages of Dagestan for already four months and he always remembers Guram when he sees a good horse. Dato writes that he will visit his new apartment as soon as he returns to Tbilisi and gives his regards to his parents. ➔
- 1955 Until September 30**
He has his photo taken with Alexandra Javakhishvili in Telavi. His grandmother has never liked to have her photos taken, but Guram puts his arm around her neck and suddenly, they take a picture of her smiling at Guram and trying to escape from his hugs. ➔
- 1955 September 30**
Guram's beloved grandmother, Alexandra Javakhishvili, dies suddenly of heart failure (cardioplegia) in Telavi. ➔
- 1955 After September 30**
He writes in his diary entry about his grandmother Alexandra Javakhishvili. He believes that the best feelings in his life have to do with her. He remembers the picture taken as a child in Sighnaghi, in which he is 2-3 years old and his sister and cousins – Shalva, Lamara and Gogi Rcheulishvili – are with him. ➔
- 1955 Until October**
The group of World History of the Faculty of History of Tbilisi University, in the fourth year of which he is studying, is divided into Old, Medieval and Modern history departments, and because he is in the alpine camp "Nakra" at that time and does not have an opportunity to choose a department, he is assigned to the Modern History department. ➔
- 1955 Late October**
He is transferred to the Old World History Department. ➔

- 1955 November 2**
As part of a group of ten climbers, he climbs the Kuro grove and prepares to carry out the crossing. ➔
- 1955 November 3**
His group of five goes to carry out the crossing. At 5 o'clock, they set up a tent, they also set up another tent for the second group, who have been a little behind, and stay there overnight. ➔
- 1955 November 4**
At 9 o'clock in the morning, he goes with a group of mountaineers to conquer "Beria's Peak" and climbs the peak in one hour. They know in advance that the climbers who were there before their ascent hid the bust of Beria standing on the peak in the bushes. Guram and his group take this bust from the bushes, return it to the peak, and even take commemorative pictures. After "Beria's Peak" they cross the peaks of Shavani ridge: "Akaki Tsereteli", "Ilia Chavchavadze", "Simon Japaridze", "1944" and "Pioneer Palace" and finally climb to the "Peak of Gamarjveba". ➔
- 1955 November 5**
They climb one of the unnamed peaks of the Shavani ridge in the Khada valley. Guram is wearing a jacket borrowed from Kako Marr, and it suddenly occurs to him that the peak should be named after this famous mountaineer. To mark this, they build a niche and leave a letter. They climb the peak of Boris Dzeladze at 12 o'clock and return by a shorter way. They go to "Alyosha's lodgings" before it gets dark. ➔
- 1955 November 5**
He has a photo taken at the peak of Beria in the Khada Valley. ➔
- 1955 November 6**
It's very snowy at night and in the morning, but at 12 o'clock they still go to carry out the crossing. They have to walk in difficult conditions, but in the evening they go to the grove of Kuro and being tired, they immediately fall asleep. At night, they discover that the food hidden here before the crossing has been eaten and they think that animals did it as the alcohol is found intact. ➔
- 1955 November 7**
Guram and other participants of the expedition go to Kazbegi and find that their food left in the Kuro grove has not been eaten by the beasts but by the hunters who have not drunk alcohol because the first bottle they opened turned out to be kerosene, and they thought that other bottles are the same. There is one canteen in Kazbegi and two days later the climbers go there. They can barely find seats because the canteen is crowded with people due to the November 7 holiday. Guram and his group of friends also have very little money left. Guram sees a piano standing in the dining room, he approaches it and checks if it plays, then goes back to the boys and asks who knows how to play. It turns out that only Rezo Khazaradze knows how to play, he also knows only one song but does not know its lyrics well. Guram then asks if there are singers in his group. It turns out that no one has a good ear and voice, but the hunger is very strong. So they serve themselves a bottle of cognac and start the concert. Their table is suddenly filled with barbecue, khinkali, champagne, and a thousand other things. The hall asks for a song and they sing whatever they can think of. Then they combine all the tables in the canteen and continue the feast together. Suddenly, something happens between the Tush shepherds and them; the matter soon escalates into a quarrel. To alleviate a situation, Guram challenges the most active shepherd to the horse race. Friends do not know Guram's capabilities but think that even if he loses nothing will happen. It is already night, but they do not postpone the competition, they choose the route and the referees. His Tush opponent has a great horse, while about forty shepherds offer Guram their horses. Guram chooses one of them, which, at first glance, seems to stand out from the crowd. To everyone's surprise, Guram wins the competition, which irritates the Tush shepherd, but Guram's friends lie that he is the champion of Georgia and there is nothing surprising in his victory. Tush's vainglory calms down and he and Guram swear to be brothers. ➔

- 1955 November**
Due to his participation in the Khada Valley Alpiniad, he is released from lectures and seminars for 12 days by the order of the Tbilisi University Rectorate. ➡
- 1955 November**
Together with a group of mountaineers, he conquers the peak “Shota Rustaveli” located on the main ridge of the Svaneti, Caucasus and the peak “Boris Dzneladze” located on the Shavani ridge in Kazbegi municipality. The crossing includes eight more peaks. He also carries out the second crossing, on the north-eastern slopes, the route of which includes the peaks: Lairag, Lakra and Donguzorun. ➡
- 1955 December 27**
The Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union grants him the second rank in mountaineering. ➡
- 1955 December 29**
The sports club at the University of Tbilisi awards him the relevant certificate for conquering the most difficult peaks of the Caucasus and for good work in the mountaineering camp “Nakra”. ➡
- 1955 December 30**
On New Year’s Eve, he meets a familiar girl, Kipiani, who is studying at the Faculty of Western Europe. They talk a lot about science, German, mountains, and Svaneti. Guram cherishes kindly feelings for her. ➡
- 1955 December**
He cannot pass the tests due to his non-attendance of lectures. ➡
- 1955 Until the end of December**
He misses a lecture with friends and sits in the university garden. Suddenly, the first secretary of the Communist Party comes to the fore, conducting a raid with a group set up to identify undisciplined students. They ask what lecture they miss and why. Guram replies that dialectical materialism is a forgery and they do not intend to attend this lecture. ➡
- 1955**
He receives a collection of poems for children “Kinderreime” in German language as a gift from his friend, Berdia Gogochuri. ➡
- 1955**
He often visits Edisher Giorgadze’s family, where young people with anti-Soviet sentiments gather: Erlom Akhvlediani, Zurab Kiknadze, Irakli Ramishvili, Shota Chantladze, Anzor Salukvadze, Tamaz Abuladze, Levan Tolordava, Vazhan Dundua, Jemal Kvavilashvili, Manuchar Antadze, Ushangi Onoprishvili, Besik Adeishvili, and Levan Malazonia. They talk about values, politics and art, read both their own and someone else’s newly written works and discuss them. ➡
- 1955**
He presents a book of Bai Juyi’s poems with the inscription “I am presenting you with Bai Juyi” to Nugzar Tsereteli, and Nugzar presents the newly published collections of Titsian Tabidze and Paolo Iashvili. ➡

1955 He is at Davit Ghogoberidze's party with Nugzar Tsereteli. When drinking Stalin's toast, Guram negatively mentions leader's personal qualities and "merits" towards the Georgian nation. The host's uncle, Davit Sakvarelidze, a participant in the 1924 uprising, likes it very much. ➡

1955 **or later**
Alexei Keller visits his family several times a week after moving to Telavi and then to Tbilisi. Together they have dinner and supper, talk until late and often argue. Guram sometimes helps him sell his antiques to the Art Museum. ➡

1955 **or later**
He writes Temo Japaridze's poem with a pencil on the wall of his room next to his chair: "I do not know what I mean by this, / but I often whisper like this: / My mother today is Mary / and I am Jesus for myself." ➡

1956

1956 **Until January 5**
He is preparing for the first semester exams. ➡

1956 **January 5**
He writes a statement on behalf of the Vice-Rector of Tbilisi University requesting to be allowed to take the exams now and to pass tests after the exams. ➡

1956 **Until January 17**
While visiting Mindia Arabuli on a winter vacation in Khevsureti he meets an old Khevsurian man, Datvisel Arabuli, who becomes the prototype of the protagonist of his short story – "Grandpa Gogoturi". ➡

1956 **January 17**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of the Western and Southern Slavs to Associate Professor Karlo Meshveliani and receives a grade "Good". ➡

1956 **January 23**
He takes exam in the subject of "Dialectical Materialism" together with Niko Gogochuri because he has not prepared for the subject well and he relies on Niko. Indeed, he himself finds it difficult to answer questions and Niko helps him. At the bottom of the cheat sheet, he writes the names of the philosophers and in the end – the word "roshe", which means go and talk now. Guram thinks that Roche is also the surname of a philosopher and while answering the lecturer he names Roshe as a philosopher. The lecturer, Vakhtang Kalandarishvili, is going to write a mark "Three" for him, but when he sees high marks in Guram's record-book, he writes mark "Four". Guram angrily leaves the auditorium and asks Niko Gogochuri to explain his behaviour. When everyone understands the meaning of Niko's "Roche", everyone laughs heartily and they even jokingly call Guram "Roche". ➡

1956 **Until January 27**
In the evening, he walks home with his sister Marine Rcheulishvili in the moonlight. They talk about different topics. When they turn on Larsi Street, Guram Rcheulishvili suddenly says that he should start writing. ➡

- 1956 Until January 27**
He writes an untitled short story “In the sparse forest on the mountain slope...” ➔
- 1956 January 27**
Before leaving for the expedition, he sits on a couch in the recessed balcony and reads Hemingway’s newly published short story. He then puts the book aside, takes a backpack, puts the sheets of paper inside, and while saying goodbye to his family, announces that he starts writing, and runs down the stairs. Guram Rcheulishvili together with the group of climbers, including first and second-rank climbers – Giorgi Berdzenishvili, Shota Mirianashvili, Omar Beradze, Guram Tikanadze, Agi and Gigi Abashidzes, and others, leave Tbilisi for the Zakarpattia to climb the highest peak in Ukraine – Khoverla. ➔
- 1956 January 28**
Together with his friends, he travels on the train, which goes to Ukraine. The train crosses the borders of Georgia and passes the snowy steppes of Russia. ➔
- 1956 January 27-29**
On the train from Tbilisi to Kharkiv he meets his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili’s acquaintance – Manon Japaridze. ➔
- 1956 January 29**
He travels to Kharkiv with the members of a mountaineering group, but does not like this city full of grey buildings. They stop for four hours, tour the city and visit the Temple of Annunciation. ➔
- 1956 January 29**
The train departs from Kharkiv to Kyiv at 8 o’clock in the evening. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
On the train from Kharkiv to Kyiv, he writes the first letter to send to parents. Guram promises to share impressions of Kyiv and Lviv in three days. He gives regards to his sister Marine Rcheulishvili from Manon Japaridze, who he has travelled with to Kharkiv. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
On the Kharkiv-Kyiv train he writes the second letter to send to parents. Guram describes Kharkiv and notes that the town square is embellished with multi-storey buildings. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
He arrives in Kyiv with the members of the mountaineering group and sends a telegram to family members. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
He has a light breakfast with the members of the mountaineering group in the restaurant “Abkhazeti”. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
Together with the members of the mountaineering group, he hands over the newly arrived baggage to the storage cell in the Kyiv railway station and goes sightseeing. ➔

- 1956 January 30**
He accidentally meets a singer, Suliko Koroshinadze, in the post office. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
He sends a telegram to family members from the main post office in Kyiv. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
He meets Guram Tikanadze near the Kyiv Teachers' House at 11:30. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
Guram visits the center of Kyiv, St. Sophia Cathedral and other sights. Together with friends and newly acquainted Kyiv girls, he attends the concert of the amateur ensemble of Tbilisi University, and in the evening, he skates on the ice rink. ➔
- 1956 January 30**
Due to the fact that all the rooms in Kyiv hotels are occupied, he and his friends stay in the student dormitory, where the students of the amateur ensemble of Tbilisi University are also on tour in the city. He spends the night in Merab Eliozishvili's room. ➔
- 1956 January 30-31**
While in Kyiv, he has his photo taken with Guram Tikanadze and Giorgi Berdzenishvili. ➔
- 1956 January 31**
Together with his friends, he leaves for Lviv by train at 11 o'clock in the morning. ➔
- 1956 January 31**
On the Kyiv-Lviv train, he buys the books by the Russian writers: "Netochka Nezvanova" by Fyodor Dostoevsky and "The Golovlyovs" by Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin. However, he does not like the books and turns to reading "Vanina Vanini" by Stendhal and stories by Karel Čapek. ➔
- 1956 January 31**
He describes the journey from Kyiv to Lviv in the diary entry. ➔
- 1956 January 31**
Together with Gigi Abashidze and Guram Tikanadze, he climbs on the top shelf of the carriage and they talk about different topics. ➔
- 1956 January 31**
He writes a letter to his parents from the train to Lviv, describing the sights of the city of Kyiv. Guram writes that he has attended a concert held by the amateur ensemble of Tbilisi University at the Teachers' House. He mentions that he is fine and will write to them about Lviv in two days. ➔
- 1956 After January 31**
He describes the train journey from Kharkiv to Kyiv and the Kyiv adventures of Georgian mountaineers in the diary entry. ➔

- 1956 February 1**
At 5 o'clock in the morning, he arrives in Lviv with friends, puts his luggage in a storage cell, and goes to see the city. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
At 6 o'clock in the morning, he goes to the station restaurant for breakfast with friends. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
At 8 o'clock in the morning he watches the movie "V Kvadrata 45" (In the 45th Square) in the cinema at Lviv railway station. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
At half-past ten in the morning, he calls a girl, who is a friend of his friend, Datuna Machavariani, and they agree to meet near the hotel "Intourist" at half-past twelve. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
He is introduced to a girl from Lviv – Klara Kitova. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
He has his photo taken with Giorgi Berdzenishvili in Lviv. ➔
- 1956 February 1**
He leaves Lviv for the small settlement of Yasinya in the Zakarpattia at 12 o'clock at night. ➔
- 1956 February 2**
He arrives at the station in Yasinya and travels from the station to the tourist centre for almost an hour. While traveling with friends, he accidentally gets acquainted with the chairman of the Yasinya collective farm, who tells them about the geography and history of the Zakarpattia. ➔
- 1956 February 2**
At night, while camping in Yasinya, he writes a letter to his parents, describing how they have arrived in Lviv and how cold it has been. Guram informs that he has settled in the tourist centre of Yasinya and that he will tell them more details when he returns, as he needs to pass the letter to the sledge driver on the way to the post office. ➔
- 1956 February 2 or later**
He has his photo taken in the tourist centre of Yasinya with the participants of the Alpin-
iad: Giorgi Berdzenishvili, Agi and Gigi Abashidzes, Guram Tikanadze, Gogi Chichua and others. ➔
- 1956 February 3**
The local authorities do not advise the members of the group to start climbing in the 32-degree frost, especially since a few days ago the mountaineers of Rostov also changed their minds about climbing, but despite this warning, Georgian sportsmen start climbing at 7 am. They are determined to cover the route ahead of schedule. ➔
- 1956 February 3**
He sends a telegram from Yasinya to Tbilisi to his parents. ➔

- 1956 February 3**
Georgian mountaineers cross the mountain “Big Menchul”, have dinner at the shepherds’ house on Drahobrat pastures and continue their way. ➡
- 1956 February 3**
They spend the first night on the western slope of Mount “Twins”. ➡
- 1956 February 4**
Together with a group of Georgian mountaineers, he climbs the slope in the morning and enters the forest an hour later. It is difficult to find the road in the forest because of the snowstorm. ➡
- 1956 February 4**
Together with a group of Georgian mountaineers, he bypasses Stara Mountain and goes down into the gorge of the Black Tinisi River. ➡
- 1956 February 4**
While crossing the river, the ice breaks under Omar Beradze’s feet and a group of Georgian mountaineers lose several hours helping him and crossing the river. They have to spend the night in a tent taken apart due to the snowstorm. ➡
- 1956 February 5**
Together with the members of the expedition, he goes around the villages of Bogdan and Lug in heavy frost and has dinner at the forester’s lodge. Guram camps at the foot of the Gorgan ridge, from where they have to attack the peak Hoverla. ➡
- 1956 February 5**
Together with the members of the expedition, he spends the night in the woods, in a tent, and cannot sleep all night, because he is lying uncomfortably on the edge of the tent. ➡
- 1956 February 6**
Guram Rcheulishvili and other participants of the Alpiniad did not sleep all night because it was terribly cold. In the morning, Guram is the last one to come out of the tent, as he was packing the mattress in his backpack. Gigi warms his frozen shoes by the fire and still can barely wear them. They start walking, but in the middle of the road Guram can no longer take a step, as his feet freeze. Omar Beradze, Gigi Abashidze and Guram Tikanadze put his feet on the backpack, take off his shoes and rub his feet. The feeling returns to one leg first, then to the other. It hurts a lot, but he keeps going. ➡
- 1956 February 6**
On the way to Hoverla Peak, when his feet get frozen and his friends warm them up, he has his photo taken with them. ➡
- 1956 February 6**
As they ascend to the Peak of Hoverla, he has his photo taken with the participants of the Alpiniad, who he leads. ➡
- 1956 February 6**
Together with the members of the expedition, he goes skiing in the afternoon to conquer the peak of Hoverla, 2058 meters above sea level. ➡

- 1956 February 6**
After a two-hour walk with the members of the expedition without skis due to the steep slope, he climbs on the top of Hoverla and, according to the mountaineering rule, the Georgians exchange cards with the students of Lviv and Riga Polytechnic Institutes. ➔
- 1956 February 6**
Having climbed Hoverla, in an hour, he and his friends climb the peak of Petros. ➔
- 1956 February 6**
Together with the members of the expedition, he skis down to Lazeshchyna gorge and is already in the village of Zemir at 8 o'clock. Guram does not stop there and continues his way to set a record. ➔
- 1956 February 6**
Guram Rcheulishvili and other Georgian mountaineers cover the 200-kilometer, 7-day journey in 4 days and celebrate the victory in the tourist centre with other tourists of Yasinya at 12 o'clock at night. ➔
- 1956 February 6**
He describes in his diary entry the difficult conditions in which the climbers on the way to the peak of Hoverla had to move. ➔
- 1956 Before February 7**
He has breakfast after passing the station Kozmeshachik in the Transcarpathians. The right bank of the narrow-gauge railway reveals the graves of the victims of the First World War of 1914-1918 in the woods. ➔
- 1956 February 7**
They leave the settlement of Yasinya for Lviv. ➔
- 1956 February 8**
On his way back from the Carpathians, he attends an opera performance "Peer Gynt" by Edvard Grieg based on the play by Henrik Ibsen at the Lviv Opera House and buys books for his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, in the foyer of the theatre. One of them, which depicts the life of Robert Schumann, has an inscription – "To my beloved sister, Marine, from Guram. Lviv. Opera. Eduard Grieg. Peer Gynt". There are similar inscriptions in the books: "Nikolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov" and "Hanus Wihan and the Czech Quartet", while at the bottom of the music book – "Collection of Ancient Waltzes", there is another inscription: "Only play when I ask you". ➔
- 1956 February 8**
He sends a telegram from Lviv to Tbilisi to his parents. ➔
- 1956 After February 9**
He arrives in Kyiv with the participants of the expedition. ➔
- 1956 After February 9**
He has his photo taken with Guram Tikanadze and Giorgi Berdzenishvili. ➔

- 1956 After February 9**
The sports club at Tbilisi State University awards him for participating in a hike in the Transcarpathian Hoverla. ➔
- 1956 February 11**
He arrives in Rostov with the participants of the expedition. ➔
- 1956 Until February 13**
He arrives in Tuapse with the members of the team of climbers. ➔
- 1956 February 13 or earlier**
He sends a letter from Sochi to Tbilisi to his parents, informing them that they spent the previous night well and have already left Sochi. ➔
- 1956 February 13**
He arrives in Sochi from Tuapse with a group of Georgian climbers. ➔
- 1956 February 13**
He writes a short diary entry on an open postcard depicting the port of Sochi and a lot of seagulls. Guram describes how the three-day half-starved people were fascinated by the port of Sochi, the beautiful weather, and how they fed the seagulls with the cookies bought for the last kopecks. ➔
- 1956 February 13**
He has a photo taken with his friends in the port of Sochi. ➔
- 1956 February 20**
This is the fourth time this year that he has travelled by train through Russian steeps and flirted with Russian girls. ➔
- 1956 After February 20**
After returning to Tbilisi, Guram Tikanadze prints pictures of the Transcarpathians, and Guram Rcheulishvili writes the impressions of the day on the back of each photo. The photo, which shows how Guram Tikanadze rubs his frozen foot states how his feet got frozen and how his friends helped him; The photograph, which shows the port of Sochi and the seagulls, states how the seagulls were fed; The photo, on which the members of the Alpiniad are sitting on the railing of the tourist centre, states who was carried away by what and how they had fun; On the photo, which depicts the village of Yasinya and the mountains, he writes how he skied one day with Irakli Razmadze, Shota, Zapo and a young Russian couple; The photo, which shows how the members of the expedition pass through the forest, states that the graves of 1914-1918 were found under the trees in this forest. ➔
- 1956 Until February 21**
He sends a letter to Tamara Ershova, an acquaintance in Lviv. ➔
- 1956 February 24 or later**
He and Gigi Abashidze receive a letter from a student girl in Lviv – Tamara Ershova. The sender recalls meeting them in Lviv and is heartbroken that they left soon after. She reprimands for writing the letter in pencil. ➔

1956 March 7 or 8

Guram and his friends are standing on the corner of Belinsky Street when a truck full of people stops in front of them and one of the people standing in the truck body shouts “Long live to Stalin” and tells them to kneel down. Guram, Nugzar and a couple of friends do not kneel, which is why the people in the truck spit on them and throw leftover bread crumbs on their heads. ➔

1956 March 8

He participates in a protest rally on the right bank of the Mtkvari River, but when it gets dark, he goes with Nodar Zedelashvili and Nugzar Tsereteli to his friend – a girl living in Vake. That is why he does not know anything about the breaking up a rally. ➔

1956 March 9

At 7 o'clock in the morning, he leaves the house of a girlfriend living in Vake with his friends and hears the story of the shooting of the demonstrators. ➔

1956 After March 9

He is infuriated by the cruelty of the Soviet troops, with which they beat the protesters, and more actively interferes in the conversations of the youth with anti-Soviet sentiments who gather at Edisher Giorgadze's house. ➔

1956 After March 9

He meets his friends with anti-Soviet sentiments, they are deeply saddened by the tragedy that took place in the streets of Tbilisi on March 9, they are worried about the insecurity of the population and they are thinking of ways to obtain weapons. One of the members of the group, Vazha Dundua, says that it turns out that gelatine can be used to make bombs, but his offer is rejected because it will take a long time, and arming is an urgent matter. Guram then offers to steal antiques from wealthy families, to buy weapons to attack the arsenal, and to distribute the weapons from the arsenal to the people. At first the friends grab the idea, but slowly they realize the absurdity of this plan and forget about it. ➔

1956 March 13

During his visit to the dentist, he meets an attractive girl, Tsira Shotadze, and starts talking to her. It turns out that the girl has also graduated from the faculty of History and is disappointed that she cannot start working in the museum because of a small child. While talking to her he finds out that she is the wife of the writer Edisher Kipiani. When Guram realizes this, he does not show that he knows his writings, he tells her that he has just heard of her husband. ➔

1956 March 14

He is at university for a military training lecture given by General Davidov. ➔

1956 March 14

In the morning he decides to start writing diary entries and suddenly recollects a few lines dedicated to Varden Kipiani by Akaki Tsereteli: “Write, write, my Varden, / shoot an arrow, / if you do not become a writer, / you will at least learn how to write”. He begins to feel sceptical about the decision but does not change his mind. ➔

- 1956 March 14**
After the seminar finishes, he goes with Marika Sakvarelidze and Marine Buleishvili to get scholarship in the first building of Tbilisi University, where he meets Nugzar Tsereteli and a familiar girl, Kipiani, who is studying on the Faculty of Western European Languages and Literature. They speak about the mountains and German language for a long time. While talking it becomes obvious that they like each other. Guram is attracted to something in her very much and thinks that he is in love. Nugzar Tsereteli says that they are truly a nice couple. ➔
- 1956 March 14**
In the diary entry he writes about human nature, what drives him, what makes him happy. He discusses military training lecturers, who is who and what kind. He likes the talented, educated, boxer, Lieutenant Colonel Lazarev more than others, but thinks he may soon become like others. He writes that he has tried to write literary works several times, first imitating Kazbegi, then who knows who, but he could not write more than one page. He believes that he will still write either a novel or a short story. Guram wants to become a great writer and he is not afraid of this thought, because he is still accustomed to the fact that whatever he wants to do he fails. As a child he first wanted to be a tanker and then fly to the moon, but sometimes he has been carried away by drunkenness, sometimes by horses and sometimes by women. ➔
- 1956 March 14**
He attends Nodar Lomouri's seminar and learns to write in majuscule. ➔
- 1956 Until March 15**
He writes and makes a speech on a topic that he himself is not very happy with. Nevertheless, since he delivers a speech, he manages to impress the audience. ➔
- 1956 Until March 15**
He receives a letter from Klara Kitova, an acquaintance in Lviv. ➔
- 1956 March 15**
He goes to the dentist especially late so that he does not meet Edisher Kipiani's wife – Tsira Shotadze again. He sees her from the tram, gets off and enters the store. ➔
- 1956 March 15**
He goes to university and thinks of meeting a girl he knows – Kipiani, but she is with her friend and Guram does not approach her. In the reading room, he subscribes to the "History" in nine volumes by Plutarch and "History" by Herodotus. He reads Rezo Eristavi and Zurgan Gemazashvili the letter sent by Klara Kitova from Lviv. Then his attention is drawn to a nice girl with brown hair, entering the hall. Zurgan says that he likes this girl as well, jokingly offers to kidnap and draw lots who the girl will stay with. Guram knows that his feelings are short-lived and he misses true love, even if it is unrequited. ➔
- 1956 March 15**
He continues the diary, which he started on March 14, and describes the events of the day. In the end, he discusses the topic of writing mania prevalent at the university. No matter who you ask, everyone is busy writing the theme. Guram chooses to engage in diaries. ➔

- 1956 March 15**
He attends an English lecture and is terribly dissatisfied with a lecturer who does nothing more than curse and threaten students. ➔
- 1956 March 15**
The fact that he has to repay his debt in the amount of 120 roubles in the evening bothers him a lot during the English language lecture. If he fails to find the money and his family finds out about it, his parents will worry a lot and what is more, this is not for the first time. ➔
- 1956 March 16**
He writes a diary entry during a philosophy lecture. Guram recalls a meeting at the Faculty of Oriental Studies four years ago, at which he first noticed Mzia Chachava. He cannot forget her neck and walk like a deer. The second lecture is conducted by the Deputy Dean whose appearance he sarcastically describes in the diary entry. ➔
- 1956 March 17**
He celebrates Boris Inasaridze's birthday with Nugzar Tsereteli, Boris Inasaridze and Guram Rusishvili in a tavern in Saburtalo. He has a little skirmish with Nugzar Tsereteli, but Guram Rusishvili promptly relieves the tension. There is no money left to go by car, but they still hire it and do not pay the money, they lie and run away. Guram goes drunk to the lecture, but soon comes out and hears the lecturer threatening as he closes the door. He tells his friends that he is going to start writing. He then enters a Russian lecture and writes grammatical terms senselessly. ➔
- 1956 March 18**
He writes an entry in the diary about his being carried away by writing. ➔
- 1956 March 19**
He writes a diary entry in which he recalls the night spent in the extreme frosts during the mountaineering in the Zakarpattia, his foot freezing and help from friends. Then he describes Boris Inasaridze's birthday and the news of the university. Guram analyses what happens in nature in the spring, how cleansing and survival of the weak and strong takes place. His fellow student, Marika Sakvarelidze, asks him to read the entry and she agrees. Marika then reveals her thoughts about the fact that she is not certain in her feelings and cannot decide whether to marry her admirer or not. ➔
- 1956 March 21**
He is dissatisfied with the military training lecturer and moves on to another. He has a medical examination and then goes to the barber. He later writes a diary entry in the university reading room. ➔
- 1956 March 21**
He writes a diary entry in which he remembers his first love – Mzia Chachava and talks about life and death. ➔
- 1956 After March 21**
In the morning, he goes to the Botanical Garden with Nugzar Tsereteli. They have breakfast and remember the story of Mzia Chachava's marriage. Nugzar reads a poem dedicated to him "Guram Rcheulishvili speaks". Guram thinks the title is too pretentious and offers to name the poem "On Mount Kala". ➔

- 1956 March 24**
He finishes a short story “Tskito and Herring” (“It rained incessantly for two days ...”). ➡
- 1956 March 24**
Russian poet Vadim Mikhailov presents a Russian-language book “Youth Voices. Poems” with the inscription: “To Guram Rcheulishvili, one of the first representatives of the New Renaissance, who I have ever met, as a token of admiration and friendship”. The collection also includes poems by Vadim along with other young poets. ➡
- 1956 March 25**
He writes a short story “In the Finnish house: in the Carpathians”. ➡
- 1956 After March 25**
He writes a short story – “Children, he began in a deep, velvet voice...”. ➡
- 1956 After March 25**
He writes a short story – “Children, he began in a deep, velvet voice...”. ➡
- 1956 March 26**
He reads Dostoevsky’s novel “The double” and admires the writer’s creative mastery. ➡
- 1956 Until March 27**
He goes to the cemetery of Bagebi village with his friends, where he has trouble with strangers. The gravediggers also witness this fact. ➡
- 1956 March 27**
He wakes up in a bad mood and feels ailing. ➡
- 1956 March 27**
At 11 o’clock in the morning, his tipsy friends Boris Inasaridze and Malkhaz Mikadze visit him. Malkhaz falls asleep. Guram sees off Boris and sees Nugzar Tsereteli and Tamaz Togonidze on Zemeli and takes Tamaz home by car. Then he goes to Nugzar’s brother’s friends in the 18th police station. ➡
- 1956 March 27**
He goes to see Nugzar Tsereteli’s brother, Jondo Tsereteli, at Agricultural Institute and they go to the cemetery to talk to the gravediggers. They are treated to beer and talk about the impending interrogation. ➡
- 1956 March 27**
After negotiating with the gravediggers, he drinks beer with Nugzar Tsereteli and goes to Tbilisi University. He asks his friends Levan Malazonia and Kartlos Svanidze to introduce their acquaintance – a girl, whom he likes very much. The girl refuses to meet him, but Guram does not lose hope and when he and his friend – the other girl – go home, he catches up with her and tells her again that he wants to ask her for a date. For saying this, the other girl insults him so badly that he returns to his friends in astonishment. ➡
- 1956 March 27**
After the defeat with the girl, he meets his friend – Malkhaz Mikadze and returns him his money. Going home in a taxi, he has negative thoughts of the past day and is dissatisfied with his own behaviour. ➡

- 1956 March 27**
He writes a short story “Leaving Bakuriani”. ➔
- 1956 Until March 28**
He fails the test in Political Economy. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He makes an entry in the diary that his father is going to take his doctoral thesis to Yerevan in 2-3 days, where he will have to defend it. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He reads aloud some of Dostoevsky’s works and thus disturbs his sister. They begin to quarrel. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He is reading some of Willi Bradley’s work. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
Together with Datuna Ghoghoberidze he goes to Tbilisi University, where he attends a meeting of the organization of forest friends. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He talks to Edisher Giorgadze and Levan Malazonia during the break. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He writes a diary entry during an English lecture in which he describes the important news of the whole day. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He writes a short story “Vazha crossed the street, stepped on the pavement, and ...”. ➔
- 1956 March 28**
He writes a short story “On the seashore, in the shallow water ...”, whose prototype of the protagonist Marine is his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, and of little boys: Irakli and Giguli – his cousins, Irakli and Gia Nizharadze, and their mother – the writer’s aunt, Nino Parkosadze. ➔
- 1956 March 30**
The mother gives him 200 roubles to pay the tuition fee, and 25 roubles to have his photo taken to be submitted to the military department. ➔
- 1956 March 30**
He goes to his neighbour Dali Chkhartishvili and plays table tennis with Gogi Rcheulishvili and his friend. ➔
- 1956 March 30**
He has lectures in the morning at university. Guram and Temo Beridze decide to drink with friends. Kartlos Svanidze, Nugzar Tsereteli, Rezo Eristavi, Boris Inasaridze, Nodar Zedelashvili, Guram Tikanadze and several other friends raise money, but fail to raise enough money and give up on the intention. ➔

- 1956 March 30**
He complains to Guram Tikanadze that his whole body is itching and nipping. His friend offers to visit the house and find the necessary treatment in the magazine. ➔
- 1956 March 30**
Guram finds out from Kartlos Svanidze that his ex-girlfriend Mzia Chachava, who got married, is pregnant. Guram is shaken up by her news. ➔
- 1956 Until March 31**
He fails to pass the semester exam in New History. ➔
- 1956 March 31**
His mother reprimands him because he has not passed the first semester exam in Political Economy yet. ➔
- 1956 March 31**
He takes a photo to present at the Military Department. ➔
- 1956 March 31**
He goes to university and attends lectures on History of Philosophy and New History, during which he writes a diary entry. Guram recalls how his love failure made him write a short story. ➔
- 1956 March 31**
He writes a short story “Grandpa Gogoturi”. ➔
- 1956 March 31**
He makes an entry in the diary about his friends and his creative activities. ➔
- 1956 March**
He writes a short story “The room was long and narrow...” ➔
- 1956 March**
He writes an untitled novel (“In a waiting room at the station...”). ➔
- 1956 March**
He writes a short story – “Hello! – said Niaz and...”. ➔
- 1956 March**
He writes a short story “Dato and Gurami beside the fireplace...”. ➔
- 1956 At the end of March**
He has a lecture on the ground floor of the university. He looks back and tells Erlom Akhvlediani to follow him after the lecture because he wants to show Erlom something. Indeed, after the lecture they go to Larsi Street with him and read his writings. Erlom then tells him that he also writes and now they go to Erlom’s house and read his writings. ➔
- 1956 April 16**
He listens to the broadcast of the match between “Dinamo” Tbilisi and “Lokomotiv” Moscow on the radio. The mother is upset with Guram because of his teasing his sister. His father demands from him to study which he does not accomplish. ➔

- 1956 April 7 or later**
He writes a short story “Football begins!” ➔
- 1956 April 11**
He writes a short story “Consolation”. ➔
- 1956 After April 13**
He paints himself on a membership card of the Communist Party, how he looked like in 1949 and how he looked in 1950. ➔
- 1956 April 13 or later**
He paints himself on the card of the Communist Party, what he looked like in 1949 and how he looked in 1950. ➔
- 1956 16 April**
He writes a short story “Sand, desert, a man, and a boat...”. ➔
- 1956 April**
He writes a short story “May I? - A voice was heard from the other side of the door...”. ➔
- 1956 April**
He writes a narrative “The Pioneer Camp with the usual joy...” ➔
- 1956 Until May**
He meets Davit Muskhelishvili and learns that the excavations in Hovlegora will start in June. So he decides to pass all the exams in May and be free in June. ➔
- 1956 September 14**
He writes a short story “Grandfather Kote’s Autumn”. ➔
- 1956 May 3**
In front of the university, he witnesses an incident – a militiaman, who has been chasing a student without a ticket, accidentally knocks an old man over. Guram Rcheulishvili and Guram Gegeshidze help the old man to get up. The old man is very weak. So, the boys stop a taxi and take him home. They find a passport in his pocket, from which they find out his name and address. The old man turns out to be Valerian Sharvashidze (son of Beshken). Guram returns home at 1 o’clock in the morning. ➔
- 1956 May 6**
He writes a short story “Love in Autumn” from 12 o’clock to 1 o’clock. ➔
- 1956 May 7**
From three o’clock to half past five, he writes a short story “The newly moved off train...”. ➔
- 1956 May 8**
In the evening he begins to write a short story entitled “A gypsy woman and four boys” with a subtitle – “Try to please each other”. ➔

- 1956 May 8**
He drinks with Rezo Todua; Feeling tipsy, he then enters the cinema “Sakartvelo” and falls asleep on a chair in the lobby. ➔
- 1956 May 9**
He finishes writing the short story “A gypsy woman and four boys” at half past two in the morning. ➔
- 1956 May 9**
At half-past two, he makes a short record on the page of a recently completed short story “A gypsy woman and four boys”, in which he describes the important facts of the previous and current days. ➔
- 1956 Until May 20**
Niko Gogochuri tells Guram and other friends about one horrible fact that happened to him a few years ago. While the tram, which he was traveling by from Students’ Hostels in Vake to the Kolmeurneoba Square, was turning around, a young woman jumped in. She slipped and fell between the carriages. Niko instinctively jumped up, grabbed the handhold, and lifted his legs high as if to reduce the weight of the tram and help the woman. Guram was strongly impressed by this story. ➔
- 1956 Until May 20**
He makes an extensive entry in the diary about his grandmother’s brother, the famous anthropologist – Giorgi Javakhishvili. ➔
- 1956 May 20**
He studies Political Economy and Military Training. ➔
- 1956 May 20**
He writes the short story “Love in March”. In one of the episodes, he uses the psychological detail narrated by Niko Gogochuri – lifting of the legs by the passengers when a person falls from the tram to lighten the weight of the carriage. ➔
- 1956 May 20**
Tired of studying military and political economy, he reads Thomas Mann’s novel “Buddenbrooks”. Next to him, his sister Marine reads Marjanishvili’s memoirs and shows him pictures, and at the end of the corridor, his mother, grandmother Anetta, and aunt’s husband, Luka Khundadze, talk about politics and other issues. ➔
- 1956 May 20**
He writes a short story “The spring is passing” (Jemal, how are you...). ➔
- 1956 May 20**
He writes a short story “Love in March”. ➔
- 1956 May 29**
He passes the test in the subject of Special Seminar to senior teacher Nodar Lomouri. ➔
- 1956 May 30**
He passes the test in the subject of another Special Seminar to senior teacher Nodar Lomouri. ➔

- 1956 May 30**
He passes the test in the subject of Recent History to Associate Professor Ilia Tabaghua. ➔
- 1956 May 31**
He passes the test in the subject of Methodology of Teaching History to Associate Professor Alexandre Gorgadze. ➔
- 1956 May 31**
He passes the test in the course work to Associate Professor Ilia Tabaghua. ➔
- 1956 May 31**
He begins to read Oscar Wilde's novel "The Picture of Dorian Gray". ➔
- 1956 Until the end of May**
He spends time with the family of his neighbours, the Tsirekidzes, for two days, taking care of their child, working, and writing a short story "How they love each other now". ➔
- 1956 Spring**
Suddenly, he hears screams and finds out that his neighbour, a young girl, is about to jump from the fourth floor. He runs towards her and grabs her on her dress, but cannot stop her from jumping. ➔
- 1956 Spring**
He is on the plateau of the funicular with Shalva Rcheulishvili, Guram Rusishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli. There are young people from Tsavkisi and one of them insists on something that causes a fight. Guram has a revolver in his pocket and in order not to use it carelessly during the fight, he throws it in the ravine and only then gets involved in the fight. Otar Chiladze and his fellow students notice this. People pull the fighting boys apart and defuse conflict. ➔
- 1956 June 1**
He diligently continues to read Oscar Wilde's "The picture of Dorian Gray". ➔
- 1956 June 1**
He is going to write the sixth treatise on love, the symbol of which will be a lynx. ➔
- 1956 June 1**
He goes to see the movie "Irina at home", but is not able to enter the cinema. ➔
- 1956 June 1**
He returns home at one o'clock in the morning and makes an entry in his diary about the important events of the day. ➔
- 1956 June 2**
At nine o'clock in the morning, he leaves home to work in the Botanical Garden. ➔
- 1956 June 8**
He addresses the Chairman of the Mountaineering Qualification Commission, writing that he has fulfilled the norms of the 2nd rank and asks to be allowed to take the exam in order to gain the status of a junior instructor. ➔

- 1956 June 11**
He passes the exam in the subject of Political Economy to Lobzhanidze and receives a grade “Satisfactory”. ➔
- 1956 June 12**
He passes the exam in the subject of Recent History to Associate Professor Ilia Tabaghua and receives a grade “Good”. ➔
- 1956 June 1-14**
He and his friends are offered jobs that require mountaineering experience – clearing a rock from falling stones on top of the entrance to the botanical garden and painting a TV tower, but none of the work is completed because the employers lie about pay. ➔
- 1956 June 14**
Together with Giorgi Berdzenishvili in Kirov Park he discusses the game in Moscow between local “Spartak” and “Dinamo” Tbilisi, later they are joined by friends – Erlom Akhvlediani, Jina Mikadze and Guram Tikanadze. Being tipsy, Guram Rcheulishvili reads oriental urban poetry, then Titsian Tabidze, his favourite poem, to his friends. ➔
- 1956 June 14**
He goes to Datuna Ghoghoberidze, but he is not at home. Datuna’s mother, Pepiko, tells him that Datuna is going to have practice in Sioni, and now he will be at the Agricultural Institute. He goes to the Agricultural Institute, where he sees Datuna Ghoghoberidze who gives him 25 roubles. He is happy because he wants to take Jina to Funicular for a walk with this money. ➔
- 1956 June 14**
He starts writing a short story called “Children’s”. His sister and cousins are the main characters there. He writes a diary entry during the lecture. ➔
- 1956 June 15**
He describes the events of previous and current days in the diary entry. ➔
- 1956 June 15**
In the morning, having a hangover, he continues writing a short story called “Children’s”, but soon gets tired. He goes to drink beer with Nugzar Tsereteli. Guram Duduchava joins them on the way. ➔
- 1956 June 18**
He writes a short story with the title “Spring is coming” and with the subtitle – “Tsatslaoba with alcohol” from one o’clock to half-past one. He also writes a diary entry there. ➔
- 1956 June 18**
He is late for the Russian language exam. ➔
- 1956 June 18**
He writes in his diary entry that he is in a terrible mood, he can neither write nor read anything. ➔

- 1956 June 19**
He hears how his sister Marine studies chemistry with her friend in the next room. Marine asks her what is the difference between organic and inorganic chemistry and her friend answers – inorganic is harder. Guram writes a diary entry at the time and makes a note about it as well. He also writes in the diary entry that he would watch his own funeral with great interest if it were possible. ➔
- 1956 June 18-20**
He writes a short story entitled “The story” (“Gia, Gia, come here ...”) and also makes a diary entry. ➔
- 1956 June 20**
He does not have a normal pen to write a diary entry and he gets annoyed. He recalls that Rezo Eristavi broke one and Marina Buleishvili broke another pen when she grabbed it from his hand. He is forced to borrow a pen, which stains the paper, from his neighbour, Nata Ghoghoberidze. He makes an entry in his diary. He is upset that he does not always have the necessary material to write. ➔
- 1956 June 27**
He passes the Russian exam and receives a grade “Average”. ➔
- 1956 June 27**
After the Russian exam, Marika Sakvarelidze invites Berdia Gogochuri and Devi Berdzenishvili to the cinema. They watch Mikhail Romm’s film “Murder on Dante Street”, which he likes so much that he wants to see it again and write a review. ➔
- 1956 June 28**
The diary entry describes the previous day’s events and impressions from the movie “Murder on Dante Street”. ➔
- 1956 June 29**
He goes to the Dusheti military camp for military training and lives in a tent with Nugzar Tsereteli, Guram Gegeshidze, and Viktor Koshevoi. ➔
- 1956 After June 29**
In Dusheti military camp, Merab Eliozishvili is visited by his brother who brings some food. After the feast, tipsy Viktor Koshevoi, a senior instructor, challenges Guram Rcheulishvili to wrestle. Guram floors the opponent by leaping on back and shoulders and pins him to the ground with his shoulders. Then he wrestles with Merab Eliozishvili. Guram fails to ponder and throws Eliozishvili in the thorn bushes. It takes them a lot of time to remove the thorns from Merab’s body. ➔
- 1956 After June 29**
He has his photo taken with Sergeant Viktor Koshevoi and his friends: Guram Gegeshidze, Nugzar Tsereteli and Giorgi Berdzenishvili at the Dusheti military camp. Everyone wears a military uniform except him. ➔
- 1956 After June 29**
He has his photo taken in a military uniform with Sergeant Viktor Koshevoi and Nugzar Tsereteli in the Dusheti military camp. ➔

- 1956 After June 29**
He has his photo taken in a military uniform with Rezo Eristavi in the Dusheti military camp. ➡
- 1956 After June 29**
He sends a letter to his grandfather, Simon Nizharadze, from the Dusheti military camp, forgetting to write the address and rewriting it two days later. ➡
- 1956 After June 29**
He sends a letter to family members from Dusheti, informing them that he has completed the military service. ➡
- 1956 June 30**
To attend the defence of his father Mikheil Rcheulishvili's doctoral thesis, he travels by bus from Dusheti to Yerevan with his mother and sister. During the defence he is very nervous that opponents and council members will fail the thesis. After he finds out that everything went fine, he rests in the hotel, but does not go to the banquet arranged at the house of his father's colleague, Professor Rukhkiyan, and returns to Dusheti. ➡
- 1956 June 30 or later**
He writes the autobiographical short story "Maya was bothered by the smell of gasoline ...", which reflects the details of the defence of his father's thesis. ➡
- 1956 After July 1**
He sends a letter to the family from the Dusheti military camp in Tbilisi. Guram is interested in their summer plans. He writes about the military life, and recalls a story of a letter sent to his grandfather. He informs Marine of his six new ideas about the life in the army. ➡
- 1956 The beginning of July**
There is such deplorable sanitation in the army that soldiers find worms in the food. They are organizing a strike and threatening to address the leaders in Moscow with complaints. The leadership is trying to blame everything on the cooks, but Guram, Shalva Rcheulishvili, and other soldiers claim that this is due to the hatred against Georgians after the condemnation of the Stalin cult. ➡
- 1956 Early July**
He receives letters from grandfather – Simon Nizharadze, and sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, in the Dusheti military camp. Marine shares her impression of Lev Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina", informs him of Tbilisi news and asks for advice whether it is worth studying by correspondence at the Faculty of Foreign Languages in Moscow. ➡
- 1956 Until July 7**
He sends a letter to his parents. ➡
- 1956 July 7 or later**
He receives a short letter from his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, which was written on the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli by his brother. She writes that the family was glad to receive the letter and makes fun of his handwriting. ➡

1956 July 15 or later

He receives a letter from his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, in the Dusheti military camp. The sender writes that he has sent 100 roubles and also informs that his mother and Marine have already gone to the sea, but he himself is not able to do it yet and advises Guram to do so as well, since the military training ends on July 20. Mikheil asks him to stay and not to ask the authorities for a holiday. Father asks him to inform by telegram when he plans to arrive in Tbilisi so that he can leave the key with the neighbours. ➔

1956 July 16 or later

He receives a short letter from his mother – Mariam Nizharadze, which was written on the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli by his brother. She writes that they really want to come and visit him and rebukes him for not writing letters. ➔

1956 Until July 22

He has his photos taken with his friends and sergeant Viktor Koshevoi at a meeting at the Dusheti military camp. ➔

1956 He starts writing a diary entry about the Dusheti military camp. He recalls that despite the strict regime, creative ideas would often come to him. One huge letter and a short story were written and sent home but not received. After writing the diary entry, he starts to write a short story “How Igor Koblukov has changed for the better”. ➔

1956 July 22-23

He wakes up at nine o'clock and drinks tea. Mito Devdaraidze visits him and Guram drinks another cup of tea with him. He locks himself in his room and wants to start writing, but finds out that the pen was taken by Guram Rusishvili. Moreover, he is disturbed by the noise coming from the other room – Alexander Kachakhidze is visiting his father. ➔

1956 July 25

He describes in his diary entry how flies disturb him while reading and how he suffers from them and the heat. ➔

1956 July 25

At his mother's request, he tries to pay attention to the soup on the fire, but the bothering flies fall inside, and he also finds flies in the water to drink and gets angry. He then describes everything in his diary entry. ➔

1956 July

Guram goes to see his friend at the hotel “Iveria”. He is in a very bad mood. He has a Dutch rifle with him and he shoots in the air. Then he goes up to the former Lenin Square and shoots in the direction of the monument to the Communist leader. Suddenly a military patrol appears on the spot and arrests him, but the law enforcers are very confused and scared by what has happened. They ask him if he has shot towards the city council or the department store ‘Children's World’ to give a crime either political qualification or petty hooliganism. It seems that they cannot get a specific answer, because they do not issue an arrest warrant in time, and then Guram's influential neighbour – Severian Chkhartishvili intervenes in the case and they release him. ➔

- 1956 August 1**
During the excavations in Bichvinta he sees his friends: Jina Mikadze, Marina Buleishvili, and Devi Berdzenishvili. They have fun. ➔
- 1956 August 2**
He and his friends meet Ninuli Khotivari and together they go to Gagra to stay with Kira. In the evening he goes to the cinema, where he meets his neighbouring girls Anna and Tina Pitskhelauris from Reninger Street. He does not like the film about X-rays and leaves the hall before it is over. ➔
- 1956 August 3**
He returns to Akhali Atoni from the expedition by Sochi-Sokhumi train in the morning and in the evening, he gets acquainted with a student girl on the dance floor. ➔
- 1956 August 4**
He writes a diary entry in which he recalls meeting with friends in Bichvinta and Gagra. ➔
- 1956 August 7**
He makes an entry in his diary for the short story “How Igor Koblukov has changed for the better”. He notes that writing in a new environment is difficult for him and that he does not like the ending of the story. He recalls that during the military training in the army, while being in a foxhole, he thought of a few topics for several short stories, but then he forgot all of them. He is scared not to run out of the themes for writing. ➔
- 1956 August 7**
In Akhali Atoni, he finishes his short story “How Igor Koblukov has changed for the better”, which he started in Tbilisi. ➔
- 1956 August 8**
He gets up early in the morning and swims for an hour. He then tries to continue writing on a topic he thought of in a military camp. He suffers and feels hungry, and meanwhile the hostess calls him for breakfast. ➔
- 1956 August 8**
He recalls Colonel Lazarev’s lecture on the topic – Defence at night. ➔
- 1956 August 11**
He writes a short story “Trendy (or city) boys and the sea”. ➔
- 1956 August 13-14**
He drinks with his friends non-stop. ➔
- 1956** From 10 in the morning to 11:30 in the afternoon, he writes a short story “Everywhere is hot in midsummer”. Then he makes a fair copy of it, in which a miniature “A fairy-tale” precedes the short story. ➔
- 1956 Until August 15**
He is attacked by Abkhazians during a party with 3-4 friends and during an unequal confrontation, he, his cousin Gogi Rcheulishvili, and friends are seriously harmed. ➔

- 1956 August 15**
From eleven to twelve o'clock in the morning he writes the short story "Nothing is better than youth" and a diary entry. ➔
- 1956 August 15**
In the diary entry written at the end of the text of the short story "Nothing is better than youth", he notes that he thought of the plotline for the short story "Nothing is better than youth" while he was in a military camp, but it did not turn out to be the way he wanted. ➔
- 1956 Until August 17**
In Sokhumi, he visits Jurkha and Giorgi Nadiradze, who are resting with their uncle – Razhden Tsereteli. Guram shows off, greets his friends with a hand on his heart, and kisses his uncle on the shoulder and asks if he has bothered him. He has a good time, enjoys himself, and stays with them overnight. ➔
- 1956 Until August 17**
On the second day of the meeting with the Nadiradzses, Guram tells them that he has something urgent to do in the village of Merkheuli and asks them to follow him. Friends take their uncle's car, let their neighbour boy drive, and set off. They ask for directions on their way, and when they arrive in Merkheuli, Guram looks for an Abkhazian about whom no one knows anything. Finally, they stop the car in the shade of a large tree and rest. They recall that Lavrentiy Beria was born in this village. There are turkeys grazing there. Guram catches one white turkey, makes a hole in the newspaper taken from his pocket, puts it on the turkey's head and lets it go. Surprised turkeys start puffing up and making noise. At the noise, their owners come out, shout something in Abkhazian, and then call the turkeys and leave. ➔
- 1956 August 17**
In Akhali Atoni, he writes a short story "A Russian girl at the sea" from 1 pm to 1:45 pm. Then Jurkha Nadiradze and Nodar Zedelashvili come to him and he is forced to stop writing. ➔
- 1956 August 18**
His friend Jurkha Nadiradze returns to Tbilisi, but another friend arrives in Akhali Atoni – Mavri Zaldastanishvili. Together with him, his cousin Gogi and Nodar Zedelashvili, Guram Rcheulishvili feasts at the sanatorium canteen located in the building of the Atoni Monastery from 9 pm. When they are about to leave, nearly 20 Abkhazians start a fight with his friends. Guram tries to protect them. He escapes the hit with a knife, but his foot falls into a pit and he falls. The Abkhazians beat him. ➔
- 1956 August 19**
He sends a letter to Jurkha Nadiradze from Akhali Atoni, writing that after the addressee left, he ate and drank with Mavri Zaldastanishvili, Gogi Rcheulishvili and Nodar Zedelashvili in the canteen of Atoni Monastery. Guram recalls the quarrel with Abkhazians in detail in his letter. He notes that he is bored with the adventures at sea and may return to Tbilisi soon. ➔
- 1956 August 19**
Having a hangover and after being beaten, he feels terrible, but still works. He writes a short story "Bathing at sunset". ➔

- 1956 August 19**
He writes a short story “There is nothing better than war for fun if only people would not die”. Guram jokes in the diary entry written at the bottom of the short story that he writes short stories while being tipsy instead of drinking Borjomi and eating Khashi in order to sober up. ➔
- 1956 August 21**
He sees Givi Machavariani in Gagra and finds out that he has got a chair at the university. ➔
- 1956 August 22**
Nodar Dididze’s friend Mamia invites Guram and his friends to have fun. Givi Machavariani and Mavri Zaldastanishvili are also with them. ➔
- 1956 Until August 23**
He writes a letter to Boria Inasaridze from Akhali Atoni. ➔
- 1956 Until August 23**
On the beach he hears the story of the day before. A man standing by the shore noticed that his children, who were swimming in the raging sea, could not get out to the shore, he swam to them and managed to pull them out, but died of heart attack. ➔
- 1956 August 23**
He writes a short story “Slow Tango” under the impression of the story heard on the beach. ➔
- 1956 August 23**
After writing in the morning, he goes to the big swimming pool, and in the evening, he is a toastmaster at Nodar Zedelashvili’s birthday. ➔
- 1956 August 23**
He has his photo taken with his friends in Akhali Atoni. ➔
- 1956 August 23**
He sends a letter from Akhali Atoni to Nugzar Tsereteli, informing him that he has settled well, separately from the family; Guram writes that he spends his time interestingly and is fascinated by the beauty of the resort. He recalls the fight with Abkhazians and gives his regards to his friends from Tbilisi. Guram has his photo taken with his friends. ➔
- 1956 After August 23**
He sends a letter from Akhali Atoni to Datuna Ghoghoberidze, congratulates his cousin Marika Sakvarelidze on her birthday, tells the news of Akhali Atoni and gives his regards to his relatives. ➔
- 1956 August 24**
While in Gagra, he visits Tsisana Aleksidze, who talks about marine engineering. He is interested in this profession for a second, but he thinks studying at a naval school is unbelievable. ➔

- 1956 August 24**
He sails to Bichvinta on a motorboat, watching the dolphins swim in the sea. ➔
- 1956 August 24**
He writes a short story “The last Abenseraqe”. ➔
- 1956 August 25**
He is on the beach in the evening with his mother, who asks him to return to Tbilisi with his family, but he apologizes saying that he has something to do and refuses to go back. ➔
- 1956 August 26**
He is at sea with his mother, but his heart strives towards the tourist camp, where there are dances and girls. ➔
- 1956 August 27**
He is alone in his room in a bad mood and writes a diary entry. Guram believes that putting everything on paper is unacceptable as this can lead to a loss of self-esteem. ➔
- 1956 August 27**
He observes the turmoil of the sea in the afternoon and sees how one girl and several boys swim in the big waves. To help, a Greek rescuer jumps into the boat and pulls them ashore. ➔
- 1956 August 28**
He starts writing a short story in Akhali Atoni, entitled “The ascent”. Guram works for two hours. ➔
- 1956 August 29**
He continues to write the short story in Akhali Atoni (New Athos), entitled “The ascent”. He works for two hours and thinks the story is boring. ➔
- 1956 August 30**
Shura Mghebrishvili introduces him to Moscow girls. They swim, run, box and wrestle, laugh heartily. He has such a fun that he does not even realize that they are girls. ➔
- 1956 August 31**
He writes a diary entry under the impressions of the previous day. ➔
- 1956 August**
He writes a diary entry in which he describes the view from the window ➔
- 1956 August**
For almost two months he lives alone on the outskirts of Akhali Atoni, in a white-and-blue-painted wooden house perched on a small hill full of flowers near the sea. ➔
- 1956 August**
He has his photo taken on the beach with his cousin Gogi Rcheulishvili and friends. ➔
- 1956 September 1**
He continues his studies in the fifth year of the Faculty of History of Tbilisi University. ➔

- 1956 After September 1**
He becomes a member of the student group of film lovers, which consists of: Nugzar Tsereteli, Guram Rusishvili, Irakli Ramishvili, Jemal Kvavilashvili, Levan Malazonia, Zurab Kiknadze, Edisher Giorgadze, Erlom Akhvlediani and Manuchar Antadze. The group is going to make a film based on Edisher Giorgadze's script "The Roe-Deer Fawn's Tale from Students' Life". Levan Malazonia, Irakli Ramishvili and Guram Rcheulishvili are appointed directors. ➔
- 1956 September 4**
The weather is rainy. He sees off his friend who is leaving for Tbilisi and then drinks alone in the restaurant "Psirtska". After working hours, he spends time with an aged waiter. When he returns home, he writes a short story "The country house is getting empty" from 11 to 12 o'clock. ➔
- 1956 September 5**
Heat and flies disturb him. He makes an Indian robe-like garment out of a blanket, walks in top boots, and looks in the mirror. He then makes a diary entry, writing it before the short story written the day before. ➔
- 1956 September 5**
He likes Guram Gegeshidze's stories very much and attends their discussion, but because everyone is excited, professional envy arises in him. ➔
- 1956 September 9**
He is in Tbilisi again. He goes to the neighbouring Tsirekidzes to take care of the little boy Dato who is alone at home and writes a short story "Twenty-one" there. ➔
- 1956 September 9-10**
He writes a short story "The old man and I". ➔
- 1956 September 10**
He witnesses someone being robbed on a bus. ➔
- 1956 September 11**
He makes a brief entry in the diary about the previous day's troubles. ➔
- 1956 September 11**
From half-past ten to quarter past eleven, he writes a short story "Sentenced to be hung ...". ➔
- 1956 September 14**
In the morning, before writing, he exercises, has breakfast, and helps his mother to make beds. His mother tells him about her conversation with Natela Javakhishvili about Guram's future and teaches him some sense. He gets irritated and loses his zest to write. ➔
- 1956 September 14**
He writes a short story "Grandfather Kote's autumn", which is preceded by a diary entry of May 3, 1956. ➔

- 1956 September 16**
He drinks with Nugzar Tsereteli. ➔
- 1956 September 16**
He sits dressed up at a desk and writes. He is going to attend Nunu Botsvadze's wedding and is waiting for his father who is still reading. ➔
- 1956 September 16**
He listens to the song "I have travelled in the country" performed by Lily Gegelia on the radio and recalls the duet of Lily and Suliko Koroshinadzes in Marika Sakvarelidze's family. ➔
- 1956 September 16**
He writes a diary entry about his feelings and imagination. ➔
- 1956 September 17**
He writes a diary entry with a pencil that while having a hangover in the morning he wrote a short story about "Professor Levan Jandieri", but in the end, he "produced a potboiler" because he got tired suddenly. He notes that writing sometimes calms him down, and sometimes – entertains him. Finally, Guram regrets that pencil writing can be erased. While writing the diary entry, his sister, Marine, is playing the piano, and Guram is pleased that she can play well. ➔
- 1956 September 17**
He writes his thoughts in a diary entry with a pencil and notes that writing entertains him and calms him down. He regrets that the text written in pencil can be erased. He sits at the table and wants to write, but fails to do so for three hours. He listens to his sister's playing the piano and enjoys it. ➔
- 1956 September 17**
He finishes reading Walter Scott's "Quentin Durward". He suffers a lot from the tension in the last part of the book and is glad that everything ends well. ➔
- 1956 September 20**
He goes to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening, but is unable to sleep for two hours, and is restless all night. ➔
- 1956 September 20**
He buys Yuri Nagibin's collection of stories – "The boys". ➔
- 1956 September 21**
Erekle Abashidze, a distant relative, father of his former neighbour and friend, Agi Abashidze, died. He feels sorry for Agi, because now he is responsible for his family. Furthermore, Agi's father was not only a parent, but also a friend. ➔
- 1956 September 22**
From twelve o'clock to ten minutes past one he writes the short story "The revenge". ➔
- 1956 Until September 24**
His mother reprimands him for missing classes regularly. His zest of writing is lost, he asks her not to say anything because he is not going to study and runs away from home. His mother is upset. ➔

- 1956 September 24**
He writes in his diary entry about his strained relationship with his mother over his studies, and worries about it. ➔
- 1956 September 26**
He takes a certificate from the police station confirming that he resides on Larsi Street #2, Orjonikidze district, Tbilisi. ➔
- 1956 September 27**
He makes a fair copy of the short story “The old man and I”. ➔
- 1956 October 9**
His mother sends him to the market for shopping. ➔
- 1956 October 10**
He is going to go hunting with his father, but his cousin Demna Rcheulishvili from Telavi arrives and Guram’s father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, takes him to the Agricultural Institute. Consequently, the planned hunting is postponed. ➔
- 1956 October 10**
He starts at ten o’clock and in 40 minutes writes a short story “Falling in love”. ➔
- 1956 October 10**
After finishing the short story “Falling in love”, he writes a diary entry about family events. He worries that he and his sister often make their mother, who has a lot of things to do, angry. He wants to write something else, but refrains with the following saying: “A man will not write everything on his head ...”. ➔
- 1956 October 20**
Coming from the dentist, he witnesses a case, how a policeman does not let a Megrelian rider on horseback to the asphalted Rustaveli Street and how the latter goes back via the paved Chavchavadze Street. ➔
- 1956 October 25**
He is ill. This is very unusual for him because he has not been ill since the fourth grade. He sits at home, listens to how the yard-keeper sweeps the autumn leaves away, and makes a short diary entry, which he writes before the short story “The spring is passing” finished a few months ago. ➔
- 1956 Until October 26**
Marika Sakvarelidze teaches him how to dance. ➔
- 1956 Until October 26**
In order to earn a little money, he tries to participate in the painting of the TV tower. ➔
- 1956 October 26**
He writes in his diary entry that he has started school internships and has already conducted two lessons. ➔

- 1956 October 26**
He starts at seven o'clock in the evening and writes a short story "Kola and Vano" in 45 minutes. ➔
- 1956 October 27**
In the morning, he slides down his snow-covered street and feels cold while waiting for a trolleybus to come. Finally, he goes to the radio committee, but it turns out that the role promised to him was given to someone else and in return they promise him to give some secondary role. He comes out into the street heartbroken, but the snowfall puts him in a good mood again. When he gets home, he describes these facts in a small diary entry, which he writes before the short story "Kola and Vano". ➔
- 1956 October 27**
He writes a short story "From the mountains to the city" from eleven to twelve in the morning and from five to half past five in the evening. ➔
- 1956 October 27**
While reviewing the diary entries, he comes across a letter he sent to a friend from Khevsureti, in which he talks about tsasloba to an old man, Chachaur Liqokeli. ➔
- 1956 October 27**
He goes to the dentist. ➔
- 1956 October 27**
He attends the birthday party of his neighbour, Nata Ghoghoberidze. ➔
- 1956 After October 27**
He reads Bret Harte's short stories. ➔
- 1956 October 30**
He writes a short story "The opera is over". ➔
- 1956 October 30**
He writes a short story "Estatte" in 50 minutes, preceding his diary entry made on July 25. ➔
- 1956 October 30 or later**
He writes a small letter to Shalva Rcheulishvili on the blank page of the manuscript of the short story "The opera is over". He promises to take him to Vakhtang Chelidze and jokes that he will request a share. ➔
- 1956 or earlier October**
In the evening, he meets Andro Chichinadze on Rustaveli Avenue, who has been unjustly arrested for the murder in the restaurant "Gemo" and has been released for one day to see his girlfriend. Guram decides to show his respect and invites them to the restaurant "Tbilisi" together with Tamaz Togonidze with the money he has saved to buy the high-heeled shoes. After the party he takes a taxi and sees him off to the colony with his friends. ➔

- 1956 After October**
A group of friends with anti-Soviet sentiments, who often gather at Edisher Giorgadze's house on Belinsky Street, are called 'Horthists' after the former Hungarian ruler, Miklos Horthy. ➔
- 1956 November 1**
He writes a short story "March – the month of madness" from eight o'clock to fifteen minutes past ten. ➔
- 1956 After November 1**
He makes sketches with the inscriptions "The spring is coming" and "March – the month of madness". ➔
- 1956 After November 1**
He reads the short story "March – the month of madness" to his friend, Marika Sakvalidze. She expresses her opinion regarding the content of the short story that girls are more capable than boys of sacrificing themselves to their first love. Guram Rcheulishvili writes a diary entry about it and writes it in front of his short story. ➔
- 1956 November 2**
At 15 minutes to eleven, he starts writing a short story "Tvirtvila", preceding it with an introduction, and finishes it in 45 minutes. ➔
- 1956 November 3**
From eleven to twelve o'clock, he writes a short story "Winter begins" and decorates the flyleaf with drawings. ➔
- 1956 November 6**
It is rainy and he reads Merezhkovsky's "The Antichrist" all day. ➔
- 1956 November 6**
Someone knocks and he opens the door. It turns out to be an employee of the disinfection service who offers a medicine against mice. Guram does not know that the mice are in the new house and refuses to buy any. At dinner, he gets a reprimand from his mother for that. ➔
- 1956 November 7**
He writes a short story "A harmonized family" and changes its title in the draft autograph and writes a new title: "A mousetrap (family idyll)". The inspiration for creating the short story is probably given by the news he heard the day before that they also have mice in their new flat. ➔
- 1956 November 7**
He writes a short story "Faithful". ➔
- 1956 November 9**
He writes a short story "For the first time in the wasteland" preceded by a diary entry, dated February 20. ➔

- 1956 November 11-12**
He learns that his cousin Edisher Ovcharenko was seriously injured on the train the previous day. After the surgery, the wounded man managed to say that his mother's last name was Rcheulishvili. The doctor seemed to know Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle – Leo and called him immediately. Guram and all the relatives gather at the hospital. ➔
- 1956 November 12**
He writes a short story “I am a happy man now” preceded by a diary entry about the wounding of his cousin Eddie Ovcharenko. ➔
- 1956 November 14**
He writes an autobiographical story “I am a happy man now”. ➔
- 1956 November 17**
He writes a short story “Bayati on Tar”. ➔
- 1956 November 17**
He writes to Temo Beridze regarding the meeting at the post office at the intersection of Petriashvili street until half past twelve. ➔
- 1956 November 28**
Kokona Meskhi, a cousin of his mother, a relative of the family, dies early in the morning. ➔
- 1956 November 28**
He writes a short story “Still better”. ➔
- 1956 November 30**
In the morning, he goes with his uncle to the cemetery to choose the plot of land to bury his aunt Kokona. Guram's uncle gives a bribe to a cemetery employee to get the land in the centre of the cemetery. ➔
- 1956 November 30**
He describes in his diary entry everything that happened in the cemetery that morning, preceded by the short story “Still better”, which he wrote two days earlier. ➔
- 1956 Autumn**
He writes an untitled story “Children, who have rushed out from school...”. ➔
- 1956 Autumn**
He writes an untitled short story “Givi Machavariani who fell down ...”. ➔
- 1956 December 16**
In the evening, his friends – Nugzar Tsereteli and Guram Rusishvili – see him off at the railway station. Guram goes to Bakuriani. ➔
- 1956 December 17**
He rents an apartment that turns out to be very cold and noisy. ➔

- 1956 December 17**
On the very first night of his arrival in Bakuriani, he wrote a diary entry and a short story “One cannot escape on a winter night”. ➔
- 1956 December 19**
In two days he gets bored while in Bakuriani and is going to leave, but the jazz band of the Polytechnic Institute arrive there. He also learns that soon his friend Guram Duduchava will also come, his spirit rebounds and he changes his mind. ➔
- 1956 December 19**
He rents another house where he lives with the hostess and her son. It is warmer here, but still messy. ➔
- 1956 December 19**
He reads Daniel Defoe’s novel “The adventures of Robinson Crusoe”, taken from the library by the son of his hostess. ➔
- 1956 After December 19**
He gets acquainted with his friend’s sister – Rusudan Tikanadze, with whom he will become very close. After a while, their relationship turns into love. ➔
- 1956 December 20**
He is in Bakuriani and writes a short story “Is it warm here?”. ➔
- 1956 December 20**
Nodar Zedelashvili and Kartlos Svanidze visit him in Bakuriani, imitating the behaviour and speech of a drunk man. ➔
- 1956 December 21**
He goes to the post office in Bakuriani and receives a telegram from his parents informing him that the decision to publish his short stories in the first issue of Tsiskari has been made. ➔
- 1956 December 21**
He is in Bakuriani and writes a short story “Table tennis”, preceded by the diary entry of the previous day. ➔
- 1956 Until December 27**
While in Bakuriani, he has his photos taken with his friends and Rusiko Tikanadze. ➔
- 1955-1956**
He has his photo taken with his friends at the swimming pool. ➔
- 1956**
At eight o’clock in the morning, he visits his relative and friend – Agi Abashidze and they talk about literature. Guram tells him that a short story can have no plot, and even no beginning and end. ➔
- 1956**
The Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union grants him a certificate that he has attended the accelerated training seminars for instructors at the Georgian Mountaineering Club. ➔

- 1956** He goes to Martkopi with his family where his father's friends and family gather and has his photo taken with his sister Marine. ➔
- 1956** He has his photo taken in the yard of his father's friend – Sul Khan Sul Khanishvili's house on Mitskevich Street, with his mother, grandfather Simon Nizharadze, uncle Valiko Nizharadze and family of his father's friend – Irakli Razmadze. ➔
- 1956** He has his photo taken with a group on a tourist hike. ➔

1957

- 1957** **January 12**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Byzantium to Associate Professor Nodar Lomouri and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1957** **January 15**
He passes the exam in the subject of History of Soviet Law to Associate Professor Sergo Mamulia and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1957** **January 23**
He passes the exam in the subject of New History to Associate Professor Varlam Donadze and receives a grade "Good". ➔
- 1957** **After January 23**
Boris Inasaridze, Nodar Zedelashvili and Nugzar are going to Moscow and Leningrad to celebrate the end of the first semester. They also ask Guram to go with them, but he promises his sister Marine that he will take her in Bakuriani and therefore, he turns down their invitation. ➔
- 1957** **After January 23**
Before leaving for Moscow, he visits Nugzar Tsereteli and notices that Nugzar's mother is going to go to the food store, which is at least two kilometres away from the house. Guram asks what she needs to buy and quickly brings everything. ➔
- 1957** **After January 23**
Mother – Mariam Nizharadze – sends a letter to Nugzar Tsereteli in Moscow and asks him to buy black, top, earth shoes for Guram. ➔
- 1957** **After January 23**
He goes to Bakuriani with his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili. They live with Guram Sikharulidze, Guram Rusishvili and Merab Eliozishvili on Mta Street. ➔
- 1957** **After January 23**
He sends a letter from Bakuriani to Nugzar Tsereteli, telling him that he has rented an apartment on Mta Street from an old housewife – Mikaberidze. Guram writes that he has a desk in the room and enjoys calm working conditions. He is waiting for his friends to arrive. ➔

- 1957 Until January 30**
His grandmother, Anetta Kiknadze, dies. ➔
- 1957 January 30**
He and his friend watch the film “Vienna is dancing” by French film director Emile Reinerts. The newsreel at the beginning of the film shows how the Soviet Union sends fifty thousand tons of sugar to Hungary, which was liberated from fascist terror. When he sees on the screen how a new melody of Johann Strauss is born, he remembers similar shots taken by the Italian director Raphael Matarazzo from the movie “Giuseppe Verdi”. He thinks that these episodes are similar and boring, but he remembers the documentary film “The mystery of Picasso” by the French director Henri-Georges Clouzot, which shows the creative process of the famous artist in a very interesting way. Guram dreams of watching this movie. ➔
- 1957 After January 30**
Nugzar Tsereteli and his friends go to Bakuriani to Guram and settle in a house next to him. Once, when they go skiing, they miss the train. Since they are hungry and tired they take refuge in the dining room. Suddenly they see Guram from the window, who has been frightened by their delay, has packed his warm clothes and food and has gone to look for them. The friends settle down, warm up, and then, on Guram’s advice, arrive in Borjomi together to spend the night there with Nugzar’s uncle, who is a factory director. ➔
- 1957 January 31**
He writes a short story “The hunting (a day spent in vain)”. ➔
- 1957 February 2**
Rusudan Tikanadze presents a collection of poems entitled “Лики Мира” (Faces of the world) with the inscription: “To Guram, from Rusiko”. ➔
- 1957 February 5**
He is in Bakuriani and writes a short story “A sudden wish”. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
He has his photo taken in Bakuriani with Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Sikharulidze, Gogi Tatishvili, Lali Iakobashvili, Leri Medzmariashvili, Guram Rusishvili, and Lia Tsuladze. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
He has his photo taken with Agi Abashidze in Bakuriani Park. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
He has his photo taken with a group of skiers in Bakuriani. In the photo: Gogi Demetradze, Nodar Menabde, Irakli Khomeriki, Geidar Palavandishvili, and others. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
He has his photo taken with Yuza Khuskivadze at the Bakuriani railway station. ➔

- 1957 Until February 6**
Once, when they go skiing, they miss the train. Since they are hungry and tired they take refuge in the dining room. Suddenly they see Guram from the window, who has been frightened by their delay, has packed his warm clothes and food, and has gone to look for them. The friends call him, settle down, warm up, and then, on Guram's advice, arrive in Borjomi together to spend the night there with Nugzar's uncle, who is a factory director. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
A boy living in the rented house next to them in Bakuriani goes to Guram and tells him that his cousin broke her leg while skating. Guram borrows a sledge and goes with this boy to help a girl who is lying in the cold and suffering from terrible pains. Guram takes her first to the doctor and then home. The girl and her relatives are extremely grateful. ➔
- 1957 Until February 6**
While in Bakuriani, Guram's friend, a girl, says that the sunset in Tskhra Tskaro is amazing. Guram rents a sledge and travels there with Nugzar Tsereteli and a girl on the rather difficult road. It's very cold, but the scene turns out to be really wonderful and they come back satisfied. ➔
- 1957 February 6**
He writes a short story "Snow is melting". ➔
- 1957 February 6-7**
He arrives in Borjomi from Bakuriani with his sister Marine Rcheulishvili and returns to Tbilisi, while his friends, who have arrived in Bakuriani later, stay there. ➔
- 1957 After February 7**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Bakuriani to friends: Nugzar Tsereteli, Nodar Zedelashvili and Boria Inasaridze. He tells them about Tbilisi and remembers the ten days spent in Bakuriani with Guram Rusishvili. Guram writes that without them Tbilisi seems empty and asks them to notify him when they are going to arrive. ➔
- 1957 February 10**
Having arrived home late from the wedding, he writes a cycle of short stories, "Infidelity and love" (same as "Four stories with a hand stroke") from midnight to morning (Written in the middle of the night after the wedding). The stories include: "The surgery is in the morning", "Everyone is beautiful in the picture", "A militiaman, Vano", and "How old is Hamlet?". ➔
- 1957 February 17**
He attends a circus performance of Margarita Nazarova, a well-known lion tamer. ➔
- 1957 Until February 18**
Guram Rcheulishvili's friends Nodar Zedelashvili, Boris Inasaridze and Nugzar Tsereteli are in Moscow together and decide to fool around with him. They send a letter, informing Guram as if Nugzar has married a daughter of the Russian admiral and would soon return to Tbilisi with his newly married wife. Guram believes in the joke, collects money from friends, rents an apartment for newlyweds on Petriashvili Street, and sets up the necessary furniture and a TV set. ➔

- 1957 February 18**
He goes to the bath with his father, and then drinks in the restaurants “Kazbegi” and “Aragvi”. ➔
- 1957 February 18**
From eleven o’clock to half past eleven, he writes an artistic-documentary cycle entitled “Love must be hidden”, under the subtitle “turning red” and with the inscription in the end: “Three stories and two diary entries. Writing in the morning after four days of drinking.” These short stories are: Story I: Nugzar, Temo and Nodari”, Story II: “Nodari, Temo and Tina”, Story III: “Mzia and Nana (Girlfriends)”. The first short story is preceded by a diary entry, about a circus performance and four days of drinking, the second is followed by a diary entry about being in a bath, and at the end of the third short story there is a short note that he is drunk again. ➔
- 1957 February 19**
At half past ten in the morning, he turns on a gramophone, listens to tango, begins to write a cycle of short stories entitled “Do you think I needed love? Three stories” and completes it in 40 minutes. The titles of the short stories are: “Guram is a debt and sweat”, “Gela and some people” and “My day”. He writes diary entries in between the short stories. In a diary entry after the second short story, he says he is in love. ➔
- 1957 February 20**
On the day of Nugzar Tsereteli’s arrival from Moscow, Guram Rcheulishvili, Rusudan Tikanadze and Guram Rusishvili go to the railway station with flowers and champagne. When Guram Rcheulishvili finds out that Nugzar Tsereteli is not married and that his friends have made fun of him, he gets angry but does not reveal the anger and invites everyone to drink with the remaining money. ➔
- 1957 Until February 21**
He reads Cesare Zavattini’s short story “Umberto D”, according to which the famous Italian director Vittorio de Sica made a film in 1952. It breaks his heart that they were the first to make a film. He admires cinematography. ➔
- 1957 February 21**
From eleven to 20 minutes past eleven, he writes a short story “Hunting in February is forbidden: I am a poacher”. (Three story-diary entries and three diary entry-stories). In the diary entry preceding the first short story (“I wish the fight did not start...”), he writes that his own weakness makes him stronger, in the diary entry of the second short story (“Tskito took a rifle ...”), he writes that it is good that no one understands his diary entries except him and in the diary entry for the third short story (“Estate’s pride”), he describes the events of the previous day: meeting Nugzar Tsereteli at the station, getting angry with Guram Rusishvili, Rusiko and Nugzar and then drinking with them, and finally writing his opinion on Cesare Zavattini’s short story “Umberto D”. ➔
- 1957 February 21**
Despite the great temptation, he manages not to drink. ➔

- 1957** He writes a feature-documentary cycle “Three more stories. Two diary entries”, which includes the following short stories: “A woman in heavy fuel oil and being tipsy”, “A magician in the circus” and “A Gurji (Georgian) woman is beautiful”. The diary entries are written at the end of the first and third short stories. In the first diary entry, he writes about how he resisted the temptation to drink the day before, while in the second one he talks about how the music, which he had heard on the radio, reminded him of the time of Lezgian raids and that he intends to write a long cycle on a historical topic, but first he will study the facts. ➔
- 1957 February 23**
He writes the first short story “Winter comes after autumn” from the feature-documentary cycle “Three stories written at different times”. ➔
- 1957 February 23**
At 2 o’clock at night he writes in his diary that the next day is Andro Chichinadze’s wedding. Guram avoids meeting someone and therefore thinks whether to go or not. ➔
- 1957 February 25**
Father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili – informs him by telegram that his dissertation was approved unanimously. ➔
- 1957 February 26**
From eleven o’clock he writes a cycle of short stories “In the jungle” (“Sistine Madonna in Moscow”, “Sleeping Venus”, and “Pablo Picasso”) in 45 minutes. He then writes a diary entry in relation to the telegram he received from his father the day before and attaches a cycle of short stories in the end. ➔
- 1957 February 26**
He attends the funeral of a relative – architect Gogi Tavdgiridze. ➔
- 1957 February 26**
He writes a third short story of the feature-documentary cycle “Three stories written at different times”: “After Gogi’s burial”. ➔
- 1957 February 27**
He writes the second, untitled short story of the feature-documentary cycle “Three stories written at different times”: “There is nothing worse than a theft ...”. ➔
- 1957 February 27**
He reads Japanese poetry. ➔
- 1957 February 27**
His friend, Nodar Zedelashvili, visits him and dances to the melody of American jazz. ➔
- 1957 February 27**
Influenced by Japanese poetry, he writes miniatures: “A swallow: like a black arrow ...”, “Odzelashvili Arsena”, “Boogie-woogie!”, “The bud was blooming somewhere”, “I was sitting, feeling tired ...”, “Enamoured”, “The feet were dancing”, “- Ah, love! ...”, “The eyes were not looking at me”, “Eyes were not looking”, “In Bakuriani, boredom” (“Над ручьем весь день” (Over the stream all day)), “Our time”. ➔

- 1957 February 27**
He writes the first short story of the feature-documentary series “Three stories again”: “Robert Scott”. ➡
- 1957 February 28**
He writes a diary entry, which is preceded by a series of short stories: “Three more stories”. ➡
- 1957 February 28**
He writes the second short story of the feature-documentary series “Three more stories”: “Tamar King”. ➡
- 1957 February 28**
He writes the second short story of the series “It is said that God loves Trinity” (again three completely different stories): “The gossip”. ➡
- 1957 February 28**
He writes the third short story of the feature-documentary series “Three stories again”: “A mosquito was buzzing somewhere” and adds a diary entry there as well. ➡
- 1957 January-February**
Accompanied by friends Nugzar Tsereteli, Tengiz Jashiashvili and Kartlos Svanidze, he goes home to Guram Tikanadze and tells him that he loves him and Rusiko. Guram Tikanadze is a little confused, but then adds that the future shows everything. To celebrate this story, Guram invites his friends to the most prestigious restaurant in Tbilisi at that time. ➡
- 1957 February**
The updated Georgian magazine Tsiskari starts publishing. The first issue is ready for publication when the editorial office gets busy looking for stories by young writers to be published in the magazine section “A trial”. On the advice of Edisher Kipiani, Vakhtang Chelidze, along with other young artists, invites Guram Rcheulishvili to collaborate with the magazine. Nodar Dumbadze is instructed to bring him to the editorial office, but the writer, disappointed by the failure at another magazine, refuses to come and Dumbadze takes his writings to the editorial office himself. The editorial board likes the submitted short stories: “Love in march”, “Grandfather Kote’s autumn”, “Slow tango”, “A mouse-trap” and “Tvirtvila”, and the author himself goes to Tsiskari only after he finds out that his writings have been decided to be published. ➡
- 1957 After February**
Vazha Gigashvili has a Browning revolver and he and Guram decide to intimidate the militia with this weapon and take away the government-issued revolver. Vazha puts his revolver on the stomach of an officer standing on Gogebashvili Street and Guram tries to remove the revolver from the holster hanging on his hip. At the scream of a militiaman, a patrol – a sergeant and a soldier with a weapon – comes promptly. Giorgi Shatberashvili who happens to be there by chance, eases the tension and saves Guram and Vazha from arrest. ➡

- 1957 After February**
In the publishing house, Rezo Inanishvili tells his colleagues that if anyone among the young authors is to be considered a genius, it should be Guram Rcheulishvili. His words seem absurd to some employees and at every meeting they tap him on the shoulder saying “Well, Guram Rcheulishvili is a genius, is not he?”. ➔
- 1957 Until March 1**
His friend Nodar Iakobashvili was hit by a train in Mtskheta, which led to the death of the latter. ➔
- 1957 March 1**
He writes the third short story of the series “It is said that God loves Trinity” (again three completely different stories): “Pain? – No, a second and it’s over”. ➔
- 1957 March 1**
He writes a short diary entry preceding the short story “A walk”. ➔
- 1957 After March 1**
He writes diary entries and it seems he is in love. ➔
- 1957 March 2**
He writes a short story “The women are chuckling” from eleven o’clock to twenty minutes past eleven, preceded by the miniature: “Women are whispering! / A stallion is chasing a mare / The glass eyes / filled with tears”. ➔
- 1957 March 2**
He writes an untitled short story “The car suddenly turned left...”. ➔
- 1957 March 4**
He writes in his diary about two tragic stories: the younger brother of his sister – Marine’s friend Tina Sokhadze, committed suicide, and Guram’s friend Nodar Iakobashvili was with his newlywed friend in Mtskheta to see him off and the train hit him. ➔
- 1957 March 4**
Feeling sorrow due to the unfortunate events of recent times, he writes a short story “Diary entry-story. Spring”. ➔
- 1957 March 4**
He makes a fair copy of the short story “The women are chuckling”. ➔
- 1957 Until March 6**
He writes the first short story of the cycle “Three stories”: “Guram alone, then in a restaurant” (“The River Mtkvari was flowing from the top ...”) and a short diary entry. ➔
- 1957 Until March 6**
He writes the second short story of the cycle “Three stories”: “When there is nothing to do”. ➔
- 1957 Until March 6**
He is alone at home and tries to write a poem, but fails. He goes to a restaurant where he feels lonelier than at home and finishes his poem. ➔

- 1957 Until Match 6**
He writes the third short story of the cycle “Three stories”: “The dust is stuck in the sole a bit ...”. ➔
- 1957 March 7**
He writes stories with dialogues: “Donbass miners” and “The dinner is burning!”. ➔
- 1957 March 7**
He writes a short story of the cycle “Three more stories”: “Somewhere in the narrows”. ➔
- 1957 March 7 or later**
He recalls with regret in a diary entry the story of a quarrel with a friend. He is in a bad mood, two young men – his friend Nodar Iakobashvili and his sister Marine’s friend Tina Sokhadze’s brother, are being buried. ➔
- 1957 March 7-8**
He has a disagreement with Nugzar Tsereteli. Guram Rusishvili stands in the middle and tries to calm them down. After the fight, Guram’s face is completely scratched. ➔
- 1957 March 8**
He writes a short story of the cycle “Three more stories”: “In the desert, in the afternoon”. ➔
- 1957 March 8**
He writes dialogues: “Wow, how much they talk ...”, “It is windy, it is cold”, “It’s hot, let’s go to sleep”, “I met you yesterday”. ➔
- 1957 March 9**
He writes miniatures: “The poem with claims”, “Magazine” “В защиту мира ...” (To protect the world), “Words: beautiful ...”, “Club of pederasts in Paris”, “Taxi: with chess stripes ...”, “Same jazz ...”, “Louis Armstrong plays”, “I was kidnapped again by Urjuka’s stallion”, “A horse or a rider?”, “The walls of the house are ruined”, “I was asked: What is love?”. ➔
- 1957 March 9**
He writes the first dialogue from “Three more dialogues”: “It’s ten to eight”. ➔
- 1957 March 9**
He starts writing an untitled short story “The sun was coming through the window ...”. He writes a typical title for the cycles of the short stories: “Three more stories”, but he does not write more than one short story, because Rusiko Tikanadze and Irina drop by and they go to the Institute of Physical Education. Upon his return, he writes a short diary entry about the events and feelings of the day, which he places in front of the short story. ➔
- 1957 Until March 10**
He writes miniatures “Children cry at his sight ...”, “Rejoice children” and “The dog was howling somewhere”, “Yazidi was getting married”, “Cattle was being slaughtered”. ➔

1957 March 10

He makes a fair copy of miniatures under a common title “Bla-bla-bla” written on February 27 and March 9 and adds the following copies: “The harmonica was playing in the grassland”, “With an open mouth, with eyes popping...”, “The husband’s return”, “It was sunny for two days”, “When a woman is dozing”, “On the excursion”, “The African was beating against the thick rope”, “A Persian is sitting somewhere”, “Hemingway!”, “A return (a dream)”, “Hair box”, “My darling”, “The spring has come”, “A dog was howling somewhere”, “Paul Robson on tour in London”, “Leaving yourself to perish! Or the mother has lost her child”, “They then believed” (The Earth rotates, it is round...), “To eternity”, “Hurry, let’s go hunting”, “A vehicle”, “A dump truck”, a gramophone record “Beriozka”, “Khevsureti was left empty”, “A dirty hat on the heated asphalt”, “Cracked ground...”, “The Grandpa coughs”, “The snowflakes are falling”, “A car hit the tram”, “A zurna was playing in the cave”, “The radio sang the anthem about the party”, “A drunkard was swearing”, “Alone, without a hope” (I am sitting in the port of Sokhumi...), “An ungifted saxophone, a large-headed cello”, “The wind is singing”, “Coming round or his sobering up”, “Time”, “Tobacco was in the woven pouch”, “The opera “Daisi””, “The motor rally”, “It was sunny in the city”, “First love”, “White grassland”, “Return from exile”, “A meeting”, “On vacation in Bakuriani”, “The old age”, George Lord Gordon Byron!...”, “Yogan Wolfgang Goethe!”, “A monkey hung by the tail!”, “Pablo Picasso”, “The Spring”, “A return to a deam”, “Well, peace?..”, “The Moor strangled...”, “Long Hair”, “Blizzard”, “The grass is too dry...”. ➔

1957 March 10

In the evening, he writes the third untitled short story of the cycle “Three more stories” in a drunken state – “It was Sunday ...” – and completes the text with the inscription that writing also means hard drinking. He draws a side view of a man on the same sheet of paper. ➔

1957 March 15

He writes the third short story from the cycle “Three more stories”: “Hunting (A picture)”. ➔

1957 March 16

He writes a short story “A night in the swamp”. ➔

1957 March 16

He writes the second untitled dialogue from the cycle “Three more dialogues”: “It is sometimes hot, and sometimes cold ...”. ➔

1957 March 16

He is in love and thinks about when he loves more: when he is angry or when he is not. He writes in his diary entry that his girlfriend doubts his feelings. ➔

1957 March 16

He writes the second short story of the cycle “Three more stories”: “Leila got up late ...”. ➔

1957 March 17

He writes a short story “Kitesa was lying and dying”. ➔

- 1957 March 30**
He writes the third one of the “Three More Dialogues”: “Title: As it is”. ➔
- 1957 March 31**
He writes a short story “Away from the skyscrapers”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes the second short story of the cycle “Three More Stories”: “Once” (“The sun was not setting...”). ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes three stories: “Guram alone, then in a restaurant”, “When there is nothing to do”, and “In the shadow of the plough, passion”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes a short story “It was very dark at first...”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes a short story “Vano turned his back on me ...”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes a short story “During life, in the bath-house” (“Clogs have been scattered in the corner ...”). ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes a short story “May the grace of the toast be with you”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes a short story “In the rain (What are they doing in the rain?!)”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes the first one from the “Three Stories”: “Why are you sitting, grandpa?...”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes an untitled short story “Mindia was lying supine and was deafly moaning...”. ➔
- 1957 March**
He writes an untitled short story: “The guitar has had seven strings”. ➔
- 1957 April 10**
He writes a short story “On the highway at night”. ➔
- 1957 April 10**
He writes a short story “The concert begins”. ➔
- 1957 April 10**
He writes a short story “Like a fairy tale”. ➔
- 1957 April 10**
He writes a short story “Expectation”. ➔

- 1957 April 10**
He intends to write a short story and present it as a memento to his friend Rusiko Tikanadze on her birthday. ➔
- 1957 April 12**
He writes a short story “Sometimes I wish”. ➔
- 1958 Until April 17**
In Moscow, he receives a letter sent by his mother from Tbilisi. She asks him to spend the 1000 roubles she has left to him wisely and to definitely work on his diploma. She gives her regards to Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs and promises to send them the promised summer shoes. ➔
- 1957 April 10-17**
He works on a short story “The court passes on to the verdict” which looks like diary entries and dedicates it to Rusudan Tikanadze. ➔
- 1957 April 20**
He writes a short story “The dried grass seemed to be rustling...”. ➔
- 1957 April 21**
He writes an untitled short story “A Girl is lying on the ottoman...”. ➔
- 1957 April 21**
He writes a short story “The rafters will be with their wives at night”. ➔
- 1957** He writes a short story “The Gurians at the restaurant “Noviy Tbilisi” (New Tbilisi). ➔
- 1957 April**
He writes an untitled short story: “A car was parked at the entrance...”. ➔
- 1957 April**
He writes a short story “The room was big...”. ➔
- 1957 After May 8**
Tired of non-stop drinking, he writes a sketch “There are eleven pictures on the wall in front of me...”. ➔
- 1957 May 10**
He writes an untitled short story “The steam-engine was wheezing while starting to move...”. ➔
- 1957 May 10**
He writes a short story “The day begins, get up!”, preceded with an introductory diary entry. ➔
- 1957 Until the second half of May**
In a small dark garden on Kalinin Street in Tbilisi, he accidentally witnesses the fatal wounding of his friend, a young sculptor – Lado Kokiashvili. Guram immediately takes him to the hospital, where the latter undergoes emergency surgery, but still dies. ➔

- 1957 Until May 21**
He is summoned for questioning as an eyewitness of the murder of his friend – Lado Kokiashvili. ➔
- 1957 May 21**
He plans to kidnap his girlfriend, Rusiko Tikanadze, and to do it he goes to the village of Tetri Tsklebi located on the Gombori ridge to see Berdia Gogochuri's uncle – Alexi. ➔
- 1957 May 22**
He spends four days with his friend Berdia Gogochuri in the village of Tetri Tsklebi. ➔
- 1957 May 21-25**
In the village of Tetri Tsklebi, located on the Gombori ridge, he visits Berdia Gogochuri's uncle, Alexi, reads "Kartlis Tskhovreba" (The Georgian Chronicles), writes down the material and drinks with the hosts. ➔
- 1957 May 26**
He returns to Tbilisi after a four-day feast with Berdia Gogochuri, where life is boiling again. He drinks and suddenly finds that he cannot remember the name of his host in Khevsureti, Berdia Gogochuri's father. He is confused with his attitude towards Rusiko Tikanadze and cannot decide whether he loves her or not. ➔
- 1957 May 26**
He makes an entry in the diary entry entitled "An interesting coincidence". Guram writes the last stanza of Galaktion Tabidze's poem "Azure-Land or Rose in Sand" and comments: "I wrote independently from G. Tabidze". ➔
- 1957 After May 26**
He and his friend, a girl, watch the documentary about a French actor and singer, Yves Montand – "Yves Montand sings", twice in a row and tries not to reveal the melancholy caused by his friend Lado Kokiashvili's murder. ➔
- 1957 May 27**
He is summoned by the investigator again and has to recall the details of the murder of his friend Lado Kokiashvili as an eyewitness of this fact. ➔
- 1957 May 28**
He writes a short story "The pass", with a diary entry about the events of the previous two days in the bottom. ➔
- 1957 May**
He writes an untitled short story "Guram is sitting by the window...". ➔
- 1957 May**
He writes a short untitled story "The turbid water was flowing...". ➔
- 1957 May**
He writes an untitled short story "I am drunk...". ➔

- 1957 May**
He writes an untitled short story “The path is very narrow...”. ➔
- 1957 May**
On the back of a photograph of Jean-Marie posted on the wall in front of his desk, he writes a half-page sketch – “Victor’s biography”. ➔
- 1957 Spring**
Vakhtang Chelidze, the editor of Tsiskari, together with other young writers, offers him to write a literary-historical essay on the history of Georgia for the magazine. ➔
- 1957 Spring**
He makes two independent sketches with the inscriptions: “Sun and Earth” and “Ступеньки без начала и конца” (Steps without beginning and end). ➔
- 1957**
Vakhtang Chelidze, the editor of the magazine Tsiskari, sends him on a business trips to Gori until June 30. ➔
- 1957 Until June 25**
The updated literary magazine Tsiskari publishes his short stories: “Love in March”, “Slow tango (talking while dancing)”, “Tvirtvila”, “Grandfather Kote’s autumn” and “A mousetrap (A family idyll)”. ➔
- 1957 After June 25**
After publishing his short stories in Tsiskari magazine, he meets Otia Pachkoria and argues with him on creative issues. Otia thinks that he is a bit “out of the mold”, but he sees a lot of potential in him and, as long as they live on the same street, he always enjoys seeing him. ➔
- 1957 After June 25**
After the publication of the first issue of the magazine Tsiskari, Guram Rcheulishvili’s short stories are often talked about in the society. Some praise and others criticize them, the voices are divided and the writer himself knows about it. ➔
- 1957 After June 25**
He visits Nugzar Tsereteli together with Rusiko Tikanadze. They pick the grapes in the yard and eat them. Guram looks sad and tired. They talk a little and then walk along Rustaveli Avenue. ➔
- 1957 July 2**
He is in Tbilisi and receives a letter sent by Nugzar Tsereteli from Akhaltsikhe. The sender tells the details of military life, gives regards to their friends and congratulates him on his birthday in advance. ➔
- 1957 Until July 4**
Before leaving for Uplistsikhe, he visits his uncle, Leo Rcheulishvili, and asks him to cite sources about Uplistsikhe. ➔

- 1957 July 4**
Before leaving for Uplistsikhe, he goes via Tsitsamuri and has dinner at the family of Vazha Gigashvili's fiancée, Lia Japaridze. ➔
- 1957 July 4**
He goes to Uplistsikhe by train on his birthday. ➔
- 1957 July 4**
On his way back from Uplistsikhe, holding a skull in his hands, he meets Vazha Gigashvili and his fiancée Lia Japaridze in the yard of the Samtavro church and tells them how he has found the skull on a large rock and how he considers it a birthday present. Having returned to Tbilisi in the evening, he and Vazha Gigashvili swear allegiance as brothers, first having a party together in a restaurant and then continuing at Lia Japaridze's grandfather's house. Topsy Guram walks with his skull on Rustaveli Avenue and forces passers-by to kiss his skull, then goes to Guram Rusishvili's house and lies in the yard. In the evening, he takes the skull home and places it on his desk. ➔
- 1957 After July 4**
Having returned from Uplistsikhe, he visits his uncle, Leo Rcheulishvili, and tells him that he has finished writing an essay. Uncle thinks that he has not taken this task seriously, otherwise he could not have written so soon. Upset by this fact, the author silently leaves an autograph of the text on the desk and leaves the house. Leo Rcheulishvili likes the short story very much and regrets that he has expressed distrust towards his nephew. ➔
- 1957 After July 4**
He writes an untitled story "The skull is lying on a large rock...". ➔
- 1957 July 4-13**
He receives the second part of the royalty for the short stories published in the first issue of the magazine Tsiskari – 500 roubles and invites friends to the Philharmonic Garden: Nodar Zedelashvili, Tamaz Tchiladze and Rusudan Tikanadze. He arranges a sumptuous banquet with cognacs, champagne and caviar and spends the whole amount. The same evening, he goes to the funicular alone and joins the table where Murman Lebanidze, Otar Tchelidze and Tamaz Tchiladze are sitting. They talk about the magazine Tsiskari and the texts published there. ➔
- 1957**
From eight o'clock in the morning, he walks with Rusudan Tikanadze, then he meets Nodar Zedelashvili and they drink a little. He buys out the wristwatch left by his friend Otar Diakonidze in the restaurant for the third time in exchange for money. ➔
- 1957 July 4-14**
In the evening, he sends a letter from Tbilisi to Akhalkalaki to Guram Gegeshidze; Guram tells him the story of finding a skull in Uplistsikhe and taking it home. He is surprised that looking at the remains of a dead person causes more intense feelings in him than in his mother. He explains this by saying that men have a richer imagination than women. He feels embarrassed because his stories published in Tsiskari overshadowed one of the short stories of the addressee, published afterwards. He writes that he does not consider himself a greater writer than the addressee. Moreover, he likes several of his stories so much that he would agree to exchange all but one of his writings. He believes that this temporary failure of Guram Gegeshidze and a kind of envy in his heart will make him write something even better in the future. ➔

- 1956 July 15**
He leaves for Khevsureti together with Vazha Gigashvili, Giorgi Shengelaia and Nodar Chkheidze. They go to Barisakho via Zhinvali to visit Guram's adopted brother, Mgelika Chincharauli. Mgelika is not at home, but his mother welcomes the guests and they spend the night there. ➔
- 1956 July 16**
Mgelika Chincharauli's mother gives him a horse and asks him to go to the Likoki valley to her relatives. On the way they meet Zurab Tsereteli and ethnographers – Vera Bardavelidze and Giorgi Chitaia, in the evening they go to the village of Chala and spend the night there. ➔
- 1956 July 17**
In the morning, they go along the Likoki valley to the mouth of the river, cross the Khevsureti's Aragvi gorge at Velketili, climb the pass, descend to the Arghuni gorge and spend the night on the roofing under an awning of one resident. ➔
- 1956 July 18**
In the morning, he and Vazha Gigashvili use a can of canned food and compete with each other in shooting, and in the evening they ask the host for a horse and organize a race. ➔
- 1956 July 19**
In the morning, they walk to Arghuni gorge and compete with each other over who arrives in Shatili sooner. Nodar Chkheidze wins. The village is almost empty and only a few families returning from exile live there. The friends settle on the third floor of an abandoned tower and take their horse up there as well so that the members of the Kist gang who were roaming in Khevsureti at that time do not steal it. The same evening Guram asks the host for another horse. ➔
- 1956 July 20**
Their rode in pairs to the Anatori burial. ➔
- 1956 July 21**
Instead of returning to Shatili, they head to Arkhoti, because in Akhieli Guram had to wait for German writer Alfred Kurella, who was traveling to Khevsureti with his wife and son, and whom Gogi Ochiauri had asked to travel to Tbilisi. They enter the Guro ravine and continue on their way to the Arkhoti community. But they lose their way and being hungry they spend the night on the slope. ➔
- 1956 July 22**
In the morning they discover that the horse has been lost. Vazha Gigashvili and Guram start looking for the horse in foggy weather. When Vazha gets tired, Guram continues the search alone. He meets a shepherd who also teaches the way and gives him some food. Guram returns to his friends and shares the food with them. Afterwards they together go in search of a horse along the road that the shepherd told them about and find it on the pasture near the village. ➔
- 1956 July 23**
They attend the celebration of the Icon Day and participate in horse racing in the villages: Tsindakhu, Ukandakhu and Zeistecho. ➔

- 1957 Until July 24**
During their stay in Khevsureti, they ask locals for horses and organize a competition. It was at this time that he has his photo taken on horseback with Nodar Chkheidze. ➔
- 1956 July 24**
Nodar Chkheidze and Giorgi Shengelaia return to Tbilisi, while Vazha Gigashvili and Guram hunt for heath cocks and rest next to a spring near Kalotana's turning. Having arrived in the village of Akhieli, they learn from their host, Davito Tsiklauri, that this place is called "Women's Huts" and it is considered a shame for a man to sit there. The host also laughs at the killing of heath cocks, as Khevsureti people consider bird hunting to be shameful for a man. The boys really like their host and spend time with him happily. ➔
- 1956 July 25**
During the Feast of Athenogenos they move from one village to another, from one icon to another, they ride horses and have fun. They are sitting on the roofing in Akhieli, when they see how Alfred Kurella's guide goes to the host. The guide informs that Kurella's wife has fallen off a horse and asks for help. Guram immediately jumps on the horse and rides to the place. But when he arrives, the writer's wife is found dead, and Guram can do nothing but sympathize with the family. Then he takes a horse to the village to tell the news, but people have already found out about it and are heading towards them. Kurella decides to bury his wife there. Guram and Vazha Gigashvili do not leave the side of the husband and child of the deceased and translate the words of sympathy of the Khevsureti people who came to sympathize with him. ➔
- 1956 July 26**
The next day, together with Vazha Gigashvili, he meets Alfred Kurella and Elfride's son David at Elfride's grave. Alfred Kurella takes a photo of him with Vazha Gigashvili at the grave of Elfride Kurella. They go to the village of Roshka on horseback, then return to Tbilisi by car and say goodbye to the German guests at the Intourist Hotel. ➔
- 1957 July**
He writes a story "A stranger from Uplistsikhe". ➔
- 1957 August 6**
He thinks about Erlom Akhvlediani. He has a cigarette on the table and tries not to smoke it. He imagines that not only he depends on his own strong will power – if he smokes, Erlom will not be able to give up smoking as well. ➔
- 1957 Until the end of August**
He is going to go to Ktsia together with his father and Temo Beridze. They were going there the day before, but the car broke and he hopes to go today. ➔
- 1957 After August 31**
The third issue of the magazine Tsiskari is released, in which Guram Rcheulishvili's story "A stranger from Uplistsikhe" is published. ➔
- 1957 August**
He writes a short story "Death in the mountains". ➔

1957 or earlier Summer

Boris Inasaridze's mother, who went on vacation to Sokhumi, dies. Guram, along with other friends, follows Boria to move the deceased to Tbilisi. The deceased has to be brought in a carriage, and someone has to accompany. Guram first sees others off to the train, then goes to the wagon where the deceased is and arrives in Tbilisi terribly tired and exhausted. ➔

1957 Summer

He has his photo taken in military uniform in the Akhalkalaki military camp with Guram Gegeshidze, Agi Abashidze, Nugzar Tsereteli and Niko Leonidze. ➔

1957 Summer

He writes the poem "A clove, an iris, the army of flowers". ➔

1957 Summer

He writes poems: "Любовь..." (Love), "A gray tractor with a red slogan...", "Дни, дни..." (Days, days), „Маленькая подушка с иголками..." (A little pillow with needles), "В родном городе" ("Stones, stones, stones underlain..."), "In hometown" (Ажурные лампы...) (Openwork lamps). ➔

1957 Summer

He visits Nugzar Tsereteli when his house is being repaired and the roof wiring is damaged. Neighbours cannot find a ladder long enough to climb to the roof. Guram calms the housewife, saying that he will find the ladder and looks for a construction where he can have such a ladder. He finds the ladder at the ongoing construction on Davitashvili Street and brings a rather long and heavy staircase from there to Vake by hand. ➔

1957 Late August – Early September

He accompanies his father on an expedition to Ktsia. They go to the camp by truck. Guram writes at night by candlelight, spends his free time with the members of the expedition, and helps them. They periodically visit different places: the village of Bogdanovka (present-day Ninotsminda) of Dukhobors, Tabatskuri, Paravani Lake, Vardzia and Akhalkalaki market. ➔

1957 Late August – Early September

He writes in his diary that he has to copy "Death in the mountains", which Erlom Akhvlediani liked. However, Guram does not like it yet. ➔

1957 Late September

He is in Telavi and his former classmate Tsamalaidze from Tusheti invites him to the village of Matani with his friends. The next day, when they are waiting for a car in the centre of Akhmeta to go to Matani, he meets his friend of studentship – Popiashvili, who has been working as an instructor in the Party District Committee for a long time, and invites him to Kvareli. Guram offers to go with him to Matani first and then to Kvareli. The great dinner awaits them in Matani. The host's grandfather, Kakutsa Cholokashvili's adherent, Ioseb, who has been in exile for fourteen years, shows the guests a dagger given to him by Kakutsa. Popiashvili, who is already tipsy, addresses the old man rudely, telling him that Kakutsa was a bandit who robbed people, while the old man was portraying him as a hero. The old man cannot say anything to the guest, and Guram makes his friend apologize and forces him to leave the table. ➔

- 1957 September**
He writes an untitled short story “The wife was holding a child ...”. ➔
- 1957 September**
He writes an untitled short story: “The sun is biting awfully...”. ➔
- 1957 September**
He writes an untitled short story: “I was interfering for the whole month...”. ➔
- 1957 September**
He writes an untitled short story: “The sea was not so rough...”. ➔
- 1957 September**
Together with Temo Japaridze he travels to Batumi, to the sea. He sees a person drowning and jumps to get him out, but others are closer and save the man. ➔
- 1957 Early October**
Together with Jumber Medzmariashvili, Teimuraz Kukhianidze, Gigi Abashidze, Guram Tikanadze, Agi Abashidze, Otar Khazaradze, Revaz Khazaradze and Shota Mirianashvili, he participates in the Olympics organized by Otar Gigineishvili to climb the unnamed peak of Chaukhebi. ➔
- 1957 After October 4**
He writes a play: “Crucified Christ is seen in the depths of the stage...”. ➔
- 1957 October 9**
He writes an untitled short story “There were few people on the street...”. ➔
- 1957 October 10**
At dawn, at half past 5, he writes the first short story of the cycle “Infidelity and love” (four stories with a stroke of the pen) “– What? – Water...”. ➔
- 1957 Until October 27**
He watches how Rusiko Tikanadze plays volleyball and cannot take his eyes off her. When the audience applauds, he gets angry because they applaud, when they do not applaud, he gets angry about it too. ➔
- 1957 After October 27**
He writes a film story “Terrace. Against the background of the hair of the girl hanging from the terrace ...”. ➔
- 1957 After October 27**
Erlom Akhvlediani and Rusudan Tikanadze see him off at the railway station on the day of his business trip to Primorskoe to write an essay. After the train leaves, he discovers that Rusiko has given him a receipt for sending a letter instead of a business card. On the one hand, he is upset that he will not be reimbursed without a business trip sheet, and on the other hand, he is angry with Rusiko, who he asked the day before not to send either a letter or a parcel to her brother’s friends in Poland. He feels cheated and tears well up in his eyes. It is true that later it turns out that Rusiko has sent a letter to her acquaintance, an old couple in Germany, and that it is that receipt, but Guram has already had in his heart the feeling that Rusiko can deceive him. He wakes up in a terrible mood in the morning, but then calms down when he remembers that Erlom’s friend gave him a letter to hand over to a very nice girl and Guram goes to meet her. At the end of the diary entry he makes a short note about a European writer who was tortured to death at the age of 26. Critics praise his inner turmoil and outer calmness, while Guram writes that he does not like this feature in Europeans. ➔

- 1957 October 27-28**
He writes a short story: “The first day of a business trip at the sea” (“Far, along the entire horizon”). ➡
- 1957 October**
He writes a short story: “Malkhaz and I”. ➡
- 1957 October 27 – November 6**
He is on a business trip to the Dimitri Arakishvili Music School in Sokhumi, sent by the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari. ➡
- 1957 After November 7**
He goes with Rusiko Tikanadze to watch the movie “The cranes are flying”. The suspicion, he had at sea that day about Rusiko that she no longer loves him and prefers to be the first to split up with her, intensifies. On the way, he tells her that it is better if they do not meet again. He is angry that his words do not affect Rusiko very much. After that, he sometimes regrets his action, and sometimes, not. He cannot determine it for himself. ➡
- 1957 After November 7**
He thinks Rusiko is tired of having a relationship with him. Now she needs a guy who knows what she wants, and he thinks that he needs a girl who will understand him in every situation and take him as he is. ➡
- 1957 After November 7**
He thinks about his sister Marine Rcheulishvili and her future relationship. He compares his attitude towards his sister and his girlfriends – Mzia and Rusiko. ➡
- 1957 After November 7**
He makes notes about his relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze. He thinks about the reason that caused their separation. ➡
- 1957 After November 7**
Although the relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze has deteriorated, he tries to finally figure out his and her feelings, he goes to the cinema with her to see the movie “A kiss from Mary Pickford”. After offering to go to the circus the next day, Rusiko tells him she cannot go the next day, but agrees to go on Saturday. Guram barely finds money first for tickets and then has difficulty finding circus tickets. As agreed, he goes to meet her at the university but finds out that she has already left. He meets Shota Chantladze in the street, who is in a worse mood than he is and they go to the circus together. They talk about Rusiko. After the circus performance he goes with his father to someone’s wedding where his father’s employees gather. He cannot stop thinking about Rusiko. ➡
- 1957 November 8**
He is sitting at the corner of Griboedov Street with Vazha Gigashvili and is waiting for Guram Rusishvili. They smoke and talk. Suddenly Guram says: A man should not do such a thing so that his mother would hate him. Vazha replies that no matter what abomination the son commits, the mother will still find justification and will not hate him. Guram does not normally believe that a mother’s love towards her son will dull the mind and make her lose dignity, and says that if a mother is made to hate a person, it all ends there. ➡

- 1957 After November 30**
He receives a letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi. Lina writes that her younger girlfriend likes Temo Beridze and asks Guram to write something about him and send her his photo. ➔
- 1957 November**
He writes an untitled short story: “On a huge wooden bed beside the wall...”. ➔
- 1957 Autumn**
He writes a short story “I have told Gio...”. ➔
- 1957 Autumn**
He writes an untitled short story: “I am asked: what are you doing...”. ➔
- 1957 Autumn**
He writes an untitled short story “A motorcycle went down to the riverside...”. ➔
- 1957 Autumn**
He writes an untitled short story “Seita wrapped in felt...”. ➔
- 1957 Autumn**
He writes an untitled short story “He spent every day at sea for a week ...”. ➔
- 1957 Late Autumn**
He writes a short story: “A light night, awaiting snow, has come...”. ➔
- 1957 Late Autumn**
He asks his friend Koka Ignatov to paint the room. The family is not at home and Koka Ignatov and Vazha Gigashvili go to Guram for a week or two. They set a poor table with sausages and vodka; Koka works and others talk. Guram asks to draw a collision of two forces – plus and minus, to depict the abstract form of a conflict. The philosophical credo of each wall painting is agreed upon in advance and Koka then starts working. In the corner on the right wall, he paints old men embodying “wisdom”; on the left, in Picaso style, he paints a broken Cubist city, above the balcony door – a battle between two armies, with attacking and defending figures. On the frieze of the entrance, in agreement with Guram, he paints a decorative composition on his own initiative – trees and women by the sea, with a blue background. ➔
- 1957 Late Autumn**
He stops seeing Rusudan Tikanadze. ➔
- 1956 Late Autumn**
He writes a short story “Once”. ➔
- 1957 December or earlier**
He sends a reply letter to Lina Begishvili and asks if it is her sister who is interested in Temo Beridze. ➔
- 1957 December or earlier**
He receives a letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi, promising to bring mulberries and Hawaiian cigars. She writes that he has not guessed about Temo Beridze. The other girl and not her sister is in love with Temo. ➔

1957 December 27 or later

He receives a letter sent by Merab Eliozishvili from Tskhinvali to Tbilisi. The sender rebukes him for not responding and gives regards to Guram's family members and mutual friends. Merab expresses dissatisfaction with the editors of Tsiskari and Giorgi Shatberashvili, who seemed to like the sender's writings, gave him hopes, but have not published them yet. ➔

1957 December

He writes an untitled short story: "I liked this last picture the most ...". ➔

1957

He writes poems: "I have weak eyes", "The mountain is high and rocky", "The mountain is higher than the ravine", "A fescue has grown among the rocks", "I will sit down beside the village", "Scaffolding with red posters...", "Drinking coffee", "To Napoleon!", "Have fun, Gods...", "Blue lake, black lake", "The room – hot and nervous", "The cold tomb", "The last cigarette...", "The skull is lying", "Drink kvass", "I am not alone", "Fresh grass", "Madness", "Once at night, once at night", "Bare-breasted women, bare-chested men...", "My girl has a high waist", "The ascent", "The descent", "In the street", "Drinking feijoa", "I am climbing the tree...". ➔

1957

He starts writing a screenplay of "Aluda Ketelauri" for a thirty-five-minute film. On one of the sheets, he draws an armed warrior with a red pencil, presumably Aluda, and on the other sheet, he draws Aluda's side view with a simple pencil and writes: "Peace with you, ibex habitats". ➔

1958

1958 Until January 1

He finds out that the editor of the magazine Tsiskari is sending him to Moscow on a 4-5-month business trip to write essays. ➔

1958 January 3

He meets Temo Beridze and Rusudan Tikanadze. They walk. While Temo walks ahead of them, Guram and Rusiko have a conversation. Guram notices that Rusiko is frustrated and he worries that she no longer trusts anyone. ➔

1958 The beginning

He presents the autograph of the short story "The country house is getting empty" to Nugzar Tsereteli, who is visiting him, and tells him that when he is no longer alive, he will read and recall him, and it will be also useful for submission to the museum. ➔

1958 January 4

He writes a diary entry entitled "A fair revenge" about Rusudan Tikanadze and his feelings about her. He remembers the period of being together and the separation. ➔

1958 Until January 23

He finally finds money to go to Moscow and on the way, he writes in his diary entry that he is angry with Georgia. He says with regret that recently it has become especially difficult to write a single line. ➔

- 1958** **Until January 23**
He dreams of traveling with friends by ship, of which he will be the captain. ➔
- 1958** **Until January 23**
He and his sister – Marine – visit Konstantine Gamsakhurdia’s daughter – Tamar, where they meet her father. When they get acquainted, Tamriko tells her father about Guram that he writes. Konstantine asks with a kind of irony: “What?”. Marine responds – “Historical short stories”. Konstantine seems to have heard the last name and replies that he has heard him being praised indeed. ➔
- 1958** **Until January 23**
He asks his friend Gio to lend him money. ➔
- 1958** **January 23**
On behalf of the Union of Soviet Writers of Georgia, Vakhtang Chelidze, editor of Tsiskari, reports that a young writer, Guram Rcheulishvili, is leaving for Moscow to write a cycle of essays for Tsiskari magazine regarding the days of Art and Literature of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic. ➔
- 1958** **January 23**
Tsiala Chkheidze, an employee of Tsiskari magazine, gives a letter to Guram Rcheulishvili, who is on his way to Moscow, for an employee of the Izvestia newspaper, Melor Sturua. She tells Melor that the magazine Tsiskari sends a young talented writer – Guram Rcheulishvili to Moscow for 4-5 months, because he has to work on new short stories and narratives. He may need some help in libraries and museums, and the recipient can easily help him. In addition, it would be good to order any essay for Izvestia. It would be good for the young man in a foreign city, both materially and morally. She writes that Guram is a very modest boy and will not bother him in vain, but if he goes to him this means that he really needs help. Therefore, she asks him to do everything he can if he wants to “enter the history”. At the end of the letter, Tsiala Chkheidze informs the recipient that Guram himself does not know that she praises him and has such high hopes. Guram only knows that she just warns him that Guram will visit him if necessary. So she asks if he orders an essay for the newspaper to present this initiative as his own. ➔
- 1958** **January 23**
He travels by train from Tbilisi to Moscow. When saying goodbye, he does not kiss his sister Marine, who has come to see him off, and then regrets it. He enters the carriage-restaurant and drinks beer. Guram wants to send a letter from the road, but he does not have a pen. ➔
- 1958** **January 24**
In the morning, when going from Tbilisi to Moscow, at the railway station, he meets Irakli Geleishvili and Mzia Tsuleiskiri who go to Moscow on a honeymoon. Guram goes with them first to the compartment and then to the carriage-restaurant. ➔
- 1958** **January 27**
He arrives in Moscow early in the morning and stays overnight with his uncle Shalva Nizharadze, who is staying at the hotel. There he is introduced to his uncle’s friend, his son Levan, and the latter’s girlfriend Londa. He smiles at Levan’s boasting that he has acquaintances everywhere in Moscow and that he always wins in the quarrel with the Russians and has an unusual girlfriend. Guram does not see anything special in this woman’s appearance and smiles at the fact that Levan speaks with a stronger Russian accent than Russians themselves. The lovers promise to help him find an apartment he can rent. ➔

- 1958 After January 27**
He makes a Russian-Georgian record in Moscow, followed by a refrain “Голод, холод, скука” (Hunger, cold, boredom). ➔
- 1958 January 28**
He rents an apartment on 29 Domnikhovskaia street from Pelagia Shepelova but is very unhappy with it. He registers in the library, stands in a huge queue, subscribes and reads the Aeschylus trilogy “Oresteia”. He goes to the cinema and for the first time feels that he is in another city, because the audience does not express emotions and refrains from laughing. ➔
- 1958 January 29**
He buys a pen and while waiting for a subscribed book at the Moscow Library, he writes a letter to his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, telling her that he has rented a very bad apartment and asking her not to tell their parents about it as he will soon be moving elsewhere. Guram describes the feelings he had before leaving for Russia and tells her the details of his trip and arrival in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 January 29**
Having returned to his rented apartment in the evening, he starts working on the play “Marina” and wishes that the hostess does not return earlier, because she snores heavily. He writes a diary entry in which he describes the events of the day. ➔
- 1958 January 29**
He asks the girl sitting on a bench opposite the Moscow metro about something and then notices her passionate gaze. He wants to go with her and continue the relationship, but something is holding him back. He starts wondering if his sister Marine will like this girl. He thinks Marine is his conscience in his self-assessment. ➔
- 1958 January 29**
He begins to make records of the play “Marina”. ➔
- 1958 January 30-31**
He rents a better apartment in the centre of Moscow, on Yuzhinsky Lane, N3 Malaya Bronnaya Street, apartment N20, with an elderly couple Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs, and moves in. He celebrates this fact first in the bar with Georgian and Russian acquaintances, and then takes everyone to his new apartment. They sing very well, recite poems, play guitar, sing, and dance. ➔
- 1958 After January 30-31**
Doctors and academicians often visit his new hostess. The hostess feels that Guram is from a similar circle, but he does not reveal that his father is also an academician in principle. ➔
- 1958 Late January or later**
He is in Moscow. After the fight, all beaten he returns to his rented house. He is in a very bad mood, but he cannot blame anyone for that. He feels lonely and longs for a person who would understand him. He can hear an old couple talking from another room, but after 50 years of living together, they do not seem to understand each other as well. Guram thinks it is unthinkable for one person to understand you. In his view, understanding comes only when merging with something great. ➔

- 1958 Late January or later**
A drunk employee of the House Management Committee enters the apartment he rents from the owners – Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs, and quarrels violently over the non-payment of utility bills. Guram tries to calm him down, but when he fails, he kicks him out of the house and pays the hostess three months' rent in advance so that she can pay the bills. ➔
- 1958 Until February 1**
He sends a letter from Moscow to Erlom Akhvlediani. He tells that while being obsessed with reading Russian poetry he sometimes feels as if he is Alexander Blok and sometimes – Sergei Yesenin, but finally he thinks that it might be better to be Guram Rcheulishvili again. Guram writes that the housewife's cats disturb him a lot and he is going to move to another apartment. ➔
- 1958 Until February 2**
Vakhtang Chelidze calls the Rcheulishvili family in Tbilisi, and asks about Guram. He wants to know Guram's address in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 February 1-2**
He sends an extensive letter to his parents from Moscow to Tbilisi. Guram writes that he has rented a new apartment, 100 meters from Gorky Street. Apart from him, there are owners – an old couple, but he has a separate room with a large bed, a closet, shelves, an icon in the corner, a clock and a chair. They also have a radio and a TV. He invites them to visit him for a week or two. Guram writes about the hostess that she washes for him, prepares tea and allows him to receive guests. ➔
- 1958 February 2**
Guram's uncle Shalva Nizharadze returns to Tbilisi and hands Guram's short letter to his sister who picks him up at the station. ➔
- 1958 After February 2**
The family renovates Guram Rcheulishvili's room and removes Koka Ignatov's wall painting. ➔
- 1958 February 4 or later**
He receives an extensive letter from Tbilisi sent by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze to the address of his first rented apartment in Moscow. The addressee asks him to dress properly, not to drink, and to get a diploma. She informs him that his sister Marine is in Bakuriani until February 4. ➔
- 1958 February 5**
He sends a letter from Moscow to Tbilisi to Nugzar Tsereteli and tells him about Moscow, how he has settled in and how he spends his time. ➔
- 1958 February 5 or later**
He receives a letter from his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili, sent to the address of his first rented apartment in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 February 6**
He starts writing a play "Marina". ➔

- 1958 February 6 or later**
His mother, Mariam Nizharadze, sends a letter to Guram at the address of the new apartment. She informs him that in a few days his father's employee, Lida Saakova, is going to Moscow and she will need a more precise Guram's address to give it to her. So she asks Guram to send her his address by air post on the same day. She writes that she is in a hurry and cannot write more, their news is much more detailed in the first letter she sent to the old address and she asks him to take the letter from there. Having just arrived from Bakuriani, Marine Rcheulishvili makes a short note on her mother's letter. ➔
- 1958 February 6-7**
He has already started writing a letter to his mother when he receives her letter. He continues to write and, at his mother's request, sends her a more precise address. He writes that his hostess forces him to go to the bath like his mother. Guram tells his mother that the metro does not work in the morning, he does not even have taxi money and will not be able to meet Lida Saakova. He asks to send 300 roubles to pay for the apartment rent and a parcel to the homeowners. ➔
- 1958 Until February 8**
He accidentally meets Koka Ignatov in the Moscow metro. Guram is sitting on a chair with a black bandana on his head and Koka barely recognizes him. ➔
- 1958 Until February 8**
He sleeps badly and has vivid nightmares every night: he is either involved in a fight or being chased. ➔
- 1958 February 8**
He works all day on the play "Marina" and finishes the draft, unedited version at seven o'clock in the evening. Guram is particularly pleased with some sections. ➔
- 1958 February 8**
After completing the play "Marina", he writes a diary entry. He is very annoyed that the hostess of the rented apartment is sitting near and interrupts him with non-stop talking. He decides to meet Eliko Mkheidze, who he has seen once and liked a lot. He also writes about it in his diary entry. ➔
- 1958 February 8**
He meets Koka Ignatov at 8 p.m. ➔
- 1958 February 9**
He sees a nightmare again at night. He dreams that the killer cuts the throat of his ex-girlfriend Rusudan Tikanadze and then Guram kills the murderer. ➔
- 1958 February 9**
His father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, sends 475 roubles from Tbilisi to the name of the owner of the house in Moscow – Vyacheslav Potapov. ➔
- 1958 February 9**
He tries to quit smoking and recalls Mark Twain's joke: "I have quit smoking 24 times". ➔

- 1958 February**
He makes extracts from Lev Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" and sometimes relates the characters to himself or analyses them. ➔
- 1958 February 10**
He receives a letter from his uncle, Shalva Nizharadze, who hopes he would make a fruitful use of his stay in Moscow and makes everyone proud of him. Shalva advises Guram not to be different from the others by the style of his clothes but by work and creative manner. ➔
- 1958 Until February 12**
He sends a letter to German writer Alfred Kurella, informing him that he and Gogi Ochiauri intend to erect a marble memorial plaque on the tomb of Alfred's wife, Elpida. Guram writes that he has written a short story "Death in the mountains", which has been also dedicated to the tragic death of his wife in Khevsureti. He asks for the right to leave his and his wife's names unchanged while publishing the short story in the Tsiskari magazine. ➔
- 1958 Until February 12**
The editor of Tsiskari, Vakhtang Chelidze, calls Mikheil Rcheulishvili twice. The first time he just wants to find out about Guram, the second time he calls to find out if Guram has received an answer from Alfred Kurella about using his full name in the story, because the story "Death in the mountains" is already being printed and they need this permission. ➔
- 1958 After February 13**
He writes an autobiographical short story "Train in the steppe", the characters of which – Nana and Giorgi – are prototypes of the writer's friends Irakli Geleishvili and his wife Mzia Tsuleiskiri, while his alter ego is Gio. ➔
- 1958 After February 13**
He sends a letter from Moscow to his father, thanks him for sending the money, congratulates him in advance on the release of his book, informs him that he intends to translate Jerome Jerome's stories to improve his material situation, and asks him to send the Russian-Georgian dictionary and a glossary of terms immediately. He writes that the hostess prepares the food and will know the cost of her service at the end of the month. He asks his father to arrange his mother's arrival in Moscow by April if possible. ➔
- 1958 After February 14**
He receives a letter sent by his uncle Shalva Nizharadze from Tbilisi to Moscow. ➔
- 1958 February 15**
He receives a letter in Moscow sent by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 February 15**
He lies to the Moscow hosts that his friend has died and he has to go to Tbilisi. He takes a letter to be handed to his parents, goes to Vnukovo airport, and spends the night waiting for the plane at the airport waiting area. Guram tries to write a poem but fails. ➔

- 1958 February 15 or later**
He receives a letter from Nugzar Tsereteli in which he expresses his satisfaction that Guram Rcheulishvili is fine in Moscow. Nugzar tells Guram that his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, is going to visit him in Moscow. He also tells Guram about Guram Rusishvili and Leila's marriage. Nugzar asks him to write to him often. ➔
- 1958 The second half of February**
He tells the editors of Tsiskari that they can remove Alfred Kurella's last name and leave only his first name "Alfred" or just a "Traveller" in the publication of his short story "Death in the mountains". However, they cannot change the protagonist's name "Guram". ➔
- 1958 February 15 or later**
He receives an extensive letter from his mother – Mariam Nizharadze. She asks to write about himself in detail and adds that Guram's room has been renovated and wallpaper has been hung in two rooms. Mariam asks him to take her first letter from the old apartment and read it. ➔
- 1958 February 16**
In the morning he flies from Vnukovo airport and arrives in Tbilisi secretly from his parents. ➔
- 1958 February 16**
His cousin, Edisher Rcheulishvili, helps him to solve the case for the purpose of which he has come to Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 February 16 or later**
He is sitting in one of the bars in Moscow and drinking beer when his acquaintance, who works at the State Commissariat of Internal Affairs, sits down next to him. Guram says he does not like his profession. He thinks that he has such an attitude towards the boy because of his activities, but he does not treat him badly. ➔
- 1958 February 16 or later**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili. The latter writes that they have received his letter and are glad that he has rented a good apartment. He notifies Guram that he has sent 475 roubles and will send more on February 16. Mikheil asks Guram to talk to the housewife and negotiate if she agrees to cook and provide him with meals three times a day, he will pay her whatever amount she asks for. He does not want Guram to save money, spend only 18 roubles a day and be hungry. Mikheil asks him to stay away from vodka. He is interested in whether he was in the Writers' Union and whether he has seen the person whom Vakhtang Chelidze introduced him. Mikheil also informs him that his room has been renovated and looks good. ➔
- 1958 February 17**
After Guram's departure, Edisher Rcheulishvili tries to find money for Guram, which the latter spent on a flight from Moscow to Tbilisi and back. The same evening, he goes to the Rcheulishvilis, hands them a short letter from Guram, saying that Guram passed the letter to Edisher's friend who arrived from Moscow. In the letter, Guram asks them to send him a military card. He also attached a letter from hostess Vera Potapova inviting Guram's family to Moscow. In addition, Edisher speaks separately to Mikheil Rcheulishvili and assures him that Guram needs money very much. ➔

- 1958 February 17**
He flies to Moscow from Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 February 17-18**
During his stay in Tbilisi, an acquaintance goes to see him in a rented apartment in Moscow. The hostess tells that Guram left for Tbilisi because one of his friends died. The boy is interested in the identity of the deceased because he knows some of Guram's friends. ➔
- 1958 February 18**
Mikheil Rcheulishvili goes to the post office in the morning and sends Guram 500 roubles. ➔
- 1958 February 18 or later**
He sends a letter from Moscow to Tbilisi to his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, informing her that he has returned to Moscow safe and sound. Guram reminds her once again to send him a Russian-Georgian dictionary and a glossary of terms. He also asks her to collect his short stories, take them from Tsiskari, make Temo Japaridze take his other short stories from Mnatobi, take his “For the first time in the wasteland” from Rusiko Tikanadze, and send everything along with the reprinted poems. ➔
- 1958 February 19**
Guram's hostess Vera Potapova receives a telegram from Guram's family asking her to immediately inform them how Guram is. The hostess sends a reply telegram that Guram is perfectly healthy and the only thing that worries her is the fact that he needs a military card. ➔
- 1958 Until February 20**
Mariam Nizharadze sends a letter from Tbilisi to Moscow to the owners of the apartment rented by Guram – Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs. ➔
- 1958 Until February 20**
He receives a letter sent by Temo Japaridze from Tbilisi to Moscow. He sends addresses of their friends and informs that Archil Sulakauri has not seen it yet, but will definitely see it. Temo asks him how he has settled down, how he feels, whether he likes Moscow or not, and how long he is going to stay there. ➔
- 1958 February 20**
He sends a letter to his parents. Guram informs them that he has taken the letter they had sent to the old address and has read it with great nostalgia. He writes that he was at the Puppet Theatre the day before. He describes how surprised he and his hostess were when they received a telegram sent by his parents the day before: “Immediately inform us about Guram's health.” He jokes that the hostess even measured his temperature, wondering if anything was wrong with him and sent a telegram, saying that everything is fine, to the family in Tbilisi the same day. Guram asks Marine to take his short stories from Tsiskari and Mnatobi, speed up the reprint of other short stories and send them along with the poems. He also asks to send him a Russian-Georgian dictionary and a glossary of terms. ➔
- 1958 February 20**
He writes in the diary entry that he has a terrible character, but if he can forgive himself, others will forgive him as well. As for the play “Marina”, he thinks that it does not have to be staged, it can be read like a novel. ➔

- 1958 February 20**
He sends a letter to Edisher Rcheulishvili. Guram thanks him for 10 roubles he has put in the envelope. He writes that his family has some doubts about his arrival in Tbilisi and asks him to think of something to calm them down. ➔
- 1958 February 21 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Edisher Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi on February 19. The addressee reports that no one has heard anything about the case for which Guram arrived in Tbilisi and everything is fine. He tells Guram about his sister Marine's request to send the letters to the university's post office address: "poste restante". ➔
- 1958 Until February 22**
He is in Moscow reading Alexandre Dumas's novel "The Vicomte de Bragelonne, or Ten Years Later", and he is very fond of the Lord's words that his only fun is boredom. He himself is bored and gets happy when recalling these words. ➔
- 1958 February 22**
He writes his own thoughts on forgiveness, revenge and the routine of the world in his diary entry. ➔
- 1958 February 22**
Being drunken, he makes records and sketches for the play "Marina" in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 February 22**
He sends a letter to Lina Begishvili from Moscow to Sokhumi, writes that he lives alone in Moscow, hardly leaves home, and is sad. ➔
- 1958 February 22 or later**
He receives a reply letter sent from Tbilisi by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili. She writes that their father knows nothing about his stay in Tbilisi. Edisher Rcheulishvili only said that Guram urgently needed the money. She asks to send letters to the University post office. ➔
- 1958 February 22 or later**
He receives a letter sent by his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, from Tbilisi to Moscow. She writes that they will send 1000 rouble every month. He should pay 300 for the rent of the apartment, if the hostess does not take more than 500 for cooking the meal, he will have 200 roubles left as pocket money and for entertainment. She writes that she will definitely send the parcel and informs him that Lekso was instructed to take a military card, but that's a bit problematic because Guram must have sorted everything out in time. Lekso thinks that he will send a certificate at this stage instead of a military card. She notes that she asks everyone she meets to help with taking all Guram's diplomas in time. She is interested in whether he has met Mikheil Kvlividze or not and informs him about Guram Rusishvili and Leila's marriage. Mariam also asks him to write to Vakhtang Chelidze, because the latter is interested in Guram's news. ➔
- 1958 February 22 or later**
He sends a letter from Moscow to Teimuraz Beridze. Guram thanks him for his outstanding attention towards his family. He writes that he lives monotonously and boringly, spends most of his time in the pub, and has little trouble with the bar clientele. Despite the boredom, he does not want to see anyone from Tbilisi acquaintances but the recipient. ➔

1958 February 23

A relative of his hostess, named Valentina, celebrates the name day and invites Guram as well. This woman admires Guram and tries to get his attention. Guram seems to be playing the role of an aristocrat, speaking the language of tabloid novels and kissing one of the guests who is holding a glass of vodka in one hand and salted fish and onions on a fork in the other. Vera Potapova is so impressed with the letter of Guram's mother, Mariam Nizharadze, that she tells the guests its contents. ➔

1958 Until February 24

In Tbilisi, some people from Tsiskari editorial office call the family several times to find out about Guram. ➔

1958 February 24

He writes a letter to be sent to Erlom Akhvlediani from Moscow to Tbilisi, notifying the latter how he has settled and what he does. Guram tells in a grotesque style the stories of the party he attended on Valentine's Day. ➔

1958 February 24

He receives a telegram from which he learns that his military card has been sent from Tbilisi. ➔

1958 February 24

At half past twelve he begins to write the short story "The Elder", as a subtitle he writes the following words in the manuscript: "a short story with a diary-prologue" and finishes writing in an hour and fifteen minutes. He then writes a short diary about being alone, bored and tired of writing, as if justifying himself for stopping writing: "If I did not stop in time, every short story could turn into a novel. That's why tact is needed when I'm tired I have to stop writing". As he intends to send the short story to Tbilisi, he also writes a short letter to his father on the same page, in which he asks him to reprint and send this short story as well, and in general, to expedite the sending of the reprint. ➔

1958 February 25

He sends a letter to his parents from Moscow to Tbilisi and writes that he reads their letters almost every day and looks forward to seeing them in Moscow. ➔

1958 February 26

He receives an insured letter and a military card sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze. The sender writes that she has been at the military commissariat since 9 am and has barely managed to get a card. The document is valid until June. Once Guram defends his diploma and undergoes military training, the card will need to be replaced. She reprimands him for not writing to her for a long time, and at the same time she has heard gossips that he walks with bandana on his head and attracts attention with his appearance. She asks not to do that for the sake of his parents and to buy a warm cap. She will send the money for this separately. Mariam writes that either she or his father will visit Guram soon. ➔

1958 February 27 or later

He receives a parcel sent by his parents from Tbilisi to a rented apartment in Moscow and the housewife is delighted. ➔

- 1958 February 27 or later**
He sends a short letter to Erlom Akhvlediani. He is worried that he does not receive letters from him, he suspects that the letters are lost and advises him to send the letter with the parcel, as Lina previously sent tobacco from Sokhumi to Tbilisi and as his mother sent the parcel to Moscow. ➔
- 1958 Until February 28**
Erlom Akhvlediani meets Malkhaz Mikadze, who tells him that he misses Guram very much and longs to see him. ➔
- 1958 Until February 28**
Erlom Akhvlediani walks along Rustaveli with Shota and they see Nugzar Tsereteli, who takes Shota aside and says that Guram wrote him a letter and gave his regards to him but did not mention Erlom. ➔
- 1958 February 28 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Dato Javakhishvili from Tbilisi to Moscow, who tells him that their friend – Guram Rusishvili got married, and that his sister, Dali Javakhishvili, also got married and he himself is expecting a baby soon. Dato also tells him all about Tbilisi, in particular, about the fact that a Georgian circus troupe has been established. ➔
- 1958 February 28 or later**
He sends a letter to parents from Moscow to Tbilisi. He reports that he received the glorious parcel they sent the day before, joking that if he had bought such sweets and apples while he was in Tbilisi, he would not have gone to Moscow. He writes that his hosts are often visited by professors and academicians, and he himself hides that his father is also an academician. Guram asks to speed up the installation of the telephone line in the apartment. ➔
- 1958 The second half of February**
He intends to translate several of Jerome K. Jerome's humorous short stories. ➔
- 1956 The second half of February**
He learns that original typewriters with Latin font, which cost 1070 roubles have been received in Moscow, and changing the font into Georgian costs 250 roubles. Guram wants to buy it and informs his parents about it. ➔
- 1958 Until the end of February**
He meets Russian artist Slava Gulyaev. Once Guram learns that he was abandoned by his wife because of drinking, she returned to his parents and left two small children with him. Guram sympathizes with Slava and travels to return his wife to a village 50 kilometers from Zagorski, where the woman's parents live. Guram makes Slava's wife to reconcile with her husband, and Guram takes her by taxi to Moscow the same day. ➔
- 1958 Late February**
In his diary, he talks about two ways of self-realization – writing and love. ➔

1958 Late February

He enters one of the bars in Moscow and happens to sit at a table next to a yellow-haired Polish woman with her husband and a soldier with up to ten medals on his chest. He starts drinking with them, listens to their conversation and proposes a toast to the woman. Suddenly the latter starts screaming, hits the soldier, and angrily says that he has insulted her. Her husband does not do anything, while Guram holds the soldier's hands and pulls him out of the bar with the help of the waiters. The embarrassed husband of a yellow-haired woman thanks him for his gentlemanliness and continues to drink. In the bar, this fact causes two opposite attitudes, some drink toast to Georgia, while others call Georgians bastards and want to beat Guram. ➡

1958 Late February

He receives a letter from his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili. ➡

1958 February

He writes in his diary entry that Moscow is a city where they do not laugh and that the only good tone society in Moscow, where he hangs out, is himself, and the only entertainment he does is boredom. ➡

1958 February

He writes poems in Russian: "...так что не вы сказали и весьма кстати..." (... so it wasn't you who said it and to the point ...), "Драма в трех действиях" (Drama in three acts), "Было шумно и пусто на сердце" (It was noisy and empty in the heart), "Шумно и скучно в восьмом номере" (It's noisy and boring in the room number eight), "И вот мы встретились снова" (And here we have met again), "Полусон" (Drowse), "A hymn to all who really loves art", ("Бетховенской гривой...") (with a Beethoven's mane), a poem "Open hands in the wind", "I will take it myself" /To granny/ ("По соседству у нас...") (Next to us), "Guram walks at night" (Поэт ночью в городе/ на прогулку) (A poet in the city at night/for a walk), "Being tipsy", "Бейте еще сильнее" (Beat harder), "Бесконечность и Вера (Единственное во что я верю это бесконечность)" (Infinity and faith (The only thing I believe is infinity)), "Семафоры фонари..." (Semaphore lanterns), "Дама бездомная" (A homeless lady), "Самоубийство?" (A suicide?), "Я видел вчера на Московской" (I have seen yesterday on Moskovskaya), "Эй вы поэты..." (Hey, you, poets), "Хочу чтоб верить в бога..." (I want that faith in God), "Ужасный миг!" (A terrible moment), "Смерть матери или перед смертью матери" (Mother's death or before mother's death), "В гостях у дремучих дубов" (Visiting dense oaks) ("Тысячелетный дремучий лес...") (Thousand-year dense forest), "Я обеими ногами стою..." (I am standing on both feet), "Единственный кого лучше всех знаю..." (The only one who I know the best), "Верить что же нам еще остается..." (Belief, that is what has been left), "Настолько есть луна..." (That is how much the moon is), "Проспект Горького" (Gorky Avenue). ➡

1958 March 3

He sends a letter to Erlom Akhvlediani from Moscow to Tbilisi and curses the postal service, which has lost the letters sent to him. He jokes that if these letters were priced, Erlom would be able to earn money by donating them to the museum, and the post office made him lose this happiness. He asks Erlom to tell Gigi Abashidze to respond to the letter, and advises Temo to arrive soon and he is sure they will get by. He asks Erlom to do the same. He makes joke of Shota Chantladze saying that he should be sent by means of registered post, because there is a great demand for geniuses and he cannot cope with it alone. ➡

- 1958 March 3**
He is in Moscow. Guram receives a letter written by Erlom Akhvlediani on February 28 and sent from Tbilisi on March 1. The sender at the beginning of the letter recollects what Guram once said that sometimes the letter is so good that after sending it, it breaks his heart that he has lost it, and jokes, that perhaps all the letters to be sent to him have been so good that Guram could not give them up and that is why he has not received his letters. He jokes that years later, while browsing the chronicles of magazines, he will come across Guram's first publications in the magazine Tsiskari, he will remember that at that time not even one of his works has been published and he will shed tears. ➔
- 1958 Early March**
He reads the first part of Armand Lanoux's novel "Le Commandant Watrin". ➔
- 1958 Early March**
He writes a letter from Moscow to his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, in which he shares his impressions of the characters of "Anna Karenina" – Konstantin Levin and Alexei Vronsky. He notes that his sympathies are mostly with the losing party and he sympathizes with Levin's character. ➔
- 1958 After March 3**
He receives a letter and dictionaries sent from Tbilisi by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili in Moscow. The sender asks him to be very careful about the books as her friend silently took them out of the house. She informs that the family will send part of the short stories, and another part will be brought by her and mother to Moscow themselves. She tells him about the death of their acquaintance – Turandot Andronikashvili. ➔
- 1958 After March 3**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who shares the joy caused by the arrival of spring and the worry that the biggest tree in their yard has not blossomed for some reason. Erlom asks to write at least a couple of words to him. ➔
- 1958 March 4**
He finishes making a fair copy of the play "Marina" and sends it by a book-post to the family at: N2 Larsi Street, Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 March 4**
In the evening, he gets acquainted with a film director in a bar, who drinks and writes a screenplay. He invites Guram for a drink and tells him how he caught the spies in the Carpathians. Later, a quarrel breaks out in the bar and Guram gets involved. ➔
- 1958 March 4**
After the fight, he returns home with injuries. He sees the letter sent by Erlom Akhvlediani on February 28 and gets in a good mood. Erlom is very happy that he has finally received the letter from him and asks him to write to him again. In his view, letters often affect people more than works of art. That is why he wishes Guram to write works of fiction that will have such an effect as letters sent from him. He shares his spiritual feelings and worries about the fact that nothing new is happening, he lives without words and everything flows dully. ➔

- 1958 After March 4**
He sends a letter from Moscow to his parents and informs them that he is going to the Institute of Cinematography to get acquainted with the specifics of screenwriting. Guram writes that he is also working on a university diploma. He wonders if they have read the play “Marina”. Guram asks them to take the script of “Aluda Ketelauri” from Shalva Rcheulishvili and send it along with the short stories. ➔
- 1958 March 5**
Being tipsy, he goes to the Tretyakov Gallery and looks at the paintings. When he sees a picture of Repin “Ivan the Terrible” depicting how a monarch kills his own son, one story comes to his mind: An officer perceived this picture so naturally and felt it so deeply that he hacked to pieces with a sword. ➔
- 1958 March 5**
He writes a letter to Erlom Akhvlediani, informing that the completed play has been sent to the parents and if he is interested, he can read it. Guram jokes about the future fifteen volumes of his writings and asks to take his own aspirations into account and not to think only of pleasing his parents. He advises to go wherever he wants – to Sokhumi, to the village, on Don or Baikal, anywhere, even as a teacher, because it is important for Erlom to find his own way. He jokes about the “race” of excursionists, who prefer to be taken and guided by someone else rather than take independent actions. He completes the letter but does not send it because he thinks it is unclear and he needs to make a fair copy of it. ➔
- 1958 After March 5**
Juna Mikatadze takes Dato Javakhishvili’s letter to Guram Rcheulishvili’s rented house in Moscow and writes a short letter on the envelope to congratulate Dato on the birth of his child. ➔
- 1958 March 6**
The owners of the apartment he rented in Moscow – Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs – send a letter to Guram’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze in Tbilisi, congratulating her on March 8 and writing that they are very satisfied with her son and try to create good conditions for him. They thank for the parcel and hope that she will visit Moscow soon. ➔
- 1958 March 6 or later**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by his former classmate Marika Sakvarelidze. She remembers how often they went to the theatres and wonders how active he is in Moscow in this regard. She jokes that no one dared to fire a gun at Rustaveli when he left. Marika informs him that Inesa Andronikashvili’s sister, Turandot, died. She asks him to be careful, because information about each of his steps is sent to Tbilisi. Marika asks him to write. ➔
- 1958 March 6 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani informing that Guram’s parents, Mikheil Rcheulishvili and Mariam Nizharadze, are going to go to Moscow. He does not like Guram’s calligraphy in the letters and humorously asks to write more clearly or to add a second letter to explain the first one. ➔

- 1958 After March 7**
He receives a letter from his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, from which he learns the news about his relatives. She writes that friends are looking forward to see him and cannot understand what he has been doing for so long in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 Until March 8**
He sends a letter to Temo Beridze and asks him to send cigarettes. His mother, Mariam Nizharadze, learns that Guram asked Temo Beridze to send cigarettes. She sends him cigarettes “Pamir”. ➔
- 1958 Until March 8**
When Mikheil Rcheulishvili comes home, the first thing he does is to ask whether they have received Guram’s letter or not. ➔
- 1958 Until March 8**
His sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, finally obtains the Russian-Georgian dictionary and sends it. ➔
- 1958 March 8**
He receives a letter sent by his mother from Tbilisi to Moscow on March 6 and learns that the family received three of Guram’s letters together. Mariam informs that Jumber Medzmariashvili and several mountaineers with him got lost in the mountains of Tusheti. Guram Tikanadze, Agi Abashidze and others flew to look for them and all returned in peace. She writes that Dato Javakhishvili has had a son and everyone is happy. Mariam asks Guram to send a telegram of congratulations to them and to be very careful with the dictionary. ➔
- 1958 March 8**
He sends a letter to his aunt, Natela Javakhishvili, congratulating her on the birth of her grandchild and writing about himself that he is at home almost all the time and is working. ➔
- 1958 After March 8**
He sends a letter from Moscow to Tbilisi to his cousin – Dato Javakhishvili, and congratulates him on the birth of his son. ➔
- 1958 Until March 9**
Because Nugzar Tsereteli was late in replying to the letter, he sends the envelope with paper sheets in it for writing. ➔
- 1958 Until March 9**
Ioseb Botsvadze meets Vakhtang Chelidze and Kote Javrishvili in the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari. They have conversation about Guram Rcheulishvili’s writings and both give the latter very high marks. Ioseb is very pleased and in turn adds praise as well. ➔
- 1958 March 9 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Nugzar Tsereteli. The sender apologizes for being late with his reply and tells the news of Tbilisi. Nugzar informs him that Guram’s cousin – Eddie – received an apartment and helped with repairs and luggage transportation. He also writes about Turandot Andronikashvili’s death. ➔

- 1958 After March 9**
He receives a letter from his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, from which he learns that his play “Marina” was received via a postal package and that his mother and father liked it very much. Marine writes that his father even said that he began to have hope. As for the short story “Death in the Mountains”, she informs that it will be published in the 2nd issue of the magazine Tsiskari. In addition, she says that the editorial board of the magazine has kept “Tsatslaoba with alcohol” and another of his short stories for publication. Marine notifies Guram that she and her mother will probably arrive in Moscow by March 22. ➡
- 1958 March 11**
While in Moscow, he writes an untitled text in the form of a television monologue – “Dear Viewers...”. ➡
- 1958 March 11 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Nugzar Tsereteli from Tbilisi. The addressee informs that he will visit him in Moscow by March 17-21. ➡
- 1958 March 11 or later**
He receives a letter in Moscow sent by his relative Ioseb Botsvadze from Tbilisi. The sender advises to use the time wisely and productively. He asks Guram to approach the defense of his diploma thesis with full responsibility and informs with satisfaction that Vakhtang Chelidze and Kote Javrishvili have a good opinion of him. ➡
- 1958 March 12**
During the whole week he could not find time to copy the letter to be sent to Erlom Akhvediani. Guram makes a note about it on the envelope and sends it as it is. ➡
- 1958 March 12 or later**
He receives a letter from Temo Japaridze. A friend writes the news of Tbilisi, informs that the letter to be handed over to Marine has already been handed over to her, while he has not seen Temo Beridze yet and he will definitely deliver the letter sent to him by Guram. He also promises to hand over his requests to Shota Chantladze and will see Rusiko as well. ➡
- 1958 March 12 or later**
He receives a letter sent by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi on March 10 to the city post office. ➡
- 1958 March 12 or later**
He receives a reply letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his aunt Natela Javakhishvili. She writes that she is surprised with his sitting at home in Moscow, because this city lives in such a lively rhythm that everyone is excited. She thinks that it is not necessary for a great writer to stand out from the crowd. Only Russians can combine “bradyagoba” (wandering) with writing or science, but this is of Russian nature and Georgians should not imitate them. She writes that it is very important for Guram’s mother that he defends his diploma and if he does not make even the slightest sacrifice to do so, it will be rude on his part. She hopes he will not forget her and will contact her again. ➡

- 1958 After March 12**
Guram Rcheulishvili's short story "Death in the mountains" is being published in the second issue of the magazine Tsiskari. ➔
- 1958 Until March 14**
Temo Japaridze brings Guram Rcheulishvili's short stories to Archil Sulakauri, from which the latter selects two and tells him that he will ask the editor to read them. ➔
- 1958 March 14**
He receives a letter from Nugzar Tsereteli. He writes that he is terribly drunk and writes a letter to be sent to him in the post office. Nugzar reports that he will arrive in Moscow from March 17 to 21. ➔
- 1958 The first half of March**
The meeting with Giorgi Shengelaia seems to wake him up and make him think about wasting time. ➔
- 1958 March 16 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Temo Japaridze from Tbilisi to Moscow. He informs Guram that Archil Sulakauri was not in town, he has just arrived, so he will visit him in two days and find out if Guram's short stories are being published. He writes that he will soon visit Guram in Moscow and hopes that they will get by somehow. ➔
- 1958 March 17**
He receives a short letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi to Moscow. She writes that she is in bad mood and cannot write anything now. ➔
- 1958 March 18**
He receives a reply sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi to Moscow, stating that she has received his letter and that she was in Tbilisi for three days and returned at 11 o'clock. Lina writes that she met his friends, Erlom and Otari, at the concert of Zinaida Neuhaus. She writes to him her own poem written in Russian and asks him to write her back. ➔
- 1958 After March 18**
He sends a reply letter from Moscow to Sokhumi to Lina Begishvili, telling her that he lives alone in Moscow, hardly leaves home and is sad. Guram asks her to write about anything and as vague as possible to get more pleasure while making it out. ➔
- 1958 March 19 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who writes about the party held the day before, during which he drank and began quarrelling with some people. Erlom promises to read his play and to be objective while sharing his thoughts. The last page of the letter is devoted to an excerpt from his short story "Gigot Gogiteli". ➔
- 1958 March 20**
His mother and sister visit him in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 March 22 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Guram Rusishvili from Tbilisi to Moscow, informing him about the news of their friends. He writes that he and his wife are fine and maybe they will have a child before his arrival. ➔

- 1958 March 24 or later**
In Moscow he receives a letter from Giolina Chichinadze, at the end of which, as a relative, she advises him to read an article in the third issue of the magazine *Zdorovye* (1958). She hopes that he does not get offended. ➔
- 1958 After March 24**
He receives a letter from Edisher Rcheulishvili, from which he learns that he received Guram's letters late due to the moving to another apartment, and as he was busy with repairs, he was late in replying. Edisher wonders how his life and creative work are going in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 March 26 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who writes that he and Temo Beridze have read his play "Marina" together and want to say a lot, but they cannot, and this time they limit themselves to saying that they have liked it very much. Regarding the title, Erlom also shares Temo's version: "Marine – a girl whose boyfriend was killed". He writes that there are many things that need to be corrected in style and it is better if he does not hurry before arriving in Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 After March 26**
He receives the letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi to Moscow. She writes that his letter and request to write as vaguely as possible to get more pleasure from reading is a bit confusing. She recalls sitting in the cabin with Guram and talking about "their ship". ➔
- 1958 March 28**
Erlom Akhvlediani, who is going to send a letter to Guram in the post office, meets Rezo Amashukeli, who asks him to give his regards to Guram as well. Erlom adds this fact in the letter. ➔
- 1958 March 29 or later**
He receives Temo Japaridze's letter in Moscow. He reprimands him for not writing and reports that he and Erlom often meet and talk about his play. ➔
- 1958 March 29 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Tengiz Jashiashvili from Tbilisi to Moscow, informing him of the news of their friends – who got married, who divorced, etc. Tengiz asks Guram to apologize in front of Guram's mother and sister for not being able to see them off when leaving for Moscow. He asks Guram to write to him. ➔
- 1958 March 20-30**
He visits the sights of the city together with Nugzar Tsereteli, who came to visit him in Moscow. ➔
- 1958 March 20- 30**
During Nugzar Tsereteli's stay in Moscow, they go together to the historic brewery on Pushkin Square, which used to be visited by Alexander Blok, Sergei Yesenin and Vladimir Mayakovsky. Once, when Guram and Nugzar are there, the waiter tries to throw an old member of intelligentsia out of the brewery. Guram reprimands the waiter and invites the old man to his own table. He makes the waiter to bring a few mugs of beer, breakfast, and talks warmly to the old man. ➔

- 1958 March 20-30**
Nugzar Tsereteli, who has arrived in Moscow during the Decade of Georgian Culture, sees the papers scattered on the table in Guram's rented house. While the host has gone to the store to buy bread, Nugzar looks through the writing and wonders what the text is about. Guram explains that he writes an autobiographical short story in the form of a reportage. ➔
- 1958 March 30**
Together with Nugzar Tsereteli, he is trying to get invitation cards for the final evening of the literary part dedicated to the Decade of Georgian Culture and is looking for acquaintances in the foyer of the Tchaikovsky Hall. They meet Irakli Abashidze, who presents them with the invitations and they manage to attend the concert. ➔
- 1958 March 30 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who writes with humour, as if he has seen the contents of the second issue of Tsiskari in the Literaturuli Gazeti and learned that some Guram Rcheulishvili has written a narrative, which has brought fame to the whole kinsfolk. He then speaks with a similar sense of humour about his own writings, which are not printed because they believe that the real printing does not suit an abstract work. Erlom writes that he has written four new chapters of his short story – “Gigot Gogiteli”. ➔
- 1958 March 21-31**
While in Moscow, he presents Nodar Zedelashvili with a two-volume edition of Jerome K. Jerome's stories. ➔
- 1958 March 21-31**
Mother – Mariam Nizharadze and sister – Marine Rcheulishvili are with him in Moscow. Within the framework of the Days of Georgian Culture, a performance of “Othello” is being held in the Bolshoi Theatre and a woman – their relative – gives them two tickets. Marine has seen this play in Tbilisi and so they decide that only the mother and Guram will go. Guram gets dressed in smart clothes to go to the theatre, he wears a suit and a tie. The mother is so pleased that she looks at Guram more often than at the stage during the performance. ➔
- 1958 February – March**
During his stay in Moscow, he made about forty records while reading “Anna Karenina”. ➔
- 1958 March**
He writes in his diary that he is in one of the bars in Moscow and starts thinking about a new story. ➔
- 1958 March**
He enters the brewery with his friends who have been in Moscow for a long time: Nugzar Tsereteli and Nodar Zedelashvili. The drunken Russian sailors insist on something and a quarrel breaks out. The militia arrests everyone, but the waiter at the brewery and the representatives of the foreign embassy who are also there confirm that the quarrel has been started by the Russian sailors, and, as a result, Guram and his friends are released. ➔

- 1958 Early April**
He sends a letter to the parents, asking to reprint the play “Marina”. He is interested in the opinion of his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, as well as Temo Japaridze, Erlom Akhvlediani and Nodar Chkheidze regarding the play. ➔
- 1958 After April 4**
He receives a letter from Dato Javakhishvili, who describes the feeling of being a father with emotions. He writes that he did not have time to read the short story “Death in the mountains”, which was published in the 2nd issue of the magazine Tsiskari and which was positively evaluated by the society, but he is very interested in it. He adds with humour, even though he is already an accomplished writer, he still “does not know how to write” and has an obscure autograph. Dato notes that his writing evokes childhood memories and asks him to return to Tbilisi soon. ➔
- 1958 April 5 or later**
He receives a letter written in Russian by Temo Japaridze from Tbilisi to Moscow. The sender reprimands Guram for not writing letters. ➔
- 1958 April 8**
He receives a telegram sent from Tbilisi by his mother, from which he learns that she and Marine have arrived in peace. ➔
- 1958 After April 8**
He sends a letter to the family from Moscow to Tbilisi. He advises his father that it is better to go to New Zealand because he will be able to see Paris next time. Guram asks for his play to be reprinted by someone else, because previously printed copies are not good. He writes to his mother that he has already missed her and gives regards from his hostess. Guram asks to tell Erlom to leave the overall discussion of the play because they will still fail. He also asks Marine to make Nodar Chkheidze read the play, and only she or Nodar himself can express their critical opinion and remarks. ➔
- 1958 After April 8**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his mother, Mariam Nizharadze who advises to buy ordinary clothes with the received royalties and to tidy himself up. She asks if he can find and buy summer shoes for her and Marine. ➔
- 1958 After April 8**
The newly published short story “Death in the mountains” is read by his relatives. Natela Javakhishvili and Luba Dogonadze like it very much. One evening, his friends Erlom Akhvlediani, Temo Beridze and others gather at his house and discuss this short story until 12 o’clock at night. Erlom says it is a bit schematic. ➔
- 1958 April 10**
He watches a TV show about Egypt when some professor visits the hostess and remembers an episode from “Anna Karenina”. ➔
- 1958 April 10**
He remembers meeting Rusiko when he was playing volleyball and writes about it in the diary entry. ➔

1958 April 10 or later

He is in Moscow and receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who jokes that their common acquaintance, Shota Chantladze, has begun to work for the magazine Niangi (The Crocodile). He writes that the toothache is still bothering him and his jaw is swollen like a ball. He jokingly asks whether Guram is inflated as well, since he does not write letters. At the end of the letter, he draws his portrait with a swollen jaw and Guram's face with puffed cheeks. ➔

1958 April 11 or later

He receives a letter from his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, who advises him to read the recollections of Roger Martin du Gard in the December 1956 issue of Иностранная литература (Foreign Literature). She writes that his play “Marina” will be reprinted in the nearest future and she, together with Erlom Akhvlediani and Temo Japaridze, is organizing a public reading. She writes that she was going to show this play to Nodar Chkheidze but then changed her mind. ➔

1958 April 11-12

Erlom Akhvlediani and Temo Beridze go to Guram's family to hear his news from his mother and sister, who have just returned from Moscow. ➔

1958 After April 12

He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze. She informs him that upon her return from Moscow, her husband was ill with the flu and angina and has just recovered. She writes that everyone likes Guram's “Death in the mountains”, but the fee has not been paid yet. She asks to work on a diploma thesis and not to postpone it for the autumn. She remembers the period of her visit to Moscow with warmth. ➔

1958 Until April 14

He has no money and leaves the passport to the waiter. ➔

1958 April 10-14

Father - Mikheil Rcheulishvili goes to the publishing house “Sakhelgam” (State Publishing House) several times to speed up the payment of royalties to Guram. They say that they will send the royalties themselves and write down the address. ➔

1958 April 14

He watches on TV the International Piano Competition in the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatory and admires the American pianist Van Cliburn, who plays with the Tchaikovsky Symphony Orchestra. The musician is asked to play again three times. Guram is fascinated by his transformation and writes: “If one had not listened to melody, the young man's face expression would be enough to perceive the music”. ➔

1958 April 14 or later

He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili. He writes that he really wants to see him, but so far he cannot. He may go on a business trip to Germany, France or New Zealand. Mikheil advises not to buy a motorcycle and buy clothes with that amount. He also reminds him of quitting drinking and smoking as this destroys health. He writes that he likes “The ascent” the most from his short stories and that the reprinted play will be sent soon. ➔

1958 April 14-15

He receives a letter from his mother informing him that the publishing house has not yet transferred his royalties. She asks to write the diploma thesis in time and send it to Tbilisi. She will take care of the rest, print it, read it to his uncle Leo Rcheulishvili for review, appoint a day of defence and only then he will have to arrive in Tbilisi. Mariam writes that she has found a good typewriter on Belinsky Street and his play was reprinted. She has written down the Russian phrases herself. His mother sends Guram one copy, and Marine keeps the other copy to read to Nodar Chkheidze. She thinks that if this play is not staged, they will be happy to publish it in its current form. Therefore, she recommends reading it to Vakhtang Chelidze. Mariam writes that “Dear viewers” is very interesting, but requires a little bit of correction. She asks Guram to avoid using the names of relatives in the text. In the end, Mariam adds that they still do not have the amount to pay off the debt. ➔

1958 April 15

He is in Moscow and receives a short letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, who writes about visiting his family. Erlom asks to write a lot of new works before returning to Tbilisi. ➔

1958 April 15

He sends a letter from Moscow to Tbilisi to his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili. Guram writes that he could not find the recollections of Roger Martin du Gard in the December 1956 issue of the magazine *Иностранная литература* (Foreign Literature) and asks him to specify the number of the issue and the page. He shares his impression of the closing ceremony of the previous day’s pianists’ competition and the extraordinary performance of the winning American pianist – Van Cliburn. Guram asks her to send his story published in Tsiskari. ➔

1958 April 16

He has asked the waiter several times to return the passport, which the latter has left at home and offers Guram to wait for it. It is five more hours to twelve o’clock and he spends time walking. The militiaman stops him and asks for his passport. He asks Guram what he does and when he replies that he is a writer and intends to write a series of short stories about Moscow, he lets him go, but warns that he should always have a passport with him. ➔

1958 April 16

He writes in his diary that he does not like the street on which he lives in Moscow. He does not like the city and avoids acquaintances. Guram suffers a lot that vodka and cigarettes have had a terrible impact on his appearance. ➔

1958 April 17 or later

He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Moscow by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili. She informs him that she was going to hand over his play to Nodar Chkheidze even if Guram did not remind her. She clarifies that Roger Martin du Gard’s recollections are on page 84 of the 12th issue of the magazine *Иностранная Литература* (Foreign Literature) (1956). Marine asks him to buy an explanatory dictionary of the English language published by Oxford or New York at the second-hand bookshop. ➔

1958 April 20

He watches Van Cliburn’s concert on TV, during which the pianist performs his own composition “A sad recollection” and it affects him emotionally. ➔

- 1958 April 22**
He presents 100 roubles to his hostess – Vera Potapova, but he gets angry that this woman is trying to take more and more money from him. ➔
- 1958 April 23**
Uncle Asiko’s wife packs her luggage to go to Tbilisi. He fails to figure out what kind of relationship their couple has. He wants to write a screenplay and pins all his hopes on Odessa. He writes several plots. ➔
- 1958 April 23**
He writes a poem for the screenplay: “Поздней осенью из гавани...” (Late autumn, from the harbour...). ➔
- 1958 April 23**
He makes notes to improve his play “Marina”. ➔
- 1958 April 23**
He makes records for a screenplay in which the main characters are savages. ➔
- 1958 Until April 24**
Rusiko Tikanadze gives her regards to him via her friend. Guram himself wants to give her his regards, but he cannot forget his old feeling in order to continue the relationship. ➔
- 1958 Until April 24**
The state publishing house Sakhelgam sends the royalties for the short story “Death in the mountains” published in the magazine Tsiskari. ➔
- 1958 April 24**
He hands over cigarettes to Rusiko Tikanadze via her friend. ➔
- 1958 April 24**
He attends Vladimir Mayakovsky’s “The bedbug” and flirts with the girl next to him. ➔
- 1958 April 24**
He reads “The tiger of the snows” by Tenzing Norgay in Russian. The book was published in 1957. ➔
- 1958 April 24**
He writes in his diary entry that he and Manana Megreldze argued about theatre. ➔
- 1958 April 24**
Nodar Chkheidze meets Marine Rcheulishvili at the university to take Guram’s play. ➔
- 1958 April 25 or later**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by Marika Sakvarelidze. ➔
- 1958 April 26**
He writes in a diary entry that he agrees with Miklouho-Maclay. He also believes that civilization has no bearing on the happiness of Papuans. He also notes down some details for the play “Marina”. ➔

- 1958 April 26**
He makes a diary entry about intuition. ➔
- 1958 April 26**
While in Moscow, he was drawn to Gauguin's painting "Are you jealous?" at the Pushkin Museum, and becomes interested in Tahitian life. Guram makes records for the play "Ka and Ko". ➔
- 1958 April 26**
He receives his mother's letter, from which he learns that Nodar Chkheidze took his reprinted play "Marina" on April 24 and would get in touch with him. Once again, she promises that if he writes and sends the diploma thesis, she will take care of the reprinting and taking the thesis for the review, Guram will only have to go to defend it. She reminds him of buying an English dictionary for Marine. His mother also wonders if his hostess, Vera Potapova, liked the shoes bought for her and sent from Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 After April 26**
He writes down abstracts from the play "Ka and Ko" in the diary. He wants to turn it into a trilogy. ➔
- 1958 Until April 27**
He receives uncle Asiko's letter sent by his mother from Tbilisi. She apologizes that she did not manage to get the reprinted script and send it, but she sends the second issue of Tsiskari, in which his short story "Death in the mountains" has been published. She asks not to put the washing machine in the carriage himself, but to hire a worker for that. ➔
- 1958 April 27 or later**
Uncle Asiko and Tamara visit him in Moscow and are very satisfied. ➔
- 1958 April 28**
He is in Moscow and receives a letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi on April 24. She informs that at Easter she arrived in Tbilisi for one day and she saw his friends. She writes that they like Guram's short story very much, although she has not read it personally yet. She notifies him that her address has been changed and she now lives by the sea. She gives regards from his friends. ➔
- 1958 April 28**
He remembers how he compiled the list of passengers of his future ship together with Rusiko Tikanadze and Temo Beridze, in which Gigi Abashidze was definitely included. Rusiko chose three men in love with her, and Guram chose three good girls. He thinks that he and Rusiko were so similar to each other that their relationship could not last long. ➔
- 1958 April 28**
He writes in his diary that he has seen the opera "The tsar's bride" by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov based on the Lev May drama. ➔
- 1958 April 29**
He goes to the Moscow Canal and after a long stay at home does not enjoy nature. He writes in the diary entry that he himself is a part of nature and he cannot love it as something beyond him. Despite such an attitude, after reading Knut Hamsun's "Pan", he often thinks of writing something about nature. ➔

1958 April 29 or later

He receives a letter from Tbilisi sent by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi. The latter tells him that he wanted to write about his play “Marina” for a long time already but he did not have time. He likes everything very much, but there are ideological aspects that make him think that this play will not be published: one criminal, along with a representative of the judiciary, remains unpunished in the play, which is why the author may be accused of decadence. To remedy this, he can add to the play, for example, that the judge’s secretary reveals his guilt and brings him to justice; In addition, censorship will not allow the beggar and the front disabled appear in the play. Therefore, he advises to replace him, for example, with a cigarette seller, and on the other hand, to leave other things unchanged. He notes some minor lexical and stylistic mistakes as well. Then the father asks him to change his mind regarding going to Odessa. It would be much better for him, as an artist, to visit Leningrad, but he will never force him. He asks him to write the exact address wherever he goes. ➔

1958 April 30

It is warm outside and he wears a suit. There are lots of people around, but he feels lonely. He travels by electric train. ➔

1958 April 30

He walks in the streets of Moscow, feels alone, and wants to seek refuge with someone. He says that he enjoys people when he is away from them. As soon as he stays with someone he wants to be alone. ➔

1958 Until the end of April

He sees off his uncle Asiko from the Moscow railway station to Tbilisi. ➔

1958 Until May 1

Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs, the owners of the apartment he rented in Moscow, send a letter to Guram’s mother, Mariam Nizharadze, in Tbilisi, congratulating her on May 1 and thanking her for the parcel and the gift. They write that Guram has spent the money received from Tbilisi at his own will and has deposited a thousand roubles in a bank to receive in Odessa. They write that they could not change his mind because he says that he needs to change the situation and stay at sea. ➔

1958 May 2

He writes in his diary entry that he was made to say in the reading hall that he writes for the magazine Tsiskari and elsewhere. ➔

1958 May 2

He is with Giorgi Shengelaia and flirts with some girls. ➔

1958 Until May 3

Uncle Asiko and Tamara visit him in Moscow and are very satisfied. ➔

1958 May 3

He thinks that just as a word gives birth to an idea, so the form of expression gives birth to content. He decides to advise Gogi Ochiauri and Koka Ignatov to paint the faces of a man resembling Greek theatrical masks and writes about it in a diary entry. ➔

- 1958 May 3**
He goes to the library to unsubscribe. ➔
- 1958 Until May 4**
He meets Anatoly Cherniakov, a second-year student at the Faculty of Philology of Moscow State University, who is a student of a very popular professor – Vladimir Turbin. They have annual literary seminars in which students from all universities of the Soviet Union participate with famous professors, and interesting discussions and excursions are held. Anatoly is interested in Guram’s prose and promises to translate his stories published in Tsiskari. Once he invites Guram to his house where the host’s friends are gathered. Guram drinks Georgian toast at the table, which irritates those present there. They recognize the Soviet Union as their homeland and accuse Georgians of greed for not appreciating Russia’s patronage. In response, Guram calls Russia an invader, tells Cherniakov that he no longer needs to translate his short stories, and leaves the party. In a few days Anatoly goes to him and apologizes, but Guram no longer continues the relationship. ➔
- 1958 Until May 4**
Before leaving Moscow, he sends all his luggage, which he had in Moscow and will not need in Odessa, to Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 Until May 4**
He reads his poems to Larisa – his and Rusudan Tikanadze’s common acquaintance. ➔
- 1958 May 4**
Before leaving Moscow for Odessa, he writes a letter to his father. Guram thanks him for the advice, but explains that Leningrad, in which there is really a lot to see, will distract his attention from work. That is why he prefers Odessa. He writes that he will definitely take into account his remarks about the play “Marina”, but does not completely agree with everything. He thinks replacing the beggar with the green-grocer will make the play lose a lot. That is why he still prefers to move the action abroad. As for the impunity of the offender at the end of the play, he thinks it will have a greater impact on the reader and the audience. ➔
- 1958 May 4**
He tells Manana Megreldze how he sent Grigol Robakidze’s “The snake’s shirt” to Mzia Chachava’s summer house when he found out about her getting married. When leaving, Manana says goodbye warmly. ➔
- 1958 May 4**
He writes a poem by Alexander Blok in his diary “Под зноем флорентийской лени...” (Under the heat of the Florentine laziness ...). He thinks that he feels relieved when he writes bad things about himself. He is better than anyone else because he admits his bad behaviour, but he does not consider it a great honour either. ➔
- 1958 May 4**
He goes to an exhibition of Egyptian art and in the evening travels to Odessa via Kyiv by the Moscow-Odessa train. ➔

- 1958 After May 4**
After his departure from Moscow, a notice is brought to the apartment rented by him, stating that he has been summoned to the commissariat. Vyacheslav Potapov goes to the commissariat with this notice and the military ticket left for him by Guram and tells them that he has already left. They say that it is necessary to register the excerpt in the House Management and he does that too, and then he sends the military ticket to Tbilisi to Guram's family. ➔
- 1958 After May 4**
He follows his father's advice while preparing his play "Marina" for publication in the magazine Tsiskari and moves the action to Paris, in the residence of Georgian emigrants, and in addition, writes a "foreword" for the play. He says that this story was told by a Georgian woman returning from emigration who left Georgia after the establishment of the Soviet Union, but despite marrying a French count and being financially secure, she returned 28 years later and seemed to be rejuvenated due to the "rhythm of Soviet Georgian life" for several years. At the end of the foreword, Guram Rcheulishvili hopes that the young readers of the magazine "will approach the meeting of the characters in this work and judge it consciously". Despite such a preface written to get permission for the play from Soviet censorship to publish it, he is refused to publish the play. ➔
- 1958 Until May 5**
He writes poems in Russian: "Ужасный миг!" (A terrible moment) and "Проспект Горького" (Gorky Avenue). ➔
- 1958 May 6**
He arrives in Odessa and settles away from the center, in a hut on a rock, with an elderly couple. ➔
- 1958 May 6 or later**
He sends a letter from Odessa to the owners of the house he rented in Moscow, Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs, informing them that he had travelled well. ➔
- 1958 May 6 or later**
He writes a poem in Odessa "In so many seas ...". ➔
- 1958 May 6 or later**
He writes poems in Russian: "In anticipation of the wind" (Из серии "Маяк и Мрак) [From the series: "Lighthouse and gloom"], "Во дворе нет вьюги" [There is no blizzard in the yard], "Гибель глыбы" [The death of a boulder], "Я в бессмертие не верю" [I do not believe in immortality], "На море был закат..." [There was a sunset on the sea...], "Крохотный божик смерти..." [A tiny God of death...], "Шум всплесков вод" [The sound of water splashes], "Ветхий завет, Новый завет..." [Old Testament, New Testament...]. ➔
- 1958 May 7**
He receives money from his father at the Odessa post office and sends a letter to Tbilisi. Guram thanks for the money. He writes that he rented an apartment in Odessa away from the city and notes that there are all the conditions for him to work well. ➔

- 1958 Until May 9**
He thinks that just as he feels himself more good-looking next to Andro Chichinadze, he similarly feels himself daring while reading Tolstoy and allows himself to express his thoughts. ➔
- 1958 Until May 9**
He writes in his diary entry about his character that he is kind and therefore weak. He agrees to have a bad name, but can neither steal nor kill a man. ➔
- 1958 May 9**
He compares the description of death by Tolstoy and Galsworthy. He writes “Mother’s song” for his new play “Ka and Ko”. ➔
- 1958 May 9**
He writes in his diary entry impressions of Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace”. ➔
- 1958 May 9**
He meets Manana Megrelidze. They discuss his play. He is worried about his mother who feels overwhelmed after raising children. Guram writes about his sister and how important she is to him. ➔
- 1958 Until May 10**
He writes that when he loved Rusiko, he never remembered her face with her eyes closed, but then always. ➔
- 1958 Until May 10**
He writes a poem: “О Зевс, о Бог...” (Oh Zeus, Oh God...). ➔
- 1958 Until May 10**
He is on the beach and gets annoyed while looking at ugly bodies. ➔
- 1958 May 10**
He writes a poem “Enough, I am fed up with your breasts...”. ➔
- 1958 May 10**
He smokes hookah and reads Lev Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace”. Suddenly, he starts thinking about whether he loves his characters or not. He writes that he loves new ones: Tsira, Ka and Ko, but he has not been able to figure out his attitude towards the others yet. He plans to write things without trifles and understand the mentality of living in a modern big city; He adds that he has not yet decided how to write: deeply subjectively or in Tolstoy’s style. ➔
- 1958 May 10**
He plays cards with the owner of the rented house – old Gregory Mashurovsky. ➔
- 1958 After May 10**
He has been writing a letter to his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, for two days. Guram gives her the address of the apartment and tells how he spends his days in Odessa. He writes that while reading “War and Peace” he finds similarities with the characters of the work and shares his impressions with the recipient. He characterizes the protagonists of the novel separately: Natasha Rostova, Andrei Bolkonsky and Anatoly Kuragin. ➔

- 1958 After May 10**
He receives a letter from Moscow sent by Vyacheslav Potapov to Odessa. The addressee is interested in the details, how he settled, whether he is satisfied, whether he started working, etc. He informs Guram that he has a couple of items left with him and if any of his friends comes to Moscow and visits him, he will pass them for him. ➔
- 1958 May 12**
First he thinks about writing a new “War and Peace”, then suddenly he becomes pessimistic and is not sure that anyone needs his writings at all. ➔
- 1958 May 12**
He continues to read the novel “War and Peace” and writes his thoughts in a notebook. He observes himself and finds that he does not laugh heartily with anyone except Nugzar Tsereteli. Then he goes to the restaurant on the beach, has dinner and listens to some Russian melody in a jazz style. On the way home in the evening, he feels happy and sings. He remembers the feeling when he had gone somewhere for 10 days and fell asleep when he returned home and his sister Marine came, sat down and hugged him. He woke up. It was an unusual feeling. ➔
- 1958 May 12**
He writes in the diary entry that he wants to constantly think about Lev Tolstoy’s character Natasha. While resting, his head is terribly dizzy, the back of his head hurts, he thinks he has meningitis and he loses all his talent. ➔
- 1958 May 12**
He lives in Odessa and walks by the sea. Guram begins to think about writing his own “War and Peace”, in which he discusses Tolstoy, Stalin and others. During an evening walk, he runs through a narrow overhang of rock and nearly falls. ➔
- 1958 After May 12**
Vera and Vyacheslav Potapovs, the owners of the apartment he rented in Moscow, send a letter to Guram’s mother, Mariam Nizharadze, in Tbilisi. They write that the letter was sent to Guram in Odessa, but they did not receive a reply. They wonder how he is and whether he has returned to Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 After May 12**
In Odessa, he receives a reply letter sent from Tbilisi by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili. She shares her thoughts on Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace” and asks to arrive in Tbilisi soon. ➔
- 1958 May 13**
He writes that he feels like a gentleman when alone. He continues reading Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace”. ➔
- 1958 May 13**
He talks to a housewife’s relative – a girl, whom he had not paid any attention to before. For some reason, he opens his heart and tells her about his publications, royalties and two love stories, and then he adds some lies as well. He says that on May 20, when the whaler “Slava” arrives in Odessa, he is going to register as a sailor. ➔

- 1958 May 13**
His mother – Mariam Nizharadze goes to see Gigi Abashidze and he is in so much pain that he barely asks about Guram and when he is going to return. ➔
- 1958 Until May 15**
He makes an outline of a story about a man returning from exile who is thought to have been dead for 5 years. ➔
- 1958 May 10-15**
He works on the artistic image of a Red Indian girl in the diary entry. ➔
- 1958 May 15**
He continues to read “War and Peace” and gets angry that Tolstoy praises Kutuzov and curses Napoleon. ➔
- 1958 May 15**
He receives his mother’s letter who wonders how he has settled down in Odessa. She reprimands for not writing a diploma thesis. She hopes that he will keep his promise by the autumn anyway. His mother asks to return to Tbilisi in mid-June. She informs Guram that 6 men from the university are being sent to study at the University of Prague and among them is his sister – Marine. She is interested in his opinion on this issue. She informs that Gigi Abashidze is ill and the doctors suspect that he has a malignant tumour. ➔
- 1958 May 15**
He writes in his diary that the next day he will already have the form of a sailor and will go out in the city in this form. In the evening, he sails in the sea, but he still cannot hold up well. ➔
- 1958**
He writes in his diary entry that he thinks about his own records, in which, in his opinion, there are many good things, but if he dies suddenly, his sister – Marine will be too lazy to re-read them. He thinks to write a novel in which the action develops in the steppe. ➔
- 1958 May 15**
He continues to read Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace” and makes excerpts. ➔
- 1958 After Mid May**
He receives a letter from his sister – Marine Rcheulishvili, in which she writes her interpretation of Guram’s poem “In so many seas...”. In the last two lines, the verbs are transferred to the present tense (“waits” and “weaves”). The sender tells him that she sent another letter to Odessa, but did not write the words “big fountain” in the address and does not know if he is going to receive it that way. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He is worried about hand numbness and has bad sensations. He thinks of death. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He writes in his diary entry that he walks in torn clothes as if he does not care about public opinion, but that is not the case. ➔

- 1958 May 16**
He says that he soon gets lazy not only to do things, but even to dream. He writes that it is an unpleasant, humiliating feeling when a man is left without a girlfriend and hopes for sister's care. He remembers Eddie Rcheulishvili. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He writes that he is very anxious when he reads or gives others his poems to read; He says with regret that the girl who accompanied him used to put her elbows on his writings. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He remembers the difficult condition of his cousin – Edisher Rcheulishvili. When the doctors began to comfort him, Guram immediately lost hope. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He is talking to a peasant and thinks that this dialogue would be good in his play “Erekle II”. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He helps an unfamiliar local break a stone. He reads his poems to Marusia, a relative of his hostess. Generally, he suffers a lot when someone evaluates his poems. He is not so nervous about prose, and this girl's opinion does not matter to him. ➔
- 1958 May 16**
He writes poems in Russian in a helical notebook. ➔
- 1958 May 17**
He is bothered by philosophical questions: why does a person live, what makes him suffer and why a Georgian proverb is so stupid: let's drink well and eat well – what else is left there. He thinks that the muscles of the human brain have a need to think and learn not for immortality but for a second, which for him is eternity. He reads Lev Tolstoy's “War and Peace” and discusses Lev Tolstoy's approaches to Napoleon. Guram evaluates the political and military situations depicted by the writer in the novel. ➔
- 1958 May 18**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Odessa by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze. She asks him to eat healthy food and take care of himself. Also, she wants him to buy a suitcase and not to carry his belongings in a fisherman's bag. She promises to be supportive in everything. ➔
- 1958 May 18**
He starts writing a diary entry and talks about Lev Tolstoy's “War and Peace” again, but receives his mother's letter, learns about Gigi Abashidze's serious illness, and loses all joy. Guram immediately decides to return to Tbilisi. He is going to travel by ship “Russia”, which is going to Batumi. He plans to arrive in Sokhumi and from there travel to Tbilisi by train. ➔
- 1958 May 19**
After hearing the news of Gigi Abashidze's illness, he enters the cafe “Sailor” to distract himself from sad thoughts. He gets acquainted with some gypsies, which he later regrets. ➔

- 1958 May 19**
The Writers' Union discusses the second issue of the magazine *Tsiskari* and considers in detail Guram Rcheulishvili's short story "Death in the mountains". Grigol Abashidze describes the author as a hardworking young man with a great future, and Alio Mirtskhulava adds that all of Guram Rcheulishvili's short stories are full of life and feelings. ➔
- 1958 May 20**
The Writers' Union discusses the second issue of the magazine *Tsiskari* for two days in a row; Grigol Abashidze, Alio Mirtskhulava, Beso Zhgenti and Simon Chikovani speak positively about Guram Rcheulishvili. Simon Chikovani mentions that "Death in the mountains" is a philosophical work and thanks the editors of the magazine for revealing such young people, while Beso Zhgenti says that he argued with Guram because one should criticize and argue with a strong person, otherwise he also joins in praising him. Jurkha Nadiradze and Shalva Nizharadze's neighbour Leila Chigogidze attend the session and inform Guram's family about it. ➔
- 1958 May 21**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by his sister Marine Rcheulishvili. Marine shares her impressions of reading Tolstoy's "War and Peace". She agrees with him on Tolstoy and Balzac. She writes that he could find out about Gigi Abashidze from their mother's letter and describes herself the difficult situation their relative is. ➔
- 1958 Until May 22**
Nodar Chkheidze gives Guram Rcheulishvili's play "Marina" to Vakhtang Chelidze to read and he wants to talk to Guram. ➔
- 1958 May 22**
Guram's parents receive a letter from the husband of his Moscow hostess, Vyacheslav Potapov, who wrote that his wife, Vera, was praying that Guram would become a good man and come back to Moscow to visit them. ➔
- 1958 May 23**
He watches the glorious spectacle – the birth of a new day. ➔
- 1958 May 23**
He writes in the diary entry that he begins to think about an individual's personal freedom, the influence of the profession, self-esteem, and arrogance. ➔
- 1958 May 24 or later**
In Odessa, he receives a letter sent by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi, from which he learns that his father can go abroad in June. His father writes that the family is fine, they have sent him money, and that Gigi Abashidze's parents do not know their son's diagnosis. He also writes that plots of land are distributed for summer cottages in Lisi Lake and Tbilisi Sea and he is interested in Guram's opinion regarding this. Mikheil Rcheulishvili tells Guram that he does not fully share some of his explanations about the play "Marina". He believes that even a tragedy must have a finale that does not leave the reader in stress. ➔
- 1958 Until May 25**
He accomplishes the play "Ka and Ko" and begins to make its fair copy. ➔

- 1958 Until May 25**
He receives a letter sent from Tbilisi to Odessa by his mother. She writes that Gigi Abashidze has been diagnosed with a tumour and is in a very serious condition. He asks to arrive in Tbilisi by the end of the month, because he will have to go to a military camp on July 1, and before that he will have to see Gigi and Vakhtang Chelidze, who wants to talk to him about the script. ➔
- 1958 Until May 25**
He writes miniatures on a sheet of paper with the common title “Poems on the sea”: “The sun sank in the sea ...”, “The sun rose from the sea ...”, “The shore became hot ...”, “The smell of longing was in the air ...”, and “An aquiline nose...”. ➔
- 1958 May 25**
As soon as he receives his mother’s letter, he leaves for Tbilisi. He feels low because after 5 months he still encounters the Georgian reality while traveling in a train from Sokhumi. He does not feel happy when he arrives at the Tbilisi station either. Guram wants to go neither home nor anywhere else. Finally, he decides to go to Erlom Akhvlediani. ➔
- 1958 May 25**
Together with Malkhaz Mikadze, he visits Temo Beridze while dressed strangely. He has a satin belt on his waist which was presented to him by a gypsy woman and he wears either a sailor’s hat or a pilot’s hat. They buy tarragon from the green-grocer near the house and go to the brewery near Plekhanov Square. They do not stay there long because Guram is in a hurry and his friends see him off till Vera Bridge. ➔
- 1958 After May 25**
He accomplishes making a fair copy of the play “Ka and Ko”. ➔
- 1958 May 25 or later**
He receives a short letter sent by Givi Kikilashvili from Sokhumi. He asks him to write down his impressions of Odessa as he plans to go there on June 2. ➔
- 1958 After May 25**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Tbilisi to his cousin – Eddie Rcheulishvili. He asks him to leave the key when he leaves because, as agreed, he is going to work in his room. ➔
- 1958 May 28**
He goes to the cinema with Erlom Akhvlediani, Temo Japaridze and Temo Beridze. ➔
- 1958 Until May 29**
He visits Gigi Abashidze, who is already very weak. They talk about literature and Odessa. Gigi recommends going to the Pamir Mountain as an instructor. Gigi’s parents – Darejan and Vato – behave as if there is nothing wrong going in their family. They ask Guram in detail about his grandfather Simon Nizharadze’s illness. This family is not accustomed to share their pain and problems with others. ➔
- 1958 May 29**
He writes in his diary entry that he smokes in bed and is too lazy to get up. The mother is very worried about him and Marine and they try not to offend her; He talks about the meeting with Akhvlediani, and the conversation with Temo Beridze and Shota Chantladze, during which they have avoided some closed topic. ➔

- 1958 After May 29**
He watches a basketball game. Anzor Lezhava has injured his hand and gets worried when he fails to do things properly. Guram's heart is filled with compassion. ➔
- 1958 After May 29**
He talks to Erlom Akhvlediani about the Georgian character. Guram is surprised that none of the Georgian literary protagonists has reached world heights, though the personality has. He strives to create such a protagonist. Everyone advises him to learn to hold himself, but he cannot imagine how to do it, and exaggerates while imagining that he must become a big-bellied writer. ➔
- 1958 The end of May or later**
He receives a letter sent by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze on May 22. She writes about Gigi Abashidze's deteriorating health and about the discussion of the 2nd issue of Tsiskari in the Writers' Union. She asks him not to delay departure and to inform them of the time of arrival in Tbilisi so that they can meet him at the station. ➔
- 1958 June 15**
He arrives in Telavi by plane and meets acquaintances. His friend from the army invites him to a restaurant and they have fun with Jimmy Dighmelashvili and other Telavi locals. Guram then invites Razhden Jandieri, a nobleman, who is always drunk but still comely, to their table. Razhden drinks and speaks for himself. The boys say he used to write anonymous letters before. Razhden pays for his drink and leaves. Guram is heart-broken by what the boys have said. He still has more sympathy for Razhden than for his tablemates, but he does not reveal it. While going home, he remembers his grandmother Alexandra Javakhishvili and cries. In the evening, he goes to Nadikvari and enters a restaurant. Guram reprimands the owner for having built a restaurant on his ancestral land. He spends the night at Jimmy Dighmelashvili's house. ➔
- 1958 After June 15**
He is standing by the Telavi swimming pool with his friends dressed and watching the swimmers, when suddenly he hears someone's scream: "I am drowning". He looks around to see who is jumping, but suddenly discovers that the one who has to help the boy is himself, so he jumps into the water in clothes and saves the boy. ➔
- 1958 June 16**
He notices a girl who reminds him of Natasha Rostova. Because she does not pay attention to him, he finds out her identity (Nana Akhobadze) and the address from a newspaper seller who the girl has been talking to. In the afternoon he goes with his friend to the funeral of his acquaintance. On the way he meets a trainee journalist girl and flirts with her. The girl is fascinated by him, while Guram is just carried away. They sit together during the funeral repast and return to Telavi together at night. ➔
- 1958 June 17**
He visits Otar Vakhvakhishvili, who seriously talks about the fact that if a man marries a woman, this does not imply growing into manhood if he feasts himself while the family is dependent on his father. ➔
- 1958 June 17**
He is in Telavi. His aunt Natasha and grandmother Elo reprimand him for the relationship with a Kurdish girl – Sato. He meets a journalist he got to know the day before and without an attempt to be attentive enjoys being with him. ➔

1958 June 18

In the morning, he is invited to Khashi. He does not drink, he says he has a job, but later he drinks in the hatter's workshop. He feels sorry for a 15-year-old skinny tailor boy who works tirelessly and probably cannot even imagine that there can be anything other than such a life. Guram remembers that his acquaintance, a journalist girl, was going to go to Alaverdi that day, so he rents a car and goes with Irakli Ramishvili, but he does not meet her there. Then they go to Alvani, visit the Kurdish girl Sato and return to Alaverdi. They spend the night with the guard and return to Telavi in the morning. Guram thinks that a short story can be written about all this. ➔

1958 June 19

In the morning, he goes hunting, kills rabbits, has breakfast and returns to Telavi with Irakli Ramishvili. He goes home and rests. Demna goes to visit him. In the evening, he goes out and accidentally meets the theatre administrator, who tells him that the girl who accompanied him one night is now with another boy in the theatre. He enters the theatre, where the play "Motherland" is being performed, sees the girl and tells her that he was in Alaverdi. It turned out that the girl went there the next day. He writes the details of this meeting in his diary entry. Guram notes down some quotes by Peter Abelard and St. Augustine. ➔

1958 June 20

He is in Telavi and describes the events of the last three days in detail in his diary entry. ➔

1958 June 30

Due to the fact that he did not undergo military training with his classmates last year, he is forced to go to the Akhaltsikhe military camp with the new university graduates. His friend Niko Gogochuri is also undergoing military training late. They meet at the Tbilisi railway station and go to Akhaltsikhe by train with Lieutenant Colonel Lazarev. In the evening Guram watches the sunset and then goes to play volleyball. ➔

1958 After June 30

While in the army, soldiers often compete with each other, sometimes in chess and backgammon, and sometimes in various sports. One of the Tatar nationals – Khasanov defeats Niko Gogochuri in climbing the rope and is challenged by Guram for revenge. The condition of the competition is to climb the rope twice in a row without the help of legs. Guram wins. ➔

1958 Until the end of June

In the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari they discuss his play "Marina" with Vakhtang Chelidze. Guram also joins the conversation and, in addition to his play, talks about Erlom Akhvlediani's "Gigot Gogiteli". He no longer leaves the impression of a modest and indifferent author. His speech already shows arrogance and a sense of self-worth. ➔

1958 July 1

He promises himself that he will not drink or smoke for a year. ➔

1958 July 1

He distributes dinner to everyone in the Army dining room, and he likes it. He is surprised that soldiers meet the young captain, cursed by them a minute ago, on their feet and shake his hand. He observes everything and then writes everything in a diary entry. ➔

- 1958 July 2**
He writes in the diary entry that people are not objective because their perception always depends on personal feelings and temperament. ➔
- 1958 July 3**
He does not write anything because he does not have a chemical pencil, he does not even want to write with a simple pencil because it will soon be erased. ➔
- 1958 July 3**
He remembers before his birthday that he has celebrated at home this day only twice. ➔
- 1958 July 3**
He fails to march in cadence with other soldiers and in his heart, he blames the guy in front of him, but then he finds out that the guy marches well and the problem is in him. Suddenly, he justifies himself by saying that he cannot adapt himself to anyone, and then he laughs at himself at how our minds are arranged to judge ourselves. Then they sit in trenches and the recruits start the attack reluctantly. He thinks that a real war is better than such boredom. He is rebuked for having his shirt unbuttoned and tucked into the pants. He does not like this and thinks that he should not give a reason for it at other times. ➔
- 1958 July 4**
He turns 24 years old. He is moved, he wants to tell someone about it, but he does not know – to whom. He knows that his mother always remembers this day, but he has not even sent an address from the army, so she cannot congratulate him. He thinks about the interrelationship between writing and life and writes a diary entry. ➔
- 1958 July 5**
He is in the Akhaltsikhe military camp and has had a strong feeling since morning that he has added one more year to his age. He looks at the soldiers and feels sympathy. During the marching, a sudden thought dawns upon him that sometimes it is good to obey someone's order and that it is not up to you to decide where to turn: right or left. He is pleased when the captain asks him to do some exercises on the axis. It turns out that he is thought to be an athlete, but Guram proudly says that he is an alpinist. He misses Zurab Kiknadze, Erlom Akhvlediani and Edisher Giorgadze very much. Thinking about them fills him with the strength not to do anything bad. They watch a movie in the cinema in the evening. He is angry with the Georgians, who sit behind him and backbite. ➔
- 1958 After July 5**
While in the army, Guram and another soldier, Archil Tsereteli, go dancing in the officers' residence and spend the evening with two women. They stay at night in one of the women's apartment on the second or third floor. The drunken owner of the apartment comes at night and when his wife does not open the door, he starts yelling and threatening. Guram and Archil get out of the window and try to reach the ground by going down the rain-pipe. Guram lands peacefully on the ground, while Archil falls because the rain-pipe breaks in the middle and sprains his foot. The "philanderers" do not tell anyone about their failure, but Niko Gogochuri discloses the story and Guram threatens him jokingly. ➔

- 1958 July 6**
He is in the Akhaltsikhe military camp, he goes swimming in the morning, then they watch the movie. He is irritated by the meaningless questions asked by Georgian cadets after the film. Sometimes he gets angry at something, but the offence soon fades away. He generally feels well, because he is not here by force, he can leave at any time, but he does not know where to go: to Tbilisi, to Moscow or somewhere else. He writes a diary entry about these events and thoughts. ➔
- 1958 July 7**
He is in the military unit. He intends to write and therefore does not go to the drill, although he fails to write, which makes him very nervous. ➔
- 1958 July 7**
In the morning, he writes one page of the letter to be sent to Erlom Akhvlediani, which is like a miniature written in Russian. He gives his regards to Edisher Giorgadze and Zurab Kiknadze. He continues writing in the evening. He mentions that the Russian boys there are good and he likes that he does not have to think about his own pastime and just follows someone else's orders, but he feels that he will soon get bored of that either. He writes that the army is different from Tbilisi, Moscow and other situations where something is silently and slowly strangling you, but you do not know what and how. ➔
- 1958 July 8**
He is in a bad mood, he regrets that he has written to Erlom that there are good guys here, but at that moment he was thinking so. Yet, the thing is that everything seems to be a lie after he says something. The captain does not allow him to lie on the bed. It's terribly annoying to be here. He writes down the quotes from Hippocrates and Lion Feuchtwanger. He wonders if Donna Raquel (from Feuchtwanger's "Spanish Ballad") would fall in love with him if she saw him drunk when he was terribly noisy and odd. He then reassures himself that he has spiritual qualities that Don Alfonso does not possess. He has terrible toothache at night. ➔
- 1958 July 9**
In the morning he goes to the dentist, but cannot decide whether to have the tooth out or not. ➔
- 1958 After July 9**
While in military service, he receives a letter from Erlom Akhvlediani, informing him that he is in Vake with his father and is helping with household chores. He writes that he has visited Lina, they talked about him and remembered something. He shares thoughts about himself. He believes that he has a difficult character and is in sorrow, because people do not stop prying into his soul. ➔
- 1958 July 10**
He does not go to military drills in the morning, lies down, reads Lion Feuchtwanger's "Spanish Ballad" and thinks about his new play. ➔
- 1958 July 10 or later**
In Akhaltsikhe, he receives a letter sent from Tbilisi by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili, from which he learns that the sender received one of his letters on July 8 and the other on July 9. His mother and Marine went to Khosta on July 7. He promises that he will visit him by car from July 16 to 18 and will bring his passport, but if Guram needs his passport urgently he must give him his address. ➔

- 1958 After July 10**
He again misses military drills and imagines how those who have gone to drills will complain. This is unacceptable to him, he either does not go or, if he goes, he does not complain. In the notebook he writes down quotes from Hippocrates, Feuchtwanger and others. He plays backgammon and thinks about his attitude towards other cadets. He observes and studies every newcomer. He does not like when the thoughts of people who he does not respect much coincide with his thoughts, so he gets annoyed when a newcomer boy compares the mountains near Akhaltsikhe to Japan. ➔
- 1958 July 15**
He writes in the diary that he feels envy for archaeologists who have a specific purpose – to dig something, although they do not know what they will find under the surface of the earth. He himself cannot understand what is most important to him, because when he writes, he thinks that the main thing for him is bravery, and when he does something else – then it is writing. ➔
- 1958 July 16-17**
Rumours are circulating that a coup in Iraq could trigger a war. Guram Rcheulishvili suddenly forgets the stories he has devised for his works and starts thinking about going to war. He imagines what and how he would say about it to his friends – Edisher, Erlom and others, who gather to drink tea in the evening, and his heart fills with pride. ➔
- 1958 July 17 or later**
In Akhaltsikhe, he receives a letter sent by his father from Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 After July 17**
Due to the overthrow of the pro-Western government in Iraq and the invasion of Lebanon by the United States and Great Britain, there is a danger of a large-scale war and the situation at the Akhaltsikhe military base is tense. Niko Gogochuri tells Guram Rcheulishvili that the soldiery is planning to hold a rally to condemn the Western intervention and asks if he could deliver a speech, while Guram jokingly replies that he is not going to do it and advises him not to do it as well. Only one Georgian student is participating in the rally, while the others just applaud. ➔
- 1958 July 18**
He writes a diary entry in which he describes the feelings and thoughts of the current and previous two days. ➔
- 1958 July 20**
He returns to Tbilisi. ➔
- 1958 After July 20**
He sends a letter to his mother from Tbilisi to Khosta, informing her that he has returned to Tbilisi and is not going anywhere until the end of the summer because he has a lot of work to do. He writes that he has not drunk and has not smoked for 30 days. ➔
- 1958 Until August**
He writes in the diary entry about the attitude of lazy people towards work. In their view, there is no point in doing anything. He then records the dialogue between the characters – Katsia and Solomon. ➔

- 1958 August 1**
He writes in the diary entry about the events of July 30-31. ➔
- 1958 Late July or early August**
Galaktion Tabidze, coming from Tskneti, meets him with Nugzar on Rustaveli in the evening. Guram and Nugzar greet him, ask for permission to see him off, get on a trolleybus with him and get off in front of the Marjanishvili Theatre. Galaktion kisses the conductor woman on the hand, the woman is happy. ➔
- 1958 After August 4**
He receives Jimmy Dighmelashvili's letter from Telavi. He tells Guram of his illness and is interested in the fate of the works the latter sent to Tsiskari. He hopes that Guram will often remind Vakhtang Chelidze of their publication. ➔
- 1958 August 2-5**
He writes the story "Shasha's revolution or revolution in Ortachala, on Bambis Rigi" and makes sketches in ink on the cover. ➔
- 1958 August 6**
He writes in his diary entry that the cigarette in front of him reminds him of Erlom Akhvediani who also puts a lot of effort into giving up this habit. ➔
- 1958 August 16**
He starts to have lessons in the driving school. ➔
- 1958 Until August 21**
He starts reading Louis-Ferdinand Celine's novel "Journey to the end of the night", but does not like it and stops after reading 20 pages. ➔
- 1958 Until August 21**
Together with Koka Ignatov, he goes swimming in Turtle Lake and returns home to share his impression with his sister – Marine. He says that Koka told him without any false humility, he is a rated sportsman in swimming, which he likes very much, because he does not like when people revile themselves so that they appear modest and deserve praise from the interlocutor for doing so. ➔
- 1958 August 21**
He goes to Gogi Ochiauri to talk about the statue of Gorgasali made by the latter and to ask his brother Irakli to make the rings. In the evening they go to football together and talk after the match. Gogi begins praising Louis-Ferdinand Celine's novel "Journey to the edge of the night". Gogi likes that the author defends the position of cowards. Guram says that a person who swears at himself is not a good man. He cannot imagine why one should call a person clever only because the latter acknowledges his cowardness. To protect Celine, Gogi recalls how he cursed Leningrad and advises Guram to read the novel to the end. Gogi then speaks of forgiveness and echoes Guram's earlier statement that Nietzsche loved people more than anyone else. ➔

1958 August 22

Giorgi Shengelaia invites him and Gogi Ochiauri to breakfast. Guram refuses to drink, while Gogi and Giorgi drink and understand each other well. According to Gogi, people are divided into two groups, “the dark” and “the blond”. In his opinion, he and Giorgi are dark, and their brothers and Guram are blond, popular, and privileged. Giorgi agrees with Gogi. They verbally praise the blond and belittle the dark, but actually seem to have a completely opposite attitude. Guram wonders why he appeared to be in the group of “the blond” and ostensibly sees in the words of praise the critical attitude of his friends towards him. According to Gogi, the weak should not be protected from the strong, but vice versa. Guram categorically disagrees with this view and the fact that someone should die because of one’s weakness. ➔

1958 August 22

After talking to his cousin Shalva Rcheulishvili, someone drunk makes fun of him on his way home. Guram gets angry, but he does not see an opponent in this man and does not respond to his sick joke or ridicule. He goes to the cafe, takes one of the eclairs and slowly enjoys eating it. A Tatar worker sits in front of him at his table, with three cakes on a plate. Guram is pleased that a working man has the opportunity to buy so much. The girls enter the cafe and look at Guram. Guram seems to understand what they think about him, how they pour scorn on him inwardly. He walks slowly towards the exit and feels how the girls are gazing at him. As he walks down the street, he sees a familiar beggar, greets him embarrassingly as the girls follow him, and they go toward home. The girls go behind them. Guram thinks that girls consider his being with a beggar-drunkard either as originality or explain it by the fact that he is also a drunkard. Guram prefers the second idea. On the way, the beggar sometimes sings, sometimes praises the Soviet Union and curses America. Guram feels that despite beggar’s poverty, this man feels happy and wishes in his heart to know the secret of happiness as well. ➔

1958 August 22

He talks to Iba Katsanashvili for a long time and is surprised by his views on the supreme race and the need to protect the strong from the weak. ➔

1958 August 23

He goes to car driving courses. Before starting the course, Abram Khaimashvili, a Jew who participates in the same courses, is interested in his high-neck suede shoes and the whole group gets involved in the conversation. During the lesson, he thinks about the previous day’s conversation with Gogi Ochiauri about the weak and the strong, the dark and the blond. During the break, he looks at a poorly dressed, unattractive man who is holding a driving school notebook and is enthralled with it. Guram thinks that if anyone needed a driver’s license, it would be this man. He thinks that such people are as precious to him as his relatives. It is true that he is weak, but he has as much right to life and joy as even Napoleon. He writes that a flock of racists has no independent price without a he-goat in front and a whip behind it. Such are the primitive animal features of the flock. It is true that a pack of arrows is difficult to break and even a child can break them if taken separately, but only one arrow can be shot with one bow. ➔

1958 August 23

At a driving school lesson, the lecturer calls him out, asks questions about the motor movements, and when he cannot answer, tells him that he is a student and he does not need a third-class driver’s license so he removes Guram from the list and dismisses him from lessons. He offers Guram that if he wants to drive a car, he needs to get an amateur driver’s license. ➔

- 1958 August 23**
He writes in his diary entry that he could not even imagine working at night before, but now he is used to it. Guram is irritated by the fact that friends allow themselves to say too much. He remembers the conversations of the previous days with Gogi Ochiauri and Giorgi Shengelaia and tries to analyse in order to find out what he was right and what he was wrong about. In his opinion, Giorgi and Gogi do not look like each other at all, while Gogi and he have a lot in common. He writes about himself that he loves show's artistry, but there is a monk in his heart who slowly embraces his soul and his whole being. Guram shares the critical attitude towards him expressed by his friends. He agrees that he is weak, but believes that he will find the strength in himself to show his talent to everyone. ➔
- 1958 August 22-27**
He wants to but can't make himself write diary entries. ➔
- 1958 August 28**
Erlom Akhvlediani visits Guram and talks to him, putting him in a very good mood. He admires Erlom's play "The great slave" and his amazing personal qualities. Then Guram walks with Malkhaz Mikadze until 2 o'clock at night and thinks of him as a highly honest person, despite his criminal activities. ➔
- 1958 August 29**
He flirts with a woman who he knows is going to Moscow the same day and even talks about topics he should not normally talk to a stranger about. ➔
- 1958 August 29**
In the morning, his mother hugs him, kisses him and asks him to defend the thesis. ➔
- 1958 August 29**
He goes to his father in connection with Guram Rusishvili's job and reads a telegram placed on his father's desk, in which aunt Babulia and her husband, Luka Khundadze, congratulate his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, on St. Mariam's Day. Guram is heartbroken to think that only his mother's sister remembered the name day of his mother. He promises himself and then writes in his diary that there will definitely come a time when even strangers will congratulate his mother on her birthday and thus fill the days that Guram would have spent in torture. ➔
- 1958 August 29**
He writes a diary entry in which he describes the events of two days. ➔
- 1958 August 30**
He gets up early in the morning, takes a shower and feels pleased. Then he thinks about how he does not give himself the right to enjoy some suffering without deserving it. Erlom Akhvlediani thinks so too, but most people take pleasure in it as the usual event that should be this way. Being in a good mood, he believes that grandfather Simon is better too. He gets dressed and goes to see Gigi Abashidze who he has not seen for ten days. ➔
- 1958 August 30**
He writes a diary entry in the morning and has to continue in the evening, but he is distracted by thoughts about why he should write at all and who for or what for. So he does not write anything in the evening. ➔

1958

August 31

In the morning he remembers Gogi Ochiauri's conversation, which took place a few days ago, and thinks that he probably regrets his words very much. He would go to him and show that everything was in order, but he knows that such behaviour from him would not calm him down. He then tries to imagine whether Erlom and Gogi would get on well with each other. Guram thinks about the difference between them. Erlom seems to be an emperor who wants slavery, while Gogi is a slave who aspires to be an Emperor. He then thinks about people striving for what they do not have. It was necessary for the protagonist of Erlom's "Great Slave" to become emperor in order to realize his desire for slavery. Guram thinks that it took him four years of originality to get to the path of a normal life. He failed to understand what sin his soul has had that he needs to endure so much suffering to gain the right to kindness. ➔

1958

August 31

Edisher Giorgadze and Erlom Akhvlediani visit him. Both are drunk. Edisher reads Leonid Andreyev's story "The thief" and, in Guram's view, he behaves as if he alone understands the essence of the work. Guram is annoyed by what Edisher and the protagonist of this story have in common. They think they are alone, the rest of the masses are bound together and confront them. According to Guram, he is one of them and everyone can have the same feeling of loneliness and insecurity. ➔

1958

August 31

He writes a diary entry at 4 o'clock at night, in which he recalls confused philosophical thoughts he had while walking on Rustaveli the night before, that everything big and small is equal in the face of infinity. Then he thinks that writing is not a profession for him, because one can give up the profession, and Guram, despite the fact that writing causes great suffering, cannot give it up. He comes to the conclusion that he should gain by writing the right not to write anymore and to live normally. He mentions that he has been writing a diary entry for three hours and with this constant training he prepares to gain the right to write the screenplay of "Aluda Ketelauri". Guram remembers John Galsworthy's "The Forsyte Saga" and compares this novel to a precious decorative item on a piano that you feel sorry for its lying so pointlessly. ➔

1958

August 31

He meets Temo Beridze. He does not agree with many things during the conversation, but in order not to upset him, he does not argue and agrees with him. He is satisfied with the thought that Temo would sleep peacefully that night, but deep in his heart he is aggravated by the fact that he has not been sincere with him. ➔

1958

Summer

He meets his mother returning from Khosta at the train station in a white shirt and a tie. The mother has always been worried about his untidy attire and is very happy now. ➔

1958

Summer

Niko Gogochuri visits him in Telavi and sees that the sheets of the play "Ka and Ko" are spread all over the bed. He reads and understands nothing, why Gauguin's picture is there, or what genre the work is. He asks Guram, if it is a mystery. Guram agrees and tells him that when he finishes, he will let him read it. Guram then tells Niko that he would enjoy smoking his mother's strong tobacco, which "charges him well". They both go to Niko, where the mother gives the whole box of tobacco to Guram. When Guram wraps a cigarette in a piece of newspaper and smokes, Niko says: "Well, when you finish the mystery, don't forget my mother while receiving the royalty". ➔

1958 or later Summer

Together with Nugzar Tsereteli and Guram Rusishvili, he sees off his friends in Borjomi when he hears a girl screaming at the train station and sees that a 20-21-year-old girl is being harassed by boys. Guram goes to them. The boys run away and Guram talks to the girl. It turns out that a girl from Mtiuli has been left behind the train, missed the bus and does not have a place to spend the night. Guram promises to let her spend the night in the apartment of his cousin – Edisher Rcheulishvili. Since it is late and the public transport does not work, they take a taxi to Edisher’s apartment, but it turns out that 5-6 men from Telavi suddenly came to visit Eddie and they could not accommodate the girl. Then Guram decides to stay up until morning and let the girl go by bus in the morning. After a long walk, they sit in a small garden near the Metekhi Bridge, talk, tell stories and recite poems. The girl is a little surprised and does not engage much in conversation. Guram goes somewhere for a while and comes back with hot Georgian bread, some cheese and red wine, so that they gather energy and get by until the morning, and in the morning he sees the girl off. ➔

1958 September 1

He writes in his diary entry that it is difficult to change the perception of a person and that in most cases the first impression is usually justified. ➔

1958 September 1

In the morning, when all go to the high schools, he and his sister, Marine, go to the driving school. Guram wants his sister to enrol in the driving school courses, but he fails. An hour later he leaves the classroom and takes her to another driving school, but he cannot register her there either. Then Marine goes to university, and Guram goes to Ortachala to see his dentist. When he returns, he meets Boria and Juna on Rustaveli and they go to Temo Beridze, who has just started his job and is full of impressions. They stop the car and take the mentally ill woman home, then go to the cinema. He sees Rusiko Tikanadze from the car, who is walking alone and seems to be carrying a big secret and anxiety. ➔

1958 September 1

He is with Erlom Akhvlediani and they listen to Beethoven. He thinks of the room in which they are, where everything is thought out and only someone else has the right to think. Then he thinks about his room, which is empty and the thoughts have been sparsely hanging only here and there, and in Temo’s room the thoughts are so close to each other that they squash. ➔

1958 After September 1

He likes Alexander Feinzimmer’s film “A girl with a guitar” starring the famous Russian actress Lyudmila Gurchenko and has watched this film several times with various friends. ➔

1958 September 2

When he returns home in the evening, he learns from his mother that his grandfather, Simon Nizharadze, who has been feeling a little better for the first time after moving to Tbilisi and who has hoped to be able to get to Kutaisi once again, has fallen flat on the floor near the bed. Guram suffers not only because of his grandfather’s physical weakness, but also because he can no longer fulfil his grandfather’s last wish to see his hearth. Guram has an unfinished script of “Aluda Ketelauri” on the table and he cannot decide whether to sit down and continue writing or go to sleep. Finally, he decides to go to sleep. ➔

1958 September 2

He writes a diary entry in which he describes the thoughts of the previous day and writes about one, quite unattractive girl, who his sister Marine invites to their family to have fun. At first, Guram thinks that no one would like this girl, but then it turns out that many are interested in her, but because she is a girl of easy virtue. Marine has been surprised that she, in spite of all this, has had a very good nature, and Guram thinks that it is not uncommon in women of easy virtue. ➔

1958 Until September 3

He reads François Mauriac's novel "The knot of vipers". ➔

1958 Until September 3

He starts going to a driving school to learn to drive a car. ➔

1958 September 3

Exhausted by nightmares as wide as novels and full of stories, he feels the need for active physical activity in the morning and leaves the house as soon as he gets up. It rains, but he walks non-stop. He enters a shop on Vera street without any purpose and meets Guram Gegeshidze's cousin, who tells him that Gegeshidze's brother could not get to university because some young people "from village" with low scores were admitted to the university instead of him. Guram listens superficially and they walk out of the store together. They see Edisher Giorgadze and Besik Adeishvili sitting on the balcony of the ice cream parlour and the latter invites Guram to join them. Guram joins them and analyses the attitude of these two people towards him. Then they go to Zemeli, where he sees Nugzar Tsereteli and this time he thinks about their relationship. When he gets bored of talking to Nugzar, he jumps on a trolleybus and thinks of his resemblance to a toreador, who is driven by the call of the people to the bull's horns as he – to writing. Getting off the trolleybus, he meets Niaz Diasamidze and learns from him that he is working on the reconstruction of Metekhi. After saying goodbye to Niaz, he meets Edisher Giorgadze and Besik Adeishvili again and spends time with them until the evening. ➔

1958 September 3

He describes the events of the day in detail in the diary entry in the evening. Guram analyses the events of the day. He thinks that he is busy with many different things and it seems that he does not have one main goal. He makes diary entries during the driving lessons and studies cars at home. If before he thought that he was not worthy of writing and must have deserved the right to do so, now he thinks that writing is repentance of sins and not a pleasure for him and, conversely, he should deserve the right not to write and just live. ➔

1958 Until September 4

Being drunk, Gogi Ochiauri upsets Guram and then feels guilty. ➔

1958 September 4

He meets Gogi Ochiauri in the street and warmly greets him to make him think that he is not upset with him. ➔

1958

September 4

He has breakfast in the morning with his sister and Ada. After breakfast, they go to Guram's room and have fun. His mother, Mariam Nizharadze, clears the table, feels outcast and thinks that her children do not respect her. When Guram is about to leave, she asks him to stay at home for at least one day, but she cannot make up a reason why he should stay and Guram still leaves. On the way he thinks of his style of dress that irritates the public with its diversity. He notices how a group of boys gathered somewhere watch him and how they start talking after he goes past them. Guram cannot understand why people gossip if they do not get anything from it. He thinks about special and noble nature of Niaz Diasamidze and Erlom Akhvlediani who, despite their greatness, do not give the public a reason to envy them. Then he deepens in himself and comes to the conclusion that despite his practical ingenuity, he never takes practical steps, because he feels pleasure in the process of thinking, after which the action fades and loses meaning. ➔

1958

September 4

He meets his former fellow-students, "Othello" and Ilo at the Spartak cinema, who call him with the voice of their former lecturer of the military training, Colonel Macharashvili, and make mischief. ➔

1958

September 4

He meets his friend, Kartlos Svanidze's parents – Zeinab and Vasil at the Spartak cinema. Returning from exile, Vasil looks physically weak and frustrated. Guram goes to them and talks to them in a way that makes them feel better. ➔

1958

After September 4

He is lying on the couch and hears voices from the other room. His mother and relative Naziko talk to his grandfather Simon, who will soon be moving in with his son Shaliko and will have to live on the fifth floor. Naziko explains that her five-hundred-rouble pension will be enough for food. Guram understands that Simon thinks less about eating and maintaining his existence. He needs warmth and attention, and a lonely life locked in a room makes no sense to him. ➔

1958

After September 4

He writes a diary entry and mentions at the very beginning that he has rarely had time for art lately and he is busy trying to figure out the essence of what he has to say. At this point his goal is to write a lot to get used to work. Guram notes that he intends to describe the events that took place in Moscow six months ago. ➔

1958

After September 4

In his diary entry, he describes in the third person his spiritual condition during his stay in Moscow and talks about an incident that took place in one of the bars when he stood up for a woman sitting at his desk who had been abused by a man sitting next to her. ➔

1958

After September 4

He meets Edisher Giorgadze together with Erlom Akhvlediani, who is in a bad spiritual mood and they talk. According to Guram Rcheulishvili, Edisher suffers from the fact that society does not understand him. It is true that Edisher as well does not understand others, but it does not bother them as much as Edisher. Guram tells his friend that he has some templates in which to put people and if they do not fit well, he can cut out the part that does not fit in the template and still put them in it. According to Guram, Edisher does not like the fact that society has estranged a lot from him, while he himself and his merits have been forgotten. Edisher is offended by the truth he says, and when Guram thinks more deeply about the situation, he feels that what makes him talk is resentment and a desire for revenge, since Edisher told him before that his opinion did not matter to him. The same evening, he goes to Malkhaz Mikadze and other friends and drinks with them. ➔

1958 After September 4

He writes in the diary entry that in the context of modern relationships that have become a farce, where people interfere deep into each other's personal space to prove their illusory closeness, it is necessary to have a purely spiritual rather than a commercial relationship. He is surprised when numerous groups of people, such as demonstrators, understand each other while even two best friends do not understand each other. Guram notes that the writer not only makes other people feel his own thoughts and feelings but also helps himself to feel and understand them. That is why he wishes to write a work, the reading of which will make him cry. He then speaks of the infinity in front of which binary oppositions – small and large, near and far, fake and real lose their substantial difference. For infinity, the life of one man is as important as that of all mankind. ➔

1958 After September 4

He goes to the public library to write his thesis. First, he enters the reading hall of the scientists-workers, then he examines the sculpture of Merab Berdzenishvili "Rustaveli" and finally, he sits in the common hall. He observes people for a long time and thinks about his activities. He is not pleased to come here to write a diploma thesis because it is not his vocation. He loves his readers, and now he is forced to forget who he loves, to please his mother, and write the diploma thesis for her sake. In his opinion, he has taken up writing in order to understand himself and not to make it his job. He likes that readers get a lot of impressions from books and they love them, but he worries that the same readers ignore the author's "I" and do not understand him. This reading room is reminiscent of a slaughterhouse, where writers are slaughtered like sheep. He cannot imagine how this tragedy can be compared to a game. Guram writes that he does not agree with Revaz Inanishvili in this regard. ➔

1958 September 6

He writes another extensive diary for three hours during the driving school lectures, in which he describes the events of the previous two days. He remembers the thoughts, conversations and meetings of those days, and analyses his own actions and the heartache of his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, caused by the negligence of her children. ➔

1958 September 8

He meets a distant acquaintance, Zuriko from Khevsureti, who has just returned from exile. Guram initially pretends he does not know him. He does not want him to think that he needs him because of his criminal authority. When Zuriko himself greets Guram, he seems to remember that he knows him from Nugzar Tsereteli. He does not stay long with him and goes to the girls, but then becomes very angry with himself: he is trying to be natural but behaves so unnaturally. He thinks that he has no dignity and, according to the sophistic conclusion, his dignity lies in such unworthiness, and he calms himself down, but in vain. ➔

1958 September 8

He is in the park with Edisher Giorgadze and tells an anecdote about a blind man and a stutterer walking together. The blind man cannot see the pit in front of him, and the stutterer cannot warn the blind man that there was a pit until the latter falls into the pit, and only then the stutterer manages to say "Ups". Edisher then recounts how a drunken Russian falls asleep by the basement window, wakes up thinking he has been arrested and screams in protest. They both laugh, but it seems that even in telling these anecdotes they compete with each other and measure who has laughed how much. Then they talk about Nietzsche and, according to Guram, they gently berate him. ➔

1958 September 8

He returns from the park at three o'clock at night, where he was with Edisher Giorgadze, and writes a diary entry. Dissatisfied with the fact that he cannot fulfil his promises and instead of filling the notebook completely, he writes only three pages and then falls asleep. ➔

1958 September 21

He attends the match of "Dinamo" Tbilisi. Guram admires the game of Mikheil Meskhi. He thinks Mikheil controls himself on the stadium just as much as Theodore Dostoevsky while writing. He thinks that he does not have such self-control. In this respect, Meskhi, despite being a footballer, is closer to Dostoevsky than the writer, Guram Rcheulishvili. He compares himself to a bridge between such geniuses and people, over which many people walk with dirty feet. He thinks that this mission will never give him pleasure. Therefore, he prefers to live quietly for himself but fails to do so. ➔

1958 September 22

Together with Erlom Akhvlediani and Temo Beridze, he meets Temo's old girlfriend and her blonde friend, who Erlom liked the day before. While walking, he helps Erlom and that girl to stay alone. Then they go home to Guram. His mother does not give vodka and offers to treat the guests to apples. They play music and dance. Erlom is not engaged in fun a lot, he sits and either analyses himself or thinks of his play "The great slave". Guram, Temo and the girls are dancing. Later, everyone leaves Guram's house. Erlom goes home, Temo and his ex-girlfriend disappear into the depths of the university garden, while Guram stays with the blonde girl. He tries to get close, but encounters resistance and retreats. Then they walk in the garden with arms entwined as if in search of Temo and his ex-girlfriend, and Guram flirts lightly. He reassures himself that this girl is still not worthy of Erlom. At half past ten he tells the girl he has to go home to say goodbye to his father, and leaves. On the way home he feels awkward that he has not seen the girl off. Guram stops the taxi and catches her when she is almost home. He smiles back at his senseless behaviour. ➔

1958 September 13 - 23

He cannot sit at the table for 10 days to write anything. He is in a very bad mood. ➔

1958 September 23

He starts writing a diary entry at 7 am because refusing to write makes it even harder. Guram focuses on the fact that in his being, there is nothing more bizarre than his name and surname. He feels the same way when he hears the surnames of his relatives and loved ones, in some cases he sees a discrepancy between the surname and the appearance and the character of the person, and in others – harmony. Besides the soul and the body, he speaks about a new body without a geometric scope. He thinks that it is this body that gives him the ability to perceive his own geometric body. Guram compares his own style of work with that of Erlom Akhvlediani. He writes that he has a cult of healthy living, while for Erlom, the body is not important. If Guram needs to be healthy to write, Erlom can write more during illness or spiritual pain. Guram realizes that writing due to his multifaceted interests is not one of the stumbling blocks, but the centre on which a straight line comes from the angles of all the facets. ➔

- 1958 September 26**
Erlom Akhvlediani reads excerpts from his play “The great slave” and the novel “Gigot Gogiteli”. He does not like that the figure of the author is overemphasized in the play, but he likes that this is not the case in the short story. He regrets that in order to create a good thing the author must distance himself from it. ➔
- 1958 September 27**
He attends Leila Gamsakhurdia’s lesson in the morning and then they talk. When she asks him about Shota Chantladze and his theosophist, Guram answers that Shota is neither his friend nor a close person, on the contrary, he is more of an acquaintance and relative, and that he is not a theosophist. Leila seems to have heard some gossips about Guram and shares that it is not necessary for great people to express their strangeness in outward appearance. Guram smiles in his heart, but does not object, because she is a woman and at the same time a new acquaintance. ➔
- 1958 September 27**
Together with his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, he goes to see the competition exhibition of Vakhtang Gorgasali’s monument. They both like the model of Elguja Amashukeli. Guram Rcheulishvili gets to know the author and shares his impression. He also meets Gogi Ochiauri at the exhibition. He does not like his work so much because it reminds him of a Khevsuretian man on horseback more than the king of the mountains. He tells Gogi this too, and then when he notices how heartbroken he is, he suffers from his straightforwardness and has bad conscience about it. ➔
- 1958 August-September**
He plays dice with Shota and loses his jacket. ➔
- 1958 August-September**
Guram and his sister Marine meet friends in the garden of the university. Marine tells them about a new Italian movie – “The railroad man”. Guram thinks that he evaluates what he has seen very moderately and cleverly, while Edisher Giorgadze, who is sceptical about Italian films, provocatively asks him for his opinion on another Italian-Spanish film “Death of a cyclist”. Guram is upset that Edisher has not even listened to Marine and realizes why he has asked this question. If Marine answered that she liked it, he would conclude that the film “Driver” was not good even without listening, and would doubt Marine’s sense of taste. ➔
- 1958 September**
He writes an autobiographical untitled short story in Tbilisi “Guram Rcheulishvili has been living in Moscow for a whole month”. ➔
- 1958 August 1 – 2 October**
He writes diary entries in large helical notebooks. ➔
- 1958 October 3**
He attends the match of Dinamo Tbilisi. Guram admires the game of Mikheil Meskhi, the goal he has scored and the revolutionary mood that has been created in the stadium. ➔
- 1958 October 3**
He goes to the competition-exhibition dedicated to Vakhtang Gorgasali’s monument together with Juna Mikatadze, whose work is also submitted for competition. Guram does not like his statue and tells him about it honestly. He quarrels with the “trendy” boys at the exhibition, who are used to bad exhibitions and deplore this one with the inertia. Then he gets to know Elguja Amashukeli more closely. ➔

- 1958 October 3**
He is sitting in Zemeli cafe with Elguja Amashukeli, who tells him that a 20-meter statue of him will be erected soon and draws a sketch of the statue of the “Georgian mother”. Guram is delighted. Meskhi’s play, the model of the Gorgasali monument and the idea of the statue of the “Mother of Kartli” put him in an elevated mood and he feels great love for Tbilisi, which has caused him a lot of pain and which he has repeatedly shamed as well. ➔
- 1958 Until October 4**
He meets Shota Kharbedia, who drinks with a friend. Guram does not drink, but listens carefully and takes his condition to heart – Shota could not get to high school, his mother has been diagnosed with cancer, and his grandmother has had paralysis. When saying goodbye, he kisses him so that Shota can feel his compassion. ➔
- 1958 Until October 4**
He meets Gogi Ochiauri in the restaurant “Gemo” in Tbilisi who tells him a story of a Khevsurian girl committing suicide. ➔
- 1958 Until October 4**
He is upset that his sister, Marine, does not help her mother, gets angry and hits her with a hand. Marine locks herself in the room, while Guram begins to worry about the fact that she can commit suicide. He remembers a Khevsurian girl who hanged herself because of her father’s reprimand. He wants to turn on the music, but he does not want Marine to think that he does not take this situation to heart. When Marine comes out of the room, she does not seem to be upset at all. Guram counts this as her weakness at first, she does not have the strength to kill herself, but when he thinks about it, he realizes that by ignoring the insult, Marine has risen above this insult. Realizing this, Guram also suffers less of his own behaviour and remembers how he behaved when his mother or father beat him. He used to begin to laugh, then his parents would begin to laugh as well, and thus the situation was balanced. ➔
- 1958 October 4**
He makes a diary entry in a twelve-page notebook. He talks about Kartlos Svanidze’s childish sincerity and thinks that he can forgive such a person a lot. ➔
- 1958 Until October 20**
He works on a diploma thesis and goes to the library. He asks his family to partition the windows around his room for cosiness, but the mother refuses to do so because, in her opinion, Guram is looking for a reason not to work on his diploma thesis. ➔
- 1958 November**
He writes a diary entry in which he describes his feelings and thoughts about the things he does. Guram recalls the episodes of the past days, and thinks about the illness of body and soul and their relationship. He reassures himself that he still has a lot to do and therefore, he will not get ill. He makes fun of himself regarding his fear of disease: he neither wants to be diagnosed with cancer nor can he get used to blaming his premonition. ➔
- 1958 November**
He quarrels with his sister, Marine, because when Guram talks about Koka Ignatov, she tells him how bored she gets. He cannot imagine why they do not realize that art is not fun for him. ➔

- 1958 November**
He is in the Literature Department of the Theatre Institute and thinks of an employee there who has been commissioned to stage the play. He thinks that this man's place is not here, despite his extraordinary human qualities. ➔
- 1958 November**
In the morning, his relative and friend, Jimmy Dighmelashvili, visits him and they talk about family matters. ➔
- 1958 November**
Cameraman Koka Ignatov reveals to him and the two guys who are with them that his main aspiration is not even cinematography but directing. He convinces them that numerous good ideas come to his mind and he does not know where to start and can no longer write anything. Guram thinks that it is better to have self-irony rather than follow the feelings in such a situation. ➔
- 1958 November**
He suffers from low back pain. At the same time, after Gigi Abashidze's death, he begins to be afraid of cancer, which intensifies the pain. He thinks that if he loses his sense of fear, he will reconcile with what he has been preparing for a long time – the recognition of the soul as the highest force. ➔
- 1958 November**
He goes to Vake Football Stadium, where he is to attend a meeting of the Jazz Club of the Polytechnic Institute with the head of the State Pop Orchestra of the Russian Federation, Leonid Utyosov. On the way, he thinks he has to live in solitude like a monk to feel the greatest pleasure, but the warm, youthful, lively atmosphere that reigns in the stadium and the rays of the setting sun put him in a completely different mood. Guram thinks he has no reason to distance from these people. He does not bother them and is happy to be with them. ➔
- 1958 November**
He writes a diary entry about striving for a goal. Guram makes a comparison with a donkey, which has a husk of hay hung in front of his eyes so that it will want to reach it and move forward. He thinks that this is how people approach their goals, big or small. He writes about a butterfly flying towards a candle and the question emerges whether it accidentally scorches its wings or flies to the candle on purpose to scorch its wings in the fire. He thinks it is sweet to burn while running towards the goal. ➔
- 1958 Autumn**
He writes a libretto for the documentary "Niko Piroshmanishvili". ➔
- 1958 Autumn**
He makes little records of different content. ➔
- 1958 Late Autumn**
While working on the play "Iulon", he makes notes that bragging is easy for yourself and difficult with others; he writes about the Georgian intelligentsia, noting that most of the passions of people are triggered by artists and poets. ➔

1958 December

He is working intensively on the tragedy “Iulon”. He spends all day at his desk in his dark room and accomplishes the work in two to three weeks. ➔

1958 He has his play “Ka and Ko” first typed and then corrected. ➔

1958 or later

He writes the play “A tall, thin peasant runs across the path in a gas mask ...”. ➔

1959

1959 January 21

Severe rheumatic pain bothers him and he goes to the doctor to Tbilisi Hospital N1 (Ar-amyants). He likes a nurse girl who enters the office, but is not pleased when he learns that her last name is Arakelova. When he analyses this fact, he curses his non-cosmopolitanism and writes about it in the diary entry. ➔

1959 January 31

He is sitting in a cafe on Rustaveli Avenue with his friends: Nugzar Tsereteli and Jurkha Nadiradze, when Galaktion Tabidze, who is sitting there, talks to them and asks them what their profession is. Others reply in a usual manner, while Guram answers in Russian “Я лично коммерсант” (I am personally a merchant) and continues to speak in Russian. Galaktion does not reveal that he understood the joke, but before leaving he tells Guram: Way are you Russian, my brother, I bet you also know Georgian”. ➔

1959 January

He receives an official announcement from Druzhba Narodov, an artistic-literary and socio-political magazine of the Writers’ Union of the Soviet Union, that from 1959, it establishes the annual literary prize for the best short stories and essays by young writers (from five to ten thousand roubles). He is offered to take part in a closed literary competition, for which he must inform in advance what topic he will write about and for how long. The approved works will be published in the magazine throughout the year. It is therefore essential that texts be submitted to the editorial office by October 1, 1959. The letter is signed by the editor of the magazine – Aleksei Surkov and members of the editorial board. ➔

1959 Until February

Young poet Mikhail Grobman has arrived in Tbilisi. Guram invites him to the restaurant “Sakartvelo”. Being tipsy, Grobman climbs on the restaurant’s stage and snatches the trumpet from the musician, for which he receives a blow to the head. Guram and his friends take him first to the polyclinic, and then they continue drinking with Tengiz Jashiashvili in his apartment. Guram stays with him at his friend’s apartment and asks Tengiz to warn his parents that he will not come home at night. ➔

1959 Until February 2

He presents money and a hat to Mikhail Grobman, a young writer visiting Tbilisi. ➔

1959 February 4 or later

He receives Misha Grobman’s letter from Kharkiv. He writes that he misses Guram very much and gives his regards to his family members. ➔

1959 March 3 or later

He receives a letter from his Kharkiv friend – Misha Grobman from Moscow. He writes that he will help his friend Malkhaz in every possible way to marry a Moscow girl and register in Moscow, but for this he asks Malkhaz to send his picture and write down where he is going to work. He asks to inform him if Guram's friends decide to come to Moscow. ➡

1959 Until March 14

He tells his mother – Mariam Nizharadze that he would be happy to start working at the History Museum of Georgia. The happy mother immediately goes to Academician Sergi Durmishidze, who lives next door, and asks him to help. Sergi Durmishidze replies that he has nothing to do with hiring the personnel but promises to find out who to turn to. ➡

1959 March 17

He learns of Galaktion's death and goes with friends first to the hospital, then to the poet's house and the Writers' Union. ➡

1959 March 21

He follows the funeral procession of Galaktion Tabidze to Mtatsminda. The head of the militia division tries to restrain the mass of people and in the commotion, Guram hurts his leg. Shalva Rcheulishvili and Tengiz Jashiashvili take a portrait of Galaktion from the Writers' Union to Mtatsminda and then return it. It was so hard to do this in the crowd that Guram joked that Shaliko refused to give Galaktion's picture to anyone. In the evening, friends collect money and drink the toast to the soul of the deceased. ➡

1959 March 25

He addresses the director of the Simon Janashia State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR with the application that he wants to work in the Department of History of the museum in the direction of the medieval period. ➡

1959 March 25

He writes his autobiography. ➡

1959 After March 25

He starts working as an intern in the Department of History of the Simon Janashia Georgian State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR with a focus on the Middle Ages. ➡

1959 April 1

He takes an X-ray and does a blood test. ➡

1959 April 25 or later

He receives a letter sent from Moscow to Tbilisi by Misha Grobman. He asks if he and his friend, the artist-illustrator, can spend the summer in his village. He writes that he misses him very much and if he finds money for the trip and goes to Moscow with him, he will have already started to work and they will easily get by. ➡

1959 May 16

The state exams that are required in order to start working are approaching and Guram's family is nervous. ➡

- 1959 May 29**
He receives a letter from Telavi neighbour – Ekaterine Tsverikmazashvili. An elderly woman asks him to get the statement she needs from the archives. ➔
- 1959 Spring**
He rents a room in Okrokana without the consent of his parents. ➔
- 1959 June 18**
He suffers from joint pain and does a blood test. ➔
- 1959 June 19**
He pays 900 roubles and takes a voucher to a rest home in the resort Tskaltubo. ➔
- 1959 June 24**
He passes the state exams and the State Examination Commission awards a diploma for completing a full course at Tbilisi University, majoring in History, and qualifies him as a historian and a history teacher of the secondary school. ➔
- 1959 After June 24**
On the last blank sheet of Guram Rcheulishvili’s book of credit, in the column “Resolution of the State Examination Commission”, his friends jokingly write: let him be granted with Giorgadze’s cleverness, Svanidze’s power, Tsereteli’s poetry writing, Akhvlediani’s philosophy, Eristavi’s wisdom”. “Chairman G.M. Rusishvili, members: Eristavi, Svanidze, Tsereteli, Gegeshidze”. The printed article “The book of credits must be submitted to obtain a diploma” reads – “E. Giorgadze”. On the second page there is also a printed article: “Sent to work” with the words “Sakhalin peninsula” and there is Guram Rcheulishvili’s signature. ➔
- 1959 Until June 29**
He writes proverbs and makes notes on issues related to literature. ➔
- 1959 Until June 29**
Erlom Akhvlediani lets him read his play “The great slave”, which he has conceived in five acts. Guram says he personally would have done it in two acts. Erlom suggests that he also write, and Guram makes the records for the play. ➔
- 1959 June 29**
He goes to Tskaltubo sanatorium for treatment. ➔
- 1959 After June 29**
He writes a tragedy “Sulkhan and I”. ➔
- 1959 July 3 or later**
He receives a letter sent by Misha Grobman from Altai to Tbilisi. Misha tells him about Altai news and his future plans. ➔
- 1959 Until July 5**
He reads Faust in Russian, makes excerpts, and critically analyses the idea that a man cannot achieve great integrity. Only God can do that. Guram makes records comparing Goethe, Dostoevsky and Tolstoy and then analyses how he himself differs from them. ➔

- 1959 Until July 5**
In a twelve-page notebook, he writes separate thoughts on selfishness, the relationship between the moment and eternity, the character of a woman, and the dual nature of a man. Guram writes that the life is like running in place, but sometimes we think we have jumped higher than we really did and we shout “hop”. ➔
- 1959 Until July 5**
In Tskaltubo, he goes to the river bank, where on one side of the bridge there is a naked beach for men and on the other side for women. In order not to create inconvenience, he is going to cross the bridge in the middle, but he is being whistled. ➔
- 1959 July 5**
He writes an extensive letter to Erlom Akhvlediani in Tskaltubo, but does not send it. ➔
- 1959 Until July 10**
While being treated at the Tskaltubo Sanatorium, he meets Natela Tsurtsunia, who lives next to him. She is a member of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union. Natela invites him to her seaside village. ➔
- 1959 Until July 10**
From Tskaltubo, he leaves for Kutaisi, where he visits his relatives – the Khurtsidzes. ➔
- 1959 July 10**
He writes a letter to his mother from Tskaltubo. He informs her that he has settled down well. Rheumatic pains have intensified after taking therapeutic baths, but as they say, it is a good sign, they believe the treatment works. He writes that he cannot get on well with anyone, he is a performer himself but they are bad spectators. ➔
- 1959 July 10 or later**
He writes poems: “To that inaccessible beauty ...” and “On the slope of the mountain”. ➔
- 1959 Until July 12**
He receives a letter sent by his mother from Khosta to Tbilisi. She writes that she would be very happy for him to come to Khosta. However, she informs him that she has talked to an old, experienced doctor about how useful the sea would be for Guram after Tskaltubo. The doctor said that neither any procedures nor hot sand are good for Guram. Moreover, the hot and humid climate of Khosta will increase the pain. So she asks him to accompany his father to the mountains or go to Tskneti to visit Aunt Babulia. ➔
- 1959 Until July 15**
He makes notes for the letter to be sent to Erlom Akhvlediani, which he does not send to the recipient. He talks about himself, his own physical or spiritual pains, the pursuit of power, his literary desires, and world classics. ➔
- 1959 Until July 15**
He writes short, daily observations in a small green notebook and works on the characters of his protagonists. Many of them are included in the unfinished story “Gogan Gagania”. ➔
- 1959 June 29 – July 15**
He receives treatment in Tskaltubo and makes records of different nature in a notebook with springs. ➔

- 1959 July 10-15**
He writes an untitled short story “In the middle of Rustaveli Avenue ...”, the conditional title of which “Gogan Gagania” is selected according to the name and surname of the main character in the publications of the writer’s works. ➔
- 1959 July 10-15**
He writes a short story “White slaves”. ➔
- 1959 July 14-15**
He receives a reply letter sent by his mother from Khosta to Tbilisi. She writes that she has read his letter three or four times and is very happy that he is well and that it is not too hot in Tbilisi. ➔
- 1959 July 15**
He leaves Tskaltubo for Tbilisi at night. ➔
- 1959 After July 15**
He decides to publish a collection of short stories and compiles two lists: “reprints” and “manuscripts”. The list contains 114 works but then abandons this intention. ➔
- 1959 July 16**
He goes to visit his grandfather, bathes, shaves and takes care of him. ➔
- 1959 After July 16**
He sends a letter from Tbilisi to Khosta to his mother, telling her that he has had to leave Tskaltubo to attend Andro Chichinadze’s funeral and that he also visited his grandfather – Simon Nizharadze. Guram writes that Alexander Khurtsidze’s family proposed a toast to his parents and that in August, he will follow his father to the mountains. He mentions that he has written two short stories in the style of Faulkner in Tskaltubo and when he returns, he will let them read. ➔
- 1959 Until July 30**
He is in Tbilisi with his father. Mikheil Rcheulishvili takes care of everything so that Guram is well fed and can recover. Sometimes he makes dinner himself, sometimes he invites Guram to Khashi or a restaurant, but Guram still does not have appetite and is still skinny. He wants to go to the mineral waters for treatment: Kislovodsk, Zheleznovodsk or Pyatigorsk, and his father promises to help him. ➔
- 1959 Until July 30**
He often visits his grandfather Simon Nizharadze, and helps him bathe. ➔
- 1959 July 30**
The father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, sends a letter from Tbilisi to Khosta to his wife, Mariam Nizharadze, and daughter, Marine. He informs them that Guram works a little, is thin, does not eat well and does not feel better. Therefore, he thinks that he will be able to find a boarding house in Kislovodsk, Zheleznovodsk or Pyatigorsk and that he will feel fine. He writes that he is going to go to Ktsia from August 10, but does not offer it to Guram because it is humid there. ➔

- 1959 August 3**
Guram Rcheulishvili and Lina Begishvili have had a daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili. ➔
- 1959 After August 14**
He receives his mother’s letter from Khosta, who asks him to visit grandfather, Simon Nizharadze, and write any news about him. ➔
- 1959 Until the second half of August**
He offers Nugzar Tsereteli to go to the North Caucasus with him and Mikheil Rcheulishvili, but Nugzar does not get a permission to leave from his work. Nugzar then offers to take his poems with him, read them and write his opinion. He does this. He takes with him about sixty poems by Nugzar and writes his opinion from the North Caucasus. ➔
- 1959 August**
He plans to quit his job at the museum, but changes his mind at his father’s request. ➔
- 1959 August**
He travels to Tianeti for one day with his father and writes a story “Natela” under the experienced impressions. ➔
- 1959 Until the end of August**
He starts writing the novel “Where I come from, where I go, what I wish ...”. ➔
- 1959 The second half of August**
Mikheil Rcheulishvili is invited by his colleague, Professor Giorgi Mukhin, the head of the Scientific Council for North and Transcaucasian Shepherding, to get acquainted with their work. At Guram’s request, he also travels with his father. Upon arrival in Orjonikidze, Mukhin invites both to his family, but Guram chooses to stay at the hotel. Guram and his father then travel to Chechnya, Ingushetia and Ossetia. In Nalchik, they are met with great respect by the head of the agricultural department – Vera Kudzieva. She shows the Rcheulishvilis a Kabardian horse breeding ground, where Guram gets fond of one black unbroken stallion. The personnel there does not recommend sitting on it, but Guram does not listen to them. After the first fall, he jumps on it again and rides. Then he asks his father to buy this horse. The horse is expensive, but Mikheil Rcheulishvili is given a discount as a sign of respect and they agree that they should take it in the autumn. Guram wants to have a horse in Tbilisi, and his father offers to take it to a desert farm, where he can go and ride it at any time. ➔
- 1959 The second half of August or later**
He writes a short story from the cycle of North Caucasus short stories “Also told in the North Caucasus”. ➔
- 1959 The second half of August or later**
While in the North Caucasus, he writes an untitled short story “Winter has passed, as well as spring; Summer has come.” ➔
- 1959 The second half of August or later**
He writes a short story from the cycle of North Caucasus short stories “I stood in the middle of the pub” (“Shpilka”). ➔

- 1959 The second half of August or later**
He writes a short story from the cycle of the North Caucasus short stories, “The taxi driver was telling strange stories.” ➔
- 1959 Summer**
He is often ill. ➔
- 1959 Until September 27**
Together with Nugzar Tsereteli and his friends from Telavi, he is in the village of Tetri Tsklebi at Gogochuri’s family and have fun. Guram sees horses far away and wants to ride. The host’s son-in-law, Urjuka, asks if he will be able to stand on a horse on such a descent. Guram looks down on the boy and offers to compete. They lay a bet for this purpose: a feast and meat. Guram wins the competition, but Urjuka excuses himself blaming his horse for falling down. So they decide to compete again from the village to Shara. Guram also wins during this competition, but his horse suddenly runs into someone’s yard, where the anniversary of the housewife’s death is celebrated, and jumps over a table spread out in the yard. This is followed by the mayhem, which Guram later describes in his short story “Alaverdoba”. ➔
- 1959 September 27**
He attends the celebration of Alaverdoba (Public Festival of Alaverdi church) with his father, his graduate students and guests from Moscow. Guram releases some Kist’s horse, jumps on it and disappears into the field. After a while the owner appears, holding a dagger in his hand, and threatens. After a good while Guram returns with a galloping horse. They can barely hold the Kist. Guram looks at him with a smile. Then they reconcile. Guram then climbs the dome of Alaverdi and again causes people’s concern. ➔
- 1959 September 28**
He goes to Artana with his father, where he admires the hospitality of the Simashvilis. ➔
- 1959 September 28**
Returning from Artana to Telavi, he goes to visit his relative and friend – Jimmy Dighmelashvili and writes the story “Alaverdoba” on the first floor of his two-storey house on Nadikvari Street at dawn. ➔
- 1959 After September 28**
Returning to Tbilisi from Telavi, he makes a fair copy of “Alaverdoba” and reads it to his parents. ➔
- 1959 September**
He writes a short story “Dance of the ogres” in an apartment rented in Okrokana. ➔
- 1959 Until October**
From Tbilisi to Taiga he sends a letter to Misha Grobman and writes that he is disappointed in him. ➔
- 1959 October 14**
He is in the Rustavi factory. He thinks that it looks like the ruins abandoned after the war, as if the factory is working all by itself, and the workers – by themselves. ➔

1959 or earlier November

While walking along Zemeli with Nugzar Tsereteli, he meets Avto Varazi, who has just sold the picture for a fee, and invites them to the restaurant “Kazbegi” on Elbakidze Slope. They talk about Impressionism and Cubism. At that time, the boys from Telavi, who are having fun there, send champagne and chocolates to Guram. The artist then invites him to the house and presents Guram with the promised painting. It is raining outside and Guram does not take it with him so that the painting is not spoiled. ➔

1959 Autumn

He makes a fair copy of the short story “Irina and I”. ➔

1959 Autumn

He makes notes for the cycle “My literary views”. ➔

1959 Autumn

He writes a short story “Batareka Chincharauli”. ➔

1959 Autumn

He writes a story “Diary” and adds as a third text to the cycle “My literary views” to be published in Tsiskari, which includes “Alaverdoba” and “Irina and I”. At the beginning of the diary he mentions that he is already afraid to write diary entries because each diary entry comes out so big that it can grow up to the volume of a novel. On the other hand, neither can he not write, because he is heartbroken for every unwritten story. ➔

1959 December 7

In Tbilisi, he receives a humorous letter written on a greeting card from Nugzar Tsereteli sent from Tbilisi. Nugzar gives him his regards and reminds him that he owes him a debt. ➔

1959 December 30 or later

He receives a New Year greeting letter from Vladimir Mikhailov, who is on an Alpiniad in Iran. ➔

1959 December 31

He receives a pass for the Common Hall of the Republican Library. ➔

1959 December

He writes the four-act tragedy “Salome and Guram”. ➔

1959 Until the end

He writes an autobiographical short story “My first literary views”. ➔

1959 He writes the poem “I have a great desire to write my biography ...”. ➔

1959 He writes proverbs on separate sheets, which he divides into four thematic blocks. ➔

1959 On separate pages he writes his thoughts on the development of the means of communication, about the separation of people from each other, about struggle, the spoken word, death, peace, genius. ➔

1960

1960 January 4 or later

He receives a postcard and a New Year greeting sent by his friend Boria Inasaridze from Moscow. He writes that they have travelled well, but they are sad without him. He gives his regards to Guram's family with great respect. ➔

1960 January 16

He is being treated at the First Hospital in Tbilisi, where he meets the daughter of poet Sapo Mgeladze, Shushana, who visits her uncle who is lying in the same ward as Guram. ➔

1960 January 23

He writes a letter to be delivered to Vakhtang Chelidze regarding the issue of publishing his work "My literary views". He notes that Giorgi Shatberashvili, Mukhran Machavariani, Gigla Khukhashvili, Sergi Chilaia got acquainted with the cycle of the stories and made fair remarks about the artistic incompleteness of his work. However, the opinion was expressed that the writer's ideology has mostly been controversial. ➔

1960 February 26

Otar Chiladze presents him and his sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, with a collection of his poems "Trains and passengers" with an inscription "To Marine and Guram with brotherly love". ➔

1960 February 26

He writes a report for the seminar on Georgian cultural heritage. ➔

1960 January-February

He writes an undated, unfinished short story "The dawn was breaking". ➔

1960 March 5

Giorgi Shatberashvili presents his collection of letters and essays "Thought-out" with the inscription "to Guram Rcheulishvili, a talented writer ... Mature and make us happy!". ➔

1960 March 17

He addresses the director of the Simon Janashia State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR with the application that he wants to work in the Department of Material Culture History of the Feudal Period. ➔

1960 February-March

Together with Giorgi Shengelaia, he writes and submits to the screenplay department of the Georgian Film Studio the screenplay written in Russian, "Tortiza virgin" (Тортизская девственница), which is rejected by the council. ➔

1960 March or later

He writes a cinematographical story "Many children together". ➔

1960 Until April 26

With the help of his neighbour Sergi Durmishidze, he is assigned to the staff at the Simon Janashia Georgian State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, but as far as he knows that his friend Marine Buleishvili has been refused to become a permanent staff member, he asks Mr. Sergi to take her on the staff as well. Otherwise he intends to give his place to Marine. In the end, he does not have to choose as two positions are allocated for scientific researchers. ➔

- 1960 April 26**
Vakhtang Japaridze, Director of the Simon Janashia Georgian State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, signs an order appointing Guram Rcheulishvili, a museum intern, to the position of junior researcher at the Department of Material Culture History of the Feudal Period from May 3 for a one-month probationary period. ➔
- 1960 Until May**
He writes a libretto “We are coming together” and submits it to the script department of the “Georgian Film” Studio. ➔
- 1960 May 3**
He starts working as a junior researcher in the Department of Material Culture History of the Feudal Period of the Simon Janashia State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. ➔
- 1960 May 10**
The script department of the “Georgian Film” Studio is considering his libretto “We are coming together”. The director of the film studio, Akaki Dzidziguri, the head of the script department, Mikheil Mgaloblishvili and the editor-in-chief, Alexandre Makharadze, sign a “conclusion” according to which they approve the script and want to sign a contract with the author to continue working on it. They believe that a symbolic meaning of the protagonist’s death is a drawback and think that it is possible to find a better ending of the plotline. ➔
- 1960 After May 10**
He receives money from the “Georgian Film” Studio to continue writing the libretto “We are coming together”. ➔
- 1960 Until May 13**
He meets Vakhtang Chelidze and other employees of the Tsiskari editorial office. Vakhtang Chelidze mentions that he writes on uncomfortable topics, while Rezo Inanishvili disapproves his language. Giorgi Shatberashvili tries to defend him. ➔
- 1960 Until May 13**
He writes a diary entry in a large helical notebook. He recalls meeting with Tsiskari staff and disagrees with their remarks. He writes that literature is not entertainment, but an area of reflection on the most difficult life situations caused by spiritual and physiological needs. Guram recalls Archil Sulakauri, whose stories, due to their deep subtexts and artistry, are very popular in the pages of this magazine. ➔
- 1960 May 13**
He writes a short diary entry, in which he regrets that he suffers so much from a terrible apathy towards letters and literature in general that sometimes he can work with pleasure only for 15-20 minutes a week. ➔
- 1960 May 18**
He writes a short diary entry in which he talks of living in a nervous age when human passions are terribly petty. ➔

- 1960 May 11, 21**
He visits Giorgi Shengelaia on his birthday. He wears unusually “decent” clothes, a black jacket, a shirt buttoned to the end and ordinary shoes, and it seems there is a big change in him. ➔
- 1960 January-May**
He makes notes for the letter to be sent to Vakhtang Chelidze. ➔
- 1960 Spring or earlier**
He works on historical material and begins writing “Surami Fortress”. ➔
- 1960 Spring**
He meets Mzia Chachava. Not knowing about her divorce, he feels embarrassed and the conversation fails. ➔
- 1960 Spring**
He meets Erlom Akhvlediani and they walk along Zemeli slope. On the corner of Leningrad Street, near the 23rd school, Guram says that he is working on the “Surami Fortress” and even tells the content of this tragedy. He has a radically different development of the story from Daniel Chonkadze’s novel. Prince Zurab is worried that the fortress, on which the strength of the country depends, is not being built, and the half-built walls continue to destroy. Zurab goes to the fortune-teller, from whom he learns what is needed to build a prison. It turns out that a person free from human weaknesses needs to be voluntarily buried alive in the prison walls. Zurab looks for such a person and finally discovers that it must be himself. ➔
- 1960 Until Summer**
He learns that Mzia Chachava has divorced her husband, returned to Georgia with her little daughter and thinks that she will dedicate the rest of her life to her daughter’s upbringing. He really wants to meet her and asks their mutual friend – Manana Megrelidze to talk to Mzia about it. ➔
- 1960 Until Summer**
He writes an extensive letter to be sent to Mzia Chachava, then makes a fair copy of it and sends it to the recipient. He grieves over her failed marriage and tries to convince her that her intention to give up her private life and devote the rest of her life entirely to her child is a wrong decision. One cannot live the life of a child entirely because it is depressing for both the mother and the child. To prove this, he cites the example of his mother – Mariam Nizharadze, who quit her job because of Guram and often suffers from the feeling that her excessive care for her son is disturbing. He writes that he is critical of his own life and regrets his mistakes, but he is proud that his whole being is surrounded by love for the sun. ➔
- 1960 Until June**
He sends a letter to the editor of the magazine Druzhiba Narodov. Guram writes that a year and a half ago an invitation came from their editorial office to take part in the competition announced for the prize of the magazine. He could not do it then, but he was thinking about this offer and now he has written a play about the life of Georgians who emigrated from Georgia in 1922, which, in his opinion, will interest the young readers of the magazine. ➔

- 1960 Until June 6**
Natela Javakhishvili advises Guram to go on an archaeological expedition to Urbnisi and when he agrees, she asks the head of the expedition – Parmen Zakaraia to register him as a member of the expedition. ➔
- 1960 June 6**
The Archaeological Department of the Georgian Museum named after Academician Simon Janashia is sending him on a 30-day business trip to Urbnisi. ➔
- 1960 Until June 13**
He is temporarily arriving in Tbilisi from the Urbnisi archaeological expedition, but due to the fact that “My first literary views” submitted for publication in the magazine Tsiskari has to be corrected and it takes a few days. As the return to the expedition is delayed, Guram gets nervous. Tsiala Chkheidze, the editor of his text, and Vakhtang Chelidze, the editor of the magazine, decide to inform the head of the expedition, Parmen Zakaraia, that Guram is in Tbilisi for a really necessary and urgent matter. ➔
- 1960 June 13**
Tsiala Chkheidze, an employee of Tsiskari magazine, sends a letter to her long-time friend, Parmen Zakaraia, who is in charge of the Urbnisi expedition, asking him not to reprimand Guram Rcheulishvili, who has been in Tbilisi for several days. He writes that Guram is a very talented writer, but the extensive story he had submitted to Tsiskari for publication needs to be revised and corrected with the author, and therefore, he is late to return to Urbnisi. The sender hopes that the head of the expedition would not make Guram regret sending the story to Tsiskari and would understand his being late for several days. At the end of the letter, Tsiala Chkheidze writes to Parmen Zakaraia that if he notices any flaws in Guram (although she has not noticed any so far), he should remember their youth and treat him with understanding, because they are not so old so as to not understand young people. ➔
- 1960 June 13**
Nugzar Tsereteli and Dato Javakhishvili visit him at 12 o'clock and leave a short notice. They ask, maybe he can somehow obtain football tickets and they visit him again at four o'clock. ➔
- 1960 After June 13**
He returns to Urbnisi and continues to work on an archaeological expedition. ➔
- 1960 Until June 14**
He asks artist Avto Varazi for a book about Van Gogh. ➔
- 1960 June 14**
Avto Varazi writes a letter that he needed the book and took it without permission. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
He takes some photos with the members of the expedition while excavations at the Urbnisi Archaeological Expedition. ➔

- 1960 Until June 29**
During the work in the expedition, the son of a member of the expedition, who is left with his grandmother, has nosebleeding, which cannot be stopped. Everyone is confused, Guram brings a truck from somewhere, puts his grandmother and grandchild in the cabin, others sit on the body and immediately go to Gori to see a doctor. On the way, Guram calms down the members of the expedition, saying that it's normal when children make their parents worried. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
One Sunday during the expedition work, when most go to town and few stay in the camp, Guram takes them on a tour of Ruisi. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
While on an expedition, he asks his female friends who have gone to Gori to buy variegated beads and presents them to one of the village youths gathered at the foot of a walnut tree in the evening. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
While on the expedition, he makes the local 16-17-year-old boys, who were hired as workers, take breaks, work and during the rest of the time tell stories. He himself tells interesting stories and spends his time joyfully. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
He lives with the members of the expedition in a big rented house. He often argues with Historian Izo Kikvidze about Georgian literature, philosophy and other issues. While on the expedition, he takes care of the 20-year-old illegitimate son of a local farmer – Ghata, who arrived from Russia quite suddenly. This guy loves to drink and once Guram lets him sleep in his bed when he drinks a lot, and in the morning the bed gets wet and he is forced to take the mattress out in the sun, which is why his friends are joking. Once at his request the members of the expedition collect money and buy pants and a shirt for this boy. ➔
- 1960 Until June 29**
Swallows have made a nest in their house during an archaeological expedition to Urbnisi. An expedition member, irritated by a swallow's chirping, throws a shoe at the nest and throws them down. This fact affects Guram so much that he leaves the expedition and goes to Tbilisi. ➔
- 1960 June 29**
Giorgi Shatberashvili presents a published collection of his short stories "In my old house" with the inscription: "To talented, restless Guram Rcheulishvili with love". ➔
- 1960 Until July 4**
He has his photo taken for the passport in the studio. ➔
- 1960 July 4**
He celebrates his birthday with his friends who stayed in Tbilisi. It is not funny because he is sad. Nugzar presents a poem written especially for this day. Guram gives him his own photo, which was just taken in the studio. ➔

- 1960 After July 6**
He follows his father, Mikheil Rcheulishvili, along with other members of the expedition in a lorry to Ktsia. Russian soldiers stop them at the checkpoint at the Akhalkalaki turn and talk rudely to Mikheil Rcheulishvili. Guram loses his temper and wants to teach the rude soldiers how to behave, but his father stops him. ➔
- 1960 July 6-7**
He goes to Jandari farm with the members of the expedition. Before the members of the expedition sit at the table, Guram asks for two horses and offers a ride to Naira Salukvadze. The latter is quite scared, but she relies on Guram and agrees. They are both satisfied with the ride. ➔
- 1960 July 7-8**
Away from Ktsia expedition, Mikheil Rcheulishvili rents an apartment in Tabatskuri for him to be comfortable and work. ➔
- 1960 From May 3 to July 9**
He writes a fiction-documentary story: “The adventures of Guram Rcheulishvili, or the journey of a medieval citizen in the twentieth century”. He discusses people’s desires and abilities, sense of humour, the difference between art and real life. Guram writes that the twentieth century is strange because it has been able to develop technology but failed to provide human development to match that technology. Humanity has been caught between extremely simple and extremely difficult feelings, which has caused melancholy in normal people. There has been a decline in the role of the individual, the monolithic thinking and monolithic personality disappears, and there are such gendarme rules in Soviet literature that it is inconceivable to print something in which thinking and authorial evaluations can be seen. ➔
- 1960 Until July 9**
He tells his mother – Mariam Nizharadze that he is going to make a decision that she will not be happy with. He says that working in a museum takes a lot of time and he has to give up. The mother finds it very difficult to hear this because so many people have been bothered to arrange this workplace for him in the museum, but she is getting used to it. ➔
- 1960 Until July 9**
He writes a play about love and family relationships. The actors are Sofiko, her husband Leo, boyfriend – worker Mikheil, and – widow Lily and others. ➔
- 1960 July 9**
He suddenly returns to Tbilisi from Ktsia expedition and writes a statement of resignation. ➔
- 1960 July 11**
Parmen Zakaraia, the head of the Simon Janashia Georgian State Museum, addresses the director of the museum with a statement asking to dismiss Guram Rcheulishvili from his position at the museum at his own request. ➔
- 1960 July 18**
He appeals to the director of the Simon Janashia State Museum of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR to dismiss him from the position of junior researcher at the Department of History, and the directorate grants his request the same day. ➔

- 1960 Late July**
Together with his friends, he sees off Nugzar Tsereteli on his way to Moscow at the railway station. ➔
- 1960 Until August**
Nodar Zedelashvili's father invites his son's friends and welcomes them with Saperavi. They speak about Giorgi Saakadze at the table. The host is his big fan and respects him a lot, while Shalva Rcheulishvili is critical of the Great Feudal Lord's work and calls him a traitor. Suddenly the host shudders and the silence falls. Guram tries to calm down the situation and cites arguments to refute Shalva's opinion, and finally ends with a quote from Grigol Abashidze about the Great Feudal Lord. The host listens with tears in his eyes and drinks a toast to Guram. ➔
- 1920 August 2**
On Bakradze Street, he visits Giorgi Nadiradze with a big bouquet of red roses to congratulate his little daughter Ketevan on her birthday. In the long corridor he is met by Nadiradze's old modest neighbour - Mrs. Tamar. Guram splits the bouquet in half and hands one half to this lady. ➔
- 1960 Early August**
He follows his father to Lake Tavparavani, but soon returns. ➔
- 1960 Until August 5**
He visits Temo Beridze almost every day and if he cannot, he visits him at home in Chughureti and stays there at night. ➔
- 1960** He and Temo have an argument with the boys from Ortachala, but it does not end in a physical confrontation. Guram shakes everyone's hand separately and introduces himself with the words: "Guram Rcheulishvili". This has a calming effect on the boys. ➔
- 1960 August 5**
He visits Temo Beridze at the Historical-Ethnographic Museum and learns that he and his employee - Givi Medzvelia are going to Gagra with the latter's brother – Dimitri. Guram also expresses a desire to go with him. ➔
- 1960 August 5-6**
Temo Beridze visits Guram at home on Larsi Street to persuade his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, to let Guram go to Gagra with him. At first, the mother refuses, but eventually agrees. Excited Temo Beridze immediately goes to the railway station and buys train tickets for the next day. ➔
- 1960 August 6**
In the evening, Temo Beridze waits at the railway station until the train leaves, but Guram is not seen, he calls him at home, but he is not there either. Mother – Mariam Nizharadze advises Temo not to wait. Temo returns Guram's ticket and goes with Givi Medzvelia to Gagra by train. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He cannot find anything to read at home except Balzac, he reads and then writes about his impressions in a diary entry. He notes that Balzac wrote about people who suck each other's blood with the patience of an accountant and the cruelty of a recidivist. ➔

- 1960 Until August 7**
Nodar Zedelashvili's father dies. Guram Rcheulishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli mourn the deceased at night. Guram talks about terrible misgiving and his own unrealized opportunities. He says he is trying to find meaning in life. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He attends the funeral of his friend Nodar Zedelashvili's father with his friends and tells Temo Beridze on his way to Kukia Hill that he is going to write a tragedy about Surami Fortress. After the funeral they walk till Vera District and take refuge in the entrance to the pharmacy in the rain. Perhaps because of their mood, they start talking about who would care and who would suffer from their death, and who would cry. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He starts working on the script of Merab Eliazishvili "Old shawm players" and writes an introduction. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He makes records of the history of different periods of Georgia. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He makes records of the history of 17th century Georgia, which is needed for a historical story, presumably for the "Surami Fortress". ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
At night, he accidentally meets Ramaz Pataridze at the Museum of Literature, invites him to a cafe, offers him champagne and tells him that he is going to Gagra. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He accidentally meets his first love – Mzia Chachava and asks where she is going to go on vacation. Mzia lies without thinking, telling him that she is thinking of taking a vacation in Gagra. ➔
- 1960 Until August 7**
He writes an untitled, undated short story, "Everything has been smashed in pieces and destroyed". ➔
- 1960 August 7**
Very heartbroken by the fact that despite great efforts, only two stories have been published, he travels to Gagra. ➔
- 1960 August 8**
In the morning Temo Beridze is awakened by Guram's call. Early in the morning, he comes to the apartment rented by Dimitri Medzvelia in New Gagra. ➔
- 1960 August 8 or later**
He writes a Russian poem: "В душе моей происходило!" (Something was going on in my soul). ➔
- 1960 August 8 or later**
He writes a poem "I was standing in the middle of the wasteland...". ➔

1960 After August

He addresses Omar Khayyam and writes the following words: “As a grain of millet in a black hole, there is a gap of ten centuries between us, Khayyam” before the poems written in a notebook: “To the lion that did not come out of hangover ...”, “Will I grow old? What am I looking for, why am I worried ...”, “The day neither died nor passed away ...”, “Kote, do you like ...”, “I feel pity for a woman ...”, “Yes, I opened my mouth ...”, “Leila! Go again with your hair cut ...”, “Boy, Niaz, are you sleepless?”, “Guram has brandished a knife a thousand times...”, “Guram, in your eyes ...”, “Leila, your twelve plaits ... “, “Play whatever you want ...”, “Are you crazy Temur?..”, “I am a child of my century ...”, “Leila! Where did the melancholy disappear from your eyes ...”, “Like a grain of millet in a black hole ...”, “Khayyam!..”. ➔

1960 After August 8

He draws multi-storey and single-storey buildings in a notebook in Gagra. The multi-storey building probably depicts the sanatorium “Chelyuskins”, and the one-storey building – his relatively earlier accommodation, where he lived with Temo Beridze. ➔

1960 After August 8

He writes a poem in Gagra “Since I started writing poems”. ➔

1960 After August 8

In Gagra, he makes records for the letter to be sent to Vakhtang Chelidze. ➔

1960 After August 8

In Gagra, he makes records for the tragedy “Medea”. ➔

1960 After August 8

He writes poems “A letter to my friends, that is, Eran”, “Mother, do not come to the sea...”, “Go forward, foolish sailor” in Gagra. ➔

1960 After August 8

He has his photo taken with a stranger at the seaside restaurant in Gagra. ➔

1960 After August 8

He has his photo taken on Gagra beach. ➔

1960 August 17

In Gagra, on the beach, he writes a diary entry. He is surprised by the fact that the sea has a great ability to provoke thinking in an epoch that does not think but compensates for this loss with non-stop talking and arguing. He, who is a back number, cannot live without thinking. ➔

1960 Until August 19

He receives a letter from his father, from which he learns that his mother has been ill frequently lately. ➔

1960 August 19

He sits on Gagra beach and watches the sunset. He remembers his childhood, his mother and her stories, and how he used to watch the sunrise in Tskhratskaro in his youth. ➔

- 1960 August 19**
From Gagra to Tbilisi, he sends a letter to his mother. He apologizes for often hearing bad news about her child, and writes that his heart hurts. He asks her to comfort herself by saying that she knows him better and knows that he is not bad. It is better that a person, who is not worthy of hatred, is detested rather than undeservedly praised. He writes that he himself is affected very badly by praise, while reviling does not irritate him and on the contrary, he does nothing to change the opinion of his offenders. ➔
- 1960 Until August 20**
He takes the luggage from the rented apartment to his cousin, Lamara Rcheulishvili. ➔
- 1960 August 20**
He sends a letter from Gagra to his mother, notifying her that her cousin, Lamara Rcheulishvili, takes care of him, but he feels uncomfortable to stay longer. Guram asks his mother to send him 200 roubles since the food is very expensive. ➔
- 1960 Until August 21**
He arrives in Sokhumi by train with Temo Beridze and Givi Medzvelia for two days. They return by car. ➔
- 1960 August 8-21**
He has his photo taken with his friends, Givi Medzvelia and Temo Beridze, in the yard of the sanatorium “Akhali Gagra”, where they reside. ➔
- 1960 August 8-21**
He rarely swims in the sea. Although he swims well, he gets tired very quickly and Temo Beridze often rubs his ears and face to get his breath back. ➔
- 1960 August 21**
He talks to his mother on the phone in Tbilisi. ➔
- 1960 August 21**
Before leaving for the railway station to see Temo Beridze off, he sits with him on the green grass in the yard of the house and they talk. Guram reveals that he was going to kill himself once and changed his mind when he met Temo Beridze. He speaks a lot, as if saying a confession, he recalls friends, praises the writings of Erlom Akhvlediani and Zurab Kiknadze. ➔
- 1960 August 21**
He sees off Teimuraz Beridze at the new Gagra station who leaves for Tbilisi. He has his photo taken together with Teimuraz Beridze and Givi Medzvelia, on the platform before the train leaves. Tears well up in his eyes when he says goodbye to Temo Beridze when the train starts. ➔
- 1960 August 22**
Upon arrival in Tbilisi, Temo Beridze goes to Guram’s family and informs them that he is fine. In the evening they try to talk to Guram on the phone, but due to bad weather the telephone line is damaged. ➔

1960 August 23

In the morning, he visits Zviad Gamsakhurdia in Gagra, but the latter is not at home and he meets his mother Miranda Palavandishvili. ➔

1960 August 23

The seventh issue of the magazine Tsiskari is released, in which Guram Rcheulishvili's stories are published: "Alaverdoba" and "Irina", but the author will not live to see them. ➔

1960 August 23

At Gagripshi Square, he meets a distant acquaintance and invites him to dinner at a seaside pavilion restaurant. The two young men from St. Petersburg are with them. One of them is Georgian. Guram is a toast-master, but does not drink much. At about three o'clock in the afternoon it can be seen from the restaurant how the sea surges and the tipsy Georgian from St. Petersburg invites the members of the table to a competition – who dares to enter the sea. Guram, to everyone's surprise, refrains and does not advise them either, but the Petersburg people still enter the water and after a while everyone sees that it is difficult for them to get out. The sea begins surging more and huge waves hit the beach. Guram immediately goes to the embankment, takes off his outer clothing and waits for the opportune moment. Suddenly a huge wave drags him into the water, the next wave washes him up onto the shore again and goes back. Guram gets up but does not run away. He says the last word with a smile and a moment after the wave covers him. A swimmer from Gagra, Mark Shagov, jumps into the water to help him, but when he approaches and grabs his hand, Guram asks him to take care of others first. ➔

Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N4632-d, 32 446-m; GRDA, N710, 1r, N752, 2r.

Dating: Mother's recollection states that she was taken home with her child from the maternity hospital in 10 days.

Identification of persons: Uncle's name is not mentioned in the recollection and it is not possible to determine which uncle is meant.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N4632-d., 32 446-m; GRDA, N710, 1r, N752, 2r.

Dating: We date according to the time of his bringing to his grandfather's house.



Source: GML, N76-3-a; GRDA, N1034; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 258.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1034.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 50.

Note: This house first belonged to the family of Alexandre (son of Ivane) and Mariam (daughter of Vakhtang) Jambakur-Orbeliani, then to their sons-in-law: Kita Abashidze and Ivane Javakhishvili, as well as their descendants. Reninger Street is currently named after Kita Abashidze, and Kalinin Street after Ivane Javakhishvili.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's publication states that they returned to Tbilisi for the New Year.



Source: GML, N76-1-a. GRDA, N1033.

Dating: The photo was taken in the apartment on Reninger Street.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1033.



Source: GML, N76-2-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 260.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's recollection states that her mother and Guram arrived in Tbilisi for the New Year and since the photo was taken in Tbilisi, it could not have taken place earlier.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Gagua-Abashidze Gogutsa – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili's friend – Agi (Giorgi) (son of Erekle) Abashidze.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Creative Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 50.

Note: Mmachi Bureau was the abbreviation of the Civilian Registrar's Office.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili recalls that they returned for the New Year.

Biographical data:

Jandieri Ilya (son of Levan) (1880-1937) – Founder of Georgian Zootechnical Science, professor, first Vice-Principal and then Rector of the Petrograd Institute of Agronomy in 1917-1922. In 1925, he moved to Tbilisi University.

Javakhishvili Ivane (son of Alexandre) (1876-1940) – Georgian historian and public figure, founder of Tbilisi University, academician, founder of the modern scientific school of history.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 261.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's recollection states that Guram was there for about a year.



Source: GML, N76-11-a; GRDA N1035; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 272.

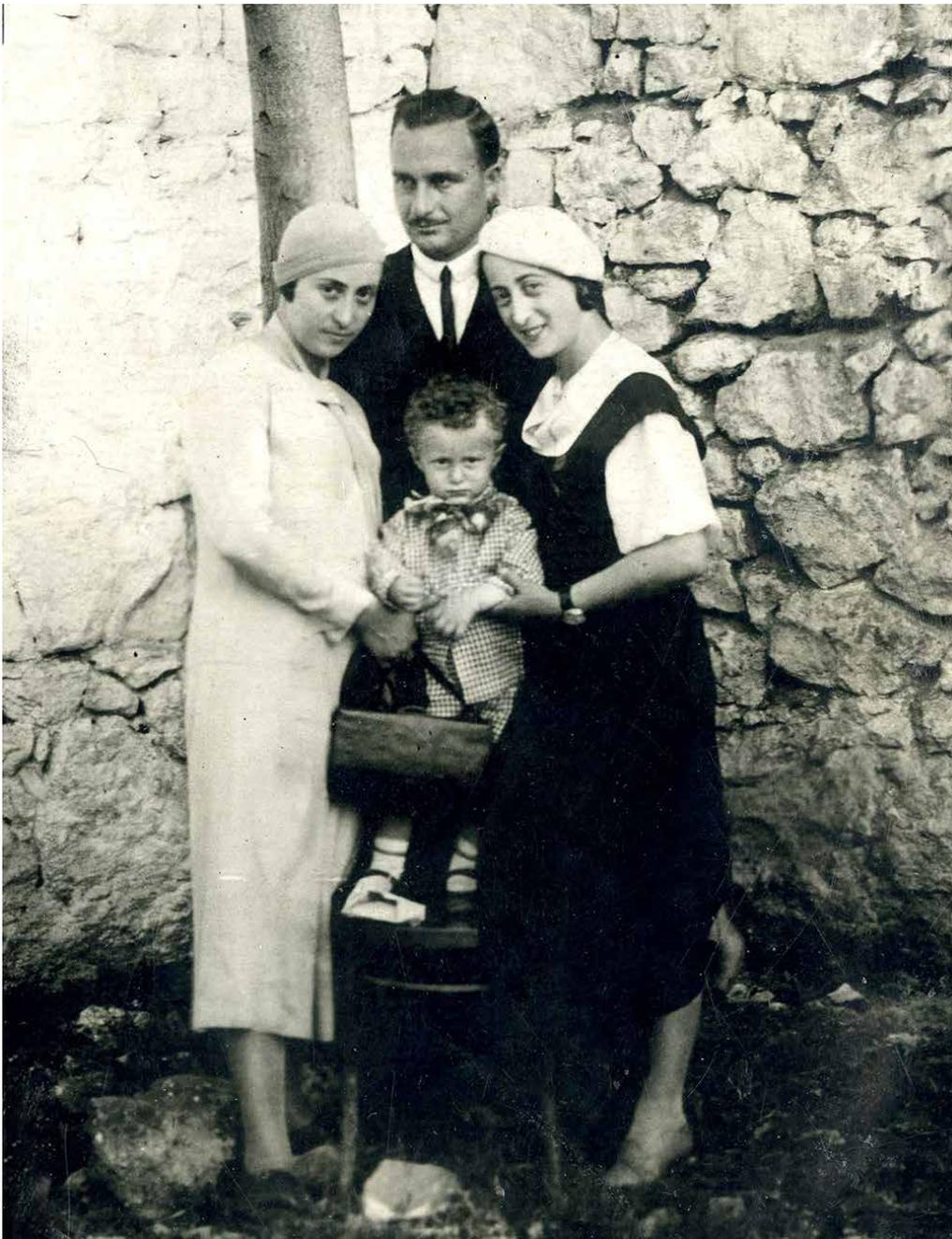
Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze, mother of writer Keti Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1035.



Source: GML, N76-17-a; GRDA, N1036; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 273.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze, mother of writer Ketii Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1036.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, p. 265.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old.
Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about nanny Natasha.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze, mother of writer Ketiv Nizharadze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, p. 264.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, p. 276.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Valodia (son of Simon) – Younger brother of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze, who died near Kerch during the Second World War.



Source: GML, N76-10-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 266.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N76-14-a; GRDA, N1038; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 267.

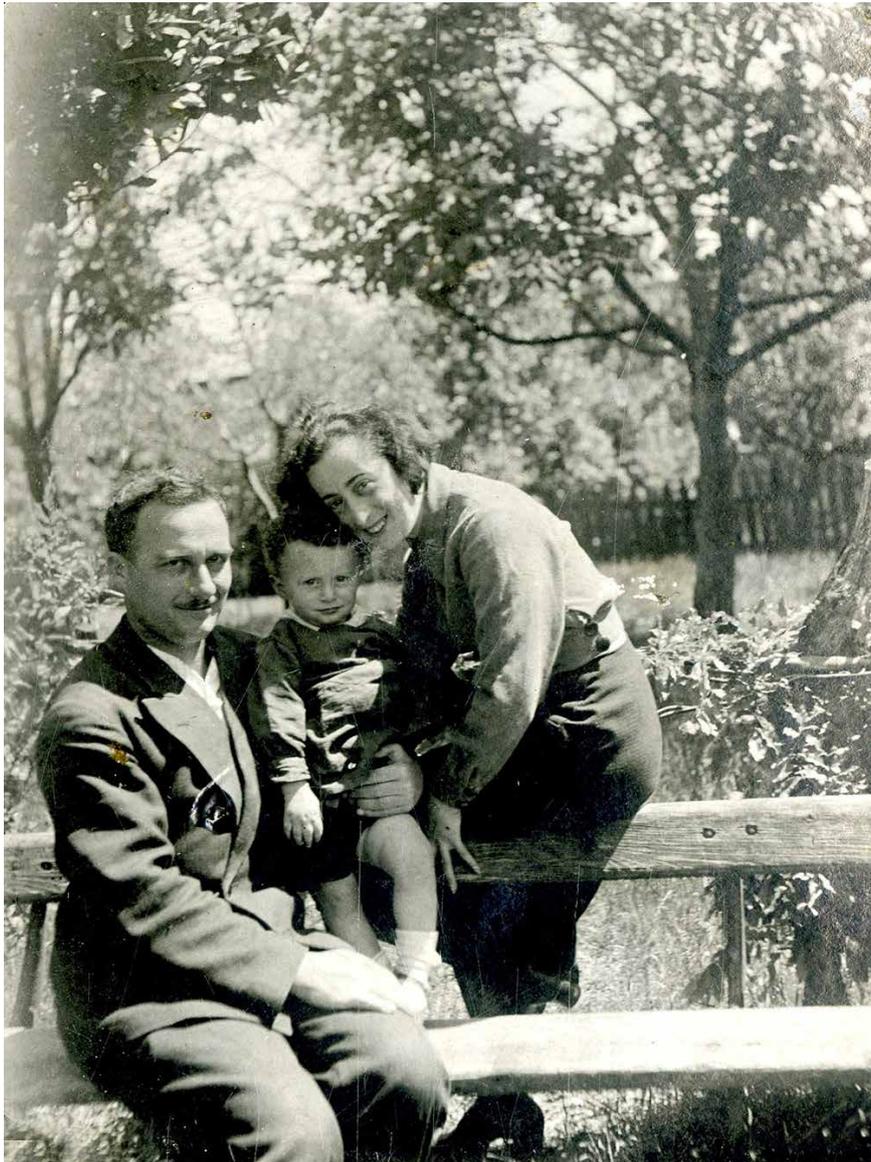
Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze,
mother of writer Ket'i Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1038.



Source: GML, N76-9-a; GRDA, N1041; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, pp. 268-9.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1041.



Source: GML, N76-7-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, p. 266.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

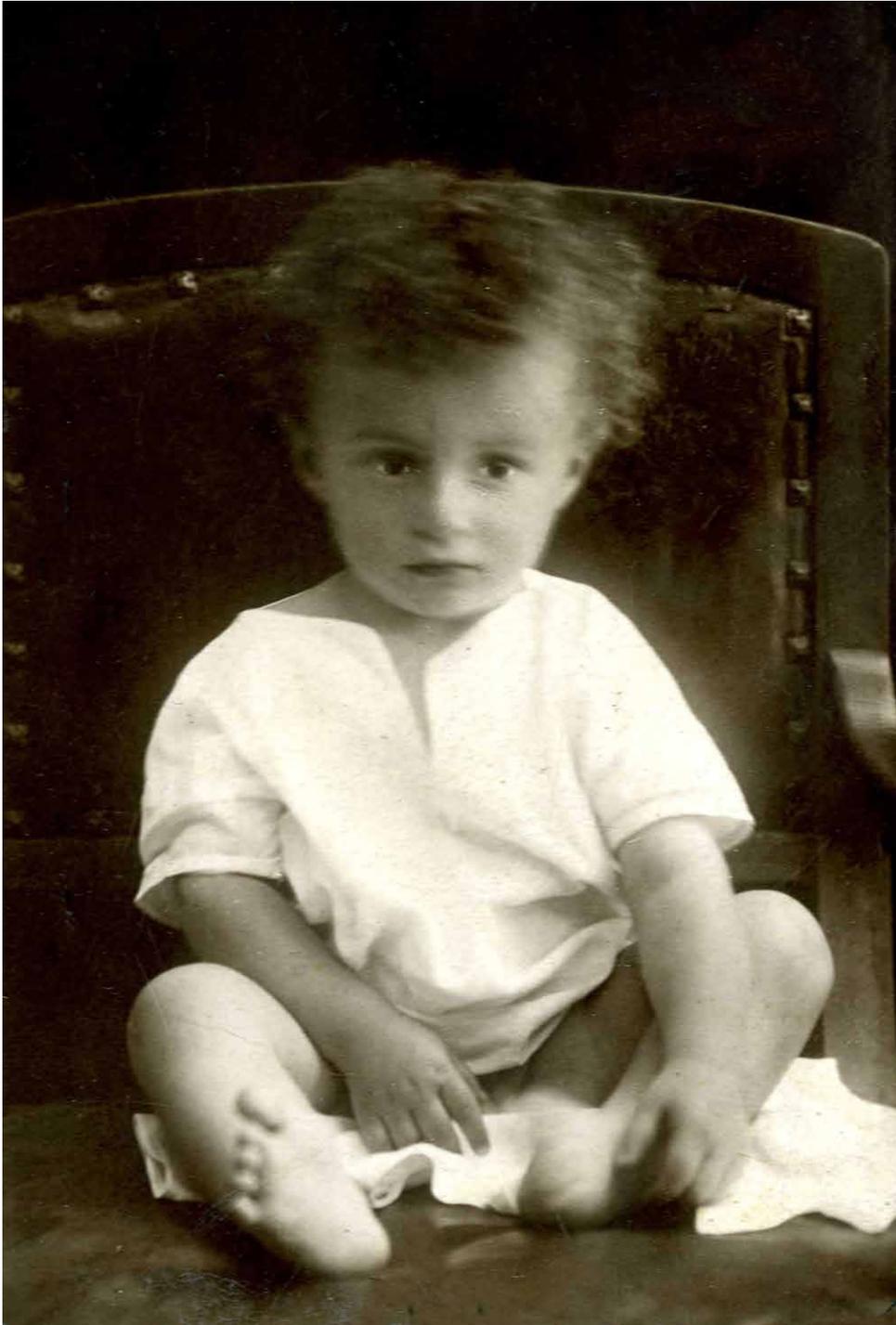
Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N76-5-a; GRDA, N1039; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 262.

Dating: We date the photo according to Marine Rcheulishvili’s inscription “One year and three months”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1039.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 263.

Dating: This photo must be from the same period, on which Marine Rcheulishvili made an inscription “one year and three months”.



Source: GML, N 76-13-a; GRDA, N1037; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, p. 270.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that Guram in this photo is about one year old but according to the clothes he is wearing, it must be autumn or winter, 1935.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1037.



Source: GML, N76-12-a; GRDA, N1040; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 270.

Dating: Guram must be a year and a half and it is clear from the clothes he is wearing that it must be winter.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Valodia (son of Simon) – Younger brother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother - Mariam Nizharadze, who died near Kerch during the Second World War.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1040.



Source: GML, N 18755-I; GRDA, N1042; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 240.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1042.



Source: GML, N76-76-16; GRDA, N1043; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 281.

Dating: According to the photo, Guram looks smaller than in the photos taken at the age of three.

Biographical data:

Gersamia Dali (daughter of Vladimer) (1932-2003) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter – Natela and Vladimer Gersamia.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1043.



Source: GML, N18737-i, 1rv; N76-19-a, N76-20-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, pp. 278-279.

Dating: The photo states 1937 and according to the attire, it must be summer.



Source: GML, N76-6-a; GRDA, N1044; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 274.

Dating: According to the photo, he must be 3-4 years old.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1044.



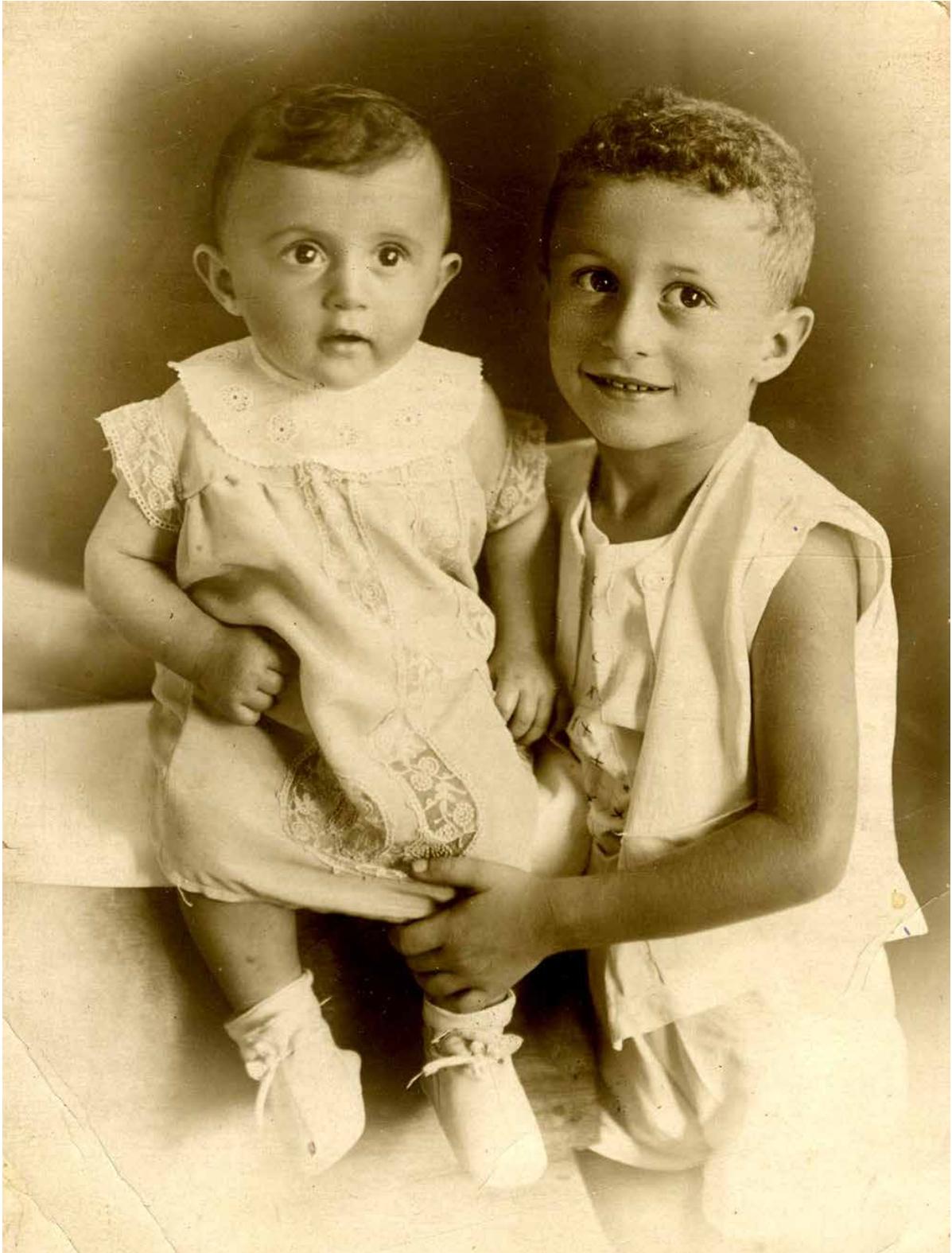
Source: Marine Rcheulishvili's identity card.



Source: GML, N18736-i; GRDA, N1045; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 282.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1045.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 239.

Dating: According to the source, they were five years old.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 280.

Dating: The autobiographical novel ‘I am a happy man now’ shows that Dimitri Rcheulishvili died after the start of the Civil War. In the comments of the same short story, Marine Rcheulishvili mentions that she worked in Signaghi for two years and Guram spent the summer with them.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Dimitri (died in 1941 or later) – Served on the railway in Manchuria, Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandfather.



Source: GML, N32 378-m; GRDA, N406, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 280.

Dating: The autobiographical novel ‘I am a happy man now’ shows that Dimitri Rcheulishvili died after the start of the Civil War. In the comments of the same short story, Marine Rcheulishvili mentions that she worked in Signaghi for two years and Guram spent the summer with them.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 283.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 50.

Dating: It is true that Guram probably was in kindergarten until the summer of 1941, but since it is mentioned in the recollections that Ivane Javakhishvili would often take them, we date it to the time of his death.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.

Javakhishvili Ivane (son of Alexandre) (1876-1940) – Georgian historian and public figure, founder of Tbilisi University, academician, and founder of the modern scientific school of history.

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter – Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Gersamia Dali (daughter of Vladimer) (1932-2003) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter – Natela and Vladimer Gersamia.

Unapkoshvili Natalia (daughter of Philipe) (1892-1975) – Georgian teacher, founder of Tbilisi Kindergarten N1 (1921) and its first director.



Source: GRDA, N914, 1rv.

Note: The book “Children’s Stories” was published in 1940.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Tsereteli Akaki (1840-1915) – Georgian poet, writer, publicist and public figure.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 260, 397.

Note: ‘Omobana’ is children’s two-team ‘war’ game.

Dating: Germany started the war against the Soviet Union on June 22, and this fact is described in the autobiographical short story ‘I am a happy man now’.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili's digital archive, N752, 3r; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N2, p. 122.

Dating: In the recollection of the mother quoted in the publication, it is said that this had happened the day before he went to school.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili's digital archive, N 752, 3 r.; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsis-kari, 1992, N2, p. 122.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Ekaterine Dididze.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 260, 397.

Dating: The autobiographical short story ‘I am a happy man now’ shows that Dimitri Rcheulishvili died in Tbilisi after the start of the Civil War, and until September, Guram was in the village.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Dimitri (died in 1941 or later) – Served on the railway in Manchuria, Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandfather.



Source: GML, N32 597-m; GRDA, N816, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 7.

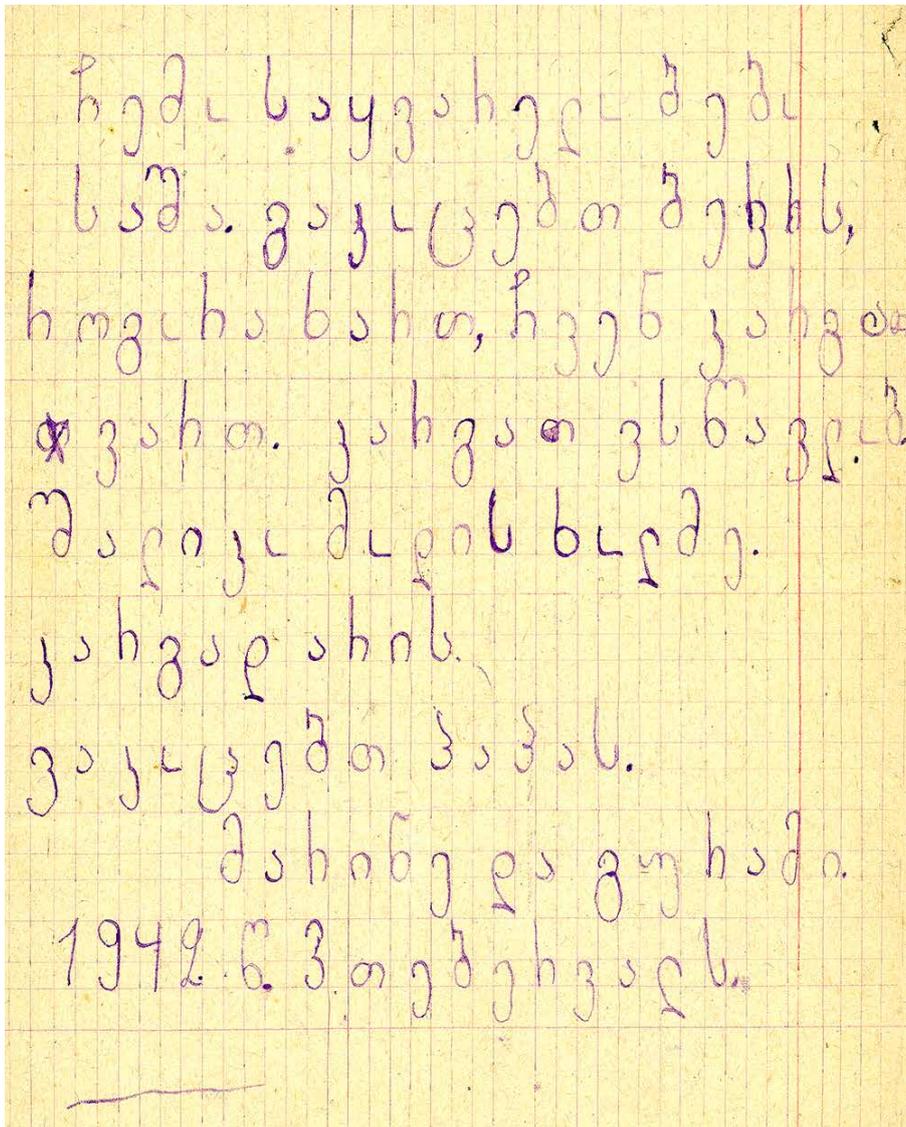
Identification of persons: Shalva Rcheulishvili is mentioned only by name in the text, but it is known that Guram's cousin – Shalva Rcheulishvili, whose father was killed in an accident when Shalva was two years old, and whose mother was deported in 1937, when Shalva was 5 years old – was raised by Alexandra Javakhishvili and apparently, Guram would have mentioned him in his letter.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili's cousin

Photo/Document: GRDA, N816.



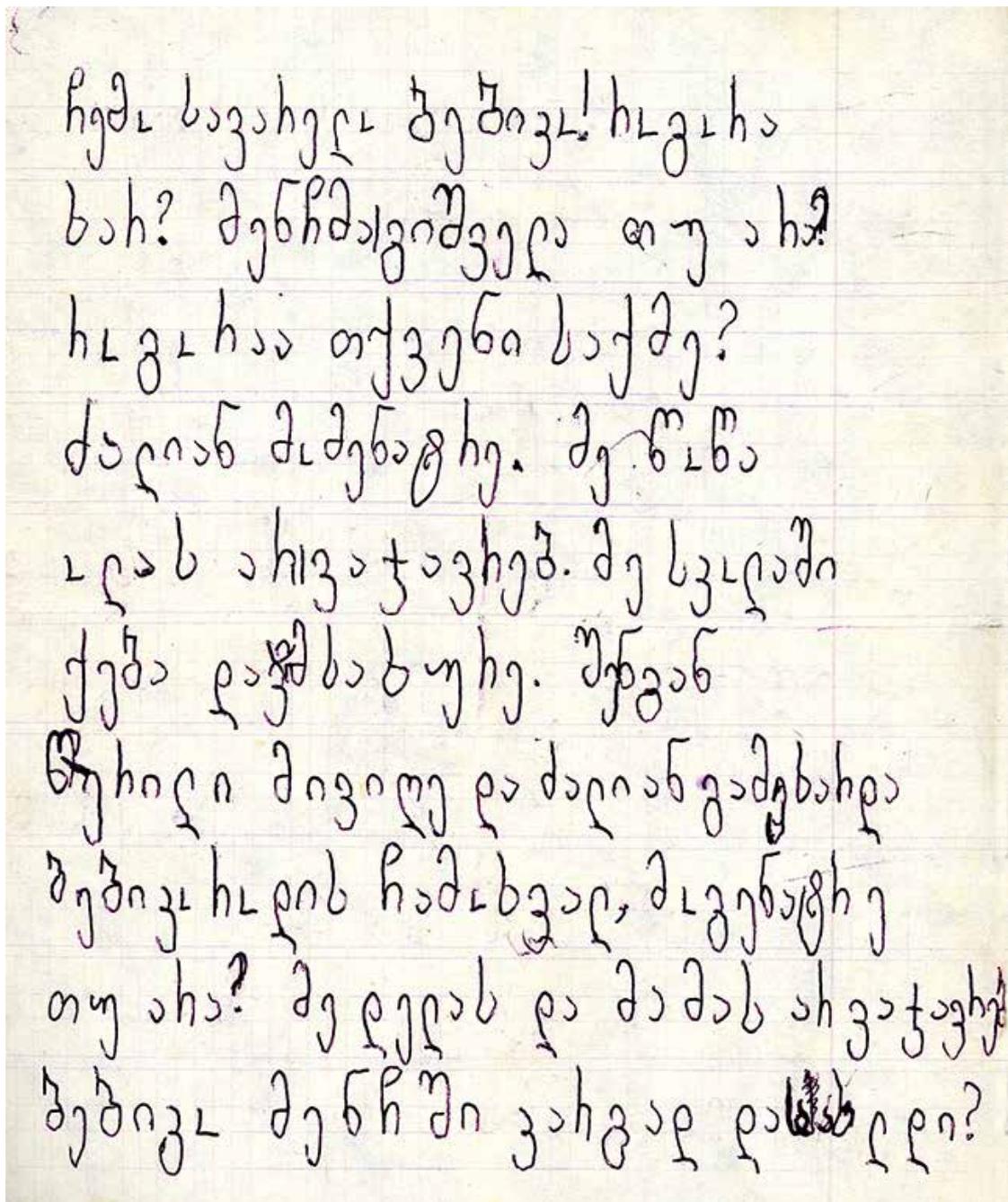
Source: GML, N32 597-m; GRDA, N516, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 7.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili’s younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N516.



ჩემს სავახეულს შეგივს! ჩემს
სახს? შენს მამაშვილს და თუ ახა
ჩემს სახს თქვენს საქმე?
ძალიან მსგებნეა. შენს
დასახეობას ვაძვირებ. შენს
ქებას და მსახურს. შენს
მეტი და მთელი და ძალიან გამგებანა
შეგივს ჩემს ჩემს მამაშვილს, მსგებნეა
თუ ახა? შენს და მამას ვაძვირებ
შეგივს შენს მამაშვილს და მსგებნეა?



Source: GML, N32 597-m; GRDA, N516, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 7.

Dating: The letter, sent to Menji by the end of May 1942, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Certificate; GML, N32 640-1-m; GRDA, N669, 1rv.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N669



Source: GML, N18733-i, 1rv; GRDA, N1046; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 290.

Date: The photo has a date on.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1046.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, pp. 115-116.

Dating: This fact had to happen before moving to Alvani because upon his return, Guram was already 9 years old and his mother could not have taken Guram, wrapped in a blanket, from one building to another in her hand.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 115-116.

Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili's recollection, she does not remember her mother going to work. Since the Rcheulishvilis already moved to Alvani after November 4, 1942, Mariam Nizharadze had to resign before that. At the same time, it is quite natural that Marine Rcheulishvili, born in 1938, would not remember her mother's going to work if she was not at least 4 years old at that time. A 7-year-old girl would remember that her mother worked after returning to Tbilisi after the war.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N76-25-a; GRDA, N1047; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 288.
Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili's comment, the photo was taken after moving to Alvani.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Rcheulishvili Lamara (daughter of Vakhtang) – Guram Rcheulishvili's cousin, lived in Gagra.

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili's cousin.

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili's cousin

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1047.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, pp. 54, 56.

Note: The same publication of Marine Rcheulishvili also states that Mikheil Rcheulishvili was ill with brucellosis before the birth of his children and this could be the reason for his release from mobilization.

Dating: According to the recollections of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother and sister, the Rcheulishvili family moved to Alvani in 1942-1943. A sheet of marks of the second-grade pupil – Guram Rcheulishvili, which was issued by Tbilisi N1 Secondary School and which had only the data of the first quarter, helps us to specify this date. The first quarter of the Soviet period lasted from September 1 to November 4. It seems that Guram did not finish the second quarter at the same school and moved to Alvani after November 4, 1942. Our assumption that the Rcheulishvilis moved to Alvani in 1942 and not in 1943 is supported by another fact. In the biographical story "I am now 25 years old" (GRDA, N154, 6rv), Guram Rcheulishvili recounts how the Alvani school teacher was telling children about the victory in Stalingrad, which took place a few days ago. If the Rcheulishvilis had moved to Alvani in the 1943-1944 school year, that is, after September 1943, when Guram was in the third grade, his teacher could not have viewed the fact of February 2, 1943, in Stalingrad as something new.

Identification of persons: The names of the Bainduradzes are not mentioned in the source, we only know that their daughter was Lamara.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 387.

Dating: The fact happened after the Rcheulishvilis moved to Alvani.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 5-6r.

Dating: The fact happened after the Rcheulishvilis moved to Alvani.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N18734-I, 1rv; GRDA, N1048; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 289.

Biographical data:

Tori Isaak (son of Ioseb) – famous Telavi photographer at that time.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1048.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 54.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's publication.

Identification of persons: The source mentions only the name of the hostess of the family – Epro Tavkheldze.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 3-4r; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 54.

Dating: As far as Alexandra Javakhishvili had already been in Alvani with her son's family, this must have happened after the winter of 1842.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



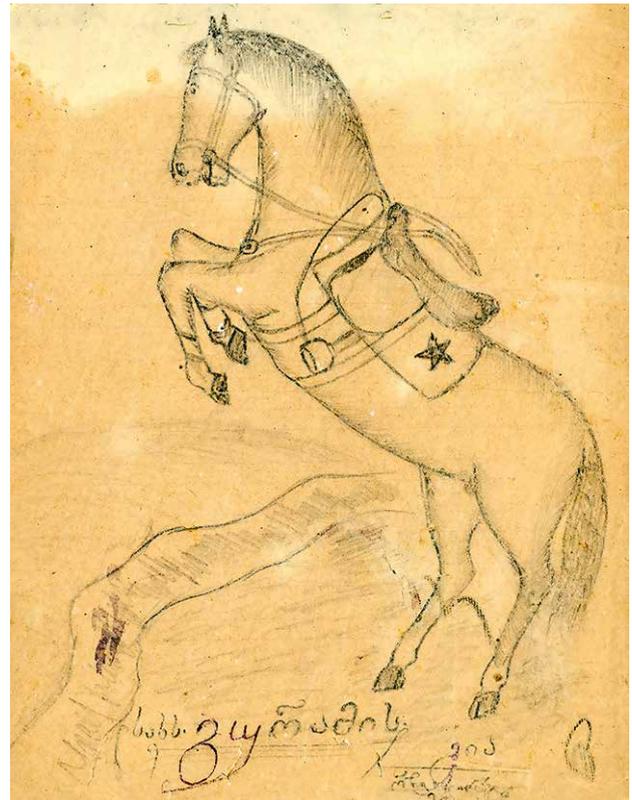
Source: GRDA, N655, 1rv; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N5, p. 52.

Note: Apparently, uncle knew about Guram's passion for horses. On one side of the sheet there is a drawing of a bristling horse done with a pencil and on the other side, there is a short letter from his uncle and a note made by Marine Rcheulishvili.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Gia Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N655, 1rv.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or note, written in pencil or light ink on aged paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be underlined or emphasized. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat faded.



Source: GML, N32 209-1-m; GRDA, N154, 6rv.

Dating: According to Guram Rcheulishvili's biographical story, this happened a few days after the victory of Stalingrad.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 58.

Dating: The Rcheulishvilis went to Alvani after November 4, 1942, and on May 9, 1945, they already returned to Tbilisi. Accordingly, the period of stay in Alvani coincides with the celebration of Alaverdoba twice, on September 27, 1943 and September 27, 1944. According to these recollections, Guram seems smaller ('I vaguely remember Guram, very small'), and during the second 'Alaverdoba' of his stay in Alvani, he goes to the party alone with his friend. Accordingly, we date this fact to September 27, 1943, and the second to the same date, 1944.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 54.

Note: 'Lineika' is a name of a long, open, multiseat phaeton.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's publication.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 388-389.

Dating: The time is indicated in the comments attached by Marine Rcheulishvili to the short story “From Mountains to the City”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.



Source: Platon Bekuridze, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, newspaper Sakartvelos Respublika, September 15, 1995, N219, p. 3.

Biographical data:

Bekuridze Platon – Georgian writer, classmate of Guram Rcheulishvili in Alvani school.



Source: GML, N32 447-4-m; GRDA, N719, 1v.

Dating: According to the recollections of Guram and his mother, the family was already in Tbilisi at the end of the war.



Source: GML, N18740-i, 1rv; GRDA, N1049; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 286.

Dating: According to the recollections of Guram and his mother, the family was already in Tbilisi at the end of the war.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1049.



Source: GML, N32 209-1-m; GRDA, N154, 6v.

Dating: According to the recollections of Guram and his mother, the family was already in Tbilisi at the end of the war.



Source: GML, N32 209-1-m; GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 265.



Source: Certificate; GML, N32 641-1-m; GRDA, N676, 1r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N676.

სს  სრ

ბანათების სახალხო კომისარიატი

მოწმობა

ეს მოწმობა მიეცა კახაბ შიხიძე ძე
ხელოვნების
(სახელი, მამის სახელი, გვარი)
 , დაბადებულს 1934 წ., დასტურად იმისა, რომ
 მან 1945 წელს დაამთავრა _____
(სკოლის სრული სახელწოდება)
ვაჟთა მე-19 სკოლა სკოლა სკოლის ოთხი
 კლასი 5 ყოფაქცევით და გამოიჩინა შემდეგი წარმატება:

ქართულ ენაში	_____
რუსულ ენაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)
მშობლიურ (ქართულ) ენაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)
ართმეტიკაში	_____ 4 (ოთხი)
ბუნებისმეტყველებაში	_____ 4 (ოთხი)
გეოგრაფიაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)
ისტორიაში	_____ 4 (ოთხი)
სატკაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)
სიმღერაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)
სამხედრო-ფიზიკურ მომზადებაში	_____ 5 (ხუთი)

სკოლის დირექტორი კოჭი
 (ბ. ა.) მასწავლებლები: ქ. მცნაძე
14 ივნისი 1946 წ. ს. ხუციყვი
 ქალაქი თბილისი ა. შ.
 სოფელი _____

Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, pp. 86-90.

Dating: The publication states that this fact happened after the war and Marine Rcheulishvili mentions that she did not go to school yet. Since she was born in 1938, she had to enter the school in September 1945.

Note: Gandza (Gandzani) is a village in the present Ninotsminda district.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 107.

Dating: The date is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comment.

Biographical data:

Rodonaia Samson (son of Nestor) (1900-1985) – Georgian historian, teacher, history teacher at Tbilisi School for Boys N19.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 291.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comment states that the students of the Tbilisi Secondary School for Boys N19 are in the photo, and Guram transferred to this school on September 1, 1945.



Source: The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 706.

Dating: This fact must have happened after Guram’s family returned from Alvani to Reninger Street in Tbilisi after the war, where Guram and Dato Javakhishvili went to school together and lived where Alexandre Javakhishvili lived.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Ivane (son of Alexandre) (1876-1940) – Georgian historian and public figure, founder of Tbilisi University, academician, founder of the modern scientific school of history.

Javakhishvili Alexandre (Lali) (son of Ivane) (1917-1997) – Georgian scientist, archaeologist, art historian, Doctor of History.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.



Source: GML, N32 638-m; GRDA, N660, 1rv.



Source: Karlo Arsenishvili's recollection, GRDA, N1027, 5-11r.

Dating: Karlo Arsenishvili's recollection states that he met Guram Rcheulishvili in January 1946. Accordingly, the stories he recalled must have been of a later date.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Iakob Burtchuladze Nikoloz Khundadze.

Biographical data:

Rodonaia Samson (son of Nestor) (1900-1985) – Georgian historian, teacher, history teacher at Tbilisi School for Boys N19.



Source: Karlo Arsenishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1027, 8r.

Dating: Karlo Arsenishvili's recollection states that he met Guram Rcheulishvili in January 1946. Accordingly, the stories he recalled must have been of a later date.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Iakob Burtchuladze.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



Source: Certificate; GML, N32 640-2-m; GRDA, N670, 1rv.



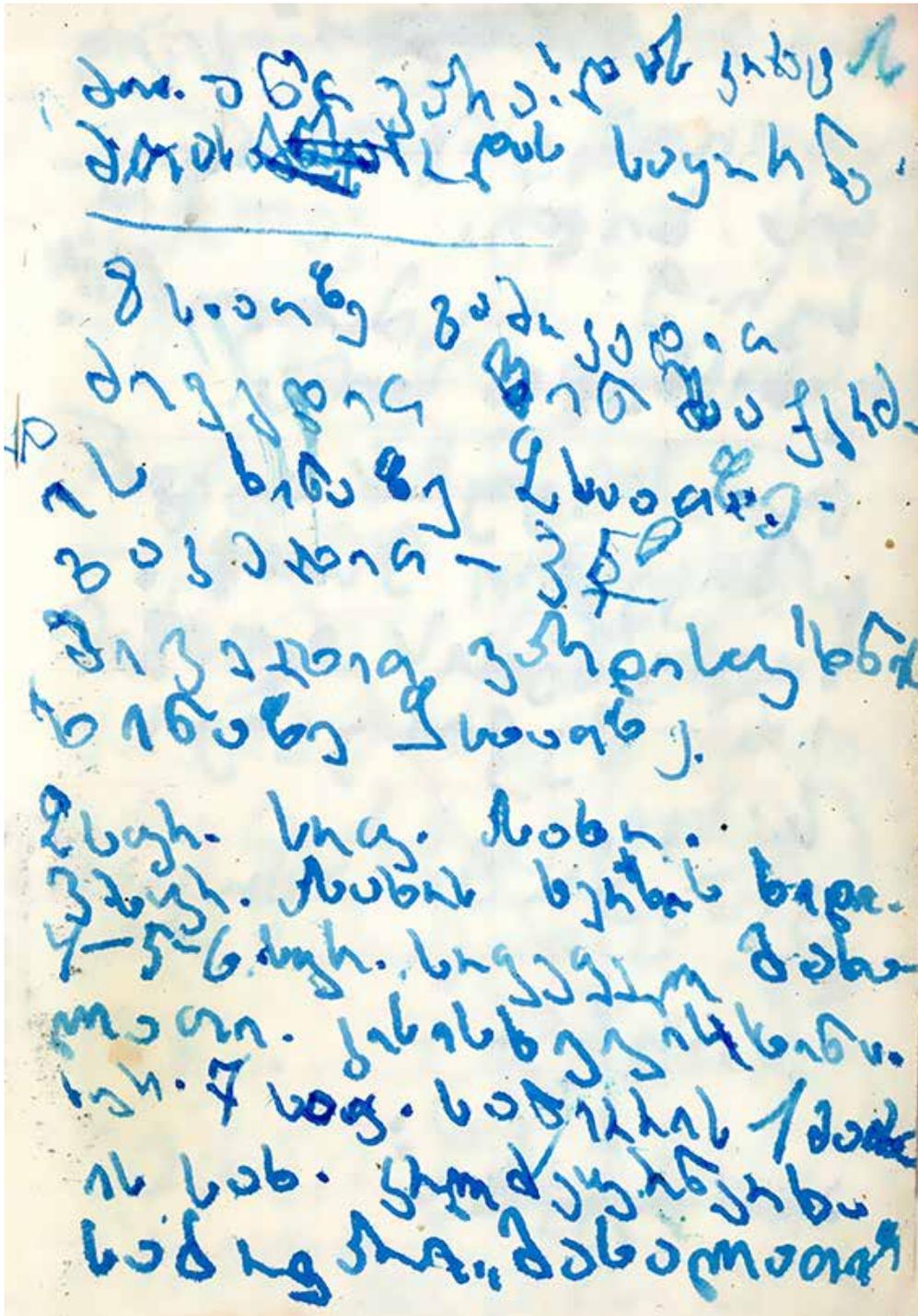
Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N680 7-9rv, N683, 2r.

Note: Napareuli and Lapanquri villages are located in Georgia, in Telavi municipality, on the left bank of the river Lopota.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: N680, 8r.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 2r.

Note: Lapankuri is a village in Telavi Municipality, Georgia, located on the left bank of the Lopota River and surrounded on three sides by the Kakheti Caucasus Mountain Range.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GRDA, N683, p. 2r.

Note: Andarazani Ridge is the southern branch of the Kakheti Caucasus Mountain Range, and Artana is a village in Telavi municipality.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 2v.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 2v.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 3r.

Note: Kadori Pass connects Georgia with Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: N683, 3r.

მოგზაურობა აღმოსავლეთში. 1.

1947 წლის 28 ივლისს სკოლას 5 საათზე მეტად მანამ ვავემგზავიყო თქვენთან მოგზაურობისათვის - 49 კმ. ვადავლეთი მდინარე ალაზანზე "მაჭიათის სკოლა", გავიდა სკოლა ნაგაჩუკლი, ხმელთაშუაზის "მესანი" მანამ ვავემგზავიქონი სსსრ-ის მუშაობის, სკოლა მდინარეზე სკოლაზე თქვენი სკოლა (სსსრ) და ათი-ხუთი წელიწადი. სკოლა ნაგაჩუკლიდან სკოლა მოგზაურობის 7-ის მანამ ვადავლეთი.

მოგზაურობის მუშაობის სკოლის დირექტორი მდინარე აღმოსავლეთში მდინარე ნაგაჩუკლი. ვადავლეთი აქ ვადავლეთი. მანამ ვადავლეთი ვადავლეთისათვის, ხმელთაშუაზის მდინარეზე ვადავლეთისათვის 50 წლის წინ, ხოლო 15-20 წლის წინ მათი მიწებისათვის მდინარე (სკოლა) ხოლო) ვადავლეთისათვის ვადავლეთი.

სკოლის სკოლისათვის ვადავლეთი მოგზაურობისათვის.

30 ივლისს აღმოსავლეთში სკოლისათვის ვადავლეთისათვის. ვადავლეთი მდინარე აღმოსავლეთში და მოგზაურობისათვის ალაზანის ქვემოთ ვადავლეთისათვის. ვადავლეთი სკოლისათვის მოგზაურობისათვის მდინარეზე ვადავლეთისათვის. ვადავლეთი მოგზაურობისათვის, ამ მოგზაურობისათვის მოგზაურობისათვის. აქ მოგზაურობისათვის. 20 წელი. და მოგზაურობისათვის. ხვალე ხვალე ვადავლეთი მოგზაურობისათვის.

Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 3r.

Note: Vardisubani is a village in Telavi municipality. The matter here concerns coming to Vardisubani farm and not to the village of Vardisubani, which is located near Telavi. This farm had a summer camp in the Didoetiya Mountains.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 3r.

Note: Kisiskhevi is a village close to Telavi, but the matter here concerns the summer camp of the village of Kisiskhevi, which is located in Dagestan, in the Asakho gorge, and not about the village itself.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 3r.

Note: Kisiskhevi is a village close to Telavi, but the matter here concerns the summer camp of the village of Kisiskhevi, which is located in Dagestan, in the Asakho gorge, and not about the village itself.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 3v.

Note: Jugaani is a village in Sighnaghi municipality, but the matter here concerns not the village but the summer camp of the sheep farm. Valuation is a qualitative assessment of agricultural goods to determine their breeding or agricultural suitability.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 4r.

Note: Kotori is similar to khachapuri (cheese pie), made from the thin dough without yeast and cottage cheese bread-rolls.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 4r.

Note: Lalisquri is a village in Telavi municipality, but the matter here does not concern the village, but the summer camp of the sheep farm. It is said that this camp was located in “Lekelta”. Perhaps people used to call the village by this name and it was officially renamed or the name was changed later. In any case, we could not find such a toponym anywhere.

Dating: It was said that the day after August 2 was rainy and they decided to stay where they were. Accordingly, the morning described here had to be August 3.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 4r.

Note: Napareuli is a village in Telavi municipality, but the matter here does not concern the village, but the summer camp of the sheep farm, which is located in the Asakho gorge in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 4r.

Note: Retlo is a village in Didoetiya.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 4r.

Note: Napareuli is a village in Telavi municipality, but the matter here does not concern the village, but the summer camp of the sheep farm, which is located in the Asakho gorge in Dagestan.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 373-m; GRDA, N683, 2-5rv.

Note: The last date for which the events are described in the essay is August 5. Therefore, the text must have been written after this date.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 388.

Dating: On August 5, Guram Rcheulishvili was still in Dagestan and this story must have happened when he returned to Kakheti.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 642-m; GRDA, N681, 1r.



Source: GRDA, N915, 1rv.

Biographical data:

Kashmadze Shalva (1904-1955) – Georgian researcher, poet, publicist and musician.

Sarajishvili Ivane (Vano) (son of Petre) (1879-1924) – Georgian musician, one of the founders of the Georgian professional vocal art.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, pp. 107, 114.

Dating: This debt was paid from the proceeds from the sale of the Telavi house, which had taken place before 14 December 1947.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Elene Shagarevskaya.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 114.

Dating: Since Marine Rcheulishvili's publication states that on the day of the announcement of the reform – 14 December 1947, the money, left from the sale of this house, was already spent, this fact must have happened earlier.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 114.

Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili's publication, this fact took place on the day of the announcement of the monetary reform in the Soviet Union, which was Sunday – 14 December 1947.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 66, 347; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili’s creative works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, pp. 107, 114.

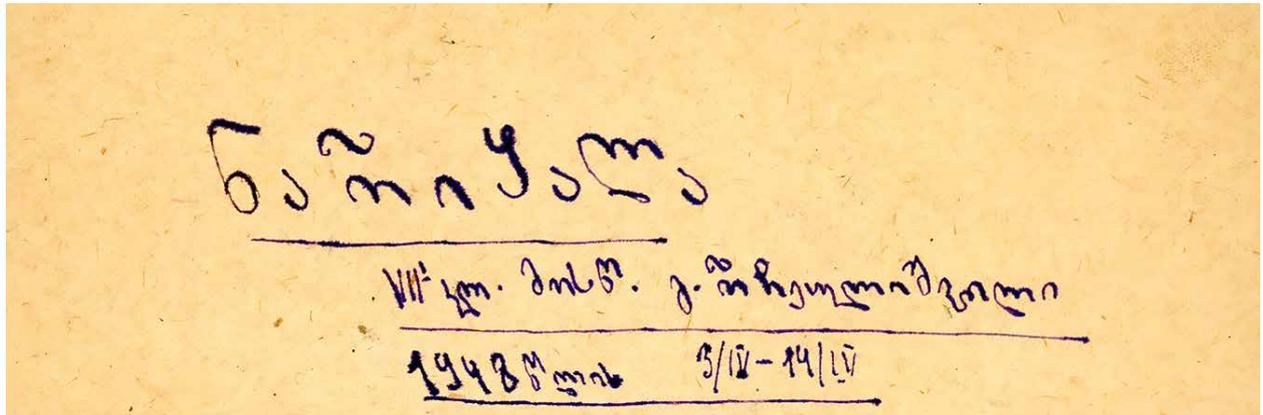
Dating: We date according to the time he began going to the German teacher.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Elene Shagarevskaya.



Source: GML, N32 642-m; GRDA, N681, 1r, 2-6rv.

Photo/Document: GRDA N681, 1r.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is arranged in three lines, separated by horizontal lines. The first line contains the word "ბიზნესი" (Business). The second line contains "VII სკ. ბიზნ. გ. ინჟინერობაში" (7th grade Business in Engineering). The third line contains "1948 წლის 3/12-14/15" (1948 year 3/12-14/15).



Source: Nodar Zedelashvili, Recollections; GRDA, N1031, 12rv.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and friend of Gu-
ram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GRDA, N916, 1rv.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 312.

Dating: The first dated photo has a date on: August 1st.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 312.

Dating: The photo is dated.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 310.

Source: GML, N76-26-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 310.

Dating: The photo is dated.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1050.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 311.

Dating: In 1948, he was in Bakuriani in August.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1051.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's creative works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 91.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nikoloz Razmadze.

Dating: In 1948, he was in Bakuriani in August.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's creative works, Tsiskari, 1992, N3, p. 93.

Dating: In 1948, he was in Bakuriani in August.



Source: GML, N32 640-3-m; GRDA, N663, 1rv.



Source: Mother's recollection; GRDA, N752, p. 7r.

Dating: According to the mother's recollection, Guram entered this circle in the 8th or 9th grade, and therefore, we assume this date as the lower limit of time.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Mzia (1906-1983) – Georgian translator and teacher, worked in various publishing houses. In 1941, she established a tourism and mountaineering cabinet at the Republican Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren of Georgia. In 1952, she established the Children's Central Tourist Station.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, p. 106.

Dating: According to Manana Antadze's recollection, which the above-mentioned publication is based on, this happened in 1948. However, Guram's age is incorrectly stated in the recollection: "He would have been 12-13 years old." Guram turned 13 in July 1947. Therefore, we cannot rule out that the fact happened in 1947. We date the fact to the period following September, since the lessons in the Palace started around that time.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.



Source: GML, N32 137-m; GRDA, N797, 1r.

Dating: We date according to the time of joining this circle.

Biographical data:

Mikeladze Lali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the daughter of the head of the circle – Irine Mikeladze.

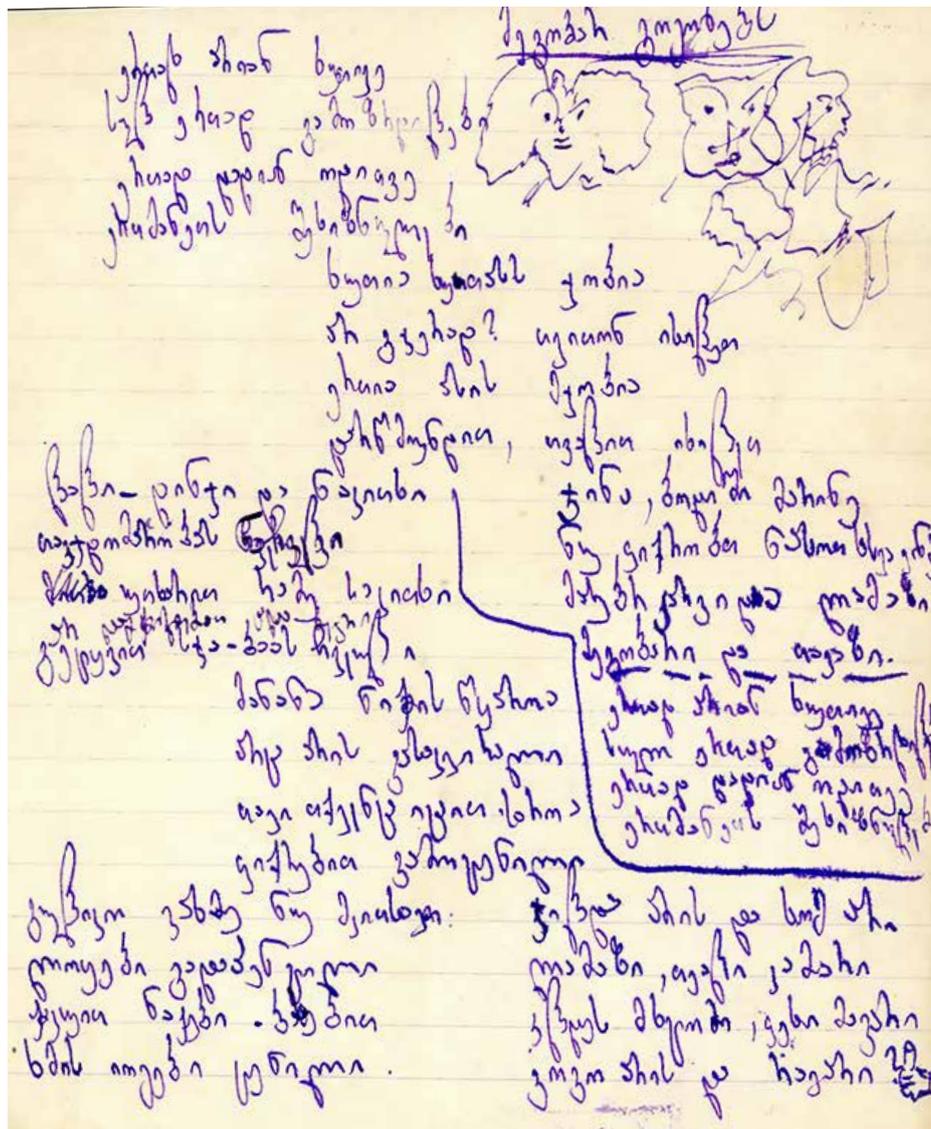
Korkia Jilda – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Meskhi Guliko – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Antadze Manana – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Mikadze Jina – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N797.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N7157-d, N752, p. 7r; GRDA, N1031, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 292.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamar Japaridze.

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian writer, founder of new Russian literature.

Griboyedov Alexander (son of Sergei) (1795-1829) – Russian writer and diplomat.

Gogol Nikolai (son of Vasily) (1809-1852) – Ukrainian writer, founder of Russian realism.



Source: GRDA, N913, rv.

Dating: The inscription is dated as follows.

Note: The book “Немецко-Русский Словарь” (German-Russian Dictionary) was published in 1947.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.



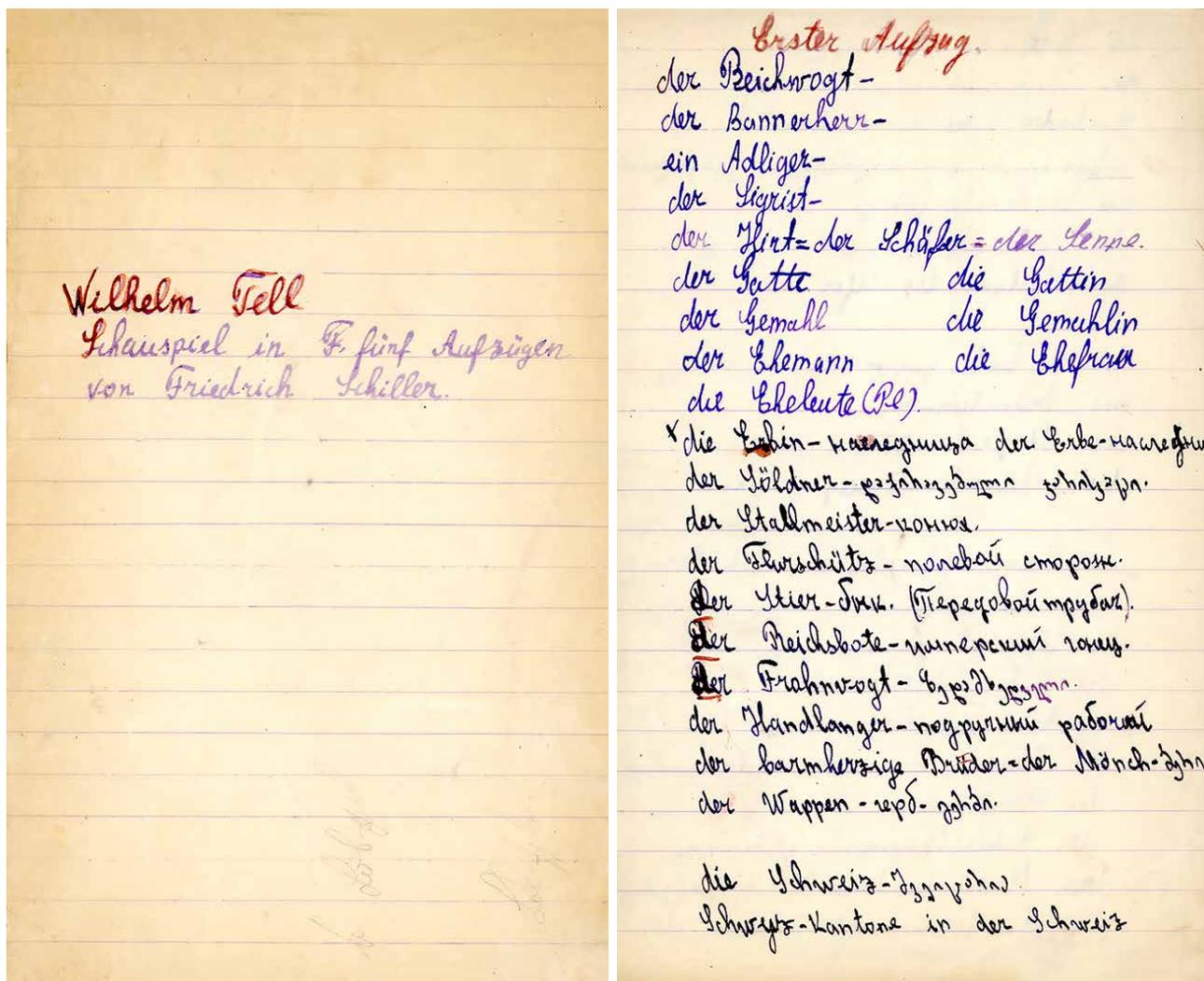
Source: Excerpts from the German text of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" and compiled dictionary; GML, N32 631-m; GRDA, N979, 1-12 r; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 107.

Dating: Some of the records are dated, but the year is not written by any of them. The earliest is January 30 and the latest is November 9. As far as we know, he began to have lessons with a German teacher before 14 December 1947, these records must have been made in 1948 and subsequent years.

Biographical data:

Schiller Johann Christoph Friedrich (1759-1805) – German poet, playwright and historian.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N979, 1r, 2 r.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's letter to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes; GML, N32 600-m; GRDA, N509, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 10.

Note: The former city of Samshvilde is located in historical Kvemo Kartli, at the confluence of the rivers Chivchavi and Khrami.

Dating: The letter sent to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes mentions autumn. Therefore, we consider the autumn of the year when Guram Rcheulishvili enrolled in the circle of the local history of the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren as an earlier date.

Biographical data:

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.



Source: Young Lenin Communist League membership card; GML, N32 662-4-m; GRDA, N674, 1-2rv.



Source: Eva Gurgenzidze's recollections; GML, N32 462-d; GRDA, N711, 1-4r.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Eva Gurgenzidze.

Biographical data:

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 116.

Dating: This happened after Guram Rcheulishvili finished grade 8 of the secondary school.



Source: GML, N32 641-2-m; GRDA, N732, 1r.

Note: The certificate presents his marks and he has excellent grades in all subjects.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I, Guram, stand in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 153-155.

Dating: According to the recollections, Guram Rcheulishvili was in the ninth grade at the time.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Osiko Gagunashvili and Avto Tsverikmazashvili.



Source: Conference program; GML, N4674-d; GRDA, N678, 1rv, 2r.

Dating: According to the Conference Program, in November 1949, he was in the ninth grade.



Source: Nodar Zedelashvili, Recollections; GRDA, N1031, 2rv-3rv.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Leonide Gogiberidze.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and friend of Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: Conference program; GML, N4674-d; GRDA, N678, 1rv, 2r.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



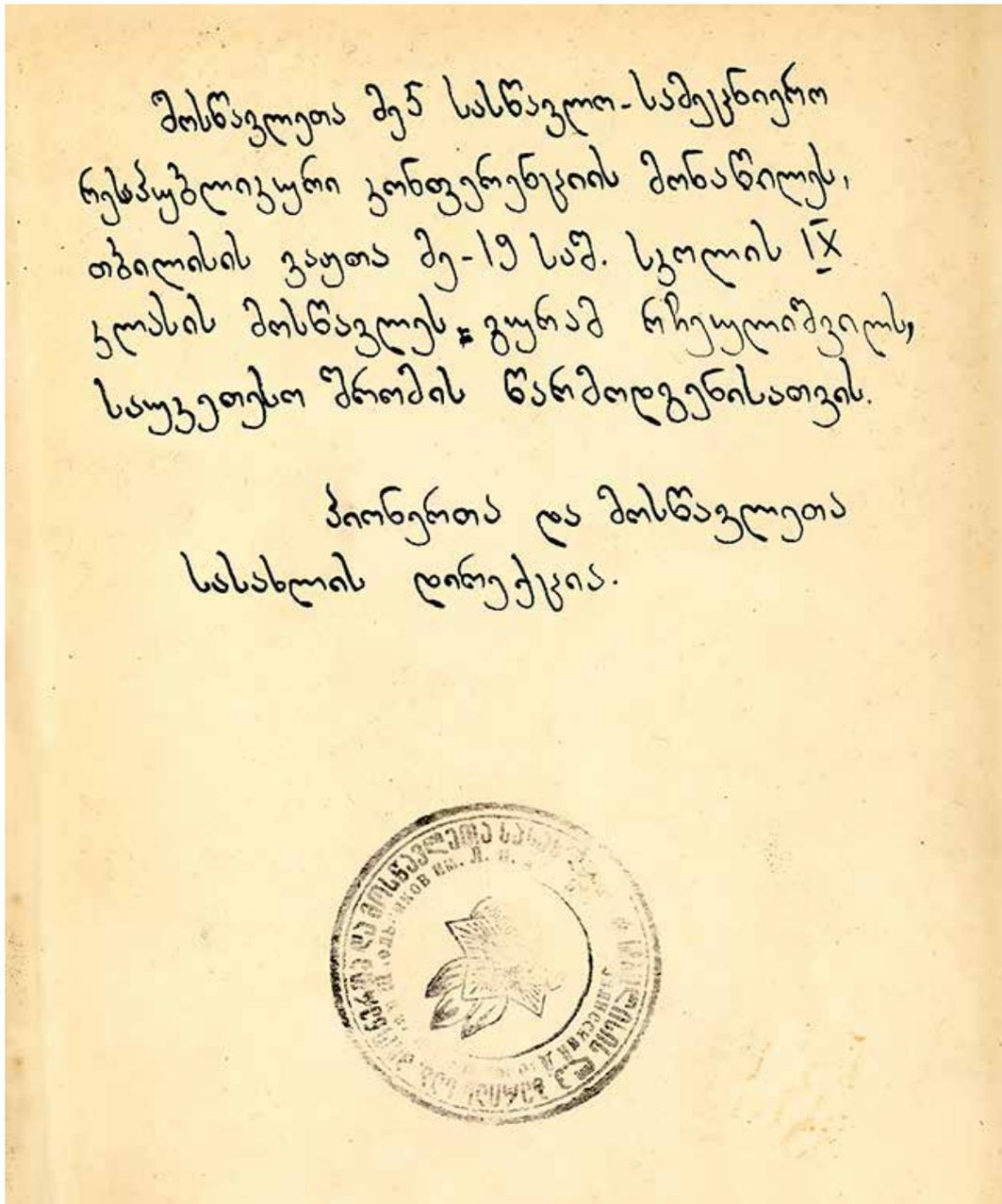
Source: GRDA, N917, 1rv.

Dating: According to the program of the conference (GRDA, N678, p. 2r), Guram read the report on November 12, therefore, the awarding ceremony must have taken place after that date.

Biographical data:

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N917.



Source: GRDA, N919, 1rv.

Note: The book “Friedrich Schiller, Dramen, I” was published in Moscow in 1949.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Schiller Johann Christoph Friedrich (1759-1805) – German poet, playwright and historian.



Source: GML, N76-28-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 308.

Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili looks younger than on the photos of 1950.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1054.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 86-88.

Dating: The recollection states that this fact happened in the New Year according to Julian calendar when Guram was in the ninth grade.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Guram Abdaladze.

Biographical data:

Meliva Guram (1933-2014) – Georgian director, choreographer, graduated from the Tbilisi State Conservatory in 1958 and then completed an internship at the Leningrad Conservatory with a degree in opera directing.

Tchelidze Tazo (Tamaz) (born in 1934) – Georgian physicist, honorary citizen of Tbilisi, graduated from Moscow University in 1957.



Source: GML, N18742-i,1rv, N76-31-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 313; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, pp. 110-111.

Dating: The date of the expedition is determined in the above-mentioned publication of Marine Rcheulishvili.

Biographical data:

Ghambashidze Nana (born in 1933) – Georgian scholar, candidate of Philological Sciences, worked as an English teacher at the Institute of Foreign Languages from 1956 to 1966 and then was a senior researcher at the Institute of the History of Georgian Literature.

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. A friend of Guram Rcheulishvili.

Berdzenishvili Devi (1934-2008) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History. He graduated from Tbilisi University in 1957 and worked as the head of the medieval sector at the Institute of History and Ethnography. He is the author of dozens of papers in historic geography.

Arsenishvili Karlo – Georgian writer, classmate of Guram Rcheulishvili.

Mikeladze Lali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the daughter of the head of the circle - Irine Mikeladze.

Meskhi Guliko – Georgian historian, friend of Guram Rcheulishvili from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Mikadze Jina – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1055.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, pp. 110-111.

Note: The expedition was very large, consisting of 150 men.

Dating: As for the date, we rely on the recollections cited in the above publication.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, p. 112.



Source: GML, N76-39-a, N76-40-a, N76-41-a, N76-49-a, N76-45-a, N76-39-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 314, 315.

Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Khevsureti.

Biographical data:

Korkia Jilda – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Meskhi Guliko – Georgian historian, friend of Guram Rcheulishvili from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Mikeladze Lali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the daughter of the head of the circle – Irine Mikeladze.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Friend of Guram Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1056.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 417-418.

Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Khevsureti.

Biographical data:

Geleishvili Irakli – Georgian hydro-technician, friend of Guram Rcheulishvili from the Palace of Young Pioneers.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029.

Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Khevsureti.

Biographical data:

Zakariadze Sergo (son of Alexandre) (1909-1971) – Georgian actor, People’s Artist of Georgia and the Soviet Union.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 392.

Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Khevsureti.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleksi) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. The author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in the local and international exhibitions.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, pp. 2-3.

Dating: Tengiz Mgeliashvili’s recollection states that it happened on the first day of his arrival in Barisakho. As long as they got there on the night of July 7, it must have been July 8.



Source: GML, N32 566-m; GRDA, N507, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Dating: The information was given in a letter sent to his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, on July 17, and he arrived in Barisakho on July 7.



Source: GML, N32 566-m; GRDA, N507, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Dating: The letter, sent to the mother – Mariam Nizharadze, on July 17, states that they must have gone “today”.



Source: GML, N32 566-m; GRDA, N507, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Note: At that time, Guram Rcheulishvili was on a scientific expedition to Barisakho, Mariam Nizharadze was a Botany teacher in the camp of the Ministry of State Security in Manglisi and her daughter Marine was there as well.

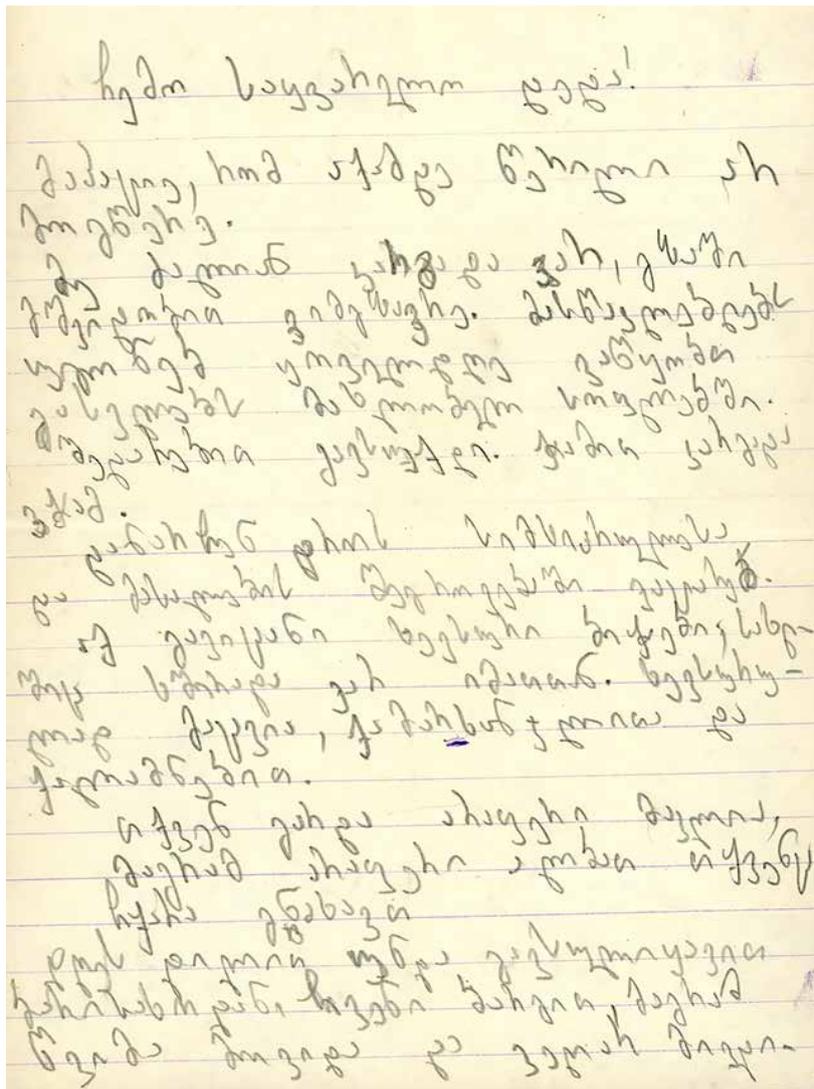
Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 198.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N507.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, p. 3; Orakli Geleishvili, Recollections, GRDA, N1032, 10r -11r.

Dating: This happened during the Khevsureti expedition in 1950 before moving to Arkhoti.

Biographical data:

Charkviani Jansug (1931-2017) – Georgian poet, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1953, his first book was published in 1959.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Friend of Guram Rcheulishvili.

Geleishvili Irakli – Georgian hydro-technician, friend of Guram Rcheulishvili from the Pioneers’ Palace.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, p. 3.

Dating: The letter, sent to his mother on July 17, states that they were thinking of moving the camp the next day.

Biographical data:

Liqokeli Chachaur – Resident of Khevsureti, an educated person who was well acquainted with the local territory and history and was often asked to be a guide.

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. The author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in local and international exhibitions.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v, Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 391-392.

Dating: We date according to the time of completion of the expedition.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the time of completion of the expedition.

Biographical data:

Arabuli Mindia (1934-1998) – Georgian translator and poet, author of several books.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the time of completion of the expedition.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, p. 3.

Dating: We date according to the time of completion of the expedition.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Otar Gogvadze.

Biographical data:

Chincharauli Mgelika – Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother from Khevsureti, from the village of Barisakho.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, p. 112.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, 2002, p. 345.

Note: This life episode is reflected in the short story “The Pioneer Camp with the usual joy ...”. Guram is the prototype of the main character – Tskito.

Dating: It happened after Guram Rcheulishvili left Barisakho.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: GML, N76-52-a; N7170-d; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 317, 318; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili’s creative works, Tsiskari, 1995, N5, p. 112.

Dating: It happened after Guram Rcheulishvili’s arrival in Manglisi.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother. After graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, she served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1057.



Source: GML, N4674-d; GRDA, N662, 1rv, 2r.

Dating: According to the agenda of the History Society meeting, he was in the tenth grade in December 1950.



Source: Mikheil Rcheulishvili's letter to his mother – Alexandra Javakhishvili; GML, N36 617-1-m; GRDA, N723, 2v.

Dating: Mikheil Rcheulishvili wrote a letter to his mother, Alexandra Javakhishvili, on 16 November 1950, stating that Guram had already delivered the report.



Source: GML, N4674-d, N4674-d; GRDA, N662, 1rv, 2r, N677, 1rv, 2r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N662.

დ ლ ი ს წ ე ს რ ი ბ ი :

შესავალი სიტყვა— ვაჟთა მე-19 საშ. სკოლის X კლ. მოსწ. გურამ რჩეულიშვილი.

1. ძველი და ახალი ფშავ-ხევსურეთი—ქალთა მე-6 საშ. სკოლის XI კლ. მოსწ. ჯილდა ქორქია.
2. ხევსურების შრომითი საქმიანობა — ვაჟთა მე-7 რკ. გზის საშ. სკოლის XI კლ. მოსწ. ერლომ ახვლედიანი.
3. ხევსურისა და ფშავის სახლი—ქალთა მე-5 საშ. სკოლის XI კლ. მოსწ. გულნარა შესხი.
4. ხევსური მამაკაცის შეიარაღება — ვაჟთა მე 19 საშ. სკოლის X კლ. მოსწ. კარლო არსენიშვილი.
5. ფშავ-ხევსურეთის ხალხური გმირები — ქალთა მე-6 საშ. სკოლის XI კლ. მოსწ. ლალი მიქელაძე.
6. ხევსურული ფარიკაობა—ვაჟთა მე-6 საშ. სკოლის X კლ. მოსწ. ოთარ გოგუაძე.
7. შატილი—ქალთა მე-6 საშ. სკოლის XI კლ. მოსწ. მანანა ანთიძე.
8. ხევსურული დოღი—ვაჟთა მე-6 საშ. სკოლის X კლ. მოსწ. დემი ბერძენიშვილი.
9. ხევსურების ჩაცმულობა — ქალთა მე-5 საშ. სკოლის XI მოსწ. მარინე მიქაძე.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 13-14.

Dating: The recollection states that it was February and Guram was in the tenth grade at that time.



Source: GML, N32 448-m; GRDA, N1010.

Biographical data:

Meliva Guram (1933-2014) – Georgian director, choreographer, graduated from the Tbilisi State Conservatory in 1958 and then completed an internship at the Leningrad Conservatory with a degree in opera directing.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1010.

ღმერთო მამა მთავარი ჯანსაღი ხელოვნების
 მხარე ვინაა მხარე მხარე სხვადასხვა
 ვინაა მხარე მხარე, სხვადასხვა
 მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე!

მე ვინ ვარა? მე ვარა ვინაა
 ვინაა მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე
 მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე
 მე ვინ ვარა? მე ვარა ვინაა

მხარე მხარე
 19 7 5 1 8

„მე ვინ ვარა? მე ვარა ვინაა“
 მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე
 მხარე მხარე მხარე მხარე

19 7 5 1 8



Source: Program of the Literary Society; GML, N4674-d; GRDA, N667, 1r.

Note: This episode of the tragedy is called in the original: „Корчма на Литовской границе“ (“Tavern on the Border of Lithuania”).

Biographical data:

Pushkin Alexander (son of Sergei) (1799-1837) – Russian writer, founder of new Russian literature.



Source: Certificate; GML, N32 640-4-m; GRDA, N668, 1v.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 7r, N1052.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamar Japaridze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1052.



Source: Nodar Zedelashvili, recollections; GRDA, N1031, 7-8rv; The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 114.

Biographical data:

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.

Mikeladze Lali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the daughter of the head of the circle – Irine Mikeladze.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and friend of Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's letter to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes; Guram Rcheulishvili's digital archive N509; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 8-9.

Dating: The letter, sent to Irine and Lali Melikidzes, allows us to determine the period.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's letter to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes; GRDA, N509; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 8-9.

Dating: The letter, sent to Irine and Lali Melikidzes, allows us to determine the period.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's letter to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes. GRDA, N509, p. 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 9.

Dating: The letter, sent to Irine and Lali Mikeladzes, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Lukhshtoraub Donat (son of Anton) (1914-1995) – Latvian opera singer, performed under the pseudonym “Donat Donatov”.



Source: GML, N32 600-m; GRDA, N509, 1rv, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 8-9.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nana Tevzadze.

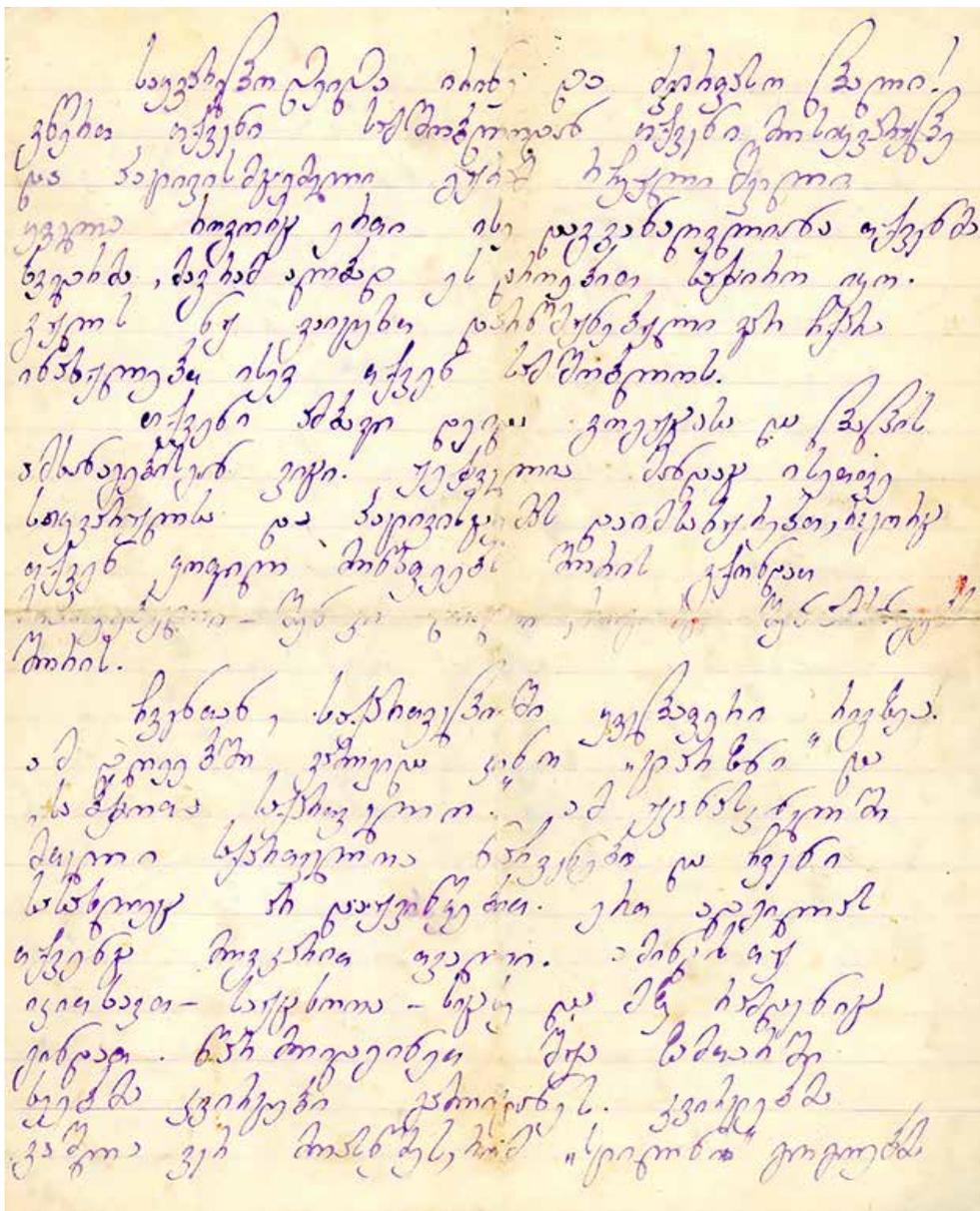
Biographical data:

Mikeladze Lali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren and the daughter of the head of the circle - Irine Mikeladze.

Mikeladze Irine – Georgian historian, a teacher at the Palace of Young Pioneers and Schoolchildren, was exiled in 1951 on political charges.

Mikeladze Tina – Daughter of Eugene Mikeladze, a Georgian conductor and honoured artist, shot in 1937.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N509.



Source: Mariam Nizharadze's letter to Alexandra Javakhishvili; GML, N32 616-11-m, N36 616-15-m; GRDA, N714, 1r, N720, 2r.

Note: Lavrosi Kotrikadze's only first name is mentioned in the source.

Dating: The educational process used to end in May and the exams were held afterwards.

Biographical data:

Kotrikadze Lavrosi – Director of the 19th Gymnasium for Boys in Tbilisi in the early 1950s.



Source: GML, N32 619-m, N4625-m; GRDA, N686, 1-9rv, N687, 1r-15r.

Dating: The report was written during high school and is dated by the time of eleventh grade graduation.



Source: Notepad; GML, N32 625-m; GRDA, N689, 1-34rv.

Dating: The album must have been made when he was attending the history circle of the Palace of Young Pioneers. This is evidenced by the autograph handwriting.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N689, 4v.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I, Guram, stand in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 147-148.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. A friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N76-51-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 384.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1058.



Source: GML, N76-27-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 307.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Irakli Nizharadze (son of Shalva).

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1059.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N 32 446-m; GRDA, N752, 7r.

Dating: It is known that on July 7 the documents were already submitted to the university. Accordingly, the school certificate must have already been taken.



Source: A confirmation letter of submitting documents; GML, N32 657-m; GRDA, N805, 1r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N805

ფორმა № 3

ი. ბ. სვანიძის სახელობის თბილისის სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი

საბუთების მიღების ხელნაწილი № 1

მოქ. ხეყიძევილი ჯანა საგან მიღებულია

1. განცხადება
2. ავტობიოგრაფია
3. სიმწიფის ატესტატი № 000910, გაცემული 2-19 მიერ
ტექნიკუმის დიპლომი № _____, " _____ "
ატესტატი № _____, " _____ "
4. სამი ფოტოსურათი
5. ცნობა სამხედრო სამსახურთან დამოკიდებულების შესახებ
6. საექიმო კომისიის დასკვნა
7. _____

საბუთები მიიღო აბაშვილი ფაკულტეტის მდივანმა პატი
(ხელის მოწერა)

" 3 " აპრილი 1952 წ.

ხელწერილის დაკარგვის შემთხვევაში დაუყოვნებლივ უნდა ეცნობოს მიმღებ კომისიას



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 149.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The diary in which this fact is mentioned in the past tense is dated August 12, and the year was determined by the year when Guram passed the university entrance exams.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 2r, 3-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 149.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The diary in which this fact is mentioned in the past tense is dated August 12, and the year was determined by the year when Guram passed the university entrance exams.

Biographical data:

Ostrovsky Nikolai (son of Aleksei) (1904-1936) – Soviet writer, author of the novel “How the steel was tempered”.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 34r, 35-37rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 165-168.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The diary is dated April 15, but it is clear that the news of August 14, 1952, the day of passing the Russian exam, was described.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 38-40rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 168.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the diary.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 41-45rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 168-171.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the diary.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 27-29rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 162-163.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The diary has an inscription on: ‘February 27’, but according to the content, it should be August, because Guram is having a holiday at sea and receives a telegram from his mother that “those who have just been admitted should be at place on twenty-eighth”. We think this must mean the people who have just been admitted to the university, and Guram passed the entrance exams in the summer of 1952. We have considered a number of examples where the writer mixed up the names of months automatically. We think this must be one of such cases.



Source: A confirmation letter of submitting documents at the University; GRDA, N805; University diploma; GML, N32 646-m; GRDA, N661, 1rv, 2rv.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 386.

Biographical data:

Gogotchuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: GML, N32 364-m; GRDA, N425, 4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.

Dating: He describes these feelings during his freshman year in the diary written in November 1958.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 322.

Dating: The letter written by Mariam Nizharadze to Alexandra Javakhishvili states that this photo was taken before he went to university, and Guram started studying at the university in 1952.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Gersamia Dali (daughter of Vladimer) (1932-2003) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter – Natela and Vladimer Gersamia.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a few days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 137.

Dating: We date according to the beginning of Guram Rcheulishvili’s studentship because the fact is described in the recollection of Temo Beridze, whom he met while being a student.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 6 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 151.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The diary, which is dated September 7, states that it happened the day before, and we determine the year according to the fact that Guram is a freshman.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 5-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 150-151.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 was relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The fact is narrated in the diary entry of September 7 in the present tense, and we have determined the year according to the fact that Guram is a freshman.



Source: GML, N32 662-3-m; GRDA, N679 1-2rv.



Source: GML, N 7178-d; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 326, 327.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Togonidze Tamaz (Togrika) (1934-1969) – Georgian actor.

Amirejibi Natia (1934-2014) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Arts, graduated from the faculty of Western European Languages of Tbilisi University in 1957.

Enukidze Rusiko (born in 1933) – Georgian scientist, philologist, English language specialist, in 2006-2009, he was the head of the English Philology Department of the University.

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Demna (son of Giorgi) – Son of Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt - Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Bokeria Tamaz (born in 1935) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute in 1958, and since 1987, was working as the deputy chairman of the State Committee for Construction Affairs.

Sikharulidze Guram – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Rcheulishvili Natasha – Dimitri Rcheulishvili's cousin. She became an orphan at an early age; Aleksandra Javakhishvili and Dimitri Rcheulishvili adopted her. That is why Guram Rcheulishvili considered her an aunt.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1060.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 326, 328.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 42-44.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.



Source: Jurkha Nadiradze's recollection; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, 2006, p. 609.

Dating: As far as the author of the recollection is Jurkha Nadiradze, this would not have taken place earlier than Guram's studentship period.

Biographical data:

Kuprashvili Gogutsa (Nino) (daughter of Nikoloz) (1908-1983) – Georgian actress, People's Artist of Georgia.



Source: GML, N76-58-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 384.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1061.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 329.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: Mountain climber's registration card; GML, N32 652-m, N32 663-m; GRDA, N934, N740, 1v.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, pp. 5-6.

Dating: The recollection states it happened either in September or October.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 9-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 152-154.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The facts are described in the diary entry dated November 8. The fact that Guram has not yet left the circle of classmates, but their alienation from the situation is just beginning, suggests that he should be a freshman. Accordingly, the diary entry must have reflected the news of November 7-8, 1952.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 12-13rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 154-155.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry dated November 10, and the year was determined by the time of acquaintance with Marina.

Biographical data:

Galsworthy John (1867-1933) – English writer, Nobel Prize laureate.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 155.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry dated December 10, and the time is determined based on the words “the month passes”.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p.155.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary dated December 10, and the content shows that Guram is a freshman.



Source: Revaz Inanishvili, “At Guram Rcheulishvili’s”, magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, pp. 45-46.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Inanishvili Revaz (son of Konstantine) (1926-1991) – Georgian writer, graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University in 1956. Since 1989, he was the editor of the magazine Dila.

Dedabrishvili Shota – Georgian artist and poet, son of writer Shio Aragvispireli.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 14-17rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 155-157.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary dated December 10 in the present tense, and the content shows that Guram is a freshman.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3r.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 88-90.

Dating: The recollection states that this fact took place in the first semester of the first year, and the exact date is indicated in his student’s record-book.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Pkhakadze.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3r.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 394.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 295.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 345.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.



Source: GRDA, N921, 1rv.

Note: This monograph about Ivane Javakhishvili was published in 1949.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Gvritishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1915-1969) – Georgian historian, Doctor of Historical Sciences, dean of the faculty of History of Tbilisi University in 1956-1961.

Javakhishvili Ivane (son of Alexandre) (1876-1940) – Georgian historian and public figure, founder of Tbilisi University, academician, founder of the modern scientific school of history.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 27.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary of 16 March 1956.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: GML, N 76-74-a; GRDA, N1085; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 387; Marine Rcheulishvili, for Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1992, N4, p. 111.

Dating: The time is mentioned in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Vartan.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1085.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 137.

Note: The name of the Khevsurian boy is not mentioned in the recollection, but it is probably about Berdia Gogochuri.

Dating: As far as the publication states that Guram is a student at this time, we date according to the first year of his studentship.



Source: Vazha Gigashvili, excerpts from the diary entries; GRDA, N1030, p. 6.

Dating: According to the memoirs, this must have happened during Vazha and Guram's student years, because they could not walk and drink so freely while attending school.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili's classmate.



Source: Giorgi Nadiradze, newspaper Tbilisi University, 2002, March 26, N4, p. 6.

Dating: The publication does not specify a period. Therefore, we date to Guram Rcheulishvili's studentship period.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Giorgi (son of Shalva) – Georgian historian, brother of Guram Rcheulishvili's friend
– Jurkha Nadiradze.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3r.

Biographical data:

Imnaishvili Ivane (1906-1988) – Georgian linguist, lexicographer and textologist, professor at Tbilisi University.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N709, 2v.

1952 სასწავლო წელი. სწავლების 1-ლი სემესტრი პ ი რ ვ ე ლ ი

თ ე მ რ ი უ ლ ი კ უ რ ს ი

№ რიგში	დისციპლინის დასახელება	საბ. წათვ.	პროფესორის ან დოცენტის გვარი	საგამოცდო ნიშნები	გამოცდ. ჩაბარებ. დრო	გამომცდელის ხელის მოწერა
1	ბიქვილიძის სავ.	36	დოც. თ. ჯავახიძე	გიაპ	17.5.53	ლ. წყნაძე
2	ბიქვილიძის სავ. ისე	36	დოც. თ. ჯავახიძე	გიაპ	14.5.53	ლ. წყნაძე
3	ბიქვილიძის სავ. ისე	72	დოც. კ. ბილაიშვილი	გიაპი	5.5.53	კ. ბილაიშვილი
4	საქსოვლო სავ. ისე	72	დოც. ვ. კობახიძე	გიაპ	9.5.53	ვ. კობახიძე
5	ენობრივობის შეს.	72	პროფ. ს. ქავთარია	კახვი(4)	10.5.53	ს. ქავთარია
6	ბიქვილიძის სავ.	36	დოც. ნ. ბილაიშვილი			
7	სსს კავშირის სპეციალ.	72	დოც. ვ. ბილაიშვილი			
8	ბიქვილიძის სავ.	32	დოც. თ. ჯავახიძე			
9						
10						

ქვიცი

ენობრივობის შეს. ფაქულტეტი



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's cuneiform records with German definitions; GML, N32 626-m; GRDA, N736, 1-15rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 323.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Student's record-book; GRDA, N709, p. 2v.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 2v.

Biographical data:

Zhghenti Sergi (son of Mikheil) (1912-1963) – Doctor of Philology, professor, linguist, vice-principal of Tbilisi University in 1950-1962 in the field of science.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 2v.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Otar (son of Mikheil) (1921-2020) – Doctor of History, archaeologist, academician. He was working at Tbilisi State University since 1952.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 2v.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Otar (son of Mikheil) (1921-2020) – Doctor of History, archaeologist, academician. He was working at Tbilisi State University since 1952.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 2v.

Dating: The lecturer wrote a date '21.I.52', but this is clearly a mechanical error. On January 21 1952, Guram Rcheulishvili was still a schoolboy. When the new year or new month begins, it often happens that we mistakenly write the name of the old year or last month again.

Biographical data:

Kopaliani Vasil (son of Uli) – Associate Professor of History Faculty at Tbilisi University. In 1949, he defended his dissertation entitled "Kldekari Estates".



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 20rv, 21r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 158-159.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Identification of persons: The surname Dighmelashvili is not mentioned in the text, but his relative and friend – Jimmy Digmelashvili – is often mentioned in his writings.

Dating: In 1953, Guram Rcheulishvili finished Winter exams on January 21.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili’s distant relative and friend from Telavi.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 20r, 22r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 158-159.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The diary entries, dated January 20 and 30, allow us to determine the period. We have determined the year according to the content of the diary entry dated January 20, 1953.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 22-23rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 159-160.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The diary entry, dated January 30, allows us to determine the period. We have determined the year based on the content of the diary entry dated January 20, 1953.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N736, 1-14 rv, N1005, 22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 160.

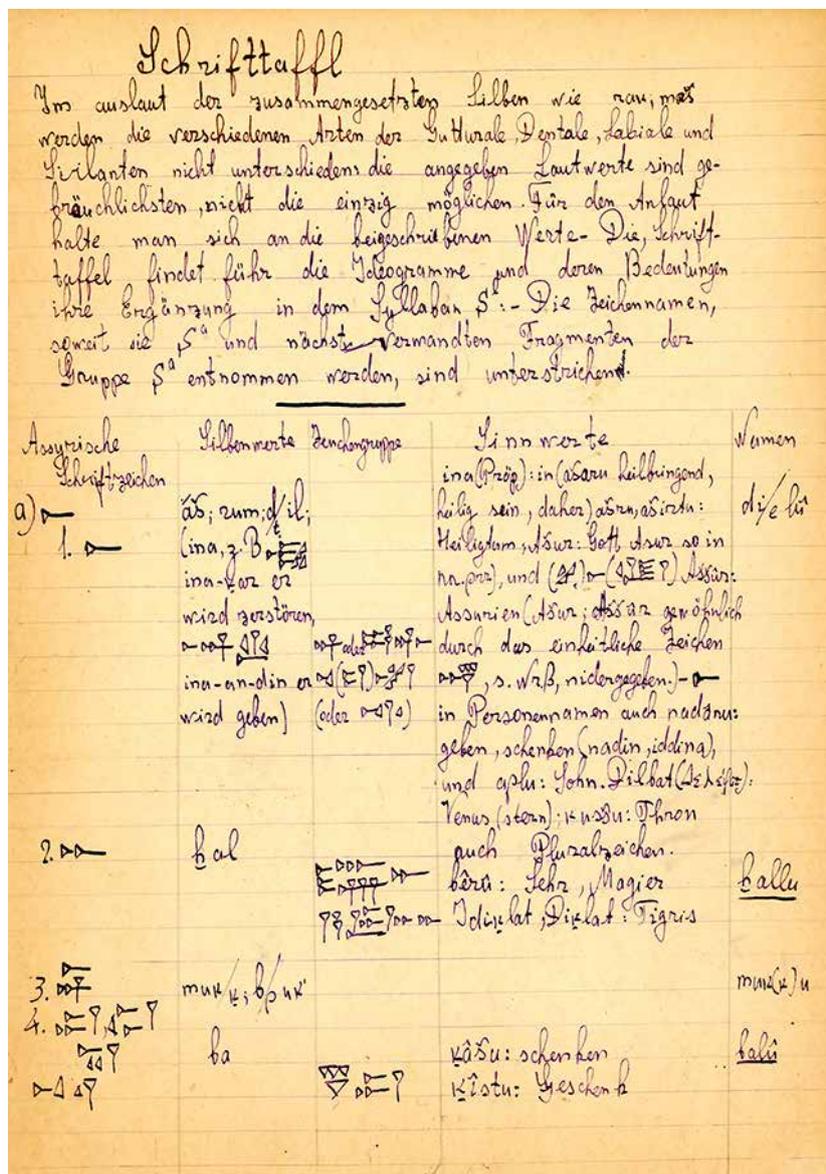
Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: In the diary entry, dated January 30, these facts are presented in the present tense, and we have determined the year according to the content which is the continuation of the diary entry, dated January 20, 1953.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N736, 1r.



Source: GML, N32 368-m; GRDA, N432, 2r-3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 340.

Dating: We date the fact according to the first diary entry dated August 23.

Biographical data:

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 38v, 39r.

Biographical data:

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4r.

Biographical data:

Imnaishvili Ivane (1906-1988) – Georgian linguist, lexicographer and textologist, professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4r.

Biographical data:

Pirtskhalaishvili Alexandre (1888-1965) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor. From 1929, he worked at Tbilisi University and until his death lectured on the history of the peoples of the Soviet Union.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4r.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 95.

Dating: The recollection of Nugzar Tsereteli allows us to determine the period.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.

Biographical data:

Gegeshidze Mikheil (son of Kiril) (1918-1982) – Historian, ethnographer. He worked at the Ivane Javakhsishvili Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography and lectured at the University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.

Biographical data:

Lomatidze Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1914-1971) – Archaeologist, historian and public figure.
The founder and head of the Department of Medieval Archaeology at the Iv. Javakhishvili Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.

Biographical data:

Nanitashvili Boris (son of Grigol) – Specialist in the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, translator, head of the Main Division of Polygraphy.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.



Source: A notepad; GML, N32 624-m; GRDA, N688, 3rv, 4 r.

Dating: A notepad mentions the name of the subject and the surname of the lecturer – Kopaliani. Guram passed the exam to Kopaliani on January 21, 1953 for the first time and on June 19 for the second time.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 3v.

Biographical data:

Kopaliani Vasil (son of Uli) – Associate Professor of History Faculty at Tbilisi University. In 1949, he defended his dissertation entitled “Kldekari Estates”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 95.

Dating: The recollection states that this fact happened in June and it appears that Guram had already been a student.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt - Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 208-209.

Dating: Nugzar Tsereteli dates the fact to July, but in July Guram is already on the alpiniaid. Consequently, this must have happened before then.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 97.

Dating: Based on the recollection, Guram was already swimming well and his friends knew about it.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 10.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 27.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Misha (Michael) Jashiashvili.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt - Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Demna (son of Giorgi) – Son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Jashiashvili Tengiz (died in 2003) – Scientist, chemist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 27.

Dating: We date according to the time of Nugzar Tsereteli’s arrival in Telavi.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: Mountain climber's registration card; GRDA, N740, 2r.



Source: GML, N76-86-a, N76-102-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 331.

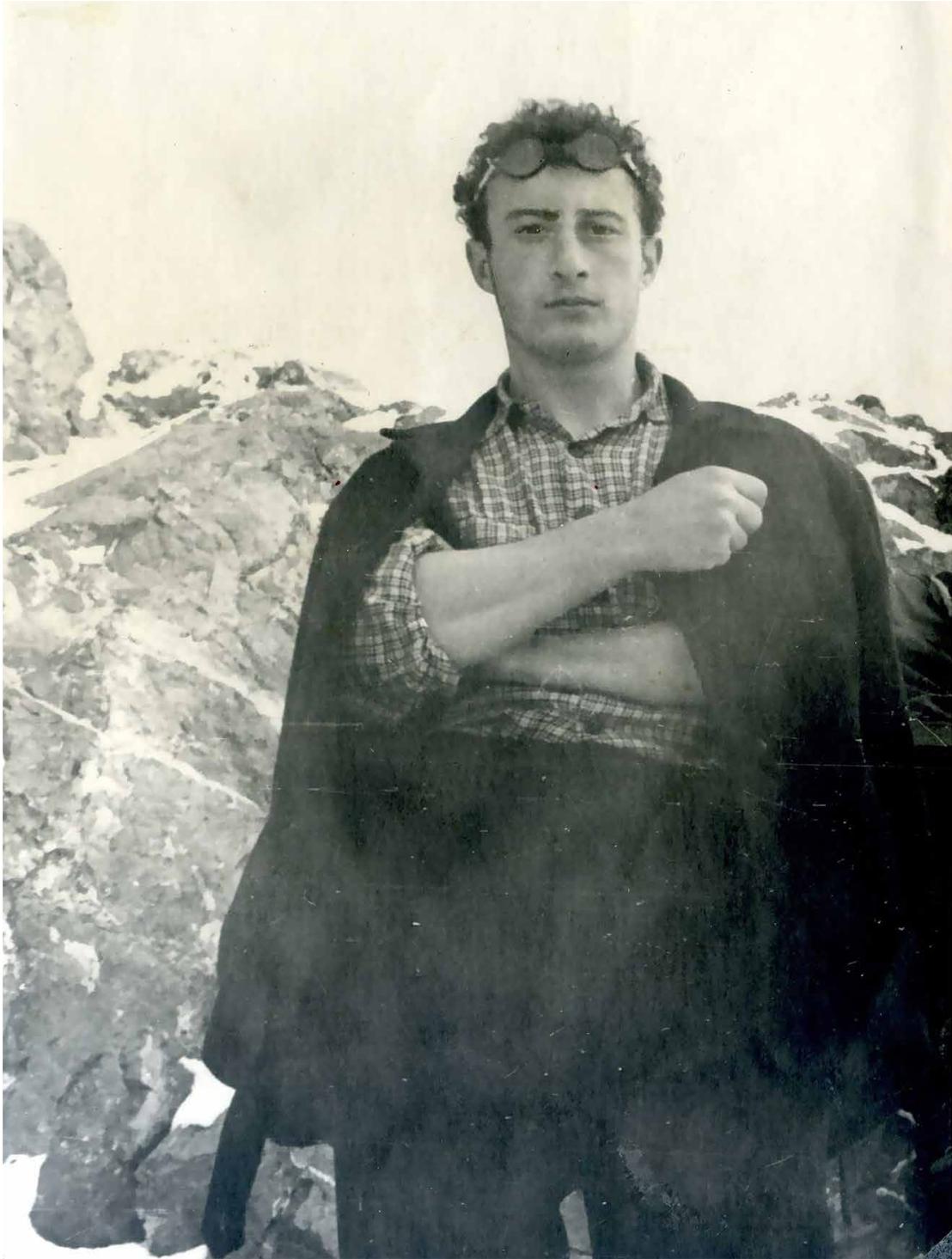


Source: GML, N76-95-a, N76-96-a, N76-84-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 332, 333.



Source: GML, N76-59-a, N76,104-a, Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 334, 335.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1087.



Source: GML, N7165-d, Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 337.



Source: GML, N76-88-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 338.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N 76-61-a, 76-90-a; 76-103-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 338, 339.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 329.

Dating: As far as we know, he was in Baksan Valley in July and later joined the Alpine Club. On August 1, he had already returned to Tbilisi and was leaving for a new expedition. He must have joined the Alpine Club expedition by the end of July.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11; Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 209-210.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.

Biographical data:

Kavtaradze Anatoly – Georgian alpinist.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.



Source: GML, N32 614-2-m; GRDA, N852, 1r.



Source: The letter to the family sent on August 12, 1953; GML, N32 565-m; GRDA, N508; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 201.



Source: GML, N32 614-7-m; GRDA, N847, 1r.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: In the letter dated August 23, he informed his parents that his leg did not hurt. Accordingly, he must have told about the injury of his leg in the letter sent by August 19.



Source: GML, N32 576-m; GRDA, N818; The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: The letter, sent to his parents from Svaneti on August 23, allows us to determine the period and the fact that he started telling the news from August 19.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 576-m; GRDA, N818; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 201-202.



Source: GML, 32 576-m; GRDA, N818; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 201-202.



Source: GML, N32 576-m; GRDA, N818; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 201-202.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: GML, 32 576-m; GRDA, N818; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: This departure is discussed in advance in the letter sent to parents on August 23.



Source: GML, N32 614-1-m; GRDA, N881, 1r.



Source: Sportsman's Qualification card; GML, N32 663-m; GRDA, N740, 1v, 2r, N934.

Note: The peak of the Moscow Aviation Institute is presented by an abbreviation MAI in the source. We have translated “пик Бивуачный” (The Peak of Bivuachniy) as “The Peak of the Camp”, according to the meaning of the word “бивуак”, which means a “camp”.



Source: GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 2v.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 8v; Niko Gogochuri, "Guram Rcheulishvili", Ole, 2009, N2, p. 7.

Dating: According to the recollections, Guram and Niko Gogochuri are familiar with Friedrich Nietzsche's fragmentary phrases from textbooks. They had Marxism-Leninism and similar subjects from the first semester of the second year, that is, September.

Biographical data:

Nietzsche Friedrich Wilhelm (1844-1900) – Famous German philosopher.

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 168-169.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 196.

Biographical data:

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 53-54.

Dating: According to Nugzar Tsereteli, this happened in 1953, when Guram received his first scholarship, which must have happened at the end of September.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022.

Dating: Marine Buleishvili did not write the year, but we know from photos and other memories that it must have happened by 14 October 1953, because on October 14, Guram was already at the meteorological station.

Biographical data:

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.



Source: Zurghan Gemazashvili's recollection; GRDA, N1028, p. 1r.

Dating: Since he has a photo taken on October 14 near the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station, it must have taken place earlier.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Gemazashvili Zurghan – Georgian writer and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.



Source: Zurghan Gemazashvili's recollection; GRDA, N1028, p. 1r.

Dating: Zurghan Gemazashvili did not write which peak he climbed and when this fact happened, but their first ascent was in October 1953, not earlier than 14th.



Source: GML, N18745-i, 1rv; N76-82-a, N76-72-76-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 346-347.

Dating: Since he has a photo taken on October 14 near the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station, it must have taken place earlier.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 353.

Dating: Since he has a photo taken on October 14 near the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station, it must have taken place earlier.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Gogi Chichua.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N 76-100-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 346-347, 351.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1063.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 349.

Dating: Other photos taken near the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station are dated October 14th.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1064.



Source: GML, N76-75-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 349.

Dating: Other photos taken near the Mkinvartsveri meteorological station are dated October 14th.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1065.



Source: GML, N76-101-a; GRDA, N1062; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 352.

Note: So-called Maili Plateau of Mkinvartsveri is located at 4400 meters above sea level.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comments state that they returned from Mkinvartsveri in mid-October.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1062.

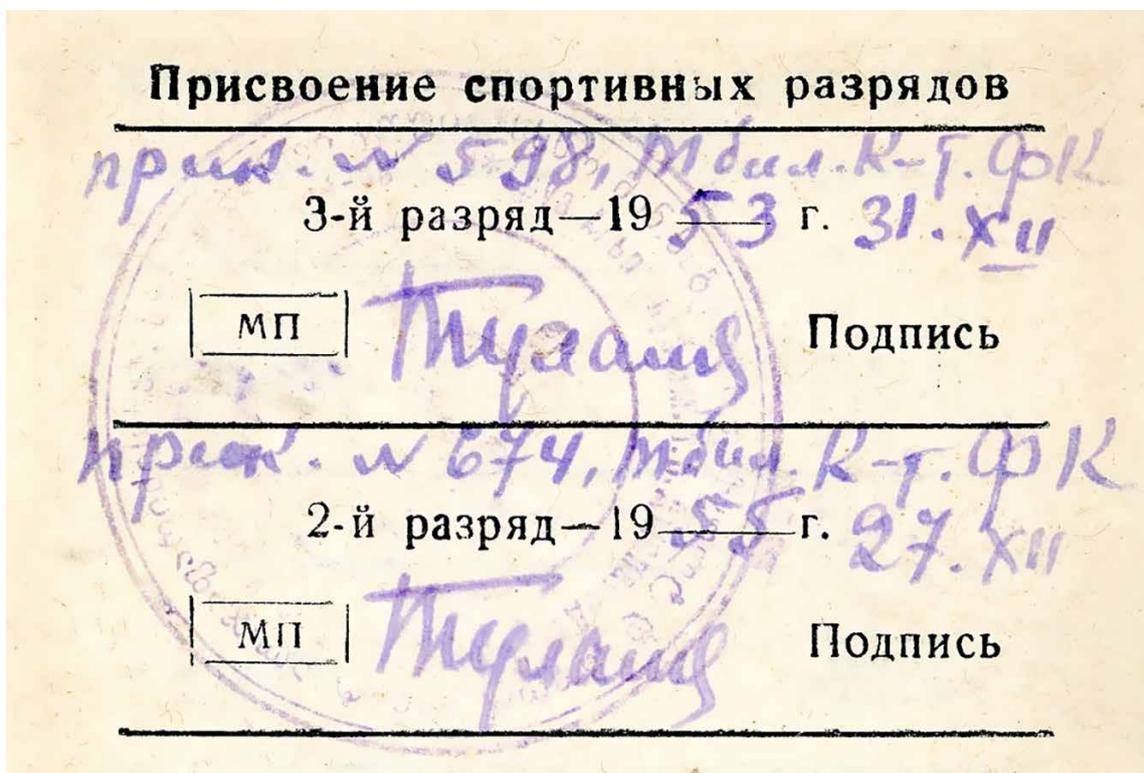


Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5r.



Source: Certificate of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; GML, N32 655-m; GRDA, N747, 2r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N747.



Source: A membership card of the Red Cross; GML, N32 662-2-m; GRDA, N675, 1rv.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5r.

Biographical data:

Gugushvili Paata (daughter of Besarion) (1905-1987) – Doctor of Economics, professor, academician.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4v.

Note: The lecturer could not be identified because only the surname "Ketchekmadze" is mentioned in the student's record book, without the initials and title.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4v.

Biographical data:

Tchumburidze Zurab (son of Galaktion) (1926-2022) – Georgian philologist, critic, textologist,
Doctor of Philology, professor.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4v.

Biographical data:

Lomouri Nodar (son of Iulon) (1926-2016) – Historian, scientist, teacher. He was lecturing at Tbilisi University since 1950 and was its vice-principal from 1965 to 1971.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 8v; Niko Gogochuri, "Guram Rcheulishvili", Ole, 2009, N2, pp. 6-7.

Dating: They passed the exam to Zakro Mshvelidze on January 23.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.

Mshvelidze Zakro – Georgian historian, taught at Tbilisi State University.

Musin-Pushkin Mikhail (son of Nikolai) (1795-1862) – Russian military and public figure, secret adviser, senator, honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4v.

Biographical data:

Mshvelidze Zakro – Georgian historian, taught at Tbilisi State University.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 24-26rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 160-162.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: This diary entry, dated February 20, shows that he has just begun to learn English, and according to the diary entry, dated January 14, 1955, we learn that he failed learning English. Accordingly, this twentieth February should have been before 14 January 1955.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 31-33rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 164.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks. Perhaps in this episode “Tamar” refers to Guram’s classmate Mzia Chachava, who was very much loved and respected by Guram.

Dating: According to this diary entry dated March 11, Guram already knows ‘Tamriko’ and they talk with pleasure, and from the diary entry, dated February 20, 1954, it seems that he learnt her name for the first time. The diary entry covers the news of the previous day – March 10.

Biographical data:

Feuchtwanger Lion (1884-1958) – German writer of Jewish origin.

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 31r, 33r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 164.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: According to this diary entry dated March 11, Guram already knows ‘Tamriko’ and they talk with pleasure, and from the diary entry, dated February 20, 1954, it seems that he learnt her name for the first time. The diary entry covers the news of the previous day – March 10.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6r.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6r.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6r.

Biographical data:

Macharadze Valerian (born in 1921) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, a scholar of Georgievsky Treatise. He lectured at Tbilisi University.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Imprint of unforgettable days and faces”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 1993, pp. 13-14.

Dating: According to the recollection, it happened in Spring, when Guram Rcheulishvili was a first-year or a second-year student.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Jondo Tsereteli.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N 32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.



Source: Sportsman's Qualification card; GML, N32 652-m; GRDA, N934.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Alexandra (1895-1974) – First Georgian mountaineer-woman, one of the founders of the Georgian Alpine Club.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N934.

საქართველოს სსრ ჯანსაღობის დაცვის სამინისტრო
ფიზიკური კულტურისა და სპორტის მთავარი სამმართველო
პლენსაბერეა ქაზარაძის სხ. საქართველოს ალპინი კლუბი

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ ГРУЗИНСКОЙ ССР.
ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ФИЗИЧЕСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ И СПОРТУ
ГРУЗИНСКИЙ АЛЬПИНСКИЙ КЛУБ ИМ. А. Б. ДЖАПАРИДZE

მისამართი: თბილისი, ლეონის ქ. № 37 კინოვის სხ. პარკი
Адрес: Тбилиси, ул. Леона № 37 Парк им. Кирова

ფონ. № 3-81-73
Тел. № 3-81-73

№ 55 . 16 ივლის 1954წ.

С П Р А В К А

Выдана РЧЕУЛИШВИЛИ Гураму Михайловичу в том что он при-
мал участие в горных восхождениях: в 1952 г. ник ТГУ- 2а, в 1953 г
Кугутай-баши- 2а, Виа-тау-2а, Донгуз-Орун- 1б, Ко-авган-баши-1б
ник Ах-су- 2б, ник Бивуачный -2б, 1-ая зап.Шхельда-2б, ник
Аристова -4а, ник Шуровского-2а, Чатын-тау -2а, и перевалы:
Кой-Авган-ауш, Дон уз-Орун, пер. МАИ и Ушбинский пер. -3а кат.
труд.

Справка выдана для представления в альплагерь.

1 / Д И Р Е К Т О Р
ГРУЗ А Л П И Н С К И Й К Л У Б А : *М. Ч. Ч. Ч.*

Source: Sportsman's Qualification card; GML, N32 662-1-m; GRDA, N691, 2r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N691.

1. Переведен в второй спорт. разряд
по альпинизму.
Выдан значок № _____ разряда

Начальник учебно-спортивного
управления Труфанович М.И.
т.б.и.к.-г. ф.п. прик. № 674
м. п. «24» декабря 1955 г.

2. Переведен в _____ разряд
по _____
Выдан значок № _____ разряда

Начальник учебно-спортивного
управления
м. п. «—» _____ 195 г.

Source: GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.

Biographical data:

Beradze Irakli (1903-1989) – Historian, associate professor at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University.



Source: GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.

Biographical data:

Buachidze Tengiz (son of Pavle) (1926-1994) – Doctor of Philology, professor, literary critic.



Source: GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 110-111.

Dating: As Guram Rcheulishvili and Nugzar Tsereteli learnt the “History of Soviet Literature” in the second semester of their second year and had a course at that time, this fact must have happened by the end of June 1954.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Tabidze Titsian (son of Yustinian) (1895-1937) – Symbolist poet, writer, founder of the movement “Tsisperkantselis” (Blue Horns).



Source: GML, N76-73-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 385.

Dating: Since he moved from the Faculty of Oriental Studies to the third year, this must have taken place prior to the accomplishment of the second year.

Biographical data:

Shugharov Givi (born in 1939) – Georgian engineer and politician.

Kakhniashvili Albert – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Antadze Mary – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.

Ghvineria Rezo – Georgian dancer, danced in the Georgian National Ensemble, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1066.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 227.

Dating: A diary entry dated 04 July 1958 states that this happened four years ago, on his birthday.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N76-85-a, N7158-d, N76-87-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 341, 342.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comments state that the Donguzorun expedition was in the summer, and from the diary entry of July 4, 1958, we learn that Guram was with Guram Tikanadze at the Pyatigorsk station on July 4, 1954. Accordingly, the expedition must have taken place in July.

Biographical data:

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1067.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 343-344; Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N16, p. 14.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments state that the Donguzorun expedition was in the summer, and from the diary entry of 04 July 1958, we learn that Guram was with Guram Tikanadze at the Pyatigorsk station on 04 July 1954. Accordingly, the expedition must have taken place in July.

Biographical data:

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26 years old”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, pp. 386-388; His mother’s – Mariam Nizharadze – recollection; GML, N32 446-m, N4632-d; GRDA, N752, 9-11r, N710, 4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 377.

Dating: Nugzar Tsereteli dates the fact to 04 August 1953, but this cannot be correct, because on 04 August 1953, Guram Rcheulishvili was in Svaneti on an Alpiniad. In addition, according to the same recollection, Guram was sentenced to compulsory labour, due to which he could not leave Tbilisi, and in 1953, he was on another expedition. Accordingly, it must have been 04 August 1954. This year Guram was on the Alpiniad in July and we know almost nothing about the subsequent period. Similar mistakes are often encountered in recollections recorded long after. For example, in the same book by Nugzar Tsereteli (p. 426), the matter concerns the ruined match between the Tbilisi and Yerevan football teams at the Tbilisi Stadium in 1957, which, according to football chronicles, took place on 01 October 1961. On the other hand, he may have remembered a match ruined not by Tbilisi but by Armenian fans in Tbilisi in May 1960, when ticketless fans from different cities of the Yerevan team occupied the Tbilisi stadium and did not allow the match to take place. In any case, there was no such thing in 1957 and the Yerevan team was not even in the top league.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Jashiashvili Tengiz (died in 2003) – Scientist, chemist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26 years old”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, pp. 386-388.

Dating: Nugzar Tsereteli dates the fact to 04 August 1953, but this cannot be correct, because on 04 August 1953, Guram Rcheulishvili was in Svaneti on an Alpinad. In addition, according to the same recollection, Guram was sentenced to compulsory labour, due to which he could not leave Tbilisi, and in 1953, he was on another expedition. Accordingly, it must have been 04 August 1954. This year Guram was on the Alpinad in July and we know almost nothing about the subsequent period. Similar mistakes are often encountered in recollections recorded long after. For example, in the same book by Nugzar Tsereteli (p. 426), the matter concerns the ruined match between the Tbilisi and Yerevan football teams at the Tbilisi Stadium in 1957, which, according to football chronicles, took place on 01 October 1961. On the other hand, he may have remembered a match ruined not by Tbilisi but by Armenian fans in Tbilisi in May 1960, when ticketless fans from different cities of the Yerevan team occupied the Tbilisi stadium and did not allow the match to take place. In any case, there was no such thing in 1957 and the Yerevan team was not even in the top league.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26 years old”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, p. 55.

Dating: We rely on the date given in the recollection.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022.

Dating: We date according to the time of his transfer to the Faculty of History.

Biographical data:

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, a fellow student and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and had works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022.

Dating: We date according to the time of his transfer to the Faculty of History.

Biographical data:

Aleksishvili Mate (son of Mikheil) (1910-1970) – Georgian historian, Doctor of History, professor. In 1949-1950, he was the dean of the faculty of History of the University; In 1946-1970, he was the head of the department of History of the Old Countries.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022.

Dating: We date according to the time of his transfer to the Faculty of History.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 151-152.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry dated September 10, and the year was determined by the time of the abolition of the Faculty of Oriental Studies.

Biographical data:

Lomonosov Mikhail (son of Vasil) (1711-1765) – Russian scientist, one of the founders of physical chemistry, poet, painter and historian.

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 4v.

Note: The list of the first and second year subjects in the Matriculation states that the Matriculation belongs to a student of the Faculty of Oriental Studies, while the name of the faculty is not mentioned at all in the list of the third-year subjects, but in one of Guram Rcheulishvili's diary entries, where he talks about meeting with his old fellow students – Othello and Ilo, the writer mentions that he studied with them at the Faculty of Oriental Studies in the I-II year. Consequently, we must assume that he moved on to the Faculty of History during his third year.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N2, p. 11.

Note: This peak was named after Guram Rcheulishvili in 1977.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Ivane Tsiklauri.

Biographical data:

Medzmariashvili Jumber (son of Alexandre) (1929-1961) – Georgian philosopher, journalist and mountaineer, master of sports.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Gigineishvili Otar (son of Isidor) (1916-1990) – Historian, orientalist, public figure. Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation in 1963-1968.

Khazaradze Otar (born in 1931) – Georgian mountaineer, master of sports and honoured trainer.

Khazaradze Rezo (born in 1933) – Georgian geologist, scientist, teacher and sportsman.



Source: Mountain climber's registration card; GML, N32 663-m; GRDA, 740, 1v.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N740.

Восхождения на вершины:

Год и месяц	Наименование вершины	Категория	В качестве кого	С кем вместе
1952. X	Нешкало и МГУ (Зем.)	2a	участник	альт. МГУ, рук. Гизинский
1953. VI	Козурай-Баши	2a	" "	арт. "Косра", Балсан, Киком
"	Видо-гау	2a	" "	" " " "
"	Кой-Двотан-Баши	1b	" "	" " " "
"	Догуз-Орук-Тоту-Кара-Баши	1b	" "	самостоят. восхожд.
" VIII	Кизил-Ах-Ку	2b	" "	ст. М. Вост., Гамхиташ
" "	Бибуаринки	2b	" "	" " " "
"	Таш-Зан. Ихелва	2b	" "	" " Искендер
"	пик Арисова	4a	" "	" " Кабаралла
"	" Шуровского	2a	" "	" " " "
"	Чатан-гау	2a	" "	" " " "
"	Макимварц-Бери	1b	ст. альп.	участн. тов. А. Искендер, МГУ
1954. X	Чалки	1b	" "	альт. МГУ, Гизинский
1955. XI	п. Рудави и Дунеладзе	первоисход.		
"	Грибце 10-ти вершин	4b/1	участник	ст. М. В., Бердзенишвили
"	Лейра	3a	" "	арт. "Наира", рук. Мирякашвили
"	Лакра-Грибце	3b	" "	" " " "
"	Догуз-Орук (по северн. гребню)	4a	" "	" " Махвиладзе

Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 152.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry dated November 7, and we determined the year according to the abolition of the Faculty of Oriental Studies and the start of private lessons with Giorgi Melikishvili. It also coincides with the fact that he began to study the political economy in the first semester of the third year.

Biographical data:

Melikishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1918-2002) – TSU professor, orientalist, historian, specialist in Cuneiform Inscriptions.



Source: GRDA, N388, 3v, 4-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 37-42.

Dating: The diary entry states that this happened in November and that Guram was still living on Reninger Street at the time (“One rainy november evening”, “I was leaving then on the other side”). Since Guram had already moved to Larsi Street in September 1955, this must have happened in November 1954.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.

Chincharauli Mgelika – Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother from Khevsureti, from the village of Barisakho.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 53-57.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Biographical data:

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.

Note: The exam is incorrectly written on the page of summer sessions.

Dating: The test result is erroneously written in the fourth semester column instead of the fifth, but by date, this test had to be passed in the fifth semester.

Biographical data:

Amiranashvili Shalva (son of Yason) (1899-1975) – Art critic, professor, academician, head of the department of Art History and Theory at Tbilisi University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 5v.

Note: The exam is incorrectly written on the page of summer sessions.

Dating: The test result is erroneously written in the fourth semester column instead of the fifth, but by date, this test had to be passed in the fifth semester.

Biographical data:

Beradze Irakli (1903-1989) – Historian, associate professor at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University.



Source: Book subscription card; GRDA, N804, p. 1r.

Note: The textbook “History of the Eastern Middle Ages” was published in Moscow in 1944.

Biographical data:

Zakhoder Boris (son of Nikoloz) (1898-1960) – Soviet historian, orientalist, medieval specialist,
Doctor of History.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7r.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 340.

Dating: The date is given in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments.

Biographical data:

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, p. 49-51.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Tsalkalamanidze Mirian (son of Vasily) (1927-2000) – Georgian freestyle wrestler, 1956 Melbourne Olympic champion, silver medallist of the 1957 World Championship, a relative of Guram Rcheulishvili, originally from the village of Kondoli, Telavi district.

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 248-249.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Jondo Tsereteli.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6v.

Biographical data:

Melikset-Bek Leon (son of Melikset) (1890-1963) – Doctor of Philology, professor, Armenologist. From 1922 until his death, he was the head of the Department of Armenology at the University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6v.

Biographical data:

Gozalishvili Giorgi (son of Konstantine) (1900-1988) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor.
He worked at Tbilisi University from 1930.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7r.

Biographical data:

Zakariadze Elise (daughter of Konstantine) (1906-1985) – Candidate of Economic Sciences, associate professor of Tbilisi State University.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 401-407.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Lortkipanidze Medea – Georgian Historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 401-407.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6v.

Biographical data:

Buachidze Tengiz (son of Pavle) (1926-1994) – Doctor of Philology, Professor, Literary Critic.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 6v.

Biographical data:

Sikharulidze Eter – Orientalist. She lectured at Tbilisi University and published numerous works on the history of Arabia-Georgia.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 30rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 163-164.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: In the diary entry dated March 10, these facts are mentioned in the present tense, and we were able to determine the year by the fact that Guram should have already transferred to the Faculty of History (“I no longer need a new specialty”). This happened in September 1954. Accordingly, March 10, 1955 must have been meant.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 46-47rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 171-172.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: The stories are presented in the diary entry of May 7, and we determined the year according to which the events of March 10, 1955 is mentioned in the past tense, and according to the diary entry of March 10, the meeting of the Communist Party was scheduled for the second day.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, p. 67-70.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, p 46-49.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli's recollection; GML, N36 616-16-m; GRDA, N721, 1r; Mariam Nizharadze's letters to Alexandra Javakhishvili; GML, N36 616-13-m, N36 616-16-m; GRDA, N716, 1r, N721, 1r.

Dating: Guram passed the exam, which is mentioned in the letter, on April 25, 1955.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7v.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 205-206.

Dating: Recollections show that Guram was out for a couple of days after a long illness, and we know he first came out on April 25 to take the exam.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 46-48rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 171-173.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks. May 7 is the birthday of Pyotr Tchaikovsky.

Dating: The stories are presented in the diary entry of May 7, and we determined the year according to which the events of March 10, 1955 are mentioned in the past tense.

Biographical data:

Chaikovsky Pyotr (son of Ilya) (1840-1893) – Famous Russian composer.

Richter Sviatoslav (1915-1997) – Famous Soviet pianist.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26 years old”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, pp. 117-122.

Dating: According to the recollections, the match between the football team of the Tbilisi Officers’ House and Spartak Yerevan ended in a draw - 1:1 in Yerevan. Such a thing happened on 08 May 1955. Accordingly, we date the fact to this time.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Suliko Kazaryan.

Biographical data:

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, a fellow student and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and had works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7v.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7v.



Source: Student's record-book; GRDA, N923, 1rv.

Note: The book has inscriptions on: "H. Chr. Andersen" and "Märchen".

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7v.

Biographical data:

Manjgaladze Guram– Doctor of Historical Sciences. He taught at Tbilisi University and studied economic issues in the Caucasus.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 136-137.

Dating: The publication states that this happened when Guram was in his second or third year, and he finished his third year in May 1955.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Note: It is mentioned in the source that Guram himself did not know the name of the girl and it is not possible to identify her.

Dating: The diary entry of 14 March 1956, which states that this happened “last year” and that summer passed since then, allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Otar and Zina Diakonidzes.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 49-50rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 173.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: The described event is presented in the diary of June 1, and we determined the year according to the fact that the student card states “I still do not need it for anything”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 7v.

Biographical data:

Kighuradze Givi (1922-1978) – Historian, head of the department of New and Recent History at Tbilisi University since 1969.



Source: Student's record-book; GRDA, N709, p. 7v.

Dating: The student's record-book does not specify the date for this exam, but it is a sixth semester exam and the sessions mostly ended in June.

Biographical data:

Nakashidze Nodar – Historian, associate professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: GML, N32 361-m; GRDA, N388, 3v, 4-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 37-43. Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 213-214.

Note: It is not mentioned which book Guram promised to get for Mzia Chachava, but we know that he sent “The Snake’s Skin”.

Dating: From the diary entry of March 21, 1956, it appears that this must have happened after the end of the school year, in June, or later.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Robakidze Grigol (1882-1962) – Georgian writer, publicist and public figure, one of the founders of the modern Georgian psychological novel.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 53-54rv, 55r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 175-176.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Identification of persons: The surname Dighmelashvili is not mentioned in the text, but his relative and friend – Jimmy Dighmelashvili – is often mentioned in his writings.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary should cover the events of July 5 of the same year.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili’s distant relative and friend from Telavi.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 56r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 176-177.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary should cover the events of July 6 of the same year.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 56r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 177.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary entry must cover the events of July 9 of the same year.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 56v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 177.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary entry must cover the events of July 11 of the same year.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 57rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 177-178.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer’s life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary entry must cover the events of July 12 of the same year.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Mother's – Mariam Nizharadze – recollection; GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 58-59rv, N752, 10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 178-179.

Note: The information is taken from the biographical novel “The Court passes on the verdict”. Due to the fact that information about the writer's life before 1956 is relatively scarce, we decided to use the information gathered from this text when compiling the chronology. On the other hand, since it is difficult in this work to draw a line between reality and artistic invention, we warn the reader here what kind of source we are relying on and to indicate this, we put the name “Guram” in quotation marks. According to the recollections of his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, Guram was sentenced to a year and a half in prison for stealing a horse, and his grandmother, Alexandra Javakhishvili, died because of this. But that fact happened in 1953, and Alexandra Javakhishvili died on 30 September 1955. Thus, we think that perhaps something similar to the crime and trial, described in this short story, actually took place in the writer's biography in 1955. As the mother recalls, this sentence was later changed to a suspended sentence.

Dating: Since the conflict with the Secretary of the Communist Party took place on March 10, 1955, this diary entry must cover the events of July 13 of the same year.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Dating: The time was determined based on the content of the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli on July 19.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Douglas Japaridze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Douglas Japaridze.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Mountain climber's registration card; GML, N32 663-m; GRDA, N740, 2r.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 137.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Biographical data:

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Giorgi Tskitishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1026.

Note: Khovle is a village in the Kaspi district of Georgia, where excavations were conducted.

Dating: It is true that according to Giorgi Tskitishvili, Guram took part in the archaeological expedition of Khovlegora in 1956, but the letter, sent from Khovle to Nugzar Tsereteli in August 1955 and an autobiography written on 25 March 1959, prove that this happened in 1955. It is also noteworthy that the last digit of the year was corrected in the recollection of Giorgi Tskitishvili, which proves that the author was not completely sure of the correctness of the year.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, and the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 4, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 330. Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 222.

Dating: The year is incorrectly indicated in the recollection. Guram Rcheulishvili was on the Khovle Archaeological Expedition in 1955.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: Giorgi Tskitishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1026, N394, 4, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 330.

Note: Khovle is a village in the Kaspi district of Georgia, where excavations were conducted.

Dating: It is true that according to Giorgi Tskitishvili, Guram took part in the archaeological expedition of Hovlegora in 1956, but the letter, sent from Khovle to Nugzar Tsereteli in August 1955 and an autobiography written on 25 March 1959, prove that this happened in 1955. It is also noteworthy that the last digit of the year was corrected in the recollection of Giorgi Tskitishvili, which proves that the author was not completely sure of the correctness of the year.

Biographical data:

Tskitishvili Giorgi (1923-1994) – Georgian scientist, candidate of Historical Sciences.

Khakhutaishvili Davit (son of Akhmed) (1924-1999) – Georgian historian, archaeologist, and correspondent member of the Academy of Sciences.

Muskhelishvili Davit (born in 1928) – Georgian historian, graduated from Tbilisi State University in 1952. He was a junior researcher at the Ivane Javakhishvili Institute of History in 1956-1960, and a senior researcher since 1960 and a director in 1999-2006.

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle.

Mitsishvili Marine (1928-1998) – Georgian historian and archaeologist, she studied the history of development of medieval glazed ceramics and pottery.

Gvasalia Jondo (died in 2005) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History, worked at the Institute of History and Ethnography.

Berdzenishvili Devi (1934-2008) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History. He graduated from Tbilisi University in 1957 and worked as the head of the medieval sector at the Institute of History and Ethnography. He is the author of dozens of papers in the historical geography.

Grigolia Guram (1932-2020) – Georgian archaeologist, historian. In 1955, he graduated from the faculty of History of the University. In 1956-1977, he worked at Iv. Javakhishvili Institute of History, and in 1977-1982 – at the Archaeological Research Centre of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.



Source: A list of works; GRDA, N21, 1-3r, N382, 5v, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 330-334.

Note: This text was published in the ninth issue of *Tsiskari* in 1961 and in the book “Salamura” under the title “Tskito”.

Dating: The autographs of the text have not been preserved. In the life of the writer, he wrote on the printed text: “March 24, 1956. Lecture of Philosophy”, but from the diary entry of March 31, 1956, it appears that this short story was written during a two-day visit to Tbilisi from the Khovle Archaeological Expedition: “This short story ... begins with a description of a rainy summer day. This is the day after Mzia’s wedding. We did crazy things in Borjomi. I lost all my luggage here, then I went to Khovle, I visited the archaeological expedition bald-headed, I came to Tbilisi to take new luggage ... It was raining heavily all day ... The sad weather, the rain, the empty street made my heart ache ... I wanted to write this story of this sorrow... but I moved on to something completely different, the pen wrote something different without my intending to ... My feelings were better conveyed in other forms by the silent sorrow, melancholy, despair and at the same time the spark of daring ...”. In the list of his short stories, compiled by the author “The first story” is written along with “Tskito and Herring”. Contrary to popular belief, this must have happened in August 1955 and not in March 1956. It was probably on March 24, 1956 that he gave the short story a final look and therefore dated it to that time.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: Giorgi Tskitishvili's recollection; GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N1026, N394, 4, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 330.

Note: Khovle is a village in Kaspi district, where excavations were carried out.

Dating: It is true that according to Giorgi Tskitishvili, Guram took part in the Khovlegora Archaeological Expedition in 1956, but the letter, sent from Khovle to Nugzar Tsereteli in August 1955 and an autobiography written on March 25, 1959, prove that this happened in 1955. It is also noteworthy that the last digit of the year was corrected in the recollection of Giorgi Tskitishvili, which proves that the author was not completely sure of the correctness of the year.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Giorgi Tskitishvili's recollection;GRDA, N1026.

Note: Khovle is a village in the Kaspi district of Georgia, where excavations were conducted.

Dating: Giorgi Tskitishvili's recollection states that autumn was approaching. As far as we know that Guram remained on the expedition until the end of the summer of 1955, we date the fact to the end of August.

Biographical data:

Tskitishvili Giorgi (1923-1994) – Georgian scientist, candidate of Historical Sciences.

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 62-64.

Biographical data:

Kharaidze Guram – Georgian writer and journalist.



Source: GML, N32 643-2-m; GRDA, N741.

Dating: The award certificate of December 29, 1955 shows that he is in the fourth year of the indicated faculty.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here, I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 58-62.

Dating: According to recollections, Guram was in his fourth year at the time. We, therefore, date it to the period after September 1, 1955.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Jondo Tsereteli and Guram Kandelaki.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Ghoghoberidze Davit – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother’s – Mariam Nizharadze’s relative – Pepiko Sakvarelidze, cousin of Guram’s fellow student and friend – Marika Sakvarelidze; He studied at the Agricultural Institute.



Source: GML, N32 623-m; GRDA, N685, 1-2rv; Teimuraz Beridze, "Recollecting a Few Days", Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 137.

Dating: He was on an expedition to Khovlegora in August 1955, but he could not have delivered a report until he began his studies.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N685.

Т.М. Преймисвичи
Археологические изыскания
холма "Ковлигора".
Тезисы.
Раскопки комплекса археологических памятников
св. Ковле, ^{(Кавк. сср. Каспийский р-н),} производимые инициативой историком им. И.В.
Джавახишвили АН ГССР в 1953-54гг, выявили ^{как} куль-
турные слои поселения, так и слои в центре
холма "Ковле" в центре которого ^{находился} холм "Ковлигора"
(цитадель) укрепленной креп. одностенной крепостной
стенкой и глубоким рвом. Одной из проблем в ис-
следовании является выяснение времени возникновения
и наряду с изучением мощника IX - XV вв. до
н.э. обитания курганов, а при выделении урочек
для керамического производства вблизи поселения и в
определенное время возникновения газанов
холма.

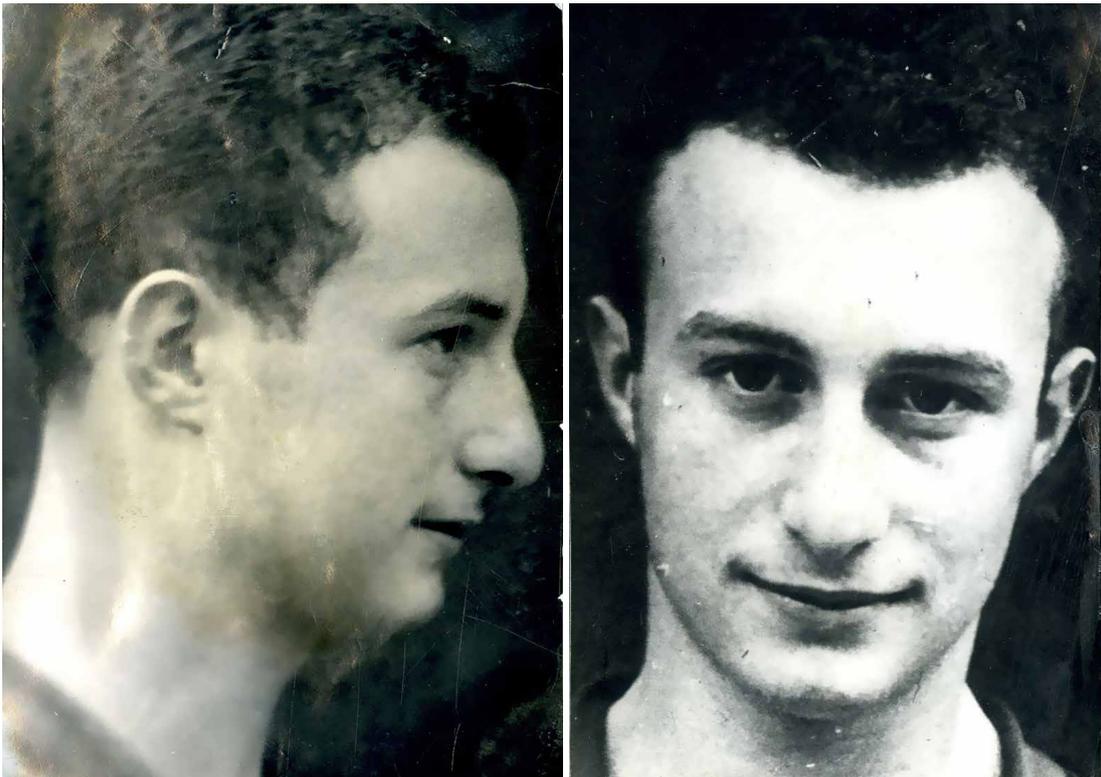
Source: GML, N76-62-a, N76-63-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, pp. 298, 299.

Dating: As far as the photo was taken on Reninger Street, it must have happened by September 4, 1955.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1069, N1070.



Source: GML, N71-74-d; GRDA, N1071. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 304.

Dating: As far as the photo was taken on Reninger Street, it must have happened by September 4, 1955.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1071.



Source: GML, N71-90-d; GRDA, N1072; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 306.

Dating: As far as the photo was taken on Reninger Street, it must have happened by September 4, 1955.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1072.



Source: Davit Javakhishvili's letter; GML, N32 500-m; GRDA, N877, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 164.

Dating: Davit Javakhishvili's letter of September 4, 1955 states that Guram Rcheulishvili's family had already received a new apartment.



Source: GML, N76-56-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 309.

Dating: Since they moved to Larsi Street no later than September 4, this photo must have been taken after that.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.

Javakhishvili-Krivetskaia Ekaterine (daughter of Alexandre) (died in 1955) – Sister of Ivane Javakhishvili and wife of Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Krivetsky (son of Mikhail).

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1068.



Source: GML, N76-117-a, GRDA, N1073; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 389.

Dating: Since they moved to Larsi Street no later than September 4, this photo must have been taken after that.

Identification of persons: We could not find any additional information about tailor Nina.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1073.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 137.

Dating: We are talking about the room of the apartment received on Larsi Street and, therefore, we date it to the period after receiving this apartment.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, was the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works have been preserved in many important galleries and museums.



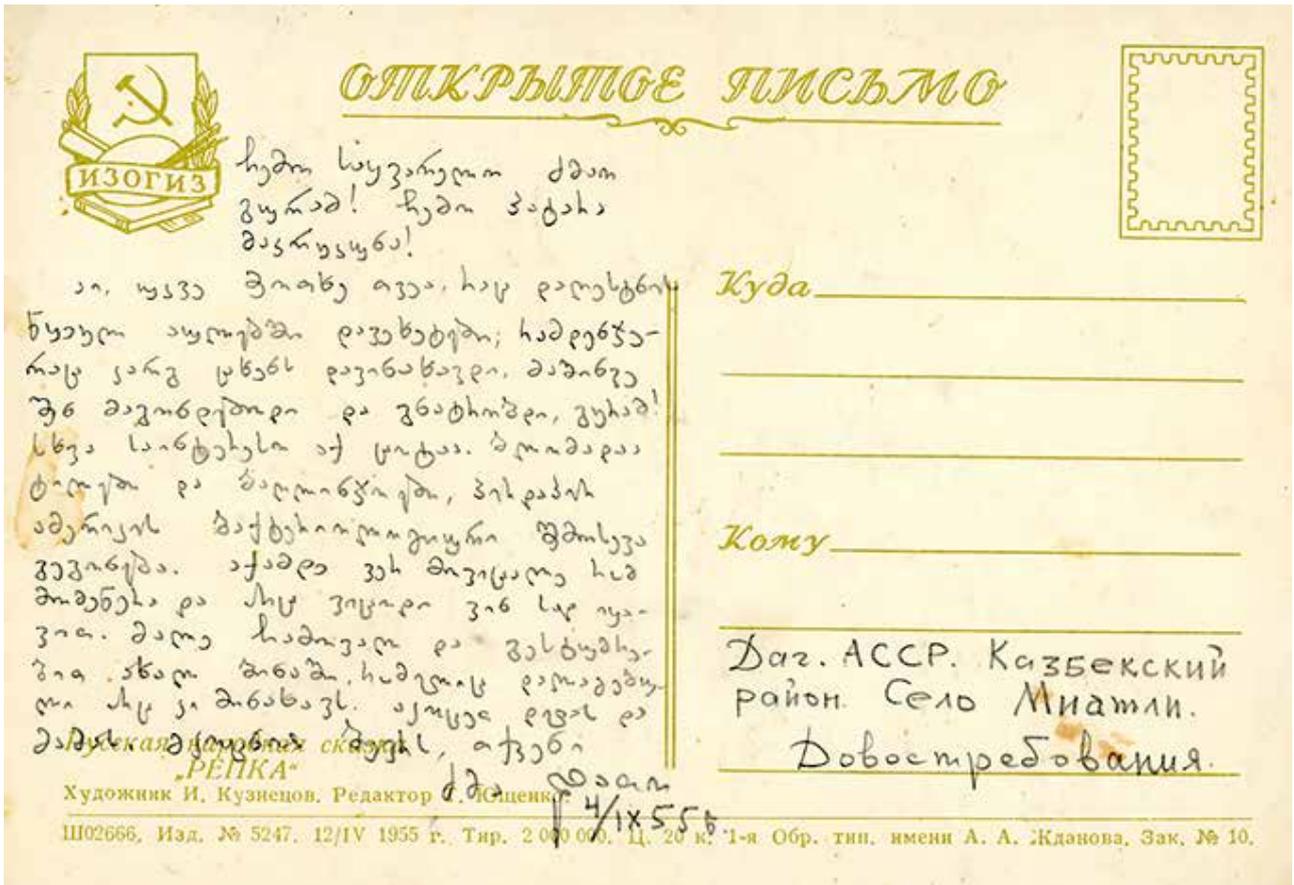
Source: GML, N32 500-m; GRDA, N877, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 164.

Dating: The letter is dated September 4.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N877.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, 2007, p. 386.

Dating: We date it to the period before the death of Alexandra Javakhishvili.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



Source: His mother's – Mariam Nizharadze – recollection; GML, N4632-d, N32 446-m; GRDA, N710, 4r, N752, 9-11r.

Dating: According to the recollection, Alexandra Javakhishvili died on September 30. The year is not specified, but it is determined from the data of Ivane Javakhishvili's family album.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili's younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 76-77.

Dating: The record states that Alexandra Javakhishvili died and, therefore, we date to the period of her death.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Lamara (daughter of Vakhtang) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin, lived in Gagra.

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili’s younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.



Source: GML, N32 649-m; GRDA, N950, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.

Dating: By the end of October, he was already in the group of World History.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N950.

სქოლიოს სხვაობის ნაშრომის სხვაობა
ეწინასწარმის პირობებში

სერობის ვაჭრობის
მე-4 კუთხის სქოლიოს
კუთხის მხარეთა-ზე
ბიჭვლი მუი ღოს

ა ბ ა რ ს ა მ ა

ბიჭვლი, რომ მე ეწინასწარმის მუი ღოს
აქონსკოდატორების ვაჭრობის - ბიჭვლი აქონსკო-
დათის სერობის კანხის. სხვაობა ვაჭრობის
ვსსკოდატორის მე-3 კუთხის, სხვაობა მუი ღოს
ვანს სერობის ვაჭრობის, ვინაიდან აქონსკოდა-
ტორების ვაჭრობის მხარეს ვაჭრობის უძრავა.
სერობის ვაჭრობის ვსსკოდატორის მხარეს სერობის
ვაჭრობის. ეს ვაჭრობა მე-4 კუთხის კარგად ნახილ-
ახალი, მუი ღოს ბიჭვლი სერობის კანხის
სერობის მხარეს მე-3 კუთხის აქონსკოდატორის
მე-3 კუთხის სერობის მხარეს "ნახილ"
ბიჭვლი სერობის მხარეს აქონსკოდატორის
მე-3 კუთხის სერობის კანხის. ეს ვაჭრობის
მე-3 კუთხის სერობის მხარეს.

Source: GML, N32 649-m; GRDA, N950, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.

Dating: Time is indicated in Guram Rcheulishvili's statement.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 8.

Note: According to the recollection, it happened on November 3.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 8.

Dating: According to recollections, this happened on the first day of leaving the Kuro grove.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 8.

Note: This peak has been renamed “Rustavi” since the summer of 1955, but it is mentioned everywhere by its first name in the recollection. Shota Mirianashvili explains their attitude towards the Beria statue by the group by saying that the Georgians took the shooting and condemnation of this man as a somewhat national insult.

Dating: According to recollections, this happened on the second day of leaving the Kuro grove.

Biographical data:

Beria Lavrentiy (son of Pavle) (1899-1953) – Georgian political, party and state figure, marshal of the Soviet Union.

Tsereteli Akaki (1840-1915) – Georgian poet, writer, publicist, and public figure.

Chavchavadze Ilia (son of Grigol) (1837-1907) – Famous Georgian writer, journalist, and public figure.

Japaridze Simon (son of Bichia) (1896-1929) – Georgian alpinist and geologist.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 9.

Note: “Alyosha’s lodgings” is the name of the place from where Alyosha Japaridze made the first ascents to the peaks of this district in the late 30s.

Dating: According to recollections, this happened on the third day of leaving the Kuro grove.

Biographical data:

Dzneladze Boris (son of David) (1901-1923) – Georgian politician, one of Komsomol and organization “Spartak” founders.

Marr Ivane (Kako) (1902-1990) – Georgian mountaineer, honoured master of sports, head of the Mountainous and Rescue Service of Georgia.



Source: GML, N7167-d; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 336.

Note: The peak was renamed and is now called Beria.

Biographical data:

Beria Lavrentiy (son of Pavle) (1899-1953) – Georgian political, party and state figure, marshal of the Soviet Union.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1074.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 9.

Dating: According to recollections, this happened on the fourth day of leaving the Kuro grove.



Source: Shota Mirianashvili, “Following Guram Rcheulishvili’s life”, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, N3, p. 9.

Dating: According to recollections, this happened on the fifth day of leaving Kuro’s grove. Dates are not indicated correctly. If the route had started on November 4, according to the description in the source, they would not have been in Kazbegi on November 7. As far as the gathering in the canteen was connected with the holiday of November 7, we considered this date correct, and we had arranged other events accordingly prior to that day.

Biographical data:

Khazaradze Rezo (born in 1933) – Georgian geologist, scientist, teacher, and sportsman.



Source: GML, N32 649-m; GRDA, N950, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.

Dating: The statement from the university's vice-principal states that he was in the Alpiniad after moving to the Old World History Department.



Source: Mountain climber's registration card; GML, N32 663-m; GRDA, N740, 1v.

Biographical data:

Rustaveli Shota – Great Georgian poet and thinker.

Dzneladze Boris (son of David) (1901-1923) – Georgian politician, one of Komsomol and organization “Spartak” founders.



Source: Sportsman's Qualification card; GRDA, N691, 2v.



Source: GML, N32 643-2-m; GRDA, N741, 1r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N741.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Note: It is mentioned in the source that Guram himself did not know the name of the girl and it is not possible to identify her.

Dating: The entry in the diary made on March 14, 1956, according to which he met the girl in 1955 and that the meeting took place on New Year's Eve, allows us to determine the period.



Source: Statement addressed to the Vice-Rector of Stalin Tbilisi State University; GML, N32 649-m; GRDA, N950, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.

Dating: The tests of the winter semester at Tbilisi University used to start in December.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, pp. 487-488; GRDA, N709, 8v.

Note: The author of the recollection does not remember well what subject is concerned: “Dialectical Materialism” or “Historical Materialism”, but we found out with the help of the student’s record-book that Guram Rcheulishvili was studying “Dialectical Materialism”.

Dating: According to the writer’s student’s record-book, Guram Rcheulishvili passed the subject “Dialectical Materialism” on January 23, 1956. Accordingly, the lectures of this semester would continue until the end of December 1955.



Source: GRDA, N969, rv.

Note: The matter concerns the book published in 1951 by Olga Kudriavtseva, which was a collection of the simplest poems for children in German.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: Levan Malazonia's recollection; GRDA, N1021, 1-4r.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Kiknadze Zurab (born in 1933) – Georgian Orientalist-Assyriologist, bibliographer, folklorist, writer, professor.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times, he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.

Salukvadze Anzor (1932-2001) – Georgian poet, writer and playwright, honoured Art worker, graduated from the Tbilisi Institute of Foreign Languages in 1958.

Kvavilashvili Jemal – Georgian psychologist and teacher.

Antadze Manuchar – Georgian literary critic.

Adeishvili Besarion (Besik) – Georgian Germanist, poet, writer, and translator.

Malazonia Levan (born in 1932) – Georgian playwright, prose writer and psychologist, graduated from the university in 1956, is the author of numerous successful plays and film scripts.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 110.

Dating: The recollection states that the collections of poems by Paolo Iashvili and Titsian Tabidze were newly published. Their collections were published in 1955 in the 1950s, while Bai Juyi’s poems were published in Russian in 1951. Accordingly, we date the fact to 1955.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Bai Juyi (722-846) – Chinese poet who wrote in a language easily understood by all and was popular not only in China but also in Japan and Korea.

Tabidze Titsian (son of Yustinian) (1895-1937) – Symbolist poet, writer, founder of the movement “Tsisperkantselis” (Blue Horns).

Iashvili Paolo (Pavle) (1894-1937) – Georgian symbolist poet and translator.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 45-46.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Davit Sakvarelidze.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Ghoghoberidze Davit – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother’s – Mariam Nizharadze’s relative – Pepiko Sakvarelidze, cousin of Guram’s fellow student and friend – Marika Sakvarelidze; He studied at the Agricultural Institute.

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 462-463.

Dating: The comments of the writer's sister, Marine Rcheulishvili, attached to the 5th volume of the collection of works, state that Alexei Keller often walked with them on Larsi Street. He seems to have lived close-by.

Biographical data:

Keller Alexei (son of Pavel) (1888-?) – Historian, specialist in Applied Arts. In 1933, he was arrested, deported and sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was released on October 13, 1943 and lived in Georgia ever since, first in Telavi and then in Tbilisi.



Source: Temo Japaridze, “Portrait”, newspaper 24 Saati, 2003, February 2, N31 (243), p. 4.

Note: The last two strophes of this poem were written by Guram Rcheulishvili in different letters on the same sheet of paper with his own miniatures (GRDA, N56, p. 1r).

Dating: Temo Japaridze’s publication states that this poem was written in 1955.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, was the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in many important galleries and museums.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the January 5 statement.



Source: GML, N32 649-m; GRDA, N950, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 441.



Source: GRDA, N154 6v, Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 344.

Dating: The short story was written on 31 March 1956, but according to Marine Rcheulishvili, he got acquainted with the prototype of the protagonist during the winter holidays. As far as we know that he was in Tbilisi since January 17 and was taking the exams, it must have happened before that.

Note: Datvisi is a village in Dusheti municipality.

Biographical data:

Arabuli Mindia (1934-1998) – Georgian translator and poet, author of several books.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, p. 8v.

Biographical data:

Meshveliani Karlo – Georgian historian, professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 8v; Niko Gogochuri, "Guram Rcheulishvili", Ole, 2009, N2, p. 6.

Note: The recollection, written after 53 years, mentions Keburia as the name of a lecturer to whom the students passed a third- or fourth-year exam during the winter sessions in the History of Philosophy or something similar. We studied the list of Guram Rcheulishvili's exams and we think that the matter concerns the subject "Dialectical Materialism", which Guram Rcheulishvili passed to Vakhtang Kalandarishvili in the winter sessions of the fourth year, for which, as it is known, Guram received grade "Four".

Biographical data:

Kalandarishvili Vakhtang (son of Ilia) (1924-1997) – Georgian scientist, teacher, Doctor of Philosophy. He graduated from the faculty of Philosophy of Tbilisi University in 1948 and lectured there until 1979.

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”; GRDA, N1029, p. 1.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

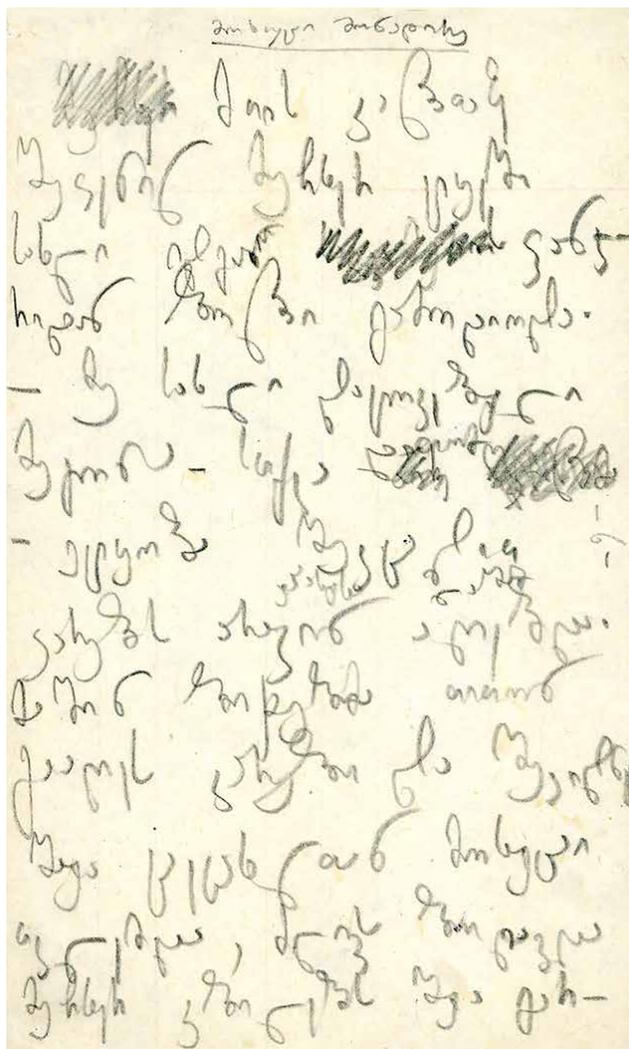


Source: GML, N32 146-m; GRDA, N36, pp. 1-15rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, 2002, pp. 11, 328; Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhalgazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), February 21, N22, p. 4.

Note: The text was published in the 1985 collection under the title “The Aged Hunter”.

Dating: In the comments attached to the text in the first volume of the complete collection of the writer’s works, Marine Rcheulishvili mentions that after her brother Guram Rcheulishvili left for the Carpathian Mountains, she found the text of this short story on the table. Therefore, it must have been written before his departure. To confirm this date, the researcher cites an excerpt from a diary entry written by the writer on March 14 of the same year: “I have tried 5-6 times to write something ... at first, I imitated Kazbegi, then who knows whom ...”, according to which it can be said that this short story was the first work of the writer, written in the style of Kazbegi. Everything is logically substantiated. We will only specify that Marine Rcheulishvili remembered January 24 as the date of departure of her brother for the Carpathian Mountains, while in Guram Tikanadze’s article, which he wrote upon his return from the Carpathians, the date of departure is mentioned as January 27. The letters written by Guram Rcheulishvili on the train also correspond to this date. Accordingly, we date the writer’s first short story to the period before January 27 1956.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N36.



Source: GRDA, N1029, 1; Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagzrda Komunisti (Young Communist), February 21, 1956, N 22, p. 4.

Dating: A letter sent to parents from the train on January 30 states that it is the third day of travel.

Biographical data:

Hemingway Ernest Miller (1899-1961) – American writer, novelist, and journalist.

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, the President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.

Beradze Omar – Georgian mountaineer, honoured sports figure.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.



Source: GRDA, N511, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 7.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze’s newspaper article.



Source: GML, N32 569-m; GRDA, N511, 1v; The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 14.

Dating: According to the letter written on the Tbilisi-Kharkiv train on January 30, the train left Tbilisi three days earlier. The road to Kharkiv would take 2-3 days. Accordingly, it must have arrived on January 29 or 30. The second letter written to parents on the same train shows that they stopped in Kharkiv for four hours and left Kharkiv for Kyiv at 8 pm. It is true that the date is not specified, but if it had been 8 o'clock in the evening on January 30, they would not have arrived in Kyiv on January 30. Accordingly, they were to arrive in Kharkiv at 4 pm on January 29. Therefore, he travelled by Tbilisi-Kharkiv train on January 27-29.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Manon Japaridze.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: The complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 14.

Dating: According to the letter written on the Tbilisi-Kharkiv train on January 30, the train left Tbilisi three days earlier. The road to Kharkiv would take 2-3 days. Accordingly, it should have arrived on January 29 or 30. The second letter written to parents on the same train shows that they stopped in Kharkiv for four hours and left Kharkiv for Kyiv at 8 pm. It is true that the date is not specified, but if it had been 8 o'clock in the evening on January 30, they would not have arrived in Kyiv on January 30. Accordingly, they were to arrive in Kharkiv at 4 pm on January 29. Therefore, he travelled by Tbilisi-Kharkiv train on January 27-29.



Source: GML, N32 569-m; GRDA, N511, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 7.

Dating: According to the letter written on the Tbilisi-Kharkiv train on January 30, the train left Tbilisi three days earlier. The road to Kharkiv would take 2-3 days. Accordingly, it must have arrived on January 29 or 30. The second letter written to parents on the same train shows that they stopped in Kharkiv for four hours and left Kharkiv for Kyiv at 8 pm. It is true that the date is not specified, but if it had been 8 o'clock in the evening on January 30, they would not have arrived in Kyiv on January 30. Therefore, they had to leave Kharkiv at 8 pm on January 29.



Source: GML, N32 569-m; GRDA, N511, 1rv, N511, rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 14.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Manon Japaridze.

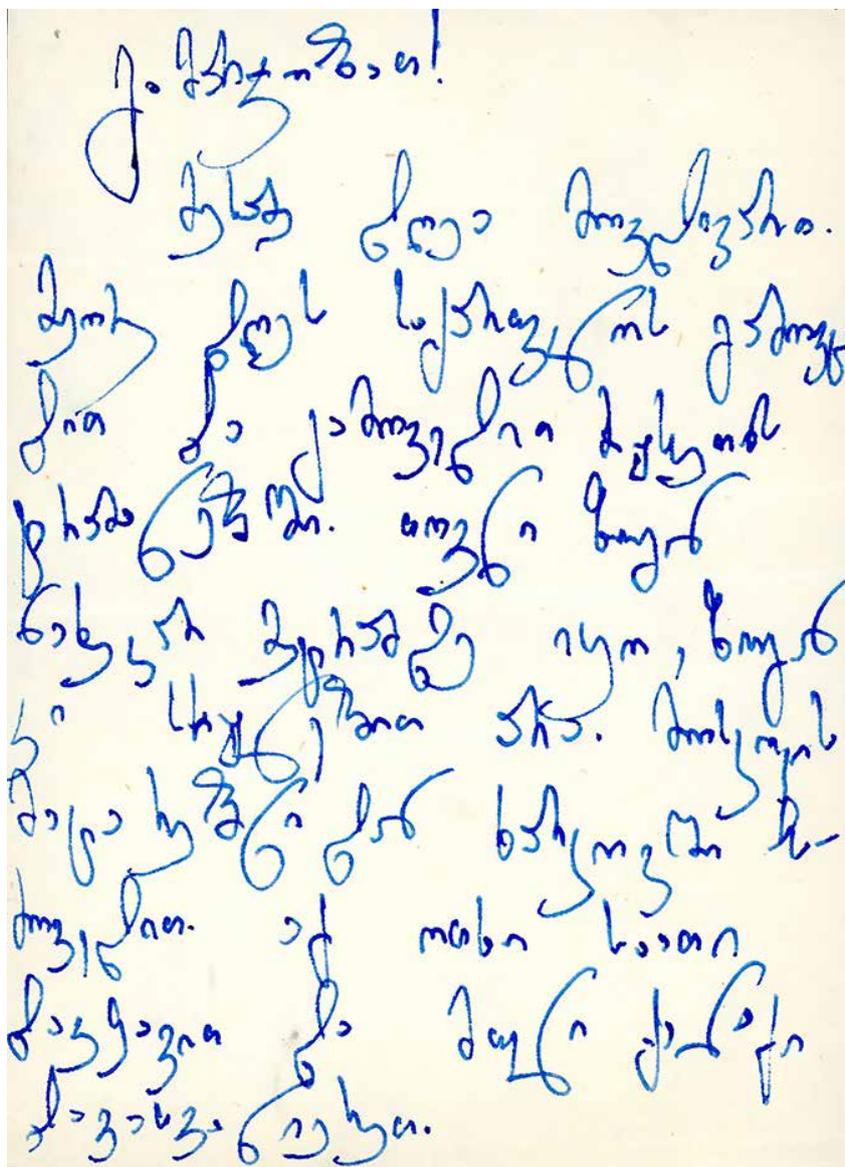
Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N511



Source: GML, N32 614-5-m, N32 567-m; GRDA, N849, 1r.

Dating: We date according to the letter written by Guram Rcheulishvili to the family on January 31.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

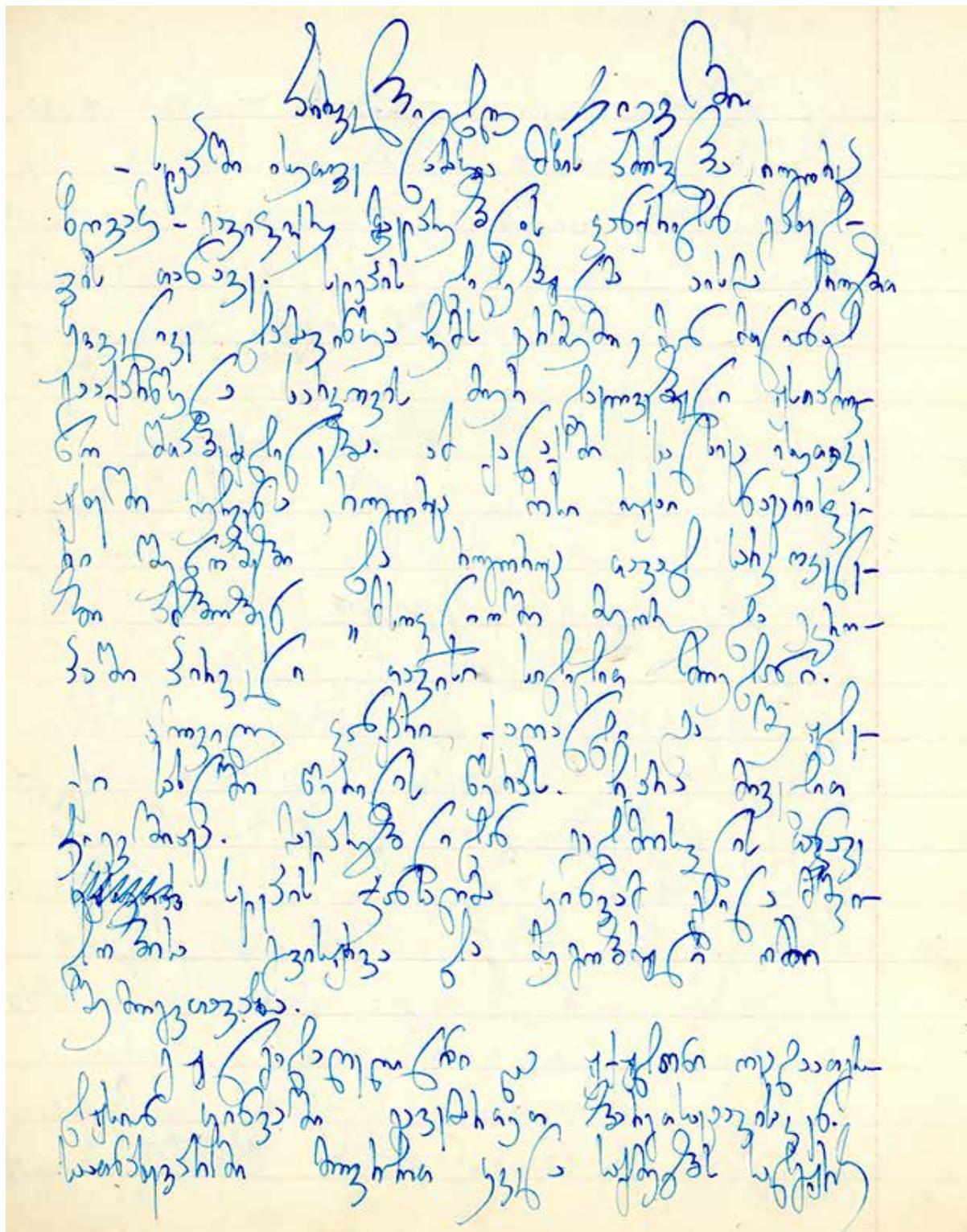
Dating: We date according to the diary entry and the time of arrival in Kyiv.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 7.

Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Kyiv.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N478.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is dense and fills most of the page, with some lines starting with dashes. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher due to its style and the angle of the photo. The paper has horizontal lines and a vertical margin line on the right side.

Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.

Biographical data:

Koroshinadze Suliko (1932-2011) – Georgian pop singer and folklorist, honorary citizen of Tbilisi.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the date of stay in Kyiv and the time indicated in the diary entry. It is true that he was in Kyiv on January 31, but at 11 o'clock his train was already going to Lviv.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 8.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.

Biographical data:

Elizishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 365-366.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.

Identification of persons: In Guram Rcheulishvili’s writings, Giorgi Berdzenishvili is often referred to as “Zhora”.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 6r, N510, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the letter sent to parents on January 31.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 6r, N944, N510, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the time of departure from Kyiv to Lviv.

Biographical data:

Dostoevsky Fyodor (son of Mikhail) (1821-1881) – Russian novelist, writer and essayist.

Saltykov-Shchedrin Mikhail (son of Yevgraf) (1826-1889) – Russian satirical writer, exposing the vicious sides of Russian self-rule and dictatorship.

Stendhal (Henri-Beyle) (1783-1842) – French writer.

Čapek Karel (1890-1938) – Czech writer.



Source: GML, 32 568-m, N32 372-m; GRDA, N510, 6r-8v, N478, 6-8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 13-14.

Dating: We date according to the time of departure from Kyiv to Lviv.



Source: GRDA, N478, 8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 12.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 568-m; GRDA, N510, 1rv, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 14-15.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N510.

Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a series of notes. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words and phrases being repeated or written in a similar style. The paper has horizontal lines, and the text is written in a way that follows these lines. The overall appearance is that of a personal note or a draft of a document.

Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 7-12.

Dating: We date according to the time of his stay in Kyiv.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 8v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent to the parents on January 31.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 8v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze’s newspaper article and diary entry.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13.

Note: The matter concerns the film shot by Yuri Vyshinsky in the film studio Mosfilm in 1955.

Dating: We date according to the period of his stay in Lviv and the record in the diary entry.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13.

Dating: We date according to the period of his stay in Lviv and the record in the diary entry.

Biographical data:

Machavariani Davit (Datuna) – Georgian journalist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 372-m; GRDA, N478, 9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 13,

Dating: We date according to the period of his stay in Lviv and the records made on March 14 1956.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Klara Kitova.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 364.

Dating: We date according to the period of his stay in Lviv.

Identification of persons: In Guram Rcheulishvili’s writings, Giorgi Berdzenishvili is often referred to as “Zhora”.

Biographical data:

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.



Source: GML, N32 430-1-m; GRDA, N1015, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 15.

Dating: We date according to the records made on March 14 and Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: GML, N32 430-1-m; GRDA, N1015, p. 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 15.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: GML, N32 580-m; GRDA, N513, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 15-16.

Dating: The letter is undated but it is clear that he has just arrived to the Yasinia camp after finishing the letter.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N513.

Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is mostly illegible due to its cursive style. At the bottom of the page, there are three words written in red ink: **ისაღეს**, **განაღმა**, and **გისწავლა**.



Source: GML, N18755-I; GRDA N1075, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 364.

Dating: We know from Guram Tikanadze’s publication that they arrived in Yasinya camp on February 2.

Biographical data:

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy of Minister Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1075.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: GML, N32 614-3-m; GRDA, N851, p. 1r; Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.

Biographical data:

Beradze Omar – Georgian mountaineer, honoured sports figure.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 17; Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze’s newspaper article.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, 2-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 17; Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze’s newspaper article.

Biographical data:

Beradze Omar – Georgian mountaineer, honoured sports figure.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 363.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze’s newspaper article.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 362.

Dating: The time is indicated in Guram Tikanadze’s publication.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 16-17.



Source: Diary entry, made on the back of the photo; GML, N32 430-4-m; GRDA, N958; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 17.

Dating: It must have happened before leaving Zakarpattia.



Source: Guram Tikanadze, in Zakarpattia, newspaper Akhlagazrda Komunisti (Young Communist), 1956, February 21, N22, p. 4.

Dating: We date according to Guram Tikanadze's newspaper article.



Source: GRDA, N910, N911, N964, N965, N966, N967, N968, N973, N974, N975, N976, p. 1rv.

Dating: We date the fact according to the time of the inscriptions made in the books.

Note: Six books: D. Zhitomirsky, "Robert Schumann", L. Ginzburg, "Hanuš Wihan and the Czech Quartet", T.V. Popova, "Nikolai Andreyevich Rimsky-Korsakov" and "Selection of Old Waltzes for Piano", S.M. Gorodetsky, "Ivan Susanin M.I. Glinka", A. Shilov, "A.V. Alexandrov" - were published in 1955, while three books: V.V. Stasov, "Aleksandr Porfiryevich Borodin" and V. Bronin, "David Oistrakh", I. Volinskiy, "Composer Mykola Kolessa" – in 1954.

Biographical data:

Ibsen Henrik Johan (1828-1906) – Norwegian playwright and theatre director, one of the founders of modernism.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

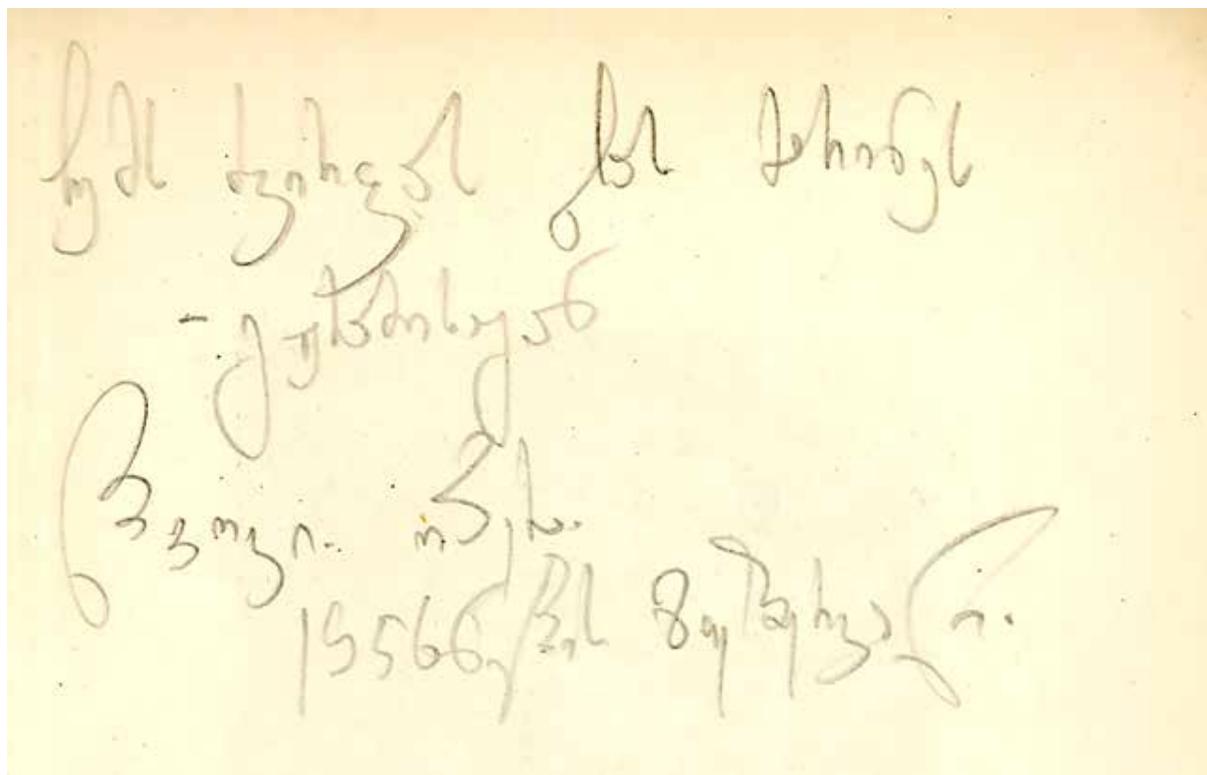
Grieg Edvard (1843-1907) – Norwegian pianist and composer of the Romantic era.

Vigan Hanush (1855-1920) – Czech cellist, music teacher, and teacher at the Prague Conservatory.

Rimsky-Korsakov Nikolai (son of Andrey) (1844-1908) – Russian composer, teacher, conductor, and public figure.

Schumman Alexander Robert (1810-1856) – German pianist, composer, and musicologist.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N976.



Source: GML, N32 614-4-m; GRDA, N850, 1r.



Source: GML, N32 614-4-m, N32 428-m, N850, 1r; N471, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 13-15.

Dating: They were still in Lviv on February 8.



Source: GML, N 76-108-a; GRDA, N1076; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 365.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1076.



Source: GML, N32 643-1-m; GRDA, N742.

Dating: There is no date on the certificate, but Hoverla was conquered in the period from January 24 - February 9. Accordingly, the certificate must have been issued after February 9.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 428-m; GRDA, N471, p. 4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 15.

Dating: The diary entry states that they have been on the road for three days. Since they were already in Sochi on 13th, presumably leaving Lviv is meant.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 17.

Dating: We know from the diary entry that he arrived in Sochi from Tuapse on February 13.



Source: GML, N32 570-m; GRDA, N515, p. 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 368.

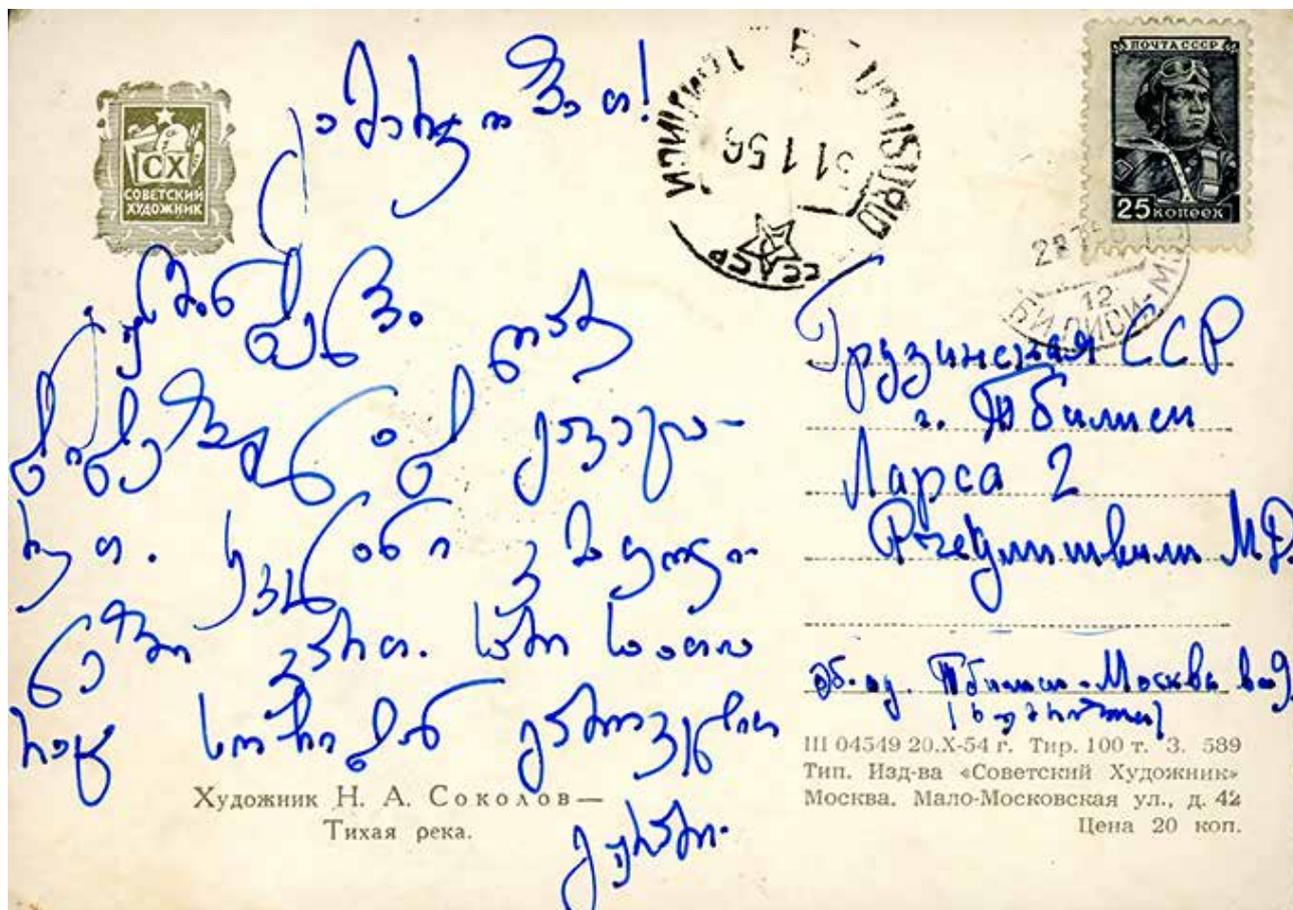
Dating: As far as we know from the photo taken in Sochi on February 13, that he was there that day, and the letter states that he was only three hours out of Sochi, it is natural that this could not have happened until February 13.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N515.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, p. 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 17-18.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, p. 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 367.

Dating: The date is written on Guram Rcheulishvili's postcard.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1077.



Source: GRDA, N150, 1rv, N151, 1rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 250, 395-396.

Dating: Time is indicated on the diary excerpt (GRDA, N151).



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m, N32 430-3-m, N32 430-7-m, N32 430-6-m, N32 430-4-m; GRDA, N954, 1rv, N955, 1rv, N956, 1rv, N957, 1rv, N958, 1rv.

Dating: The photos of the Carpathians were revealed by Guram Tikanadze after his return to Tbilisi. We do not know the exact time of Guram Rcheulishvili's return to Tbilisi, but we do know that he was traveling by train on February 20 and had not yet returned to Tbilisi at that time.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 542-m, N32 564-8-m; GRDA, N696, 2r, N861, 1r.

Dating: We date according to the entry in the diary, made on 15 March 1956, which shows that he was reading this letter.

Dating: The letter sent by Tamara Ershova on February 23 indicates that by that time she had already received Guram Rcheulishvili's letter.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamara Ershova.



Source: GML, N32 542-m, N32 564-8-m; GRDA, N696, 1rv, 2 r, N861, 1r.

Dating: The letter is dated “February 22”

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamara Ershova.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and a friend.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, p. 51.

Dating: It is not clear from the recollection what year it happened in March, but it probably was 1956, when Stalin’s supporters were very excited.

Biographical data:

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 275.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 275.



Source: Levan Malazonia's recollection; GRDA, N1021, 1-4r.

Note: According to Levan Malazonia, Guram Rcheulishvili later called this circle of young people (Edisher Giorgadze, Erlom Akhvlediani, Zurab Kiknadze, Irakli Ramishvili, Shota Chantladze, Anzor Salukvadze, Tamaz Abuladze, Levan Tolordava, Vazha Dundua, Jemal Kvavilashvili, Manuchar Antadze, Ushangi Onofrishvili, Besik Adeishvili, Levan Malazonia) – “Horthists”. Miklos Horthy was the ruling regent of the Kingdom of Hungary from 1920 to 1944, and although he was no longer in his homeland during the Hungarian uprising in 1956, he wrote a letter from Portugal to the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany on October 29 asking to help the Hungarian revolution in the fight against the armed forces of the Soviet Union. The Georgian “Horthists” were sympathetic to Miklos Horthy and the rebellious Hungarians, and dreamed of being liberated from the Soviet rule.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Levan Malazonia's recollection; GRDA, N1021, 1-4r.

Note: This group of young people was later called "Horthists".

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Vazha Dundua.



Source: GML, N32 430-5-m; GRDA, N954, 6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22. Identification of persons: Tsira Shotadze’s name and surname is not mentioned in the source and we have determined them from the interview published with her, as Edisher Kipiani’s wife.

Dating: The entry in the diary made on 15 March 1956, which states that he visited the dentist on the “second” day and that he met the girl two days earlier, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Shotadze Tsira (born in 1930) – Historian, graduated from the Faculty of History of Tbilisi University in 1953. In the same year, she married Edisher Kipiani.

Kipiani Edisher (son of Lavrenti) (1924-1972) – Georgian writer, an engineer by profession. From 1951 to 1961, he headed the literary section of the magazine Droscha.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 1v-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 19.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on 14 March 1956, allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about General Davidov.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on 14 March 1956, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Akaki (1840-1915) – Georgian poet, writer, publicist, and public figure.

Kipiani Varden (1869-1929) – Georgian railway worker and poet, wrote under the pseudonym “Ghvankiteli”.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Note: It is mentioned in the source that Guram himself did not know the name of the girl and it is not possible to identify her.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on 14 March 1956, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, a fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and had works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 1v-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 20.

Biographical data:

Lazarev – Lieutenant Colonel of the Soviet Army, Guram Rcheulishvili’s lecturer in military training.

Kazbegi Alexandre (son of Mikheil) (1848-1893) – Georgian writer, playwright, poet, translator, and actor.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on 14 March 1956, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Lomouri Nodar (son of Iulon) (1926-2016) – Historian, scientist, teacher. He was lecturing at Tbilisi University since 1950 and was its vice-principal from 1965 to 1971.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 24.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on 15 March 1956, which states that this happened “heretofore”, allows us to determine the period.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 23.

Dating: We date according to the entry in the diary, made on March 15 1956, which shows that he had read the letter.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Klara Kitova.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 6v, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 23.

Identification of persons: Tsira Shotadze’s name and surname is not mentioned in the source and we determined them from the interview published with her, as Edisher Kipiani’s wife, in the magazine Rating on August 30, 2010.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on March 15 1956, which concerns the “second” day of March 14, allows us to determine the period.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the diary entry.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Edisher (son of Lavrenti) (1924-1972) – Georgian writer, an engineer by profession. From 1951 to 1961, he headed the literary section of the magazine Droscha.

Shotadze Tsira (born in 1930) – Historian, graduated from the Faculty of History of Tbilisi University in 1953. In the same year, she married Edisher Kipiani.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 6v, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 23.

Dating: The entry in the diary, made on March 15 1956, which concerns the “second” day of March 14, allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Klara Kitova.

Biographical data:

Plutarch (46-127) – A Greek historian, biographer, essayist.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Gemazashvili Zurghan – Georgian writer and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Herodotus (484- 425 BC) – Ancient Greek historian.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 6v, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 23.

Dating: In the source, which begins with the record in the diary entry made on March 14, the March 15 record does not mention the date, but it is obvious that the events of the next day are described from the page 6r of the notebook and it is said: “This is also a brief account of my feelings for two days”. Accordingly, we assume that the entry in the diary, made on March 15, starts from the specified page.



Source: GRDA, N954, 8-9rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 25.

Dating: The record in the diary entry, made on March 15, 1956, allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 360-m; GRDA, N389, 8-9rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 25.



Source: GML, N32 375-m; GRDA, N392, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 26-27.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University, and his first love.



Source: GML, N32 359-m; GRDA, N390, 5v-14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 30.

Dating: The March 19 record in the diary states that it happened “the day before yesterday”.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times, he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 382.



Source: GML, N32 359-m; GRDA, N390, 2-13rv, 14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 28-36.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times, he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, a fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and had works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: GML, N32 361-m; GRDA, N388, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 37-42.



Source: GML, N32 361-m; GRDA, N388, 3v, 4-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 37-43.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University, and his first love.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 217-218.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N4598-d, N32 334-10-m; GRDA, N21, 1-3r, N382, 5v, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 330-334.

Note: This text was published in the ninth issue of *Tsiskari* in 1961 and in the book “Salamura” under the title “Tskito”.

Dating: The autographs of the text have not been preserved. In the life of the writer, he has made an inscription on the typed text: “March 24, 1956. Lecture of Philosophy”, but from the diary entry of March 31, 1956, it appears that this short story was written during a two-day visit to Tbilisi from the Khovle Archaeological Expedition: “This short story ... begins with a description of a rainy summer day. This day was after Mzia’s wedding. We crazily dashed off to Borjomi. I lost all my luggage here, then I went to Khovle, I visited the archaeological expedition, I came to Tbilisi to take new luggage ... It was raining all day ... The sad weather, the rain, the empty street sympathized with my heart ache ... I wanted to write this story of my heart ache, but I moved on to something completely different. Without my intending to, the pen wrote something different... My feelings – the silent sorrow, melancholy, hopelessness and the spark of perseverance – were better conveyed in other forms”. In the list of the short stories compiled by Guram Rcheulishvili, “The first story” is written along with “Tskito and Herring”. Contrary to popular belief, this must have happened in August 1955, not March 24, 1956.



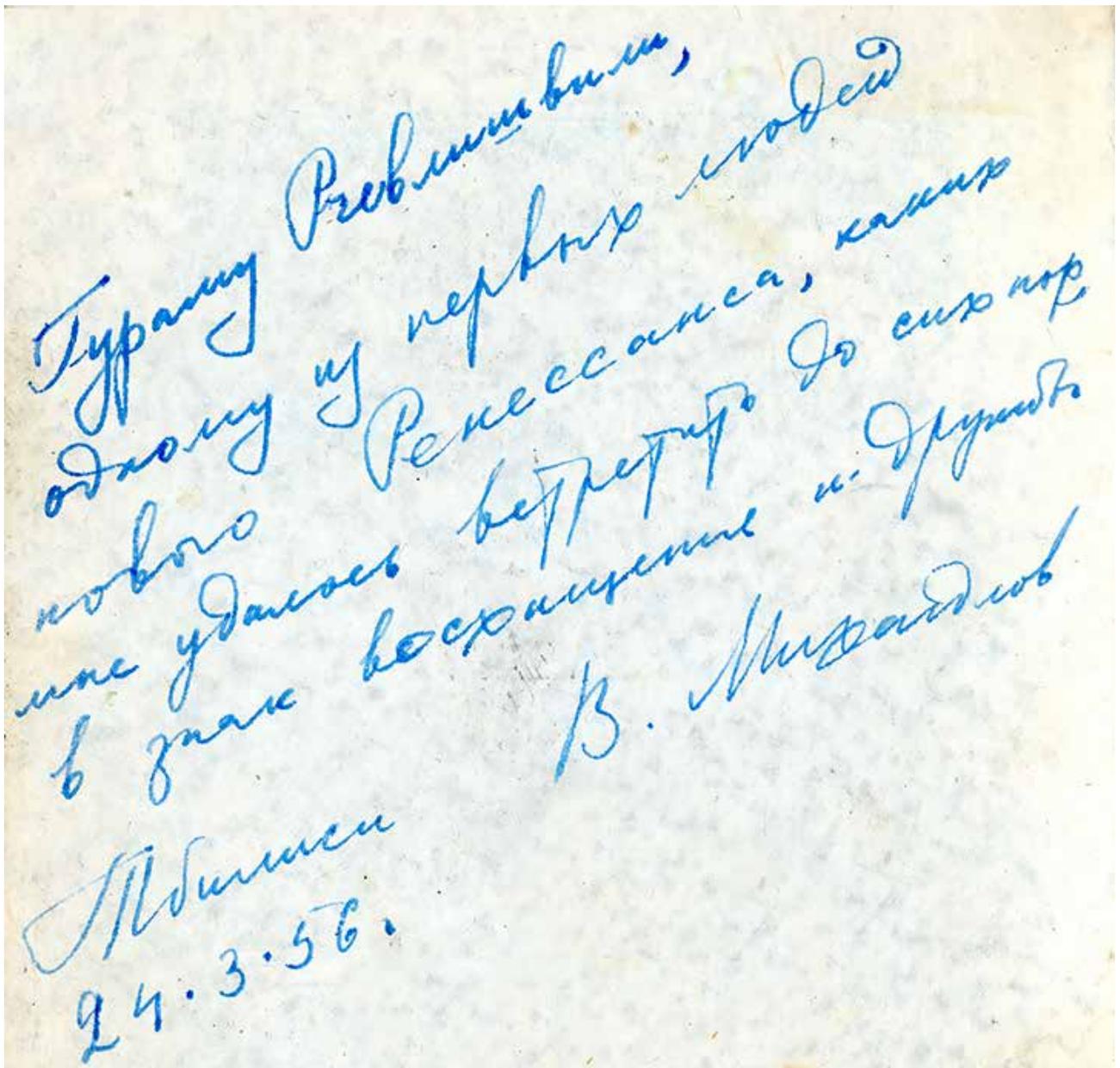
Source: GRDA, N932, rv.

Note: The inscription on the book “Youth Voices, Poems”, published in 1955, is made in Russian: „Гураму Рчеулишвили, Одному из первых людей нового ренессанса, каких мне удалось встретить до сих пор, в знак восхищения и дружбы” (To Guram Rcheulishvili, one of the first representatives of the New Renaissance, who I have ever met, as a token of admiration and friendship).

Biographical data:

Mikhailov Vadim (son of Vasiliy) (born in 1931) – Film director, screenwriter, writer, translator, and climber.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N932.



Гураму Рчеулишвили,
одному из первых людей
нового Ренессанса, каких
мне удалось встретить до сих пор
в знак восхищения и дружбы
В. Михайлов
Майский
24.3.56.



Source: GML, N4600-d; GRDA, N24, 1-3r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 20, 334-335.

Note: This text was published in a collection released by Giorgi Shatberashvili in 1965 under the title “Gutsuls”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N24.

ასოციალური ოთახიანი, თინუში სვილის ცუნიბაზის ერთი ოთახი ქართველებს ეკავათ. კედლებზე ჩამოკიდებული საათი ჩოგმურად სყმდა ერთფროვან, მკლავი ხმაზე. ხუთი საწოლი იდგა. ერთზე ნოდარის ეძინა. ნელთბილ ლუმერზე სველი წებდები ეყარა, ხოლო მის გვერდზე წყლით გაქვნილი თხსაცმელები ეწყობოთქლებული წყლისა და ოქლის სუნი, მბუჯავი ლუმერის ბოლი ოთახში მძიმე პაეის აყენებდა. ბალიშები და საბნები უნესრიგოდ ^{ენემ} ~~მოქალაქე~~ საწოლებზე, ხოლო მათ ქვევით ჭუჭყიანი საჩეხით გამოფენილი ბურგინანთები ეყარა. ნახევრად ღია კარებიდან პაფეფონის ხმა ისმდა. კარების გვერდზე, მოლუნურ ღუნსებებზე, ძლივს ეფეოდა შვირმოვკები, პარკოები და ნესვიანი პინსახოციები.

ღია კარებში ნელა შემოიპარა ცუნიბაზის ბებერი, ქეციანი, გამობენცე-ჩებური კაცა და მძინარი ნოდარის თხებთან მოქალაქე თვლების ხამხამით.

კედლის საათზე თხელი ძენკვით ჩამოკიდებული გინა ბოლომდე ჩამოშვა. ~~საათი~~ გაჩერდა. კაცამ ნელა დაიკნავედა და შემობერ საწოლზე გადაფრთხდა. ნოდარი გუდალმა გადაბრუნდა, ~~საწოლი~~ გულის გამაწვრილებლად აჭრილად ერთხანს იფრილდა, ~~თვლები~~ თვლები გააბილა. ყოვანს ასე იწვა, მაგრამ გამოღვიძებული უფრო შეაწუხა ოთახის მძიმე პაეიმა და წამოდგა. მივიდა კედელთან, სინათლე აანთო და თვლები მოიფშენილა. დამფრთხალი კაცა საწოლიდან ჩამოხცა. ნოდარმა ხელი დაავლო და სწინაფად გაჩეთ გაუძახა. "ვერ ვიციან კაცებს!! გაიფიქრა. თანჯარასთან მივიდა, ჩაყინული, ონდა ჩაჩო ძლივს გამოალო, ~~პაეი~~ პაეი ონდად შეისუნთქა. ოცდათხუთმეც გრადუსიანმა ყინვამ მაინც თავისი გაიფანა. ოთახში უყვბ აყივდა. ნოდარმა თანჯრები ჩაკეცა, შემობრუნდა და კედლებს მიაჭყერდა. კედლებზე სღავური ცხურების ამსახველი, უგემოვნო აკვანერი ეკიდა. ქირი, ღია თხები და განმონით მოყვკვავე ვაეის ქალის თხებთან გაკეთებული ბუქნი ჩალაყ ბრიყველ სინარულს გამობაეცადა.

"ყუღია, მაგრამ ჩალაყა მაინც მომწონს. აღბათ ეს ხარბი ბენიჩრია. თუყვა ვინ იყის?" გაიფიქრა ნოდარმა და საჩეკში ჩაიხედა. ნაშძინარევი თვლები დასწითლებოდა და ხშირ ხვეურ ღმებში ბალიშიდან გამომქვარალი ბუმბლები ჩაბღარათოდა. მერე ჩამოილო ნესვიანი პინსახოცი და დასაბანად წავიდა.

Source: GML, N32 156-1-m; GRDA, N80, 1-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 46-48, 344.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022.



Source: GML, N32 156-2-m; GRDA, N81, 1-4rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 49-51, 344.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 61, 62

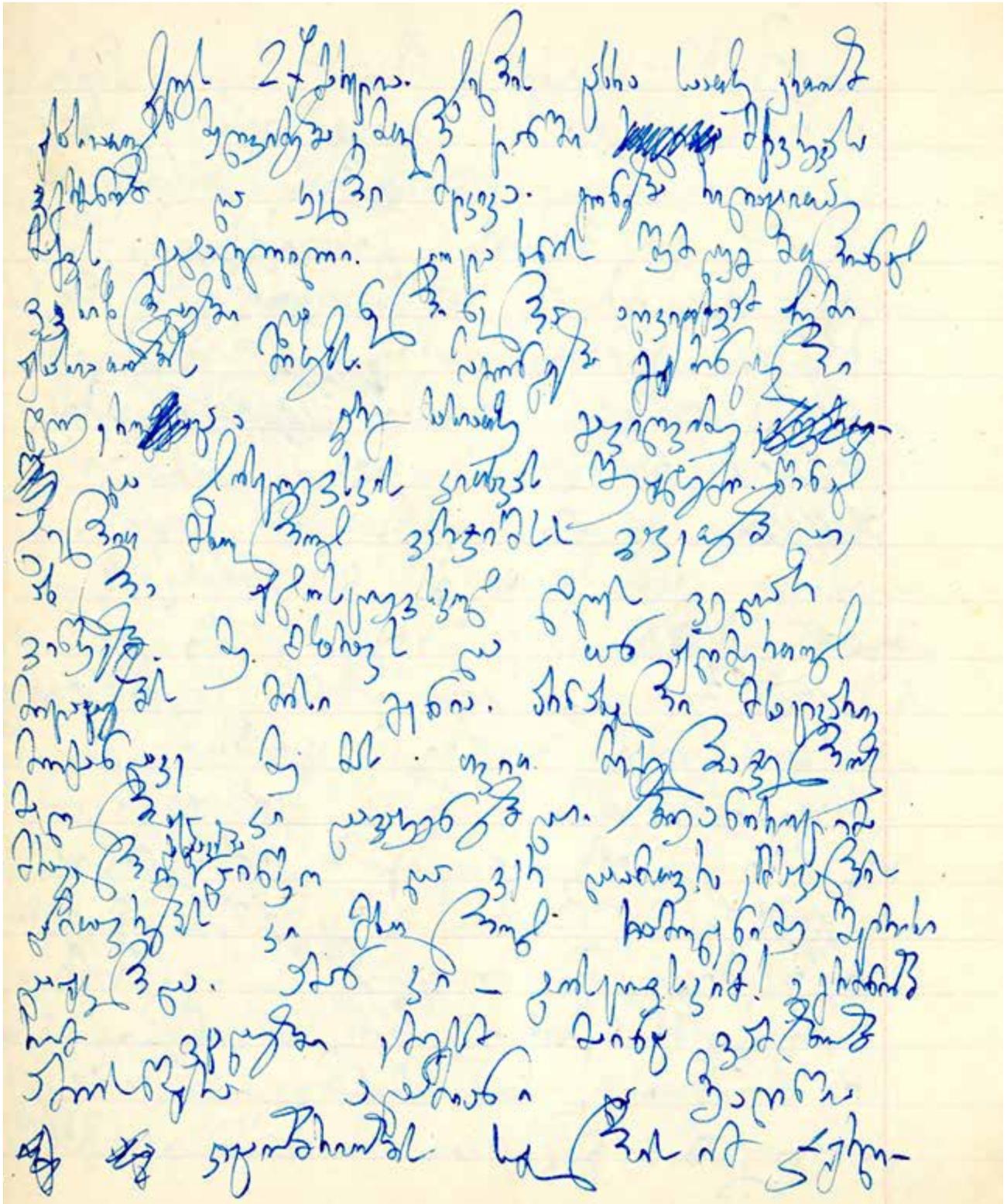


Source: GRDA, N391, 2-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 44-45.

Biographical data:

Dostoevsky Fyodor (son of Mikhail) (1821-1881) – Russian novelist, writer and essayist.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N391.



Source: GML, N 32 362-m; GRDA, N391; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 47.



Source: GML, N32 362-m; GRDA, N391; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 43.



Source: GML, N32 362-m; GRDA, N391, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 47.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.

Togonidze Tamaz (Togrika) (1934-1969) – Georgian actor.



Source: GML, N32 362-m; GRDA, N391, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 47.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Jondo Tsereteli.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: GML, N32 362-m; GRDA, N391, 6-13rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 48-49.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Malazonia Levan (born in 1932) – Georgian playwright, prose writer, and psychologist, graduated from the university in 1956, the author of numerous successful plays and film scripts.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.



Source: GML, N32 362-m; GRDA, N391, 10v, 12-13rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 50.

Biographical data:

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili's classmate.



Source: GML, N32 149-m, N4601-m, N4602-d; GRDA, N58, 1-2rv, N60, 1-3r, N63, 1rv-2r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 30, 338.

Note: This text was published in the collection “Salamura” in 1961 under the title “A sunny day”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.

Dating: The March 28 entry in the diary shows that his mother reprimanded him for not passing this test.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 51.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Dostoevsky Fyodor (son of Mikhail) (1821-1881) – Russian novelist, writer and essayist.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Bredel Willi (1901-1964) – German writer and public figure, president of the Berlin Academy of Arts.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Ghoghoberidze Davit – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother’s – Mariam Nizharadze’s relative – Pepiko Sakvarelidze, cousin of Guram’s fellow student and friend – Marika Sakvarelidze; He studied at the Agricultural Institute.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Malazonia Levan (born in 1932) – Georgian playwright, prose writer, and psychologist, graduated from the university in 1956, is the author of numerous successful plays and film scripts.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 53.



Source: GML, N32 154-m; GRDA, N78, 1rv-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 34, 340.



Source: GML, N32 155-m; GRDA, N79, 1rv-6rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 37, 34.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Gia (son of Shalva) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.

Nizharadze Irakli (son of Shalva) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.

Parkosadze Nino (Kukunia) – Musician and poet, wife of Guram Rcheulishvili’s uncle – Shalva Nizharadze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 54.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 54.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.

Chkhartishvili Dali – Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Larsi Street.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 54.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times, he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 55.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 55.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.

Biographical data:

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University, and his first love.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 53.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 53.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 58.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 56.

Dating: The fact is dated according to the March 31 entry.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N54, 1r, 2-4rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 43, 342-344.



Source: GML, N32 374-m; GRDA, N394, 1-5rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 343.



Source: GML, N32 142-m; GRDA, N27 1-2rv, 3r, N154, 6v,; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 28, 337-338.



Source: GML, N4609-d, N4610-d, N32 147-m; GRDA, N51, N52, N53, 1rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 33, 340.

Note: The autographs of the short story are not preserved. The short story is untitled in the sources reprinted on the machine (the title is handwritten by someone else), but in the list of Guram Rcheulishvili's works compiled by him it is referred to as "The Station in Borjomi" and it was published with the same title in the first volume of the six-volume work. We think that similar reference words written on untitled works in the author's lists, which were intended to identify texts, should not be considered as "titles" in the traditional sense. That is why in the annotations we refer to such short stories with the initial phrase as untitled.

Dating: The short story in the first volume of the writer's works is dated March 1956.



Source: GML, N32 145-m; GRDA, N33, 1-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 23, 336.

Dating: The short story in the first volume of the writer's works is dated March 1956.



Source: GML, N32 144-m; GRDA, N30, 1-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 26, 336-337.

Note: This text was published in a collection released by Nugzar Tsereteli in 1985 under the title “A Friend”.

Dating: We date according to the first volume of six volumes of the writer’s works.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, from “Recollections”, GRDA, N1029, 1.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 160-m; GRDA N84, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 59.

Dating: The record states “April 16, 1956”, but in 1956 the match between “Dinamo” Tbilisi and “Lokomotiv” Moscow was held on April 5.



Source: GML, N32 153-m; GRDA, N77, 1r, 2-6rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 57-61, 345.

Dating: The text in the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works is dated by the publisher: April 1956. The match between "Dinamo" Tbilisi and "Spartak" Moscow was held in Tbilisi on April 07, 1956. Accordingly, the short story would have been written either on the same day or after.



Source: GML, N32 256-m; GRDA, N220, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 141, 371.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: Young Lenin Communist League membership card; GML, N32 662-4-m, N32 662-5-m; GRDA, N674, 1-2rv, N664, 1rv.

Dating: As far as the membership card of the Communist Party states that it was issued on April 13, 1956, the drawings must have been drawn later.



Source: Young Lenin Communist League membership card; GML, N4674-d; GRDA, N674, 1v-2r.

Dating: As far as the Communist Party card is concerned, which was issued on April 13, 1956, the drawings must have been drawn later.



Source: GML, N32 160-m, N32 164-m; GRDA, N84, 1-5rv, N91, 1-2rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 62, 346-347.

Note: This text was first published in the 1985 collection “One cannot escape on a winter night” under the title “A woman and a man”.



Source: GML, N32 159-m; GRDA, N83, 1-4rv, 5r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 55-56, 345.

Dating: We date according to the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 158-m; GRDA, N82, 1-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 52-54, 344-345.



Source: GML, N32 165-m; GRDA, N92, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 60.

Dating: The diary states that he decided to pass the subjects in May after meeting with Davit Muskhelishvili. Accordingly, this meeting was to take place before May.

Biographical data:

Muskhelishvili Davit (born in 1928) – Georgian historian, graduated from Tbilisi State University in 1952. He was a junior researcher at the Ivane Javakhishvili Institute of History in 1956-1960, and a senior researcher since 1960 and a director in 1999.



Source: GML, N32 186-1-m, N32 186-2-m; GRDA, N120, 1r, 2-6rv, 7r, N121, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 183, 380.



Source: The diary entry at the beginning of the short story “Grandfather Kote’s Autumn”; GML, N32 186-1-m, N32 186-2-m; GRDA, N120, N121; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 183, 380.

Dating: The diary entry, written on May 3, 1956, states that this incident took place that day.

Note: He uses the name “Valerian” in the short-story, written the following day.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Valerian Sharvashidze.

Biographical data:

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.



Source: GML, N32 161-m; GRDA, N85, 1r, 2-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 66, 347-349.



Source: GML, N32 157-m, GRDA, N86, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 70, 349.



Source: GML, N32 162-m; GRDA, N87, 1rv-5rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 75, 349.



Source: GML, N32 162-m; GRDA, N87, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 59.

Dating: The inscription at the end of the short story “A gypsy woman and four boys” allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Todua Rezo – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the School for Boys N19.



Source: GML, N32 162-m; GRDA, N87, 1rv-4rv, 5r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 75, 349.



Source: GML, N32 162-m; GRDA, N87, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 445.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, p. 7.

Dating: Niko Gogochuri’s story was used by Guram Rcheulishvili in the short story “Love in March”, which was written on May 20, 1956.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: GML, N32 376-m; GRDA, N395, 2-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 445.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Giorgi (son of Alexandre) (1877-1956) – Georgian anthropologist, professor at Tbilisi University, brother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandmother.



Source: GML, N32 181-1-m; GRDA, N113, 7r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 79, 349-351.



Source: GML, N4603-d, N32 163-1-m, N32 163-2-m; GRDA, N88, 1-5r, N89, 1r, 2-6rv; N90, 1r, 2-3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 83, 351-354.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: GML, N32 181-1-m; GRDA, N113, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 60.

Dating: The diary entry, written at the end of the short story “The spring is passing” and dated May 20, 1956, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Mann Thomas (1875-1955) – German writer, essayist, novelist, Nobel Prize laureate.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Marjanishvili Kote (son of Alexandre) (1872-1933) – Film director. People’s artist of Georgia.

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Khundadze Luka (Kokorka) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Babulia Nizharadze’s husband, writer.



Source: GML, N32 178-m, N32 181-2-m, N32 181-1-m, N4605-m; GRDA, N109, 1-4rv, N112, 3-5rv, N113, 1r, 2-6rv, 7r, N114, 1-6r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 79, 349-351.



Source: GML, N4603-d, N32 163-1-m, N32 163-2-m; GRDA, N88, 1-5r, N89, 1r, 2-6rv, N90, 1r, 2, 3rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 83, 351-354.



Source: Student's record-book; GRDA, N709, 9v.

Biographical data:

Lomouri Nodar (son of Iulon) (1926-2016) – Historian, scientist, teacher. He was lecturing at Tbilisi University since 1950 and was its vice-principal from 1965 to 1971.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9v.

Biographical data:

Lomouri Nodar (son of Iulon) (1926-2016) – Historian, scientist, teacher. He was lecturing at Tbilisi University since 1950 and was its vice-principal from 1965 to 1971.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9v.

Biographical data:

Tabaghua Ilia (1919-2004) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9v.

Biographical data:

Gorgadze Alexandre – Historian, author of the book “Methodology of teaching history”.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9v.

Biographical data:

Tabaghua Ilia (1919-2004) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 63-64.

Dating: We date according to the diary entry of June 1.

Biographical data:

Wilde Oscar Fingal (1854 -1900) – English playwright and writer of Irish descent.



Source: GML, N32 165-m, N4599-m; GRDA, N92, 1r, 2-3rv, 6r, N93, 1-5r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 88, 354-355.

Note: This text was published in the collection “Salamura” released in 1961 under the title “Morning on University Street”.

Dating: Only the year, the weekday and 1 hour are indicated on the autograph. We date the story according to the diary entry at the end of the text, in which “June” is mentioned in the future tense. Identification of persons: The Tsirekidzes were the Rcheulishvili’s neighbours on Larsi street.



Source: S. Durmishidze, “Some things from the past, young prose writer”, Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1987, p. 472.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Imprint of unforgettable days and faces”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 1993, pp. 12-13.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Chiladze Otar (1925-1998) – Georgian poet, graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of Tbilisi University in 1948 and from the Moscow Institute of Literature in 1952.



Source: GML, N32 379-m; GRDA N393, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 63.

Dating: The June 1 diary entry allows us to date.

Biographical data:

Wilde Oscar Fingal (1854 -1900) – English playwright and writer of Irish descent.



Source: GML, N32 379-m; GRDA 393, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Dating: The June 1 diary entry allows us to date.



Source: GML, N32 379-m; GRDA 393, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 63.

Note: Presumably, the matter should concern the film “The daughter of a sailor” (“Дочь моряка”) directed by Giorgi Tassin in 1941 at the Odessa Film Studio, starring a young woman, Irina Zakharova, who returns to her home in Odessa years later. Maybe the film had a title on Georgian posters like the one mentioned in Guram Rcheulishvili’s diary entry. When translating into other languages, the titles of the films used to be changed.

Dating: The June 1 diary entry allows us to date.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 379-m; GRDA 393, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 63-64.



Source: GML, N32 379-m; GRDA 393, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Dating: The June 1 diary entry, which talks about the plans for the next day, allows us to date.



Source: GML, N32 647-m; GRDA, N936, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 447.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9r.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Lobzhanidze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N709, 9r.

19 სასწავლო წელი. სწავლების მე-8 სემესტრი მ ე ო თ ხ ე

თ ე ო რ ი უ ლ ი კ უ რ ს ი

№№ რიგზე	დისციპლინის დასახელება	საბ. ჩაოფ.	პროფესორის ან დოცენტის გვარი	საგამოცდო ნიშნები	გამოცდ. ჩაბარებ. დრო	გამომცდელის ხელის მოწერა
1	პოლიტეკონომია		დოქ. ლობჯანიძე	100	20/11/19	ლ. ლობჯანიძე
2	აგრონომია		დოქ. ი. ჯანაშია	100	20/11/19	ი. ჯანაშია
3				100	20/11/19	ლ. ლობჯანიძე
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

სტუდენტი

Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9r.

Biographical data:

Tabaghua Ilia (1919-2004) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 355-358.

Dating: In the above-mentioned source, Marine Rcheulishvili quotes the recollections of Zhora Berdzenishvili and Agi Abashidze regarding this fact.



Source: GML, N32 168-m; GRDA, N96, 19r- 20v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Dating: The diary entry is written on June 15, stating that it happened the day before. This is confirmed by football data. The match between Spartak Moscow and Dinamo Tbilisi really took place in Moscow on 13 June 1956.

Biographical data:

Berzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Mikadze Jina – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tabidze Titsian (son of Yustinian) (1895-1937) – Symbolist poet, writer, founder of the movement “Tsisperkantselis” (Blue Horns).



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Biographical data:

Ghoghoberidze Davit – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze’s relative – Pepiko Sakvarelidze, cousin of Guram’s fellow student and friend - Marika Sakvarelidze; He studied at the Agricultural Institute.

Sakvarelidze Pepiko – Relative of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze, she was the best at typing texts on a typewriter.

Mikadze Jina – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren.



Source: GRDA, N96, 1r, 2-18rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 52.



Source: GML, N32 168-m; GRDA, N96, 2r, 18v, 19-20rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Dating: The story, which precedes the diary entry in the autograph, is dated June 14-15.



Source: GML, N32 168-m; GRDA, N96, 18 v, 19-20rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Duduchava Guram – Georgian engineer, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 167-1-m; GRDA, N95, 1r, 2-4rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 106, 359-360.

Note: There was a tradition in Khevsureti to test the self-command of young people. A girl and a boy lie down on one bed and a dagger is put between them. They have to sleep in a way so that not to cross the border outlined by a dagger. This tradition is called tsatsloba. In this case, he uses this word to indicate his restraint from alcohol.

Dating: The autograph states “June”, but in 1956, Tbilisi Dinamo’s match against Ethiopia was held on “June 18” and not in “July”. Consequently, the name of the month is misspelled.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 65.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the diary entry, dated by us June 18, as if it happened that day.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 65.

Dating: The diary entry mentions that the Ethiopian game was to be held that evening, and in 1956, the match between Dinamo Tbilisi and Ethiopia took place on June 18.



Source: GML, N32 380-m; GRDA, N401, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 66.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 169-m; GRDA, N97, 1-8rv, 9rv, 10rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 109, 360-361.

Note: This text was published in a collection released by Nugzar Tsereteli in 1985 under the title “On the road to Shatili”, in the sixth volume of the writer’s works entitled “Lia and Gia (The story)”. In one of the lists compiled by the writer, the text is referred to as “Lia and Gia – the story”, but, as we have mentioned elsewhere, we do not think it is a title. The last page is used as a flyleaf and only one word “Story” is written in the place where Guram Rcheulishvili used to write a title (at the bottom of the folded sheet) and with the same artistic design. We think that this should be the title of the short story, but “Lia and Gia” was included in the list because it would make it easier to remember which text was being talked about.

Dating: The writer dated the short story July 18-20, but based on the diary entry written at the end of this text, Marine Rcheulishvili argues that “June 18-20” is meant.



Source: GML, N32 381-m; GRDA, N403, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 65.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nata Ghogoberidze.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 9r.

Note: The name of the subject is not written in the graph of the student's record-book, but his signature is in Russian (that is how teachers of the Russian language used to do). In addition, we know from the diary entry of June 18, 1956 that he was late for the Russian exam and could not pass it. Accordingly, it seems to have been passed on June 27.



Source: GML, N32 169-m; GRDA, N97, 8 v, 9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 66.

Dating: We date according to the time of the Russian exam.

Biographical data:

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, a fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and had works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.

Berdzenishvili Devi (1934-2008) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History. He graduated from Tbilisi University in 1957 and worked as the head of the medieval sector at the Institute of History and Ethnography. He is the author of dozens of papers in the history and historical geography of Georgia.

Romm Mikhail (son of Ilya) (1901-1971) – Soviet director of theater and cinema, teacher and publicist, People’s Artist of the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 169-m; GRDA, N97, 8 v, 9-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 67.

Dating: It can be seen from the diary entry that he had passed the Russian exam the day before.



Source: GML, N32 169-m; GRDA, N97, 8v, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 109, 360.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry made on June 28.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.

Koshevoi Viktor (son of Tripohon) – Major-General of the Soviet Army, director of the Baku Higher Military Academy in 1989-1991, served in the army with Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 2009, pp. 108-109.

Dating: As far as we know he was in the Dusheti camp since June 29, so the fact could happen no earlier than this date.

Biographical data:

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.

Koshevoi Viktor (son of Tripohon) – Major-General of the Soviet Army, director of the Baku Higher Military Academy in 1989-1991, served in the army with Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N76-110-a; GRDA, N1084; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 356.

Dating: As far as we know, he was in the Dusheti camp since June 29, this photo must have been taken no earlier than this date.

Biographical data:

Koshevoi Viktor (son of Tripohon) – Major-General of the Soviet Army, director of the Baku Higher Military Academy in 1989-1991, served in the army with Guram Rcheulishvili.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Berdzenishvili Giorgi (Zhora) (son of Gabriel) (1910-1980) – In 1934, he graduated from the Forestry Technical Institute and started working in a machine-building factory, of which he was the director from 1948 to 1956. From 1961, he was the Deputy Minister of Timber and Wood Processing Industry.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1084.



Source: GML, N18749-i; GRDA, N1086; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 357.

Dating: As far as we know he was in the Dusheti camp since June 29, so this photo must have been taken no earlier than this date.

Biographical data:

Koshevoi Viktor (son of Tripohon) – Major-General of the Soviet Army, director of the Baku Higher Military Academy in 1989-1991, served in the army with Guram Rcheulishvili.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 358.

Dating: As far as we know he was in the Dusheti camp since June 29, so this photo must have been taken no earlier than this date.

Biographical data:

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 19.

Dating: The letter, sent to the family from the army after June 29, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 18-19.

Dating: We date after the time of his arrival at the Dusheti camp.



Source: GML, N32 166-m; GRDA, N94, 1-6 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 101, 358-359.

Dating: The fact and the date presented in the annotation are discussed in the comments attached by Marine Rcheulishvili for the short story “Maya was bothered by the smell of gasoline ...”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Rukhkyan Ashot (son of Aram) (1905-1993) – Armenian scientist, geneticist and breeder, professor.



Source: GML, N32 166-m; GRDA, N94, 1rv-6rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 101, 358-359.

Dating: Biographical fact: Arrival in Yerevan in order to attend the defence of his father's thesis took place on 30 June 1956.

Note: The text was published in the 1985 collection under the title “Sevan”.



Source: GML, N32 579-m; GRDA, N514, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 19.

Dating: It appears from the letter that two days earlier Guram had written a letter to send to his grandfather. Since he was to arrive at the military camp on June 29, this must have happened no earlier than July 1, and this letter must have been written much later.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 172-175.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: GML, N32 489-m; GRDA, N539, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 153-155.

Identification of persons: Guram Gegeshidze is referred to by the nickname “Chico” in the source.

Dating: The letter states that the grandfather, Simon Nizharadze, has already received the letter sent by Guram from Dusheti after July 1.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: GML, N32 549-m; GRDA, N726, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 101, 358.

Dating: The letter, sent by his sister on July 7, allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 549-m; GRDA, N726, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 101, 358.

Dating: The letter is written on July 7 and would have been received either the same day or later.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: GML, N32 484-m; GRDA, N876.

Dating: The letter is dated July 15.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic
and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's
sister.



Source: GML, N32 549-m; GRDA, N726, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 101, 358.

Dating: Gobron Tsereteli’s letter is dated July 14, but it turns out that he was going to visit Guram’s family the next day. In addition, Mariam Nizharadze mentions that that day is Sunday (15 July 1956) and July 15 is written on the stamp of the Tbilisi Post Office. Accordingly, he would have received the letter in Dusheti either the next day or later.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N 76-71-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 356-358.

Biographical data:

Koshevoi Viktor (son of Tripohon) – Major-General of the Soviet Army, director of the Baku Higher Military Academy in 1989-1991, served in the army with Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 171-m; GRDA, N99, 1-9rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 116, 361-363.

Dating: The diary entry states that he arrived from the military camp “the day before yesterday”, and the letter sent by his father to Guram in the Dusheti camp on July 15 states that the military training ended on July 20. Accordingly, if he was to arrive from the camp on the 20th, the diary entry must have been written on July 22.



Source: GML, N32 171-m; GRDA, N99, 2 r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.

Dating: The diary entry states that he arrived from the military camp “yesterday”. The letter sent by his father to Guram in the Dusheti camp on July 15 shows that the military training ends on July 20 and that his father asks him to stay until the end. Accordingly, if he was to arrive from the camp on the 20th or 21st, the diary entry must have been written on 22-23 July.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Mito Devdaraidze.

Biographical data:

Katchakhidze Alexandre (1911-1997) – Georgian scientist, doctor, veterinarian, employee of Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: GRDA, N136, 2r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 389.



Source: GRDA, N136, 2r, N144, 1rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 389.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: S. Durmishidze, “Some things from the past, young prose writer”, Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1987, pp. 472-473; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 300-301.

Note: Guram later explained this fact to his friends: Nothing good was happening around me and I decided to either shoot myself or a statue of Lenin.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the recollection of a family friend – Sergo Durmishidze.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Severian Chkhartishvili.

Biographical data:

Ulyanov Vladimir (son of Ilya) (Lenin) (1870-1924) – Russian politician, theorist of Marxism, founder of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 385-m; GRDA, N472, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.

Dating: We date according to the information in the diary entry made on August 4.

Biographical data:

Berdzenishvili Devi (1934-2008) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History. He graduated from Tbilisi University in 1957 and worked as the head of the medieval sector at the Institute of History and Ethnography. He is the author of dozens of papers in the historical geography.

Mikadze Jina – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Palace of Pioneers and Schoolchildren.

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.



Source: GML, N32 385-m; GRDA, N472, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.

Dating: We date according to the information in the diary entry made on August 4.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Ninuli Khotivari, Kira Anna and Tina Pitskhelauris.



Source: GML, N32 385-m; GRDA, N472, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.

Dating: We date according to the information in the diary entry of August 4.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.



Source: GRDA, N475, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.



Source: GML, N32 171-m; GRDA, N99, 1-9rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 68.



Source: Diary entry, GML, N32 386-m; GRDA, N475, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 69-70.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 70.

Biographical data:

Lazarev – Lieutenant Colonel of the Soviet Army, Guram Rcheulishvili's lecturer in the military training.



Source: GML, N32 172-m; GRDA, N100, 1-10rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 122, 363.



Source: GML, N32 170-m; GRDA, N98, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 136, 364;

Dating: We date the fact based on the diary entry of August 15.



Source: GML, N32 173-1-m, N32 171-2-m; GRDA, N101, 1r, 2-7rv, N102, 1r, 2-6rv, 7r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 129, 364.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 70.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.



Source: GML, N32 170-m; GRDA, N98, 1r, 2-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 136, 364-365.

Dating: At the end of the text, a double date is written: “either August 15 or 16”. The writer drank for two days and did not remember the exact date, but the clean page of the folded sheets reads “August 15” and the time is indicated – “11-12” in the morning.



Source: GML, N 32 170-m; GRDA, N98, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 136, 364.



Source: Giorgi Nadiradze, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, March 26, N4, p. 6.

Dating: On August 17, Jurkha visited him in Akhali Atoni, so this must have happened before that date.

Identification of persons: Additional information about Razhden Tsereteli could not be found.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Nadiradze Giorgi (son of Shalva) – Georgian historian, brother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend – Jurkha Nadiradze.



Source: Giorgi Nadiradze, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, March 26, N4, p. 6.

Note: When Giorgi Nadiradze asked Guram, who returned to Tbilisi, if he finally found the Abkhazian he had been looking for, Guram said that there was no such person and that he wanted to go to Merkheuli because he had always been interested in “great condottieri” like Lavrentiy Beria and he wanted to see his native village.

Dating: On August 17, Jurkha visited him in Akhali Atoni, so this must have happened before that date.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Nadiradze Giorgi (son of Shalva) – Georgian historian, brother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend – Jurkha Nadiradze.

Beria Lavrentiy (son of Pavle) (1899-1953) – Georgian political, party and state figure, marshal of the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 174-m; GRDA, N103, 1r, 2-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 139, 365; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 71.

Identification of persons: The surnames of Jurkha and Nodari are not mentioned in the source, but can be found in the comments of Marine Rcheulishvili.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the inscription made at the bottom of the short story “A Russian girl at the sea”.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 601-m; GRDA, N758, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 21-22.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 192.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Zaldastanishvili Mavri (born in 1935) – Georgian mining engineer, graduated from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute in 1958. He was a member of the Supervisory Board of Saktskalproekti.

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 601-m; GRDA, N758, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 21-22.

Dating: The contents of the letter state that it was written the day after the quarrel on August 18 (“I woke up this morning. I look in the mirror ... my jaw is swollen”).

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Zaldastanishvili Mavri (born in 1935) – Georgian mining engineer, graduated from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute in 1958. He was a member of the Supervisory Board of Saktskalproekti.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin.



Source: GML, N32 175-m; GRDA, N104, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 142, 365.



Source: GML, N32 176-m; GRDA, N105, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 144, 365-366.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 20.

Dating: The letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli on August 23 states that it is already the third day after this fact took place.

Biographical data:

Machavariani Givi (son of Irakli) (1927-1968) – Georgian linguist, professor. In 1950, he graduated from the department of Caucasian Languages of Tbilisi University and taught there for 14 years.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 19-20.

Dating: The letter of August 23 states that this happened the day before.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nodar Dididze.

Biographical data:

Machavariani Givi (son of Irakli) (1927-1968) – Georgian linguist, professor. In 1950, he graduated from the department of Caucasian Languages of Tbilisi University and taught there for 14 years.

Zaldastanishvili Mavri (born in 1935) – Georgian mining engineer, graduated from the Georgian Polytechnic Institute in 1958. He was a member of the Supervisory Board of Saktskalproekti.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 19-20.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli on August 23.

Identification of persons: Only Boria Inasaridze's name is mentioned in the source.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 146, 366.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the recollection of Nodar Zedelashvili, which is quoted in the comments attached to the text by Marine Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 177-1-m, N4604-d, N32 177-2-m; GRDA, N106, 1-6rv, 6r, N107, 1-7r, N108, 1r, 2r, 3-8rv, 9r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 146, 366-370.

Note: In one of the autographs, the title of the short story is “Conversation in a Café”.



Source: GML, N32 431-m; GRDA, N477, 1rv, N110, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 71.

Dating: The time is indicated in the inscription made on the last page of the short story “The last Abenserage” and in the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli on August 23.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 19-20.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 19-20.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 22.

Dating: The letter shows that at least two days must have passed since Givi Machavariani arrived in Akhali Atoni (“The next day ... he ran away”). As far as we have learned from the letter sent to Nugzar Tsereteli that Givi arrived in Gagra on August 21, we date the fact to August 23 or later.

Biographical data:

Ghoghberidze Davit – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze’s relative – Pepiko Sakvarelidze, cousin of Guram’s fellow student and friend – Marika Sakvarelidze; He studied at the Agricultural Institute.

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 74.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tsisana Aleksidze.



Source: GML, N32 389-m; GRDA, N473, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 71.



Source: GML, N32 179-m; GRDA, N110, 1r, 2-5rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 151, 370-372.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 73.



Source: GML, N32 387-m; GRDA, N476, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 71.



Source: GML, N32 388-m; GRDA, N474, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 74-75.



Source: GML, N32 388-m; GRDA, N474, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 75.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry of August 27.



Source: GML, N32 179-m; GRDA, N111, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 154, 372-378.

Dating: In the note of August 29 at the beginning of the short story, he mentions that he was writing for two days, two hours a day.



Source: GML, N32 180-m; GRDA, N111, 1r, 2-22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 154, 372.

Dating: There is an inscription “September 18” on the blank page of the autograph, but we think that this date should not be related to the short story, as there is a note on the front page, dated August 29, which states that the short story was written within 2 days.



Source: GML, N32 390-m; GRDA, N47, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 75.

Dating: The diary entry of August 31 allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Shura Mghebrishvili.



Source: GML, N32 390-m; GRDA, N47, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 76.



Source: GML, N32 424-m; GRDA, N490, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 142, 365.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 367.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 381.

Dating: We date according to Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Leo (Levan)) – Guram Rcheulishvili's cousin.



Source: GML, N32 645-m, N32 643-1-m; GRDA, N709, 10r, N742.

Dating: The certificate, received for participating in the hike to the peak Hoverla, states that he was in his fifth year in 1956.



Source: GML, N4669-d; GRDA, N823.

Dating: The autograph, which is a list of film lovers, states that Guram Rcheulishvili's name and surname are written as a fifth-year student of the Faculty of History, and he was enrolled in the fifth year since 01 September 1956.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Ramishvili Irakli – Georgian philosopher, member of the group of "Horthists".

Kiknadze Zurab (born in 1933) – Georgian Orientalist-Assyriologist, bibliographer, folklorist, writer, professor.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Antadze Manuchar – Georgian literary critic.

Malazonia Levan (born in 1932) – Georgian playwright, prose writer and psychologist, graduated from the university in 1956, the author of numerous successful plays and film scripts.

Kvavilashvili Jemal – Georgian psychologist and teacher.

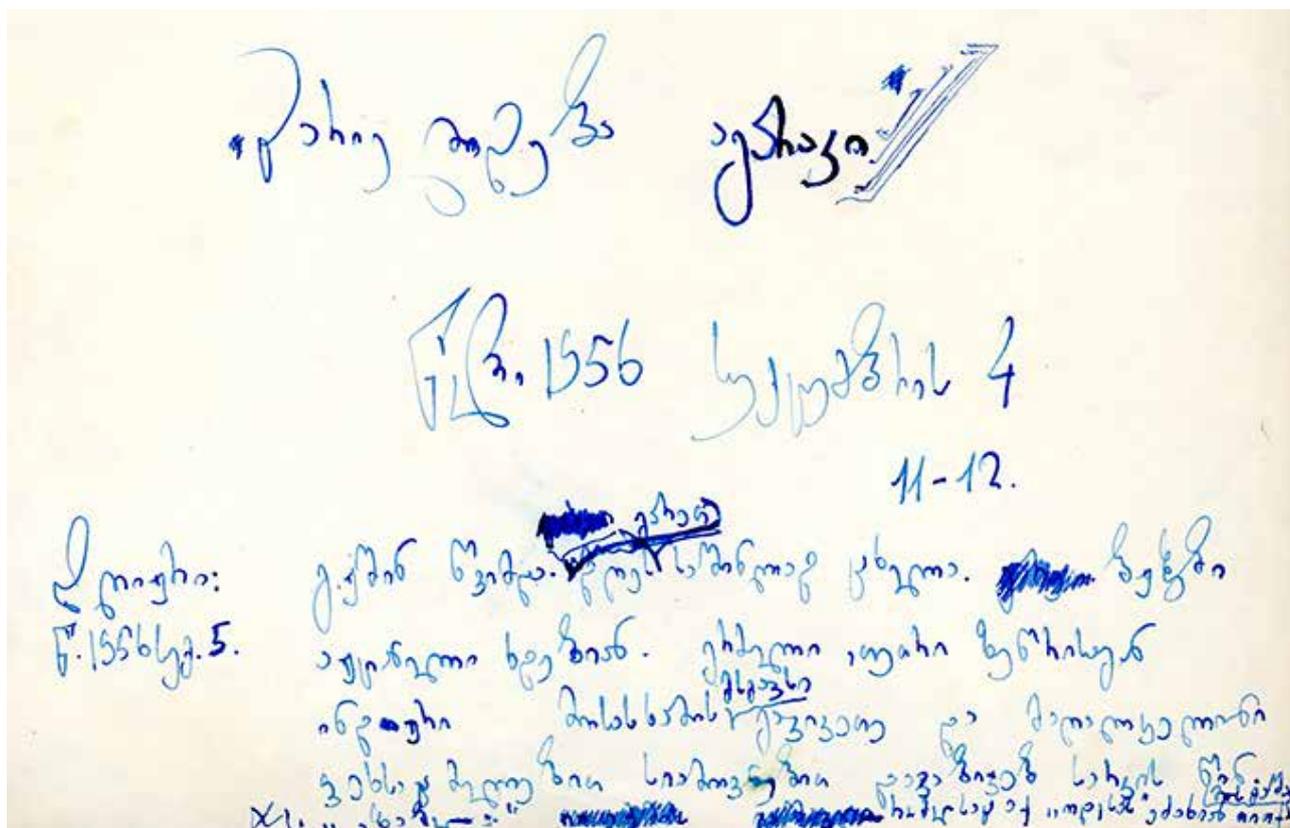


Source: GML, N32 187-m, N32 188-m, N32 395-m; GRDA, N122, 1r, 2r, 3-7rv, 8r, N123, 1-5rv, N896, 1r. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 171, 378-379.

Note: This text was published in a collection released by Nugzar Tsereteli in 1985 under the title “Alone by the Sea”.

Dating: “11-12” is indicated under the date on the text. We might have thought it was morning, because everything happened the day before and the short story was written the next morning, but from the diary entry made on September 5 it appears that the torrential rain was just the day before.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N122.



Source: GML, N32 187-m; GRDA, N122, 1v, 2r, N896, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 171, 378.



Source: The letter to Guram Gegeshidze; GML, N32 602-m; GRDA, N980, 1-6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 26.

Dating: The letter sent to Guram Gegeshidze states that he wrote the short stories “Twenty-one” and “The old man and I” on the fourth day after this fact.

Biographical data:

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.



Source: GML, N32 189-1-m, N32 189-2-m; GRDA, N124, 1r, 2-5rv, N125, 1r, 2-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 176, 379-380.

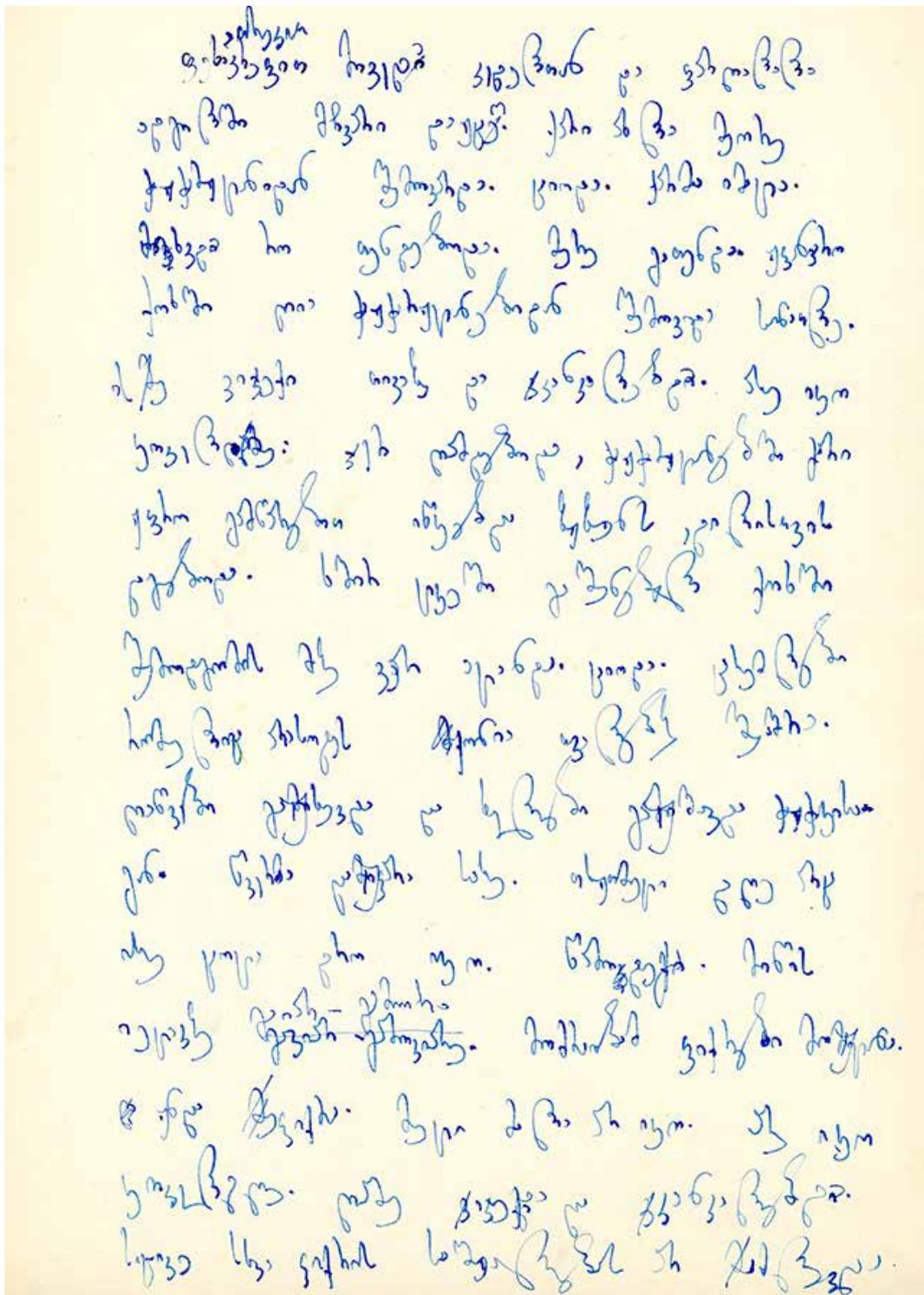
Identification of persons: The Tsirekidzes were Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbours on Larsi street. No further information could be obtained about Dato Tsirekidze.



Source: GML, N32 192-1-m; GRDA, N130, 1r-5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 197, 384.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 63.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N130.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense, with some words written in larger, more prominent letters. The document appears to be a personal or official communication, possibly related to the author mentioned in the source information.



Source: GML N32 185-m; GRDA, N119, 1r, 2-4rv, 5r. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 180, 380.

Dating: The inscription at the end of the short story, written on September 11, states that something “bizarre” happened the day before. We think the conversation should be about the theft similar to the one described in the short story.



Source: GML, N32 185-m; GRDA, N119, 1r, 2rv-4rv, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 78.



Source: GML, N32 391-m; GRDA, N397, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 78.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.



Source: GML, N32 186-1-m, N32 186-2-m; GRDA, N120, 1r, 2-6rv, 7r; N121, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 183, 380-381.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 79.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 392-m; GRDA, N396, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 78.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nunu Botsvadze.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 392-m; GRDA, N396, 1 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 78.

Dating: The diary entry, dated September 16, allows us to determine the period.

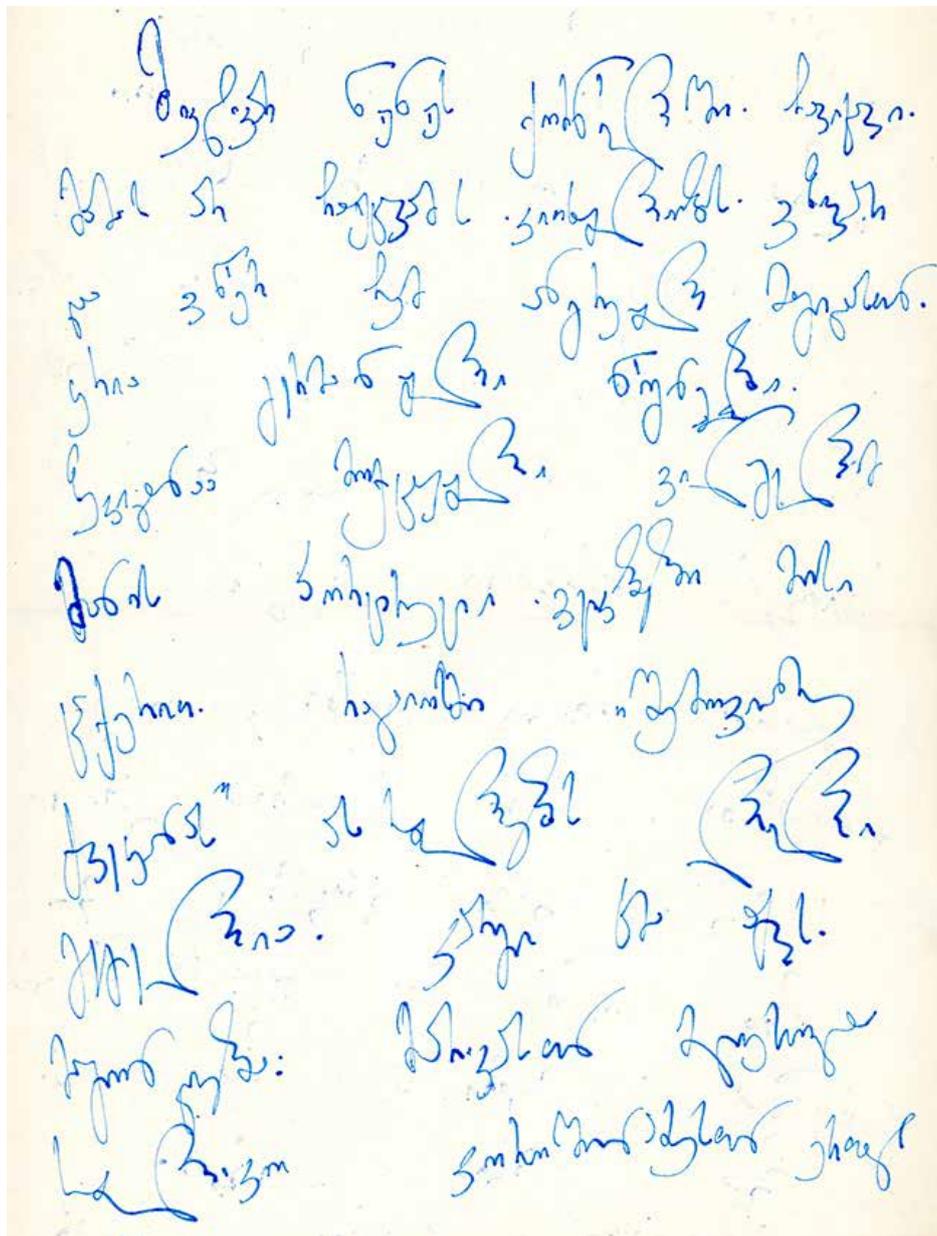
Biographical data:

Gegelia Lili (1923-2000) – Georgian light music singer, honoured artist of Georgia, a member of the light music orchestra “Rero” since 1956.

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.

Koroshinadze Suliko (1932-2011) – Georgian pop singer and folklorist, honorary citizen of Tbilisi.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N396.



Source: GML, N32 392-m; GRDA, N396, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 78.



Source: GML, N32 190-m; GRDA, N126, 1r, 2-4rv, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 188, 381-383.



Source: GML, N32 392-m; GRDA, N398, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 382.

Dating: The fact is described in the diary entry of September 17.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 396-m; GRDA, N398, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 79.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry, dated September 17.

Biographical data:

Scott Walter (1771-1832) – Scottish poet, playwright, linguist, translator, novelist, judge, author of numerous historical works.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 80.



Source: GRDA, N943.

Dating: The date is written on the book.

Biographical data:

Nagibin Yuri (1920-1994) – Russian prose writer.



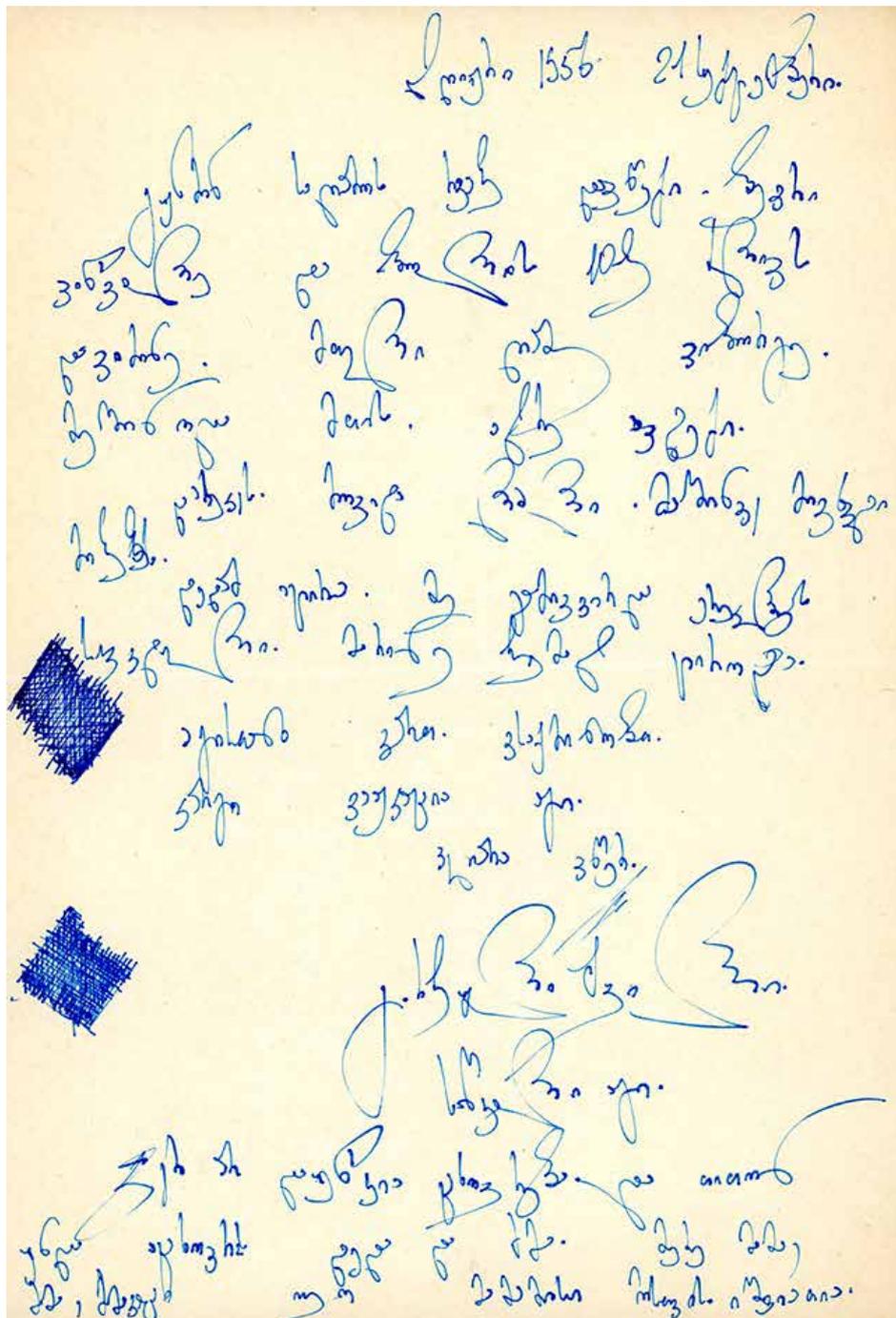
Source: GML, N32 382-m; GRDA, N404, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 80.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Abashidze Erekle (son of Kita) (1906-1956) – Georgian scientist, psychologist, son of famous literary critic and public figure – Kita Abashidze, neighbour of the Rcheulishvili family on Reninger Street and father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s close friend – Agi Abashidze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N404.



Source: GML, N32 191-m; GRDA, N127, 1r, 2-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 191, 383-384.



Source: GML, N32 393-m; GRDA, N399, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 80.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 385.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry at the beginning of the short story, written on October 10.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 194-m; GRDA, N132, 5r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 202.

Dating: The diary entry, written on October 10, allows us to determine the period.
Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

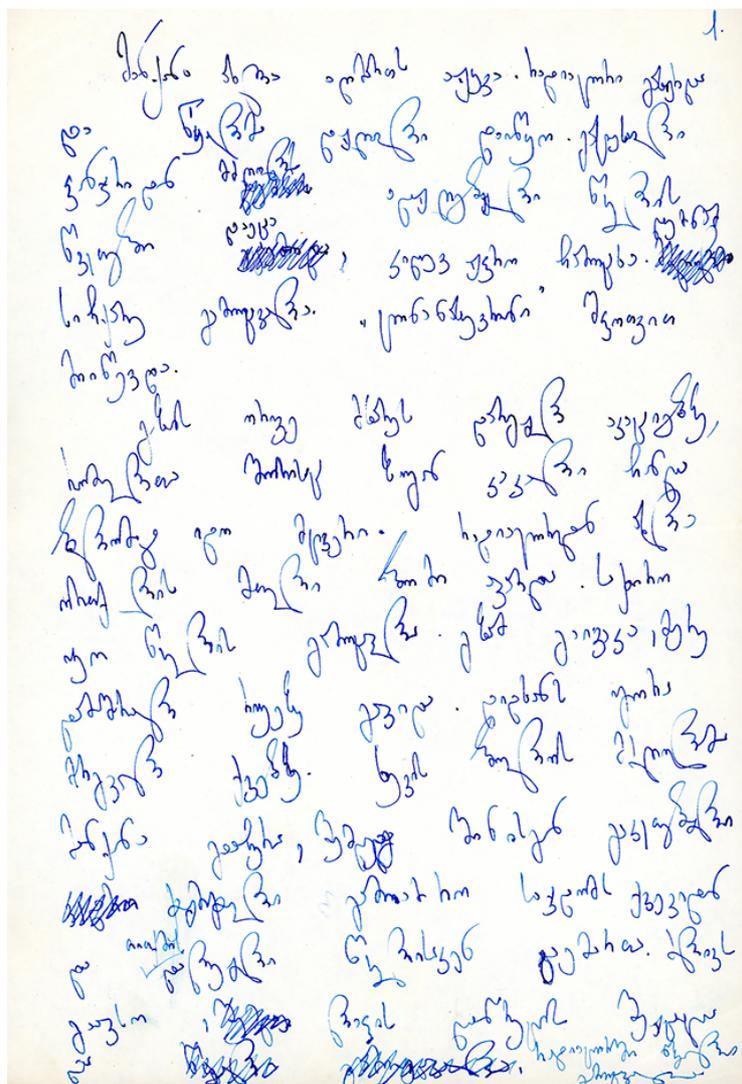
Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Demna (son of Giorgi) – Son of Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 194-m; GRDA, N132, 1r, 2-5rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 202, 385.

Dating: There is a date at the end of the short story: “Year 1956, October 10, 10-1040”, and then the text of the short story is followed by a diary entry. The author used to put a blank sheet of paper on top of the short stories written on the sheets of paper as a flyleaf; He would fold them in the middle and write the title and date on the bottom half of the sheets. The flyleaf of this short story, which is preserved in the archives as 1r, reads: “Falling in love, August 10, 1956.” If there had been a date later than the one written under the short story, we would have thought it was the date of the diary entry written after the short story, but it is not. Consequently, both dates cannot be correct. In the process of writing, such a distortion of the date of the current day is unlikely, while the flyleaf could have been made by the writer a long time later, and he could have made a mistake then. According to the diary entry, it seems that the whole family of Rcheulishvili is in Tbilisi and Guram’s sister plays the piano (she was probably studying music). Such a thing is more likely to take place in October than in mid-summer. Therefore, we date the short story to October 10 instead of August 10.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N132.



Source: GML, N32 194-m; GRDA, N132, 5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 202, 385.

Dating: There is a date at the end of the short story: “Year 1956, October 10, 10-1040”, and then the text of the short story is followed by a diary entry. The author used to put a blank sheet of paper on top of the short stories written on the sheets of paper as a flyleaf; He would fold them in the middle and write the title and date on the bottom half of the sheets. The flyleaf of this short story, which is preserved in the archives as 1r, reads: “Falling in love, August 10, 1956.” If there had been a date later than the one written under the short story, we would have thought it was the date of the diary entry written after the short story, but it is not. Consequently, both dates cannot be correct. In the process of writing, such a distortion of the date of the current day is unlikely, while the flyleaf could have been made by the writer a long time later, and he could have made a mistake then. According to the diary entry, it seems that the whole family of Rcheulishvili is in Tbilisi and Guram’s sister plays the piano (she was probably studying music). Such a thing is more likely to take place in October than in mid-summer. Therefore, we date the short story to October 10 instead of August 10.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: The diary entry at the beginning of “Kola and Vano”; GML, N32 195-2-m; GRDA, N133, 2r.

Dating: In the autograph, he mistyped the date of writing the short story – “October 26”, but then he changed the number “6” to “0”.



Source: GML, N32 181-2-m; GRDA, N112, 1r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 79, 349-351.



Source: GML, N32 383-m; GRDA, N400, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 81.

Dating: The October 26 diary entry allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: GML, N32 383-m; GRDA, N400, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 81.

Dating: The diary entry of October 26 allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 383-m; GRDA, N400, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 81.

Note: Students at the faculties of Humanities at University were provided with internships during which they conducted lessons at school and were evaluated. This was due to the fact that a large proportion of the graduates then worked as teachers.



Source: GML, N32 394-m, N32 195-2-m; GRDA, N128, 1rv, N133, 3rv.

Dating: “December 27” must have been accidentally written in the draft autograph because Guram Rcheulishvili was in Bakuriani at that time. Since “Kola and Vano” was written in October, we think that the diary entry must also mean October, but the wrong date of the diary entry is left unchanged there as well.



Source: GML, N32 206-m, N32 196-m; GRDA, N146, 1r, 2-12rv, N135, 1-7rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 209, 387-389.

Note: This short story was published in the magazine Tsiskari in 1960 under the title “Salamura” provided by Revaz Inanishvili. This title was also written by someone else on the autograph’s fair copy.



Source: GML, N32 383-m; GRDA, N400, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 82.

Biographical data:

Liqokeli Chachaur – Resident of Khevsureti, an educated person who was well acquainted with the local territory and history and was often asked to be a guide.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 82.



Source: GML, N32 206-m; GRDA, N146, 12v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 82.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry attached to the short story “From the mountains to the city”.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nata Ghoghoberidze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 83.

Biographical data:

Harte Francis Bret (1836-1902) – American writer, novelist.



Source: GML, N32 198-m; GRDA, N138, 2, 3rv, 4r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 219, 390.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N138.

თქმა ეხმარება (საქართველო) 1955 წლის 30 იანვარი

ქვემოთხსენიებული პირები მუშაობენ საქართველოს სახელმწიფო უწყებებში, რომლებიც მუშაობენ საქართველოს სახელმწიფო უწყებებში. მათი სახელები და მისამართები შემოწმებულია საქართველოს სახელმწიფო უწყებებში.

სახელი: ვახტანგ

- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე - ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე

სახელი: ვახტანგ

- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე
- ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე



Source: GML, N32 197-1-m, N32 197-2-m; GRDA, N136, 1r, 2r, 3-5rv, N137, 1-3rv, 4r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 216, 389.



Source: GML, N32 198-m; GRDA, N138, 2, 3rv, 4r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 219, 390.

Dating: We date according to the time of writing the short story.

Identification of persons: The text mentions only the name ‘Vakhtang’, but since Guram Rcheulishvili had a good relationship with Vakhtang Chelidze for a long time and Shalva Rcheulishvili also started writing, we think that Vakhtang Chelidze should be meant.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 145-149.

Dating: It seems from the recollections that it is October, Andro Chichinadze has a girlfriend, but he is not married yet. We, therefore, date it to the period before he got married in church (February 23, 1957) until the end of October.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze Andro (died in 1959) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend, who is referred to as “Chichika” in his writings.

Togonidze Tamaz (Togrika) (1934-1969) – Georgian actor.



Source: Levan Malazonia's recollection; GRDA, N1021.

Note: Miklos Horthy was a ruling regent of the Kingdom of Hungary from 1920 to 1944, and although he was no longer in his homeland during the Hungarian uprising in 1956, he wrote a letter from Portugal to the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany on October 29 asking to help the Hungarian revolution in the fight against the armed forces of the Soviet Union. This circle of Guram Rcheulishvili's friends were sympathetic to Miklos Horthy and the rebellious Hungarians.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 199-m; GRDA, N139, 1r, 2-8rv, 9r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 222, 390.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N139.

მეორე - გოგონა ავჯ.
წელი 1556 წელს.

მეორე გოგონა გოგონა ჰაიკობა ე.
ბოთბობა, სხვა მგნვ მშრომობა.

- ხა იყო მთავა? - მკვირბა.
- მთავარი, მისა მკვირბი ხო გოგონა მთავა მთავა
მეორეობა ვით.
- ?
- მეორე მეორე მეორეობა ხვირ მთავა სხვაობა მკვირბი იყო, ვით მეორე
- ?
- მთავარი იყო მეორეობა მეორეობა,
- * მეორეობა ხომ ვი ვკვირბი ბოლო მე მის
მკვირბი მეორეობა - მის მხვირ მთავობა ე, მგნვ მეორეობა.
- მეორეობა მეორეობა მეორეობა.



Source: GML, N32 199-m; GRDA, N889, 1r.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N889.



Source: GML, N32 199-m; GRDA, N139, 1r, N1012, 1r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 222, 390;

Dating: Because the diary entry is written in the evening hours, he could not have seen his fellow student the same day and therefore, we date the fact to the next period.

Identification of persons: Marika's surname is not mentioned in the diary entry, but her identity is mentioned in the comments of the writer's sister – Marine Rcheulishvili.

Biographical data:

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: GML, N32 200-m, N32 201-1-m, N32 201-2-m, N32 022-m; GRDA, N140, 1r, 2-5rv, 6r, N141, 1rv, N142, 1rv, N143, 1rv-4rv, 5r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 229, 391-393.

Note: The short story had the title “A fugitive” in the draft autograph.



Source: GML, N32 203-m; GRDA, N147, 1r, 2-4rv, 5r, N653, 1-2r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 235, 393.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N653, 1 r., v.



Source: GML, N32 184-1-m, N32 184-2-m; GRDA, N117, N118, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 23, 393;

Dating: The diary entry at the beginning of the short story “The mousetrap”, written on November 7, states that it happened the day before.

Note: The third book “Антихрист. Петр и Алексей” (The Antichrist. Peter and Alexis) of Dmitry Merezhkovsky’s trilogy “Христос и антихрист” (The Christ and Antichrist) was published in Russian in 1922.

Biographical data:

Merezhkovsky Dmitry (son of Sergey) (1865-1941) – Russian writer, translator, literary critic, theologian, and philosopher.



Source: GML, N32 184-1-m, N32 184-2-m; GRDA, N117, 1-6rv, N118r, 2r, 3-7rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 23, 393.

Dating: The diary entry at the beginning of the short story “The mousetrap”, written on November 7, states that it happened the day before.



Source: GML, N32 184-1-m, N32 184-2-m; GRDA, N117, 1-6rv, N118, 1r, 2r, 3-7rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 239, 393-394.



Source: GML, N32 205-1-2-m, N32 204-m; GRDA, N148, 1r, 2-7rv, N149, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 244, 395.



Source: GML, N32 207-m; GRDA, N153, 1r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 256, 396.

Note: Eddie Ovcharenko's mother was Natasha Rcheulishvili, the cousin of Guram's grandfather – Dimitri Rcheulishvili. He lost his parents at an early age; Guram's grandfather and grandmother – Alexandra Javakhishvili adopted and raised him. That is why Guram called Natasha Rcheulishvili an aunt and considered her sons to be his cousins. Eddie Ovcharenko survived after the surgery.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt - Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle.



Source: GML, N32 209-1-m, N32 209-2-m; GRDA, N154, 1-12rv, N155, 1-23rv, N652, 1rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 260, 397.

Note: Guram Rcheulishvili was 22 years old at the time of writing this text and his age does not match that of the narrator, but some biographical facts are used in the short story. The text was first published in 1965 under the title “I am now twenty-five years old” in the book “Three stories, a play”.

Dating: Arguments regarding the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the first volume of the six-volume edition.



Source: GML, N32 210-3-m, N32 210-2-m, N32 210-1-m; GRDA, N156, 1-2rv, 3r, N157, 1-7rv, 8r, N158, 1r, 2-6rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 280, 399-401.



Source: GML, N32 210-3-m, GRDA, N156, 3v, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 399.

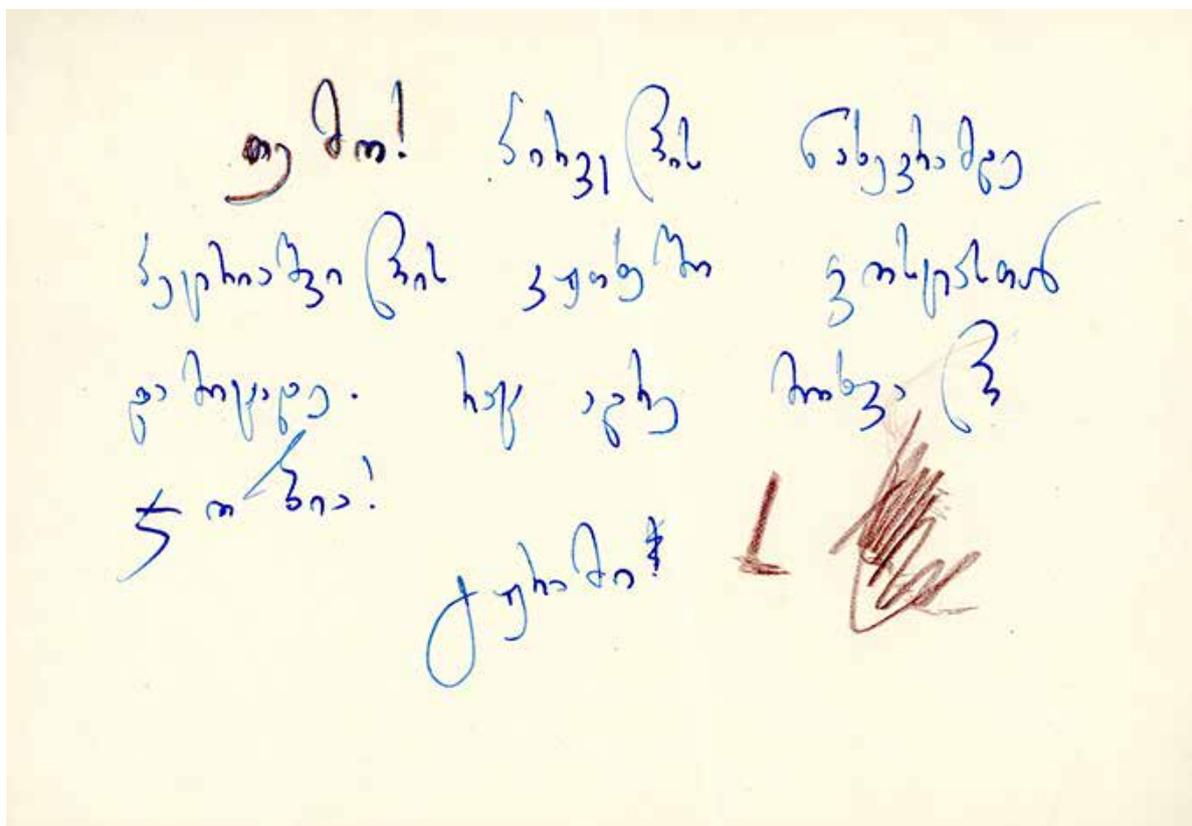
Dating: The inscription is made on the second page of the last page of the short story “Bayati on Tar”, dated November 17.

Identification of persons: The source mentions only the name of Temo Beridze, but Marine Rcheulishvili suggests that the matter should concern Temo Beridze in her comments of the short story “Bayati on Tar”.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N156.



Source: GML, N32 211-2-m; GRDA, N160, 1r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 401.

Dating: The content of the short story “Still better” allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: The words “Aunt Kokona” are written on the autograph above. According to Marine Rcheulishvili, Kokona Meskhi was a gynaecologist, a very warm and attentive person and she loved Guram very much.

Biographical data:

Kokona Meskhi (died in 1956) – Georgian doctor, gynaecologist, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 211-1-m, N32 211-2-m; GRDA, N159, 1-3rv, 4r, N160, 1r, 2-6rv, N154, 6v. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 285, 401.



Source: GML, N32 211-1-m, N32 211-2-m; GRDA, N159, 1rv, N160, 2rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 285, 401.

Biographical data:

Kokona Meskhi (died in 1956) – Georgian doctor, gynaecologist, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 211-1-m, N32 211-2-m; GRDA, N159, 1rv-4r, N160, 1r, 2rv-6rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 285, 401.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N160.

ქართული: სსსრკ-ის კომუნისტური პარტია. საქართველოს სსრკ-ის
15567^წ მთავრობის, მინისტრთა კაბინეტის, საქართველოს კავშირების
30602^წ განყოფილების, საქართველოს მთავრობის განყოფილების.
საბჭოთავი მხარის კაბინეტის მიერ დადგენილი.
31^წ სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი.
- სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი
სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი, საქართველოს
სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი
- სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი
- სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი
- სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი
სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი, საქართველოს
სსრკ-ის კავშირების კომიტეტის მიერ დადგენილი, საქართველოს



Source: GML, N32 213-m; GRDA, N163, 1-10rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 291, 402.

Note: It was first published in the newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo in 1979. The very first phrase was chosen as a title.

Dating: We date according to the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N163.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a list or index, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is organized into several lines and columns, with some words underlined or circled. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. At the bottom, there is a signature and the date '1979'.



Source: GML, N32 193-m; GRDA, N131, 1rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 201, 385.

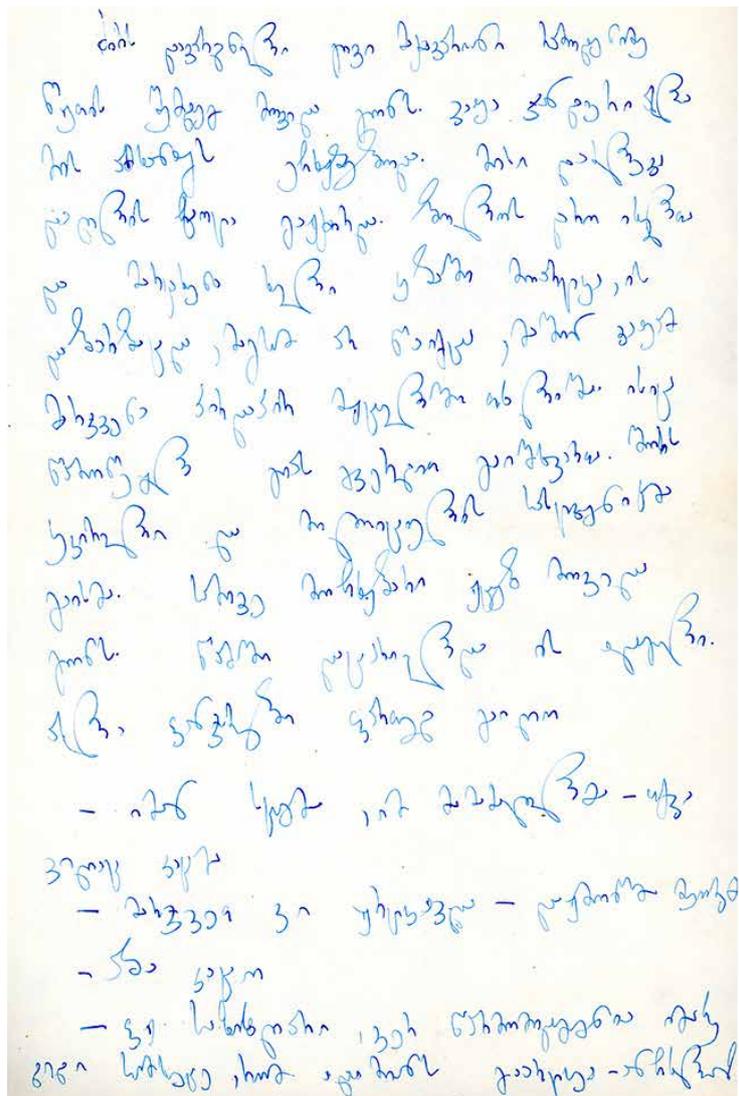
Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Vazha Jandieri is fighting” and was published with the same title in the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by Guram Rcheulishvili are not the titles of the short stories. Apparently, they simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of this text in the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.

Biographical data:

Machavariani Givi (son of Irakli) (1927-1968) – Georgian linguist, professor. In 1950, he graduated from the department of Caucasian Languages of Tbilisi University and taught there for 14 years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N131.



Source: GML, N32 214-m, N32 215-m; GRDA, N164, N165; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 297, 402-403;

Dating: From the content of this autobiographical text it can be seen that it is one o'clock in the morning when traveling by train, and the first night spent in Bakuriani was on December 17. Accordingly, he would have left Tbilisi on December 16.

Identification of persons: The surnames of Nugzar and Guram are not mentioned in the text, but Nugzar Tsereteli and Guram Rusishvili were close friends of Guram Rcheulishvili and they are often mentioned together.

Biographical data:

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 76-77; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 83. Dating: We date according to the time of arrival in Bakuriani.



Source: One cannot escape on a winter night; GML, N32 215-m, N32 214-m; GRDA, N165, 1-8r, N164, 1, 2r, 3-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 83.

Note: The last version of the short story is called “It is snowing”.

Dating: The date “17 December 1956” is written in the draft of the autograph (N165), and on a fair copy, which was probably copied in early 1957 (N164), it is incorrectly written “December 17, 1957”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N165.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a draft or list. The text is written in blue ink on aged paper. The top line appears to be a title or heading. Below it, there is a list of items, some of which are crossed out or have red markings. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. There are some red markings and corrections visible in the middle section of the text.



Source: GML, N32 216-2-m; GRDA 167, 6r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 403.

Dating: The diary entry at the bottom of the short story “Is it warmer here?”, written on December 20, states that it happened the day before.

Identification of persons: Duduchava’s name is not mentioned in the source, but engineer Guram Duduchava was a mutual friend of Guram Rcheulishvili and Zurab Tsereteli.



Source: GML, N32 214-m, N32 215-m, N32 216-1-m, N32 216-2-m; GRDA, N164-N167, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 300.

Dating: From the short story “Is it warm here?”, written on December 20, it is obvious that he moved to another house on the second day after arriving in Bakuriani.



Source: GML, N32 214-m, N32 215-m, N32 216-1-m, N32 216-2-m; GRDA, N164-N167; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 301;

Dating: From the short story “Is it warm here?”, written on December 20, it is obvious that he moved to another house on the second day after arriving in Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Daniel Defoe (1660-1731) – English writer and journalist.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 371.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments state that Guram met the girl, who later became the prototype of “Irina and I”, in Bakuriani in December. Yet, if this had happened before December 19, Guram would not have wanted to leave Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 216-1-m, N32 216-2-m; GRDA, N166, 1-2r, 3-6rv, 7r, N167, 1r, 2-5rv, 6r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 300, 403-404.



Source: GML, N32 217-2-m, N32 217-1-m; GRDA, N168, N169, 1r, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 303, 404.

Dating: The diary entry of the short story “Table tennis”, written on December 21, states that this happened the day before.

Identification of persons: The source mentions only the names “Nodari” and “Kartlos”, but it seems that they must be close friends, so we assume that the matter concerns Nodar Zedelashvili and Kartlos Svanidze.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.



Source: GML, N32 217-2-m, N32 217-1-m; GRDA, N168, 1rv-4rv, N169, 1r, 2rv-4rv, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 303, 404.

Dating: It seems from the short story “Table tennis”, written on December 21, that this fact took place that very day, on 21st.

Note: According to the text, the telegram refers to the approval of the project, but according to Marine Rcheulishvili, it refers to the publication in Tsiskari.



Source: GML, N 76-80-a, N76-112-a; GRDA, N1078; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 370, 371.

Dating: It appears from the diary entry of December 27 that he already returned to Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1078.



Source: GML, N76-54-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 380.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 333-337.

Dating: The time is indicated in the comments for the short story “A sudden wish”, which is based on Agi Abashidze’s recollection.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.



Source: Certificate of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sports under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union; GML, N32 655-m; GRDA, N747, 3v.



Source: GML, N76-69-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 379.

Dating: We date according to Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N76-115-a, N76-116-a; GRDA, N1079; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 390.

Dating: We date according to Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Sul Khan Sul Khanishvili.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1079.



Source: GML, N76-68-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 378.

Dating: It is dated by Marine Rcheulishvili.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 10r.

Biographical data:

Lomouri Nodar (son of Iulon) (1926-2016) – Historian, scientist, teacher. He was lecturing at Tbilisi University since 1950 and was its vice-principal from 1965 to 1971.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 10r.

Biographical data:

Mamulia Sergo— Jurisprudent, specialist in the History of Soviet Law, associate professor at Tbilisi University.



Source: Student's record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 10r.

Biographical data:

Varlam Donadze (1908-1989) – Doctor of Historical Sciences, professor. He researched the problems of Modern and Contemporary History in Western Europe and Southeast Asia.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 124.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 273.

Dating: We date it according to the recollection, which states that it happened before Nugzar left for Moscow, that is, after January 23, 1957.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p 246.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 25, 371; Student’s record-book; GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 10r.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili writes in the comments of the sixth volume of six-volume edition of the writer’s works that she and Guram went to Bakuriani for ten days at the end of January. As long as Guram passed the last exam on January 23, it must have happened after that.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Sikharulidze Guram – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 25.

Dating: As far as the letter shows, Guram has already started writing (“when you have accumulated a lot of things to write and you want to be free”) and it is winter. Thus, this could not have happened until December 1956 (he started to write intensively in the spring of 1956). The content shows that Nugzar and other friends are late due to the exams (“As soon as you finish the exams, leave that night”). Consequently, it could only be January 1957, as Nugzar Tsereteli graduated from the university in the summer of 1957.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 231-1-m, N32 231-2-m, N4606-d; GRDA, N186-N188; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 5.

Dating: In the short story “The hunting”, written on January 31, which describes the events of the previous day, it is clear that his grandmother already passed away.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Anetta – Mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 231-1-m, N32 231-2-m, N4606-d; GRDA, N186-N188; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 5.

Dating: The draft autograph ends with the words: “Vazha has postponed writing for the morning” and, as this autobiographical short story was written on January 31, it should describe the events of the previous day.

Note: Emile Reinerts’s “Vienna is dancing” was filmed in 1951, Raphael Matarazzo’s “Giuseppe Verdi” in 1953, and Henri-Georges Clouzot’s “The mystery of Picasso” in 1956.

Biographical data:

Picasso Pablo Ruiz (1881-1973) – Famous Spanish painter and sculptor, one of the founders of Cubism.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 76-80.

Dating: Nugzar Tsereteli writes in his memoirs that they went to Bakuriani in 10 days after receiving Guram’s letter.

Biographical data:

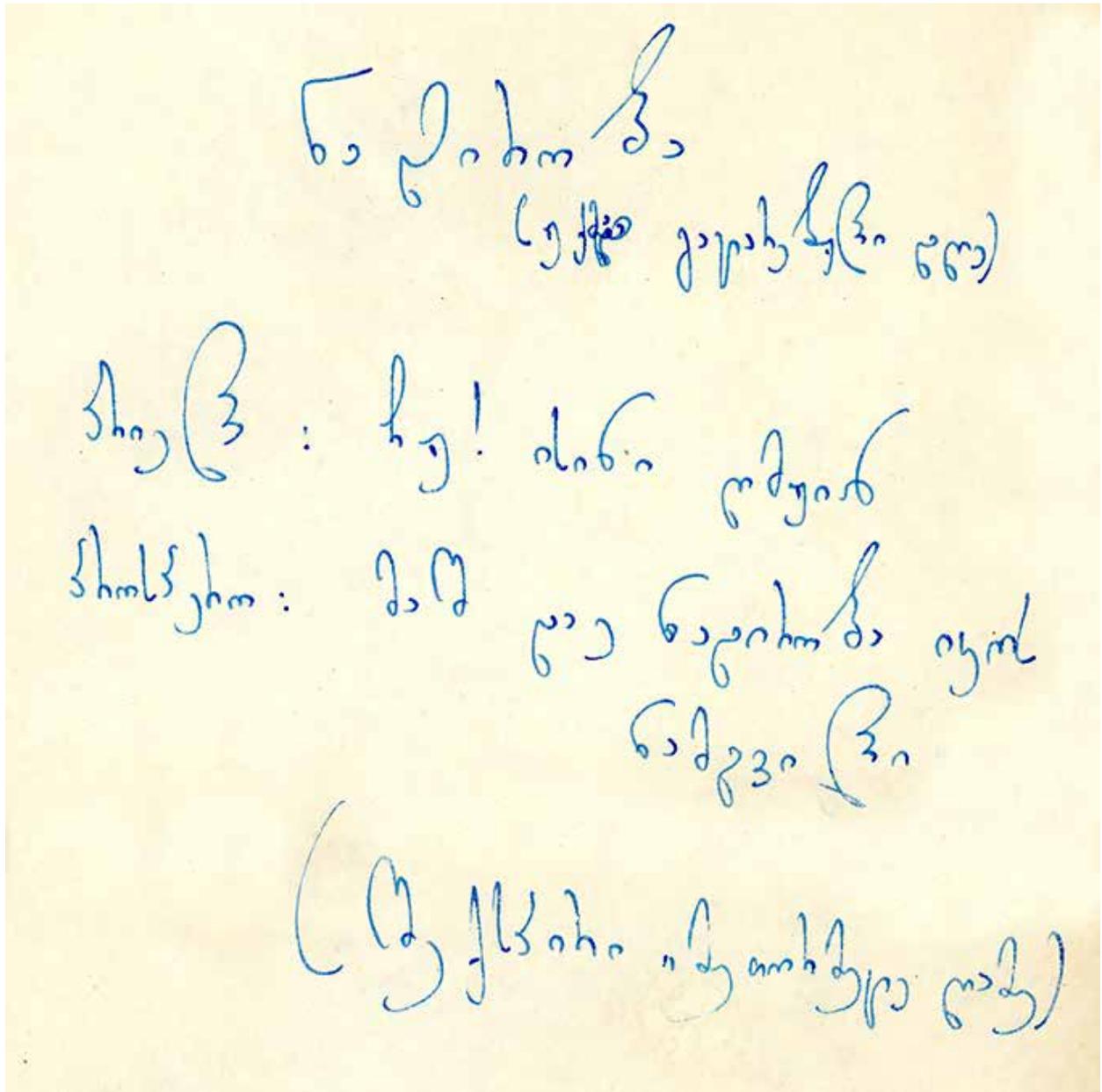
Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 231-1-m, N32 231-2-m, N4606-d; GRDA, N186, 1r, 2-15rv, 16r, N187, 1-22rv, N188, 1-12r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 5, 331-333.

Dating: The fair copy of the autograph is dated January 31, 1956, but according to Marine Rcheulishvili, the year is wrong. We fully share this view, as the documentary film “The mystery of Picasso”, mentioned in the text, was first released on May 18, 1956 in France.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N186.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on a piece of paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a set of instructions. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat stylized. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a colon. The paper is aged and yellowed.

ბაქოში
საქართველოს (საქართველო)
საქართველო : სსრკ-ის
საქართველო : სსრკ-ის
საქართველო : სსრკ-ის
საქართველო : სსრკ-ის

Source: GRDA, N918, 1rv.

Note: The collection includes laureates of various literary awards: Poems and short stories and some excerpts by Nikola Vaptsarov, Pablo Neruda, Nazim Hikmet, Paul Eluard, Vitezslav Nezval, Carlos Augusto Leon, Julius Fuchik, Julian Dubois, Halldor Laxness, Mulk Raj Anand, Jean-Richard Bloch, Mikhail Sadovyan, James Aldridge, Maria Rosa Oliver, and Bozorg Aliavi. Poems and short stories by Maria Rosa Oliver and Bozorg Aliavi or excerpts from them.

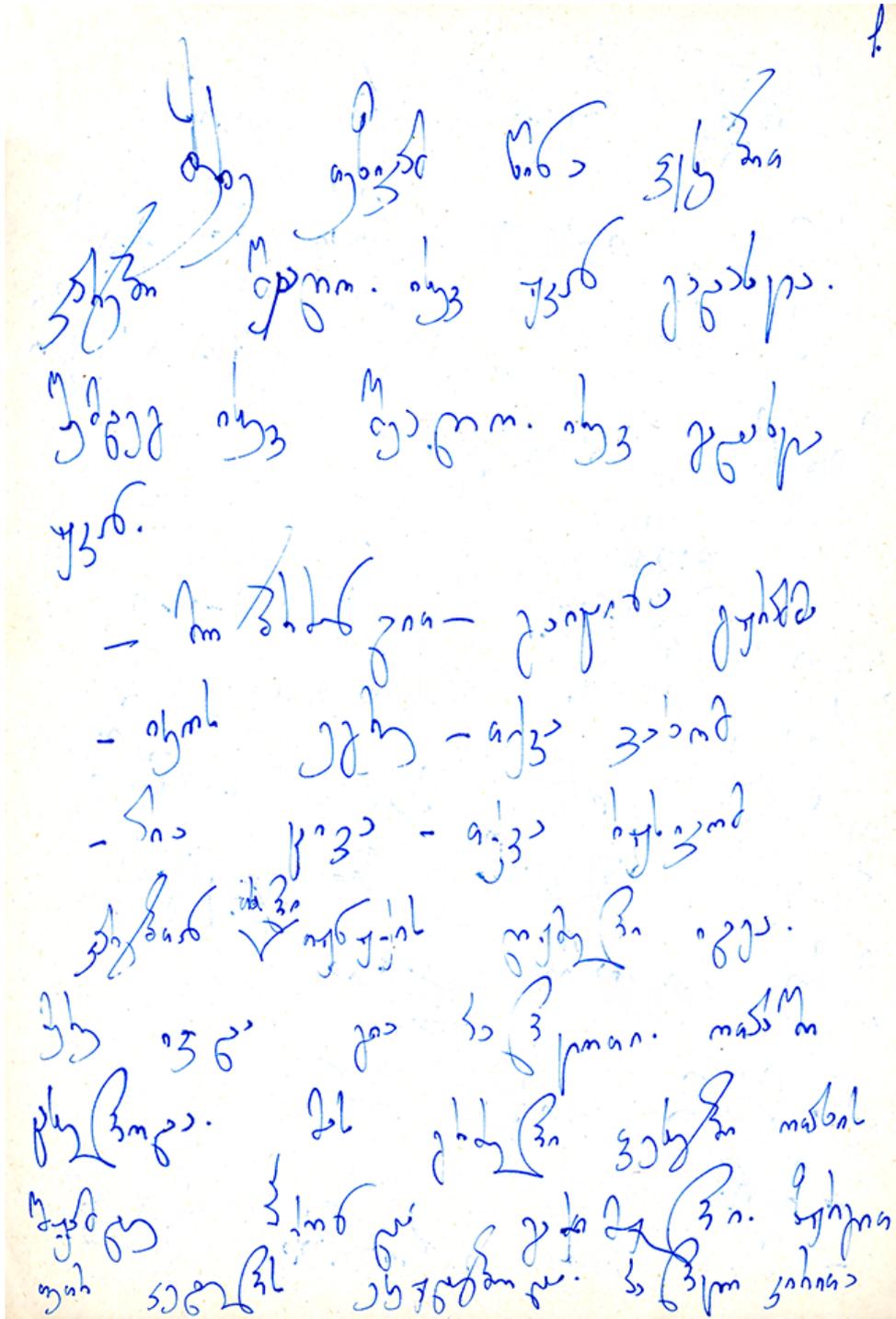
Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 230-2-m, N32 230-1-m; GRDA, N184, 1-9rv, 10r, N185, 1r, 2-7rv, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 17, 333-337.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N184.



The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a dash. The paper is aged and yellowed. There are some small marks and a small blue mark in the top right corner. The text appears to be a list or a series of notes.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a list or notes, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a dash. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The paper is aged and yellowed. There are some small marks and a small blue mark in the top right corner. The text appears to be a list or a series of notes.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 371.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Sikharulidze Guram – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student.

Medzmariashvili Leri (born in 1935) – Georgian architect, who worked at “Tbilikalakproekt” (Tbilisi City Project) until 1972, was the Deputy Minister of Culture.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: GML, N 76-83-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 372.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1080.



Source: GML, N 76-109-a; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 374.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Demetradze Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Archil) (1933-2013) – Georgian historian, professor, famous defender of Georgian football.

Palavandishvili Geidar (1937-2012) – Georgian engineer and actor, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend and his brother-in-law, played the main role in the film “Alaverdoba”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1081.



Source: GML, N 7171-d; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 375.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram's departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Khuskivadze Yuza (1932-2017) – Georgian art historian, doctor, professor, graduated from the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1956.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 76-80.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 82-84.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 84-85.

Note: Presumably, that girl must have been Rusudan Tikanadze.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram’s departure from Bakuriani.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 229-1-m, N32 229-2-m; GRDA, N182, 1r, 2-7rv, N183, 1r, 2-5rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p 22.

Dating: He was still in Bakuriani on February 5 and wrote the short story “A sudden wish” there, and his departure is reflected in the short story “Snow is melting” written on February 6. Accordingly, he would have arrived in Tbilisi on February 6 or 7.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 17-18.

Identification of persons: The text mentions Guram Rusishvili by a nickname – “Jigaro”.

Dating: The letter in the sixth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works is dated February 1956, but, we think that the year is wrong. The letter shows that Guram and Nugzar have a close relationship with Viktor Koshevoi, and they became close in the summer of 1956, in the Dusheti military camp, during which Viktor lived in a tent with him. In the short story “A sudden wish” written on February 5, 1957, it appears that in Bakuriani, along with Guram, there is also “another Guram” mentioned in the letter – Guram Rusishvili and Leila.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 30.

Biographical data:

Nazarova Margarita (daughter of Peter) (1926-2005) – Soviet singer, film and circus actress, tiger trainer, People’s Artist of the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 317-1-3-m; GRDA, N481, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 35; Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 127-129.

Dating: The letter is undated, but the diary entry of February 21, 1957 shows that Nugzar arrived in Tbilisi the day before and was met by Guram, Rusudan Tikanadze and Guram Rusishvili at the station. It also states that Guram Rcheulishvili was first irritated by his companions and then by “Nugzar’s lie”. Were it not for this incident, and if they had not been waiting for Nugzar and his “newlywed wife”, three people would not have gone to meet Nugzar at the station. Nugzar Tsereteli’s recollection coincides with the mention of a “lie” and the fact that they left the station to drink. Therefore, if Nugzar had arrived in Tbilisi on February 20, a letter from Moscow to Guram must have been sent by February 18 at least.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



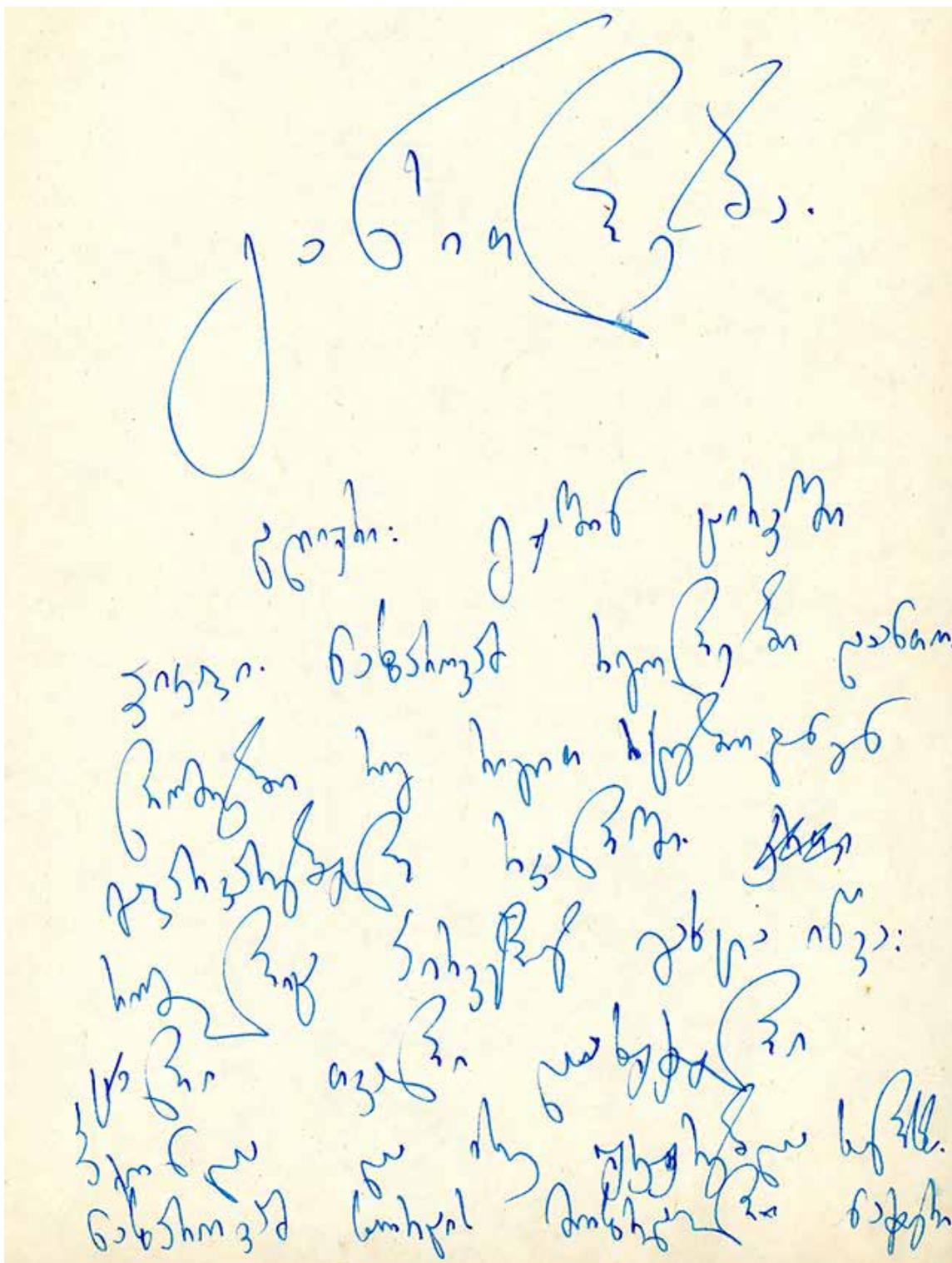
Source: GML, N32 225-m; GRDA, N178, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 31.



Source: GML, N32 225-m; GRDA, N178, 1r, 2-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 30.

Note: In the six-volume edition of the writer's works, "Turning red" is considered to be the title of the first short story, but as this word is written with a common title and the content corresponds to all three short stories, we think that it must represent a common subtitle.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N178.



Source: GML, N32 224-m; GRDA, N177, 1-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 33.

Note: At that time, Guram Rcheulishvili, as it appears from the records, must have loved Rusudan Tikanadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N177.

Handwritten text in Georgian script on a yellowed page. The text is written in blue ink and is organized into several lines and sections. At the top, there is a line of text that appears to be a title or a header, possibly "მე და რუსუდან ტიკანაძე" (Me and Rusudan Tikanadze). Below this, there are several lines of text, some of which are crossed out with a horizontal line. The text is written in a cursive style. At the bottom of the page, there is a date "10 30 1110" and some additional text, possibly "3 შვილი" (3 children) and "3 შვილი იმ ბიჭისადაა:" (3 children of that boy:). The page is numbered "0783" at the bottom right.

Source: GML, N32 317-1-3-m; GRDA, N481, 1-5rv; Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 127-129; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 35.

Dating: The diary entry of February 21, 1957 shows that Nugzar arrived in Tbilisi the day before and was met by Guram, Rusudan Tikanadze and Guram Rusishvili at the station. It also states that Guram Rcheulishvili was first irritated by his companions and then by “Nugzar’s lie”. Were it not for this incident, and if they had not been waiting for Nugzar and his “newlywed wife”, three people would not have gone to meet Nugzar at the station. Nugzar Tsereteli’s recollection coincides with the mention of a “lie” and the fact that they left the station to drink.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



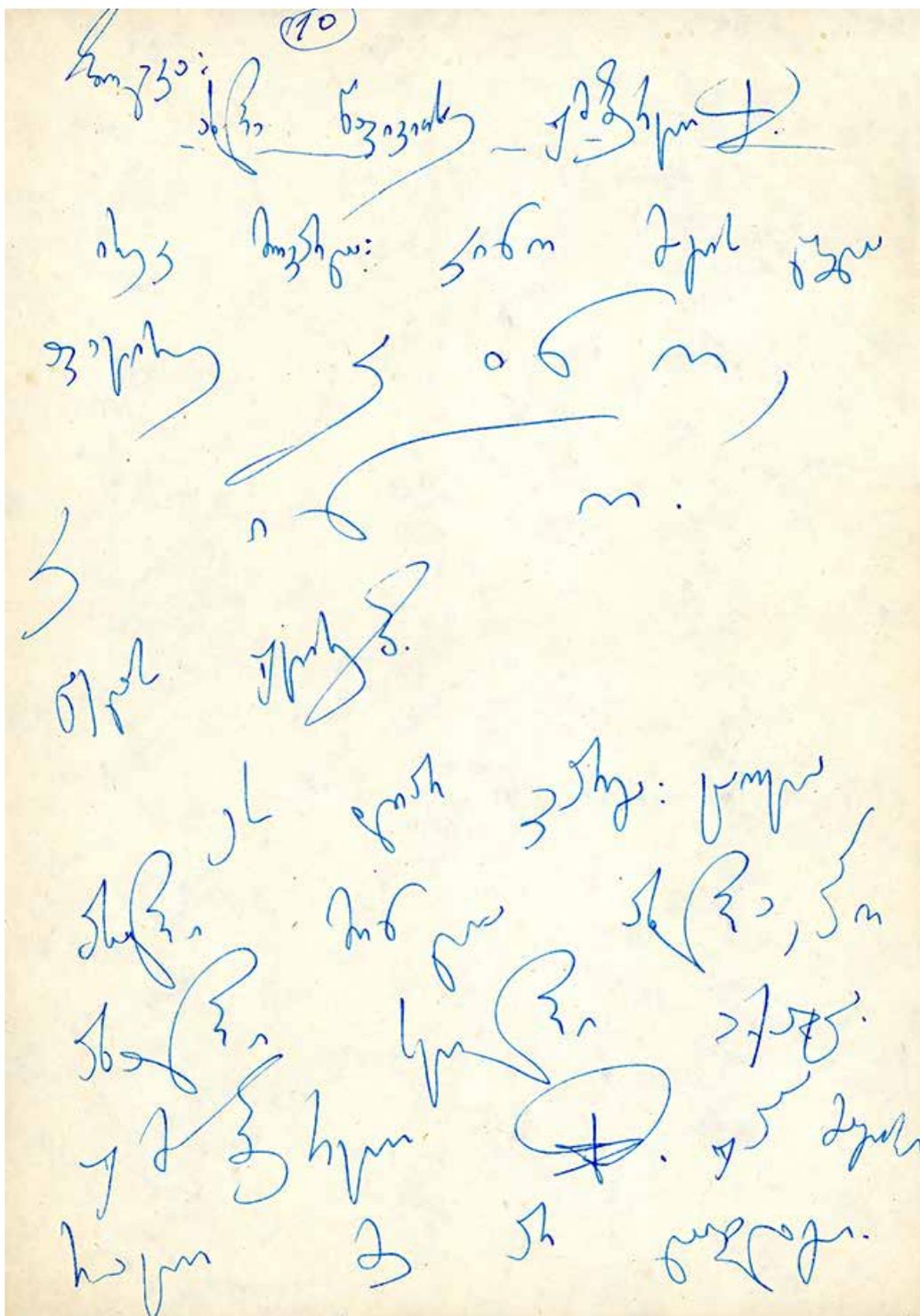
Source: GML, N32 317-1-3-m; GRDA, N481, 5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 35.

Dating: This is discussed in the diary entry dated February 21.

Biographical data:

Zavattini Cesare (1902-1989) – Italian writer, screenwriter, actor and film director.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N481, 5 v.



Source: GML, N32 317-1-3-m; GRDA, N481, 1-5rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 35.

Biographical data:

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 221-m; GRDA, N173, 3v, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 38.

Dating: The diary entry of February 22 allows us to determine the period, stating that it took place the day before.



Source: GML, N32 221-m, N32 222-m, N32 223-1-m, N32 223-2-m; GRDA, N173, 1r, 2-3rv, N174, 1-3rv, N175, 1rv, N176, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 38.

Note: The title of the second short story in the draft of the autograph is “In the circus”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N173.

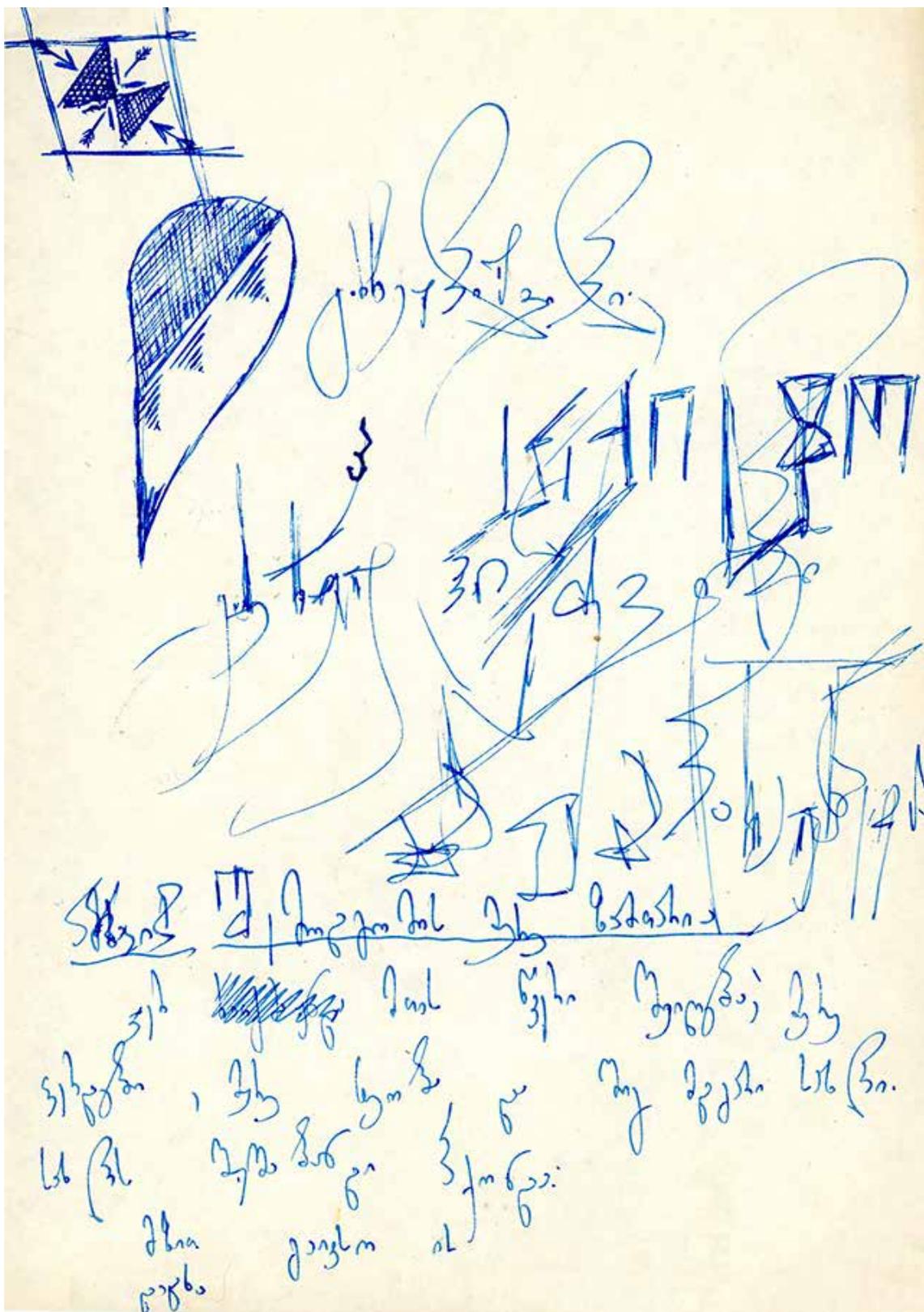
1

ბრძოლა დაიწყო მათ შორის,
მეტი მხარე დაიჭრა. ყველაფერი
დაეწიდა დაიქნა დაიწყო.
ბრძოლა ~~დაიწყო~~ მთელი ხანა (ბრძოლა)
დაიწყო. მათ შორის ყველაფერი:
ბრძოლა დაიწყო დაიწყო.
დაიწყო - დაიწყო დაიწყო.
დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო - დაიწყო, დაიწყო
დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო
დაიწყო დაიწყო - დაიწყო დაიწყო
დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო
დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო დაიწყო



Source: GML, N32 319-m; GRDA, N484, 1rv, 2r, N482, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 42.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N484.



Source: GML, N32 319-m; GRDA, N484, 2r.

Identification of persons: Andro Chichinadze is mentioned in the source as “Chichika”.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze Andro (died in 1959) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend, who is referred to as “Chichika” in his writings.



Source: GML, N32 220-m; GRDA, N172, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 44.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry made on February 26.

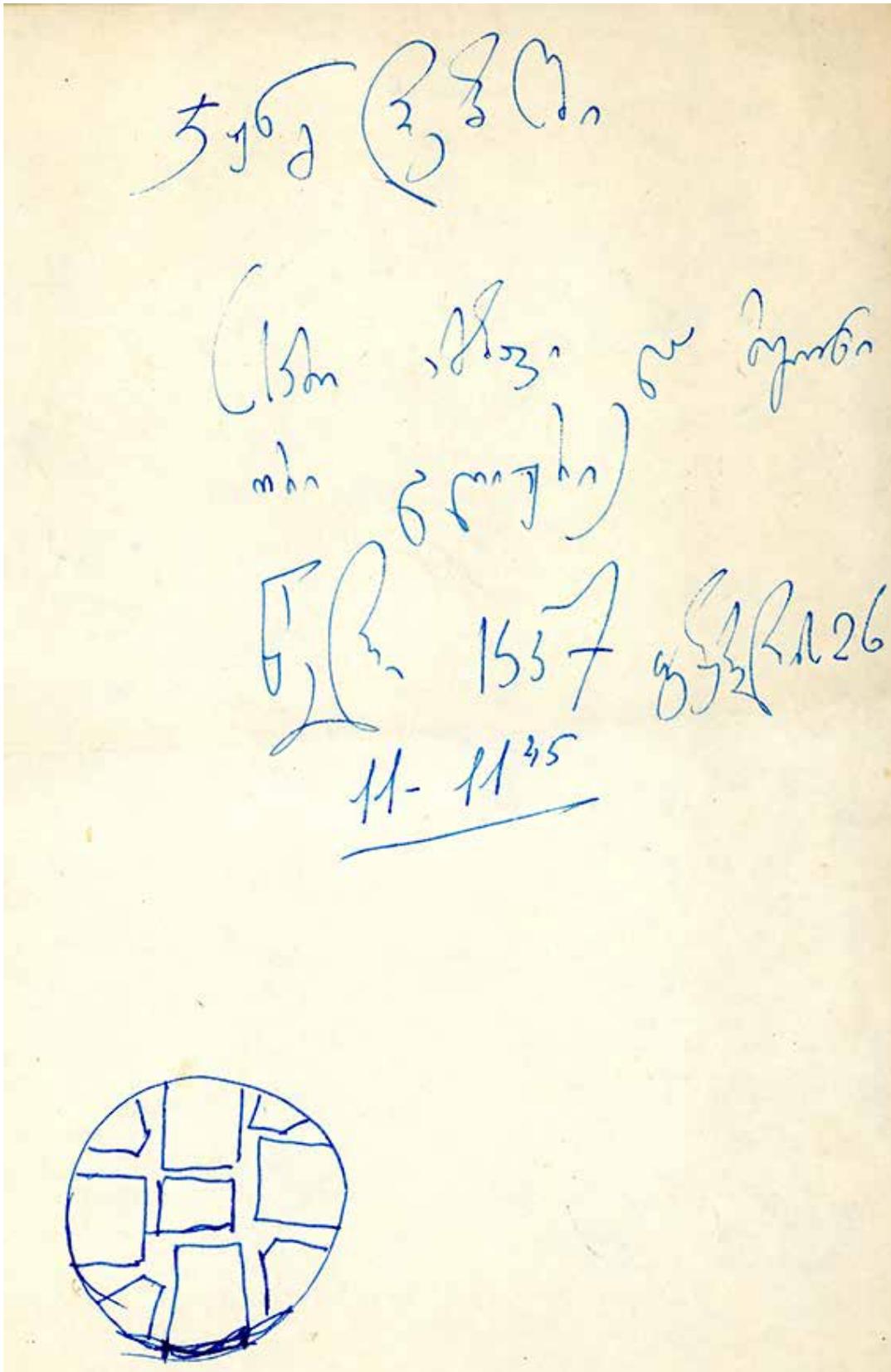
Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 218-m, N32 219-m, N32 220-m, N32 317-4-m; GRDA, N170, 1-3rv, N171, 1-2rv, N172, 1-2rv, N482, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 44.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N482.



Source: GML, N32 318-m; GRDA, N483, 1v-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 43.

Biographical data:

Tavdgiridze Georgi (Gogi) (1914-1957) – Georgian architect, in 1949-1955 – Chief Architect of the Design Institute.

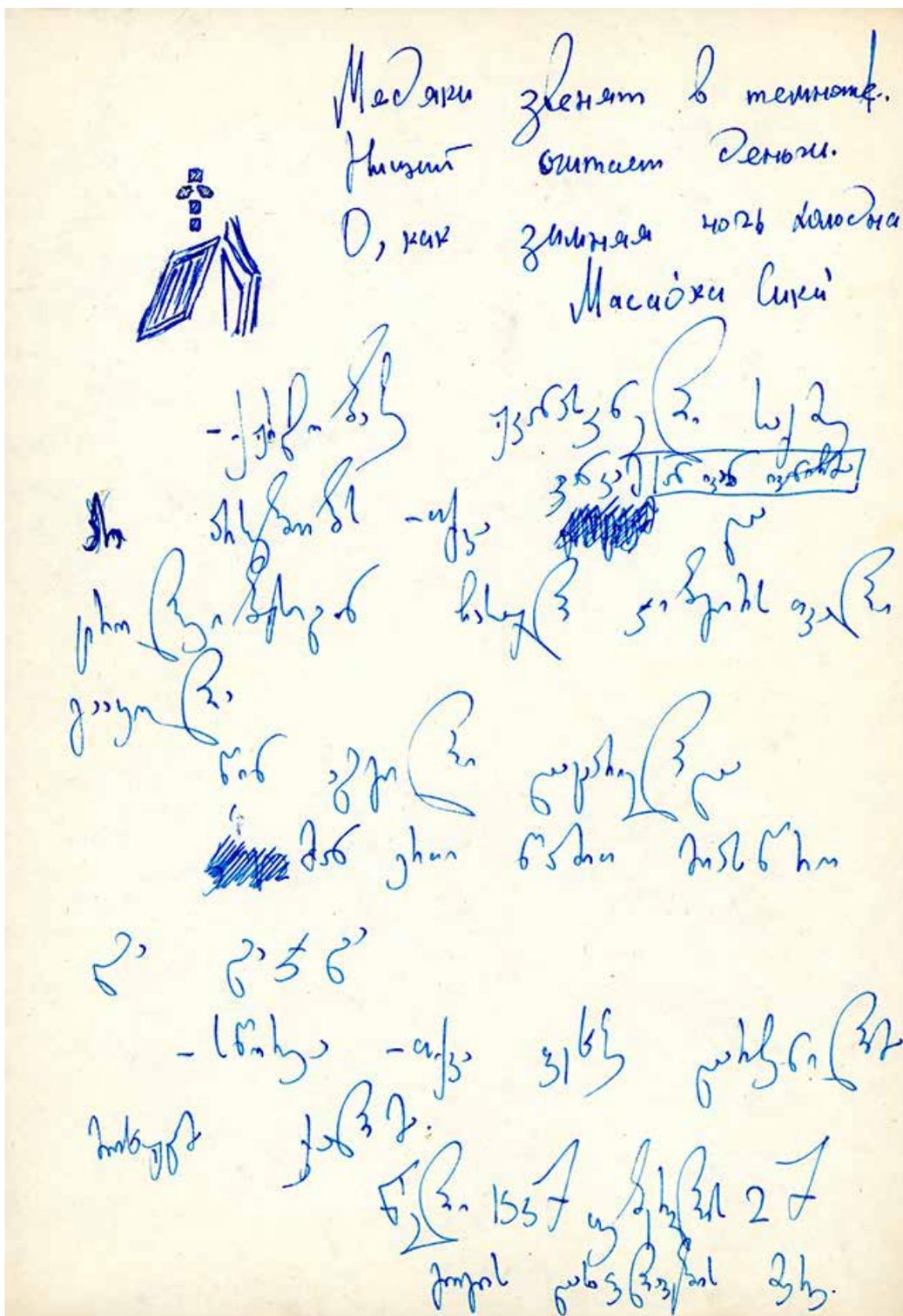


Source: GML, N32 318-m, N32 317-4-m; GRDA, N483, 1rv, 2r, N482, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 43.



Source: GML, N32 318-m, N32 317-4-m; GRDA, N483, 1r; N482, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 43.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N483.



Source: GML, N32 228-m; GRDA, N181, 1r, 11v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 44.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry preceding the cycle of the short stories “Three more stories”.



Source: GML, N32 228-m; GRDA, N181; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 44.

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry preceding the cycle of the short stories “Three more stories”.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 043-m, N32 048-m, N32 049-m, N32 228-m; GRDA, N6, 1rv, N11, 1-2rv, N13, 1rv, N181, 1r, 11v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 426, 714,

Dating: The time is indicated in the diary entry preceding the cycle of the short stories “Three more stories”.



Source: GML, N32 228-m; GRDA, N181, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 50.



Source: GML, N32 228-m; GRDA, N181, 5-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 51.



Source: GML, N 32 226-m; GRDA, N179, 4-7rv, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 55.

Note: It was published under the title “Gossip in the mountains” in the collection “One cannot escape on a winter night”, 1985.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 130-132.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Jashiashvili Tengiz (died in 2003) – Scientist, chemist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.



Source: GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 324-325.

Biographical data:

Kipiani Edisher (son of Lavrenti) (1924-1972) – Georgian writer, an engineer by profession. From 1951 to 1961, he headed the literary section of the magazine Droscha.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Dumbadze Nodar (1928-1984) – Georgian writer and playwright, was awarded Shota Rustaveli State Prize.



Source: Vazha Gigashvili; Excerpts from the diary entries; GRDA, N1030, p. 3.

Note: It is unclear how Shatberashvili was able to resolve this case peacefully.

Dating: No time is specified in the diary entry. Therefore, we date the fact to the time of Guram Rcheulishvili's cooperation with the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari, because Giorgi Shatberashvili also must have got acquainted with him during this period.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili's collection of short stories.



Source: Revaz Inanishvili, “At Guram Rcheulishvili’s”, newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1989, August 11; Magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, p. 47.

Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili could not be talked about in the publishing house until he sent his short stories for publication, therefore, we date them according to the time when his first short stories were received by the Tsiskari editorial office.

Biographical data:

Inanishvili Revaz (son of Konstantine) (1926-1991) – Georgian writer, graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University in 1956. Since 1989, he was the editor of the magazine Dila.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 84.

Dating: The fact is reflected in the diary entry-story of March 4: “The spring”.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nodar Iakobashvili.



Source: GML, N32 226-m; GRDA, N179, 9-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 55.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N179.

Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. At the top right, there is a date: 1937, 28th - 4th. The main text consists of several lines of cursive handwriting, some of which are underlined. The text appears to be a list or a set of notes, possibly related to a collection or a specific project. The handwriting is somewhat difficult to decipher due to its cursive style and the age of the document.

1937
28th - 4th

ბუნებისმეტყველების
მეცნიერებათა
სახელმწიფო უნივერსიტეტი
ფიზიკის ფაკულტეტი

ფიზიკის

ფიზიკის

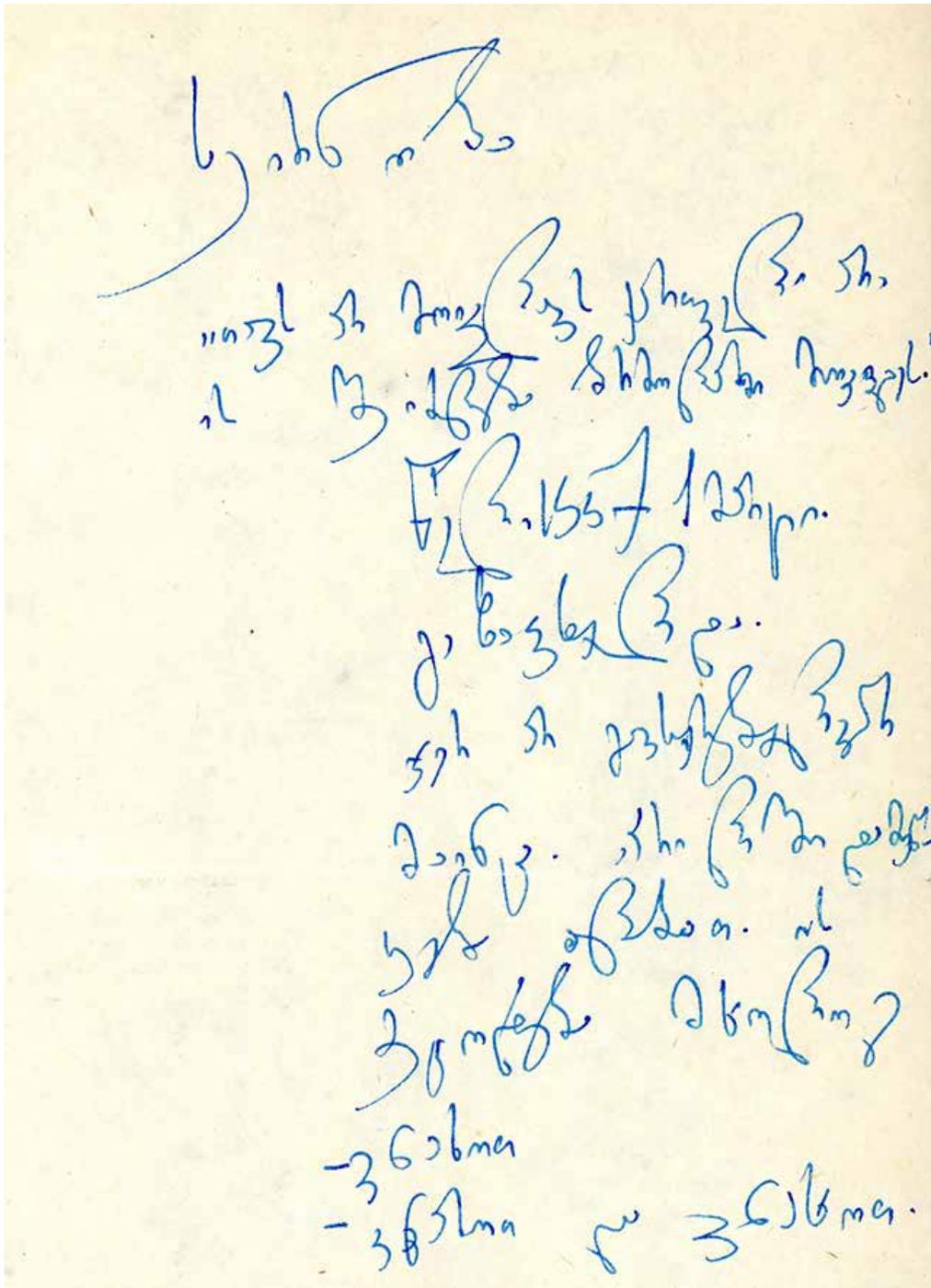
- მანქანის
- სიჩქარე
- მანქანის
- სიჩქარე

სიჩქარე



Source: GML, N32 253-m; GRDA, N216, 1r, 2-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 59.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N216.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a set of instructions. The script is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting style. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a dash. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some faint smudges.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a list or a set of instructions. The text is written in blue ink on aged paper. The script is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting style. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a dash. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some faint smudges.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a list or a set of instructions. The text is written in blue ink on aged paper. The script is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting style. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines starting with a dash. The paper shows signs of age, including yellowing and some faint smudges.

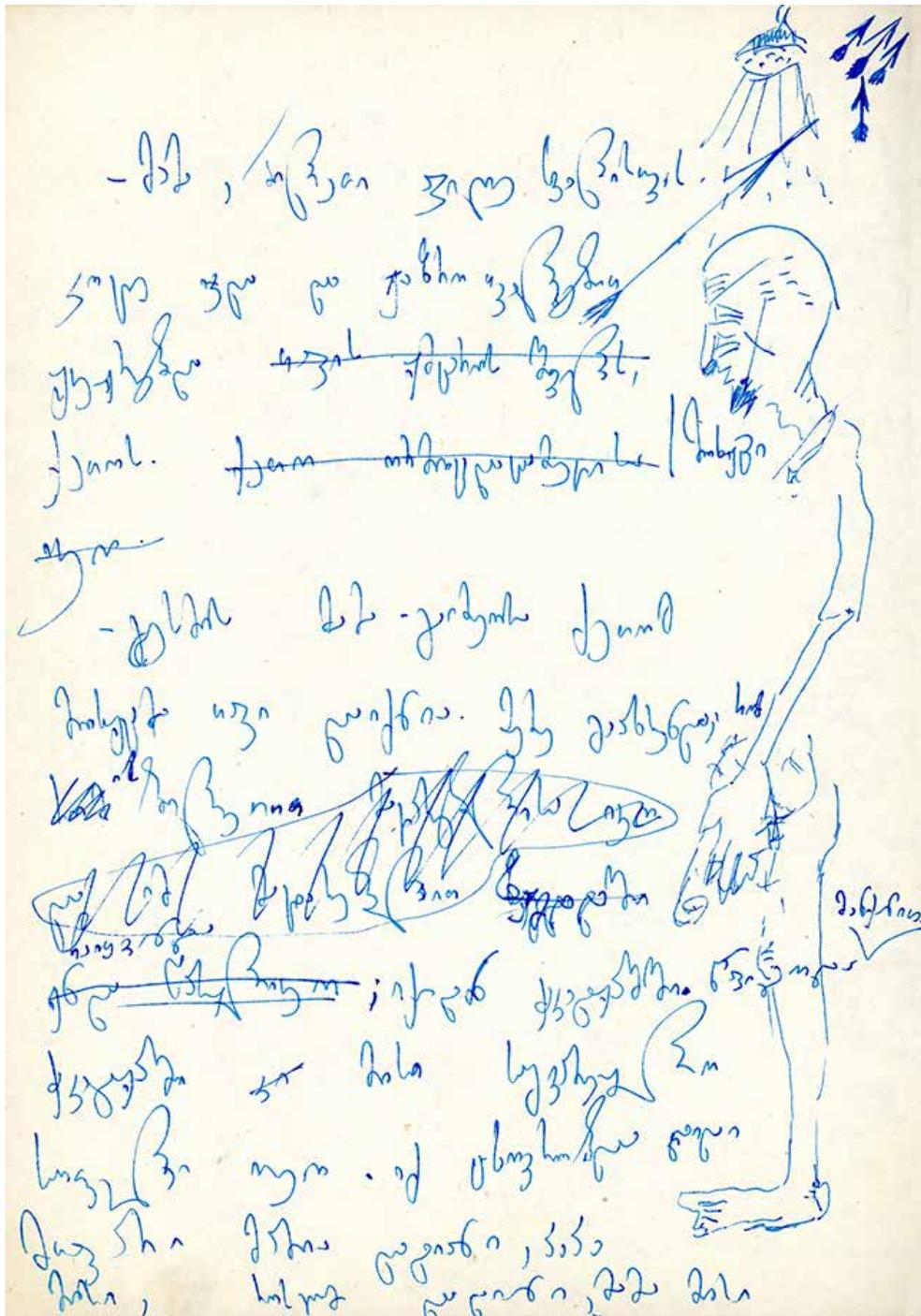


Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 84.



Source: GML, N32 322-3-m, N32 322-2-m; GRDA, N790, N489, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 76.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N489.



Source: GML, N32 232-m; GRDA, N189, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 62.

Note: The short story in the autograph is untitled, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Vakho gets drunk in the room” and was published with the same title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. They helped the writer to identify the texts. That is why this short story is mentioned in the annotation with the initial phrase.



Source: GML, N32 254-1-m, N32 254-2-m; GRDA, N217 1r, N218, r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 84.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nodar Iakobashvili and Tina Sokhadze.



Source: GML, N32 254-1-m, GML, N32 254-2-m; GRDA, N217, 1rv, 2r, N218, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 79-80, 358-359.



Source: GML, N32 322-1-m; GRDA, N488, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 76.

Note: A fair copy has an inscription on: “March 4”.



Source: GML, N32 333-m; GRDA, N1011, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 65, 354-356.

Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Guram alone, then in a restaurant” and was published with a similar title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by the writer are not the titles of the short stories. The writer probably used them in order to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: Arguments in relation to the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 255-m, N32 333-m; GRDA, N1011, 3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 65.



Source: GML, N32 255-m; GRDA, N219, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 65.

Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Guram alone, then in a restaurant” and was published with a similar title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by the writer are not the titles of the short stories. The writer probably used them in order to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: Arguments in relation to the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 315-m, N32 316-m; GRDA, N479, 1-4rv, 5r, N480, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 81, 84.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N479.



Source: GML, N32 238-m, N32 311-m; GRDA, N194, 1rv-2rv, N342, 2 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 87.



Source: GML, N32 315-m; GRDA, N479, 5rv.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nodar Iakobashvili and Tina Sokhadze.



Source: GML, N32 240-1-m, N32 240-2-m; GRDA, N197, 1-2rv, N198, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 87.



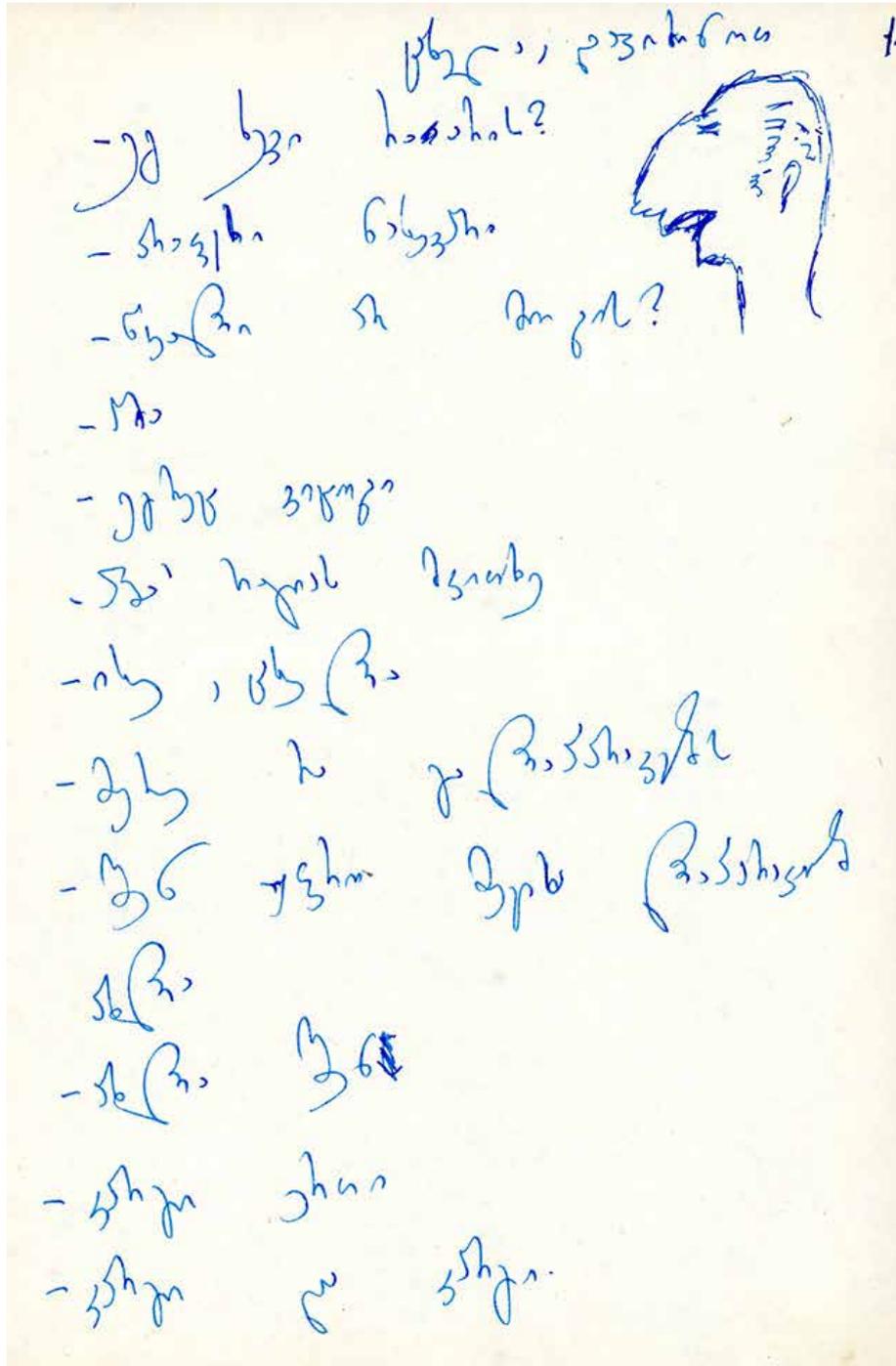
Source: GML, N32 239-1-m, N32 239-2-m; GRDA, N195, 1rv, 2r, N196, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 87.



Source: GML, N32 243-m, N32 242-1-2-m, N32 244-1-m, N32 244-2-m, N32 245-1-m, N32 245-2-m; GRDA, N200, 1-5rv, N201, 1-3rv, N202, 1-2rv, N203, 1-2rv, N204, 1-4rv, N205, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 91.

Note: “I met you yesterday” was published under the title “Love” in the collection “Short stories, a play”, 1965;

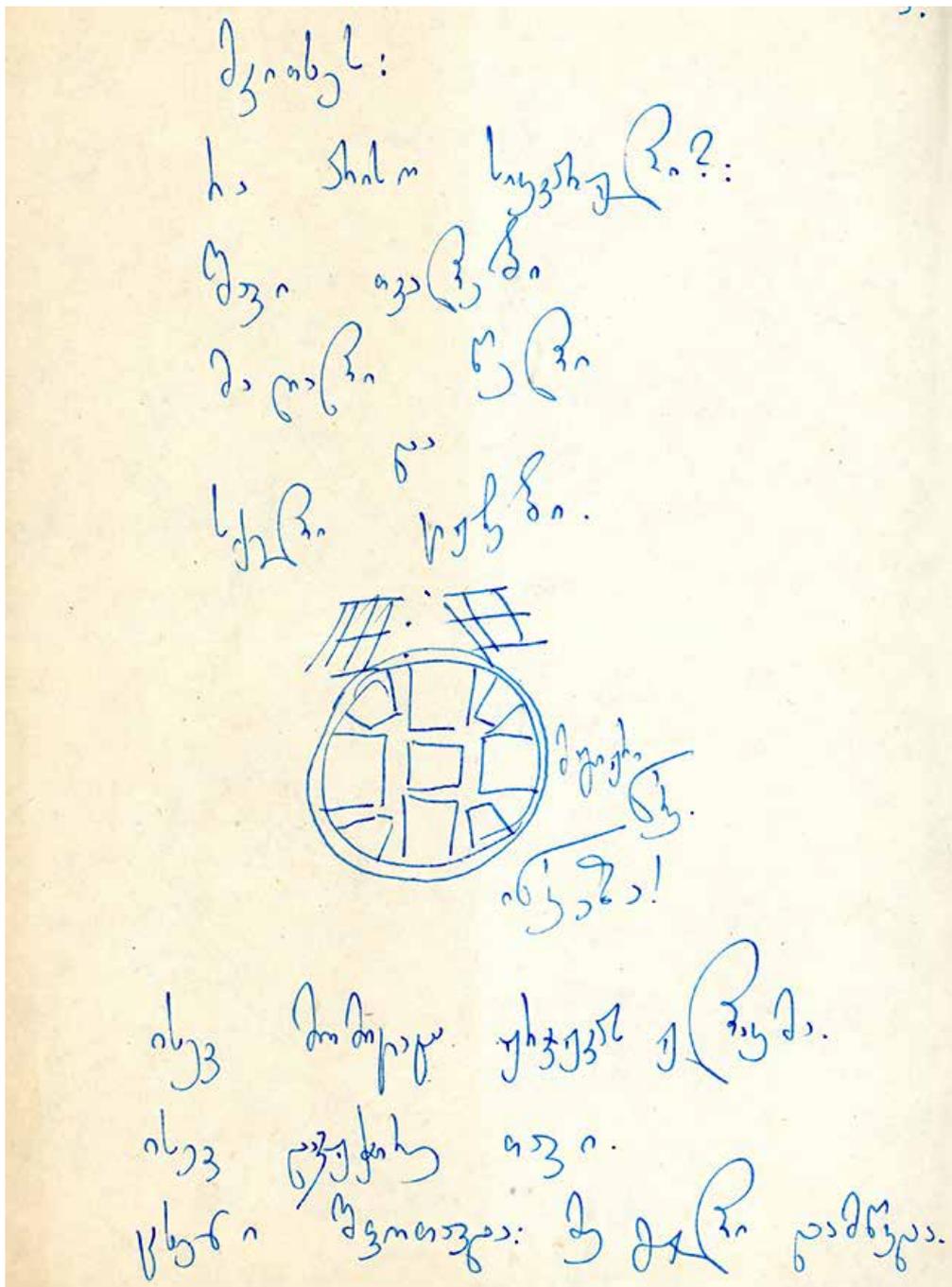
Photo/Document: GRDA, N202.



Source: GML, N32 041-m, N32 044-m, N32 052-m, N32 053-m, N32 056-m, 32 072-m, N32 132-m, N32 133-1-2-m; GRDA, N4, 1rv, N7, 1rv; N16, 1v, N17, 1v, N19, 1v, N42, 1r, 1v, N779; N780; N1013, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 429-433, 714-717.

Dating: Arguments in relation to dating are presented in the comments of the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1013 1 r.



Source: GML, N32 193-m; GRDA, N193, 1-2rv, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 99.



Source: GML, N32 241-m; GRDA, N199, 1r, 2-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, p. 107.

Note: In the six volumes of the writer’s works, the short story is entitled “The old man and Peto”, because it is mentioned in the list of works compiled by the writer, but as long as the author had a list for himself and used hints to find out which text he meant, we cannot be sure that he chose this as the title of the short story and therefore, we refer to it as untitled in the annotation.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, 32 038-m, N32 039-m, N32 040-m, N32 042-m, N32 044-m, N32 045-m, N32 046-m, N32 047-m, N32 048-m, N32 049-m, N32 050-m, N32 052-m, N32 053-m, N32 054-m, N32 069-m, N32 070-m, N32 071-m, N32 073-m, N32 132-m, N32 133-1-2-m, N32 397-m, N32 134-m, N32 056-m, N32 057-m, N32 330-1-m, N32 330-2-m, N32 136-m, N32 055-m; GRDA, N1, 1r-v, N2, 1r, N3, 1rv, N5, 1r, N7, 1rv, N8, 1rv, N9, 1rv, N10, 1rv, N11, 1r, N13, 1v, N14, 1r-v, N16, 1rv, N17, 1r, N18, 1rv, N19, 1rv, N20, 1rv, N39, 1rv, N40, 1r, N41, 1rv, N43, 1rv, N779, N780, N781, N791, N793, N794, N795, N796, N834, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 427-438, 715-717.

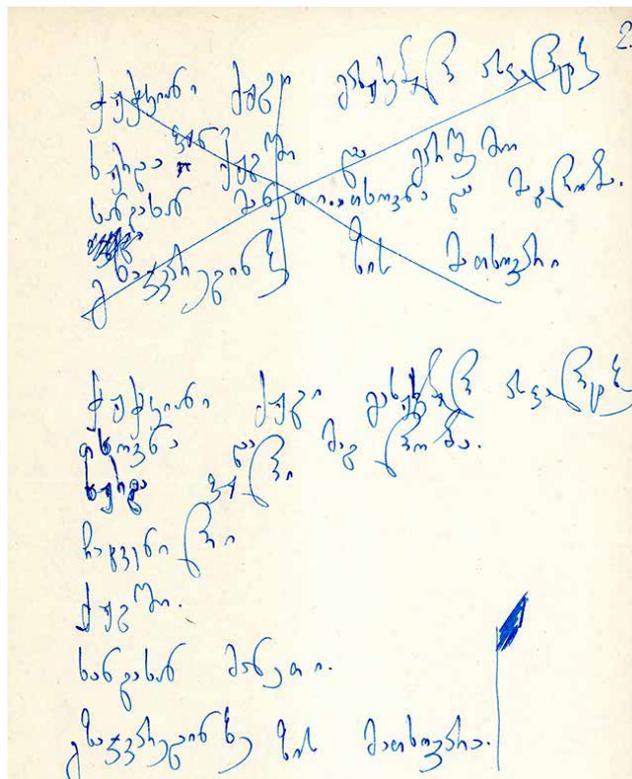
Note: The miniatures are preceded by the diary entry: “I am writing: I have black wine in front of me: I am getting more drunk; A warm or cool spring evening is passing by: Cuban jazz is playing; dark-skinned or yellow-skinned Nodar Zedelashvili is dancing Boogie-Woogie. Miniatures are being written. I am getting more and more drunk. Nodari is getting burning hot; He is dancing alone.” The miniature “The husband’s return” is entitled “Husband” in the autograph N20; The miniature “When a woman is dozing” has no title in the autograph N1 and starts with the words: “Moon, Moon ...”; The poem “On the excursion” is entitled only in the autograph N834. Elsewhere it starts directly with the words: “A long-legged lizard crossed the desert ...”; The miniature “Expressionism, impressionism” in the autograph N1 begins with the last strophe: “A gawk was standing at the exhibition ...”; The miniature “The African was beating against the thick rope ...” is preceded by the inscription in the autographs N18 and N834: “1953. A white man, Rocky Marciano, has beaten an American boxer idol, Joe Lewis.” The miniature “Tobacco was in the woven pouch” is crossed out by the author himself.

Dating: Arguments about dating are presented in the comments to the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. Some of the miniatures that are not published in the volume are written on exactly the same type of paper as the texts which the author made a fair copy of on March 10.

Biographical data:

Hemingway Ernest Miller (1899-1961) – American writer, novelist, and journalist.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N9.



Source: GML, N32 247-m; GRDA, N207, 1-2rv, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 111-112, 365-366.



Source: GML, N32 250-2-m, N32 250-1-m; GRDA, N212, 1rv, N213, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 119.

Note: The short story entitled “With the spring” was published in 1961 in the book “Salamura”.



Source: GML, N32 324-m; GRDA, N493, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 122.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N493.



Source: GML, N32 236-m., GRDA, N193, 4-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 101.



Source: GML, 32 395-m; GRDA, N494, 1r.

Note: According to various records, Rusudan Tikanadze must be implied when talking about his girlfriend.



Source: GML, N32 249-1-m, N32 249-2-m; GRDA, N210, 1-2rv-3r, N211, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 117.

Note: The draft autograph is untitled and begins with the words: “Mzia got up late ...”, while in the fair copy, the name of the protagonist “Mzia” was changed to “Leila”. The title of this autograph was “Cholka”, which was crossed out by the author himself. In the list of works compiled by the writer, the text is referred to as “Leila in front of the mirror” and was published with the same title in the first volume of the six-volume edition. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by Guram Rcheulishvili were not the titles of the short stories. Apparently, they simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.



Source: GML, N32 251-m; GRDA, N214, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 126.

Note: The initial phrase of the short story is taken as the title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of Guram Rcheulishvili's works, because the short story is mentioned in the list of his own writings compiled by the writer himself.



Source: GML, N32 323-1-m, N32 323-2-m; GRDA, N491, 1-4rv, 1-3rv, N492, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 202.

Dating: The dialogue shows that the conversation is taking place in the queue of the cinema, where the film of the Moscow film studio – “An ordinary man” is being shown. The film premiered on March 8, 1957. Accordingly, the date “30” written next to the year “1957” at the end of the draft autograph probably referred to March, and this dialogue, like the other texts in the cycle, was written in March.

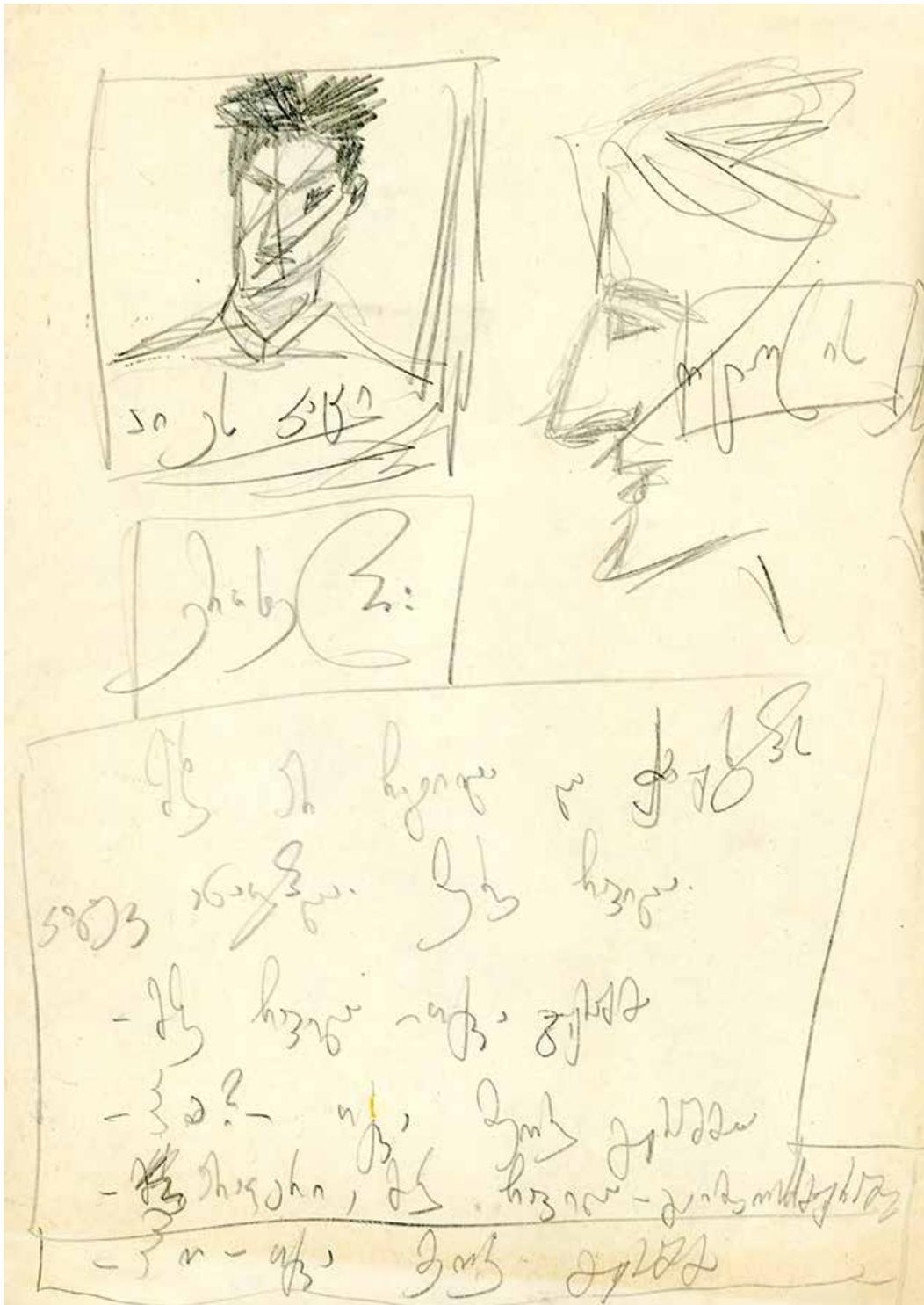
Photo/Document: GRDA, N491.



Source: GRDA, N654, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 110, 364-365.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N654.



Source: GML, N32 183-m, N32 255-m, N32 333-m; GRDA, N116, 1rv-4rv, N219, 1rv, N1011, 1rv-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 65.



Source: GML, N32 234-m; GRDA, N191, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 71, 356-357.

Dating: Arguments in relation to the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 233-m; GRDA, N190, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 73, 357.

Dating: Arguments regarding the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 235-m; GRDA, N192, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 106, 362.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 246-m; GRDA, N206, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 113, 366.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 248-1-m, N32 248-2-m; GRDA, N208, 1-2rv, 3r, N209, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 115, 366-367.

Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Grandpa and grandchildren. City and age” and was published under the same title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. Apparently, they simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N209.

1.

- ხს. გობასი ს, ს, ს

ამბოგა ძესე უყუბოგა აკა 36 5 მ

- ს, ს, ს - გობასი ს, ს, ს

- ს, ს, ს			
- ს, ს, ს			

- ამბოგა ბმ ბ, ბ, ბ

ამბოგა ბ, ბ, ბ

ს, ს, ს გობასი ბ, ბ, ბ

ბ, ბ, ბ აკა ბ, ბ, ბ

ამბოგა, ბ, ბ, ბ ს, ს, ს ბ, ბ, ბ

გობასი ბ, ბ, ბ ბ, ბ, ბ

- ბ, ბ, ბ ბ, ბ, ბ

Source: GML, N32 252-m; GRDA, N215, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 124, 368.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, 32 182-m; GRDA, N115, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 131, 369-370.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 320-m, N32 334-2-m; GRDA, N485, 1r, N985, 1, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 139, 370.

Note: The title in the draft autograph is: “A passenger on the highway, at night”.

Dating: The date “April 10” is written at the end of the draft autograph, and the argument regarding the year is given in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N985, 2r.

0 მანქანა, ღამით

მეზღვეს მანქანა ღამით. აქამდე ვერ
მეზღვეს: მეზღვეს მანქანა ღამით. აქამდე ვერ
მეზღვეს მანქანა. მეზღვეს მანქანა. აქამდე ვერ
მეზღვეს მანქანა.
მეზღვეს
მეზღვეს მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა: მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა
მეზღვეს მანქანა: მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მანქანა - მანქანა
მანქანა მანქანა: მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა
მანქანა მანქანა მანქანა, მანქანა მანქანა, მანქანა
მანქანა მანქანა.



Source: GML, N32 259-2-m, N32 259-1-m; GRDA, N225, 1-3rv, N226, 1-2rv, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 147, 372-373.

Note: The title is only written in a fair copy of the autograph. In the list of his own works compiled by the writer, the short story is mentioned with the phrase “she is so young and already has a boyfriend”. Apparently, the title had not yet been thought of when compiling this list. The short story entitled “In the opera” was published in the book entitled “One cannot escape on a winter night” in 1985.

Dating: The month and the day are written in the draft autograph, and the year is determined by Marine Rcheulishvili.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 373.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 261-m; GRDA, N223, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 143.



Source: GRDA, N559, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 134-135.

Dating: The letter is undated. The letter sent to Guram in Moscow on April 24, 1958, shows that his mother had already sent shoes to Vera Potapova (GML, N32 479-m; GRDA, N557), and according to this letter she promised to send them on 15-16th. Accordingly, this letter was to be written by April 15, 1958, and Guram would have received it by April 17.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – The owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 141-m; GRDA, N1005, 1r, 2-59rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 149-179, 373-377.

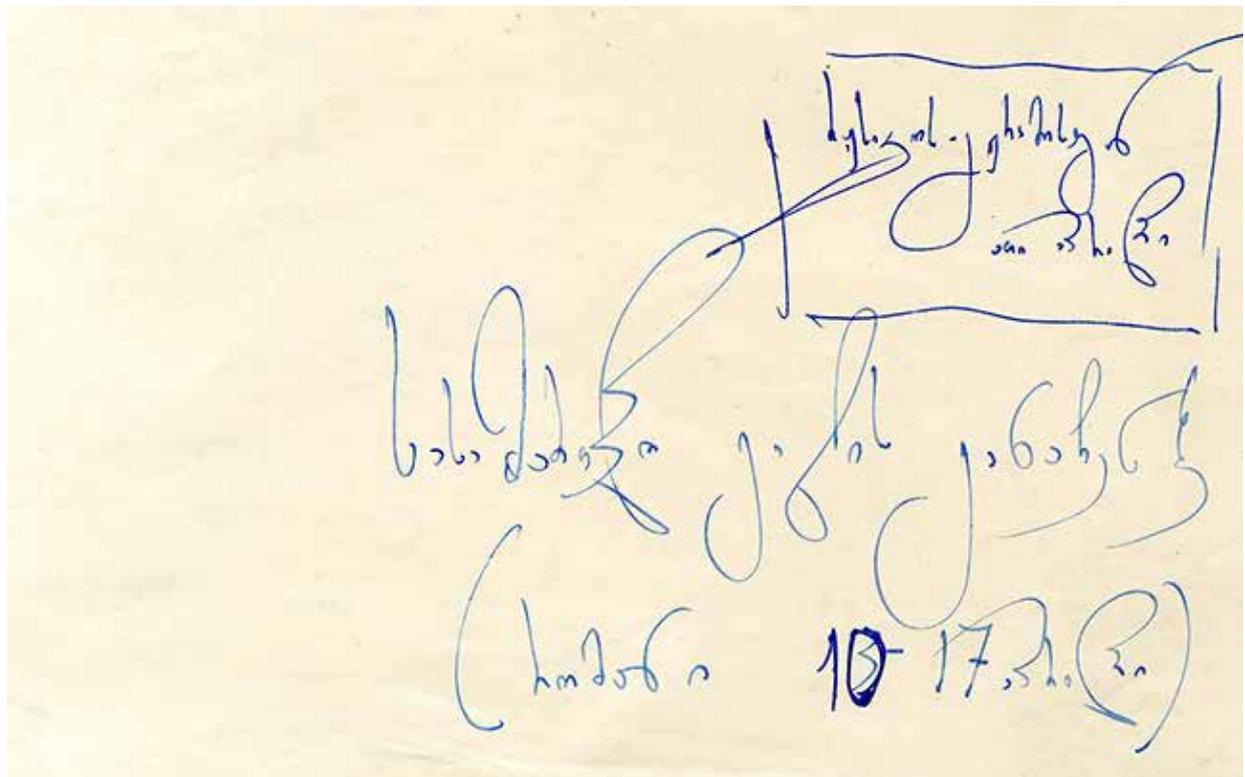
Dating: The date “April 10-17” was written on the title page of the autograph. The autograph had a date on as the time of starting work on the text, it was originally written “3” or “13” and was changed to “10” because it was decided that this short story was dedicated to Rusudan Tikanadze, and her birthday was on April 10.

Identification of persons: “Rusiko’s” surname is not mentioned in the autograph, but we have learnt from Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments that the matter concerned Rusudan Tikanadze and the date of her birthday coincided with the date as well.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1005.



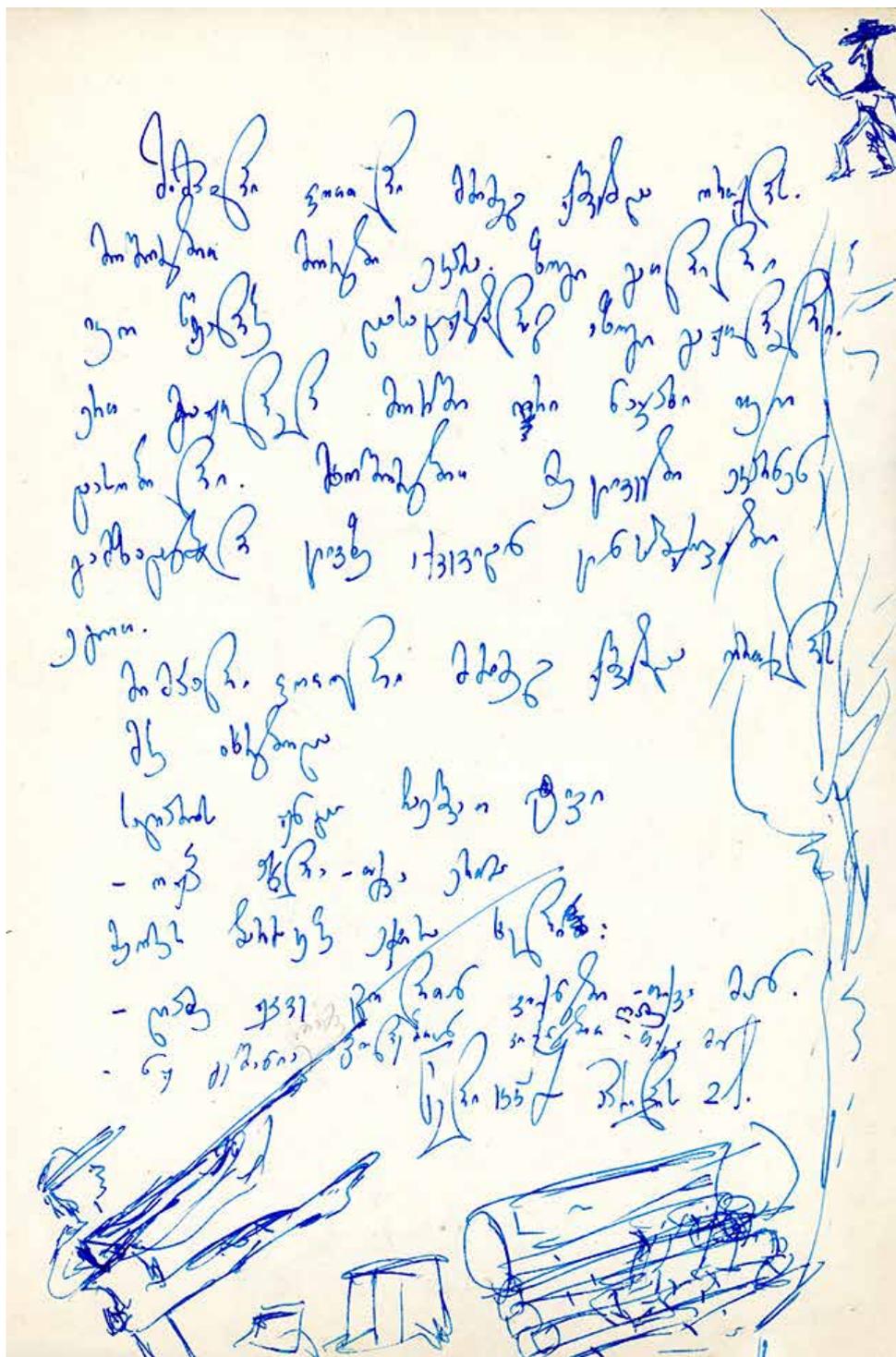
Source: GML, N32 321-1-m, N32 321-2-m; GRDA, N486, 1rv, N487, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 180.

Note: The short story is published in the six volumes of the writer’s works under the title “Mustangs”.



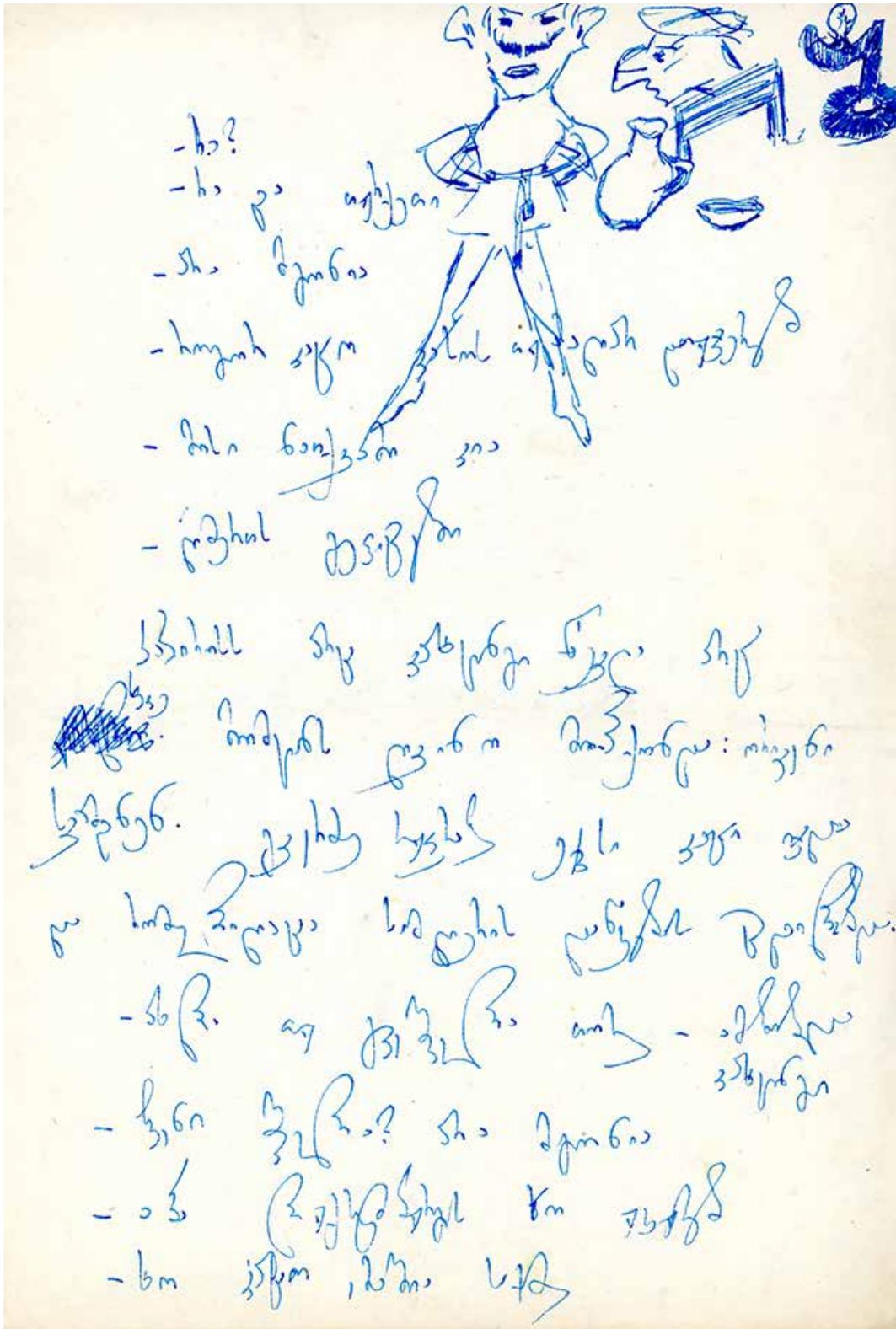
Source: GML, N32 329-1-m, N32 329-2-m; GRDA, N788, N789; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 182.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N789.



Source: GML, N32 327-2-m, N32 327-1-m; GRDA, N656, 1-2rv, N657, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 183.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N656.



Source: GML, N32 334-1-m; GRDA, N999, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 144, 371-372.

Dating: The year is written on the autograph, and the thoughts about the month is given in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

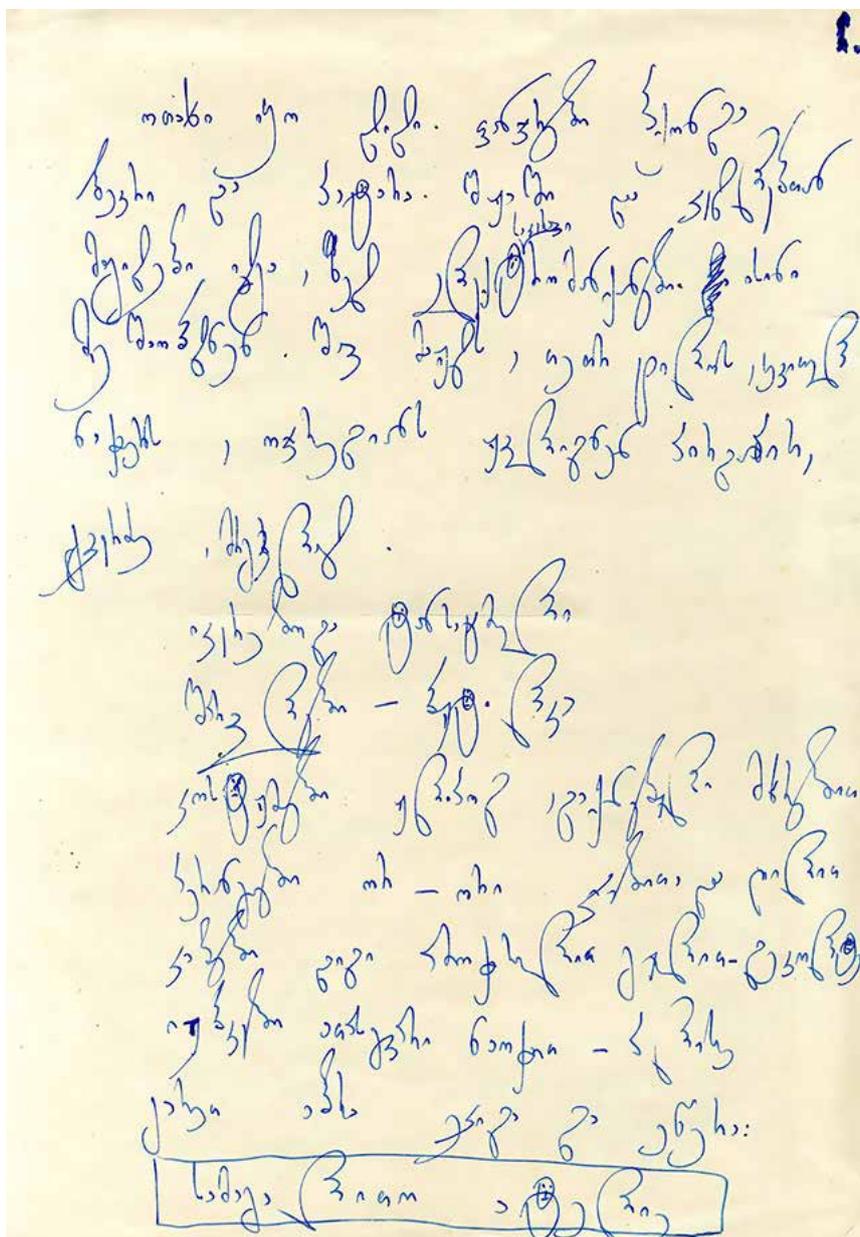


Source: GML, N32 341-3-m; GRDA, N1003, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 145.

Note: In the six volumes of the writer's works, the short story was published under the title "About the tailor", because the text is mentioned in the first list of his stories compiled by the writer. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by the writer are not the titles of the short stories. The writer probably used them to be able to identify the texts, and it seems natural that the untitled short stories he wrote should be marked with something that would make it easy to recall which one he was talking about. Neither "About the tailor" nor other references included in the lists resemble Guram Rcheulishvili's style of naming his short stories. That is why we include the short story in the chronology with an initial phrase rather than a title.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1003.



Source: GML, N32 262-1-m, N32 262-2-m, N32 262-3-m; GRDA, N228, 1rv, 2r, N229, 1rv, N230, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 192, 382-383.

Note: The short story in the autograph is untitled, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “A picture on my wall” and was published with the same title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. We think that the references made to the untitled texts in the lists compiled by Guram Rcheulishvili are not the titles of the short stories. Apparently, they simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: In the second volume of the writer’s works, Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments state that the portrait of Veriko Anjaparidze must have been described in the text from the invitation card of May 8, 1957.



Source: GML, N32 334-9-m; GRDA, N903, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 196.

Note: The text of the short story is written on the back of the photo of the actor Jean Mare.

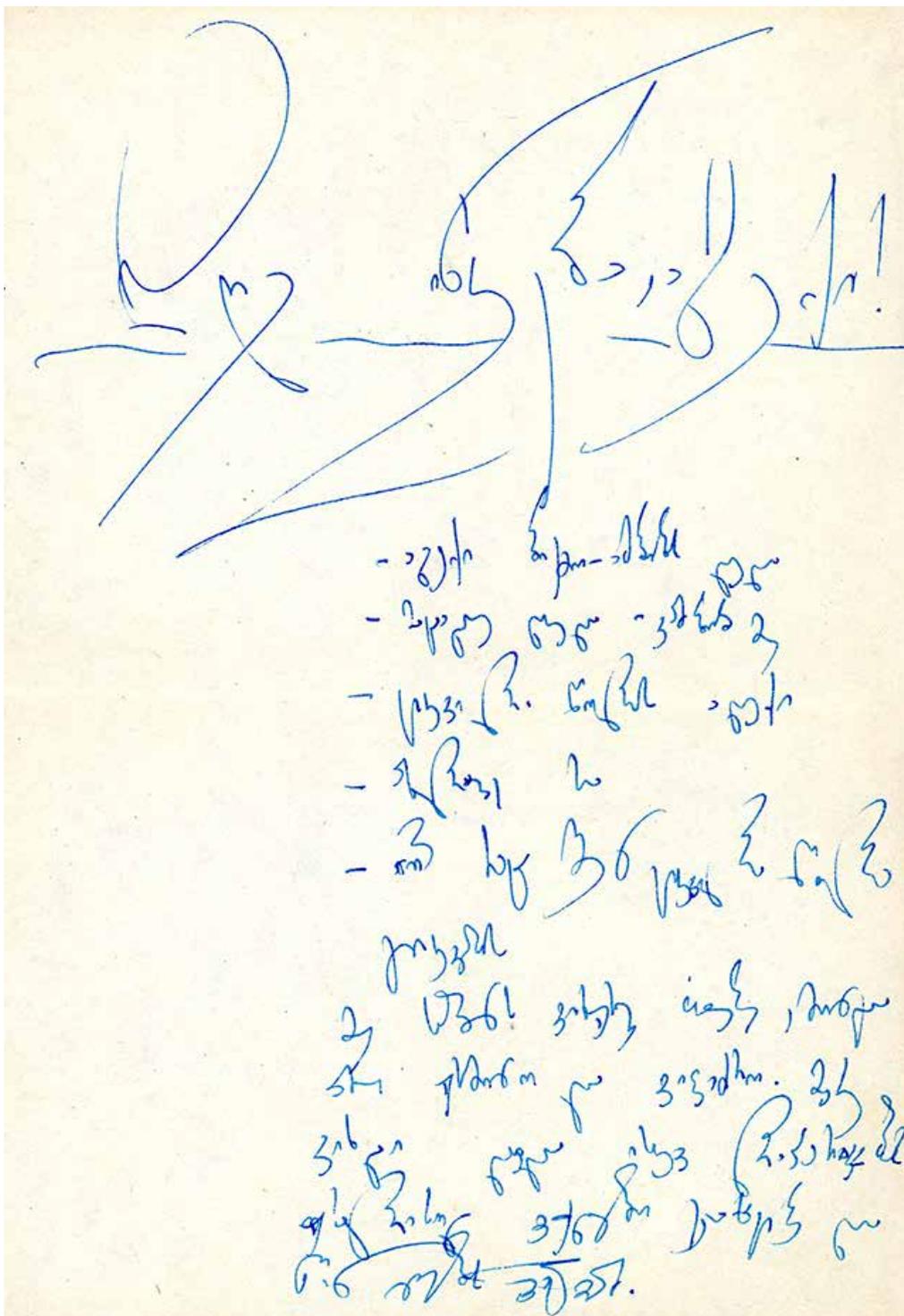
Photo/Document: GRDA, N903.

The image shows a document with handwritten text in Georgian script. The text is written in blue ink on a light-colored background. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense, with many words and phrases written in a compact manner. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with capital letters. The overall appearance is that of a personal or literary manuscript.



Source: GML, N32 325-m; GRDA, N495, 1r, 2-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 185.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N495.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 385.

Note: Lado Kokiashvili followed his friend – Astamur Achba to resolve the case. His friend told him that the fabric he had brought to the tailor to sew a jacket was taken by Carlo (Rezo) Asambadze, nicknamed Hasan. The boys met Asambadze in a small garden in the Okros District and demanded the return of the fabric. Asambadze denied taking the fabric and refused to return it and Lado Kokiashvili warned that if he had touched it, he would stab him with a knife.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the record made at the end of the short story “The pass”, which shows that this incident had already happened before Guram Rcheulishvili went to Tetri Tsklebi and he had already been interrogated by the investigative agency (“I invented everything again”). We know that he went to Tetri Tsklebi on May 21, and we are sure that he would not go there right after his friend’s death, but would attend his funeral.

Biographical data:

Kokiashvili Lado (1936-1957) – Georgian sculptor.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the record made at the end of the short story “The pass”, which shows that this incident had already happened before Guram Rcheulishvili went to Tetri Tsklebi and he had already been interrogated by the investigative agency (“I invented everything again”).

Biographical data:

Kokiashvili Lado (1936-1957) – Georgian sculptor.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394.

Dating: The time is indicated in the last record of the short story “The pass”.

Identification of persons: In Berdia Gogochuri’s recollections, quoted by Marine Rcheulishvili in the comments of the above-mentioned source, Rusiko Tikanadze is not named, but from the above-mentioned records made after returning from Tetri Tsklebi, it is obvious that the matter must have concerned her.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N 234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 197.

Dating: We date the story “The pass” according to the diary entry made on May 28, which states that he arrived “yesterday” and spent “four days” having fun with his friend’s father.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m., GRDA, N234, 10v. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394;

Dating: The time is mentioned in the record made at the end of the text of the short story “The pass”, dated May 28, where it is said that it lasted for 4 days. Since he returned to Tbilisi on May 26, it must have taken place on May 21-25.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394.

Dating: We date the story “The pass” according to a diary entry made on May 28, which states that he returned in Tbilisi “the day before”.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Berdia – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of History of Tbilisi University, his adopted brother.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 400-m; GRDA, N415, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 85.

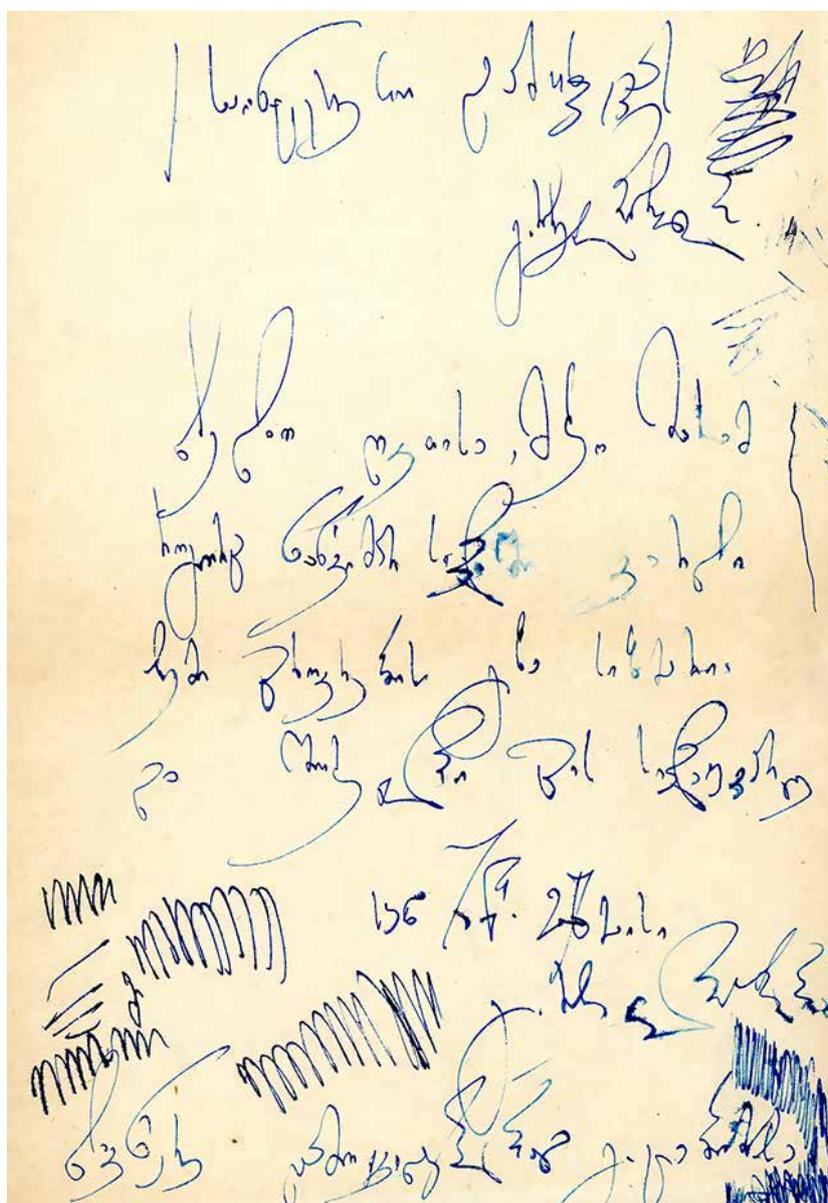
Note: This record should not be comprehended literally. Guram Rcheulishvili’s record about Erlom Akhvlediani’s unfinished play “The great slave”, dated August 29, 1958: “Why should I write anything at all, when what I wish to write is written by someone else and it is so big that I do not doubt for a second that it is written by me ... Erlom, brother, do it and I swear, I will have no doubt that everything is written by me”. Apparently, the admiration of Galaktion’s verse forced him to make this record.

Dating: The date of the autograph first stated “7” and then it was changed to “6”.

Biographical data:

Tabidze Galaktion (son of Vasily) (1891-1959) – Famous Georgian poet and public figure. Academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N415.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 366-370.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili writes in the comments of the story “Slow tango” that it happened after the murder of Lado Kokiashvili.

Note: The title of the movie is not specified in the source and it was possible to determine it based on the episode mentioned in the comments.

Identification of persons: The girl’s name is not mentioned in the publication. However, we believe that Rusudan Tikanadze must have been implied.

Biographical data:

Montand Yves (1921-1991) – French actor and singer of Italian origin.

Kokiashvili Lado (1936-1957) – Georgian sculptor.



Source: GML, N32 264-1-m; GRDA, N234, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394.

Dating: The time is mentioned in the record made at the end of the text of the short story “The pass”, dated May 28, where it is said that it happened ‘yesterday’.

Biographical data:

Kokiashvili Lado (1936-1957) – Georgian sculptor.



Source: GML, N32 264-2-m, N32 264-1-m, N32 265-m; GRDA, N233, 1r, 2-6rv, N234, 1r, 2r, 3-10rv, N235, 1-7rv, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 197.

Note: The prototypes of the characters of the short story are Berdia Gogochuri and Sulkhan Kete-lauri.



Source: GML, N32 270-m; GRDA, N224, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 188, 380-382.

Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Grandfather, grandchild and Father Christmas” and was published with the same title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. Apparently, the list simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 143-m; GRDA, N44, 1rv, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 190, 382.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's work.



Source: GML, N32 334-7-1-m; GRDA, N894, 1r, N895, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 193, 383-384.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's work.



Source: GML, N32 263-1-m, N32 263-2-m; GRDA, N231, 1rv, N232, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 194, 384.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's work.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N231.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is dense and appears to be a personal or official communication, possibly related to the source information provided. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to the slant and overlapping of letters. There are some large, stylized initial letters and some words that are clearly legible, such as 'მამის' (father's) and 'მე' (me). The document is oriented vertically on the page.



Source: GML, N32 334-9-m; GRDA, N903, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 195, 384.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's work.

Biographical data:

Marais Jean (1913-1998) – French actor and director.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 393.

Biographical data:

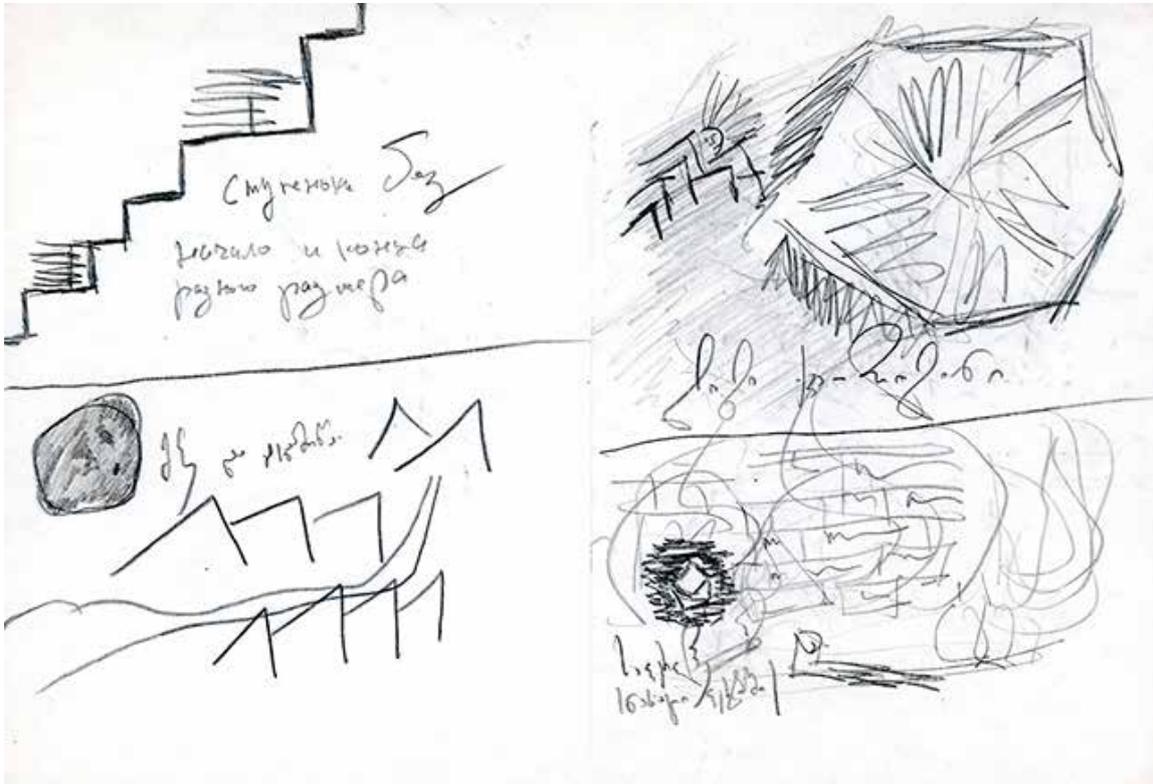
Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GRDA, N496, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 494.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili thinks that the sketches were made at that time.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N496.



Source: Business trip sheet; GML, N32 659-1-m; GRDA, N658, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 395.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Photo/Document: GRDA, N658.

საქმიანობის მოწმობა

მიეცა ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე ჩელიძეს
(გვარი, სახელი და მამის სახელი, თანამდებობა)
ვახტანგ ვახტანგის ძე ჩელიძის
(მოქმედების უწყვეტი ორგანიზაციის სახელწოდება)

მივლინებულს ჩ. ვახტანგის ძე
(დანიშნულების პუნქტი)

მივლინების ვადა „6“ დღე 1957წ. 30/11 მდე

ს ა ფ უ ძ ე ე ლ ი: ბრძანება _____ 1957წლის „21“ აპრილი № 19
ძალაშია „ “ სერიის № _____ პასპორტის წარდგენისას.

ბ. ა. _____ ორგანიზაციის ხელმძღვანელის ხელმოწერა ვახტანგ ჩელიძე

Source: Tsiskari, 1957, N1, pp. 52-65.

Dating: On June 25, an article was published in the newspaper Communist regarding the publication of the first issue of the magazine.



Source: Otia Pachkoria, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, pp. 15-18.

Biographical data:

Pachkoria Otia (son of Mikheil) (1928-1984) – Georgian writer and critic, was exiled for 8 years and returned in 1956. In 1959, he graduated from the Faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University, worked in the magazines Tsiskari and Mnatobi.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 26.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter sent to Guram Gegeshidze on July 4-14, 1957, and the first issue of the magazine Tsiskari was published before June 25, 195.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 132-133.

Dating: According to recollections, Guram’s first short stories had already been published by the time.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 513-m; GRDA, 583, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 162-163.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 394.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 392-393.

Dating: The letter, sent to Guram Gegeshidze on July 4-14, 1957, as well as the fact that he was in Uplistsikhe on July 4, allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Lia Japaridze.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 395.



Source: Vazha Gigashvili's recollection; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 392-393, 482.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Lia Japaridze.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 400.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle.



Source: GML, N32 279-m; GRDA, N248, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 214, 401-402.

Dating: According to Vazha Gigashvili, he found this skull on his birthday and, therefore, the text must be of a later period.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 26.

Identification of persons: Nodar Zedelashvili and Rusudan Tikanadze are mentioned only by names in the source. Nodar Zedelashvili was his childhood friend, Rusudan Tikanadze was his girlfriend and it is probable that he spent the first royalty with them.

Dating: The letter sent to Guram Gegeshidze on July 4-14, 1957, states that this happened the day before.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tchiladze Tamaz (1931-2018) – Georgian writer, poet and playwright.

Tchiladze Otar (son of Ivane) (1933-2009) – Georgian novelist, poet and playwright, Rustaveli Prize laureate and the Knight of the Order of Merit of Georgia, graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi State University in 1956.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 26.

Dating: The letter sent to Guram Gegeshidze on July 4-14, 1957, states that this happened that day.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 602-m; GRDA, N980, 1-6r; Guram Rchaulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 26.

Note: In 1957, Guram Rcheulishvili’s five short stories were published in the first issue of Tsis-kari magazine: “Love in March”, “Slow tango (Conversation during a dance)”, “Tvirtvila”, “Grandfather Kote’s autumn” and “A mousetrap (A family idyll)” (pp. 52-65), and one of Guram Gegeshidze’s short stories – “As long as we are together” (pp. 71-77).

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 193.

Biographical data:

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that they left Tbilisi on July 15-16, but according to the content, it happened not more than ten days before the death of Elfride Kurella. Consequently, it must have been July 15th and not July 16th.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Chincharauli Mgelika – Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother from Khevsureti, from the village of Barisakho.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened nine days before the death of Elfride Kurella.

Biographical data:

Chincharauli Mgelika – Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother from Khevsureti, from the village of Barisakho.

Chitaia Giorgi (son of Spiridon) (1890-1986) – Georgian ethnologist, ethnographer, founder of Georgian Ethnological School, Doctor of History, professor.

Bardavelidze Vera (daughter of Varden) (1899-1970) – Georgian ethnographer, Doctor of History, professor, wife of ethnographer Giorgi Chitaia.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened eight days before the death of Elfride Kurella.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened seven days before the death of Elfride Kurella.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened six days before the death of Elfride Kurella.

Biographical data:

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened five days before the death of Elfride Kurella.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened four days before the death of Elfride Kurella.

Biographical data:

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. The author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in the local and international exhibitions.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened three days before the death of Elfride Kurella.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened two days before the death of Elfride Kurella.



Source: The letter to Guram Gegeshidze; GML, N7173; GRDA, N980, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 376.

Dating: The letter sent to Guram Gegeshidze on July 4-14 shows that he was going to stay in Khevsureti until the 24th.

Biographical data:

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The source states that this happened the day before Elfride Kurella’s death.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Davito Tsiklauri.

Biographical data:

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415.

Dating: The date of Elfride Kurella’s death is indicated in her biography as July 25, and the same is written on the tombstone.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 405-415; vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 377.

Dating: This happens on the second day of Elfride Kurella’s death.

Identification of persons: The short story “Death in the mountains” mentions “Elpide” and her son “Stephen”, in fact Alfred Kurella’s wife’s name was “Elfride”, and her son’s name – “David”.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.

Kurella (Ranfti) Margo Maria Elfride (1903-1957) – German physician, second wife of writer Alfred Kurella. From her first husband, Stefan Cohn-Vossen, she had a son, Richard. Her death is described in Guram Rcheulishvili’s novel “Death in the mountains”.

Cohn-Vossen David Hans Richard (born in 1934) – German director and screenwriter. The son of documentary filmmaker Stefan Cohn-Vossen and Dr. Elfriede Raft, he lived with his mother in Georgia since 1941 and moved to Leipzig after his mother’s death.



Source: GML, N32 280-m, N32 281-m, N32 281-m, N32 444-m; GRDA, N249, 1-2rv, 3- 4r, N250, 1-13rv, N251, 1-9rv, 10r, N443, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 204-213, 388-401.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the text of the scientific apparatus of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N249.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian. The text is written in blue ink on aged paper. At the top, there is a large, stylized signature or heading. Below it, the text consists of several lines, many of which are crossed out with horizontal lines. A specific phrase, "სიბრძნის სიღრმისადაა" (The depth of wisdom), is circled in blue ink. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. There are some corrections and additions throughout the text, including a small note in the middle that says "სიბრძნის სიღრმისადაა". The overall appearance is that of a working draft or a manuscript page.

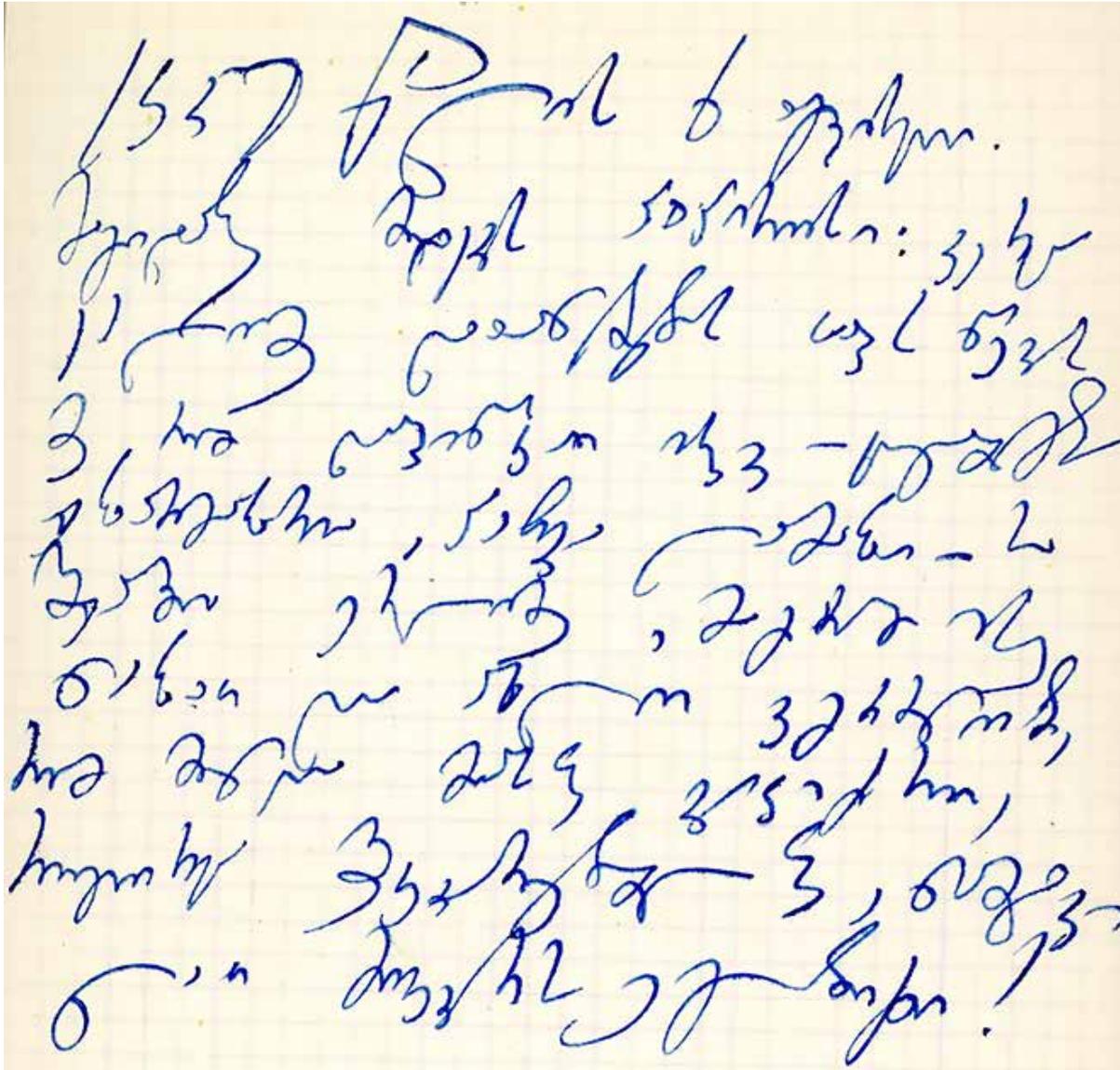


Source: GML, N32 338-3-m; GRDA, N387, 12 v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 128.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N387, 12v.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on a piece of paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a letter or a note. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is written on a piece of paper that has some faint lines and a small mark in the top left corner. The text is written in a way that is difficult to read, but it seems to be a personal message. The text is written in a way that is difficult to read, but it seems to be a personal message. The text is written in a way that is difficult to read, but it seems to be a personal message.



Source: GML, N32 419-m; GRDA, N414, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 412.

Dating: It seems from the diary entry that it was written before he left for Ktsia, and he left for Ktsia at the end of August.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Magazine Tsiskari, 1957, N3, pp. 146-149.

Dating: There is an inscription on the magazine stating that it was signed for publication on 31 August 1957.



Source: GML, N32 283-2-m, N32 283-1-m, N32 284-1-m, N32 284-2-m, N32 283-3-m, N4607-m, N02297s; GRDA, N252, 1-4rv, N253, 1-7rv, 8r, N254, 1-14rv, N255, 1-8rv, N256, 1-2rv, N257, 1-26r, Magazine Tsiskari, N2, 1958; “Young Writers, Short Stories”, 1960; “Salamura”, 1965; “Short stories, a play”, 1985; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, 2002, pp. 218-240, 402-421.

Note: All the autographs of the text are untitled, but in the letter sent to his father after February 13, 1958, Guram Rcheulishvili referred to this short story as “Death in the mountains” (Guram Rcheulishvili’s digital archive, N312, p. 6v). The title “Death in the mountains” appears for the first time in his lifetime on a machine reprint, which is thought to have been the basis for the publication of the short story in Tsiskari magazine.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the text of the scientific apparatus of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Imprint of unforgettable days and faces”, Tbilisi, Tsodna, 1993, p. 272.

Dating: This fact must have happened before January 23, 1958, that is, before Guram Rcheulishvili’s departure to Moscow, because the diary entry written there on February 10 mentions the death of Boria Inasaridze’s mother, but recollections also show that it must have been summer. So we date it to any summer before 1958.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 358.

Dating: The year is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments and as far as the students used to have military training during the summer, we dated it as such.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Niko Leonidze.

Biographical data:

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 066-m; GRDA, N35, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 437-438.

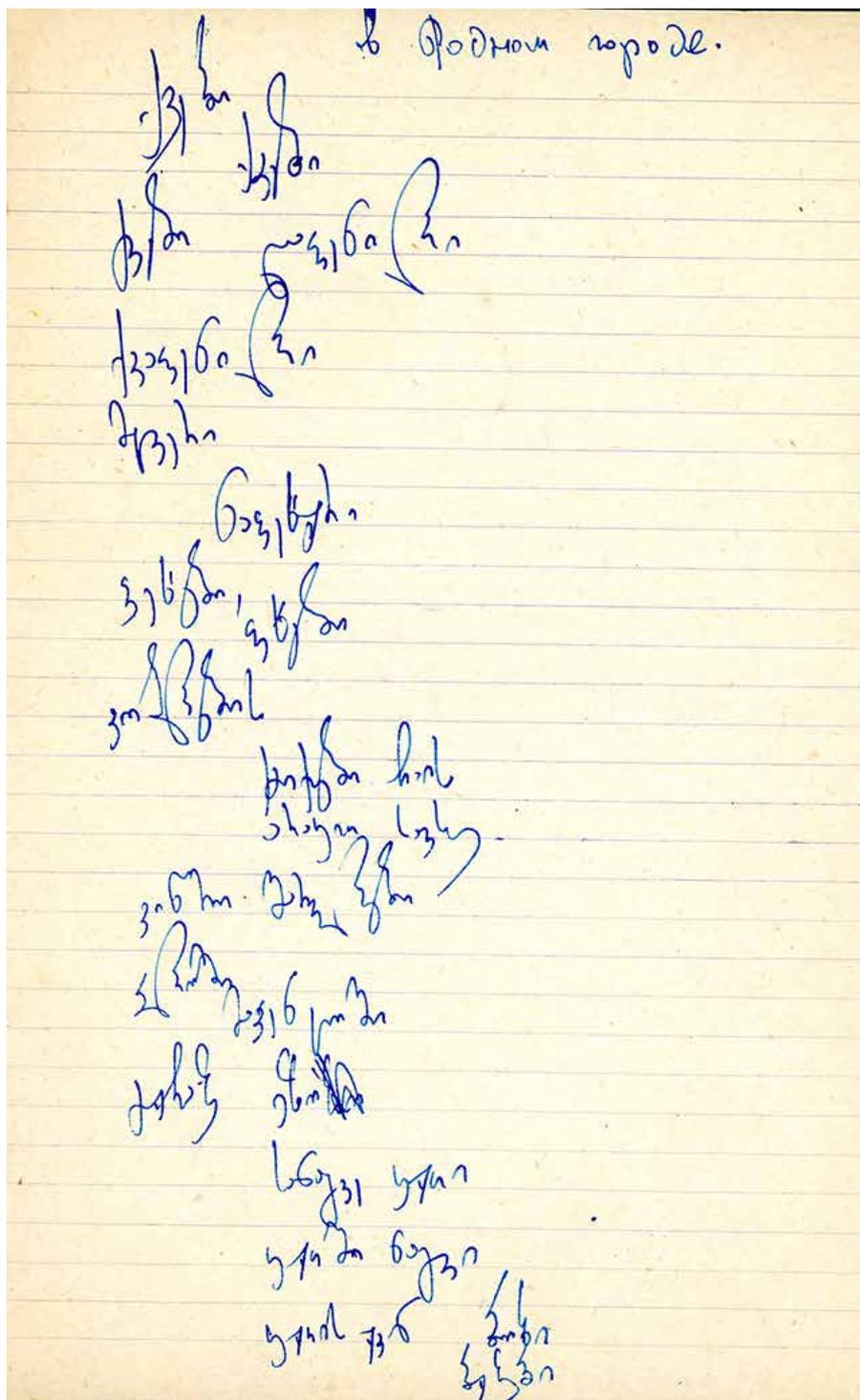
Dating: We date according to the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 106-2-m, N32 124-m, N32 126-m; GRDA, N624, 1rv, N769, N771, N61; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 467, 468, 471.

Dating: We date according to the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N61.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 273.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Giolina Tchitchinadze's recollection; GRDA, N1023, 1-4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 402-421, 422.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 412.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”, Tbilisi, Jemal Karchkhadze’s Publishing House, 2021, pp. 150-153.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Popiashvili, Tsamalaidze and Ioseb.

Biographical data:

Cholokashvili Kaikhosro (Kakutsa) (1888-1930) – Georgian military figure, Deputy Minister of Defense of the Democratic Republic of Georgia, National Hero of Georgia.



Source: GML, N32 277-m; GRDA, N246, 1-6rv, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 253, 422-423.

Note: In the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's work, the short story is entitled "A whore and her child", as it is mentioned in the list of his works compiled by the writer. We think that this should not be a title in a traditional sense, but should be a reference to the text and therefore in the annotation we present the short story with the initial phrase.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N246.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a manuscript or a page from a book. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense, with some words written in a larger, bolder script. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be part of a list or a series of phrases. The overall appearance is that of a historical or literary document.



Source: GML, N32 268-m; GRDA, N238, 1-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 266, 424.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 276-m; GRDA, N241, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 271, 424-425.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of the text of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 273-m; GRDA, N243, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 241-245, 421-422.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of the text of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N243.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a short story fragment. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and dense, covering most of the page. There are some corrections and overwriting. A small number '1' is written in the top right corner. The text appears to be a letter or a short story fragment, discussing various topics in Georgian. The page is numbered '1' in the top right corner.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 421.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 365.

Biographical data:

Mirianashvili Shota (son of Mirian) (1931- after 1967) – Mountaineer, President of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation.

Medzmariashvili Jumber (son of Alexandre) (1929-1961) – Georgian philosopher, journalist and mountaineer, master of sports.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street, and a friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Gigineishvili Otar (son of Isidor) (1916-1990) – Historian, orientalist, public figure. Chairman of the Presidium of the Georgian Mountaineering Federation in 1963-1968.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Khazaradze Otar (born in 1931) – Georgian mountaineer, master of sports, and honoured trainer.

Khazaradze Rezo (born in 1933) – Georgian geologist, scientist, teacher, and sportsman.



Source: GML, N32 443-m, N31 341-4-m, N31 341-5-m, N31 341-6-m, N31 341-8-m, N31 341-12-2-m, N31 341-13-m, N31 341-9-m, N31 341-10-m, N31 341-11-m, N31 341-12-1-m, N31 341-15-m, N31 341-14-m; GRDA, N444, 1-2rv, N737 1-2rv, N738, 1rv, N739, 1-3rv, 4r, N989, 1-2rv, N990, 1-8rv, N991, 1-4rv, 5r, N992, 1-5rv, N993, 1-2rv, N994, 1rv, 2r, N995, 1-2rv, N996, 1-3rv, N997, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 482-503.

Dating: The play mentions the launch of the first artificial satellite into orbit on October 4, 1957.



Source: GML, N32 278-m; GRDA, N247, 1-3rv, 4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 258.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N247.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words and phrases appearing to be part of a list or a series of related statements. There are some red markings, possibly initials or corrections, interspersed within the blue text. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. The overall appearance is that of a personal or working manuscript.



Source: GML, N32 260-m; GRDA, N227, 1-2rv, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 25, 338-343.

Note: The short story is untitled in the autograph, but in the list of works compiled by the writer it is referred to as “Morning operation” and was published with the same title in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works. Apparently, those titles simply served to identify the texts. That is why we refer to this short story in the annotation with the initial phrase.

Dating: The autograph mistakenly states “October” instead of “February”. Arguments regarding the specification of the date are given in the comments of Marine Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 433-m; GRDA, N410,1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 103-104.

Dating: The record shows that he was still in a close relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze, and they were together before going on a business trip to Sokhumi (October 27).

Biographical data:

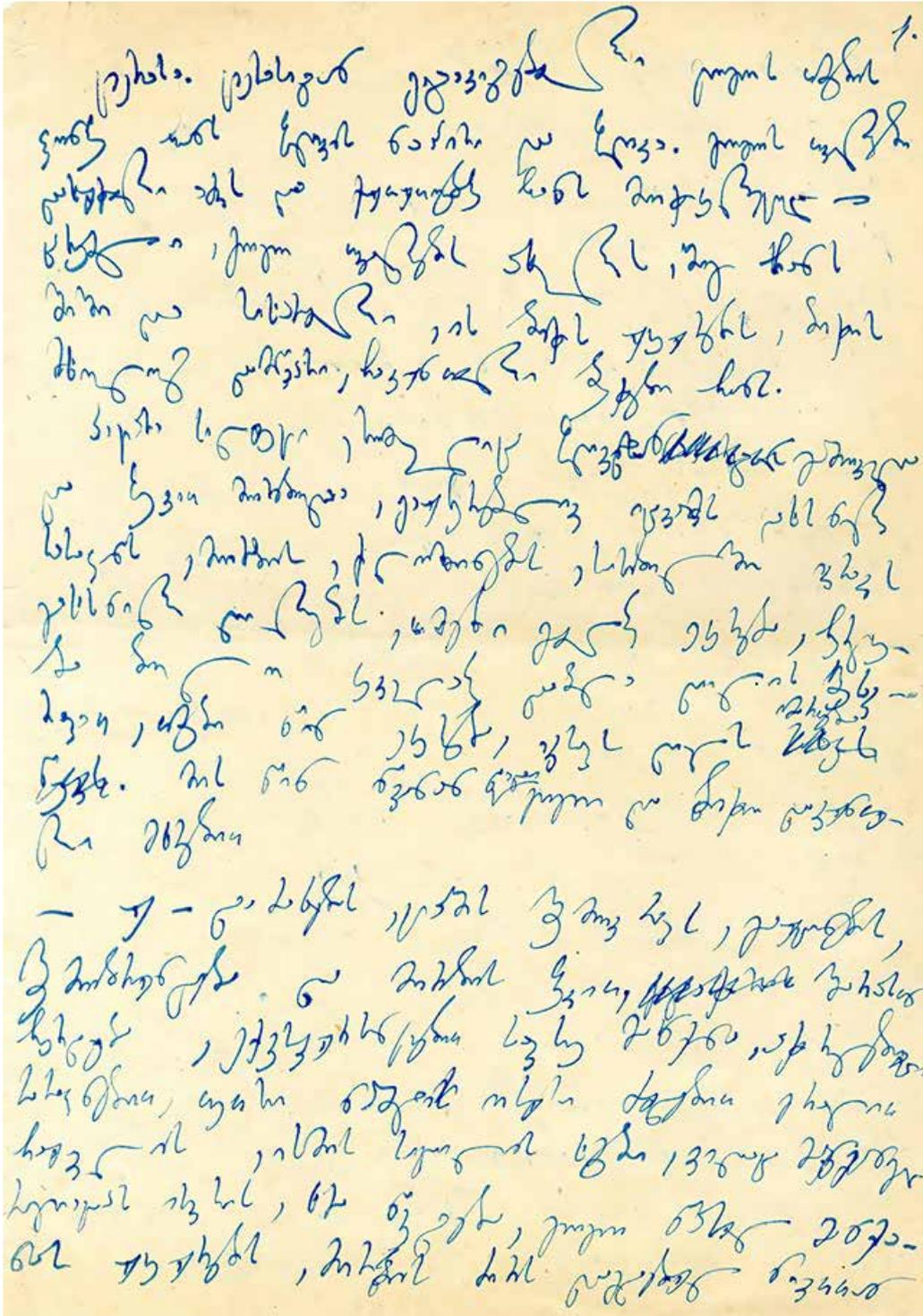
Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 346-1-m; GRDA, N1000, 1-12rv.

Dating: The main characters of the short story are the fisherman Ahmed and the little girl Irinka. The other half of the text is written on the same pages and in the same ink as “Dumb Ahmed and life”. We think that the film story was also written on a business trip to Sokhumi, but it must have been written earlier than this famous short story. As far as we know, he wrote “Dumb Ahmed and life” before leaving Sokhumi (before November 7), we date the film story according to the time of his arrival in Sokhumi.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1000.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a film story or short story. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. It consists of several paragraphs of cursive handwriting. The first paragraph starts with "ქრისტე. ქრისტე...". The text is dense and fills most of the page.



Source: GML, N32 355-m; GRDA, N431, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Note: The writer's last name is written in Russian and seems to read Бертед (Berted), but we could not find a writer with such a surname. Primorskoe is a village in Georgia, in Gudauta district.

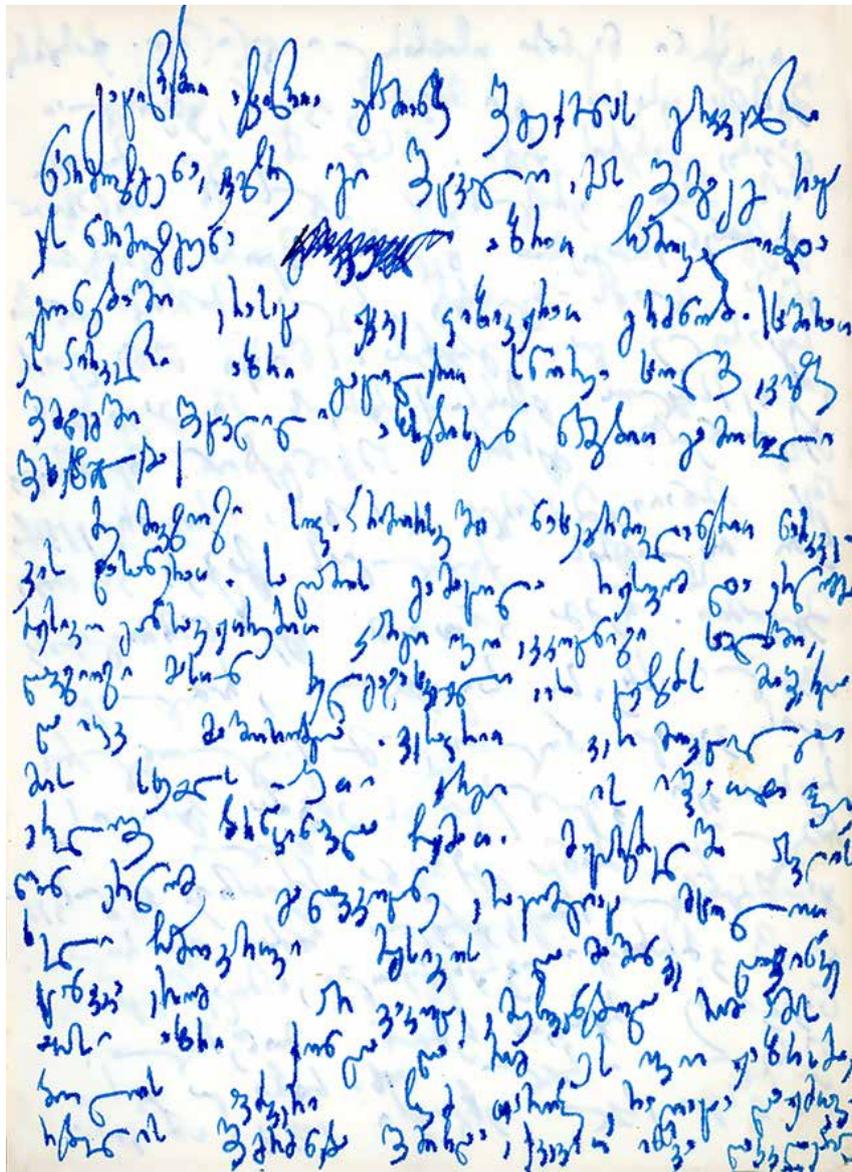
Dating: The facts are described in the record preceding the diary entry made on September 2.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N431.



Source: GML, N32 439-m, N32 437-m; GRDA, N239, 1-5rv, 6r, N240 1-4rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 275.

Note: The draft autograph of the text has no title.

Dating: According to the business trip sheet, he went on a business trip to Sokhumi on October 27, 1957, and arrived in Sokhumi either the same or the next day.



Source: GML, N32 271-m, N32 266-2-m, N32 346-2-m, N32 266-1-m; GRDA, N240, 5rv, N987, 1-20rv, N1006, N236, 1-17rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 280-296, 427-428.

Dating: Arguments regarding the time of writing the short story are given in the comments to this text in the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N987.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian. The writing is in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The text is dense and appears to be a draft or a letter, with many corrections, deletions, and annotations. A prominent diagonal line is drawn across the page, possibly indicating a section to be discarded or a specific revision path. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher due to the corrections and the style. There are several instances of crossed-out words and phrases, and some words are written in a larger, bolder script than others. The overall appearance is that of a working manuscript.

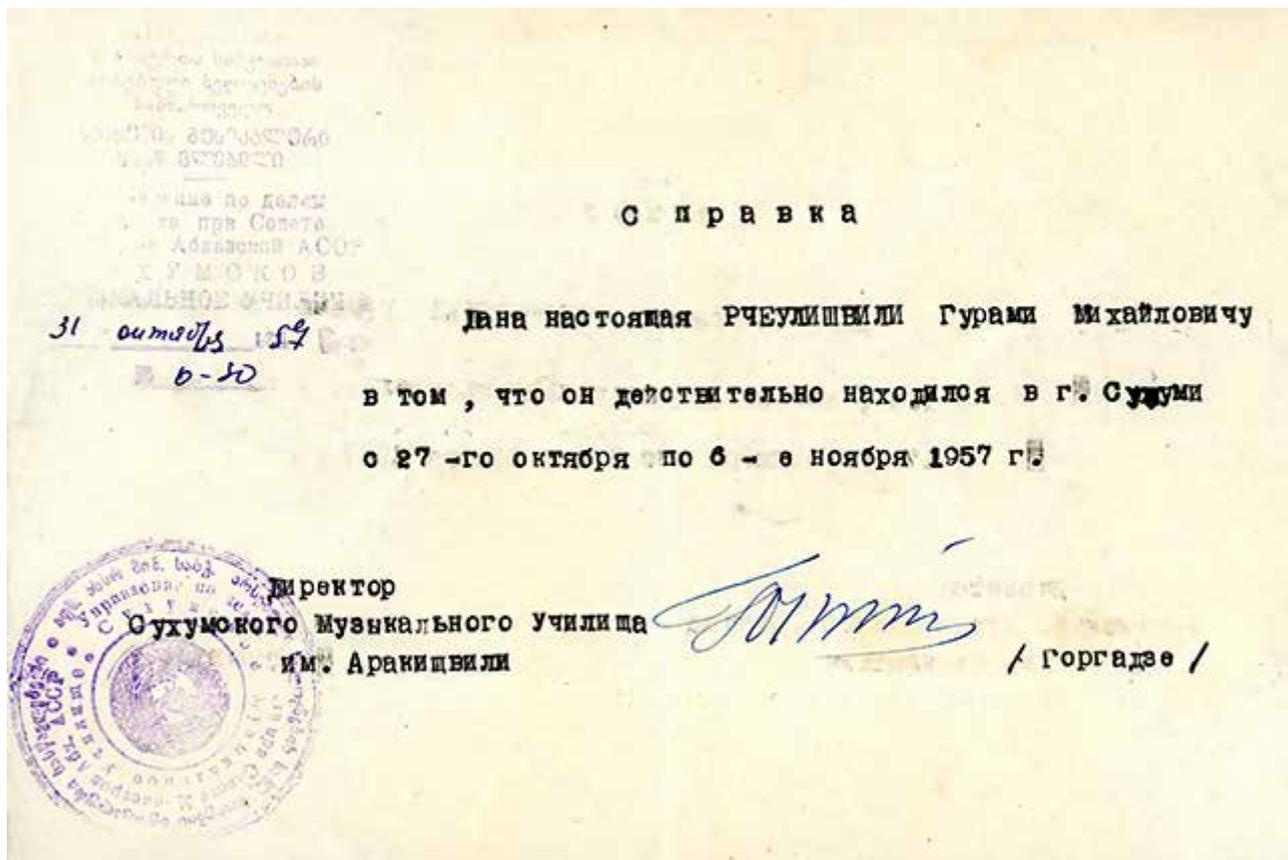


Source: Certificate of the Sokhumi D. Arakishvili Music School; GML, N32 653-m; GRDA, N813; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 426.

Biographical data:

Arakishvili Dimitri (son of Egnate) (1873-1953) – Georgian composer, musicologist and ethnographer, teacher and public figure.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N813.



Source: GML, N32 398-m; GRDA, N412, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 95.

Dating: The diary entry states that it was the second day after arriving from the sea, and Guram Rcheulishvili was to return from a business trip on November 6.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 407-m; GRDA, N409,1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 103.

Dating: The record shows that the relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze already deteriorated.



Source: GML, N32 406-m; GRDA, N408, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 104-105.

Dating: The record shows that the relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze already deteriorated.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 401-m, N32 421-m; GRDA, N407, 1-2rv, N413, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 96-102.

Dating: The record shows that the relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze already deteriorated.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 399-m; GRDA, N411, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 97.

Dating: The record shows that the relationship with Rusiko Tikanadze already deteriorated.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times, he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.



Source: Vazha Gigashvili's recollection; GRDA, N1030, p. 6.

Biographical data:

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili's childhood friend.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.



Source: GML, N32 507-m; GRDA, N576; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 153.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the name Temo, but Guram’s closest friend was Temo Beridze.

Note: The first half of the letter, written on November 29, is not included in the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.

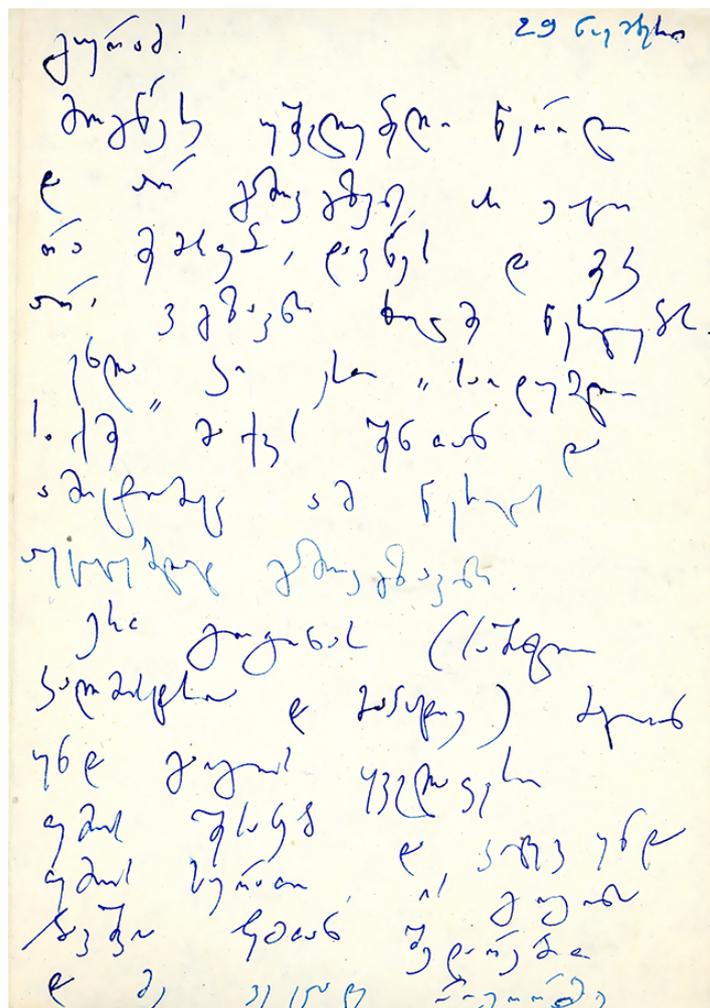
Dating: There is an inscription on the first part of the letter – November 29, and the last page is written the next day. The year is not indicated, but the recollection about the “station” and the question: “Have you taken notes?” indicate that the letter should not have been written long after Guram’s return from Sokhumi to Tbilisi, and long after his business trip to Sokhumi, where he met Lina, before November 6, 1957.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N576.

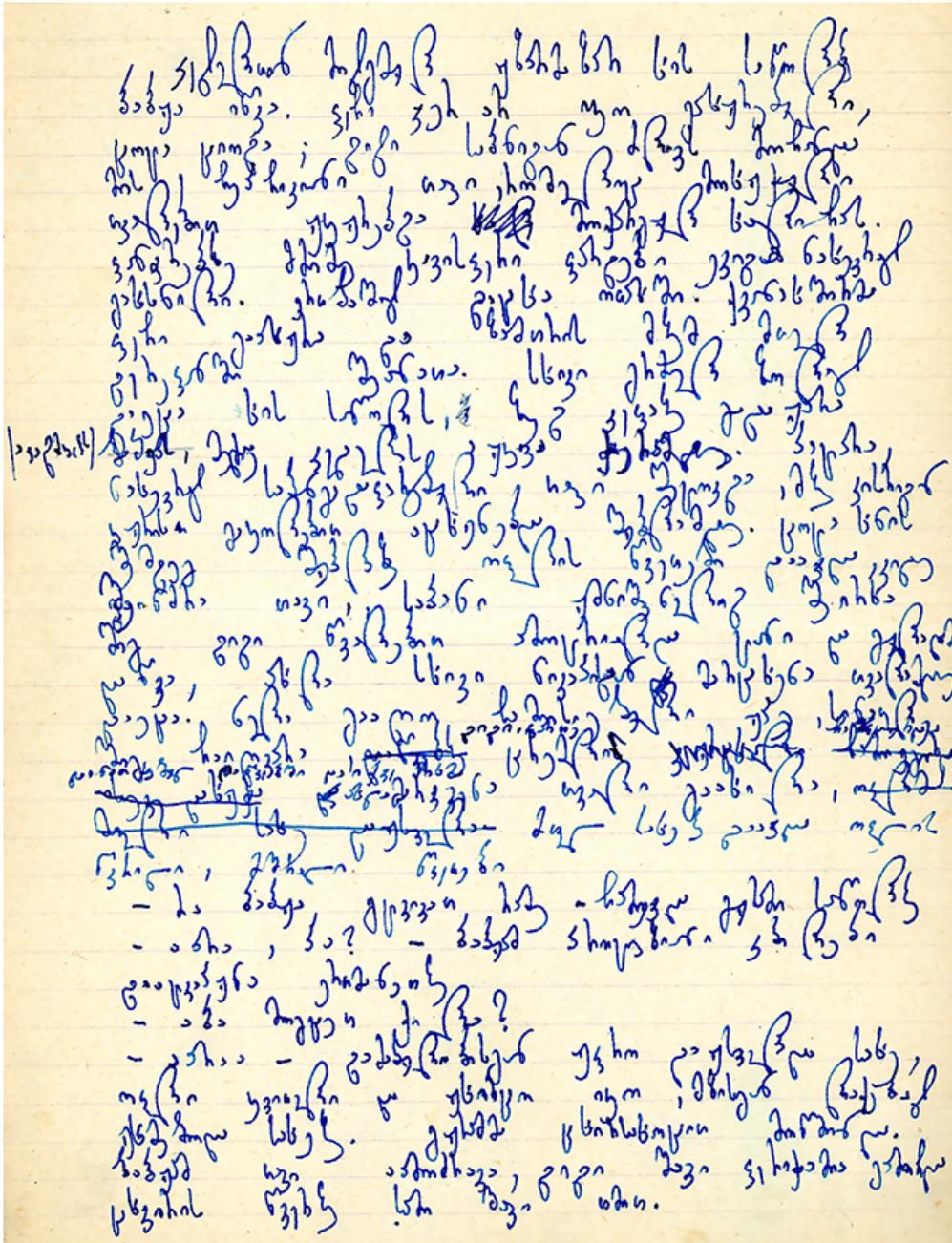


Source: GML, N32 286-m, N32 334-4-m; GRDA, N259, 1-7rv, 8r, N887, 1r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 303-312, 429-436.

Note: The short story entitled “Expectations” was published in the collection “Salamura” in 1965.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of this text of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.

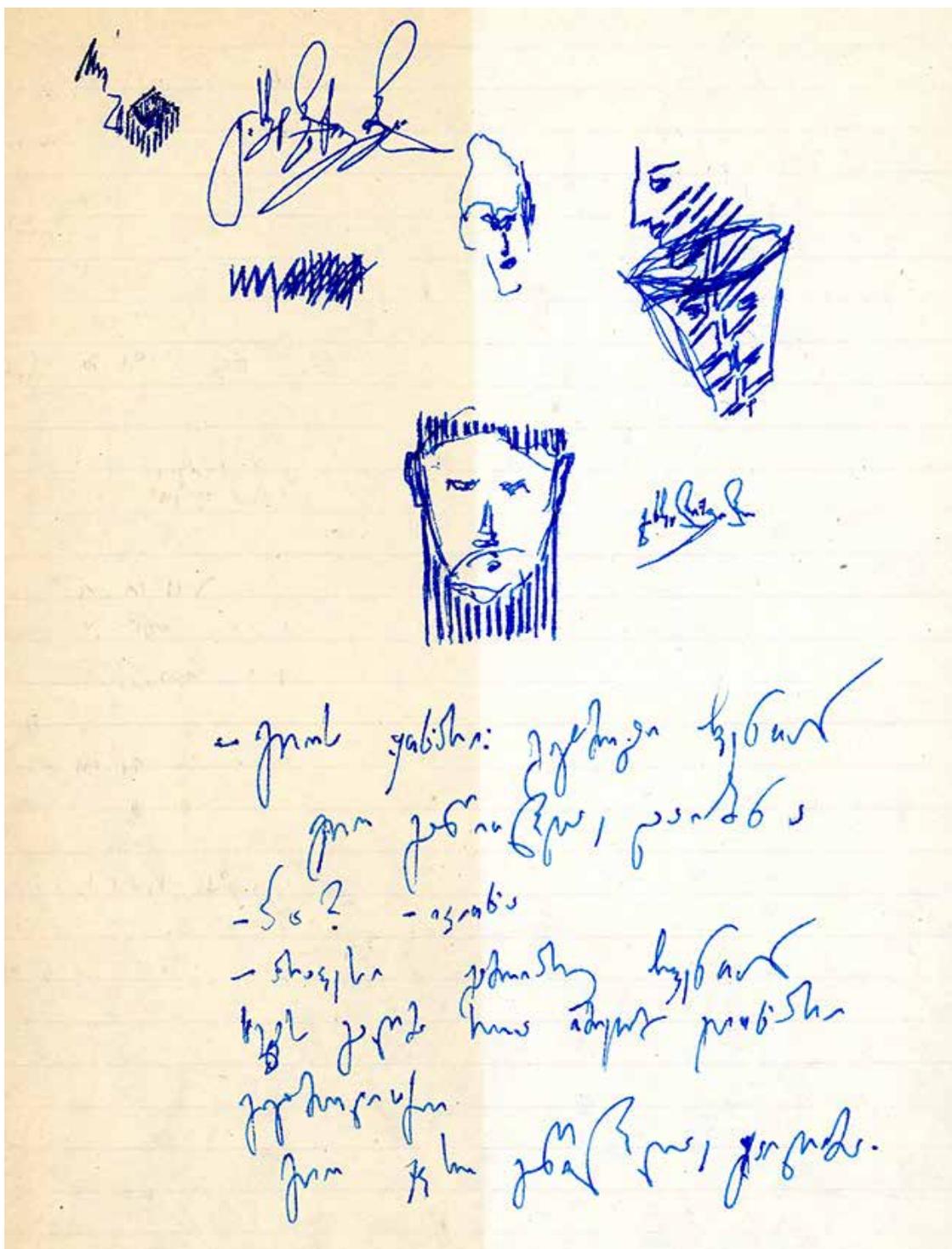
Photo/Document: GRDA, N259.



Source: GML, N32 334-5-m; GRDA, N885, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 319, 433.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

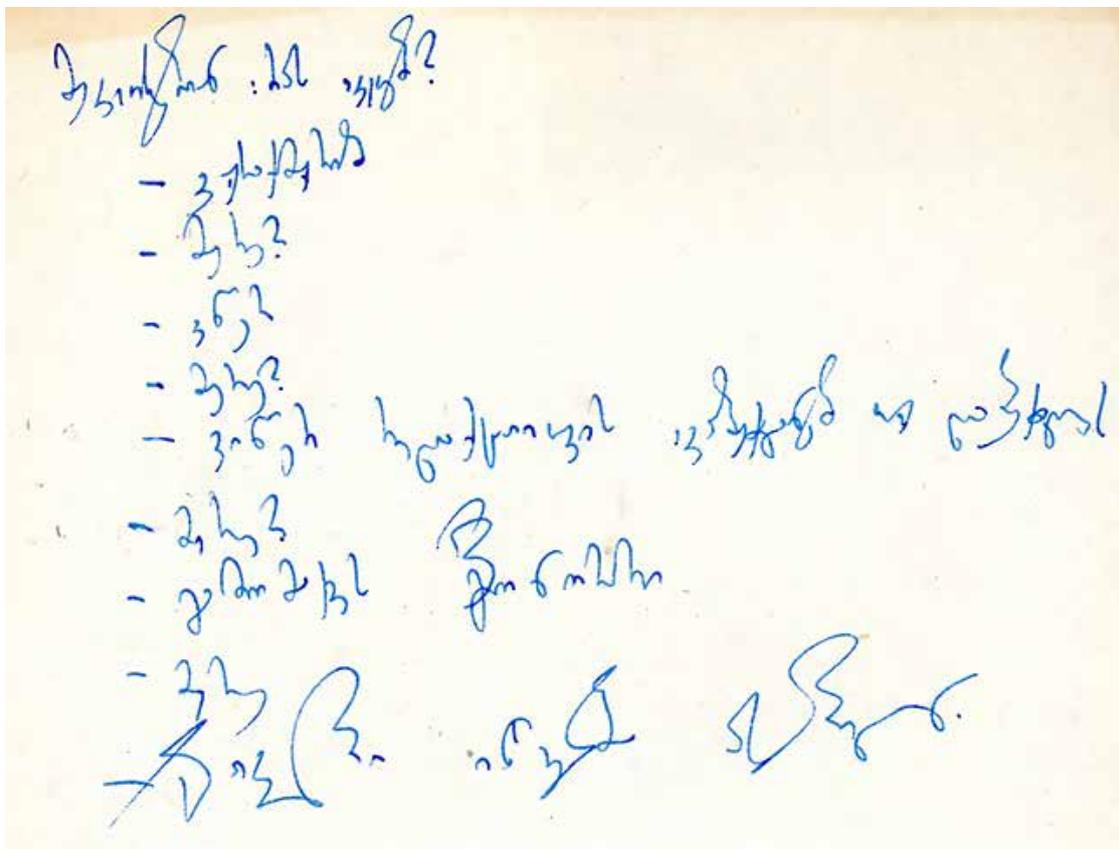
Photo/Document: GRDA, N885.



Source: GRDA, N893, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 320, 433.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N893.



Handwritten notes in Georgian script on a piece of paper. The text is written in blue ink and includes several lines of text, some with hyphens, suggesting a list or a series of points. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher. The notes appear to be a list of items or a set of instructions, possibly related to the source or dating information provided in the surrounding text. The paper is aged and has a yellowish tint.



Source: GML, N32 274-m; GRDA, N244, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 246, 422.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of the text of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.



Source: GML, N32 275-m; GRDA, N245, 1-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 248, 428.

Note: In the second volume of the writer’s six-volume edition, the short story is entitled “Seita” because it is mentioned in the list of his works compiled by the writer himself. We think that this cannot be a title in the traditional sense, but must be a reference to the text and therefore, in the annotation, we present the short story with an initial phrase.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of the text of the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 285-m; GRDA, N258,1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 297, 428-429.

Note: The short story is published under the title “Gio” in the collection “One cannot escape on a winter night”, 1985.

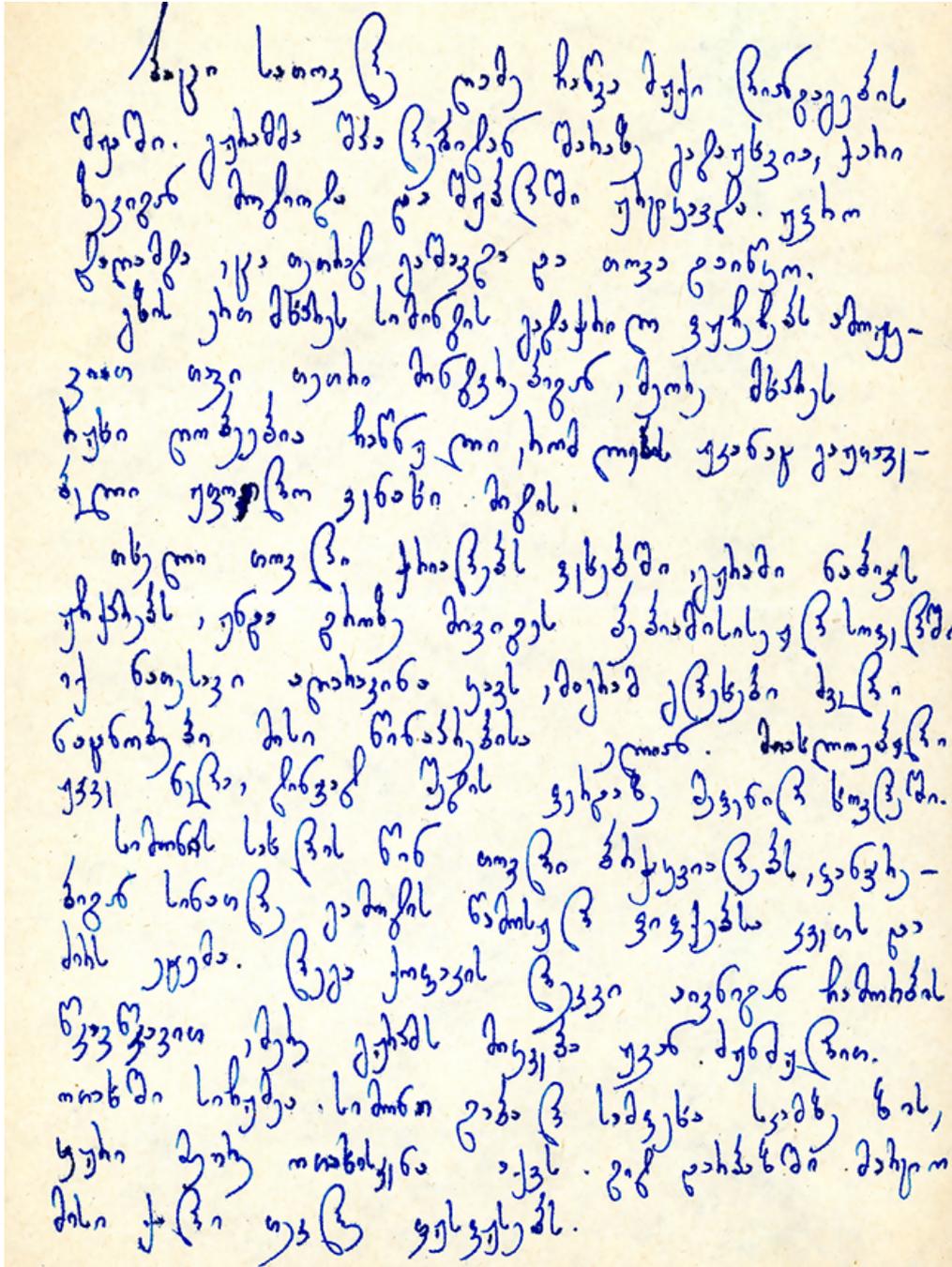
Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 267-m; GRDA, N237, 1-4rv, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 313-318, 432-433.

Dating: We date according to the second volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N237.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a document fragment. The text is written in a cursive style on aged, yellowed paper. The content appears to be a personal communication, possibly a letter, discussing various matters. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, with some lines starting with a large initial letter. The handwriting is somewhat dense and difficult to read in some places due to the cursive style and the age of the document.



Source: Koka Ignatov, “My first fresco”, magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, p. 45; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 452-453.

Dating: The time is indicated in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Gigashvili Vazha (1936-2017) – Georgian writer, screenwriter. In 1961, he graduated from the faculty of Architecture of the Polytechnic Institute, participated in numerous mountaineering and zoological expeditions. Guram Rcheulishvili’s childhood friend.

Picasso Pablo Ruiz (1881-1973) – Famous Spanish painter and sculptor, one of the founders of Cubism.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 429.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 508-m; GRDA, N575; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 152.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the name Temo, but Guram’s closest friend was Temo Beridze.

Dating: This must have been the response to the letter sent by Lina on November 30 from Sokhumi. This letter is mentioned in Lina’s letter, dated to “not earlier than December”.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N32 508-m; GRDA, N575; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 152-153.

Identification of persons: The letter mentions only the name Temo, but Guram’s closest friend was Temo Beridze.

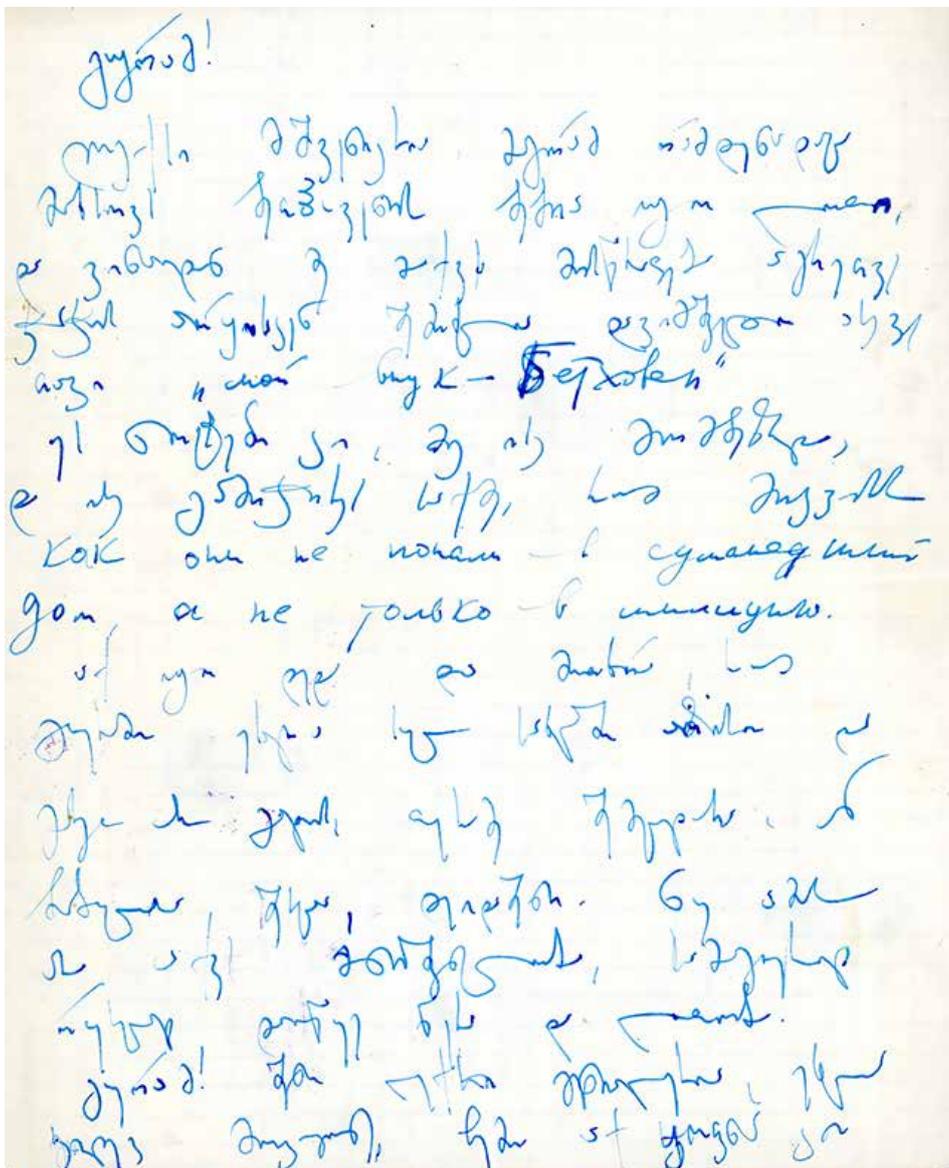
Dating: The previous letter was sent on November 30 and, depending on the content, this one too must have been sent soon.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N575.



Source: GML, N32 533-m; GRDA, N545, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 166-167.

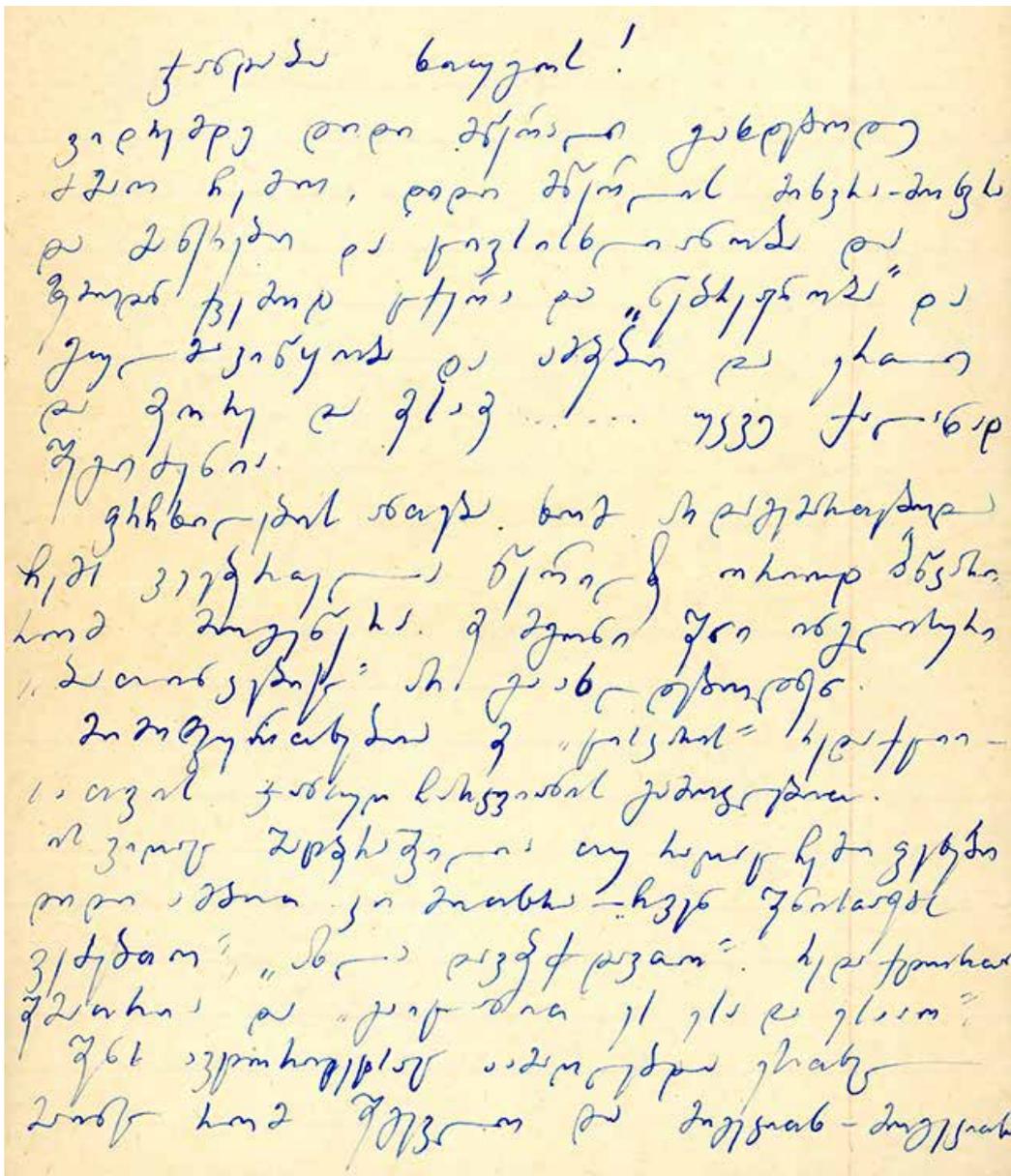
Dating: The letter is written on December 26 and it would take at least one day to arrive in Tbilisi from Tskhinvali.

Biographical data:

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili’s collection of short stories.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N545.



Source: GML, N32 287-m; GRDA, N260, 1-6rv, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 2, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, pp. 321-327, 434-435.

Note: The short story entitled “Diploma thesis” was published in 1985 in the collection “One cannot escape on a winter night”.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of this text of the first volume of the six-volume edition of the writer’s works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N260.



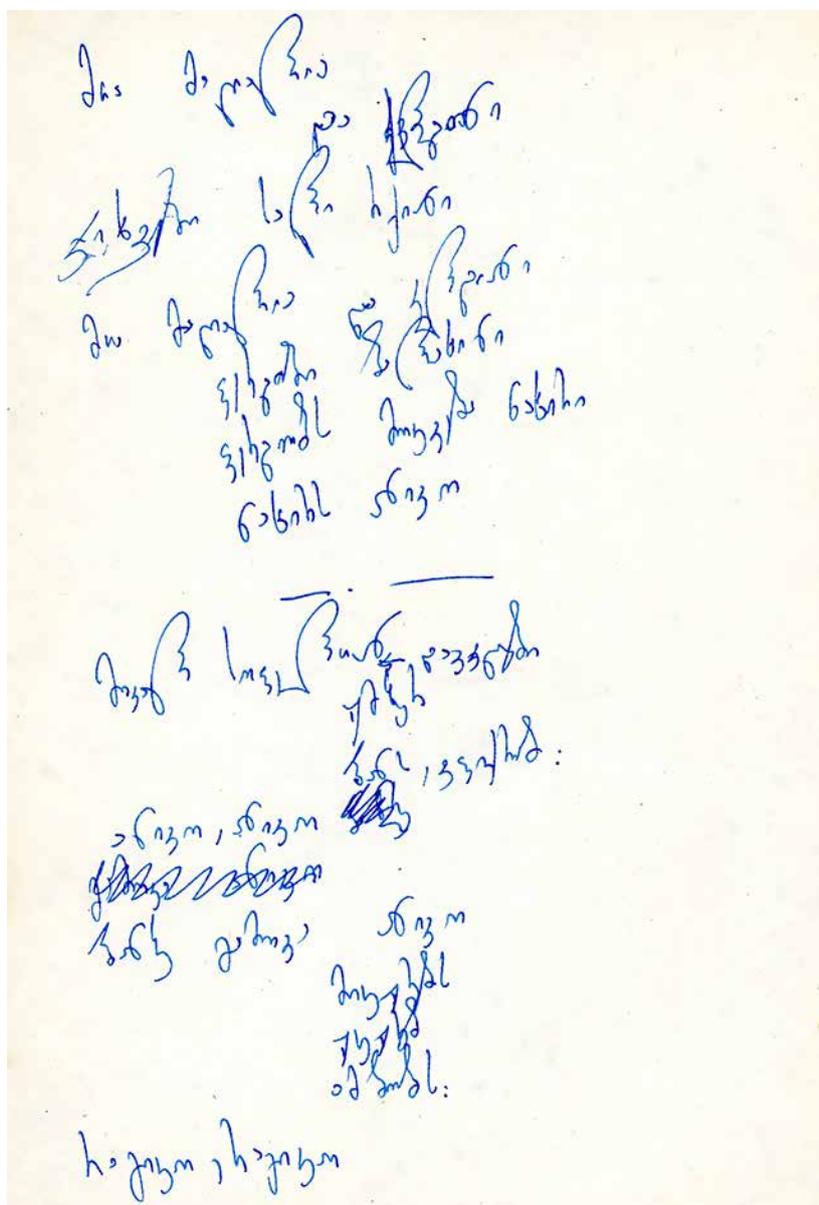
Source: GML, N32 059-m, N32 060-m, N32 061-m, N32 062-m, N32 144-m, N32 065-m, N32 064-m, N32 067-m, N32 074-m, N32 075-m, N32 077-m, N32 079-m, N32 080-m, N32 081-m, N32 106-2-m, N32 126-m, N32 138-m, N32 139-m; GRDA, N23, 1rv, N26, 1rv, N28, 1rv, N29, 1rv, N31, 1rv, N32, 1v, N34, 1rv, N37, 1rv, N55, 1rv, N56, 1rv, N57, 1rv, N59, 1rv, N62, 1rv, N64, 1rv; N65, 1rv, N624, 1rv, N771, N798, N799; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 397-412, 708-710.

Dating: Arguments for dating are given in the comments to the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Biographical data:

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) – Emperor of France.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N28.



Source: GML, N32 343-1-m, N32 343-2-m, N32 343-5-m, N22 343-2-m, N32 343-3-m, N32 343-4-m; GRDA, N456, 1-14rv, 15r, N464, 1r, 2-9rv, 10r, N465, 1-7rv, N808, 1r, N1001, 1-12rv, N1002, 1-4rv, 5r, 6r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 333, 694-695.

Dating: The year is written on the flyleaf of the autograph (GRDA, N464, 1r), but he continued his work on the script in 1958 as well.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 176-177.



Source: GML, N32 402-m; GRDA, N421, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 106-107.

Dating: The diary entry of January 4, 1957, states that this happened the day before.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 155; GRDA, N154, 6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 1, Tbilisi, Saari, 2002, p. 378.

Dating: We date according to the time indicated in the recollection.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

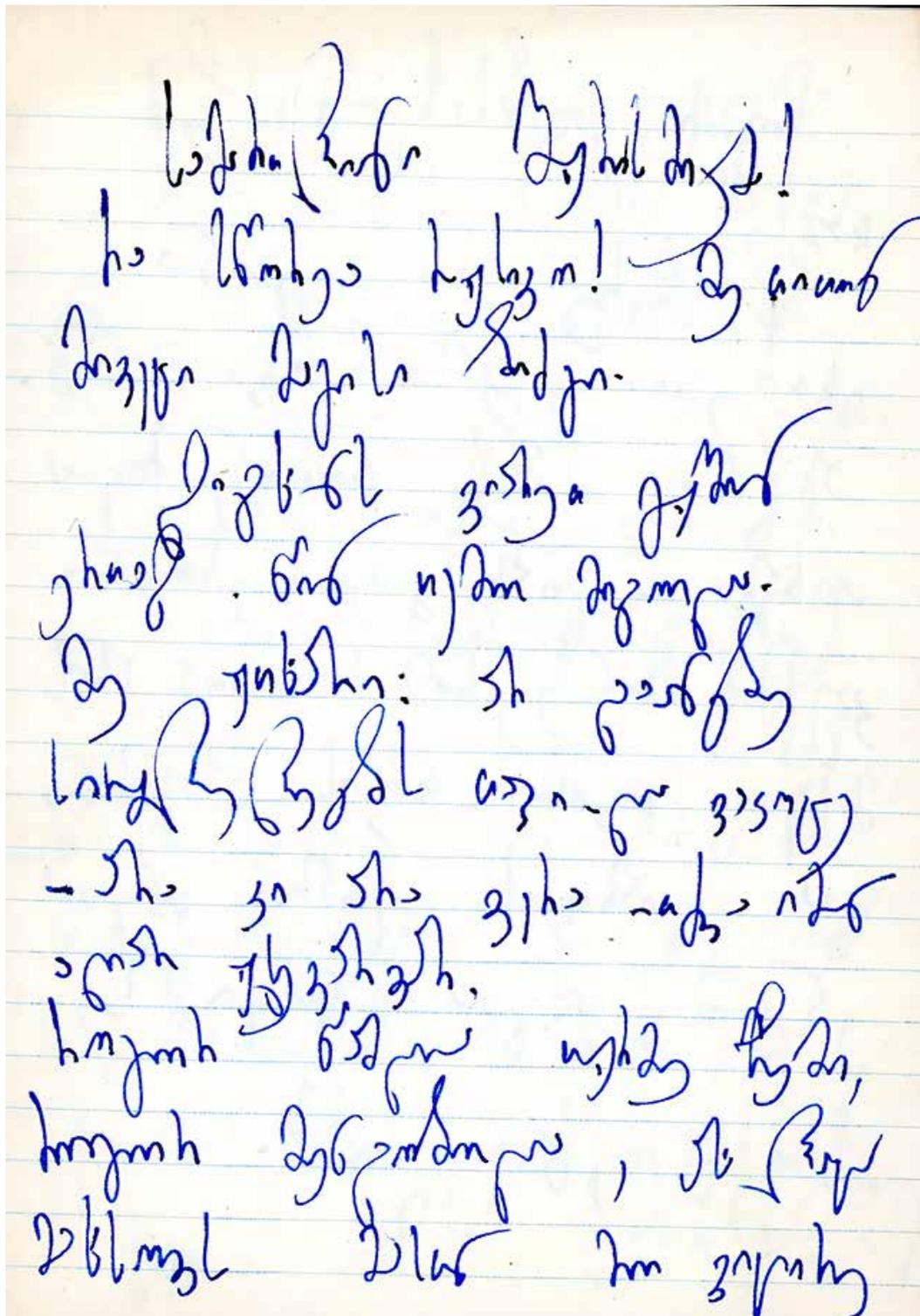


Source: GML, N32 402-m; GRDA, N421, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 106-107.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N421.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a series of notes. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is as follows:

საქართველოს მშენებელი!
ეს წიგნიც კარგია! მისი
სიყვარული სიყვარული
სიყვარული. ნათესავი სიყვარული.
მისი სიყვარული: ეს სიყვარული
სიყვარული სიყვარული სიყვარული
- ეს არის სიყვარული - არის ის
სიყვარული სიყვარული.
სიყვარული სიყვარული სიყვარული
სიყვარული სიყვარული, ეს სიყვარული
სიყვარული სიყვარული სიყვარული

Source: GML, N32 403-m; GRDA, N423, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 107.

Dating: January 23 is mentioned in the future tense.



Source: GML, N32 544-m; GRDA, N694, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 193-194.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter sent by Marika Sakvarelidze to Moscow on March 3, 1958, but the upper limit of time can be traced back to January 23, when the writer left for Moscow.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 172.

Note: This record must have followed the diary entry of May 13, 1958 - 38r. (GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468). However, the page is missing.

Dating: The fact is reflected in the diary entry of May 13. Since Guram was not in Tbilisi after January 23, it must have taken place before.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Gamsakhurdia Konstantine (son of Simon) (1893-1975) – Famous Georgian writer, Doctor of Philosophy, Shota Rustaveli State Prize laureate.

Gamsakhurdia Tamar (daughter of Konstantine) (1937-1973) – Georgian philologist, English language specialist, professor, daughter of writer Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 107.

Identification of persons: In the source Giolina Chichinadze is mentioned as “Gio”

Biographical data:

Chichinadze Giolina – Georgian physiologist, worked at the Institute of Morphology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend and an employee of Mikheil Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 656-m; GRDA, N792, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 285.

Dating: The number “23” is written in Guram Rcheulishvili’s diary entry as the day of departure, based on which we have determined the month.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Photo/Document: GRDA, N792.



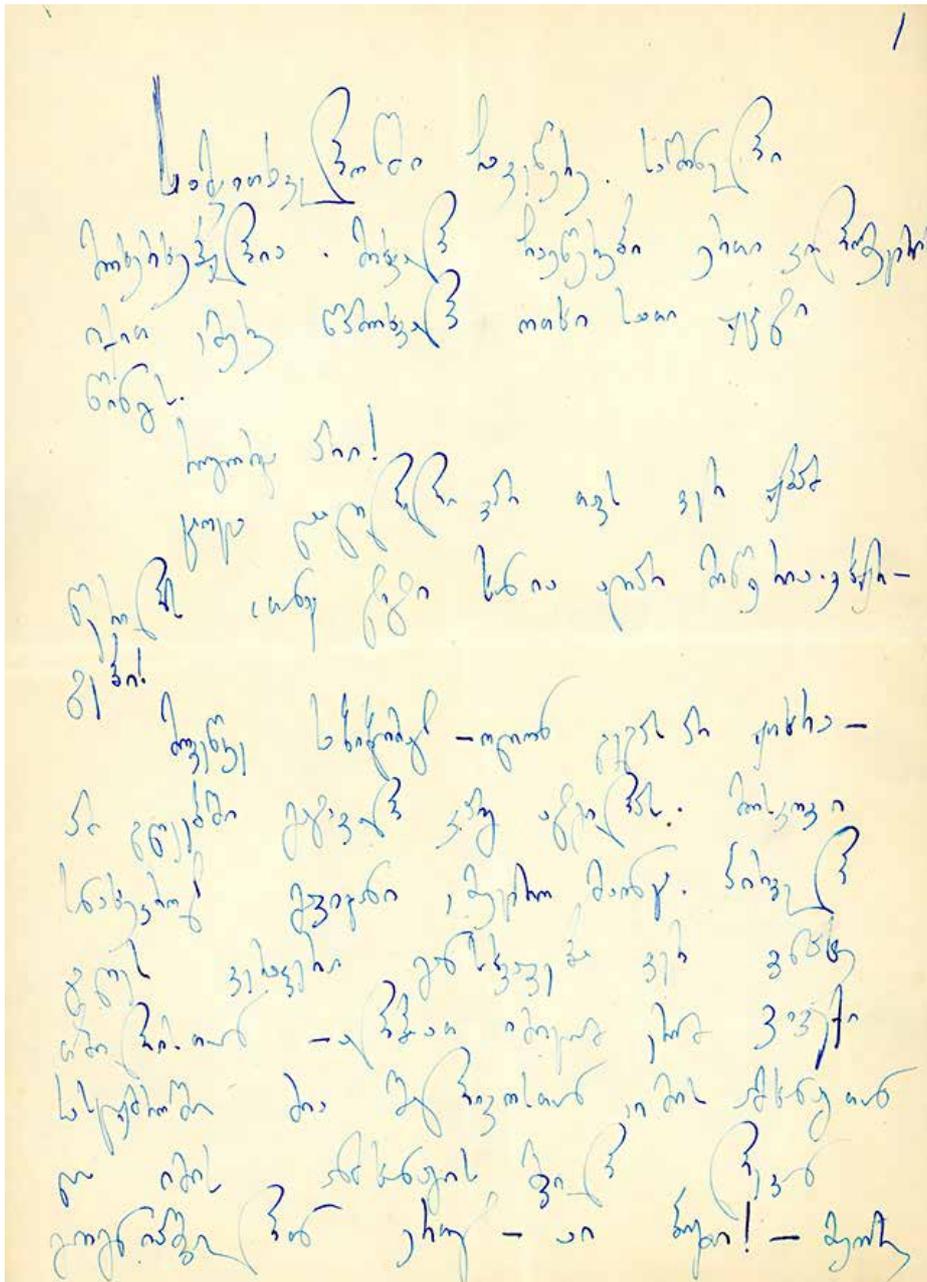
Source: GML, N32 590-m; GRDA, N524, 1-5rv, 6r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 29-32.

Dating: The number “23” is written in Guram Rcheulishvili’s diary entry as the day of departure and this entry is included between the entries of January 4 and 29. The year can be seen from the letters sent from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N524.



Source: GML, N32 590-m; GRDA, N524, 1-5rv, 6r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 32.

Dating: It can be seen from the diary entry that he left Tbilisi on 23rd and it happened the next morning.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Mzia Tsuleiskiri.

Biographical data:

Geleishvili Irakli – Georgian hydro-technician, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Pioneers’ Palace.



Source: GML, N32 590-m; GRDA, N524, 1-5rv, 6r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 29-32.

Identification of persons: The name of Shalva Nizharadze’s friend, the surnames of Levan and Londa were not mentioned in the source and could not be identified.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 194.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Shalva (son of Simon) – Chief Engineer of Tbilisi Metro, Guram Rcheulishvili’s uncle, his mother’s brother.



Source: GML, N32 426-m; GRDA, N497, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 65-66, 121.

Dating: We date to the period following his arrival in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N497.

Продовей пальто и уедешь
куда хочешь, только не сюда:
срука!
Холод!!!
Холод!!!
уезжаешь в Москву, в Москву
уезжаешь в Москву, в Москву
можно сказать все: начиная от
назойливой хозяйки до заморатка.
Холод!
срука!!
Холод!!!
уезжаешь в Москву, в Москву



Source: GML, N4600-d, N32 564-7-m; GRDA, N24, 1-5rv, 6r, N857, 1r; The envelope of the father's letter; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 29-32.

Dating: The letter sent to the sister states that this took place the day after his arrival in Moscow, and we determined that the day of arrival must have been January 27th.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Pelagia Shepelova.

Biographical data:

Aeschylus (525-456) – Ancient Greek Tragedian.



Source: GML, N32 590-m; GRDA, N524, 1-5rv, 6r; Envelope, N864; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 29-32.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 194.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: GML, N32 405-m, N32 405-m; GRDA, N424, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 107.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N424, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 107-109.

Dating: We date according to the diary entry made on January 29.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 339-3-m; GRDA, N332, 1-3rv, 4-5r, 6rv, 7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 503-543.

Note: The name of the play is not mentioned in the diary entry, but the letters of the following period show that the play is about “Marina”.

Dating: We date according to the diary entry made on January 29.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N332.

1. ჟღერს დასრულებულია მთელი
კომპოზიციის მუშაობა და
მისი დასრულება.
2. მისი დასრულება დასრულებულია - 64-ე
დღისათვის.
3. მისი დასრულება დასრულებულია - 64-ე
დღისათვის.
4. მისი დასრულება დასრულებულია - 64-ე
დღისათვის.
5. მისი დასრულება დასრულებულია - 64-ე
დღისათვის.



Source: GML, N32 571-m; GRDA, N517, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 29-32.

Note: This apartment was located at N3, Bolshoi Yuzhinsky Lane, Apt., N20 and belonged to Vyacheslav Potapov (son of Aleksey). [Большой Южинский пер. дом N3 кв. N20].

Dating: In the letter, sent to the parents and dated by us February 1-2, it is said that he moved to a new apartment “the day before yesterday”.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – The owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 604-m; GRDA, N520, 2-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 55.

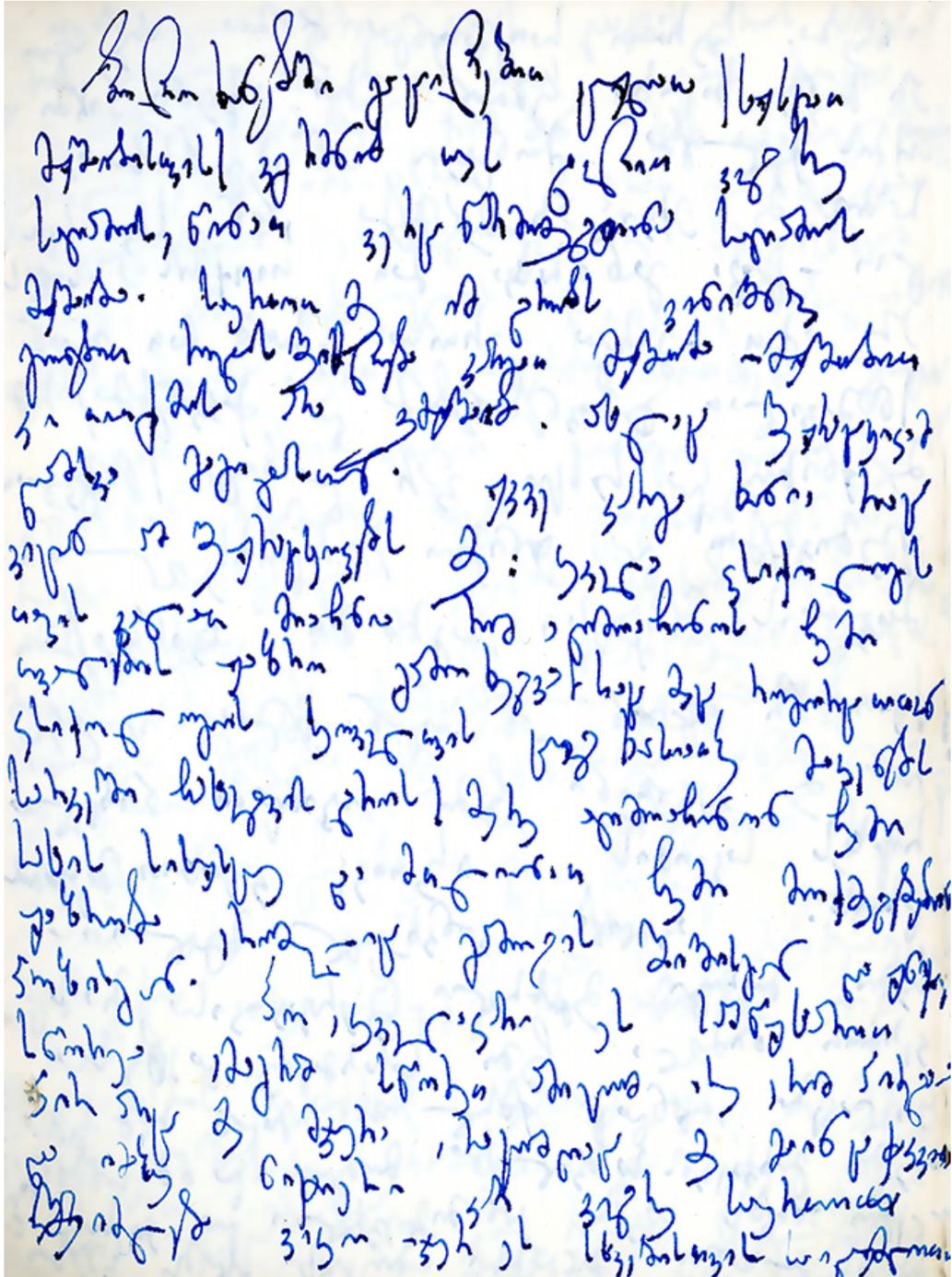
Dating: We date the fact according to the time of moving to a newly rented apartment.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Dating: We date according to the time of moving to the second rented apartment.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N428.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a note, written on aged paper. The text is dense and cursive, covering most of the page. The handwriting is in blue ink. The document appears to be a personal communication, possibly related to the dating information provided in the text above.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 462-463.

Dating: We date according to the time of renting the apartment by Guram.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – The owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 470-m, N32 529-m; GRDA, N521, 1-3rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 59.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 199-200.

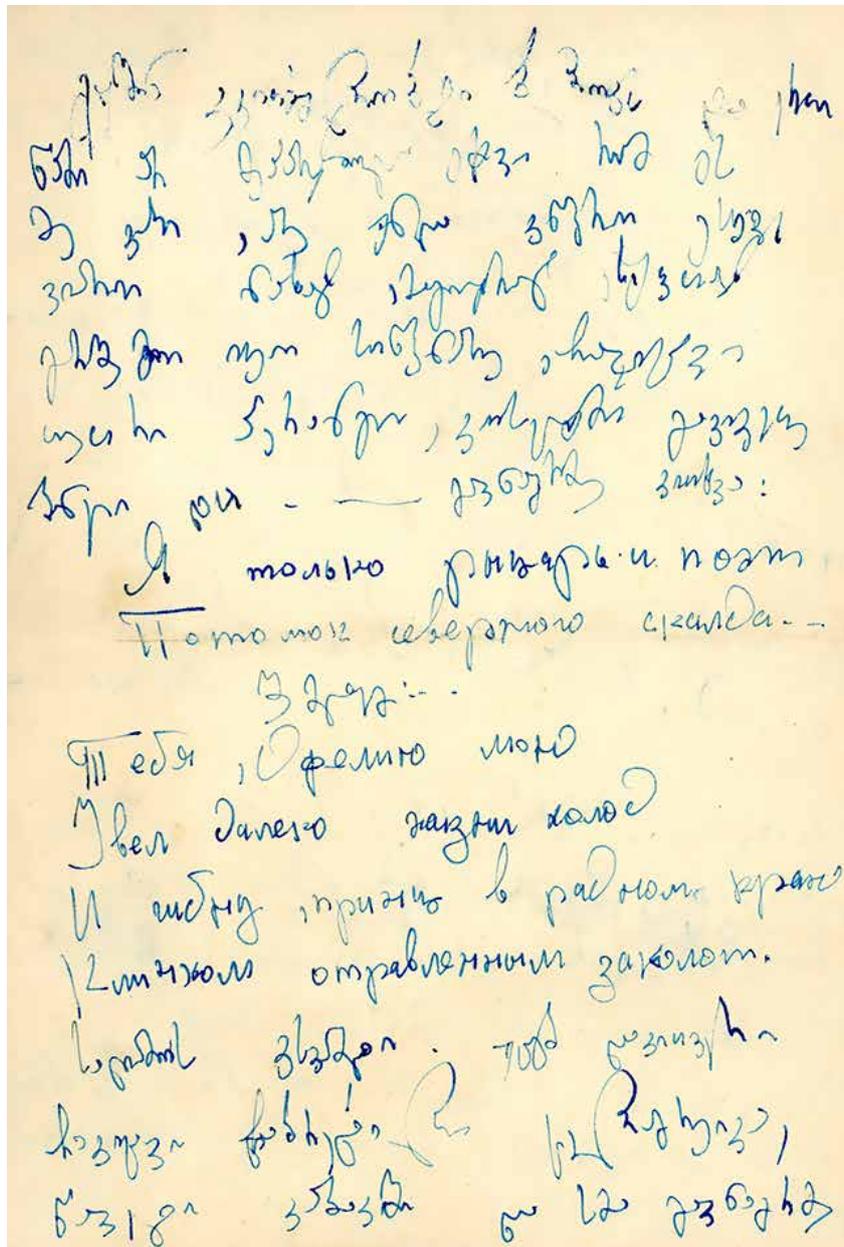
Biographical data:

Blok Alexander (son of Alexander) (1880-1921) – Russian symbolist poet who had a hard time accepting Soviet rule but was forced into office by being appointed to various positions by the authorities.

Yesenin Sergei (son of Alexander) (1895-1925) – Russian poet, imaginst.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N521.



Source: GML, N32 470-m; GRDA, N565, 2r.

Dating: The letter, sent by Mariam Nizharadze to her son in Moscow on February 2, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 571-m; GRDA, N517, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 34.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 194-195.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 470-m; GRDA, N565, 1-2rv.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter of February 2.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Shalva (son of Simon) – Chief Engineer of Tbilisi Metro, Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle, his mother's brother.



Source: GML, N32 470-m; GRDA, N565, 2r.

Dating: The letter, sent by his mother to Moscow on February 2, shows that the walls had not yet been cleaned.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 33.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies for the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 195.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 614-2-m; GRDA, N857, 1rv.

Note: Only the envelope of this letter has survived.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 7, 503-543; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 108.

Note: The name of the play is not mentioned in the diary entry, but it appears from the letters of the following period that the play is about “Marina”.

Dating: The diary entry of February 8, 1958, allows us to determine the period. It states that he wrote the play in three days. It is true that he started working on these works, making sketches, etc., on January 29, but as can be seen from the diary entry, he was supposed to start writing the play itself on February 6.



Source: GML, N32 586-m; GRDA, N500, 1rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 36-37.

Dating: It appears from the letter that Guram sent this letter the same day he received the letter from his mother on February 4. As it can be seen from Guram Rcheulishvili's correspondence and the stamps on the envelopes of the letters, at that time even air mail arrived from Moscow to Tbilisi and from Tbilisi to Moscow in only 2-3 days. Accordingly, Guram must have sent this letter from Moscow on February 6-7.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Lida Saakova.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N500.

Handwritten letter in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is written in blue ink. At the top right, there is a signature that appears to be "Lida Saakova". The letter begins with "მამაო!" (Mother!). The first paragraph contains several lines of text, including "მეტი გული" (more heart) and "მეტი სიყვარული" (more love). A large blacked-out area obscures some text in the second paragraph. The third paragraph includes the address "2 მოსკოვის რაიონის ტარხაიშვილის ქუჩის №3 კვ. 20" (No. 3, kv. 20, Tarhashvili street, Tarkhishvili district, Moscow) and the name "თომაშ ბ. ა. დეა გურამი" (Tomash B. A. Dea Gurami). The letter continues with several more paragraphs of text, including "მეტი გული" (more heart) and "მეტი სიყვარული" (more love). The letter ends with a signature that appears to be "Lida Saakova".



Source: Koka Ignatov, “My first fresco”, magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, pp. 49-50; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 108.

Dating: According to the diary entry of February 8, Guram had an appointment with Koka Ignatov. We think this unexpected meeting must have happened before.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 108.

Dating: The diary entry of February 8, 1958 allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 288-m, N32 294-m, N32 290-m, N32 291-m, N32 293-1-m, N32 293-2-m, N32 294-m, N4597-1-d, N32 409-m; GRDA, N261, 1rv, 2-17r, N266, 1-2rv, N267, 1-2rv, N268, 1-2rv, N270, 1-6rv, 271, 1-9rv, 272, 1-6rv, N273, 1-26rv, N977, 1-32r, N984, 1-6rv, N416, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 7, 503.

Note: The name of the play is not mentioned in the diary, but it appears from the letters of the following period that the play is about “Marina”.

Dating: The diary entry of February 8, 1958, allows us to determine the period.



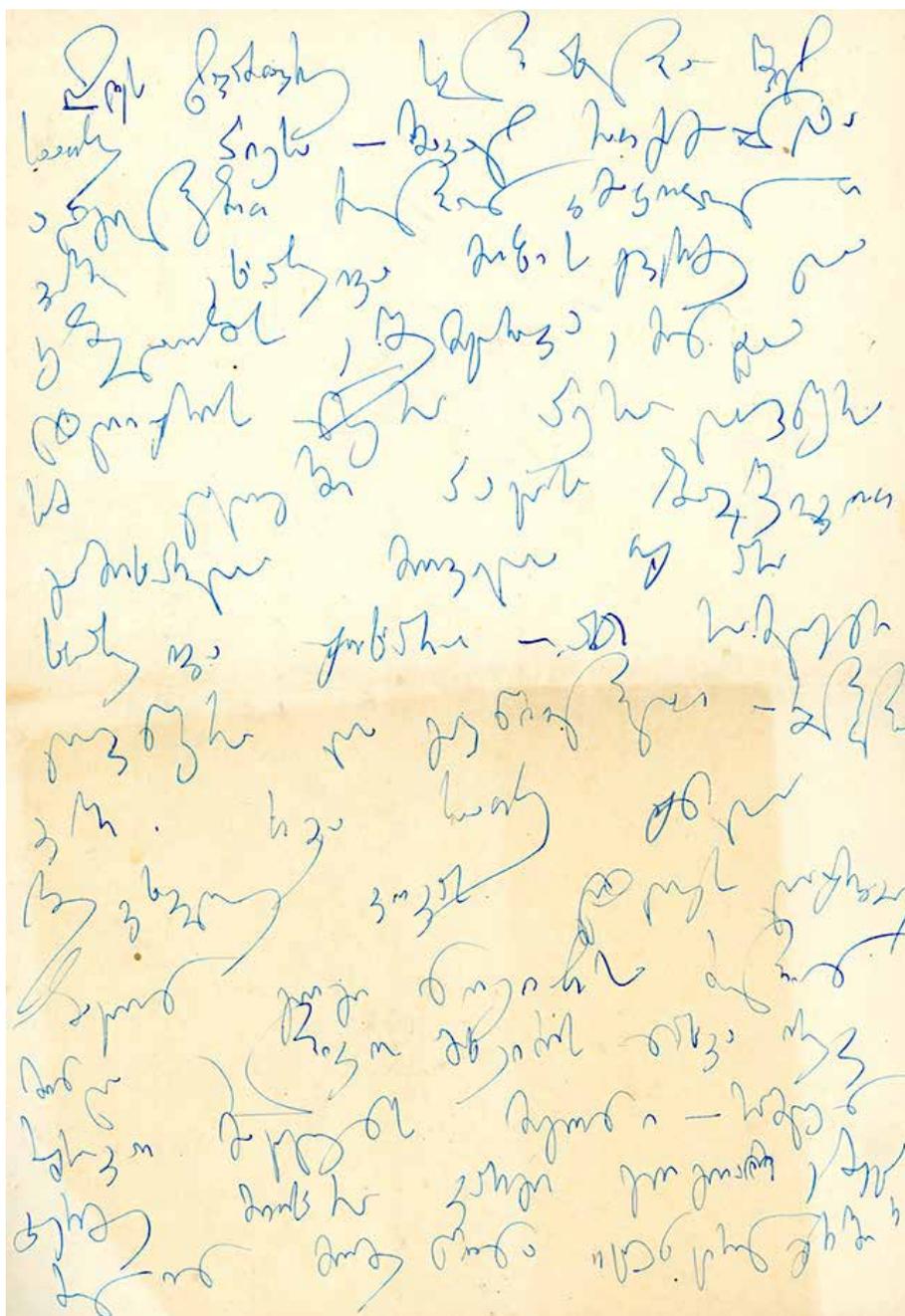
Source: GML, N32 411-m, GRDA, N46, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 109.

Dating: The diary entry of February 8, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Mkheidze Elene (Eliko) (1930-2015) – She was born in Tbilisi. Elene had such a special appearance that she was said to have been loved by almost the whole of Tbilisi. When she was 16 years old, she was kidnapped by a criminal, Akaki Laghidze. After his assassination, she temporarily returned to Tbilisi in 1952. She married again in 1953 and moved back to Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N46.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 108.

Dating: The diary entry of February 8, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



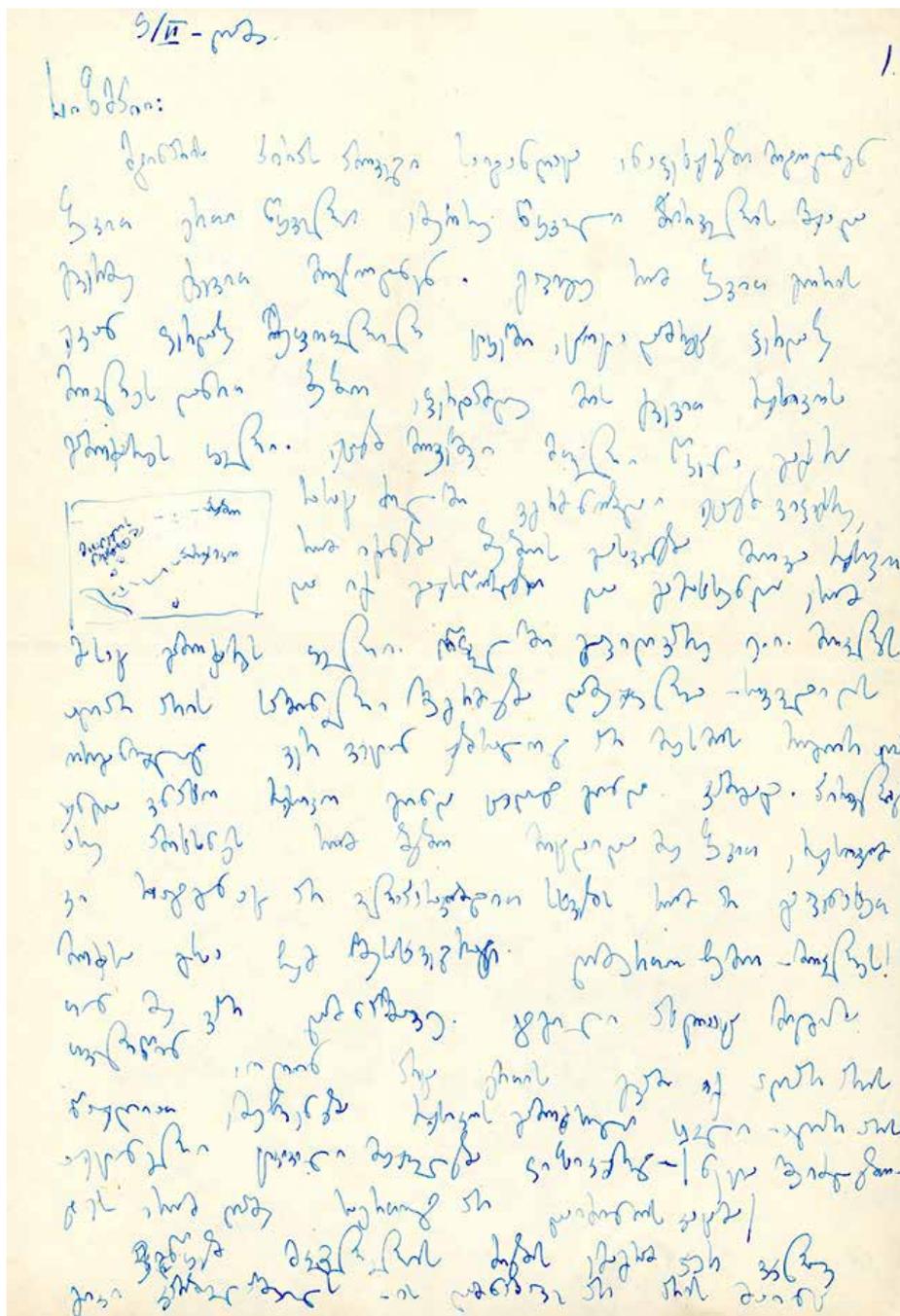
Source: GML, N32 410-m; GRDA, N417, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 113-115.

Dating: The diary entry of February 9, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N417.



Source: GML, N32 485-m; GRDA, N552, 1rv.

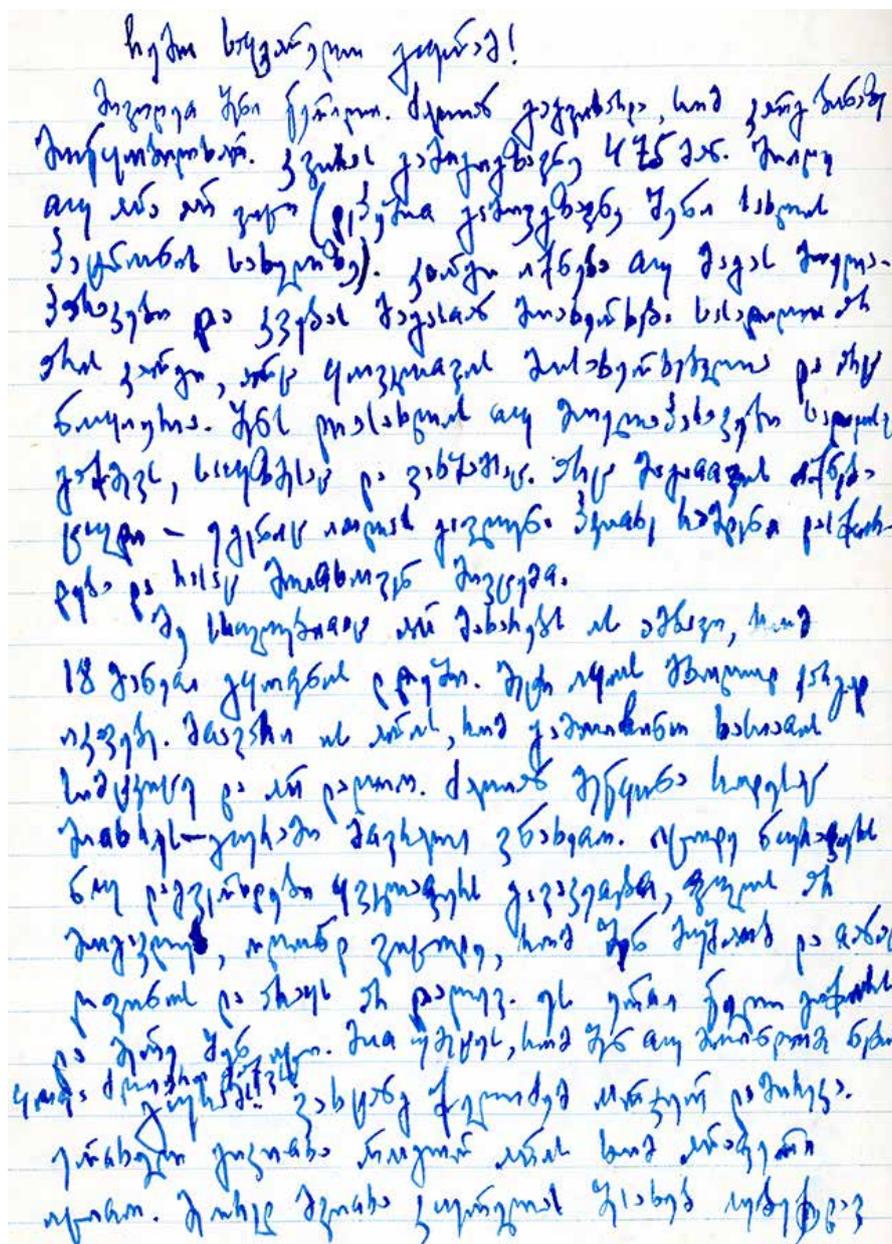
Note: The full name of the owner of the house is not mentioned in the letter, but it is known from other letters sent by Guram from Moscow.

Dating: In a letter dated February 12, which he sent on February 13, Mikheil Rcheulishvili wrote to Guram that he had sent 475 roubles on Sunday. In 1958, February 12 was Wednesday, and previous Sunday was February 9. Accordingly, the money was sent on February 9.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N552.



Handwritten letter in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a personal communication. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The paper has horizontal lines. The text is dense and fills most of the page.



Source: GML, N32 413-m; GRDA, N419, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 116-118.

Dating: The diary entry, made on February 9, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Twain Mark (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) (1835-1910) – American writer, satirist, and comedian.



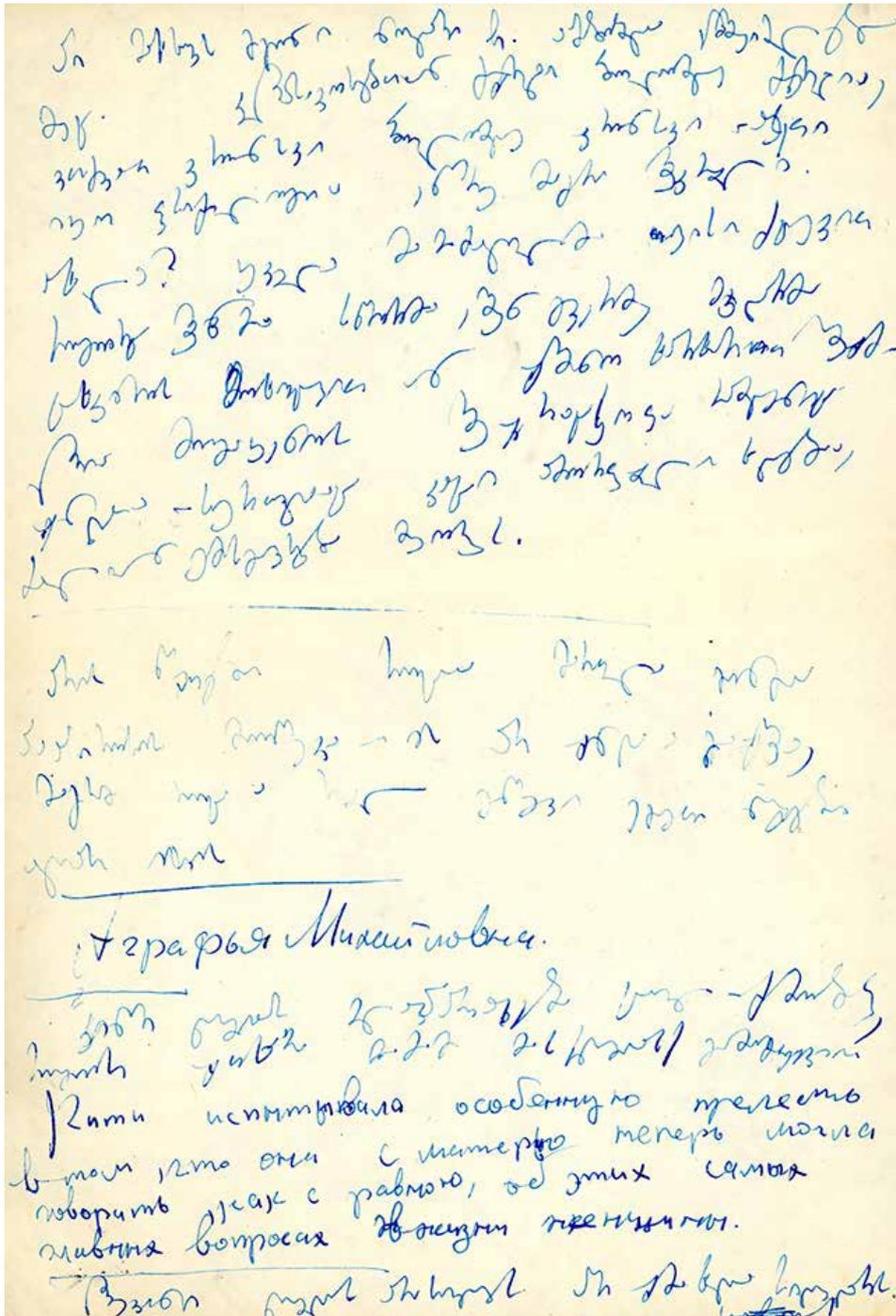
Source: GML, N32 422-m, N32 404-m; GRDA, N45, 1rv; GRDA, N422, 1-8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 108, 116.

Dating: One part of the excerpts was made in the diary entry of February 9, 1958.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N45, 1v.



Source: GML, N32 614-m; GRDA, N518, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 28-29.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 193.

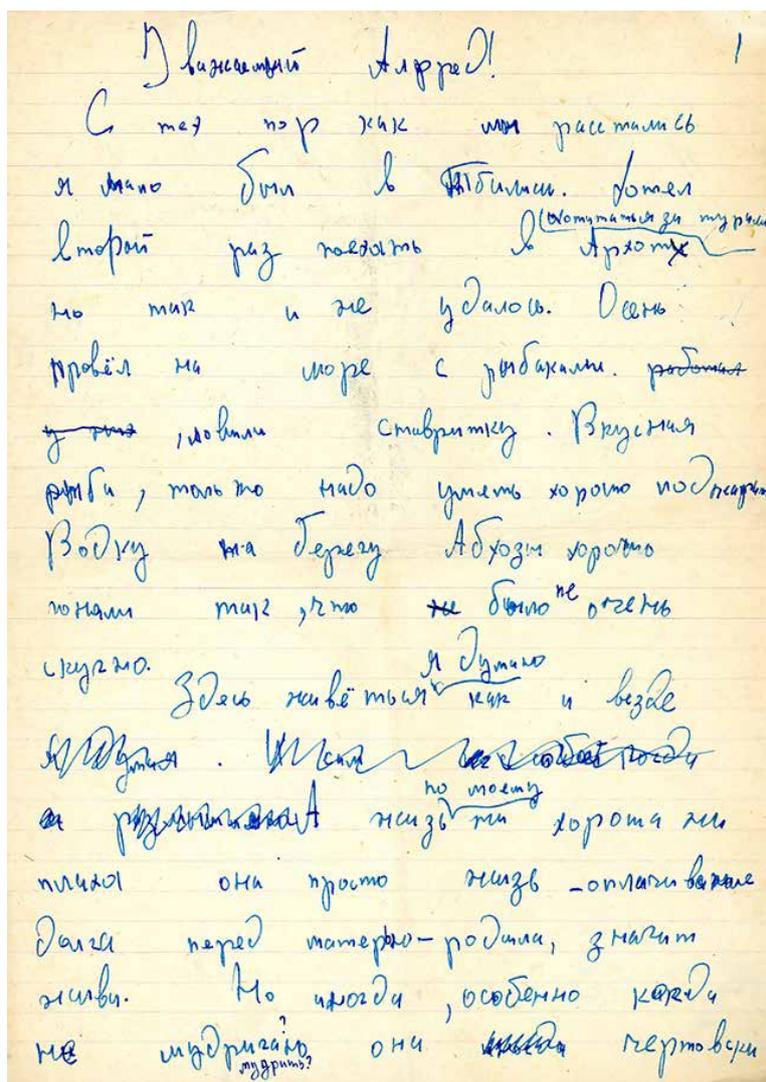
Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. The author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.

Kurella (Ranfti) Margo Maria Elfride (1903-1957) – German physician, second wife of writer Alfred Kurella. From her first husband, Stefan Cohn-Vossen, she had a son, Richard. Her death is described in Guram Rcheulishvili’s novel “Death in the mountains”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N518.



Source: GML, N32 578-m; GRDA, N552, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 143.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter written by Mikheil Rcheulishvili on February 12.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.



Source: GML, N32 303-m; GRDA, N312, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 10, 286-288.

Note: The short story was first published in 1965 in the collection “Salamura”, under the title “Tramali” (Steppe). Information about his autobiography and prototypes of the characters is given in the comments attached to the short story by Marine Rcheulishvili.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili believes that the short story was written after February 13, because the writer sent it from Moscow in response to the letter sent by his father on February 13.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Mzia Tsuleiskiri.

Biographical data:

Geleishvili Irakli – Georgian hydro-technician, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend from the Pioneers’ Palace.



Source: GML, N32 303-m; GRDA, N312, 6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 14, 288.

Dating: It is dated at the same time as the short story “Train in the steppe” because the letter is attached to it. Marine Rcheulishvili believes that the short story was written after February 13, because the writer sent it from Moscow in response to a letter sent by his father on February.

Biographical data:

Klapka Jerome Jerome (1859-1927) – English writer-comedian, playwright, and journalist.

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 129.

Dating: According to the stamp on the envelope, the letter was sent from Tbilisi on February 11 by the regular mail. Since it took 2-3 days for the mail to arrive in Moscow, and usually longer, we date it to the period after February 14.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Shalva (son of Simon) – Chief Engineer of Tbilisi Metro, Guram Rcheulishvili's uncle, his mother's brother.



Source: GML, N32 564-6-m; GRDA, N856, 1r.

Note: Only the envelope of the letter has survived.

Dating: The letter was sent from Tbilisi on February 13, 1958, and arrived in Moscow on February 15.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: The record made in the airport; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468 2r; Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter; GML, N32 498-1-m; GRDA, N783; Vera Potapova's letter, GML, N32 562-m; GRDA, N875, Guram Rcheulishvili's letter, GML, N32 598-1-m, N32 577-m; GRDA, N66, 1rv, N523, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Dating: Since it was 2 am at Vnukovo airport on February 16, it was expected that the decision to leave for Tbilisi would have been made on February 15.



Source: GML, N2514-m; GRDA, N580, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 159-160.

Dating: The letter was sent on February 13 and could not have arrived in Moscow until February 15.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N580.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 14.

Dating: The time was determined by the letter sent to parents in the second half of February of 1958.

Biographical data:

Kurella Alfred (1895-1975) – German writer and translator. The episode of his life is reflected in Guram Rcheulishvili’s story “Death in the mountains”.



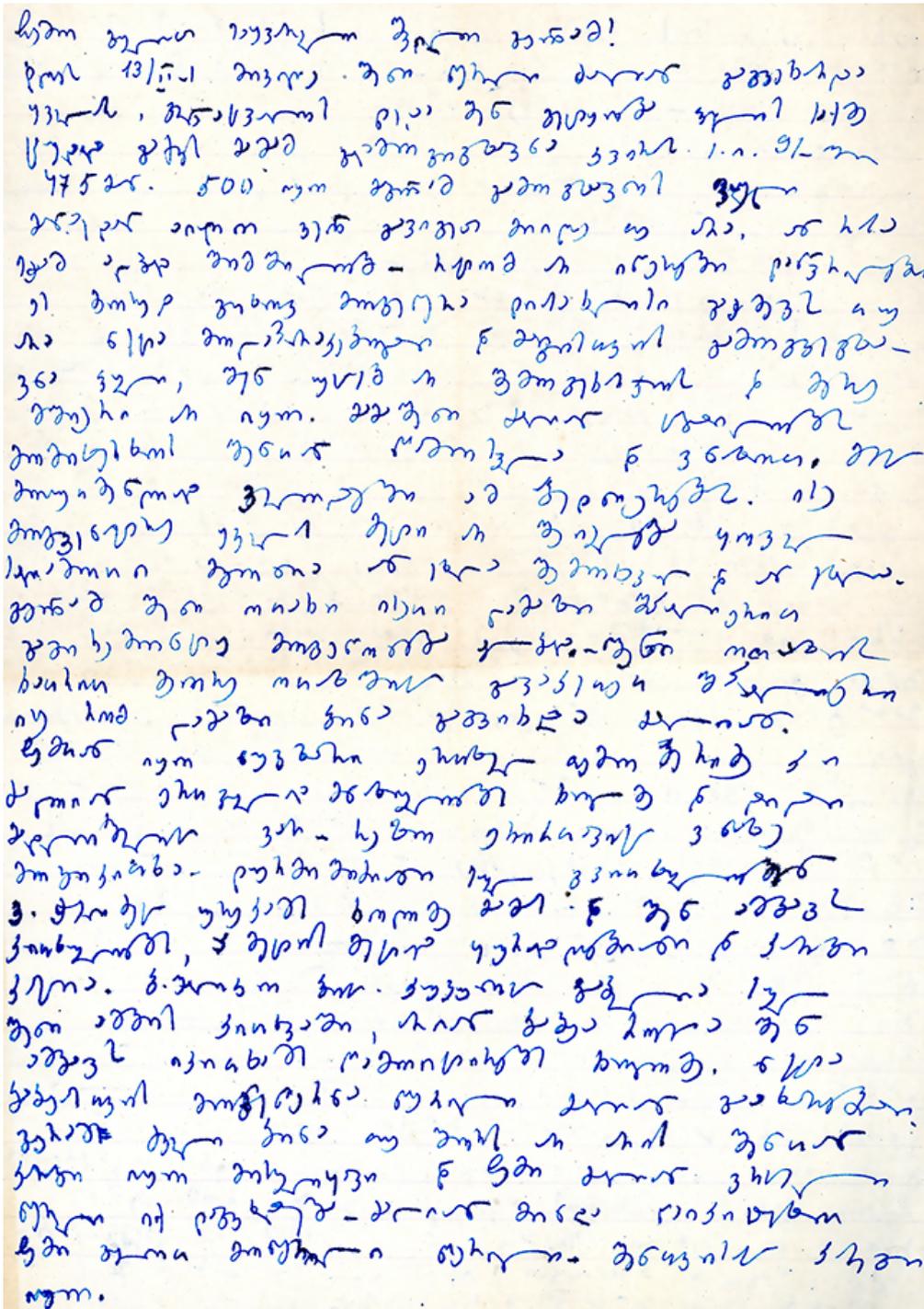
Source: GML, N32 468-m; GRDA, N567, 1-2rv.

Dating: The mother's letter is dated February 13th.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N567.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter. The text is dense and covers most of the page. It begins with a salutation and contains several paragraphs of text. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to the cursive style and some fading. The paper is aged and yellowed.



Source: GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 2r.

Dating: According to the record made at Vnukovo airport on February 16 at 2:10 am, the plane was supposed to fly to Tbilisi only in the morning.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N468.

Handwritten document in Georgian script, likely a flight log or report. The text is written in blue ink on a light-colored paper. The document contains several lines of text, including a date '16-210' and various entries that appear to be related to a flight or a specific event. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher, but the overall structure suggests a formal record.

16-210

Source: GRDA, N66, 1rv; Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter, GML, N32 498-1-m; GRDA, N783; Guram Rcheulishvili's letter, GML, N32 577-m; GRDA, N523, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Dating: Since he left Moscow by plane on February 16, he would have been in Tbilisi on the same day.



Source: GML, N32 595-m; GRDA, N70, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 47-48.

Dating: According to the letter to Marine Rcheulishvili, sent after February 16, this fact took place that day.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N70.

Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a letter or document. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and includes several lines of text. There are some corrections and additions, indicated by lines and arrows. The text is written on a piece of paper that shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration. The text is written in Georgian script and includes several lines of text. There are some corrections and additions, indicated by lines and arrows. The text is written on a piece of paper that shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration.



Source: GML, N32 485-m, N32 614-2-m; GRDA, N552, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 143.

Note: The person who Vakhtang Chelidze introduced to Guram, as it is seen from one of the letters sent by his mother, must have been Mikheil Kvlividze.

Dating: The main part of the letter was written on February 12, the last paragraph was written on February 13, but it seems that it was sent from the Tbilisi Post on February 14, as evidenced by the stamp on the envelope. Since it could not have arrived in Moscow earlier than 2 days, we date it to February 16 or later.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter; GML, N32 498-1-m; GRDA, N783; Guram Rcheulishvili's letter; GML, N32 598-1-m, N32 577-m; GRDA, N66, 1rv, N523, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Dating: Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter of February 19 shows that Guram had already left Tbilisi two days ago.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt - Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili's hostess in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N783.

ჟუხუძე! ზოგჯერ სწორედ ახლა, ხომალდზე, ისე რომელიც ჟუხუძე,
ქვემოთ ვსვამს შენთვის, ხომ იცნობს ეს დღეები იმის გულის
ძაღვს. იმის დამაფრთხილებელი (იმ სიტყვების დროს, რომ
იქნა) ეს იმდენი ვერსიები, რომ მათი დროს
ხელს დახარჯავს. უკვე სიტყვები ხომალდზე.
რასაც უნდა ვთქვათ იმ დროს. ბუნებრივად მოგონდება,
სხვათა დამბეჭდილობის გზა დროს სწორედ გულის
ეს აუ სწორედ იმდენი. ხელს დამბეჭდილება, იმდენი
სხვათა იყავი.

ჟუხუძე! ეს დრო იმის ხელს დამბეჭდილება იმდენი, დროს
სხვათა ვერსიები იმდენი უკვე დამბეჭდილება ეს აუ უკვე
სხვათა იმდენი.

~~ეს~~ იმდენი სხვათა, სხვათა, სხვათა, სხვათა, სხვათა
სხვათა სხვათა.

სხვათა ვერსიები ბუნებრივად მოგონდება უკვე დამბეჭდილება:
შეხვედნის უკვე დამბეჭდილება უკვე დამბეჭდილება
სხვათა სხვათა სხვათა, აქტიური სხვათა სხვათა.
* ბუნებრივად მოგონდება უკვე დამბეჭდილება
სხვათა დროს N18.

ბუნებრივად, სხვათა სხვათა, ხომ იცნობს ეს დღეები
ეს იმდენი სხვათა სხვათა, სხვათა სხვათა, სხვათა
სხვათა/სხვათა სხვათა ხომალდზე დამბეჭდილება. იმდენი
სხვათა სხვათა, უკვე ვი ანატი
სხვათა/სხვათა სხვათა. უკვე სიტყვები იმდენი
სხვათა ეს უკვე დამბეჭდილება ხელს დამბეჭდილება
სხვათა/სხვათა ხელს დამბეჭდილება.

სხვათა/სხვათა

2007. 19/2 585.
ა. ბუნებრივად.

Source: Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter; GML, N32 577-m, N32 498-1-m; GRDA, N783.

Dating: Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter of February 19 shows that Guram had already left Tbilisi two days ago.



Source: Letter to Edisher Rcheulishvili; GML, N32 598-1-m; GRDA, N66, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Dating: Since Guram Rcheulishvili flew from Moscow to Tbilisi in the morning of February 17, this fact must have happened on February 17-18, before he returned to a rented apartment in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N66.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is dense and appears to be a letter or a set of notes. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher due to the cursive style and the age of the document. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words appearing to be underlined or emphasized. The paper shows signs of wear, including creases and discoloration.



Source: GML, N32 498-1-m, 32 598-1-m; GRDA, N783; N66, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Dating: Edisher Rcheulishvili's letter is dated February 19 and it is indicated that this amount must have been sent the morning after Guram's flight from Tbilisi to Moscow.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 595-m; GRDA, N70, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 47.

Note: He was forced to fly to Tbilisi immediately due to some urgent matter and return. This letter is sent upon his return.

Dating: We know from Edisher Rcheulishvili’s letter of February 19 that Mikheil Rcheulishvili sent Guram 500 roubles on February 18, which Guram did not expect. Guram did not know at the time that Edisher had convinced Guram’s father of the need to send the money. Guram also asked Edisher Rcheulishvili to take his writings from editorial offices and send him the dictionaries in a letter left to be handed over to his parents during his stay in Tbilisi, which was supposed to be written on February 17. In this letter he demanded even more categorically: “First of all: send me a Russian-Georgian dictionary. You understand that I need the Russian-Georgian dictionary and the glossary of the same terminology, don’t you?”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

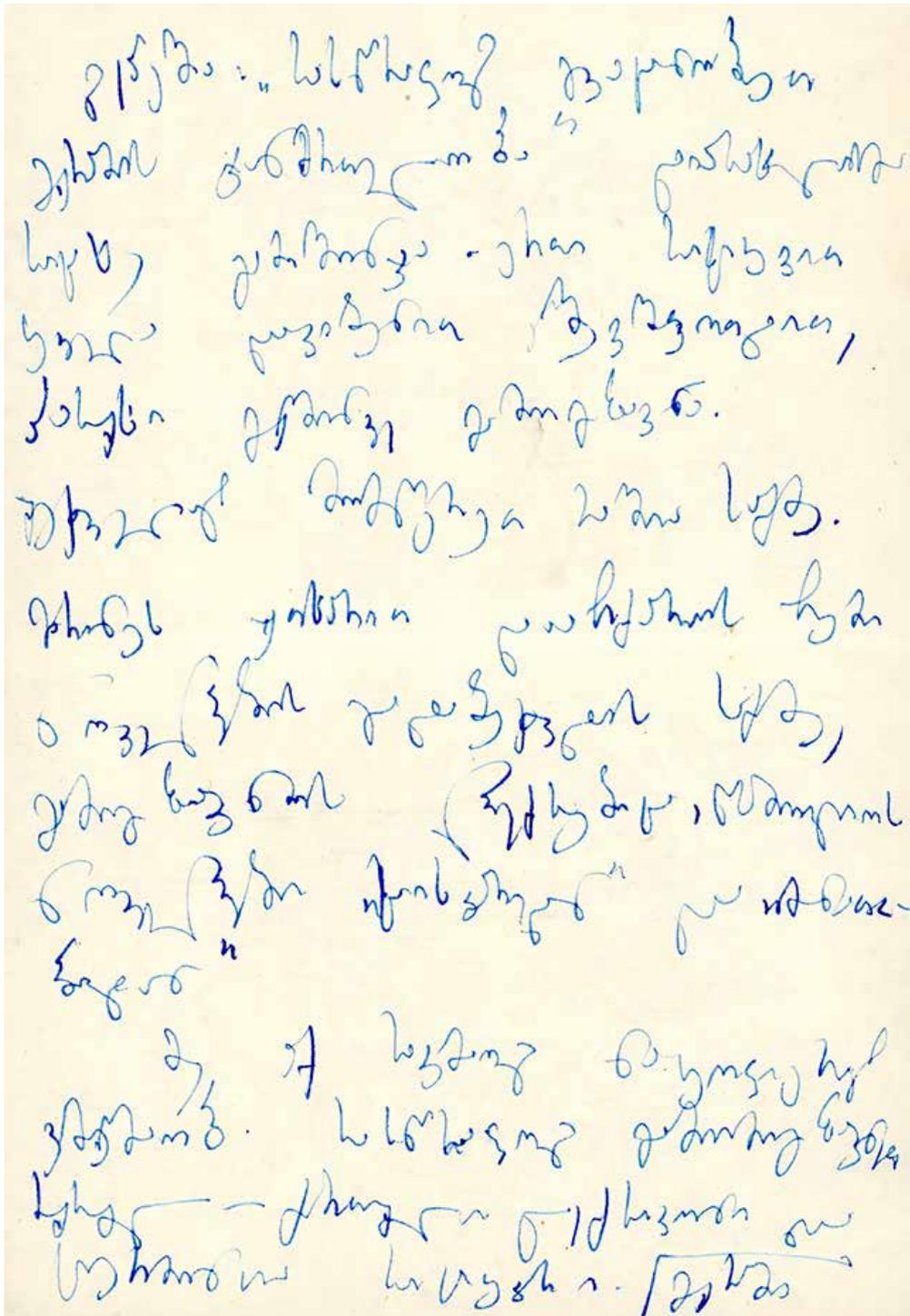


Source: GML, N32 578-m; GRDA, N522, 1rv; Vera Potapova's telegram; GML, N32 562-2-m; GRDA, N879, 1r.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili's hostess in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N522.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in blue ink on a light-colored paper. The script is cursive and appears to be from the early 20th century. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words and phrases being difficult to decipher due to the cursive style. The text is written in Georgian script.



Source: GML, N32 478-m; GRDA, N558, 1rv-4rv.

Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 127-128.

Dating: This is mentioned in Mariam Nizharadze's letter, which was sent to Guram by air mail from Tbilisi on February 20.

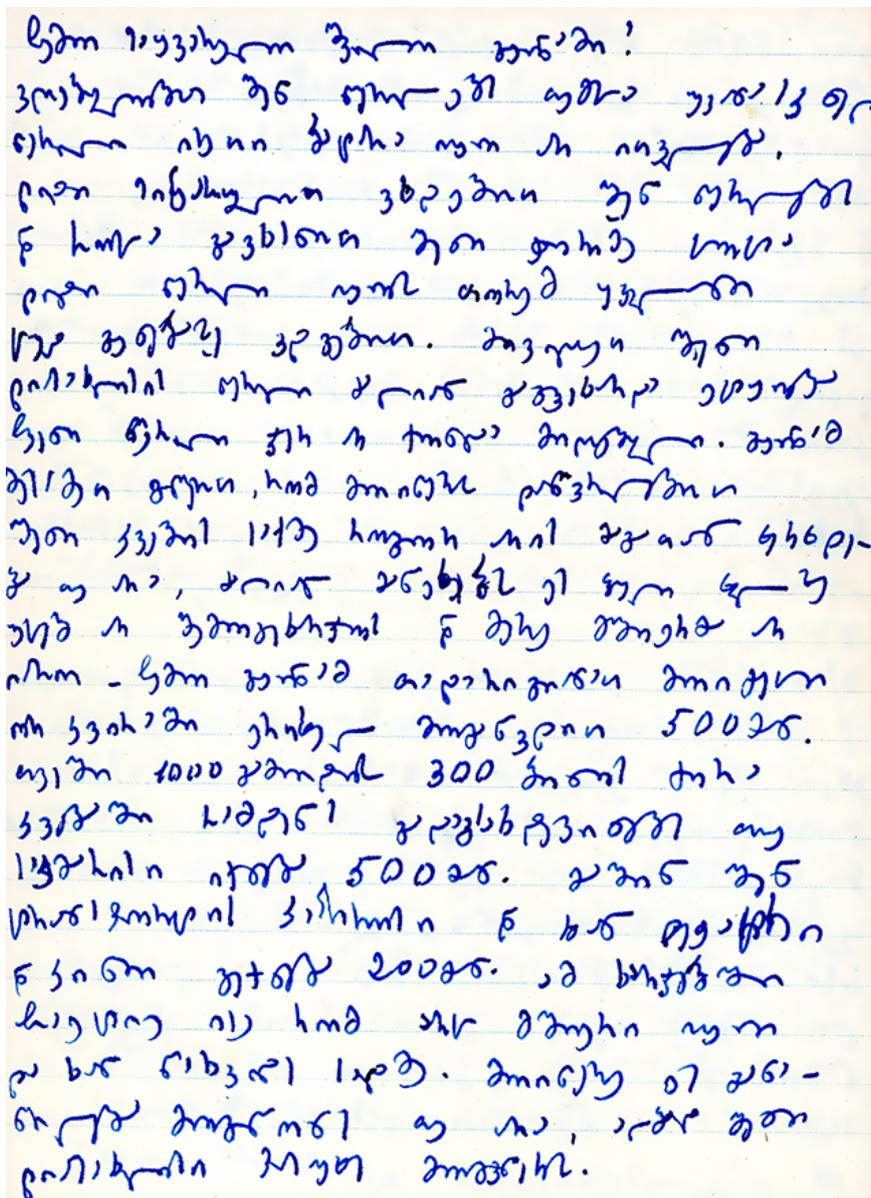
Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili's hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – The owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N558.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a letter or document. The handwriting is somewhat cursive and fills most of the page. The text is oriented vertically on the page, reading from top to bottom. The paper has horizontal lines. The text is written in a clear but slightly informal hand. The content of the text is not fully legible due to the cursive nature of the script, but it appears to be a personal communication or a document related to the biographical information provided in the surrounding text.



Source: GML, N32 531-m; GRDA, N537, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 169-171.

Dating: Arguments related to dating are given in the collection “Studies for the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Works”, Tbilisi, 2022. p. 200.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N537.

სვამერიძის:

I. 1
ჩემი ახვრ/ლობი — ქაშოქი
გუამი გიშემატი — შახაქი
გუამი ხელმწიფი — გიბრემელი 1937.

შენიშვნები: ა) ჩემი სტატიები იყო 1937 წლის.
ბ) ხელმწიფი სტატიები იყო 1937 წლის.
გ) ჩემი სტატიები იყო 1937 წლის.

II. შახაქი ანუ ნიქიტი ვინაა. შახაქი იყო.
ნიქიტი ვინაა ვინაა ვინაა თუ არა, შახაქი.
ბ) შახაქი შახაქი ვინაა ვინაა (ჩემი ახვრ/ლობი —
შახაქი). — შახაქი — შახაქი იყო, ხელმწიფი —
ხელმწიფი. შახაქი — შახაქი იყო, ხელმწიფი —
ხელმწიფი.

III. სტატიები ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.

IV. შახაქი იყო ვინაა.

V. შახაქი იყო ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.
შახაქი იყო ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.
შახაქი იყო ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.
შახაქი იყო ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.

VI. შახაქი იყო ვინაა. ან იყო. 1937-1938 წლის შახაქი.

Source: GML, N32 578-m; GRDA, N522, 1rv.

Note: It seems that the news reached Guram's parents that Guram had some problem or someone said that Guram had arrived in Tbilisi and a telegram was sent to his hostess to check.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection "Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Creative Works", Tbilisi, 2022, p. 195.

Biographical data:

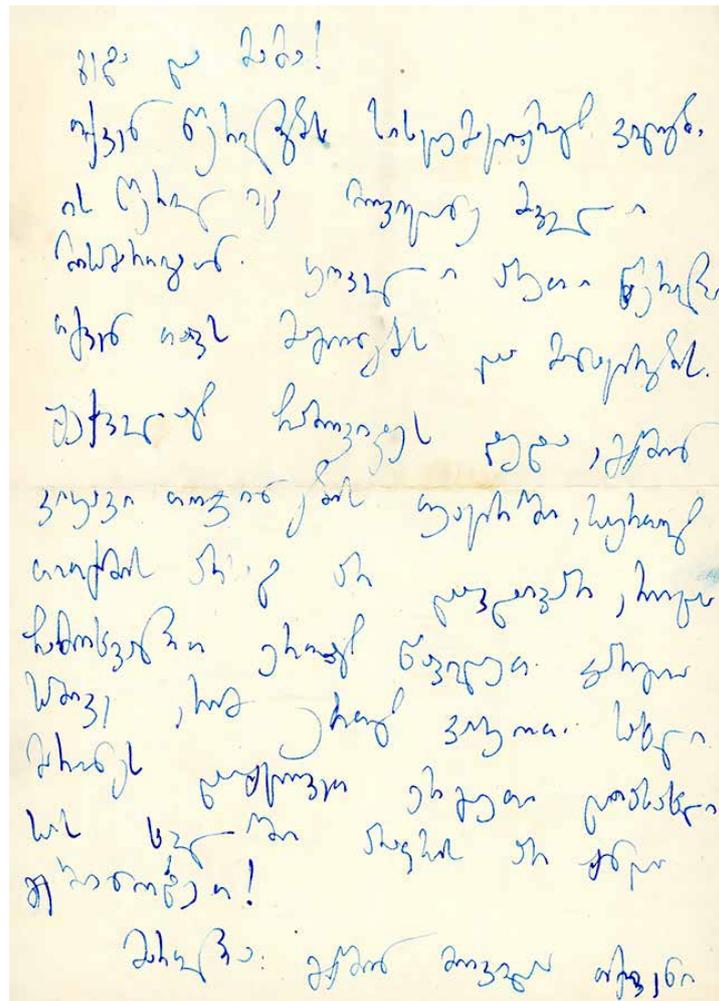
Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili's hostess in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N522.



Source: GML, N32 412-m; GRDA, N420, 1rv. Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 119.

Dating: The phrase was written on the sheet of paper and was recorded in the letter sent to Lina Begishvili on February 22.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N420.

The image shows a handwritten document in Georgian script, divided into three sections by horizontal lines. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The first section contains approximately 12 lines of text. The second section, separated by a line, contains about 6 lines. The third section, also separated by a line, contains about 5 lines. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. At the bottom of the page, there is a small, faint stamp or mark.



Source: GML, N32 498-1-m, N32 498-1-m; GRDA, N66, 1rv, N783; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 39.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate. 36.

Dating: The fact is stated in the letter sent to Lina Begishvili from Moscow to Sokhumi after February 22.

Biographical data:

Duma Alexander (father) (1802-1870) – French writer, playwright, and journalist.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 119.



Source: GML, N32 339-3-m; GRDA, N318, 1-4rv.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N318.



Source: GML, N32 611-m; GRDA, N525, 1rv-2r.

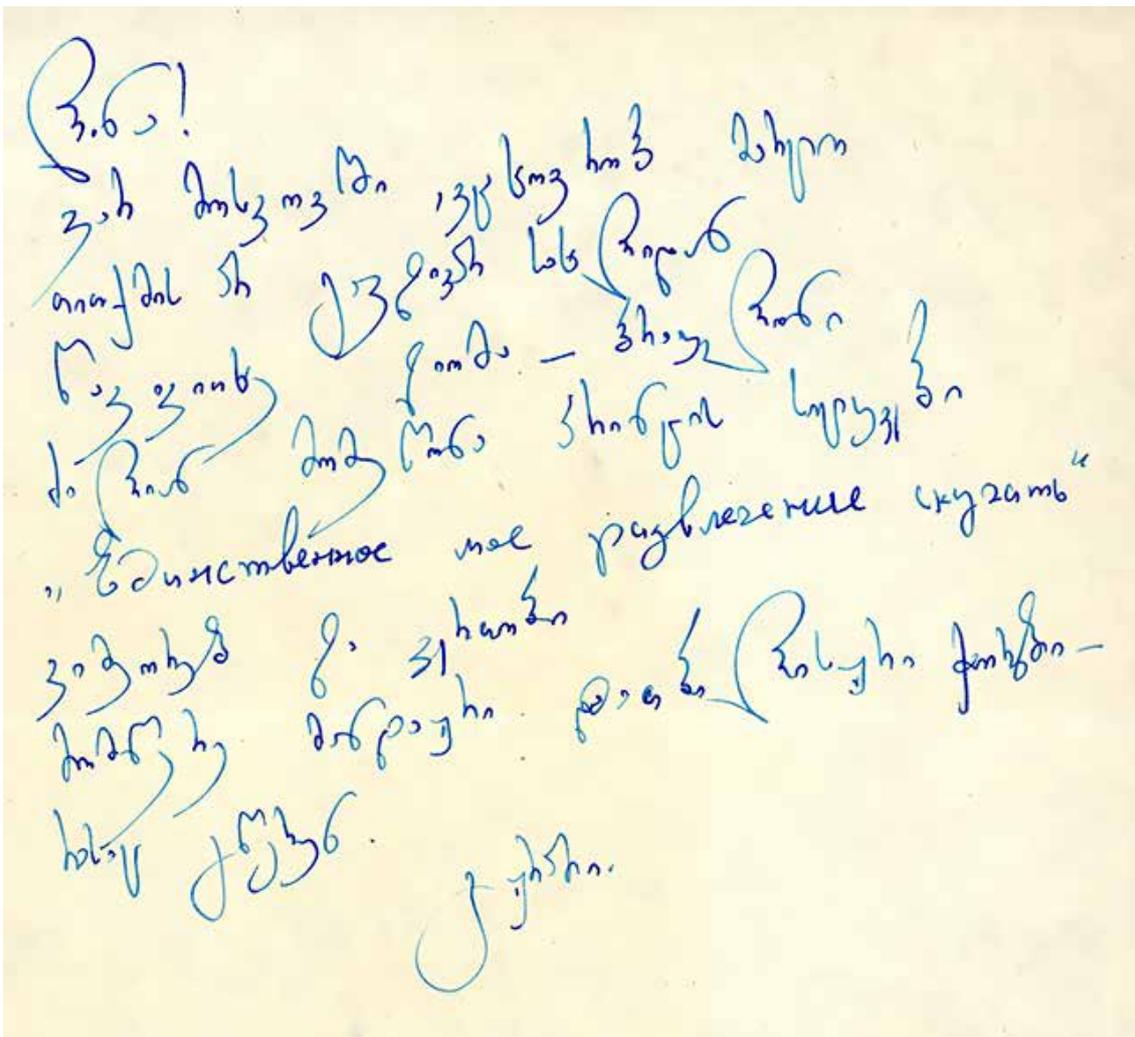
Dating: “22.2.58” is clearly read in the middle of the seal on the envelope of the letter stamped in Moscow.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N525.



Source: GML, N32 491-m; GRDA, N872, 1r.

Dating: This is a response to the letter sent by Guram from Moscow on February 18 or later. Accordingly, it would take at least a couple of days for the letter to arrive in Tbilisi and receive a response from there.

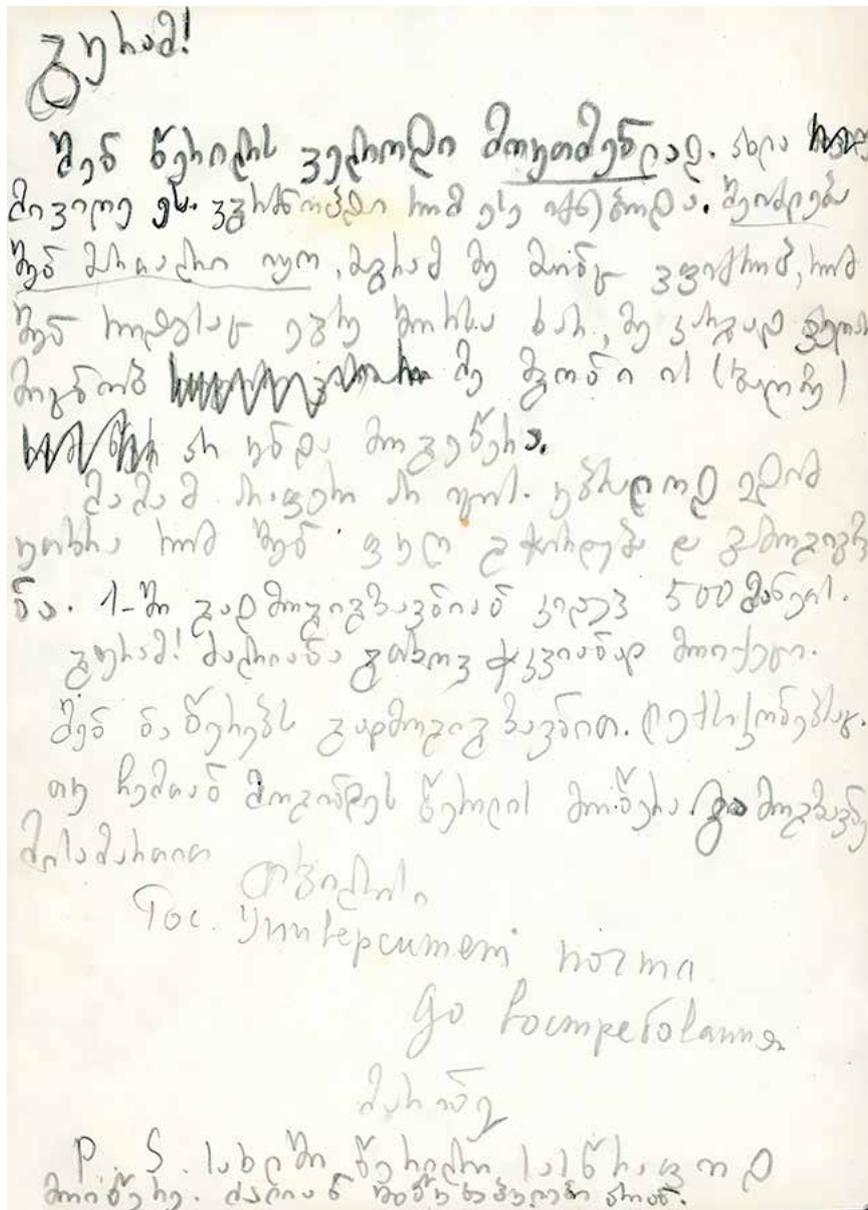
Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N872.



Source: GML, N32 478-m; GRDA, N558, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 127-128.

Dating: The undated letter was sent by air mail from Tbilisi on February 20.

Identification of persons: In the letters of this period, Guram's parents repeatedly asked him if he had met Kvlividze, and somewhere in the letters he was mentioned as the man who Vakhtang Chelidze had introduced. We think that the matter must have concerned the representative of Georgia in the Union of Writers – poet Mikheil Kvlividze.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine *Tsis-kari* in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 613-m; GRDA, N499, 1rv;

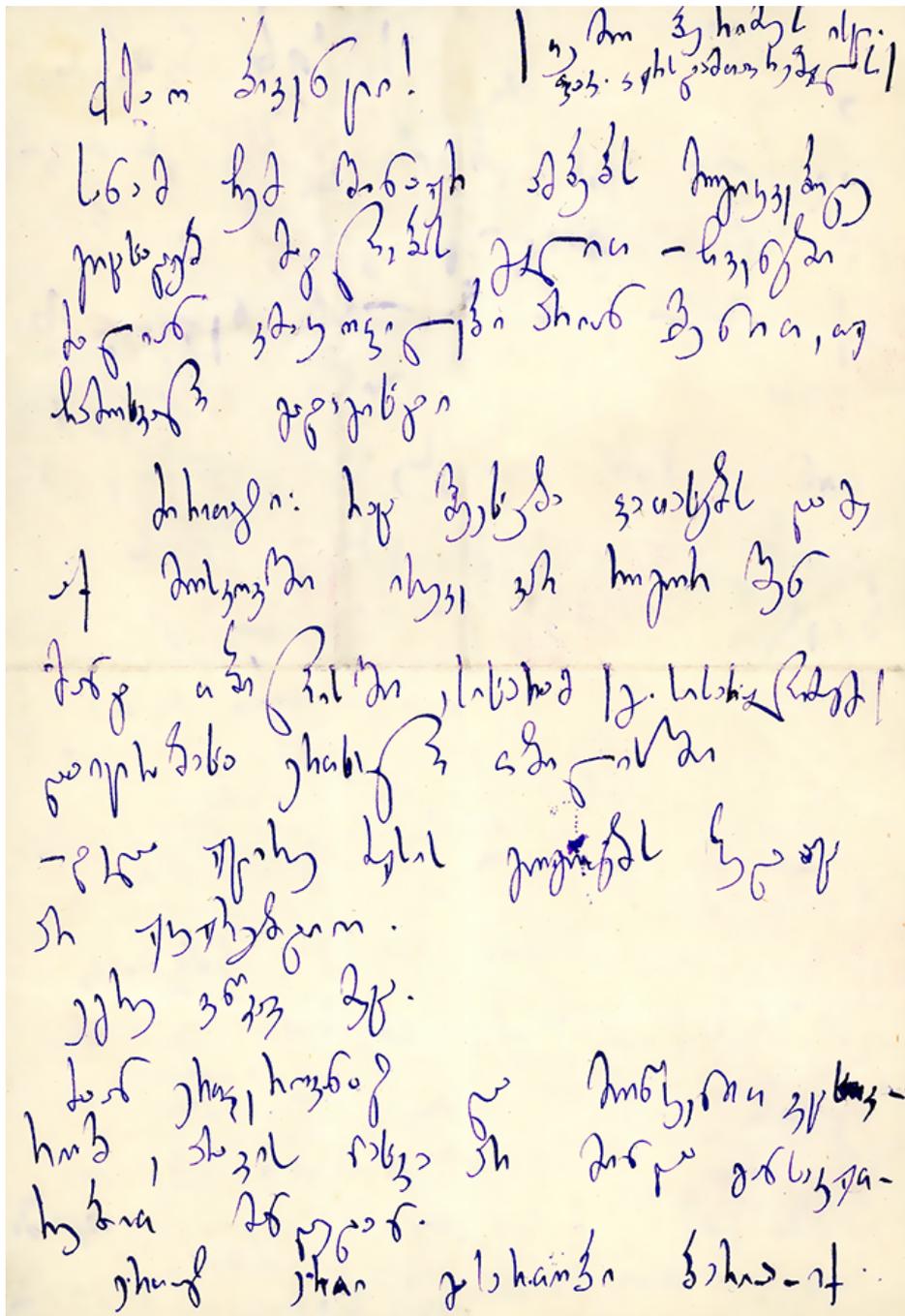
Dating: As much as Guram thanks the recipient for his outstanding attention towards his family, he must have received a letter sent by his mother from Tbilisi on February 20, which reads: "Temo Beridze comes often, he is a very attentive boy".

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N499.



Source: GML, N32 583-m; GRDA, N67 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 56.

Dating: This fact is mentioned in the letters sent to the parents on February 25 and to Erlom Akhvlediani on February 26. Erlom’s letter to Akhvlediani also states the name of a woman – Valentina. The Orthodox Church celebrates the day of St. Martyr Valentina of Caesarea on February 23.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.



Source: GML, N32 467-m; GRDA, N568, 1-2rv;

Dating: The letter, sent by Mariam Nizharadze to Moscow on February 24, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.



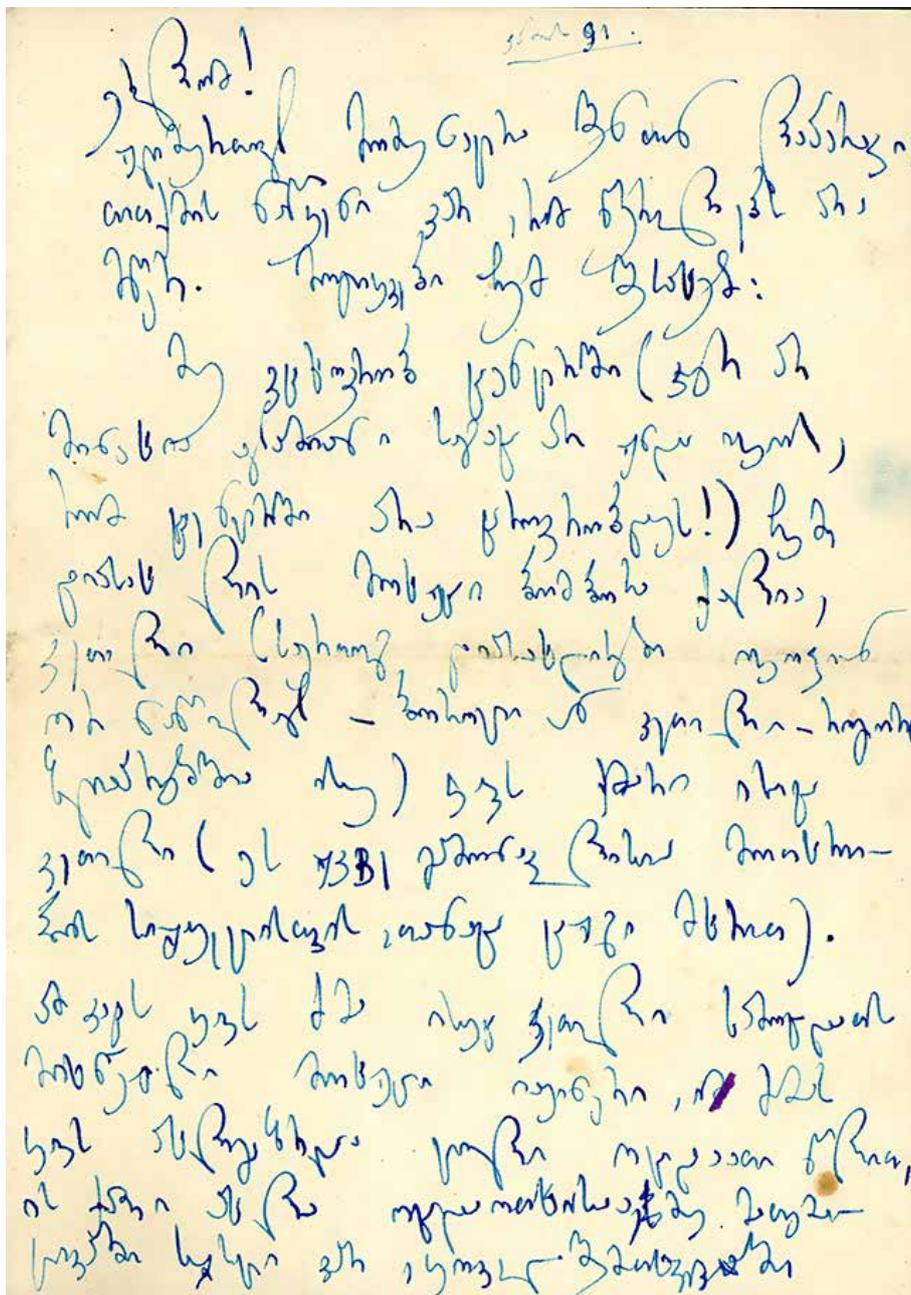
Source: GML, N32 605-m, N32 564-12-m; GRDA, N520, 1-6rv; N866; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 54-57.

Dating: The letter shows that Valentine’s Day (February 23) was the day before. Accordingly, the letter was written on February 24, but according to one of the envelopes preserved in the archives under a separate number, Guram Rcheulishvili sent one letter to Erlom Akhvlediani on February 25, 1958 from Moscow. We think this must have been the letter under consideration.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N520, 1r.



Source: GML, N32 583-m; GRDA, N67, 1rv, 2r.

Dating: The letter of February 25 states that it happened “yesterday”.



Source: GML, N32 302-m; GRDA, N313, 1-8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 5, 285-286.

Dating: This short story of the writer is dated February 24, 1957, but it does not correspond to reality. It was written in Moscow, where the writer was in February 1958; The year is likely to have been misspelt.



Source: GML, N32 583-m; GRDA, N67, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 37-38.

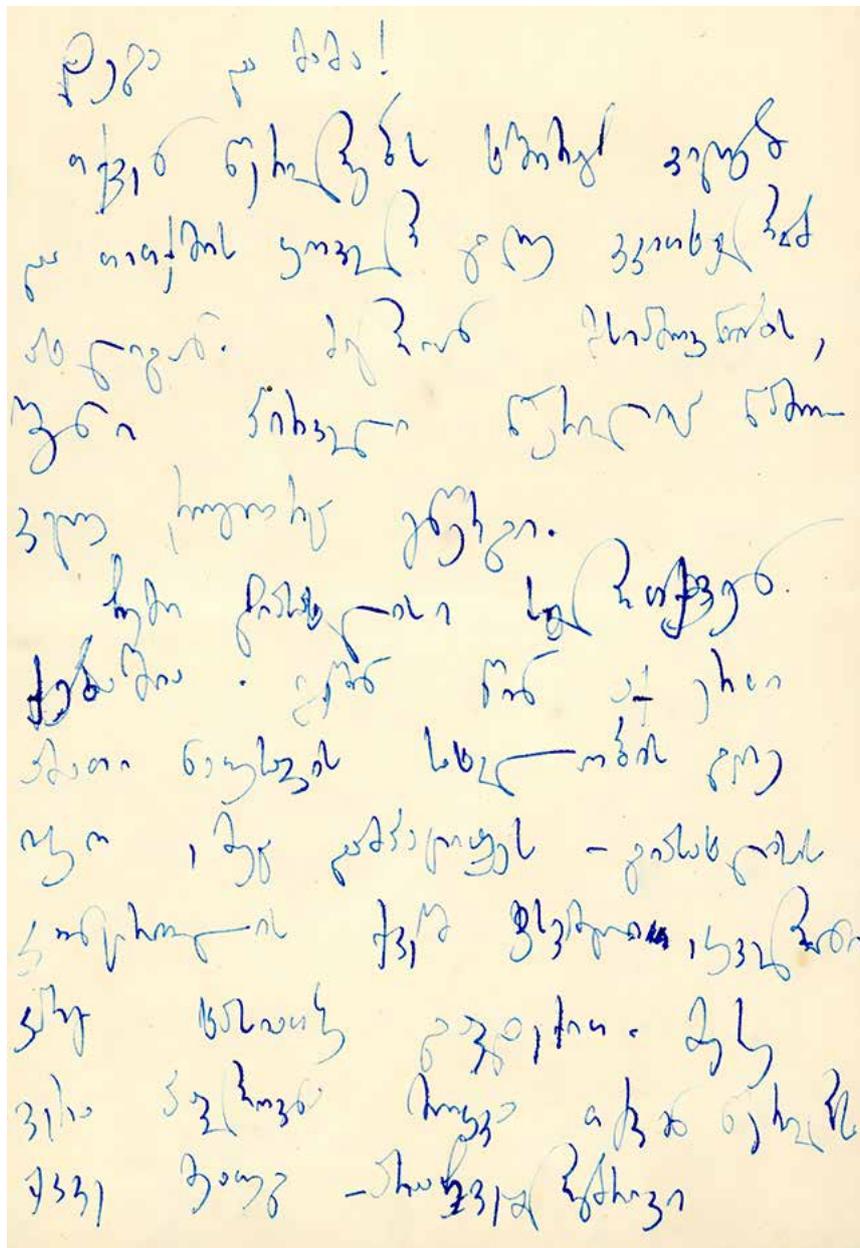
Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 197.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N67.



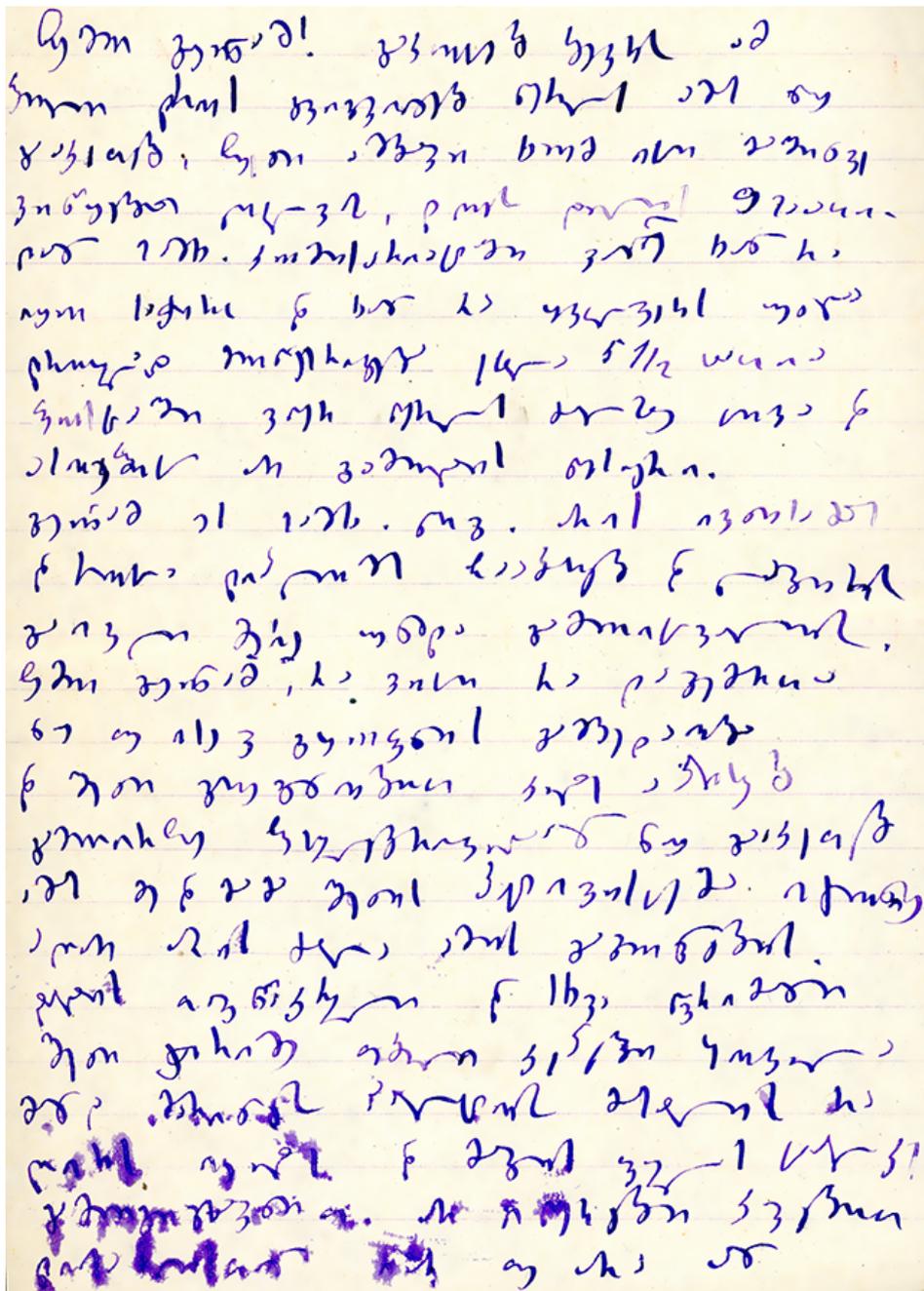
Source: GML, N32 467-m; GRDA, N568, 1-2rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 129-130.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 198.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N568.



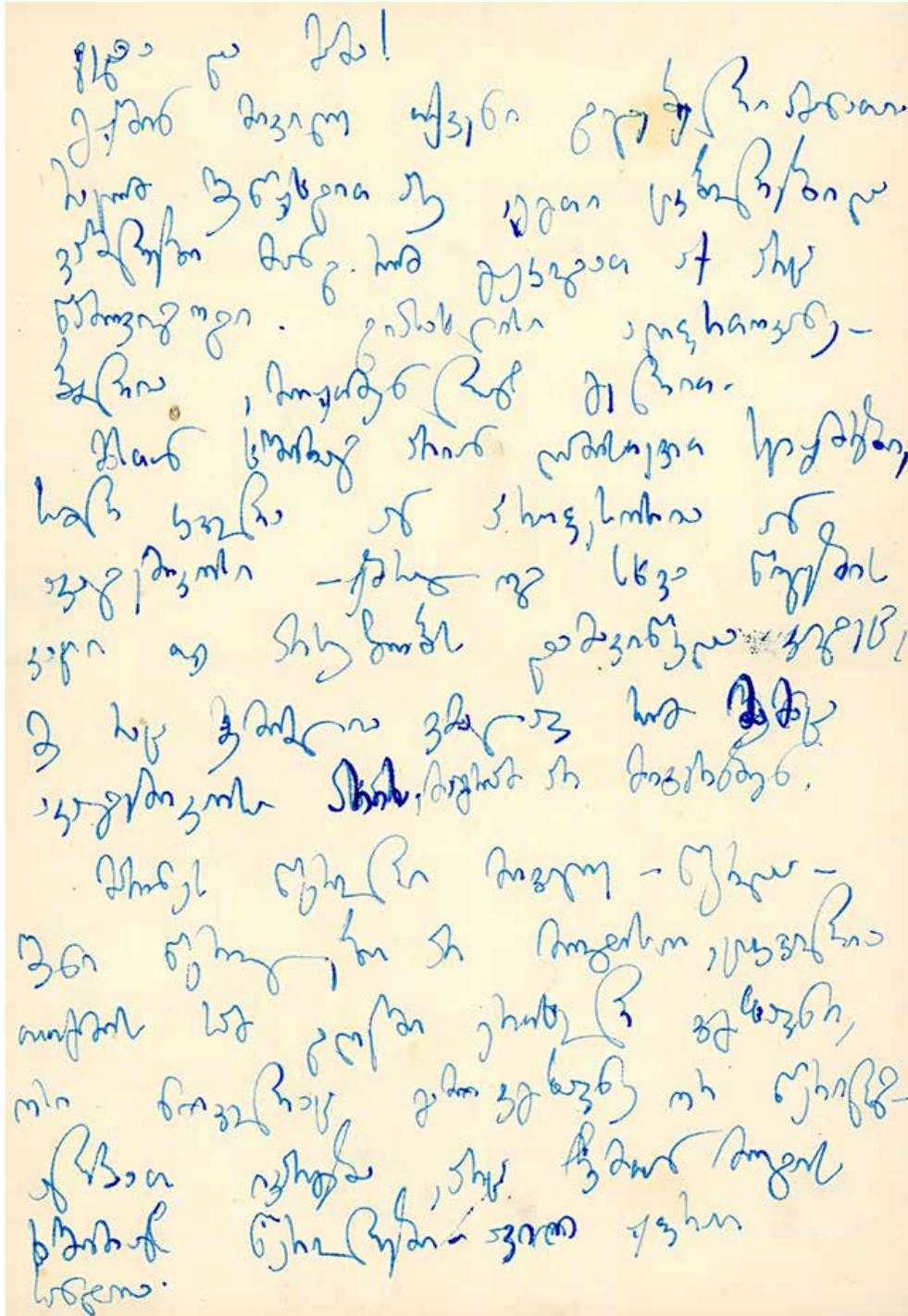
Handwritten text in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page. There are some purple ink markings at the bottom of the page.



Source: GML, N32 582-m; GRDA, N68, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 38-39.

Dating: The letter, which we dated February 28 or later, states that this happened the day before.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N68.



The image shows a handwritten letter in Georgian script on aged, yellowish paper. The text is written in blue ink and is arranged in several paragraphs. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. The letter appears to be a personal or official communication, possibly related to the historical context mentioned in the source information. The paper shows signs of age, including some discoloration and wear.



Source: GML, N32 603-m; GRDA, N735; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 59.

Note: The text of this letter is combined with the text of the letter sent on March 3 in the sixth volume of the writer's works, but neither the sheets, the handwriting nor the ink of these letters are alike. So we think they were sent at different times and are also currently preserved in the archive under different numbers (735 and 570).

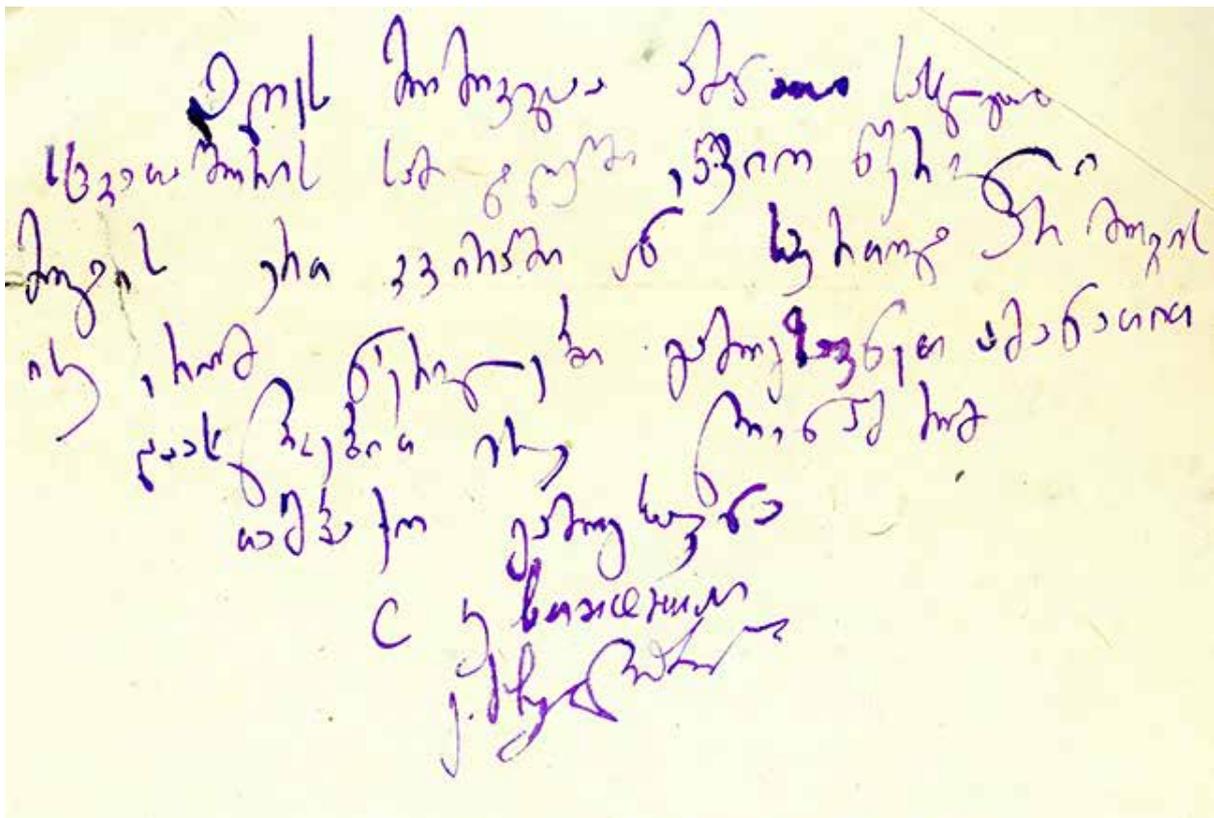
Dating: The letter states that Guram received the parcel from his mother on this day and as far as we have calculated that it must have happened on February 27 or in the following days, we also date this letter of Erlom Akhvlediani to this period.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili's daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N735.



Source: GML, N32 518-m; GRDA, N698, 2 rv.

Dating: Erlom Akhvlediani's letter of February 28 allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili's classmate.



Source: GML, N32 518-m; GRDA 698, 2rv.

Dating: Erlom Akhvlediani's letter of February 28 allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times, he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 582-m; GRDA, N68, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 38-39.

Dating: An inscription at the end of the short story, written on February 24, states that he had received a military card and was already registered in a rented apartment. As far as the February 25 letter was concerned and the military card had not yet been received at that time, the entry made at the end of the short story written on February 24 must not have been earlier than February 26. According to this inscription, it is also clear that at this time he received a notice of sending the parcel, but not the parcel itself. Accordingly, the parcel must not have been received before February 27 and the letter from which it appears that the parcel was received the day before must not have been sent before February 28.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 47.

Dating: The time was determined by a letter sent to parents in the second half of February of 1958.

Biographical data:

Klapka Jerome Jerome (1859-1927) – English writer-comedian, playwright, and journalist.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 14.

Dating: The time was determined according to the letter sent to parents in the second half of February of 1958.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 73.

Dating: The recollection states that it took place in the winter.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Slava Gulyaev.



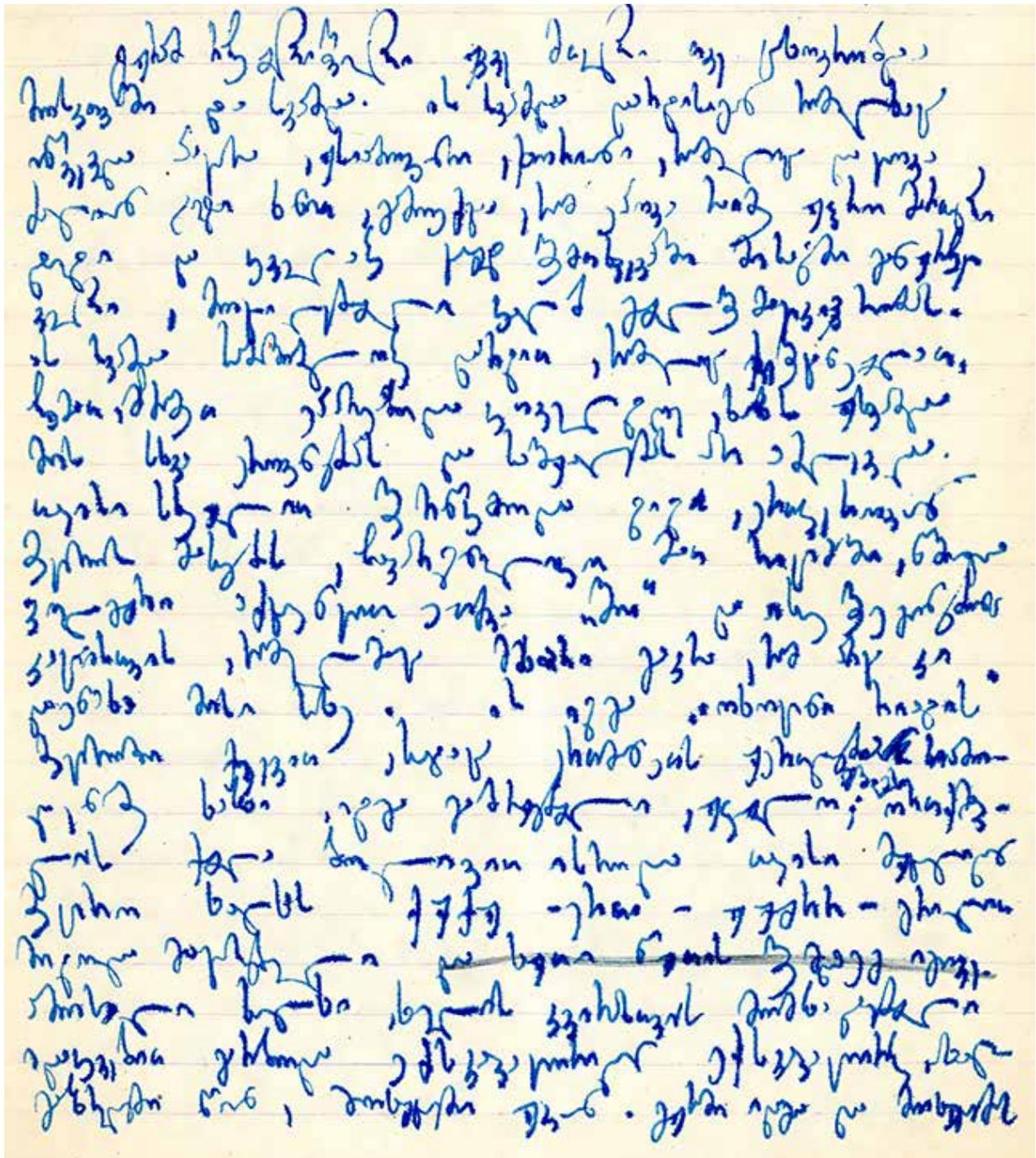
Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 118-119.



Source: GML, N32 418-m; GRDA 365, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 302-311.

Dating: The entry in the diary, written 6 months later, states that it happened a month after arriving in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N365.



The image shows a single page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The text is written in a cursive, somewhat dense style on lined paper. The lines of text are roughly horizontal but vary in length and spacing. The ink is dark, and the paper has a slightly yellowed or aged appearance. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page, suggesting it was written by a single person. The text appears to be a diary entry or a personal letter, given the context provided in the surrounding text. The lines of text are roughly horizontal but vary in length and spacing. The ink is dark, and the paper has a slightly yellowed or aged appearance. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page, suggesting it was written by a single person. The text appears to be a diary entry or a personal letter, given the context provided in the surrounding text.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 158.

Dating: Arguments related to dating are given in the collection “Studies for the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 66.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: GML, N32 408-m; GRDA, N418, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 117.

Dating: As far as the diary entry represents in fact the description of Moscow and his attitude towards this city, it must have been written soon after his arrival, and the sheet, ink, and manner of writing are the same as those of the records of February 8-10, 1958.



Source: GML, N 32 084-m, N32 101-m, N32 101-m, N32 101-m, N32 101-m, N32101-m, N32 094-m, N32 097-m, N32 098-m, N32 099-1-m, N32 099-2-m, N32 100-m, N32 109-1-m, N32 109-2-m, N32 109-3-m, N32 113-m, N32 101-m, N32 102-m, N32 115-1-m, N32 115-2-m, N32101-m, N32 101-m, N32 101-m, N32 093-m, N32 095-1-m, N 32 095-2-m, N32 096-1-m, N32 096-2-m, N32 105-m, N32 107-m, N32 114-1-m, N32 114-2-m, N32 110-m, N32 111-m, N32 089-m, N32 117-1-m, N32 117-2-m, N32 118-m, N32 119-m, N32 120-1-m, N32 120-2-m, N32 121-m, N32 122-m, N32 123-m, N32 110-m; GRDA, N25, N526, 1rv, N595, 1-2rv, N597, 1r-3r, N598, 1r, 2r, N600, 1-3r, 2r, N601, 1r, 2r, N603, 1r, N607, 1rv., N612, 1-2rv.; N613, 1rv.; N614, 1-2rv.; N615, 1-2rv.; N616, 1-2rv.; N628, 1rv., N629, N629, 1rv, N630, 1rv, N635, 1rv, N617, 1rv, N618, 1rv, N631, 1rv, N632, 1rv, N602, 1r-3r, N604, 1r, 2r, N605, 1r, 2r, N606, 1rv, N608, 1r, 2r, N609, 1rv, N610, 1rv, N611, 1rv, N622, 1rv, N625, 1rv, N636, 1rv, N637, 1rv, N638, N831, 1rv, N639, 1r, 1rv, N760, N761, N762, N763, N764, N765, N766, N767, N768, N773, N775, N776, N832, 1r, N949; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 451-476, 720-722.

Note: Some of the poems have titles in the Georgian language.

Dating: The first four poems in which Irene is found must have been written at the same time as “Irina and I” or later, and the rest are written in the same notebook or on similar sheets.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N629.

И вот мы встретились снова
на сердце, где вы
всегда были
а я
~~кни~~ и прежде люблю вас
- Турам! - воскликнули вы -
- Ура! - это вам надо здесь
- Я здесь живу, давно
с тех пор ^{как вы} выжили зауж
- а я медово ^{сладко} перемел.
было сухо и сухо
вокруг цыркал ботани птицы
на жесточайшем покрове крими
капал дождь
- Как твой друг проживает
застывшая итима, спитой и не
осведомился я
- Ты влюбил Турам, ~~ведь я~~ ~~любил~~
~~тебя~~ сказала она и привстала
свела свои извети
спрашивая с себя
- ведь я любила не ~~вас~~ - продолжала
опять
было лето
~~сложнее~~ белое
собрала она ^{спотыкались} ^{стены}
спустилась одна
со слезами:
- Вас любил, вы отвергли
и ради себя - позвучно перемли на ты -
изменили и ~~свои~~ бравною долги



Source: GML, N32 606-m; GRDA, N570; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 57-58.

Note: The text of this letter is combined with the text of the previous letter in the sixth volume of the writer's works, but neither the sheets, the handwriting, nor the ink of these letters are alike. So we think they were sent at different times and are also currently preserved in the archive under different numbers (735 and 570). However, the envelope must belong to this letter.

Dating: This letter must have been placed in an envelope with a date of March 3 on the Moscow postage stamp, as the content is more appropriate to this date. According to this letter, Guram had already received one letter from Erlom.

Biographical data:

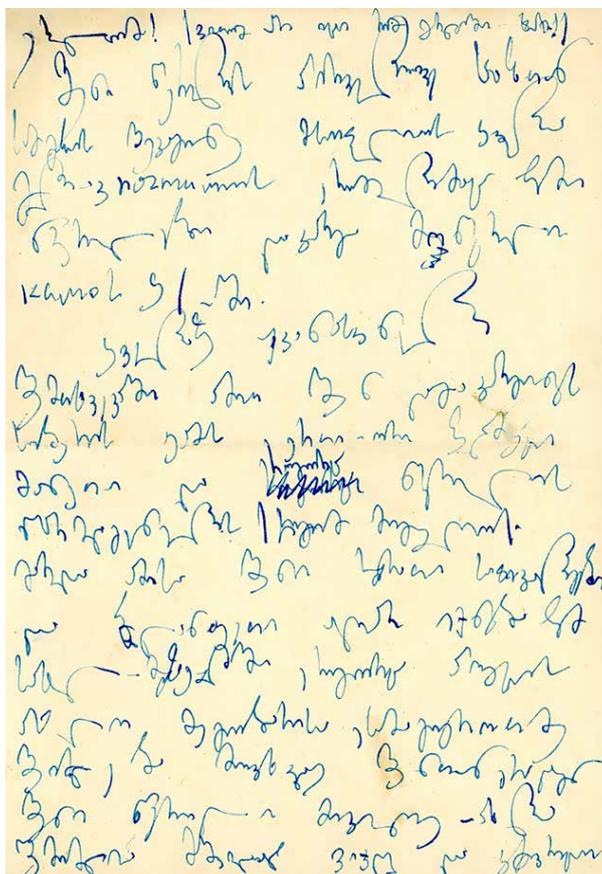
Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N570.



Source: GML, N32 593-m; GRDA, N502, 1r, 2-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 49.

Note: This book by Armand Lanoux was released in 1957.

Dating: We date based on the letter sent to his sister in early March.

Biographical data:

Lanoux Armand (1913-1983) – French writer, the Prix Goncourt winner.

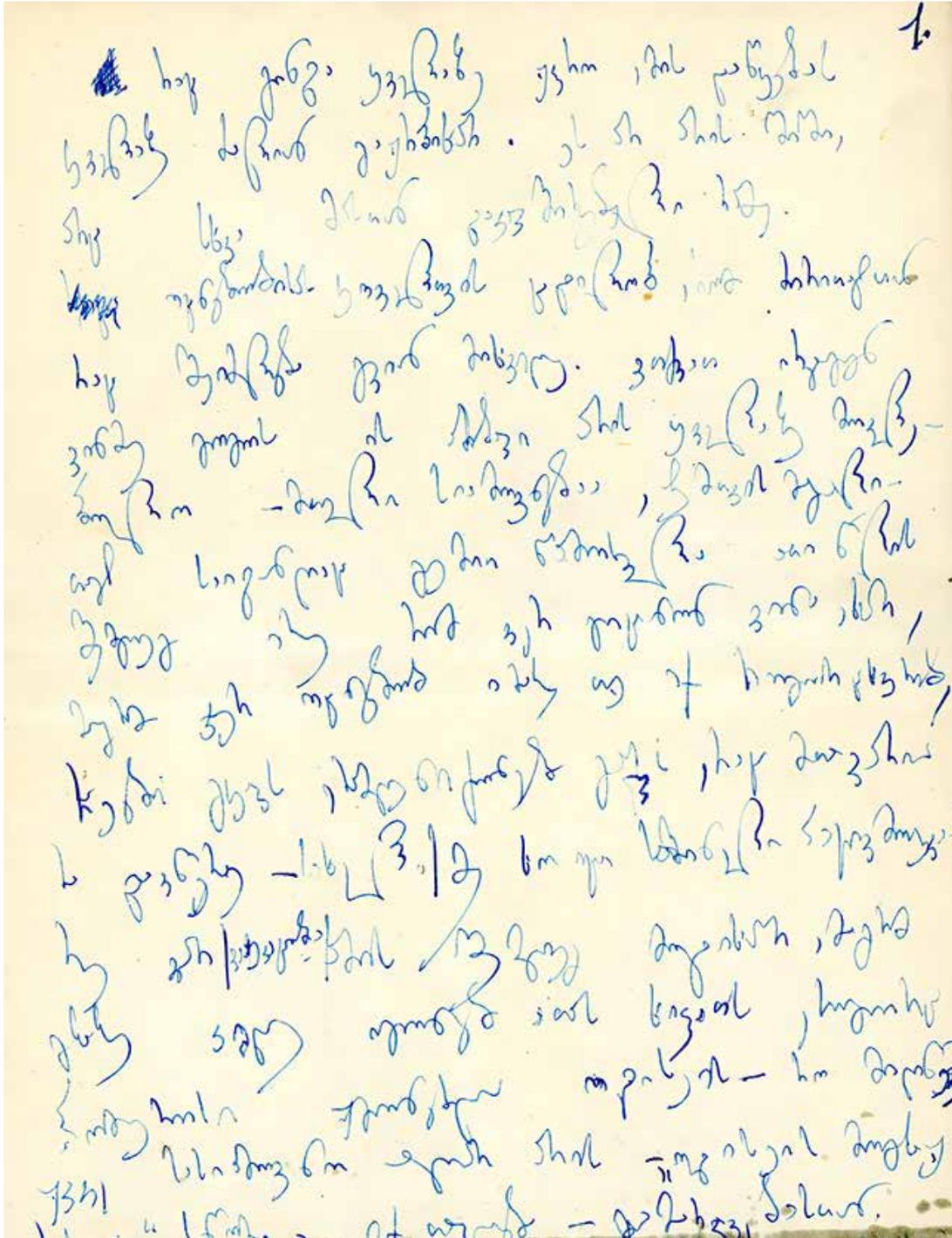


Source: GML, N32 593-m; GRDA, N502, 1-8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 48-54.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N502.



Source: GML, N32 492-m; GRDA, N901, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 156-157.

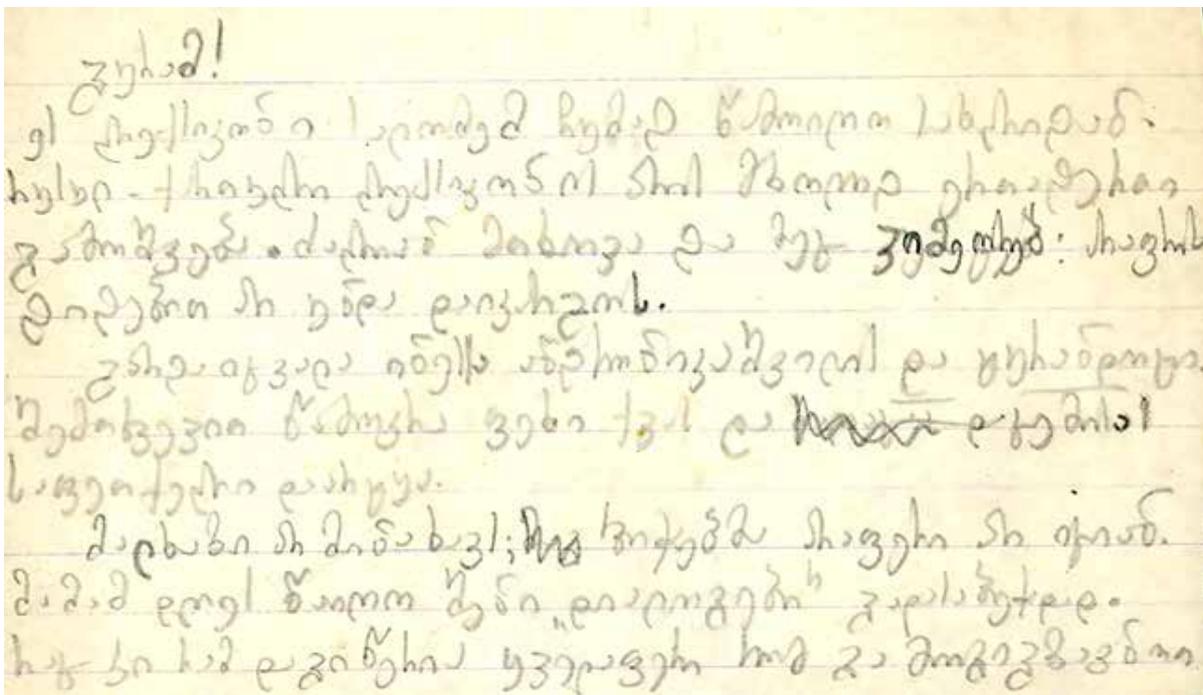
Dating: The letter is undated, but according to other letters, Turandot Andronikashvili died on March 3, 1958. Consequently, it could not have been written earlier.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Andronikashvili Turandot (Gurandukht) (daughter of Alexandre) (died in 1958) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s acquaintance.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N901.



Source: GML, N32 604-m; GRDA, N505, 2-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 40-45.

Dating: The letter sent to Erlom Akhvlediani on March 5 states that this happened the day before.



Source: GML, N32 573-m; GRDA, N644, 2 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 64.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 199.

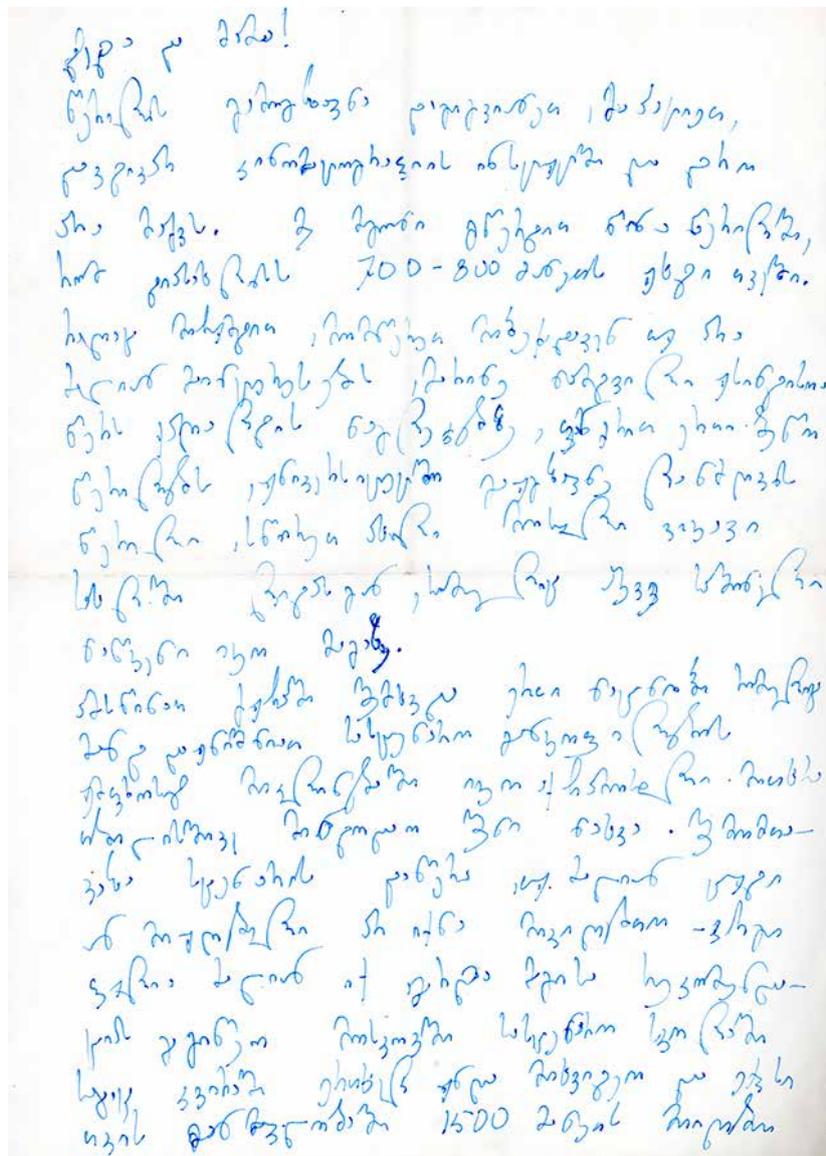
Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Photo/Document: GRDA, N644.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in blue ink on a light-colored paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with capital letters. The content appears to be a personal communication, possibly a letter or a note, discussing various topics in detail. The text is dense and covers most of the page.



Source: GML, N32 604-m; GRDA, N505, 4-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 40-45.

Dating: The letter, sent to Erlom Akhvlediani on March 5, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Repin Ilya (son of Yefim) (1844-1930) – Russian painter and sculptor, follower of the Peredvizhnik Art School.

Ivan IV The Terrible (1530-1584) – Grand Chief of Moscow from 1533, the first Russian Tsar of United Russia from 1547-1584.



Source: GML, N32 604-m; GRDA, N505, 1r, 2-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 40-45.

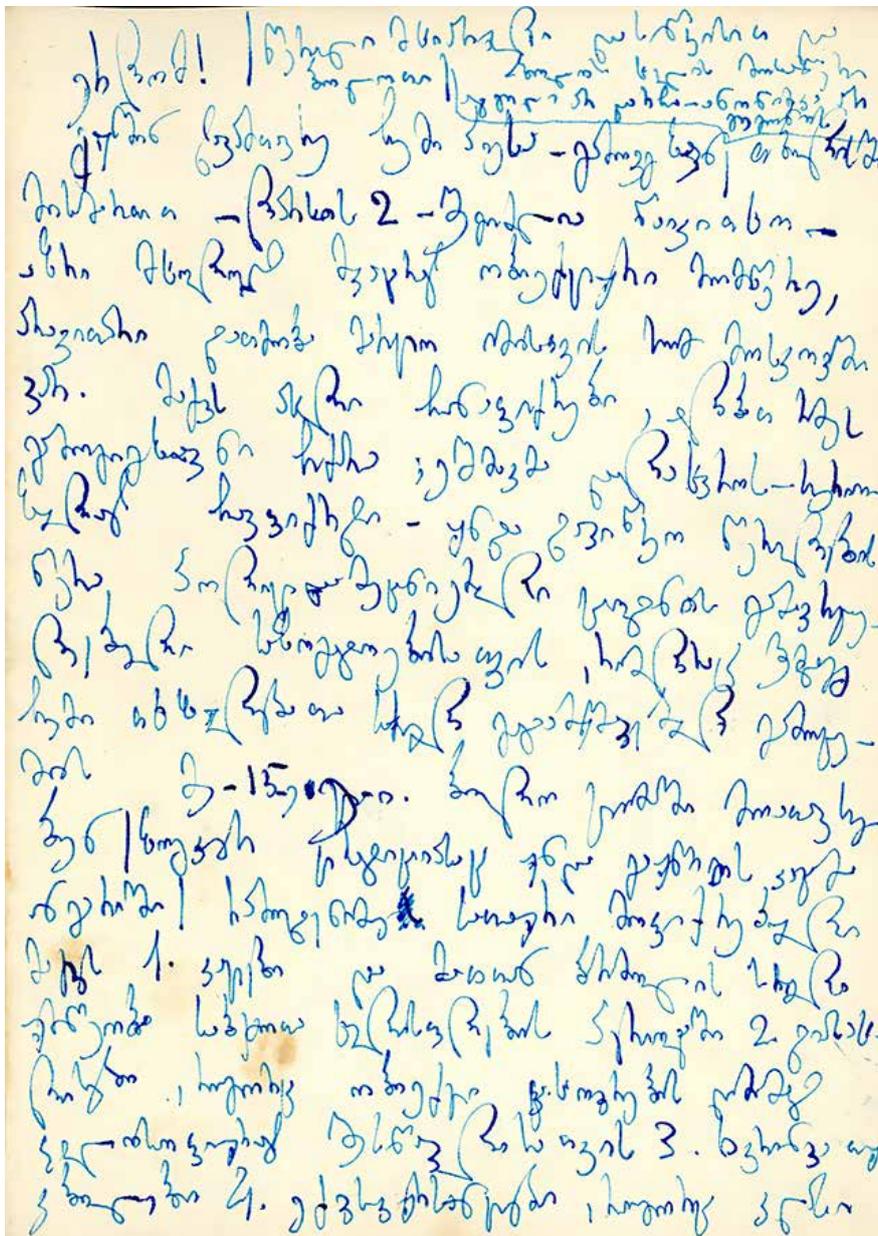
Note: The title of the play is not mentioned in the source, but during this period he worked on the play “Marina”.

Dating: The envelope has the stamp stating March 12, while the inscription on the envelope states that the letter was sent a week late.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N505.



Source: GML, N32 553-m; GRDA, N844, 1r.

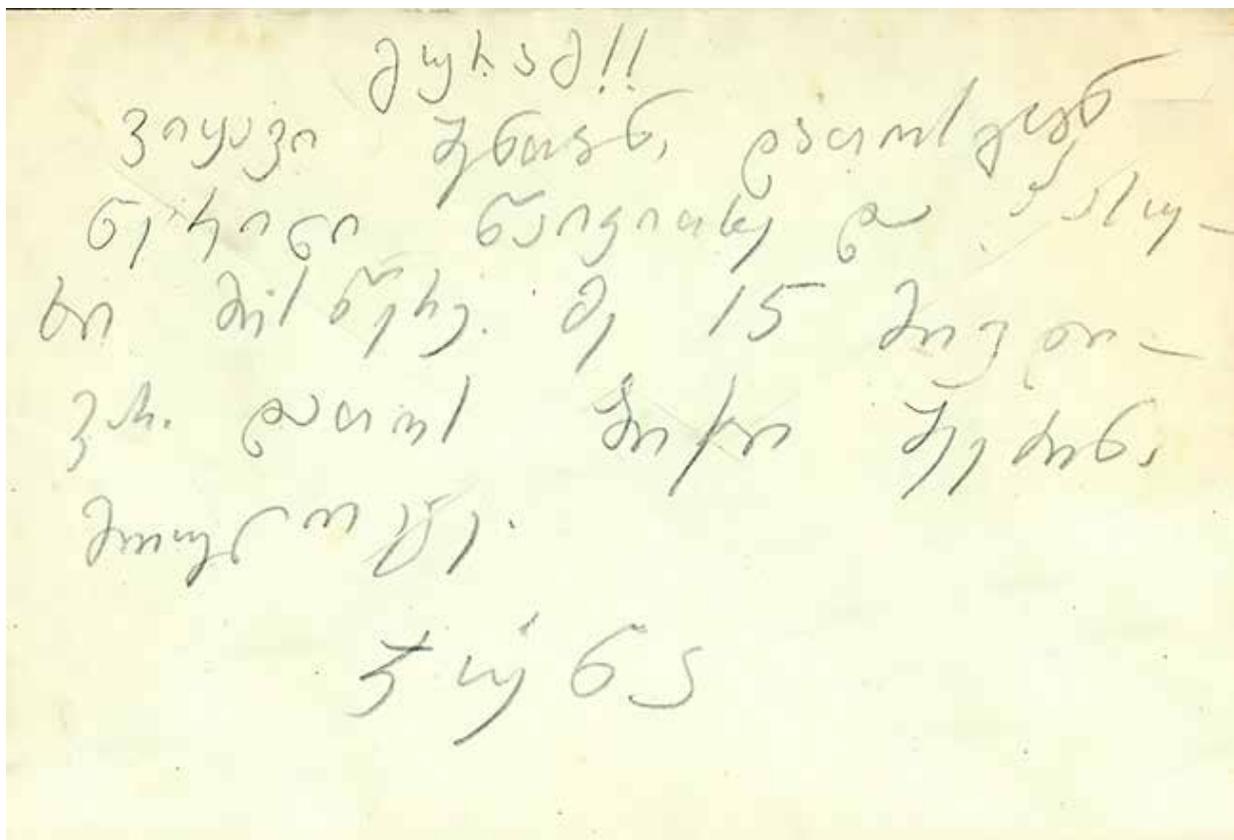
Dating: Juna's letter does not contain a year or a month, and Dato's surname is not mentioned, but we know that on March 5, 1958, Guram's relative and friend, Dato Javakhishvili, had a child and he sent two more letters to Guram before April 2.

Biographical data:

Mikatadze Dimitri (Juna) (1932-2005) – Georgian sculptor and an artist. His works are preserved in the Georgian National Museum. He took third place in the Gorgasali monument competition.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N844.



Source: GML, N32 559-m; GRDA, N592, 1rv.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 544-m; GRDA, N694, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 193-194.

Dating: The letter was sent from Tbilisi on March 4 and would have arrived in Moscow on March 6 or later.

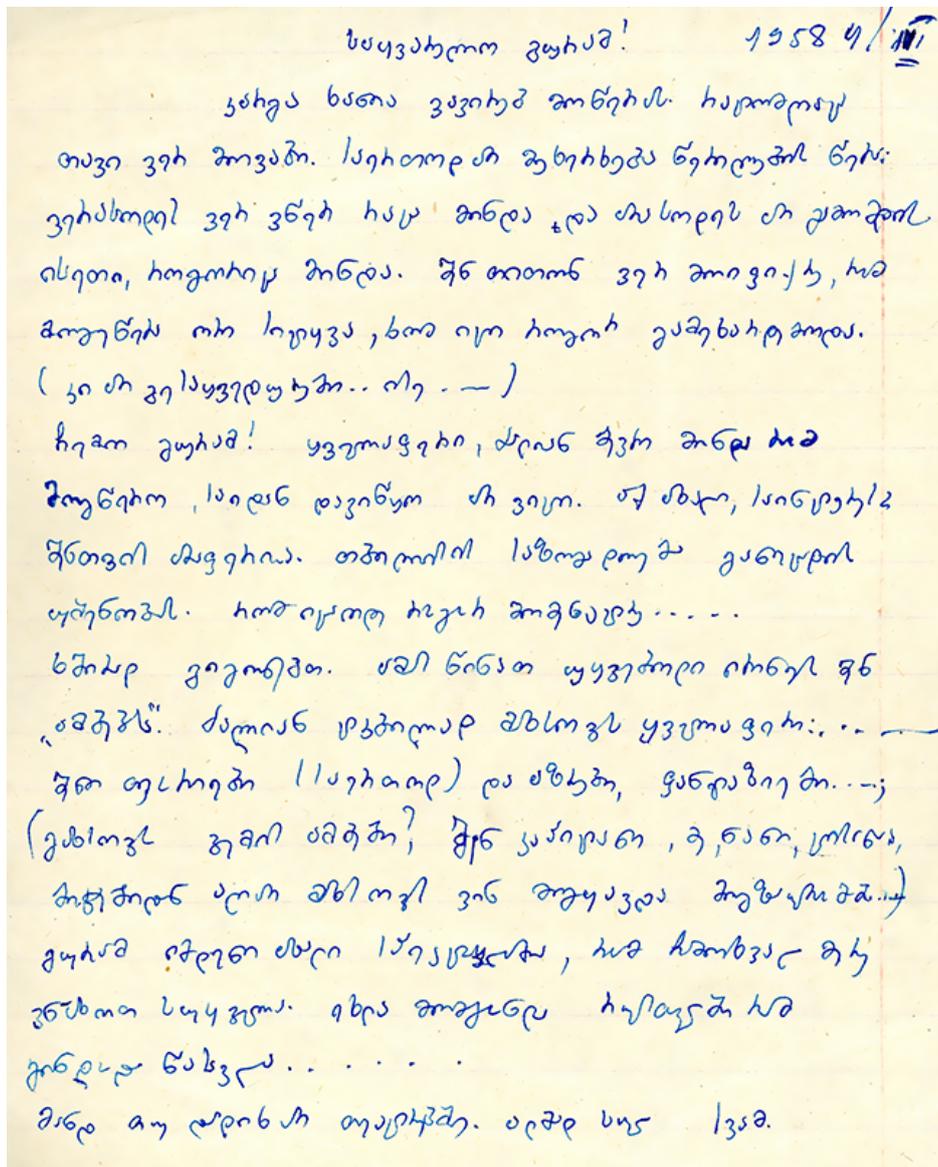
Biographical data:

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.

Andronikashvili Inesa (Inna) (daughter of Alexandre) (1937-1998) – Georgian international lawyer, wife of famous sculptor Zurab Tsereteli.

Andronikashvili Turandot (Gurandukht) (daughter of Alexandre) (died in 1958) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s acquaintance.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N694.



Source: GML, N32 522-m; GRDA, N707, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 190-191.

Dating: The letter shows that Erlom must have already received the first three letters from Guram sent from Moscow on February 24, March 3, and March 4, because this undated letter echoes the phrase of the March 3 letter: “Tell Temo, I have two huge bow-ties, but I still write letters” (to compare: “I will tell him that you have a bow-tie on, which is six times bigger than his and you still write letters”) and the letter of March 4, which shows that Guram is so fed up with the first housewife’s cats that he decided to move to another apartment (to compare: “As for cats, I am not going to argue with you”). “If you dare, draw me your cats ...” and “Do not write cats and mice together, it is dangerous”). Accordingly, this letter must have been written after Erlom Akhvlediani received Guram Rcheulishvili’s letter on March 4. Airmail from Tbilisi to Moscow arrived in three days, but a letter sent in the morning could be received two days later in the evening. Accordingly, we add only 2 days to the sending date and date it to March 6 or later.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 466-m; GRDA, N569, 1rv-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 132.

Dating: This is stated in the letter sent by Mariam Nizharadze to Moscow on March 8, 1958.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 466-m; GRDA, N569, 1rv-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 132.

Dating: This is stated in the letter sent by Mariam Nizharadze to Moscow on March 8, 1958.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 466-m; GRDA, N569, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 132.

Note: The dictionary is not specified, but it is said that the second dictionary could not be found anywhere and he will have to find it in the Moscow library. Guram Rcheulishvili asked for a Russian-Georgian dictionary and a glossary of terms. Since the terms are not specified, we think a dictionary of foreign words is referred, which would be more difficult to find than a Russian-Georgian dictionary.

Dating: This is stated in the letter sent by Mariam Nizharadze to Moscow on March 8, 1958.



Source: GML, N32 466-m; GRDA, N569, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 131-132.

Identification of persons: Medzmariashvili’s name is not mentioned in the source and it was determined as a result of the research.

Dating: An undated letter is sent from Tbilisi to Moscow on March 6, and the date of arrival in Moscow is “8.3.58”.

Biographical data:

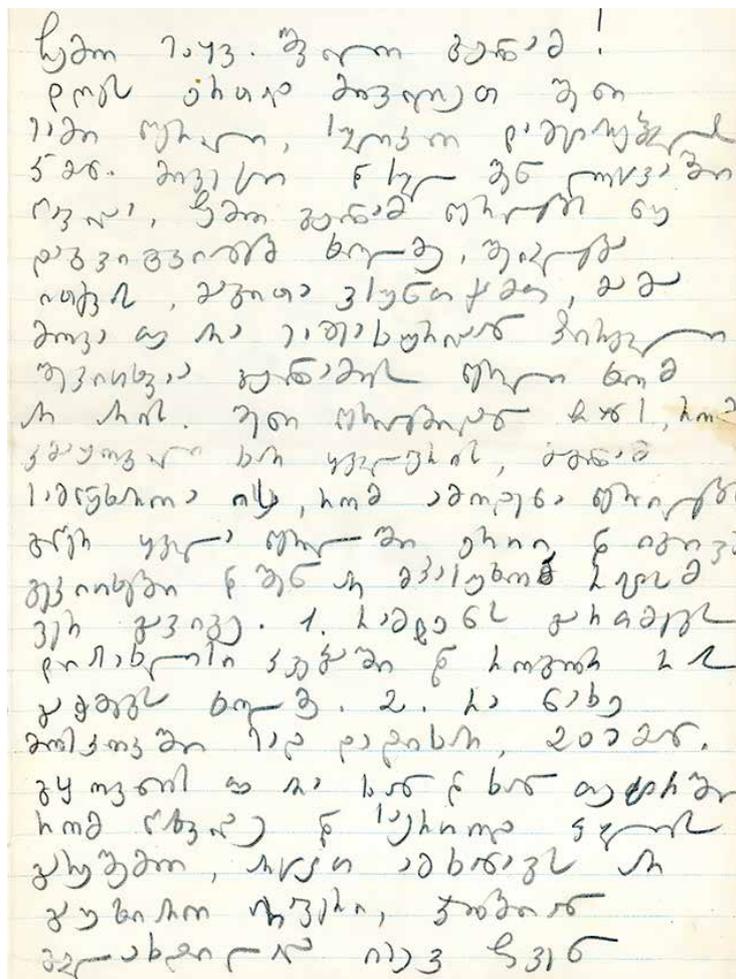
Medzmariashvili Jumber (son of Alexandre) (1929-1961) – Georgian philosopher, journalist and mountaineer, master of sports.

Tikanadze Guram (son of Vasil) (1932-1963) – Photographer and climber. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Abashidze (Agi) Giorgi (son of Erekle) (1934-2021) – Georgian literary critic, literary historian, Doctor of Philology, academic director of the Ilia Chavchavadze Research Center, master of International Class Sports in Mountaineering.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N569.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 196-198.

Dating: The letter sent by Natela Javakhishvili on March 10 states that she had already received his letter. Guram found out about Tsotne Javakhishvili's birth in a letter sent from Tbilisi by his mother, Mariam Nizharadze, on March 6, which he received on March 8. Accordingly, he sent the letter to Natela Javakhishvili on the same day.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 165.

Dating: We date the fact according to the time of receiving the mother's letter, from which he learned about the birth of Dato Javakhishvili's son – Tsotne. Dato Javakhishvili's reply letter of April 2 states that Guram congratulated him on his child's birth.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.



Source: GML, N32 512-m; GRDA, N581, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 160.

Dating: The letter sent by Nugzar Tsereteli on March 12 states that he received the envelope the day before and that it would take at least two days to arrive from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 199-200.

Dating: In the letter, dated March 9, this fact is mentioned in the past tense.

Biographical data:

Botsvadze Ioseb (1914-1981) – Georgian journalist and philologist, professor at Tbilisi University, head of the History department.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Javrishvili Konstantine (son of Vasily) (1914-1977) – Georgian geologist, mountaineer, speleologist, journalist and translator.



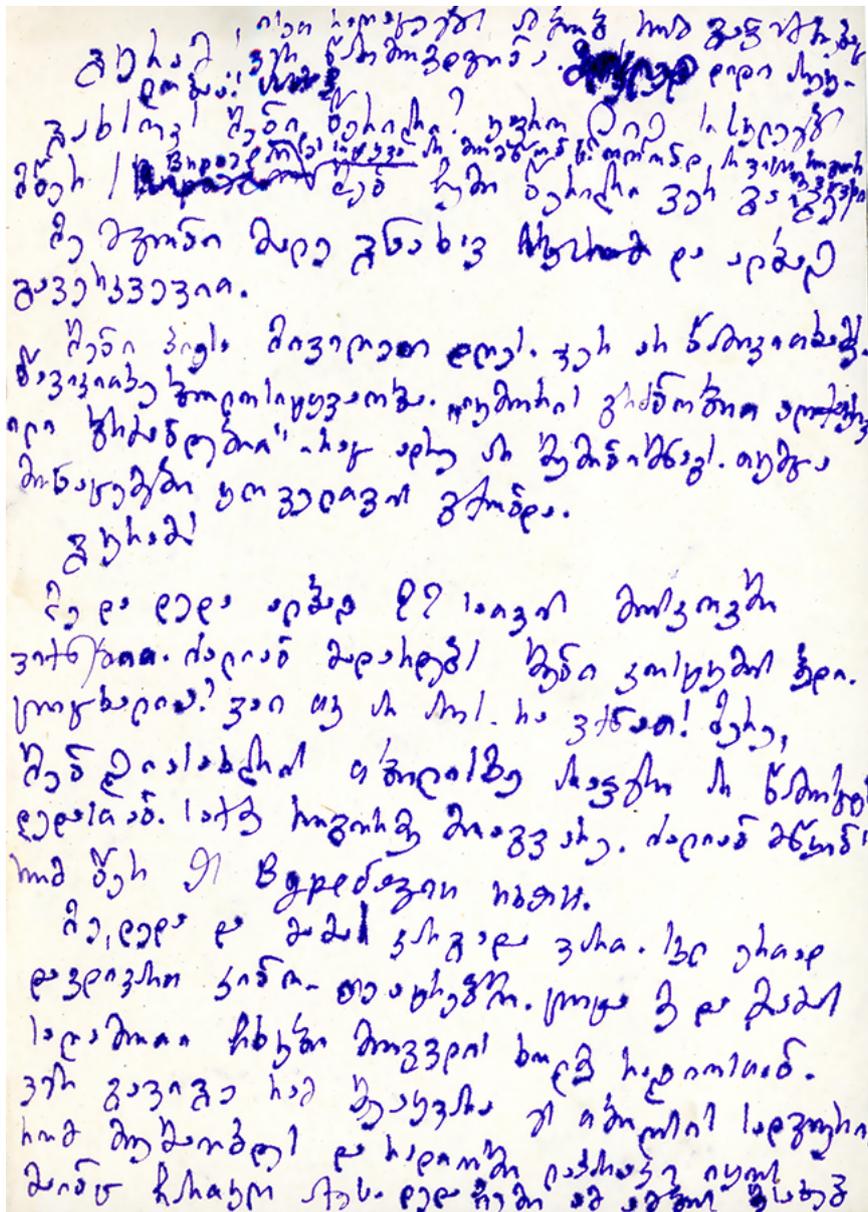
Source: GML, N32 496-m; GRDA, N541, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 156.

Dating: Guram sent the play “Marina” from Moscow to Tbilisi on March 4 by the postal package. As it would take at least 3 days for the postal package to arrive, we think that Marine Rcheulishvili’s letter, written on the day of the receipt of the postal package, should be dated after March 7, and Guram’s receipt of this letter after March 9. It is true that there is an indication that they will arrive in Moscow by March 22, but it is not surprising to plan in advance, because in 1958, during the Decade of Georgian Culture, so many people would leave Tbilisi for Moscow that they would definitely get tickets in advance.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

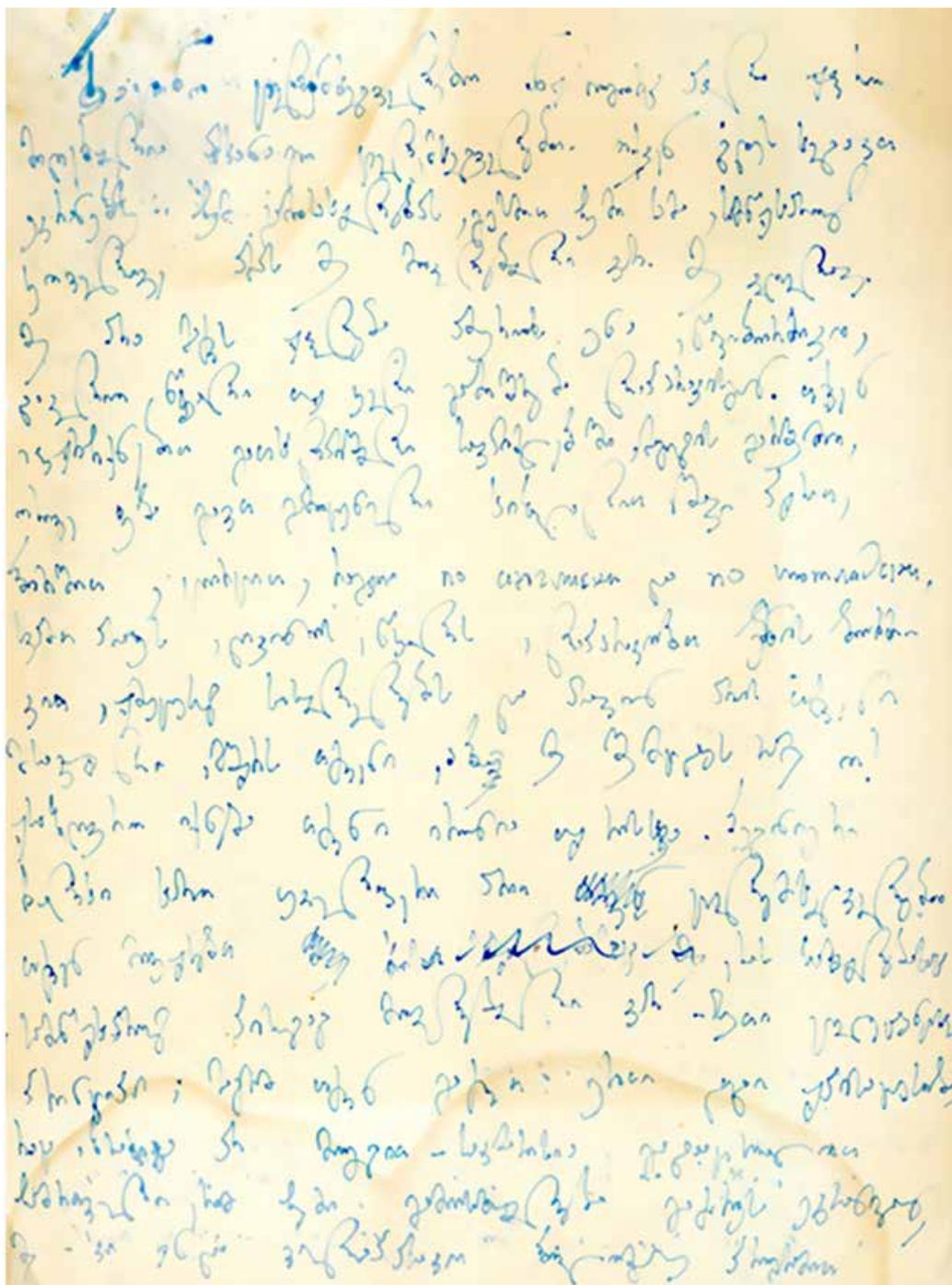
Photo/Document: GRDA, N541.



Source: GML, N32 301-1-m, N32 301-2-m; GRDA, N311, 1-13rv, N314, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 15, 288-290.

Dating: The source states that the writer found out the day before about the birth of a son of his cousin and friend, Davit Javakhishvili – Tsozne. We know from archival materials that Guram found out about this fact from a letter he had received from his mother on March 10. Consequently, this part of the text must have been written at least on March 11. However, we cannot rule out that he wrote some part in the previous days or continued in the following days.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N311.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 161.

Dating: The letter is dated March 9 and the letter sent that day would arrive in Moscow on March 11 or later.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 545-m; GRDA, N697, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 199-200.

Dating: The letter is dated March 9 and Guram would have received it in Moscow on March 11 or later.

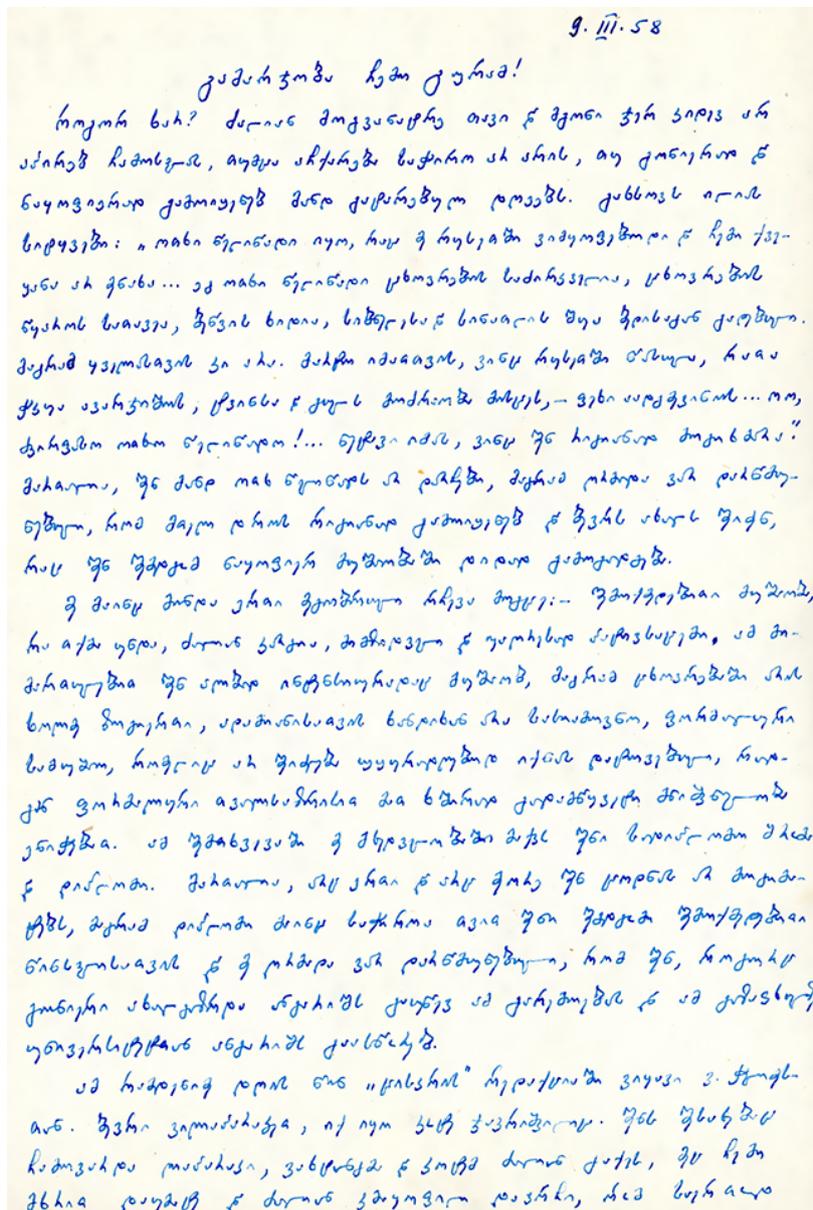
Biographical data:

Botsvadze Ioseb (1914-1981) – Georgian journalist and philologist, professor at Tbilisi University, head of the History department.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Javrishvili Konstantine (son of Vasily) (1914-1977) – Georgian geologist, mountaineer, speleologist, journalist, and translator.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N697.



Source: GML, N32 604-m; GRDA, N505, 2-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 40-45.

Dating: The envelope has a stamp stamped in Moscow on March 12.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 564-4-m; GRDA, N860, 1r.

Dating: Only the envelope of the letter has survived.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



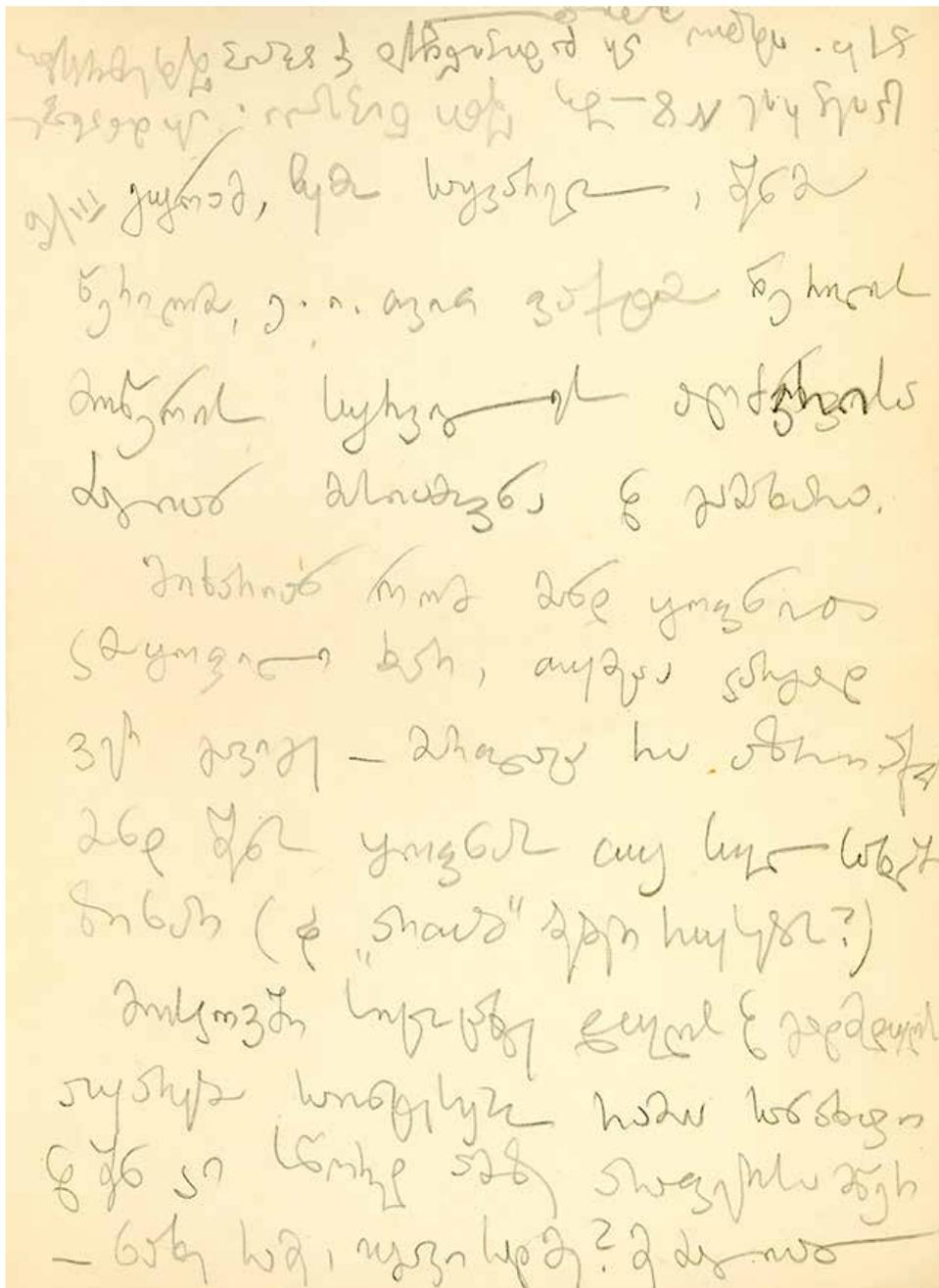
Source: GML, N32 503-m; GRDA, N690, 2-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 196-198.

Dating: The letter was sent from Tbilisi on March 10 and consequently, would have arrived in Moscow on March 12 or later.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandmother.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N690.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, “Death in the mountains”, magazine Tsiskari, 1958, N2, pp. 43-57.

Dating: The log states that it was signed for printing on March 12, 1958.



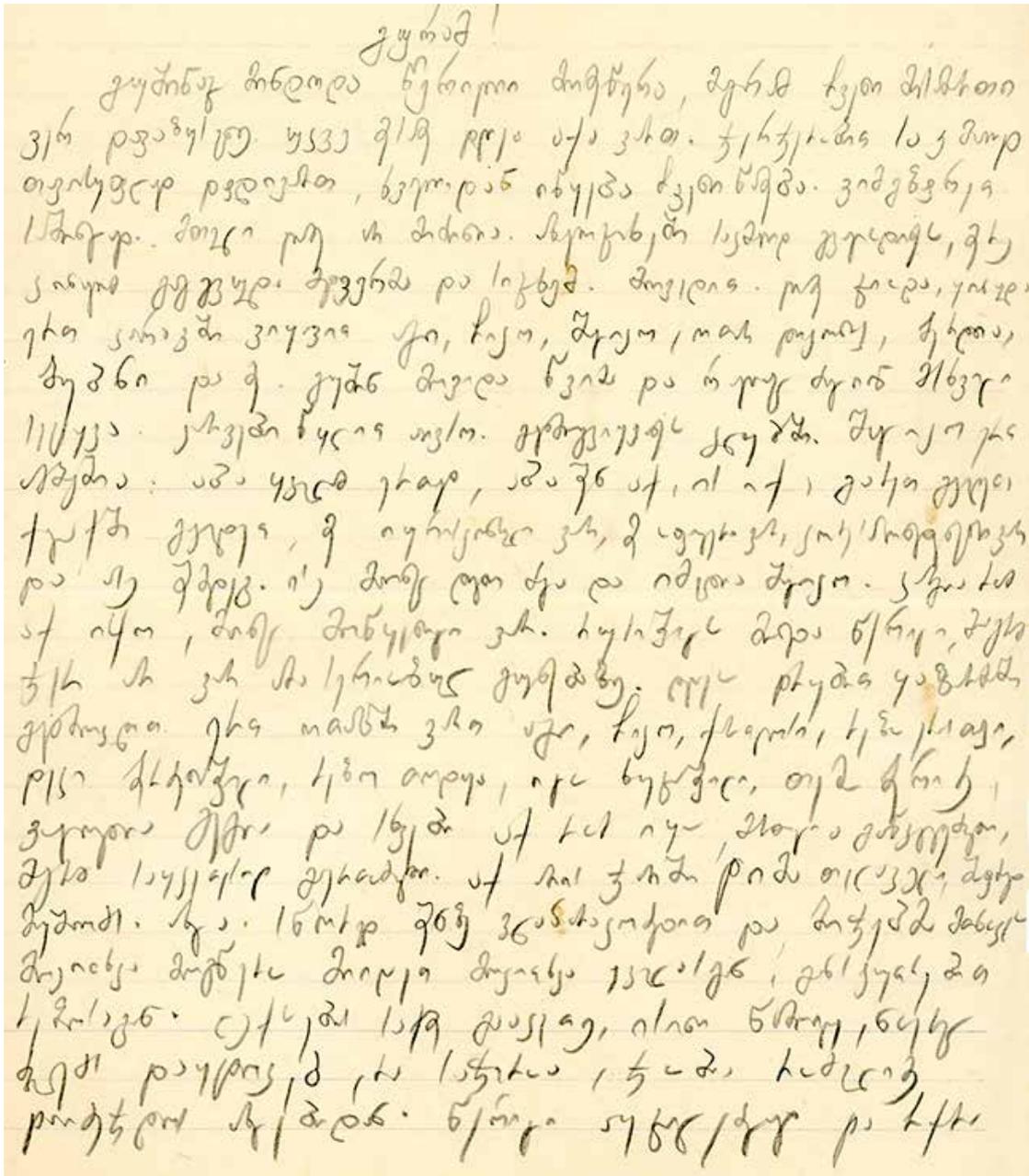
Source: GML, N32 511-m, N32 513-m; GRDA, N582, 1rv, N583, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 161.

Dating: This fact is mentioned in the letter sent to Guram by Temo Japaridze from Tbilisi to Moscow on March 14.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N583.



Source: GML, N32 512-m; GRDA, N581, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 160.

Dating: The letter was written on March 9, sent to the Tbilisi Post Office on March 10, and to Moscow on March 14.

Identification of persons: Nodar Zedelashvili is mentioned as “Chughu” in the source.

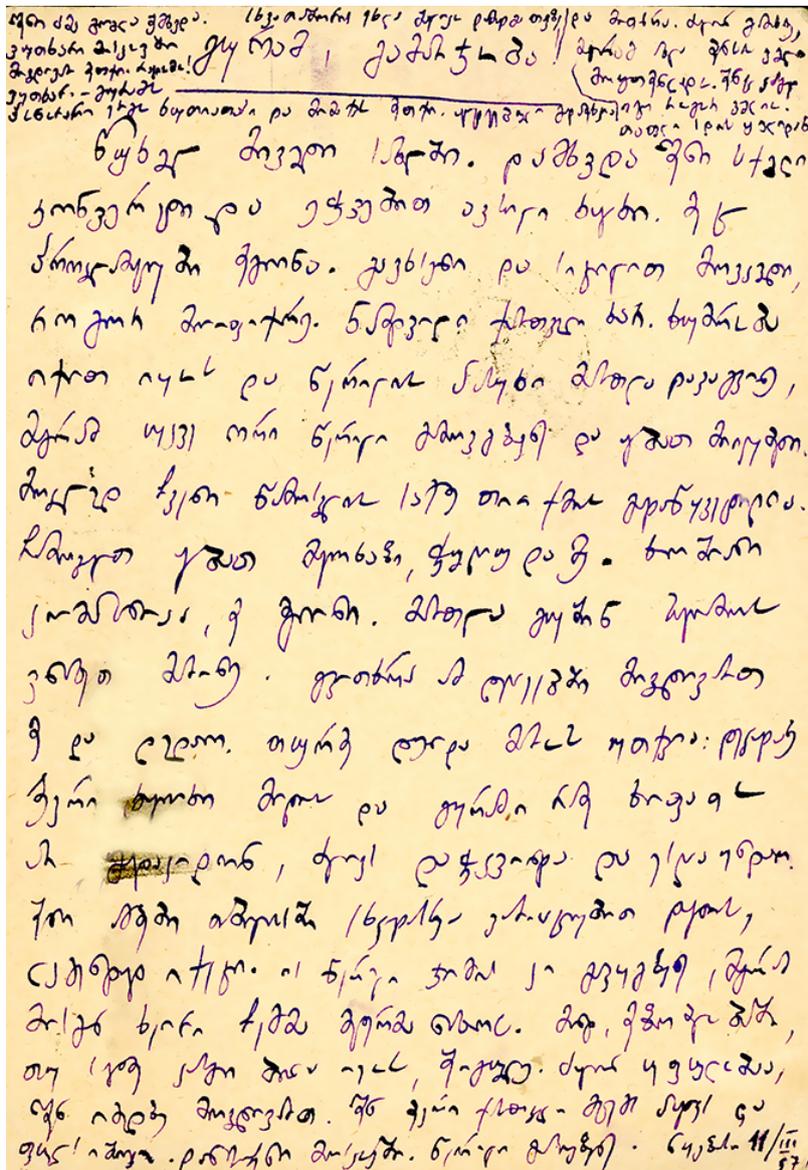
Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N581.



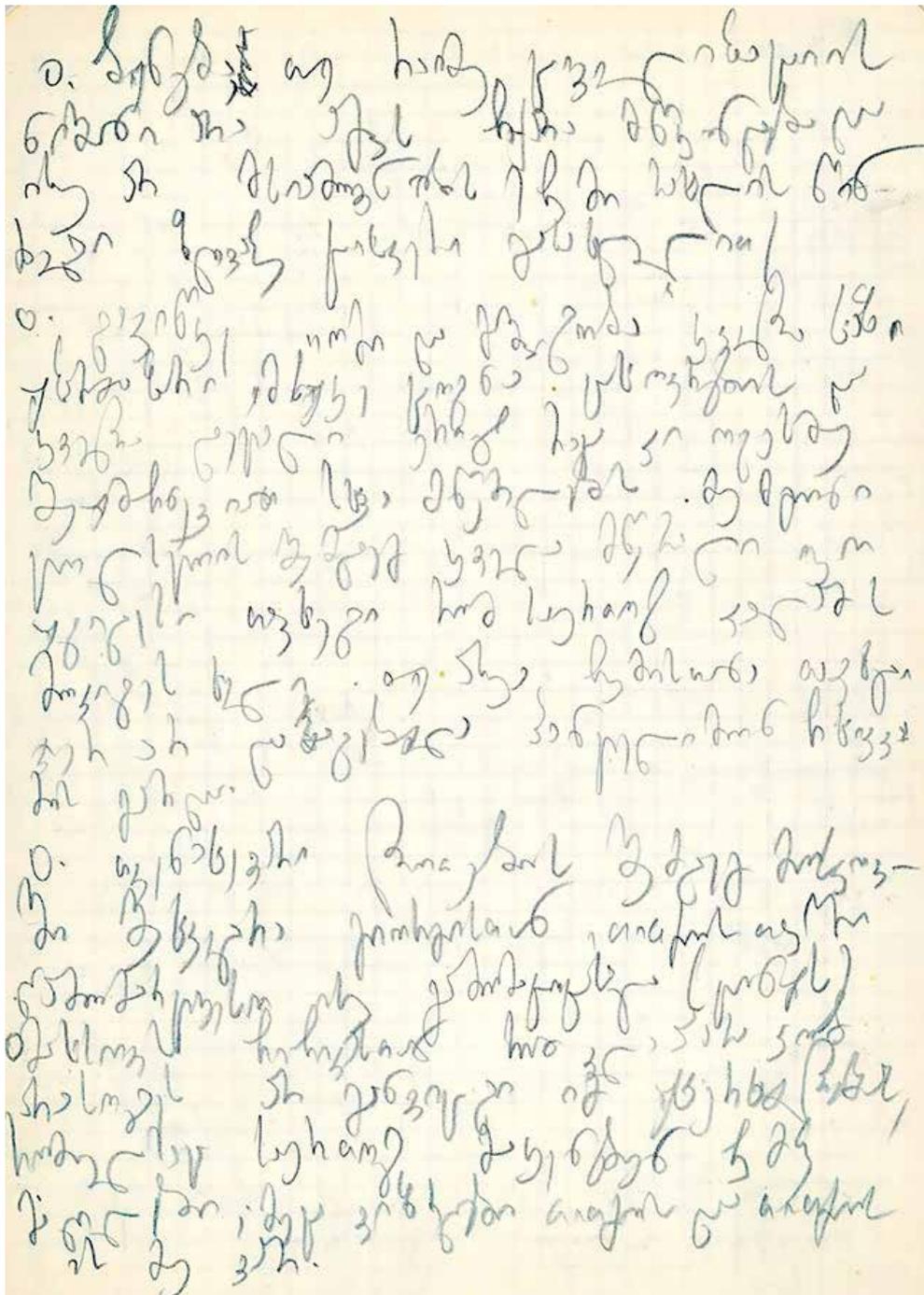
Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 25v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 139-140.

Dating: The diary entry states that this happened a month and a half after arriving in Moscow.

Biographical data:

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N381, 25v.



Source: GML, N32 530-m, N32 604-m, N32 531-m; GRDA, N536, 1rv, N537, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 169.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 200.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays, and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.



Source: GML, N32 505-m; GRDA, N577, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 151.

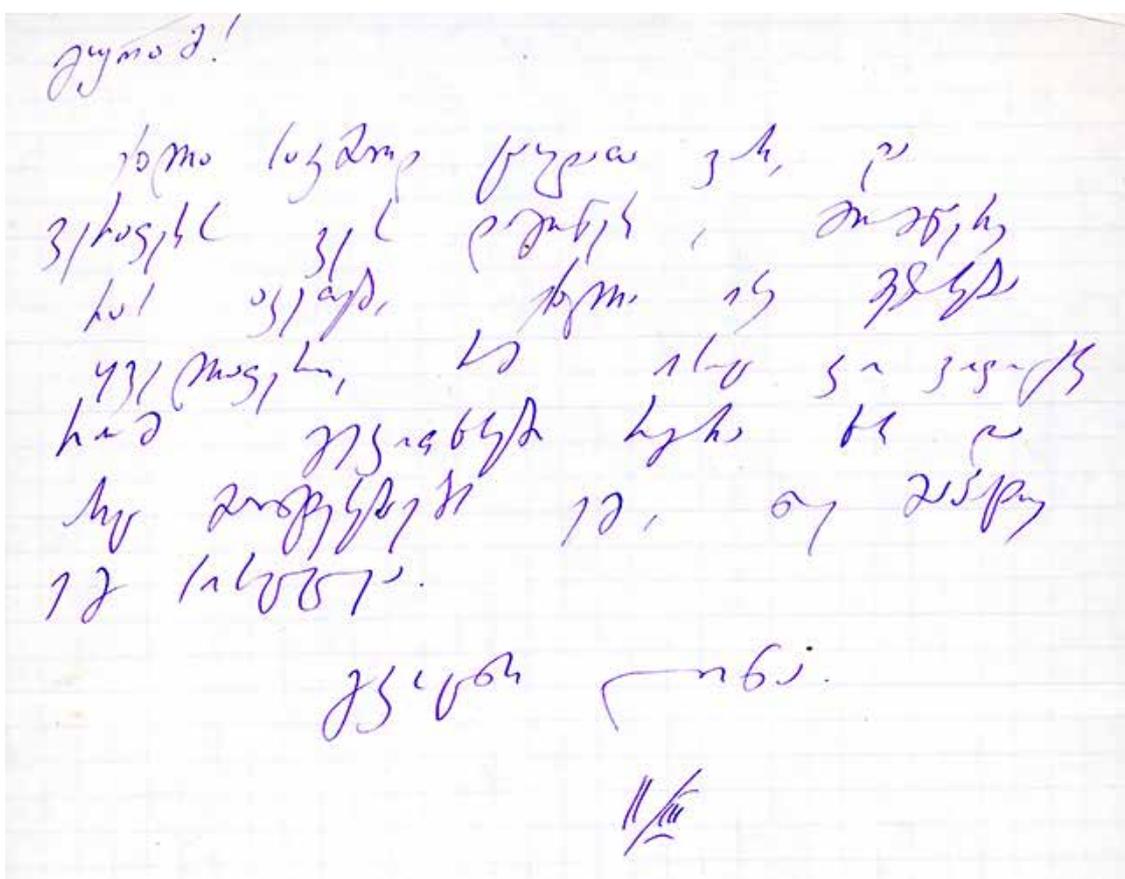
Note: As can be seen from Lina Begishvili’s letter of March 14, she returned from Tbilisi to Sokhumi on March 11 and, presumably, she then received a letter sent by Guram from Moscow on February 22, and, because she was tired of traveling, she did not have time to write an extensive reply.

Dating: The letter is dated March 11, according to the Sokhumi postage stamp, it was sent on March 13, 1958, and it would take 4 days to arrive in Moscow.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N577.



Source: GML, N32 510-m; GRDA, N578, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 151.

Note: In 1958, a young pianist, Zinaida Neuhaus, arrived in Tbilisi with her future husband, Boris Pasternak.

Identification of persons: Erlom, mentioned in the letter, is Erlom Akhvlediani, and Otar might be Otar Chiladze.

Dating: It can be seen from the letter that it is written on 14th, and it took the letter four days to arrive from Sokhumi to Moscow.

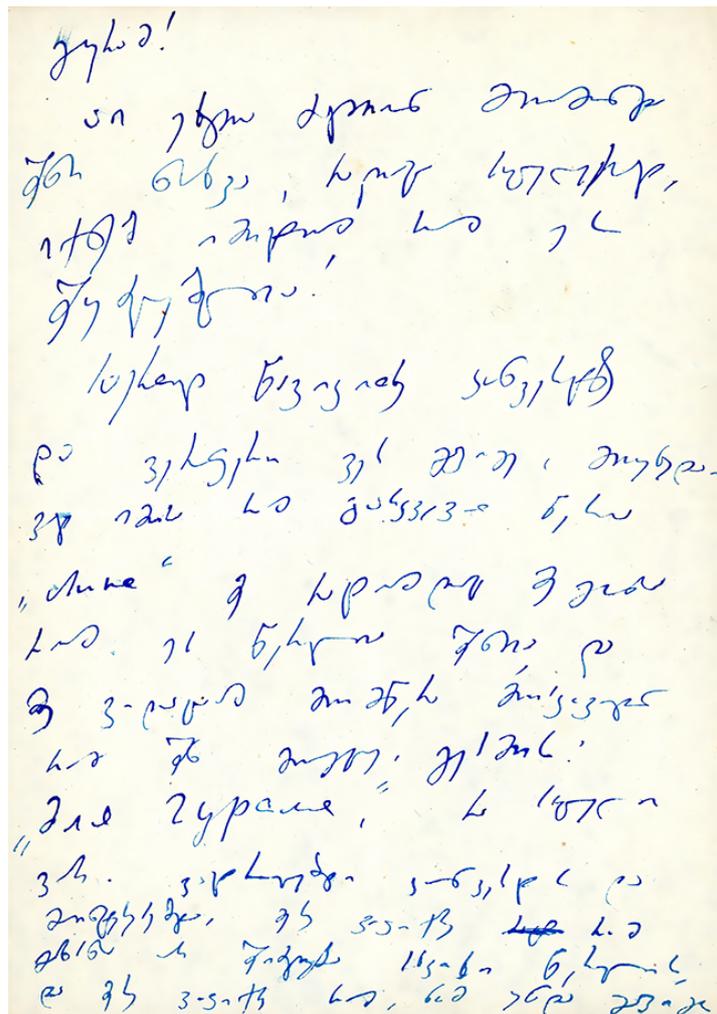
Biographical data:

Yeremeeva-Neuhaus-Pasternak Zinaida (daughter of Nikolay) (1897-1966) – Pianist, she was first the wife of the famous pianist – Henry Neuhaus, and later – the poet Boris Pasternak. Her son was the famous pianist – Stanislav Neuhaus.

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N578.



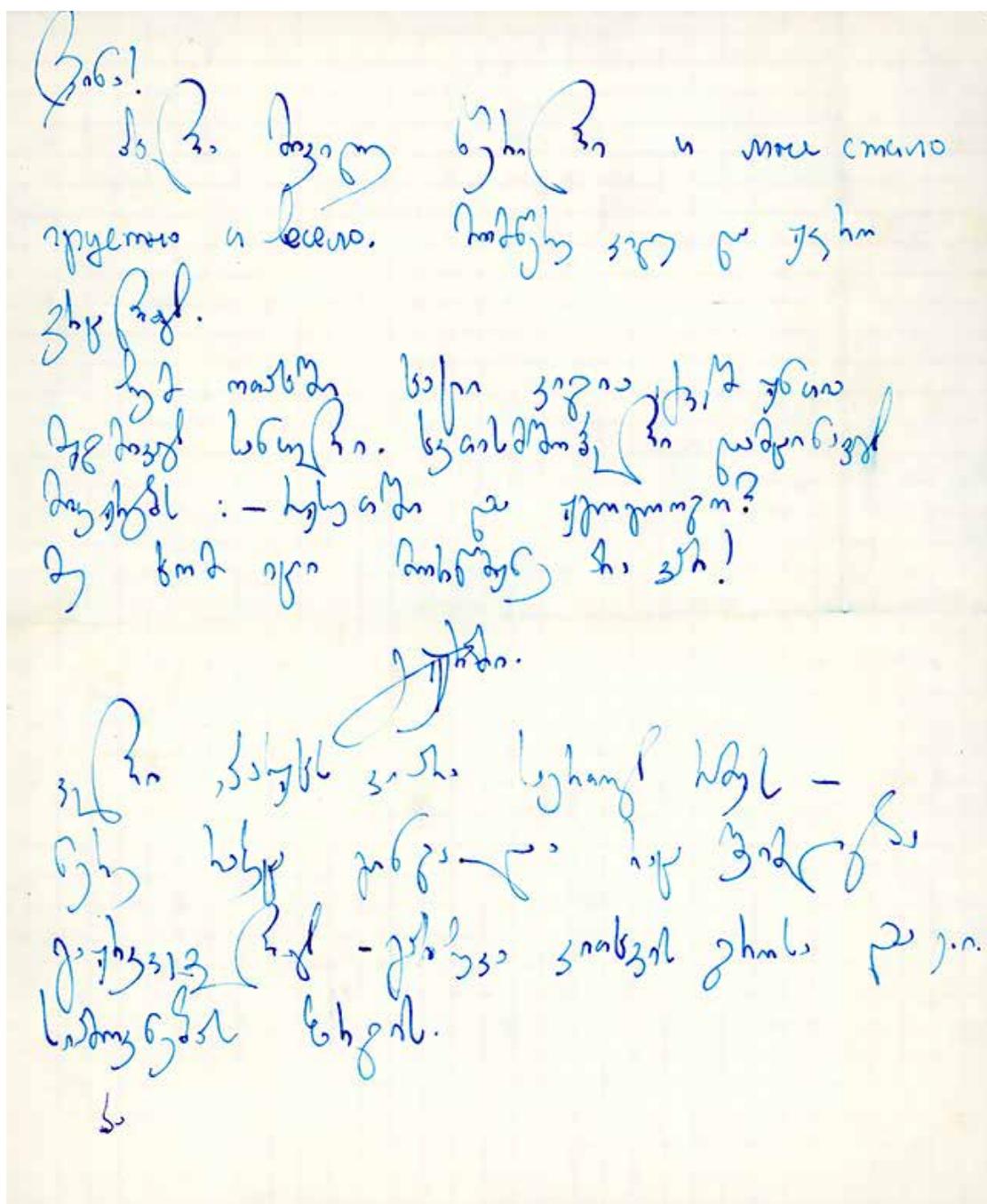
Source: GML, N32 612-m; GRDA, N506, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 36.

Dating: The words of this letter: “Icon hangs in my room” can be found in the letter sent by Lina Begishvili from Sokhumi on April 24. It used to take 4 days for the letter to arrive in Moscow from Sokhumi.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N506.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 455.



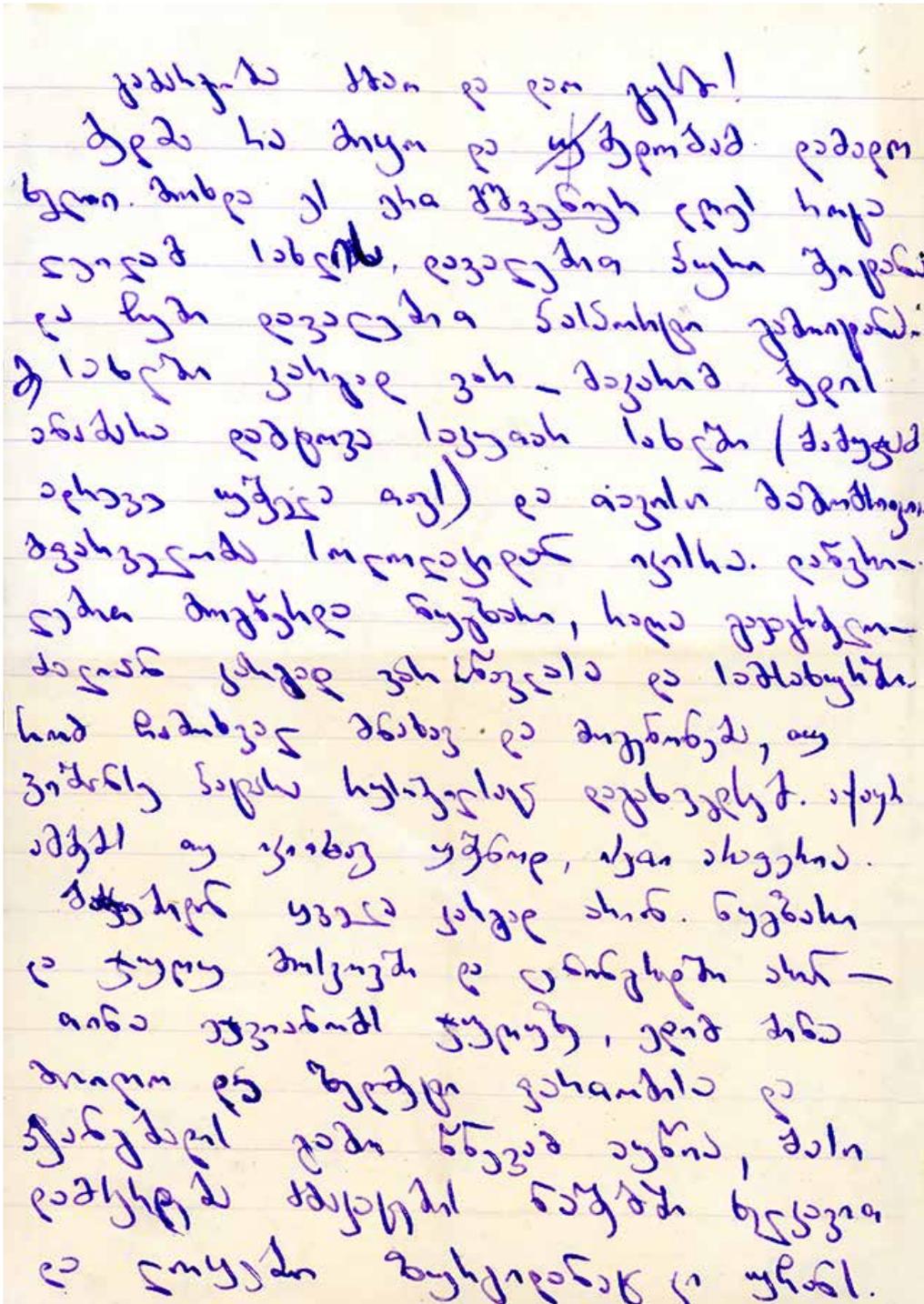
Source: GML, N32 543-m; GRDA, N692, 2rv; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 194.

Dating: The letter is sent from Tbilisi on March 20th.

Biographical data:

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N692.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, oriented upside down on lined paper. The text is dense and cursive, covering most of the page. The paper shows signs of age and wear.



Source: GML, N32 550-m; GRDA, N824, 1r.

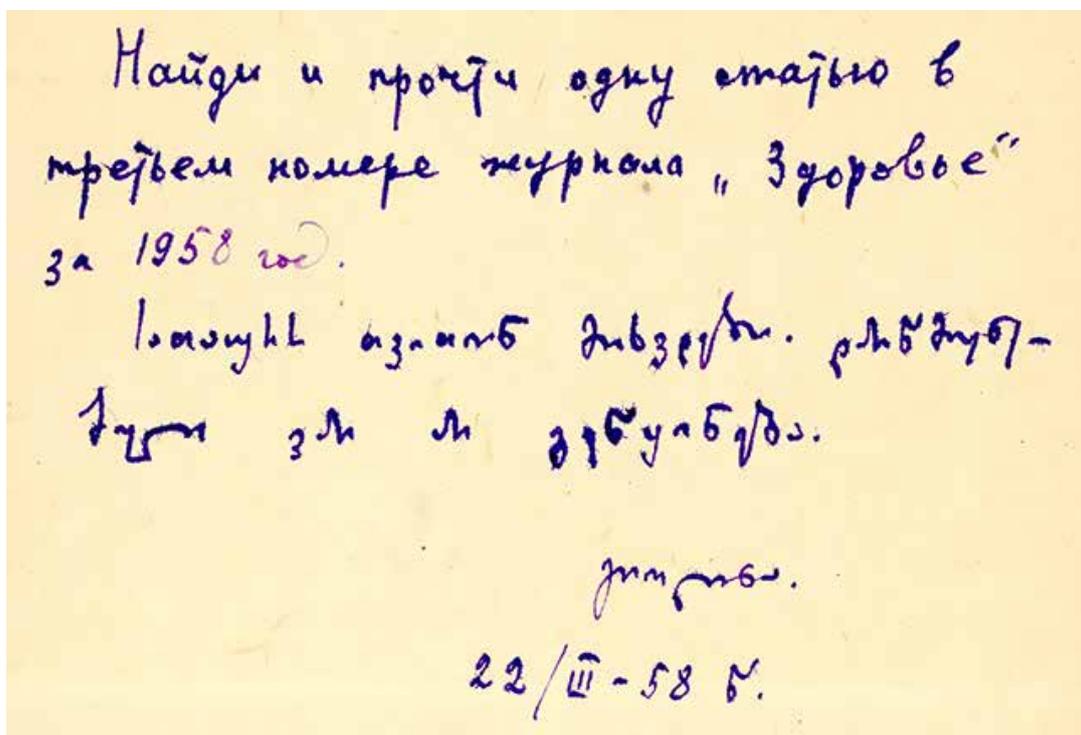
Note: We think we have only the last page of the letter at our disposal today. The title of the article, which Guram's friend recommends him to read, is not indicated, but the words: "You will understand the title yourself. I'm sure you will not be upset", refer to something that could upset others. Therefore, we think that the matter concerns the article by Vladimir Rozhnov, Doctor of Medicine, Professor, Psychiatrist and Psychotherapist, which is about the cure from alcoholism.

Dating: The letter is dated March 22 and would arrive in Moscow two or more days later.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze Giolina – Georgian physiologist, worked at the Institute of Morphology, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend and an employee of Mikheil Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N824.



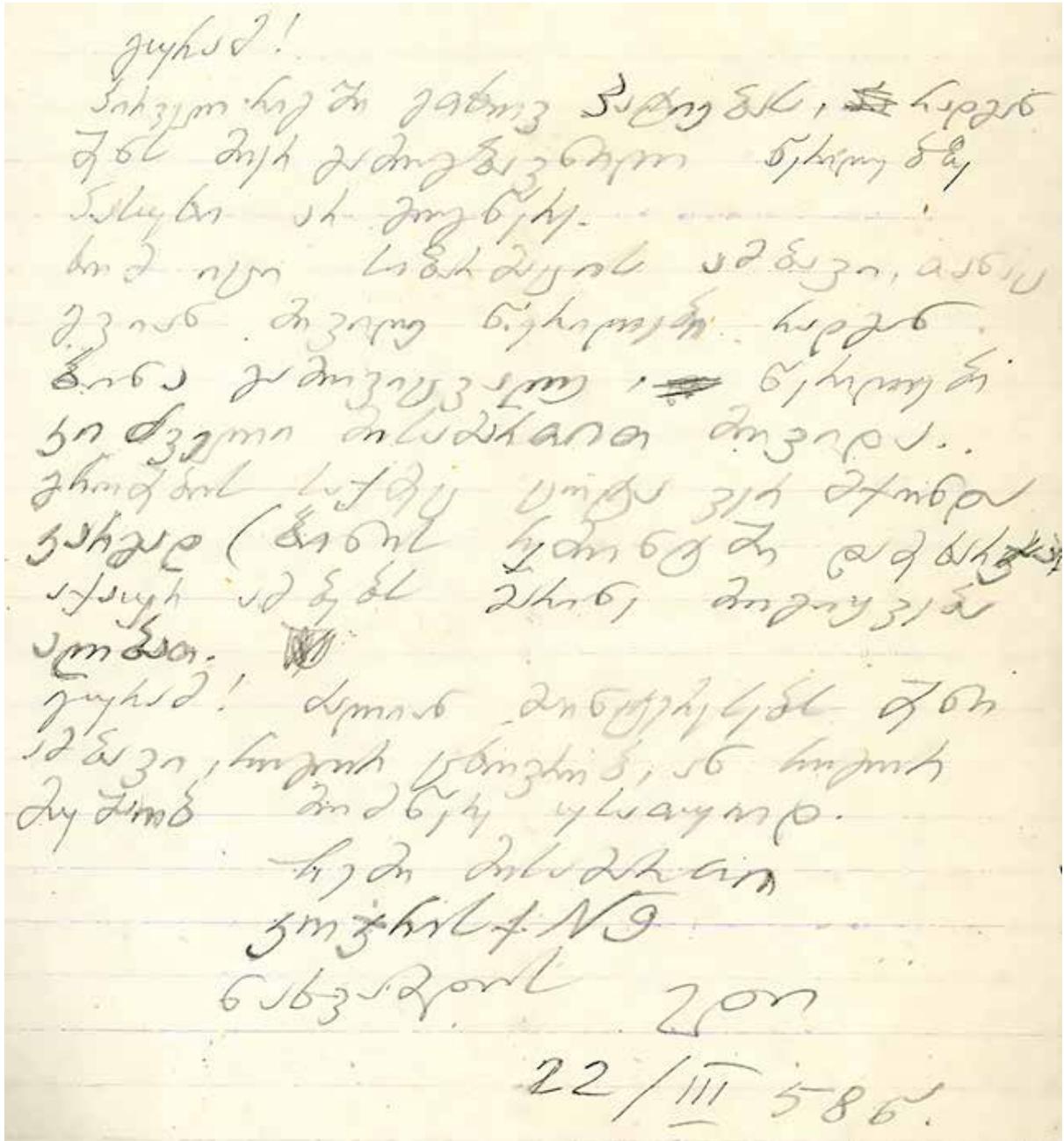
Найди и прочти одну статью в
третьем номере журнала "Здоровье"
за 1958 год.
Иванов Иван Иванович. Рубинштейн-
Туганов Л. И. Рубинштейн.
гитара.
22/III-58 г.



Source: GML, N32 498-2-m; GRDA, N810, 1r; Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate. 195-196.

Dating: The letter is dated March 22, 1958, and it would take two or more days to arrive in Moscow.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N810.



გუყვან!

საბჭოთა კავშირის დასავლეთი ნაწილი, ~~სა~~ სსრკ-ის
შტაბის მდიან დაგვიხატეს ბიულეტენი
საბჭოთა კავშირის შესახებ.

ბიულეტენი საბჭოთა კავშირის შესახებ, ასევე
გვინდა დაგვიხატოს ბიულეტენი სსრკ-ის
შტაბის დასავლეთი ნაწილის შესახებ.
გვინდა დაგვიხატოს ბიულეტენი
საბჭოთა კავშირის დასავლეთი ნაწილის შესახებ.
გვინდა დაგვიხატოს ბიულეტენი
საბჭოთა კავშირის დასავლეთი ნაწილის შესახებ.

გუყვან! დედას დაგვიხატეს შინ
დაგვიხატეს ბიულეტენი, სხვა ბიულეტენი
დაგვიხატეს ბიულეტენი.

საბჭოთა კავშირის
შტაბის მდიან
22/III 586.

Source: GML, N32 526-m, N4630-d; GRDA, N703, 1r, 2rv, 3rv, N891, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 185-186.

Identification of persons: Temo Beridze is mentioned only by name in the text. His identification has been made possible by context and corpus research.

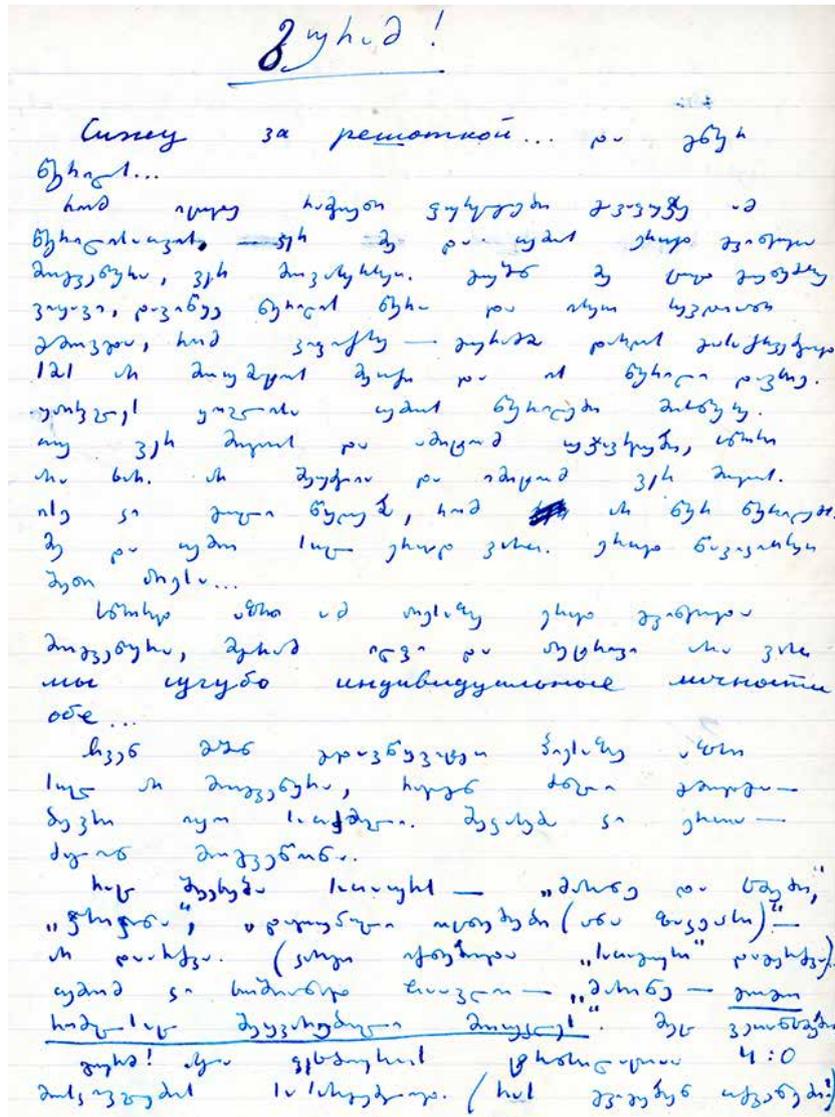
Dating: We date the text according to the date of the airmail seal stamped in Tbilisi (24.3.58). Air mail arrived in Tbilisi from Moscow within at least 2 days. So we add 2 days to the date of sending and date it to March 26 or the following period.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N703.



Source: GML, N32 509-m; GRDA, N579, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 152.

Dating: The content shows that this is a response to a letter sent by Guram Rcheulishvili after March 18. As it would take at least 8 days for the letter to arrive from Moscow to Sokhumi and receive a reply, Lina Begishvili could not have received the reply letter until March 26.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N579.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. The text appears to be a response to a letter, as indicated by the context provided in the surrounding text. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and discoloration. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page.



Source: GML, N32 524-m; GRDA, N705, 1rv.

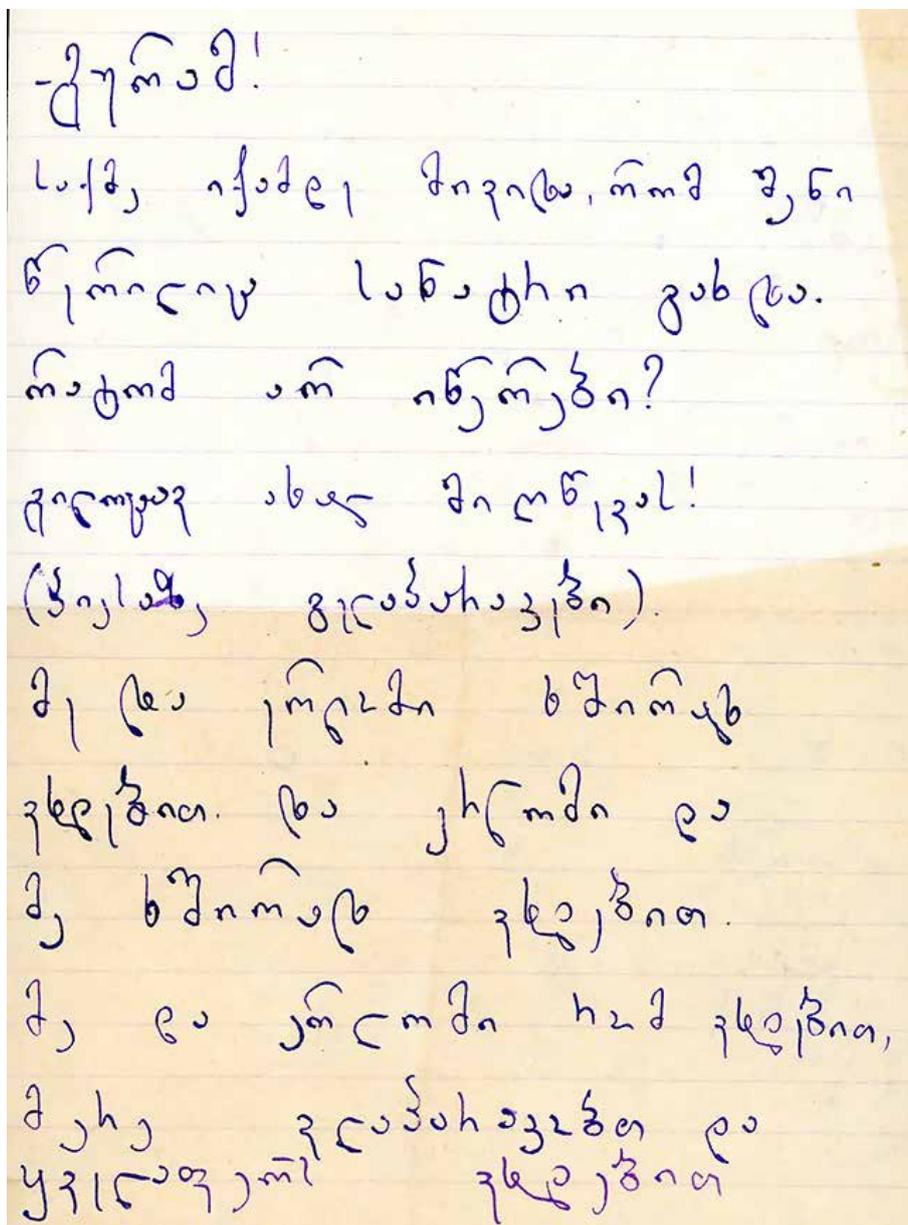
Dating: The letter shows that Guram's mother and sister have already left for Moscow to attend the Georgian Culture Days on March 21-31. The envelope of the letter sent by Teimuraz Japaridze to Guram from Tbilisi on March 27 is kept separately in the writer's archive, and, presumably, it must be that letter.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays, and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N705.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 266.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 268.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Blok Alexander (son of Alexander) (1880-1921) – Russian symbolist poet who had a hard time accepting Soviet rule but was forced into office by being appointed to various positions by the authorities.

Yesenin Sergei (son of Alexander) (1895-1925) – Russian poet, imagist.

Mayakovsky Vladimir (son of Vladimir) (1893-1930) – Russian poet, playwright, one of the founders of Russian Futurism.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 233.

Note: The matter concerns the text “Dear viewers”.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 266.

Dating: It is seen from the recollections that it is Sunday and it is the final concert. The end of the Georgian decade of 1958 coincides with Sunday, March 30.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Abashidze Irakli (son of Besarion) (1909-1992) – Georgian poet, vice-president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Chaikovsky Pyotr (son of Ilya) (1840-1893) – Famous Russian composer.



Source: GML, N32 525-m; GRDA, N704, 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp.186-187.

Dating: We date the text according to the date of the stamp on the airmail envelope (28.3.58). Airmail from Tbilisi to Moscow arrived in three days, but a letter sent in the morning could be received two days later in the evening. Accordingly, we add only 2 days to the sending date and date it March 30 or later.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Nodar Zedelashvili, “The Sea Showed Us Its Height”, “Mepetubani”, 1999, N5, May, p. 8.

Note: Presumably, the matter concerns Jerome K. Jerome’s works in two volumes published in Russian Language in Moscow in 1957.

Dating: Nodar Zedelashvili arrived in Moscow on the occasion of Georgian Culture Days, which lasted from March 21 to March 31.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Klapka Jerome Jerome (1859-1927) – English writer-comedian, playwright and journalist.



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 447-3-m; GRDA, N718, 2rv.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 109-113.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 123.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 458-459.

Dating: We date according to the period indicated in the recollection.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 46-47.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.



Source: GRDA, 554, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 165-166.

Dating: The letter is dated April 2nd.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili's daughter – Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.



Source: GML, N32 532-m; GRDA, N538 1r, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 171.

Dating: The letter in the sixth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works is dated April 3. It seems that the date depicted on the postage stamp was still being read then.

Biographical data:

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.



Source: GML, N32 488-m; GRDA, N880, 1r.

Note: Guram's mother and sister were in Moscow and this telegram was sent after their return in Tbilisi.

Dating: The date of receipt of the telegram is 8, and the numbers, indicating the month and year "4.58", are seen on the stamp.



Source: GML, N32 584-m; GRDA, N69, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 46-47.

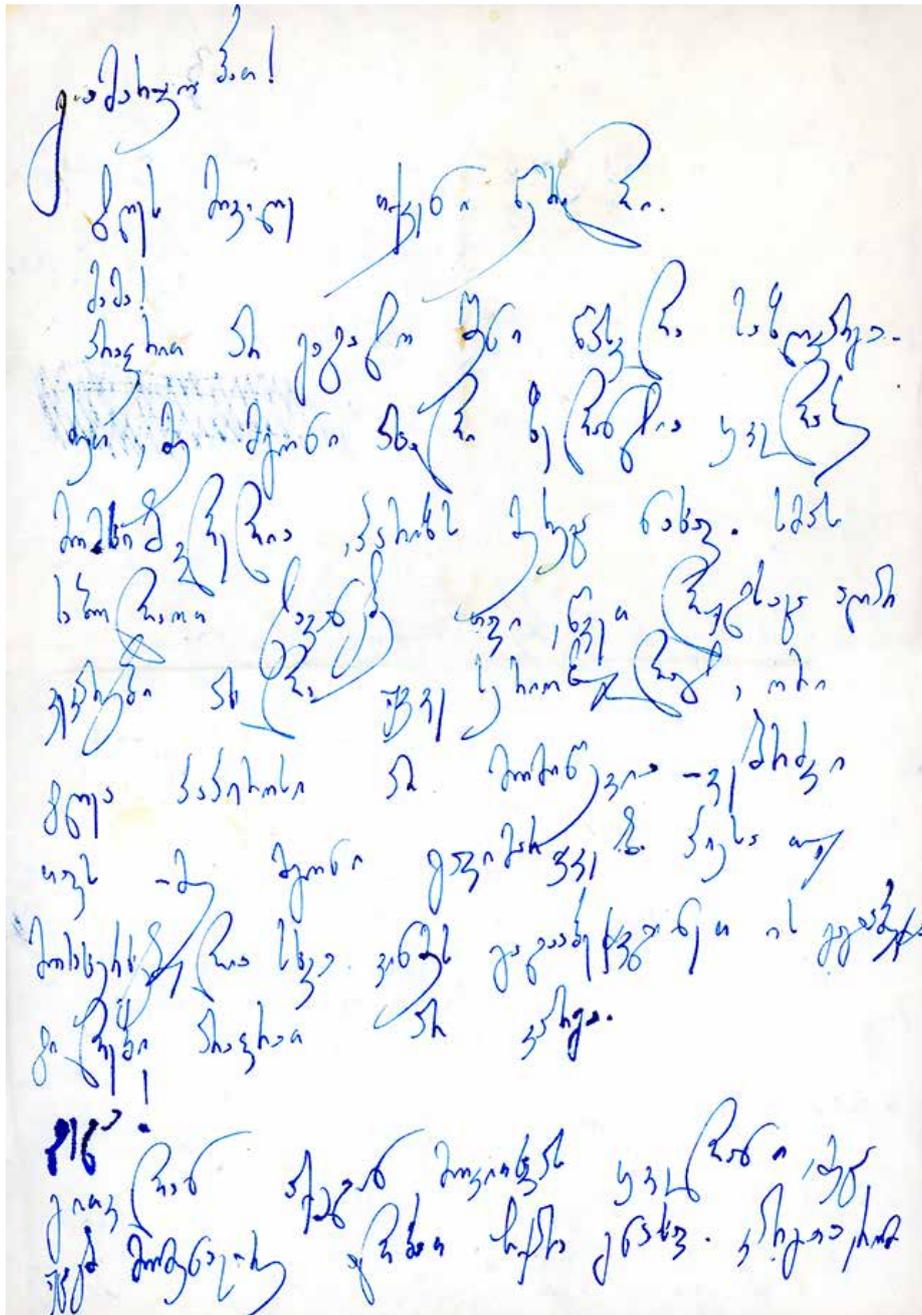
Dating: The letter shows that his mother and sister have already returned to Tbilisi from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N69.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 129-130.

Note: The letter says “with your money”. Guram received the royalties from the magazine Tsis-kari for the publication of the short story “Death in the mountains”.

Dating: The letter shows that his mother has just returned to Tbilisi from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 129-130.

Dating: This is mentioned in the first letter sent by the mother after her return to Tbilisi and, therefore, must have happened on April 8 after her arrival in Tbilisi.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Luba Doghonadze.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N32 427-m; GRDA, N385, 1rv.



Source: GML, N32 494-m; GRDA, N543, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 158.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 196.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

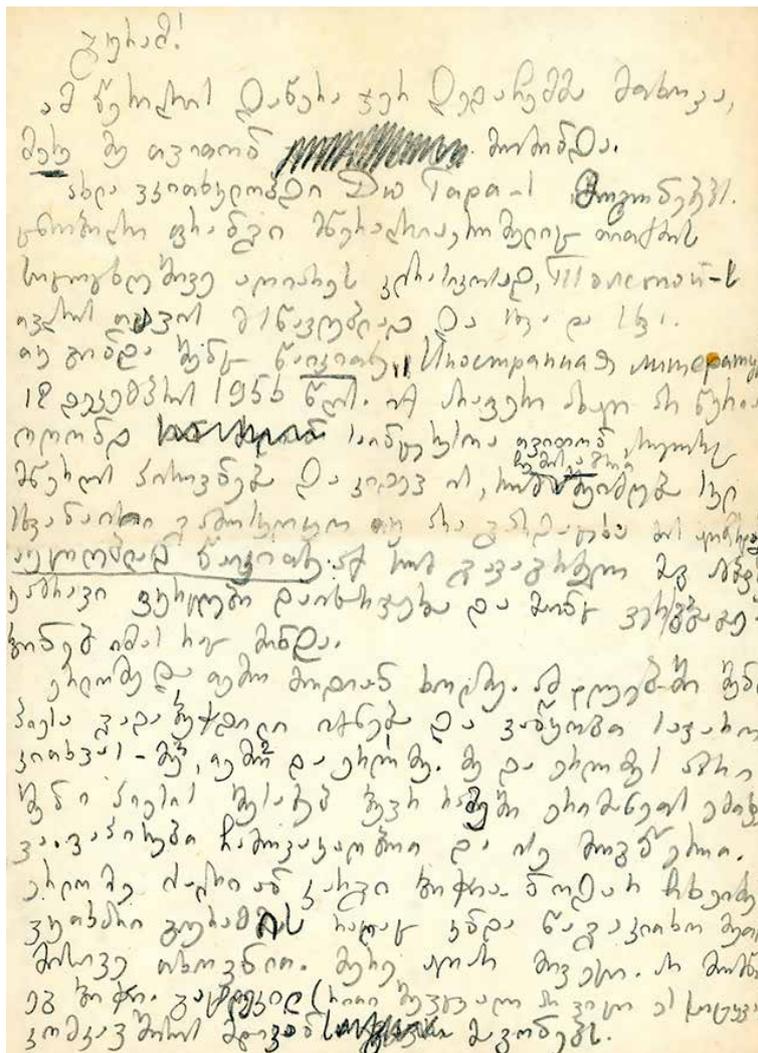
Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Du Gard Roger Martin (1881- 1958) – A French writer, novelist. Nobel Prize laureate.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays, and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N543.



Source: GML, N32 519-m; GRDA, N702, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 185.

Identification of persons: Temo Beridze is mentioned only by name in the text. His identification has been made possible by context and corpus research.

Dating: We date according to the letter received by Guram Rcheulishvili from Erlom on April 15. As it took at least 2 days for the letter to arrive in Moscow, and it states that it happened the day before, the matter should concern April 11 or 12.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 129-130.

Dating: The telegram sent to Moscow on April 8 shows that Guram’s sister and mother returned to Tbilisi at that time, and that they had been in Tbilisi for already more than two days (“... he had the flu ... he just recovered two days ago”). Accordingly, the letter was written after April 10 and Guram would have received it after April 12.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 415-m; GRDA, N48, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 122-123.

Dating: The diary entry of April 16 states that the waiter forgets to return his passport every day, therefore he must have requested it at least twice before April 16.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N48.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a diary entry. The text is written in dark ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. There are several lines of text, some of which are underlined. The document appears to be a page from a book or a bound volume, as indicated by the page number 1137 at the bottom right.

Source: GML, N32 471-m; GRDA, N564, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp.130-131.

Dating: This is mentioned in Mariam Nizharadze's letter, which we dated April 14-15. Mikheil Rcheulishvili was ill until about April 10. So, we date the letter to April 10-14.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 592-m; GRDA, N50, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 65.

Note: In the letter sent to his sister, Guram uses the word “I have watched” and not “I have attended”. It is noteworthy that if he had attended the concert, he would have talked about other details.

Identification of persons: The letter does not mention Van Cliburn’s name, it mentions the 23-year-old American pianist and his identity was determined through the writer’s diary entry and publications of that period.

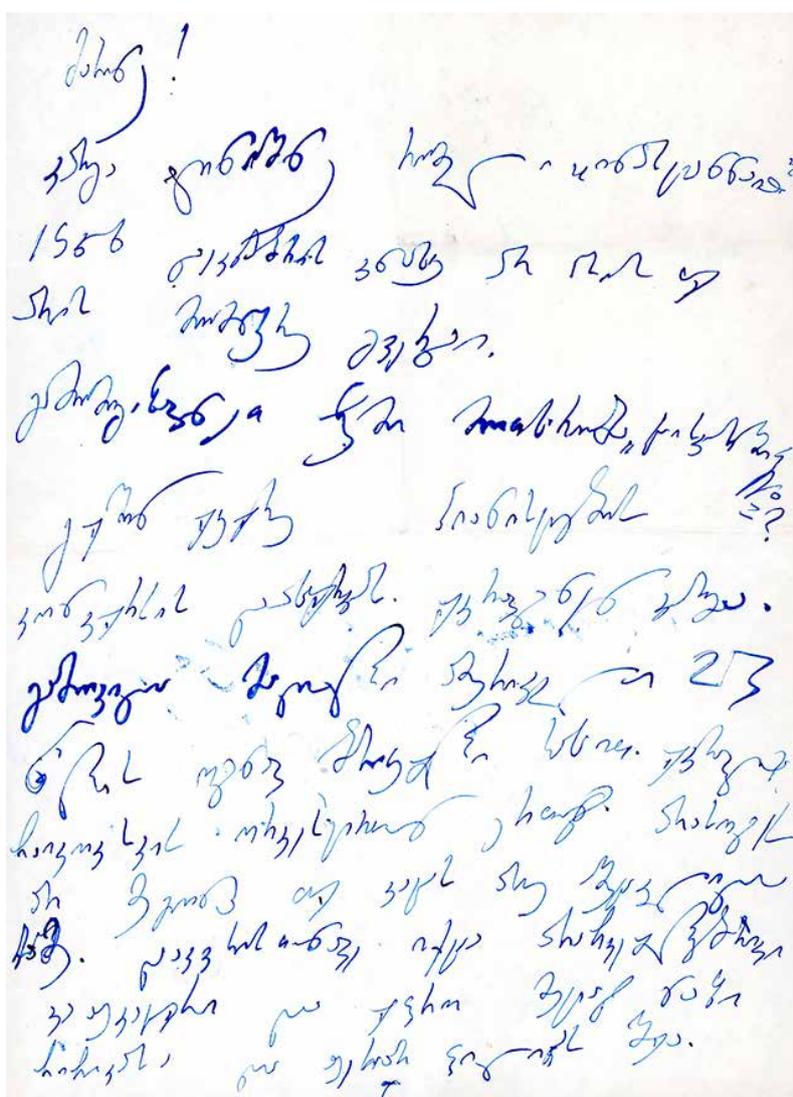
Dating: The final evening of the first Tchaikovsky International Competition was held in Moscow on April 14, 1958.

Biographical data:

Van Cliburn (1934-2013) – American pianist. The first winner of the International Peter Tchaikovsky Music Competition in 1958.

Chaikovsky Pyotr (son of Ilya) (1840-1893) – Famous Russian composer.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N50.



Source: GML, N32 471-m; GRDA, N564, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 130-131.

Dating: The letter, written by his mother after April 10, which Guram would receive after April 12, stated that she would send the shoes to Guram’s hostess on April 15-16, and in this letter, we read that she would send them “tomorrow”. Therefore, this letter must have been written on April 14-15.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Leo (son of Dimitri) (1909-1986) – Engineer, historian, scientist, teacher. He studied the ecclesiastical and secular architecture of the Middle Ages, the works of Georgian artists of the XX century. Guram Rcheulishvili’s uncle.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine *Tsikari* in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 592-m; GRDA, N50, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 65.

Note: This text does not show what text he is looking for. We found out this from Marine Rcheulishvili’s reply letter.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 196.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Du Gard Roger Martin (1881- 1958) – A French writer, novelist. Nobel Prize laureate.

Van Cliburn (1934-2013) – American pianist. The first winner of the International Peter Tchaikovsky Music Competition in 1958.



Source: GML, N32 415-m; GRDA, N48, 2v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 122-123.

Dating: The diary entry of April 16 allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 415-m; GRDA, N48, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 122-123.



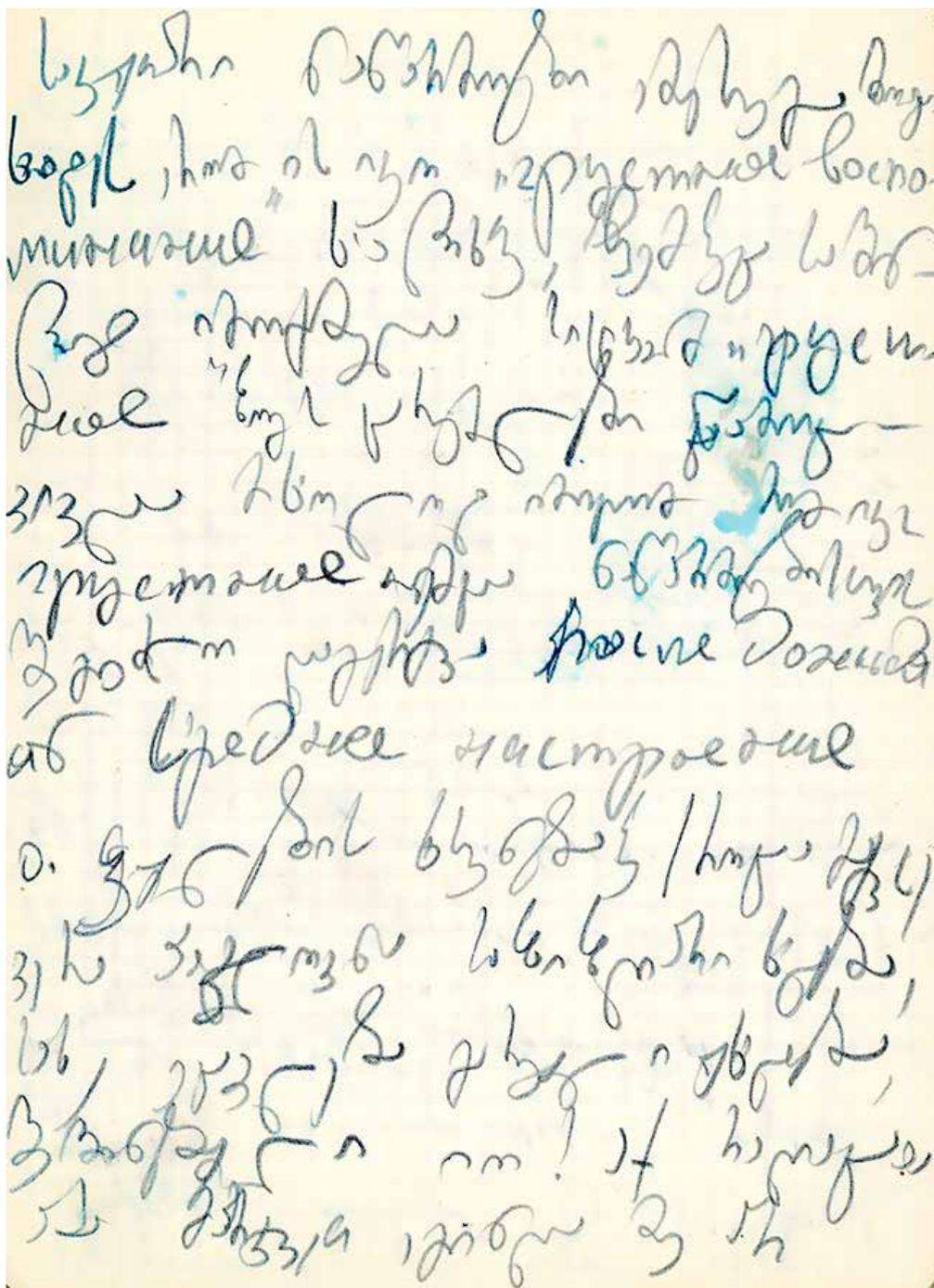
Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 3v, 4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 130.

Dating: The record is placed before the April 22 record and the matter concerns a concert in Leningrad on April 20, 1958, where Van Cliburn performed this composition.

Biographical data:

Van Cliburn (1934-2013) – American pianist. The first winner of the International Peter Tchaikovsky Music Competition in 1958.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N381, 4r.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 130.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 6v, 7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 131.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Avksenti (Asiko) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze's cousin, nephew of writer Avksenti Tsagareli.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 132.

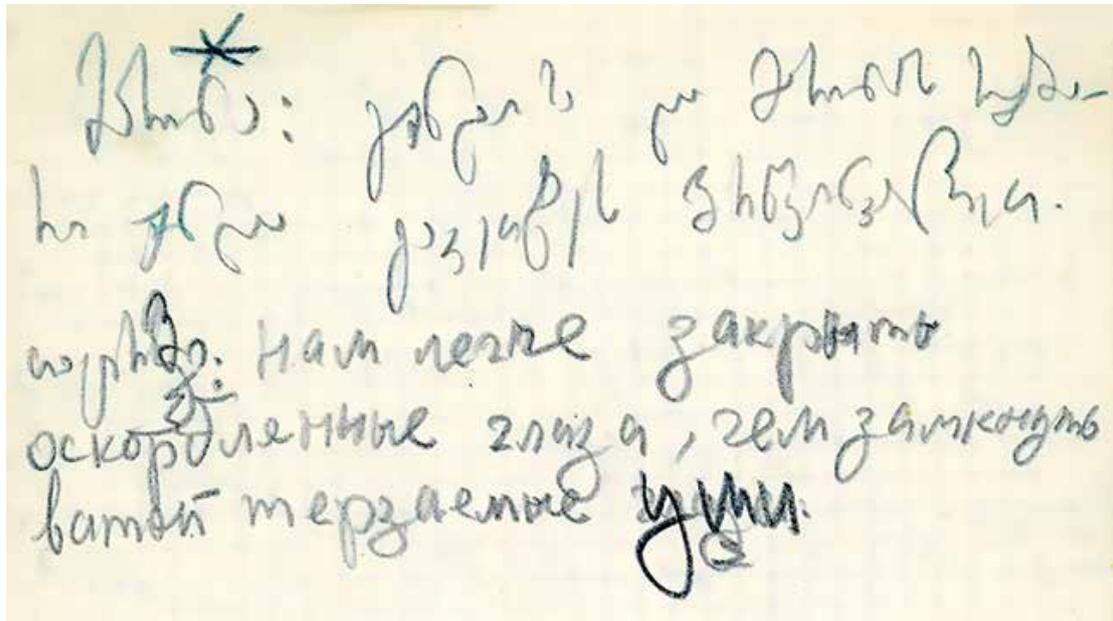
Photo/Document: GRDA, N381, 8r.

Д. Падает осень у завали
От заметной снегом земли
В предназначенное плавание
Идут тяжелые корабли
В гермом кебе означает
Над водой подвешенный край,
И один фонарь кагається
На освещенном берегу
И матрос, на борт все приплывит
Идет, матчишь, кривою дуран
Все потеряно, все выпито
Рабочие - больше не могу...
А берез опустевый завали
Уже первый лежит снег замес
В самом зимном, в самом нежном саб
Сладко ли спать тебе, матрос?
Как тяжело ходить среди людей
И притворяться непопадшим
И об изре трагической страсти
Повествовать еще не жившим
О том, что есть. что збузден збузден
одн, вбаву вбаву збузден,



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 9-11v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 133.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N381. 10v.

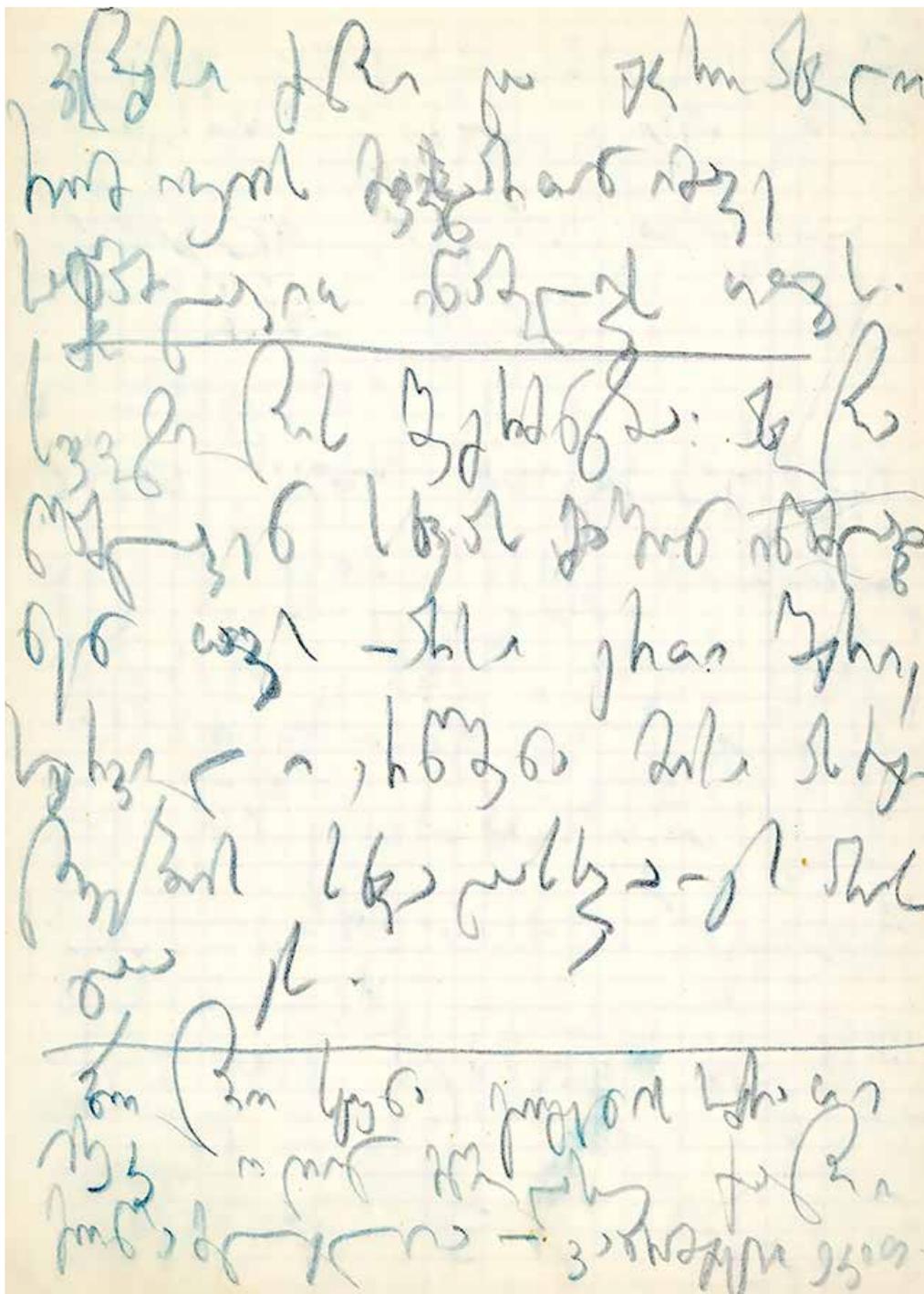


Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is written in a cursive style and appears to be a poem or a letter. The first line is "შინა*": ჯობია მე შინა ზღა-". The second line is "ხო არა უკმაყოფილო ვიქნებოდა". The third line is "ყოფიდა. ჩემი ძეგლი ვაგრძობ". The fourth line is "ოსკორბლები უნდა, ვინ ვამბობდა". The fifth line is "ვათბი თერჯანის ტყეში." There is a small arrow pointing to the right at the bottom right of the page.

Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 11rv, N387, 1-9rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 61, 543-579.

Note: The names of the characters are not mentioned, but they are probably the archetypes of “Ka and Ko”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N387.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 135.

Dating: The diary entry of April 24, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 479-m, N32 471-m; GRDA, N557, 2r, N564, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136.

Dating: The letter, sent by his mother on 24 April, allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 135.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

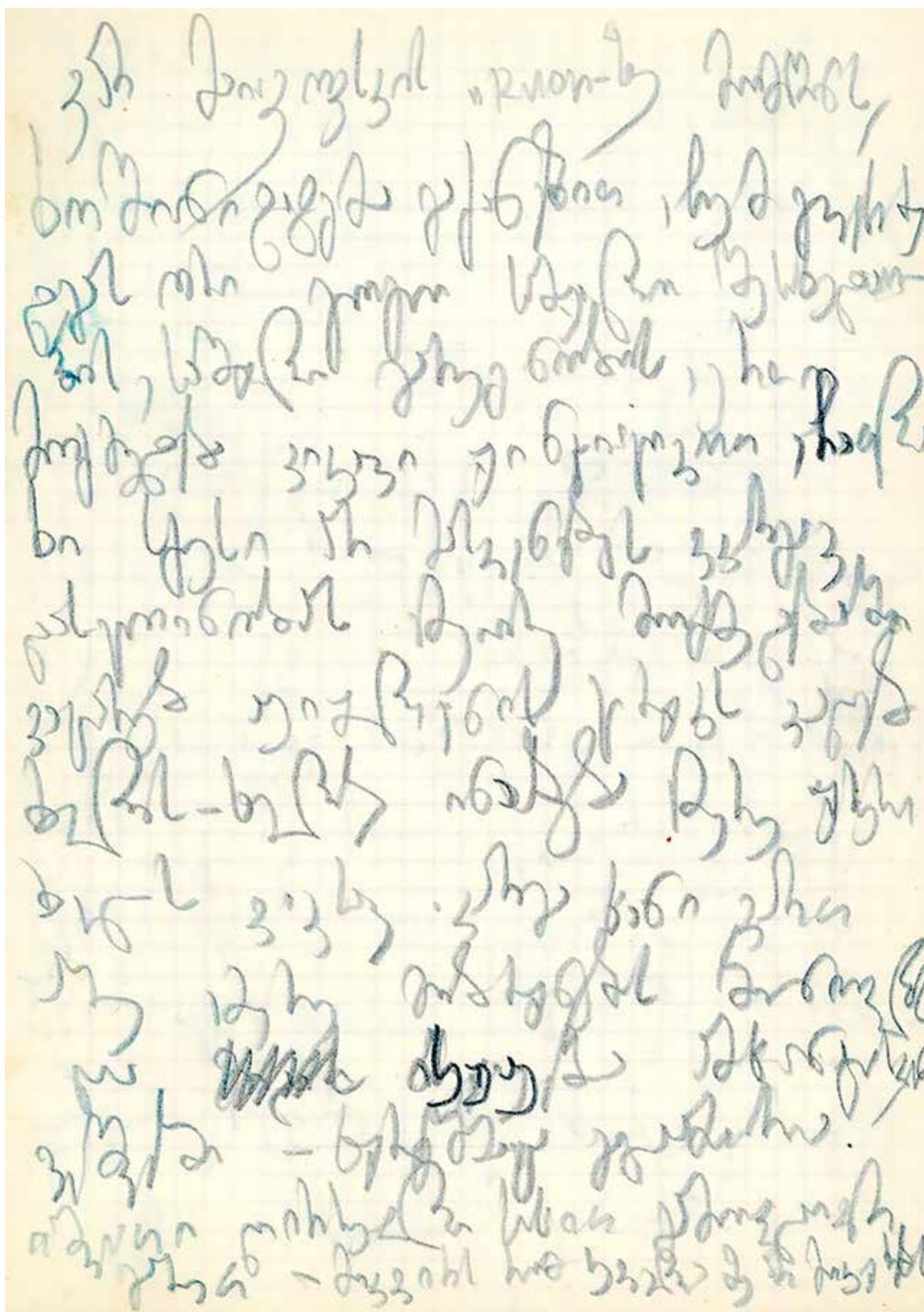


Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136.

Biographical data:

Mayakovsky Vladimir (son of Vladimir) (1893-1930) – Russian poet, playwright, one of the founders of Russian Futurism.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N381, 14r.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 15v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 136.

Biographical data:

Norgay Tenzing (1914-1986) – Nepalese mountaineer, one of the first conquerors of the world's highest peak – Everest.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136.

Dating: Instead of “April” “June” is written in the diary.

Identification of persons: The matter concerns the writer’s friend, psychologist – Manana Megrelidze, who is mentioned only by name in the text.

Biographical data:

Megrelidze Manana (daughter of Konstantine) – Daughter of Konstantine Megrelidze (son of Romanoz), Georgian philosopher and sociologist shot in 1937. She had a close relationship with the families of Gia Danelia and Veriko Anjaparidze. She married dissident Rezo Mkheidze, who spent six years in prison for trying to escape from the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 479-m; GRDA, N557, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136.

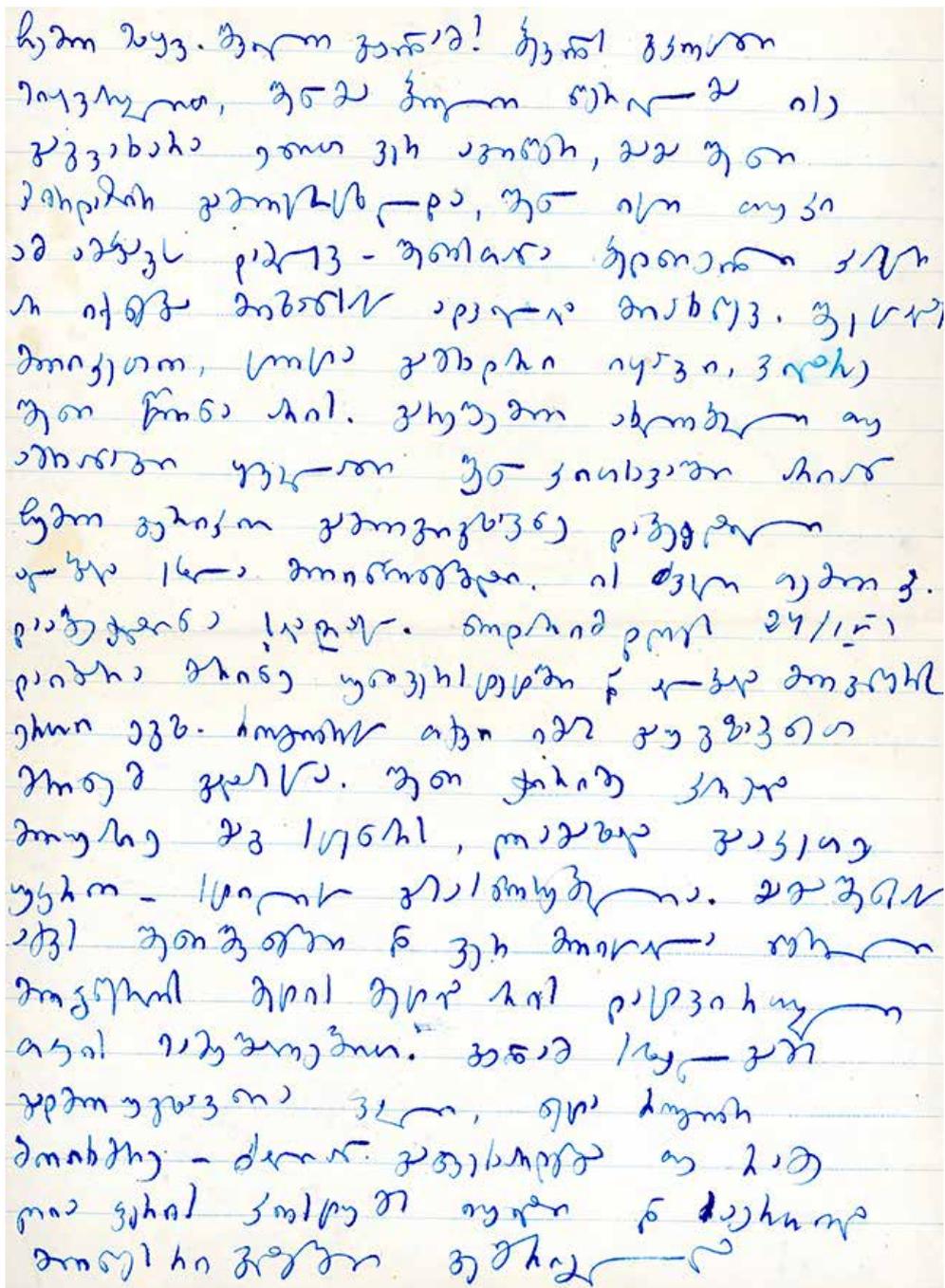
Dating: The time is indicated in the letters sent by his mother on April 24.

Biographical data:

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N557.



Handwritten Georgian text on lined paper, likely a letter or document. The text is written in blue ink and covers most of the page. It appears to be a personal communication, possibly a letter, given the context of the source information. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. The text is written on a piece of lined paper with horizontal lines. The content is in Georgian and discusses various topics, including family matters and personal experiences. The text is written in a clear but somewhat hurried hand. The paper shows some signs of age and wear, with some faint smudges and a slightly yellowed tone. The text is written in a consistent style throughout, with some variations in line spacing and punctuation. The overall appearance is that of a personal document or letter from the mid-20th century.



Source: GML, N32 544-m; GRDA, N694, 1r.

Dating: Only the envelope, which was sent from Tbilisi on April 23, remains from the letter.

Biographical data:

Sakvarelidze Marika (daughter of Davit) – Georgian historian, fellow student, and a friend of Guram Rcheulishvili. She worked at the Georgian State Museum and was the author of works on medieval secular costumes. She also sang very well.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 16r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 136.

Biographical data:

Miklouho-Maclay Nikoloz (1846-1888) – Russian scientist, traveller, and public figure.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 136-137.



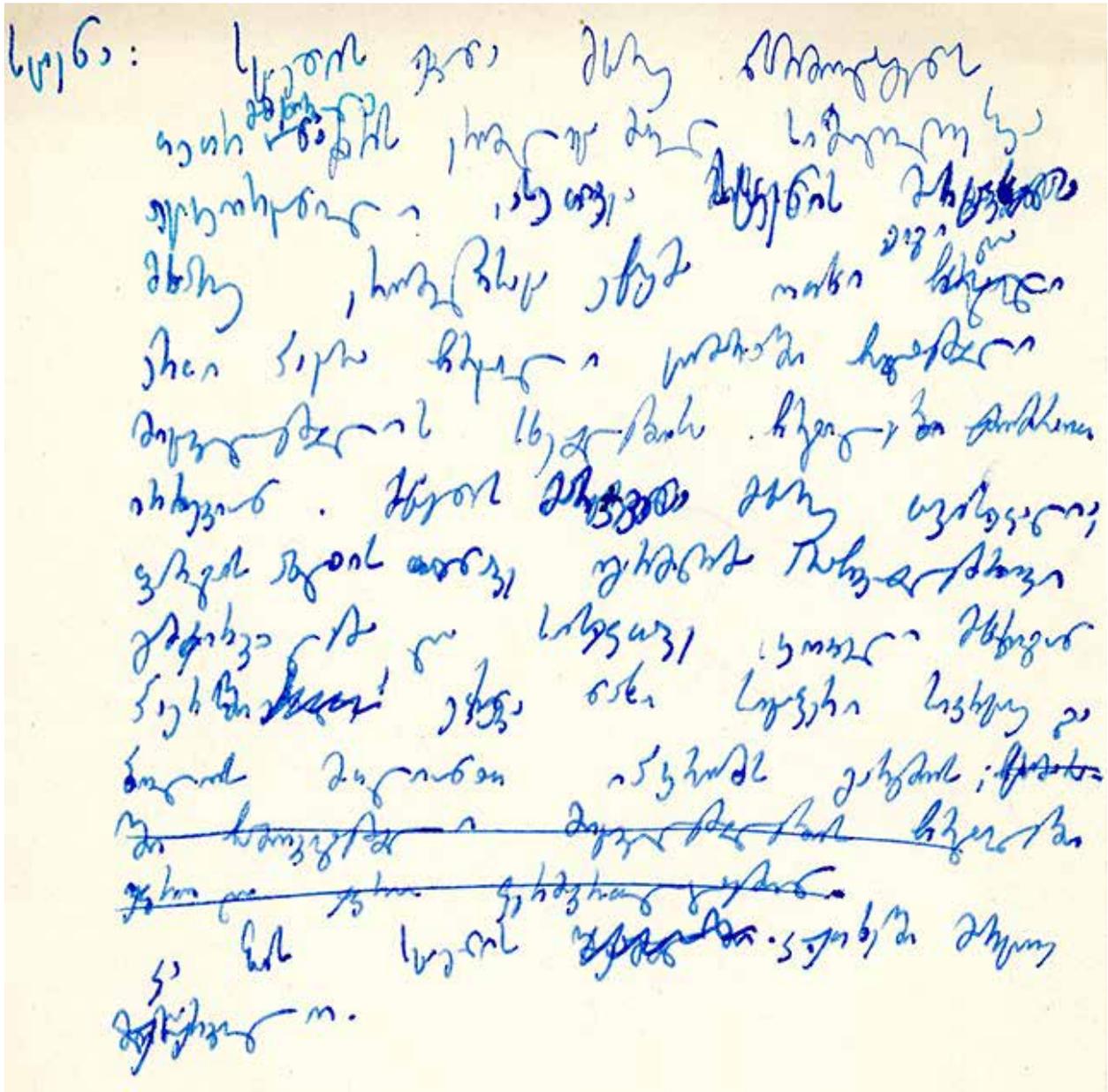
Source: GML, N32 338-4-9-m, N32 338-4-10-m, N32 338-4-14-m, N32 338-4-15-m; GRDA, N353, 1r, 2r, N354, 1r, N358, 1-3r, N359, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 445-446, 566.

Dating: This is discussed in the diary entry of April 26.

Biographical data:

Gauguin Paul Eugene Henri (1848-1903) – French painter.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N358.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on aged paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a diary entry or a letter. It is written in a cursive style and is somewhat difficult to read due to the handwriting and the age of the paper. The text is arranged in several lines, with some lines being crossed out. The word 'საქმე' (sakme) is visible at the top left, and 'მ. ს.' (m. s.) is at the bottom left. There are some corrections and additions throughout the text.

Source: GML, N32 479-m; GRDA, N557, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136.

Note: The letter mentions “scenario”, but as far as we know that Nodar Chkheidze took Guram’s play “Marina”, we think the matter should concern this play.

Dating: According to the postage stamp, the letter was sent from Tbilisi on April 24, 1958, and received in Moscow on April 26.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.



Source: GML, N32 338-4-1-m, N32 338-4-2-m, N32 338-4-3-m, N32 338-4-4-m, N32 338-4-5-m, N32 338-4-6-m, N32 338-4-7-m; GRDA, N345, 1-2rv, 3r, N346, 1rv, N347, 1-2rv, N348, 1-2rv, N349, 1-2rv, N350, 1-4rv, N351, 1-3rv, 4r; vol. 4, pp. 61, 543-579; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 124-128.

Dating: As long as there are already episodes of the text here and not records, it must be from of the period following April 26.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N347, 2r.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The text is densely packed and includes several lines of prose, some with annotations in blue ink. A small table with three columns and three rows is visible on the right side of the page. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to decipher due to the density and some fading.

18	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0



Source: GML, N32 471-m; GRDA, N564, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 136-138.

Dating: As far as the mother's letter, which she sent to her relative Avksenti Tsagareli, is dated April 24, it seems that she would leave Tbilisi either the same day or later and arrive in Moscow on April 27 or later.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamar.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Avksenti (Asiko) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze's cousin, nephew of writer Avksenti Tsagareli.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 16 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 137.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 17r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 137.

Note: The authors of the lyrics and music of the opera are not named in the source and have been identified as a result of the research.

Biographical data:

Mei Lev (son of Alexander) (1822-1862) – Russian writer, poet, playwright, and translator.

Rimsky-Korsakov Nikolai (son od Andrey) (1844-1908) – Russian composer, teacher, conductor, and public figure.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 18-19rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Hamsun Knut (1859-1952) – Norwegian writer, Nobel Prize laureate.



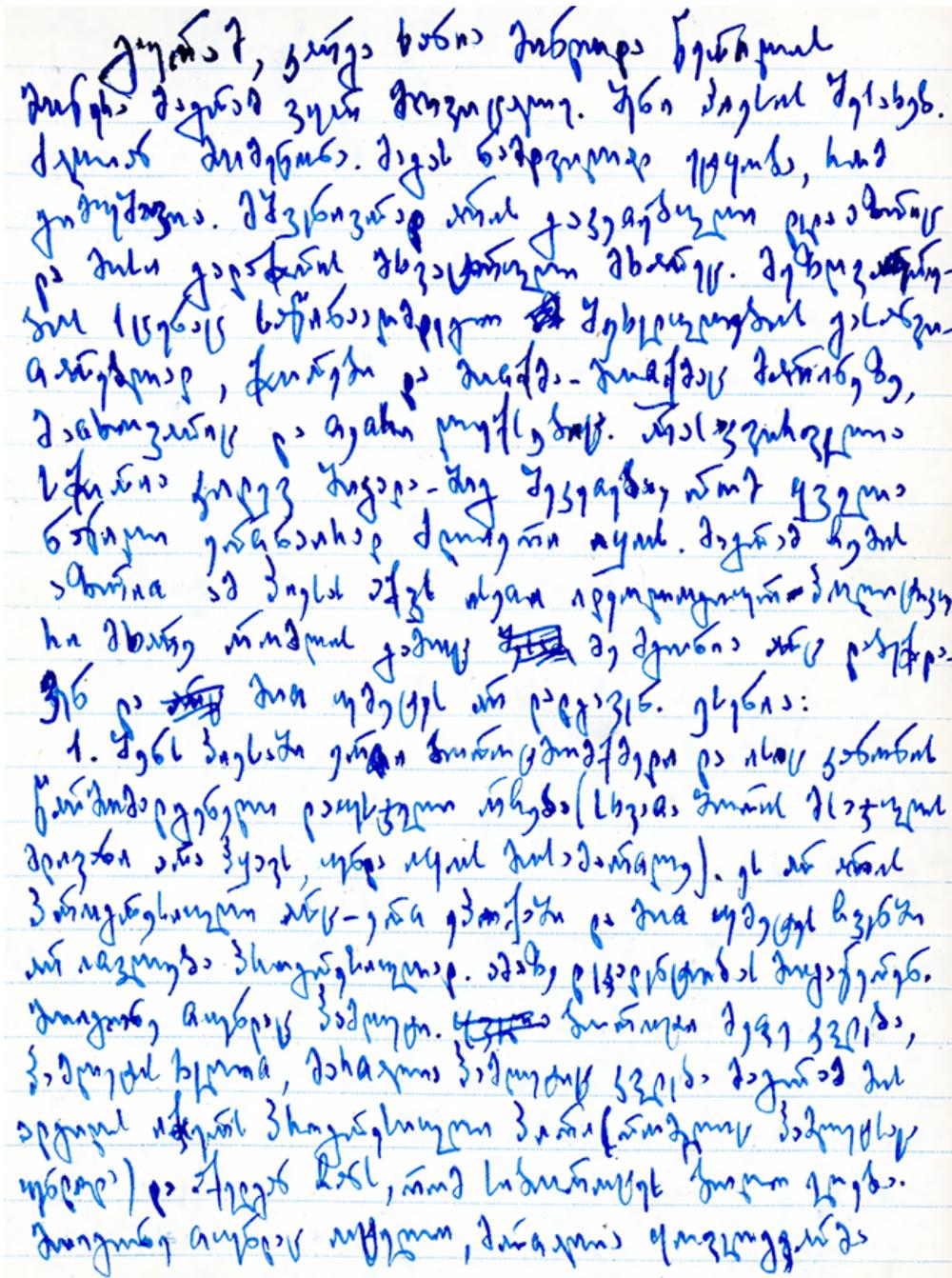
Source: GML, N32 486-m; GRDA, N547, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 145-147.

Dating: The letter is dated April 27, and it would take at least two days to arrive in Moscow.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N547.



Handwritten Georgian text on lined paper, likely a letter. The text is written in cursive and covers most of the page. It begins with a salutation and contains several paragraphs of text. The handwriting is somewhat dense and difficult to read in some places due to the cursive style and some ink bleed-through. The paper has horizontal lines and a vertical margin line on the left side.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 18-19rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 139-140.



Source: GML, N32 476-m, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 6r, N571, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook.

Dating: The letter sent by his mother – Mariam Nizharadze to Odessa on May 12 shows that Uncle Asiko had already returned to Tbilisi on May 3 and was visiting them, and it would take at least 3 days to arrive in Tbilisi by train from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Avksenti (Asiko) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze's cousin, nephew of writer Avksenti Tsagareli.



Source: GML, N32 560-m; GRDA, N593, 1rv.

Dating: The March 8 congratulatory letter was sent by the Potapovs to Tbilisi on March 6 and, presumably, the May Day congratulatory letter was also sent before May 1.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 141.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 21rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Note: Apparently, Giorgi Shengelaia is meant, whom Guram often met in Moscow.

Biographical data:

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 471-m; GRDA, N564, 1-2rv, N571, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 136-138.

Dating: This is mentioned in the letter sent by his mother to Odessa on May 12, and the time is also indicated there.

Biographical data:

Tsagareli Avksenti (Asiko) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze’s cousin, nephew of writer Avksenti Tsagareli.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

The author of a monument to the writer's tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 372-376; А. Черняков, „Вестник Московского университета“, Серия 9, Филология, 2016, N4 (А. Cherniakov, “Herald of Moscow University”, Series 9, Philology, 2016, N4).

Note: As the above-mentioned seminars and conferences at Moscow University were held regularly in the first half of May, and Guram did not originally plan to leave Moscow before, he may have intended to attend this conference as well.

Dating: As long as the time is not indicated in the recollection, we date to the period before Guram’s departure from Moscow.

Biographical data:

Turbin Vladimer (son of Nikolai) (1927-1993) – Russian literary critic, member of the Writers’ Union of the Soviet Union, candidate of Philological Sciences, student of Mikheil Bakhtin. From 1953, he was an associate professor at Moscow University and led a seminar which was very popular among students.

Cherniakov Anatoly (son of Arkadiy) (born in 1958) – Russian literary critic and sociologist. In 1992-1997, he was the head of the Sociology Department of the Public Opinion Foundation and the head of the editorial-publishing department of the same department.



Source: GML, N32 471-m; GRDA, N564, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 137.

Dating: The letter, sent by his mother on May 12, allows us to determine the period.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 157-158.

Dating: We know that the fact took place during his stay in Moscow and we date it to the period before leaving the city.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Larisa.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 574-m; GRDA, N49, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 66-69.

Dating: The letter directly states that it is May 4.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N49.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or document. The text is dense and covers most of the page. It appears to be a personal or official communication, possibly related to the source information provided. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The paper shows signs of age, with some discoloration and wear. The letter appears to be a personal or official communication, given the formal yet intimate tone of the script.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 22v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Note: This fact is described in the short story “Revenge” written on September 22, 1956.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University, and his first love.

Megrelidze Manana (daughter of Konstantine) – Daughter of Konstantine Megrelidze (son of Romanoz), Georgian philosopher and sociologist shot in 1937. She had a close relationship with the families of Gia Danelia and Veriko Anjaparidze. She married dissident Rezo Mkheidze, who spent six years in prison for trying to escape from the Soviet Union.

Robakidze Grigol (1882-1962) – Georgian writer, publicist and public figure, one of the founders of the modern Georgian psychological novel.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 23v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Blok Alexander (son of Alexander) (1880-1921) – Russian symbolist poet who had a hard time accepting Soviet rule but was forced into office by being appointed to various positions by the authorities.



Source: GML, N32 357-m, N32 574-m; GRDA, N49, 1-2rv, N381, 23v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 66-69.

Dating: The letter, sent to his father from Moscow on May 4, allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 552-m; GRDA, N591, 1rv.

Dating: Vyacheslav Potapov's reply letter shows that it happened after Guram's departure.



Source: GML, N4630-d; GRDA, N326, 1rv, 2 r, N327, 1rv, 2-4 r, N328, 1-5r, N329, 1-2r, N330, 1-2rv, N331, 1rv, 2-3r, N891, r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 7-60, 503-543.

Dating: The letter sent to his father on May 4 shows that he intends to move the play into action abroad.

Note: Despite such a preface written to get permission from the Soviet censors to release the play, he is refused to publish it.



Source: GML, N32 101-m, 3N2 101-m, N32 118-m, 32 090-m; GRDA, N599, 1rv-2rv, N603, 1r, N762, N832, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 459, 475-476, 720, 722.

Note: Some of the poems have titles in Georgian.

Dating: The autographs show that the poems were written in Moscow and we date them to the period before leaving Moscow.



Source: GML, N32 572-m; GRDA, N641, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 69.

Dating: The letter sent to his father on May 7 states that he arrived the day before.



Source: GML, N32 552-m; GRDA, N591, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 69.

Dating: Vyacheslav Potapov’s reply letter shows that Guram wrote to them from Odessa.

Biographical data:

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

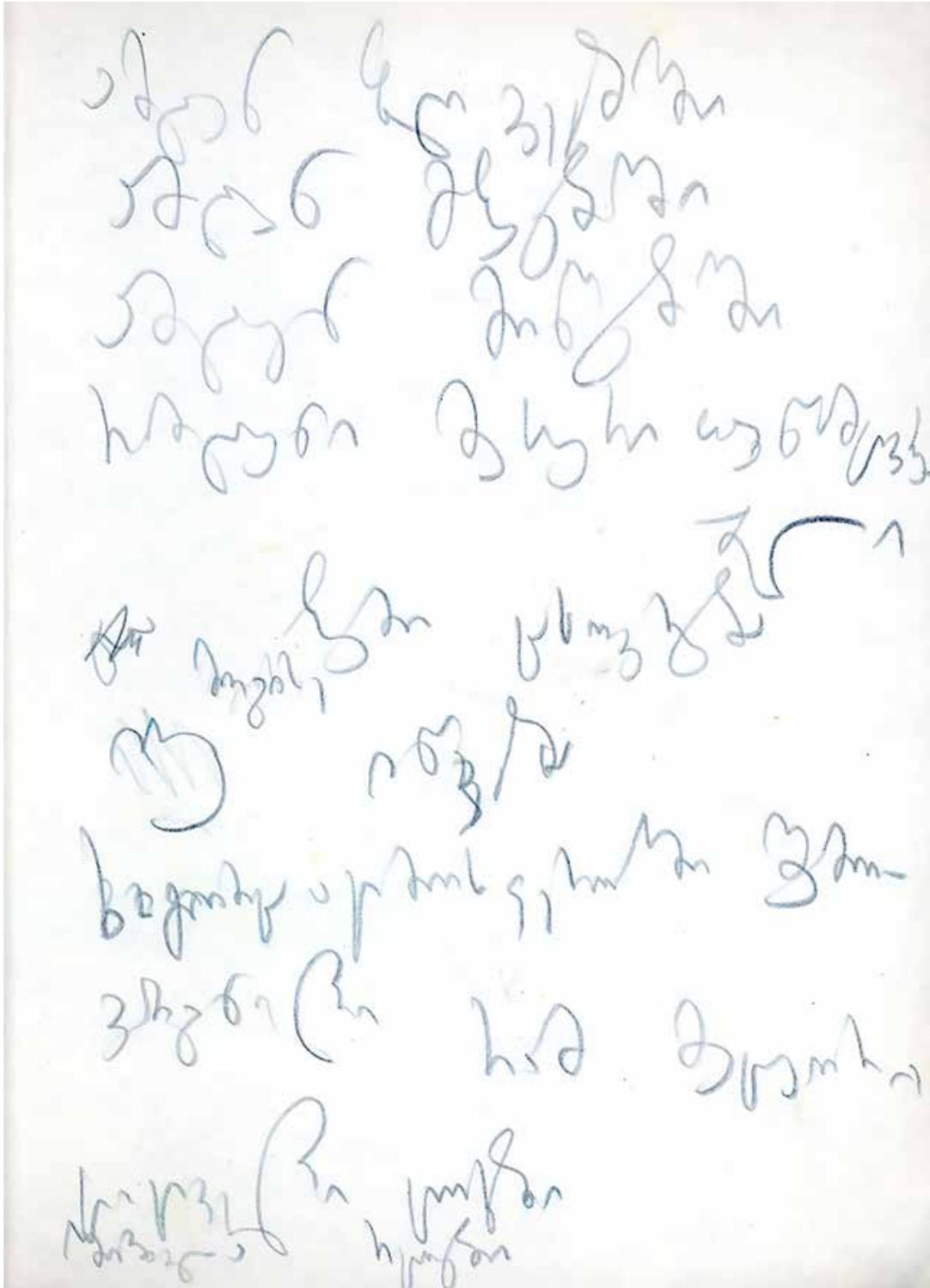
Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 068-m; GRDA, N38, 1rv, 2r, 3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 413, 711.

Dating: We date according to his arrival in Odessa.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N38.



Source: GML, N32 140-m, N32 100-m, N32 104-1-m, N32 104-2-m, N32 108-1-m, N32 108-2-m, N32 116-1-m, 32 116-2-m, N32 112-m, N32 125-m, N32 127-m; GRDA, N599, 1-3r, N619, 1rv, N620, 1rv, N621, 1rv, N626, 1rv, N627, 1rv, 2r, N633, 1rv, N634, 1rv, N759, N770, N772, N774, N833, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 455-456, 469, 471-477, 721-722.

Dating: Depending on the theme of the individual poems, the poems must have been written during his stay in Sokhumi in 1958, while other poems are dated according to the performance with a similar pen and handwriting on a similar piece of paper.

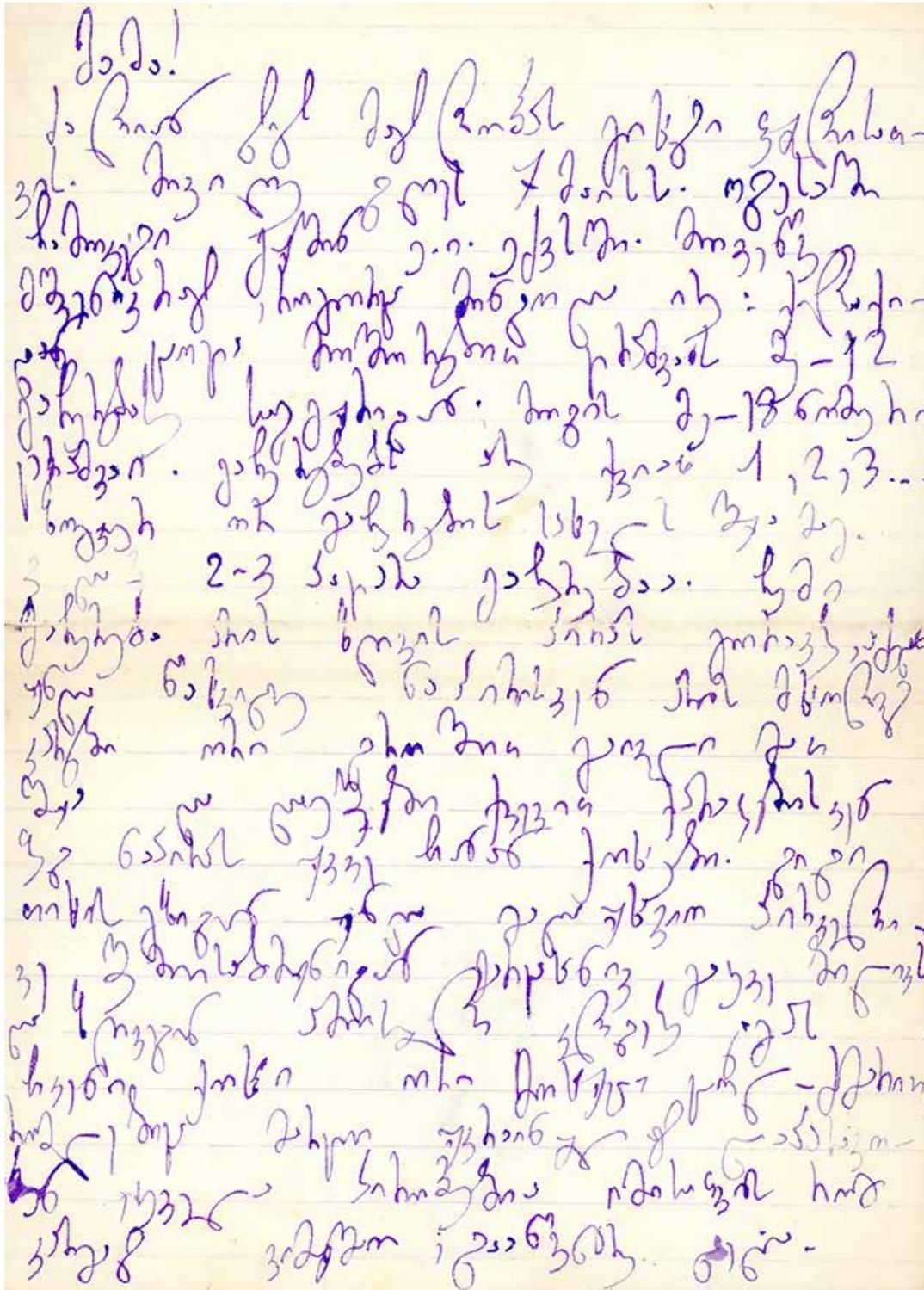


Source: GML, N32 572-m; GRDA, N641, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 69.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N641.



Source: GRDA, N381, 26v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Dating: The diary entry is made before the record on May 9.

Biographical data:

Chichinadze Andro (died in 1959) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend, who is referred to as “Chichika” in his writings.

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 26 v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Dating: The diary entry is made before the record on May 9.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 28-29v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Galsworthy John (1867-1933) – English writer, Nobel Prize laureate.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 11r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 146-149, 162.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 197-201.

Biographical data:

Megrelidze Manana (daughter of Konstantine) – Daughter of Konstantine Megrelidze (son of Romanoz), Georgian philosopher and sociologist shot in 1937. She had a close relationship with the families of Gia Danelia and Veriko Anjaparidze. She married dissident Rezo Mkheidze, who spent six years in prison for trying to escape from the Soviet Union.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 11r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 161-162.

Dating: The diary entry in the notebook is made before the record on May 10.

Biographical data:

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) – Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 159-160.

Dating: The diary entry in the notebook is made before the record on May 10.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 159.

Dating: The diary entry in the notebook is made before the record on May 10.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 17r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 164.

Dating: The facts that took place on May 10, 1958, are in the present tense in his record.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 11v, 15r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 143.

Dating: The facts that took place on May 10, 1958, are in the present tense in his record.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 17r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 163.

Dating: The facts that took place on May 10, 1958, are in the present tense in his record.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Gregory Mashurovsky.



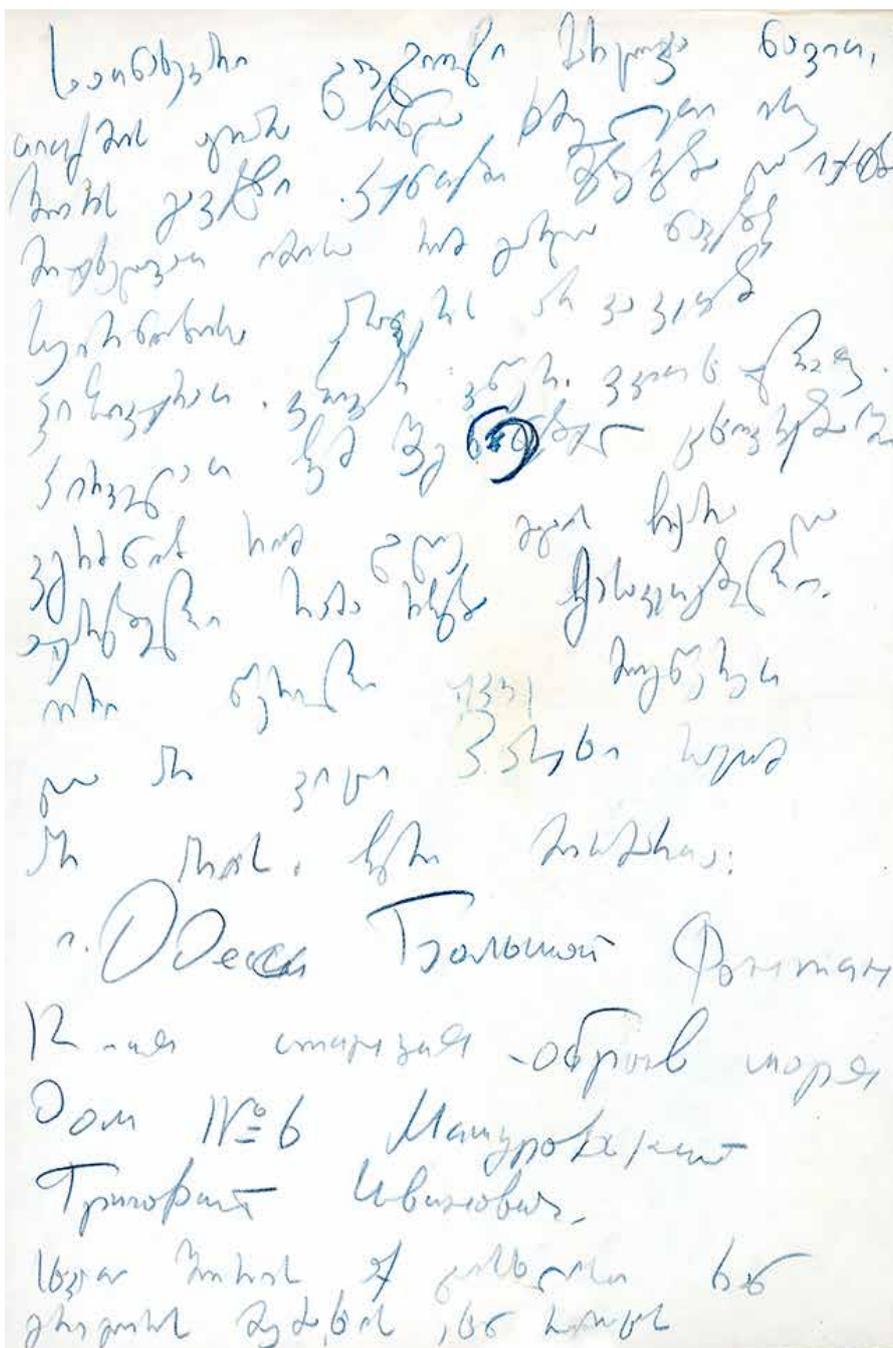
Source: GML, N32 591-m; GRDA, N643, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 70-75.

Dating: We date according to the records regarding “War and Peace” in his diary entry.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N643.



Source: GML, N32 552-m; GRDA, N591, 1rv.

Dating: This is a reply to the letter sent by Guram from Odessa, which Vyacheslav Potapov could not have received before May 8, and even if he had responded the same day, the letter could not have arrived in Odessa by May 10.

Biographical data:

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 28-29v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 164.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 29, 30r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 165-166.

Dating: The facts that took place on May 12, 1958, are in the present tense in his record.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 167-169.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 149-150.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Jughashvili Ioseb (son of Besarion) (Stalin) (1878-1953) – Georgian politician, party and state figure, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union in 1934-1953.



Source: GML, N32 561-m; GRDA, N594, 1rv.

Dating: The March 8 congratulatory letter was sent by the Potapovs to Tbilisi on March 6, and, presumably, the May Day congratulations were also sent before May 1.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 4987-m; GRDA, N540, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 157-158.

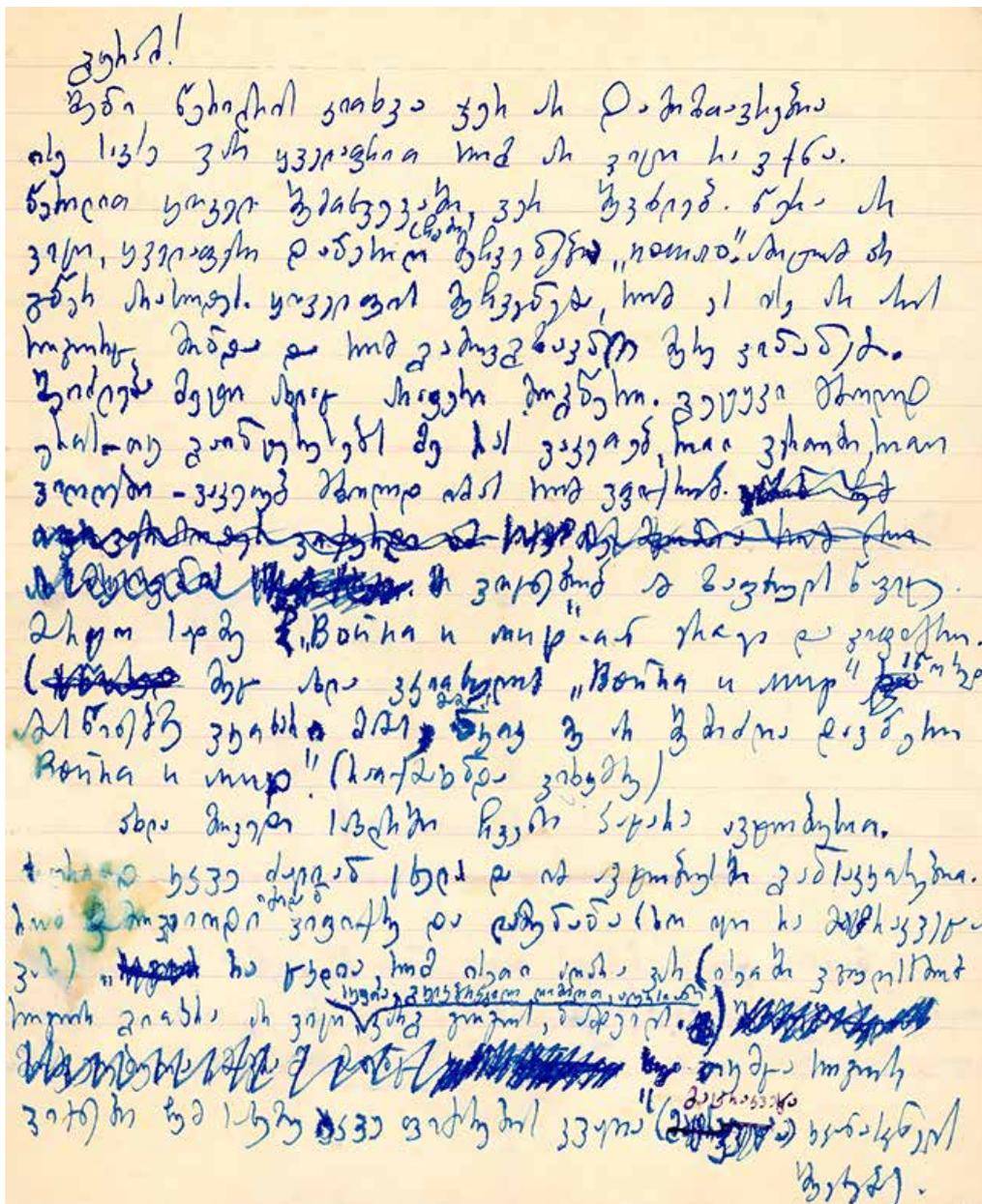
Dating: The letter shows that Guram must have found out the news regarding Gigi Abashidze's illness from his mother's letter. The news was first mentioned in the letter of May 12. Accordingly, the letter must have been written after May 12.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N540.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 169.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili's record in a helical notebook; GML, N32 349-m; GRDA, N468, 34v, 35r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 171.

Note: The arrival of the whaler “Slava” was often celebrated in the port of Odessa. In 1955, the famous composer Isaak Dunaevsky wrote an operetta, according to which the film was shot in 1958.

Dating: The facts that took place on May 13, 1958, are in the present tense in his record.



Source: GML, N32 474-m; GRDA, N573, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 138.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent by Mariam Nizharadze from Tbilisi to Odessa on May 14.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 1v, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 192-197.

Dating: It is clear that it was written before the letter sent by his mother from Tbilisi on May 12 (he would have received it on May 15 or later).



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 129.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 40r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 139.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Kutuzov Mikhail (son of Ilarion) (1745-1813) – Famous Russian Field Marshal.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) – Emperor of France.



Source: GML, N32 476-m; GRDA, N571, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 136-138.

Dating: The letter is sent from Tbilisi on May 12 and is received in Odessa on May 15.

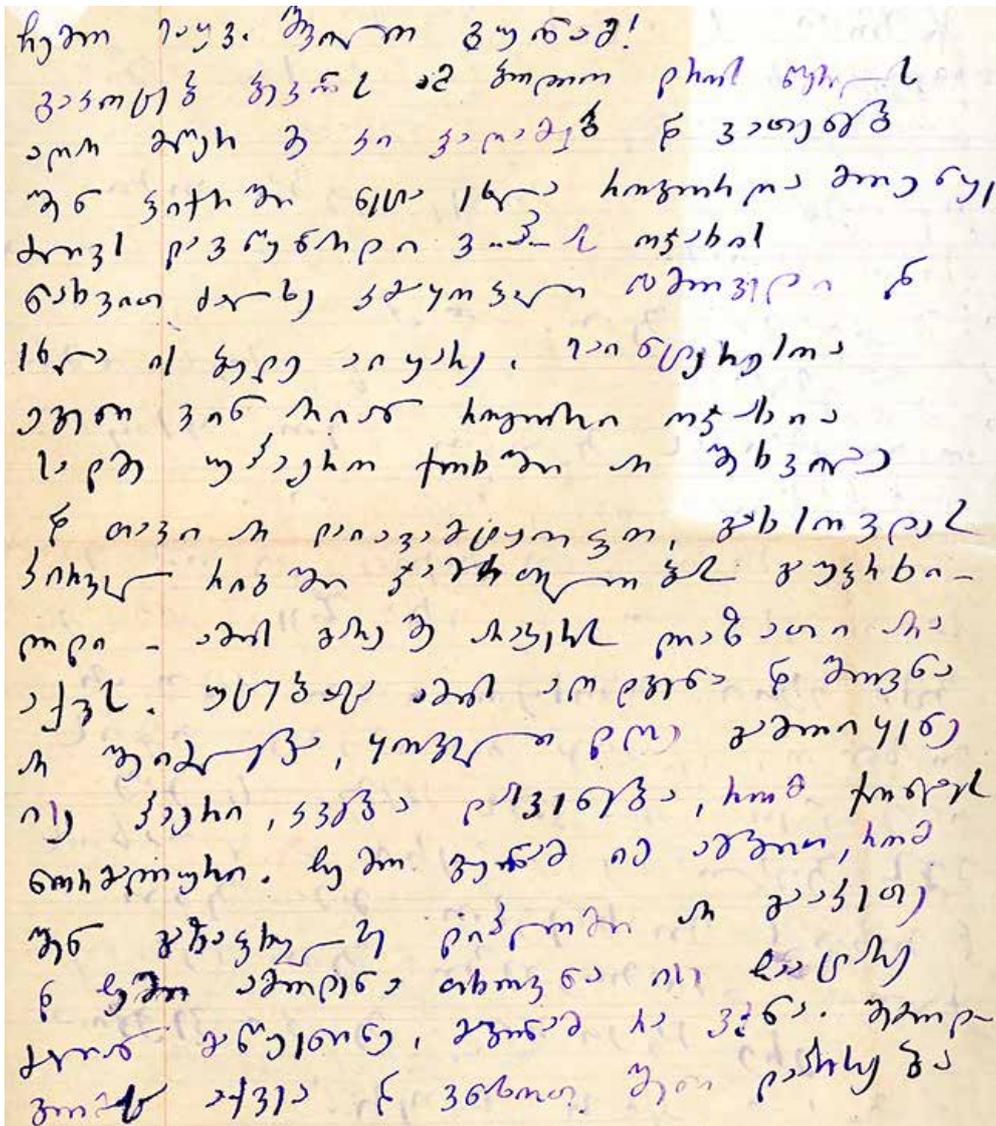
Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N571.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 37r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 150.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 150-153.

Note: The writer later changed his mind about his sister Marine Rcheulishvili. According to friends, shortly before his death he already thought that Marine would take care of his writings. This really happened – Marine Rcheulishvili read and prepared all of Guram Rcheulishvili's works for publication. The six volumes prepared by her are equipped with the most important comments and remarks related to the writer's life and written heritage.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 153-154, 173.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: GML, N32 463-m; GRDA, N751, rv.

Dating: The letter shows that Guram sent a letter to the family from Odessa noting down his address in Odessa, while Marine also sent another letter before this letter. Guram arrived in Odessa on May 6, it would take at least 2-3 days for a letter from Odessa to arrive in Tbilisi and the same amount of time from Tbilisi to Odessa. Accordingly, Guram would have received this letter from Marine after about mid-May.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 154.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 155.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 155-156.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 157-158.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 43r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 156.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 43v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 156.



Source: GML, N32 357-m; GRDA, N381, 44r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 157.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Marusia.



Source: GML, N32 140-m, N32 101-m; GRDA, N597-605; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 157-158.



Source: GML, N32 350-m; GRDA, N380, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 173-176.

Dating: The date is written in the diary entry, but the year is not specified. The diary states that he was reading Tolstoy’s novel “War and Peace”, and we know from personal letters that it was in May 1958.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) – Emperor of France.



Source: GML, N32 474-m; GRDA, N573, 1-4rv; Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate. 138-139.

Dating: The letter was sent from Tbilisi on May 14 and was registered in Odessa on May 18.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 350-m; GRDA, N380, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 177.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 180-181.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: GML, N32 465-m; GRDA, N563, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 139-140.

Dating: We date according to the letter sent by his mother on May 22.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Grigol (son of Grigol) (1914-1994) – Poet and prose writer.

Mirtskhulava (Mashashvili) Alio (son of Andria) (1903-1971) – Georgian poet and public figure.



Source: GML, N32 465-m; GRDA, N563 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 140.

Dating: We date according to the letter sent by his mother on May 22.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Leila Chigogidze.

Biographical data:

Chikovani Simon (son of Ivane) (1903-1966) – Poet. He established a futuristic literary group and published the first program manifesto of Georgian Futurism “Georgia – Phoenix”.

Zhghenti Besarion (Beso) (son of Davit) (1903-1917) – A literary critic, specialist in literature.

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Nizharadze Shalva (son of Simon) – Chief Engineer of Tbilisi Metro, Guram Rcheulishvili’s uncle, mother’s brother.



Source: GML, N32 307-1-m; GRDA, N362, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 157-158.

Dating: The sender talks to Guram about Gigi’s illness as a fact already notified to him, and from the May 18 record it turns out that Guram has just learnt about the illness. Accordingly, the letter is dated after May 18. The envelope of the letter, sent by Marine Rcheulishvili from Tbilisi to Odessa on February 19, is kept separately in the writer’s archive, and the letter was supposed to have been there, in this envelope.

Biographical data:

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Balzac Honore de (1799-1850) – Famous French writer.



Source: GML, N32 465-m; GRDA, N563, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 140.

Dating: This fact is mentioned in the past tense in Mariam Nizharadze’s letter of May 22.

Biographical data:

Chkhaidze Nodar (son of Barnab) (1828-1968) – Specialist in Literature, literary critic.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 465-m; GRDA, N563, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 140.

Dating: Mariam Nizharadze’s letter to Guram in Odessa on May 22 states that the letter was received “today”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Potapov Vyacheslav (son of Alexei) – Owner of the second apartment rented in Moscow by Guram Rcheulishvili.

Potapova Vera (daughter of Pavel) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s hostess in Moscow.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 188-192.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 188-192.



Source: GML, N32 338-1-m, N32 338-4-8-m, N32 338-4-11-m, N32 338-4-13-m, N32 337-2-1-m, N32 337-2-2-m, N32 337-2-3-m, N32 337-2-4-m, N32 337-2-5-m, N32 337-2-6-m, N32 337-2-7-m; GRDA, N333, 1-49rv, 50r; N352, 1-2rv, N355, 1r, N357, 1r, 2rv, 3r, N334, 1-13r, N335, 1-14r, N336, 1-13r, N337, 1-13r, N338, 1-11r, N339, 1-13r, N340, 1-13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 112.

Dating: Guram made a fair copy in 8 twelve-page notebooks, seven of which have inscriptions in Russian “тетрадь” (copy-book), which were probably purchased in Odessa.



Source: GML, N32 477-m; GRDA, N559, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 139-141.

Dating: The letter reveals that his mother wrote about Gigi Abashidze's illness in the previous two letters (the matter concerns the letters sent on May 15 and 18). It is also clear that the mother has not yet received a single letter from Guram from Odessa, while according to her own letter sent on May 22 she has already received a letter from Guram. Accordingly, this letter was to be sent by his mother before May 22 and Guram would have received it by May 25.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 051-m; GRDA, N15, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 437-438.

Dating: Based on the content of the poems, they must have been written in Odessa, and Guram Rcheulishvili was there until May 25, 1958.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 192.

Dating: The diary entry of May 29, 1958, states that he arrived four days ago.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollection of a few days”, magazine Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: We date according to the time of Guram Rcheulishvili’s return to Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N32 540-m; GRDA, N782.

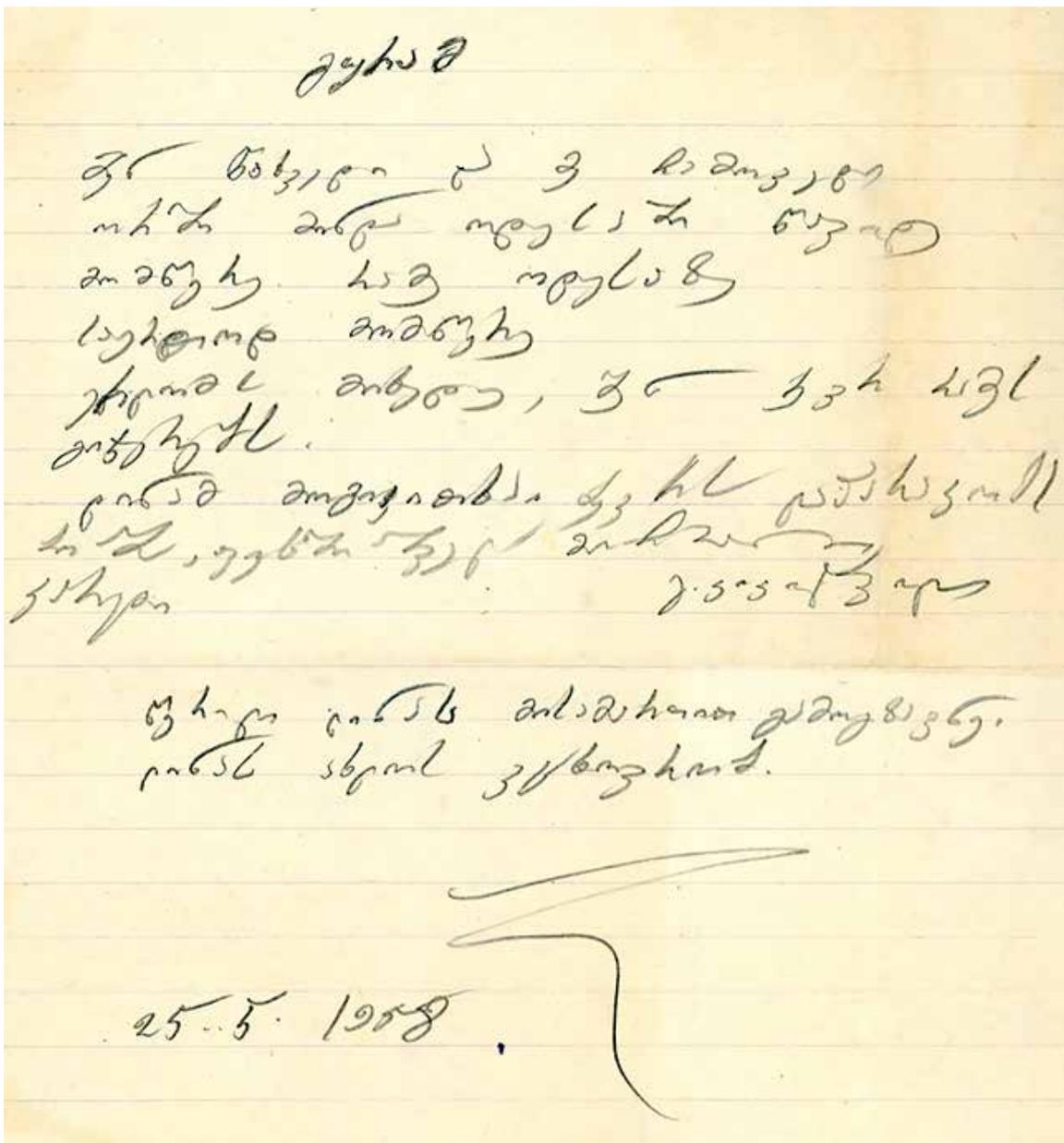
Note: It seems that Guram Rcheulishvili had also arrived in Sokhumi before returning to Tbilisi. It is true that the text does not specify what place is meant in the words: “You have gone and I have come”, but it seems that the sender has been living next door to Lina Begishvili for a long time, and Lina, as it appears from the correspondence of that period, worked in Sokhumi.

Dating: The letter is dated May 25.

Biographical data:

Kikilashvili Givi – Georgian translator.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N782.



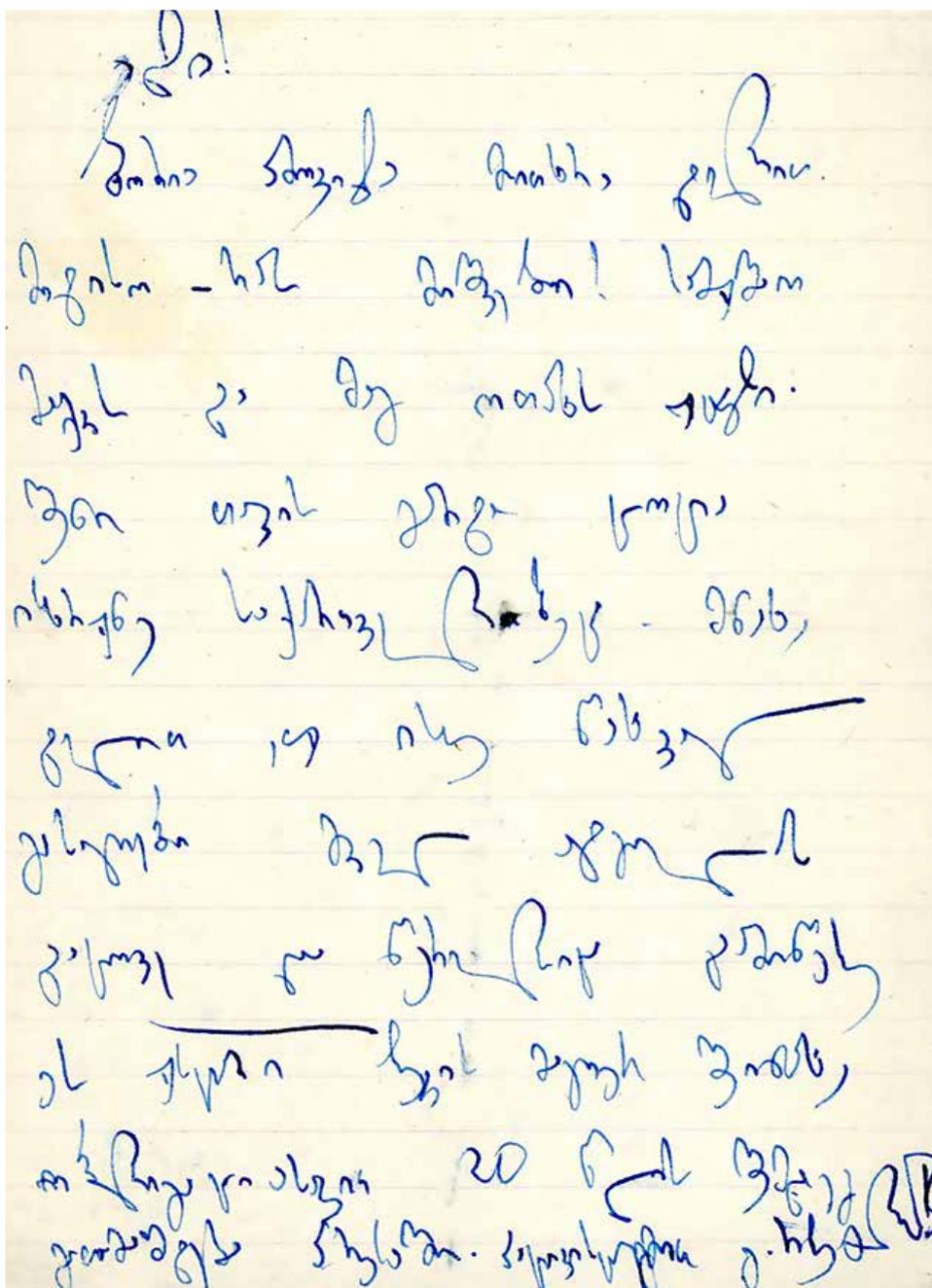
Source: GML, N32 598-2-m; GRDA, N819, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 16-17.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 193.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N819.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 192.

Identification of persons: “Two Temos” are mentioned in the diary entry, meaning Temo Japaridze and Temo Beridze.

Dating: The May 29 diary entry states that it happened the day before.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Japaridze Teimuraz (1937-2012) – Georgian writer and artist, graduated from Tbilisi University in 1964, the author of many articles, poems, essays, and books. His works are preserved in numerous important galleries and museums.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 1v, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 192-197.

Dating: The record, made on May 29, allows us to date.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 138, 192-197.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 192-197.

Dating: The entry in the helical notebook is made after the diary entry of May 29.

Biographical data:

Lezhava Anzor (1936-1997) – Georgian sportsman, basketball player, holder of the Soviet Union Cup, played for the Dinamo Tbilisi and the Soviet Union.



Source: Diary entry; GML, N32 358-m; GRDA, N469, 7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 192-197.

Dating: The entry in the helical notebook is made after the diary entry of May 29.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 465-m; GRDA, N563, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 139-141.

Dating: This letter, sent from Tbilisi to Odessa on May 22, had to arrive at its destination first and, due to the absence of the recipient, had to be returned, which would take at least 8 days.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 1-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 201-203, 456.

Note: The phrase: “Poem: September 25” is written in the diary entry of the same day. It is unclear what verse it is, but September 25 should not be the date of the diary entry, as the next day’s entries are dated July 16.

Dating: There is an inscription later in this diary entry: “16 Second Day July 1958”, but other entries made in the same helical notebook state the following numbers of June. Therefore, “July” must have been misspelt here instead of “June”.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Razhden Jandieri.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili’s distant relative and friend from Telavi.

Javakhishvili Alexandra (daughter of Alexandre) (1881-1955) – Ivane Javakhishvili’s younger sister, Guram Rcheulishvili’s grandmother, taught Georgian, Russian and French in the village of Vazisubani.



Source: Erlom Akhvlediani's recollection; GML, N32 461-m; GRDA, N744, 6r; Nugzar Tsereteli, "I am still 26", 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 682; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 679.

Note: Guram, who returned to Tbilisi, told his sister Marine Rcheulishvili about this fact casually, and years later Ms. Marine heard the same thing from Guram's friend from Telavi – Panskala Sidamonidze.

Dating: The recollection states that it happened in 1958 and we date it according to the time of arrival in Telavi.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 6v-17r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 205-208, 213.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Nana Akhobadze.

Dating: The events are described in the diary entry of June 16, 1958. There is an inscription later in this diary entry: “16 Second Day July 1958”, but other entries made in the same helical notebook state the following numbers of June. Therefore, “July” must have been misspelt here instead of “June”.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 6v-8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 205-208, 213

Dating: The events are described in the diary entry of June 18, 1958.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Otar Vakhvakhishvili.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 17-22rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 208-211.

Dating: The events are described in records dated June 17 and 18.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Sato.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Natasha – Dimitri Rcheulishvili’s cousin. She became an orphan at an early age; Aleksandra Javakhishvili and Dimitri Rcheulishvili adopted her. That is why Guram Rcheulishvili considered her an aunt.

Sulkhanishvili Elene – Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili’s sister-in-law.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 23-34rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 211-218.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Irakli and Sato.

Dating: The events are described in records dated June 18.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 35-40rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 214-226.

Dating: The events are described in records dated June 20.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Irakli.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Demna (son of Giorgi) – Son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.

Abelard Pierre (1079-1142) – French philosopher and theologian.

Aurelius of Hippo Augustine (354-430) – Christian theologian and philosopher.



Source: GML, N32 352-m; GRDA, N378, 6-40rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 214-226.



Source: Mother's, Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 2v, N379, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 135-136, 226.

Dating: It can be seen from the diary entry that he is already in Akhaltsikhe in the evening on June 30. The record, which dates back to July 2 and July 1, states that it was the previous evening.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili's adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.

Lazarev – Lieutenant Colonel of the Soviet Army, Guram Rcheulishvili's lecturer in military training.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, p. 11.

Dating: We date according to the time of the beginning of military training.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Khasanov.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother –
Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 27v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244.

Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili was in the Akhaltsikhe military camp since July 1, and his diary entry of July 7 states that it happened in Tbilisi before he left there.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 226.

Dating: The time is indicated in the record made on July 2.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 1-5rv, 6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 226.

Dating: The record precedes the July 2 entry and we date it July 1.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 6r, 7rv, 8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 226.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 12v, 13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 229

Dating: The time is indicated in the record of July 4.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 8-12rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 227

Dating: The time is indicated in the record of July 4.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 8-18rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 227.

Dating: The time is indicated in the record of July 4.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 8-12rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 227.



Source: GML, N32 353-m, GRDA, N379, 18v, 19-22rv, 23v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 233-239.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Zurab (born in 1933) – Georgian Orientalist-Assyriologist, bibliographer, folklorist, writer, professor.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, p. 11.

Dating: This story is narrated in the recollection of Niko Gogochuri, without indicating the date, but Guram Rcheulishvili’s diary entry of July 5 shows such attitudes towards Niko Gogochuri and Archil Tsereteli that the described fact must have already happened.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Archil Tsereteli.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother –
Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 23v, 24-26rv, 27r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 233-239.

Dating: The diary entry states “April 6”, but it follows directly (starting on the same page where it ends) the text in the notebook dated July 5, and the author seems to have misspelt the month.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 27rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244



Source: GML, N32 607-m; GRDA, N527, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 75-76.

Dating: July 7 is printed on the Akhaltsikhe post office stamp, and July 9 – on Tbilisi stamp.

Biographical data:

Kiknadze Zurab (born in 1933) – Georgian Orientalist-Assyriologist, bibliographer, folklorist, writer, professor.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 27v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244.

Dating: The record of July 8 in the diary entry does not stand separately, the record of July 9 directly follows the record of July 7, but it is likely that this entry must have been made on July 8, as Erlom Akhvlediani sent the letter, which is mentioned here, on July 7. Some of the facts are described in the diary entry of July 9 as if they happened the day before.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Hippocrates (460-370 BC) – Ancient Greek physician, reformer of ancient medicine.

Feuchtwanger Lion (1884-1958) – German writer of Jewish origin.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 28v, 31r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244.



Source: GML, N32 523-m; GRDA, N706, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 187.

Dating: The letter must have been written by Guram Rcheulishvili after the letter sent to Erlom Akhvlediani from Akhaltsikhe to Tbilisi on July 8, 1958, which the recipient received on July 9, according to the date of the stamp on the envelope.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili's daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 31r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244.

Biographical data:

Feuchtwanger Lion (1884-1958) – German writer of Jewish origin.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 32r, 33rv, 34r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 239-244.

Biographical data:

Hippocrates (460-370 BC) – Ancient Greek physician, reformer of ancient medicine.

Feuchtwanger Lion (1884-1958) – German writer of Jewish origin.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N378, 34rv, 35rv, 36r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 244-246

Identification of persons: Tariel Chubinashvili is mentioned only by name in the source.

Biographical data:

Chubinashvili Tariel (1920=1983) – Georgian archaeologist, historian, scientist, and teacher, worked at the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography, a friend of the Rcheulishvili family.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 35v, 36r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 244-246.

Note: The royal family was shot dead and the monarchy was abolished during an armed coup in Iraq on July 14. It was officially announced on July 15. As much as this meant changing the foreign policy course, there was a danger of the Soviet Union and European countries getting involved in the conflict.

Dating: These facts and feelings are reflected in the diary entry of July 18, which directly follows July 15.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 564-13-m; GRDA, N858, 1r.

Dating: Only the envelope sent from Tbilisi on July 16 has been preserved.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, pp. 10-11.

Dating: British troops entered Lebanon on July 17.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother –
Berdia Gogochuri.



Source: GML, N32 353-m; GRDA, N379, 36rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 244-246

Dating: These facts and feelings are reflected in the diary entry of July 18, which directly follows July 15.



Source: GRDA, N986, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 76.

Dating: As far as the letter sent to his mother states that he was released from the army earlier and returned to Tbilisi on the 20th, it is most likely that July 20, 1958, is implied. On the other hand, this should not be the date of return to Tbilisi from the army. It appears from the diary entry of July 15 that he met Rusudan Tikanadze the day before. Consequently, he could not be in the army at that time and was probably in Tbilisi, but the same diary entry states that he was also at the excavations with Tariel Chubinashvili on July 14. The place is not mentioned in the diary entry, but the matter should concern the excavations in Uplistsikhe, because after the exploratory works in 1957, systematic excavations started here in 1958. We think that he returned to Tbilisi on July 20 from the excavation and not directly from the army.



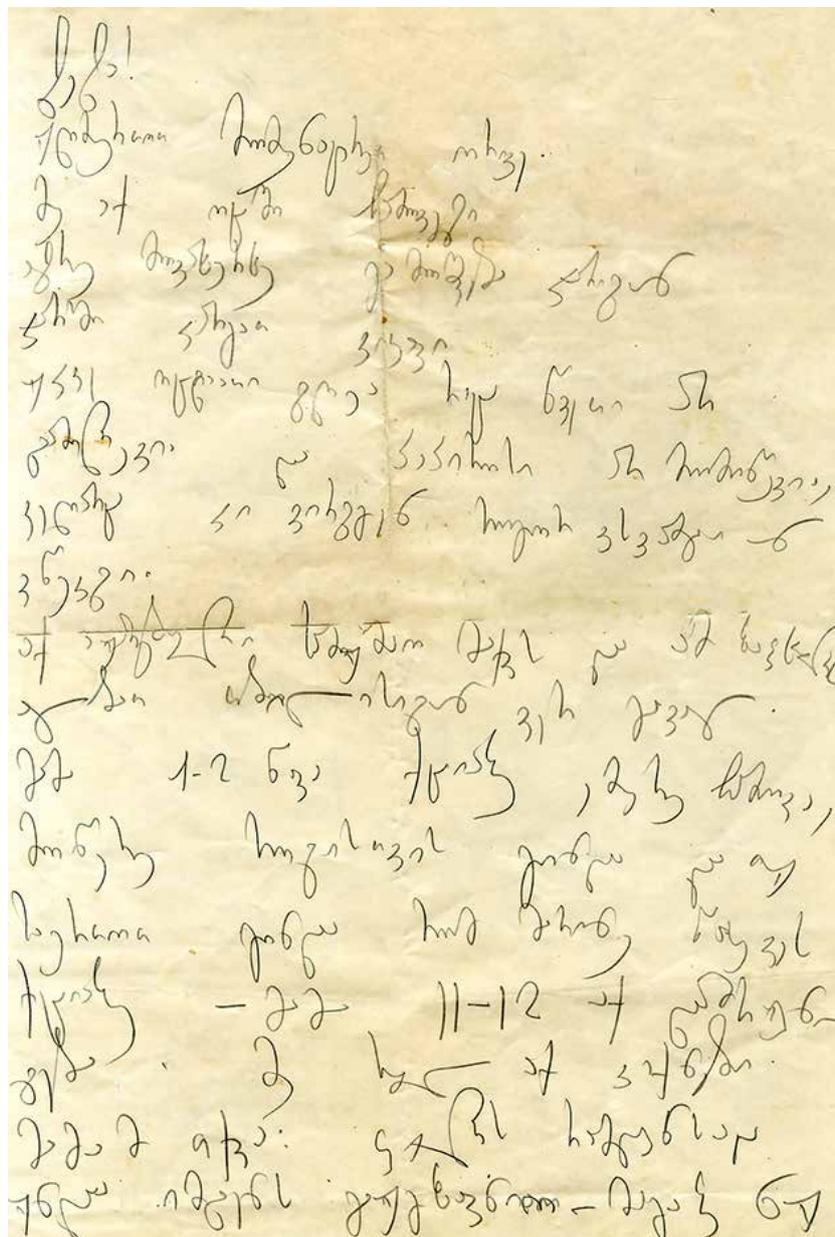
Source: GRDA, N986, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 76-77.

Dating: The letter is written after arriving from the military camp. As far as we know, he was in the military camp in July and returned to Tbilisi on the 20th, the letter must have been written after the 20th of July. This time interval is also indicated by the fact that the number 1, presumably August 1, when his acquaintance was passing the entrance exam, is referred to in the future tense.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N986.



Source: GML, N32 445-m; GRDA, N445, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 221-222.

Dating: The name of the character “Katsia” is found in the record for the first time, which later appears in “Shasha’s revolution”. Therefore, we think that this manuscript should precede the “Shasha’s revolution” and should be written by August 1958.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 247-254.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 244.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Tabidze Galaktion (son of Vasily) (1891-1959) – Famous Georgian poet and public figure. Academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.



Source: GML, N32 541-m; GRDA, N695, 1-3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 195.

Dating: The letter is dated August 4, 1958.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili’s distant relative and friend from Telavi.

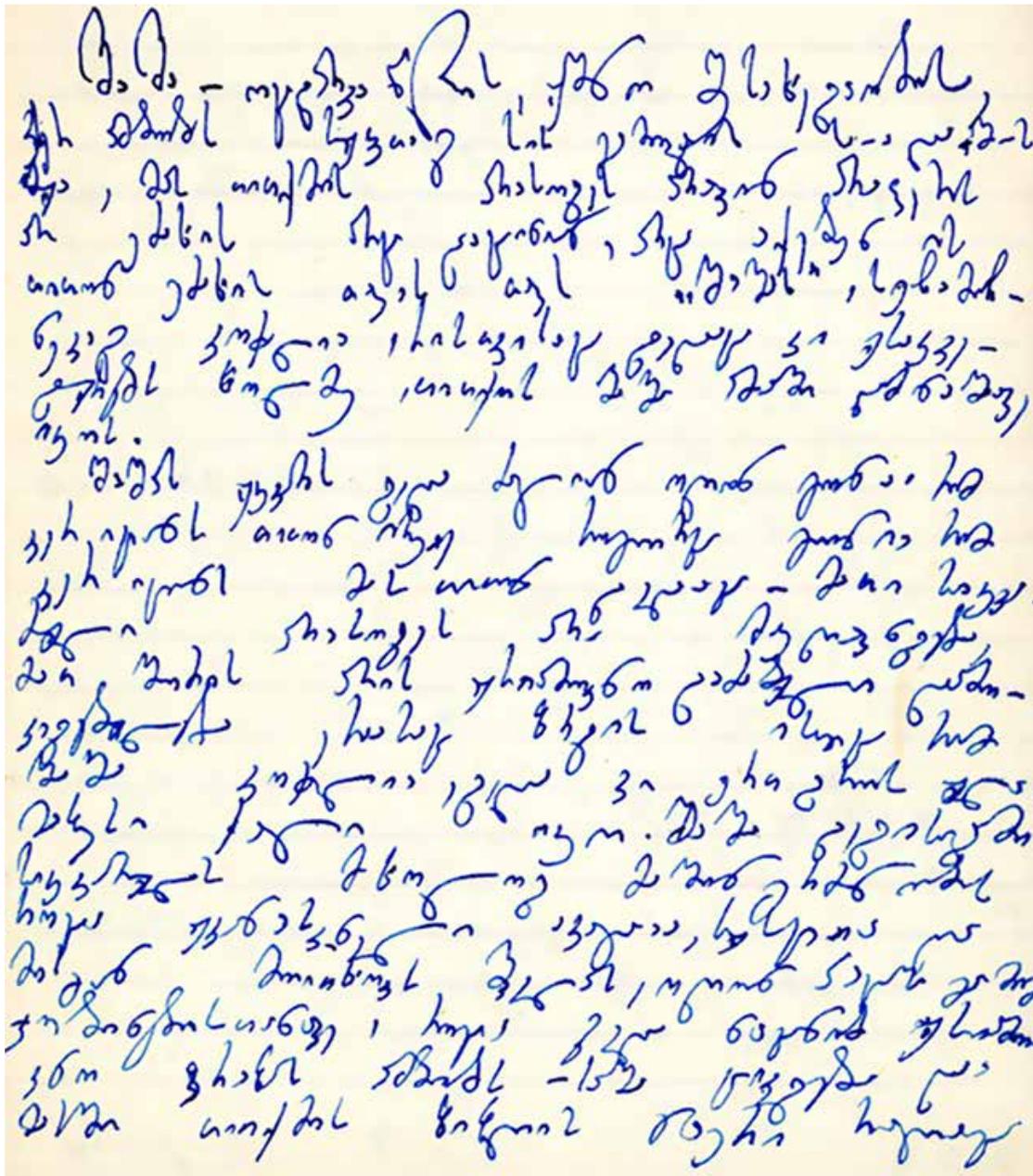
Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsis-kari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 340-1-m, N32 340-3-m, N32 340-2-m, N32 331-2-m, N32 331-1-m; GRDA, N300, 1r, 2-13rv, N301, 1r, 2rv, 3r, 4-5rv, N302, 1-13rv, 14-5r, N981, 1-2rv, N982, 1r, 2-20rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 26, 291-344.

Dating: It is true that short notes and outlines may have been made earlier, but the date on the autograph is written by the author himself.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N300.



The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian. The script is highly cursive and dense, filling most of the page. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed. The handwriting is consistent throughout, suggesting it was written by a single person. There are some larger, more prominent characters at the beginning of lines, possibly serving as section markers or initials. The overall appearance is that of a personal manuscript or a draft of a work.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 124-128.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 368-m; GRDA, N432, 2r-3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 337-338.

Dating: From the diary entry, dated by us August 23, it appears that he has been attending classes for a week now.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 1-9rv, 10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 254.

Note: The title of the novel is not mentioned in the source, but at that time in the Soviet Union only this novel was translated and the topic which is mentioned corresponds to this novel.

Dating: From the diary entry, dated by us August 23, it appears that he had read up to 20 pages while discussing this novel on August 21.

Biographical data:

Louis-Ferdinand Céline (1894-1961) – French writer, physician by education.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1994, N1, p. 88.

Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili's comments, this fact preceded Guram Rcheulishvili's diary entry, which discusses the controversy surrounding Louis Ferdinand Celine's novel. As the diary entry describes the events of August 21, 1958, a trip to Turtle Lake with Koka Ignatov must have happened earlier.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 1r-9rv, 10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 254.

Note: The title of the novel is not mentioned in the source, but at that time only this novel was translated in the Soviet Union (1934) and the topic we are talking about matches this novel. It begins with two French warriors who do not want to fight in the World War I and how they dream of being captured. As for Leningrad (present-day St. Petersburg), Celine was here in 1936 at the invitation of the Soviet Union and returned with a terrible impression. It is true that his pamphlet, which speaks of these impressions, had not yet been published in the Soviet Union in 1958, but it seems that information about his dissatisfaction had been already spread.

Dating: The diary entry, dated by us August 23, states that the football match took place on that day. As the last match in August 1958 was on August 21 (“Dinamo” Tbilisi played against “Admiralteets” Leningrad), this fact must have happened on August 21.

Identification of persons: The source shows that Gogi’s brother is called Irakli and he works in metal. Accordingly, the matter should concern Giorgi (Gogi) and Irakli Ochiauris.

Biographical data:

Louis-Ferdinand Céline (1894-1961) – French writer, physician by education.

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleksii) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Ochiauri Irakli (son of Aleksei) (1924-2015) – Georgian sculptor, People’s Artist of Georgia.

Gorgasali Vakhtang – King of Kartli in the second half of the 5th century.

Nietzsche Friedrich wilhelm (1844-1900) – Famous German philosopher.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 1-9rv, 10r, N432, 2r-3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 254.

Dating: The diary entry, dated by us August 23, states that this happened “yesterday”.

Identification of persons: The source states that Gogi’s brother is called Irakli and he works in metal, while Giorgi’s brothers are called Tengiz and Eldar. Therefore, we should talk about Gogi Ochiauri and Giorgi Shengelaia.

Biographical data:

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleksi) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. The author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.



Source: GML, N32 368-m; GRDA, N432, 2r-3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 337-338.

Dating: The first diary, dated by us August 23, states that this happened “yesterday”.
Identification of persons: Shaliko is mentioned in the source, but from the context it appears that it must be his relative. Therefore, we think that we are talking about Shalva Rcheulishvili.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin



Source: GML, N4627-d; GRDA, N978, 1-32r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 244, 472-484.

Dating: The diary entry, dated by us to August 23, states that it happened the day before.

Biographical data:

Katsanashvili Iba – Originally a Kist engineer. He spent his childhood in the mountains. In the winter of 1942, he met the German officer Wilhelm Stoltz and developed a desire to fight against the Soviet Union. After 1945, he came to live in Tbilisi.



Source: GML, N4627-d, N32 368-m; GRDA, N432, 2r-3v, N978, 1-32r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 337-338.

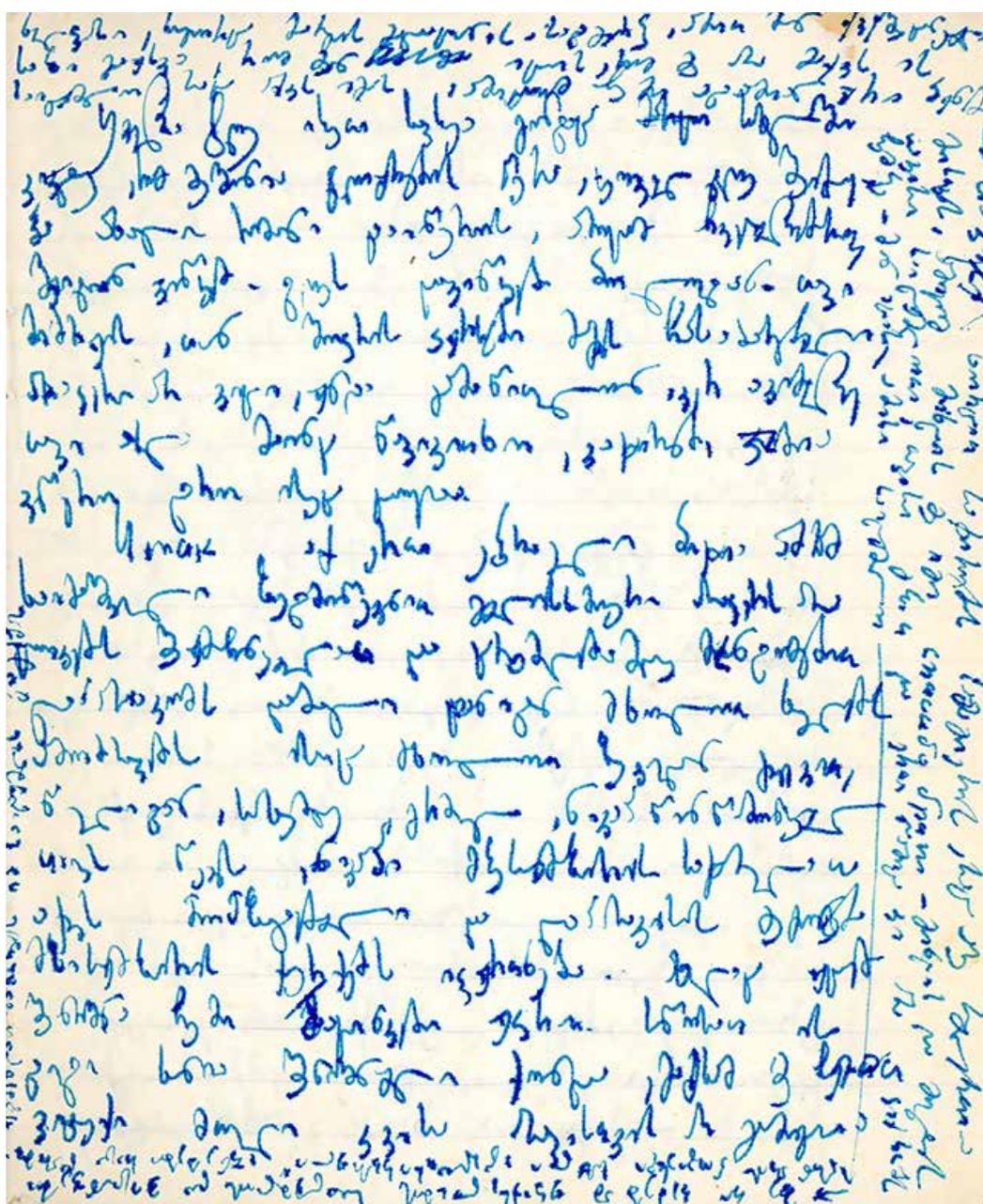
Dating: We date the fact according to the first diary entry, dated by us August 23.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleksi) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. Author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821) – Emperor of France.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N432.



Source: GML, N4627-d; GRDA, N978, 1-32r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 244, 472-484.

Dating: The diary entry, dated by us to August 23, states that it happened that day.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 1-9rv, 10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 254.

Dating: Following this undated diary entry, a diary entry of August 28 was recorded in the notebook, stating that he had not written the diary entry for a week. Accordingly, this text must have been written about a week before August 28. It can be seen from the text that there was the match of Dinamo Tbilisi “yesterday”. Since the last match in August 1958 was on the 21st (“Dinamo” Tbilisi played against “Admiralteets” Leningrad), the diary entry must have been written on August 23.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleksii) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. Author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 254.

Dating: The August 28 diary entry states he had not written an entry for a week. Accordingly, it must have been August 22-27.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v-12v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 245-256.

Note: Malkhaz was engaged in theft.

Dating: The August 29 diary entry states that that happened “yesterday”.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v, 11-12rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 245-256.

Dating: The diary entry made on August 29 states that this fact happened “today”.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v-12v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 245-256.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the diary entry made on August 29.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v-12v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 245-256.

Note: The Dormition of the Virgin was the previous day – August 28.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in the diary entry made on August 29.

Identification of persons: The source mentions Luka Khundadze by his nickname – “Kokorka”, his aunt’s name is not written, but since “aunt and Kokorka” are mentioned together, the matter should concern Mariam Nizharadze’s sister – Babulia Nizharadze and her husband Luka Khundadze.

Biographical data:

Khundadze Luka (Kokorka) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Babulia Nizharadze’s husband, writer.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze, mother of writer Ketii Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 10v-12v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 245-256.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 12v-14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 256-257.

Identification of persons: Gigi Abashidze is mentioned in the text only by his name.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 12v, 13rv, 14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 256-257.

Dating: The morning news of August 30 is described in the diary entry with the same date, while the diary entry of March 31 shows why he did not continue writing in the evening.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 14r, 15-22rv, 23r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Dating: The diary entry, made on August 31, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. The author of a monument to the writer's tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 14-23r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Note: The title of Andreyev’s story is not mentioned in the source, but according to the content, it must be his story “The thief”, because there is an episode in this work, when everyone seems to be fighting against and chasing the main character.

Dating: The diary entry, made on August 31, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Andreyev Leonid (son of Nikolai) (1871-1919) – Russian writer, representative of Russian expressionism.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 14-23r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Biographical data:

Galsworthy John (1867-1933) – English writer, Nobel Prize laureate.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 14-23r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Dating: We date according to the diary entry.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Mariam Nizharadze's recollections; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 2v.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, p. 9.

Dating: Guram started writing “Ka and Ko” in Moscow in 1958, and from the recollections it seems that it is already summer.

Biographical data:

Gogochuri Niko – Literary critic and teacher, cousin of Guram Rcheulishvili’s adopted brother – Berdia Gogochuri.

Gauguin Paul Eugene Henri (1848-1903) – French painter.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 73-76.

Dating: The recollection states that it was summer and it seems that Edisher Rcheulishvili had already got an apartment, and this happened in the spring of 1958. Accordingly, the fact must have occurred in 1958 or the following summer.

Biographical data:

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rcheulishvili (Ovcharenko) Edisher (son of Giorgi) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of Technical Sciences, son of Guram Rcheulishvili’s aunt – Natasha Rcheulishvili.



Source: GML, N32 355-m; GRDA, N431, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Dating: The facts are described in the diary entry made before the diary entry of September.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.

Mikatadze Dimitri (Juna) (1932-2005) – Georgian sculptor and an artist. His works are preserved in the Georgian National Museum. He took third place in the Gorgasali monument competition.

Tikanadze Rusudan (daughter of Vasily) (born in 1939) - Georgian screenwriter, graduated from the faculty of Film Studies of the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography in 1964.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 2-3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Dating: The diary entry of September 2 states that it happened “yesterday”.

Identification of persons: “Temo” is named by name in the source and we can’t be sure which “Temo” is mentioned.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Beethoven Ludwig (1770-1827) – Famous German composer and pianist.



Source: Revaz Inanishvili, “At Guram Rcheulishvili’s”, newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo, 1989, August 11.

Biographical data:

Faintsimmer Alexander (son of Mikheil) (1906-1982) – Belarusian film director, Honoured Art Worker.

Gurchenko Lyudmila (daughter of Mark) (1935-2011) – Russian singer, theatre and cinema actress.



Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 2-14rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 272.

Dating: The diary entry, dated by us September 3, states that it happened the day before.

Identification of persons: The full name of the grandfather is not mentioned in the text.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 354-m; GRDA, N428, 2-3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 257-264.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 2-14rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 277.

Dating: It is seen from the diary entry, dated by us September 3, that he had read this book.

Note: The text in the diary entry states the title in Russian “Клубок змей” (The knot of vipers) and Guram would have read it in Russian because it had not been translated into Georgian.

Biographical data:

Mauriac Francois (1885-1970) – French writer, playwright, critic and poet, Nobel Prize laureate.



Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 2-14rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 272.

Dating: From the diary entry, dated by us September 3, it seems that he had already started going. ←

Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 2-14rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 272.

Note: Guram Gegeshidze is mentioned in the text as “Chico” and the names of his brother and cousin are not mentioned. The surnames of Edisher Giorgadze, Besik Adeishvili and Niaz Diasamidze are also not mentioned and were determined by context and corpus research.

Dating: The diary in which these events are described is dated August 3 in the autograph, but a short note is made on the cover of the notebook that has an inscription “September 4”. Another extensive diary entry in a similar notebook is dated September 6. In addition, because according to the diary, Guram is in Tbilisi and attends driving school lessons, and one of his acquaintances talks about the results of the university entrance exams and the enrolment of students in the university, it must have been the beginning of September and not August. A person who regularly has to write dates (Guram often indicated dates in letters, diaries and short stories) may get confused at the end of the month and the beginning of a new month and mechanically write the name of the previous month again, and September 3 is near to the end of August. Taking into account these facts, it seems that the diary entry dated September 3 is also included in the fifth volume of the sixth-volume edition of the writer’s works.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Adeishvili Besarion (Besik) – Georgian Germanist, poet, writer and translator.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.

Diasamidze Niaz (1927-1970) – Georgian artist, collaborated with editorial offices of magazines and newspapers, worked for the State Philharmonic and Georgian Television. Numerous popular songs have been written based on his poems.



Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 2-14rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 272.

Note: The entire twelve-page notebook and its cover are used for diary entries, and a short diary entry is written on the first page of the cover on September 4.

Dating: The diary entry in which these events are described is dated August 3 in the autograph, but a short note is made on the cover of the notebook that has an inscription “September 4”. Another extensive diary entry in a similar notebook is dated September 6. In addition, because according to the diary, Guram is in Tbilisi and attends driving school lessons, and one of his acquaintances talks about the results of the university entrance exams and the enrolment of students in the university, it should be the beginning of September and not August. A person who regularly has to write dates (Guram often indicated dates in letters, diaries and short stories) may get confused at the end of the month and the beginning of a new month and mechanically write the name of the previous month again, and September 3 is near to the end of August. Taking into account these facts, it seems that the diary entry dated September 3 is also included in the fifth volume of the sixth-volume edition of the writer’s works.



Source: GML, N32 363-m; GRDA, N426, 22v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 300.

Dating: The September 6 diary entry, which discusses this, describes the events of September 4 in the present tense, while this fact is in the past: “He felt guilty”.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. Author of a monument to the writer’s tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.



Source: GML, N32 365-m; GRDA, N427, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 282.

Dating: The September 6 diary entry that talks about this describes the events of September 4.



Source: GML, N32 363-m; GRDA, N426, 12rv; 2-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 282-291.

Note: Ada’s last name is not indicated in the source and cannot be identified.

Dating: The diary entry, dated September 6, says that it describes the events that took place “the day before yesterday”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Diasamidze Niaz (1927-1970) – Georgian artist, collaborated with editorial offices of magazines and newspapers, worked for the State Philharmonic and Georgian Television. Numerous popular songs have been written based on his poems.



Source: GML, N32 363-m; GRDA, N426, 10v-11rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 291.

Dating: The diary entry, dated September 6, says that it describes the events that took place “the day before yesterday”.

Note: “Othello” is probably a nickname. Neither his nor Ilo’s last name is mentioned in the diary entry and cannot be identified as well. The text states that they studied with Guram in the first and second year of the Faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University.



Source: GML, N32 363-m; GRDA, N426, 11v-12rv, 15-21rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 292-293.

Dating: The diary entry, dated September 6, says that it describes the events that took place “the day before yesterday”.

Identification of persons: Kartlos Svanidze was Guram’s friend. The latter and his parents are mentioned only by their names in the text.

Biographical data:

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.



Source: GML, N32 371-m; GRDA, N435, 1-3rv, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 302.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Naziko.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Nizharadze Shalva (son of Simon) – Chief Engineer of Tbilisi Metro, Guram Rcheulishvili’s uncle, mother’s brother.



Source: GML, N32 371-m; GRDA, N435, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 302.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.



Source: GML, N32 418-m; GRDA, N365, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 302-311.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.



Source: GML, N32 370-m; GRDA, N434, 6r-10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 316-318.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.

Identification of persons: Edisher Giorgadze and Malkhaz Mikadze are mentioned in the text only by names.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.



Source: GML, N32 370-m; GRDA, N434, 6r-13v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 316-321.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.



Source: GML, N32 370-m; GRDA, N434, 1r-6r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 311-316.

Note: The matter should concern the sculpture of Rustaveli made by Merab Berdzenishvili in 1956 in plaster.

Dating: He writes in his diary entry on September 4 about his decision to complete one twelve-page notebook every day. When he fails to do so, he expresses regret. We assume that this diary entry is also in this cycle. The writing material is similar – one-line, Georgian-made notebook and light blue ink. Accordingly, we date it to the period after September 4.

Biographical data:

Berdzenishvili Merab (son of Isidore) (1929-2016) – Georgian sculptor, painter, and graphic artist, professor at the Tbilisi Academy of Arts.

Inanishvili Revaz (son of Konstantine) (1926-1991) – Georgian writer, graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University in 1956. Since 1989, he was the editor of the magazine Dila.



Source: GML, N32 363-m; GRDA, N426, 1r, 2-22rv, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 282-300.

Note: Two days earlier he wrote that he would complete one twelve-page notebook a day with a diary entry, but that day he exceeded his plan and wrote another 20 pages after completing the twelve-page notebook. Apparently, he was really writing non-stop because he managed to do it in three hours.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 369-m; GRDA, N433, 1rv-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 300.

Identification of persons: Zuriko’s last name is not mentioned in the diary entry and cannot be identified.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 369-m; GRDA, N433, 1rv-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 300.

Identification of persons: Edisher Giorgadze is mentioned in the text only by name.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Nietzsche Friedrich wilhelm (1844-1900) – Famous German philosopher.



Source: GML, N32 369-m; GRDA, N433, 1rv-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 300-302.

Identification of persons: Edisher Giorgadze is mentioned in the text only by name.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 330.

Dating: The September 23 diary entry states that it took place “yesterday”, but the 1958 football calendar and newspaper articles show that it is about the match between “Dinamo” Tbilisi and “Shakhtyor” Stalino on September 21, 1958, which “Dinamo” Tbilisi won 2:0. Therefore, we think that the date “yesterday” in the diary entry refers to the conversation with Erlom, and not the day before the diary entry was written.

Biographical data:

Meskhi Mikheil (son of Shalva) (1937-1991) – Georgian football player, played for Dinamo Tbilisi and the Soviet Union.

Dostoevsky Fyodor (son of Mikhail) (1821-1881) – Russian novelist, writer and essayist.



Source: GML, N32 366-m; GRDA, N430, 1v-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 322.

Dating: He made a note of this fact in a diary entry dated September 23.

Identification of persons: Temo Beridze is mentioned only by name in the text. It is true that Temo Japaridze was also Guram Rcheulishvili's friend, but Guram had a closer relationship with Erlom Akhvlediani and Temo Beridze. Therefore, we think that they should be implied here.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N32 366-m; GRDA, N430, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 322.

Note: We think that the heavy spiritual mood and the fact that he did not write anything for so long may be caused by the death of Gigi Abashidze, because according to the records of this period he was already in the heaviest condition and since then he was never mentioned again.

Dating: The diary entry, dated September 23, states that he had not written anything for ten days.



Source: GML, N32 366-m; GRDA, N430, 1r-13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 322-330.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 4r-4v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 334.

Dating: The diary entry dated September 27 states that it happened “yesterday”.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 1r-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 332.

Biographical data:

Gamsakhurdia Leila (daughter of Konstantine) – Georgian philologist, English language specialist, associate professor at Tbilisi University, daughter of writer Konstantine Gamsakhurdia.

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA 429, 2r-4r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 333.

Identification of persons: Gogi Ochiauri is mentioned only by name in the text.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Gorgasali Vakhtang – King of Kartli in the second half of the 5th century.

Amashukeli Elguja (son of Davit) (1928-2002) – Georgian sculptor, honoured artist of Georgia, chairman of the Artists' Union.

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. Author of a monument to the writer's tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.



Source: GML, N32 370-m; GRDA, N434, 6r-10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 316-318.

Dating: The same diary entry, which tells about this fact, states about the movie “The railroad man”, which appeared on the screens of the Soviet Union in August 1958. As long as the diary entry in which the fact is mentioned in the annotation is written after September 4, this fact must have happened in August or September.

Identification of persons: Edisher Giorgadze is mentioned only by name in the text.

Biographical data:

Chantladze Shota (1928-1968) – Georgian poet. In 1952, he graduated from the faculty of Philology of Tbilisi University. At various times he worked as a teacher and editor-stylist in periodicals, radio and television.



Source: GML, N32 370-m; GRDA, N434, 6r-10r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 316-318.

Note: We are talking about the film “The railroad man” by Italian film director Pietro Germi and the film “Death of a cyclist” by Spanish film director Juan Antonio Bardem. Both are filmed in 1955. “The railroad man” is a neorealist drama about family relationships and social problems, and “Death of a cyclist” is a pathetic film, with only one-sided – positive or negative characters and a crime story (A woman is sitting in the car with her lover when he accidentally strikes a cyclist with the car and kills him. She then hits her lover with a car, who is going to testify at the police, and finally, falls from the bridge fleeing the scene of the accident at high speed and dies in the end).

Dating: The film “Death of a cyclist” was released in the Soviet Union in June 1958, and “The railroad man” in August. As long as the diary entry in which the fact is mentioned in the annotation is written after September 4, this fact must have happened in August or September.

Identification of persons: Edisher Giorgadze is mentioned only by name in the text.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili’s sister.

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 418-m; GRDA, N365, 1-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 74, 345.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili dates based on the date of issue of the notebook, ink colour and calligraphy.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 247-358.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 4v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 334-335.

Note: On October 3, 1958, at the 56th minute of the match between Dinamo Tbilisi and Locomotive Moscow, Mikheil Meskhi scored a really extraordinary goal.

Dating: The content of the diary entry, dated by us to August 4, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Meskhi Mikheil (so of Shalva) (1937-1991) – Georgian football player, played for Dinamo Tbilisi and the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA 429, 4v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 335.

Dating: The content of the diary entry, dated by us to August 4, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Identification of persons: Juna Mikatadze, a sculptor, who won the third prize in the competition dedicated to Vakhtang Gorgasali, is mentioned in the text only by name.

Biographical data:

Mikatadze Dimitri (Juna) (1932-2005) – Georgian sculptor and an artist. His works are preserved in the Georgian National Museum. He took third place in the Gorgasali monument competition.

Gorgasali Vakhtang – King of Kartli in the second half of the 5th century.

Amashukeli Elguja (son of Davit) (1928-2002) – Georgian sculptor, honoured artist of Georgia, chairman of the Artists' Union.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 335.

Dating: The content of the diary entry, dated by us to August 4, 1958, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Amashukeli Elguja (son of Davit) (1928-2002) – Georgian sculptor, honoured artist of Georgia, chairman of the Artists’ Union.

Meskhi Mikheil (so of Shalva) (1937-1991) – Georgian football player, played for Dinamo Tbilisi and the Soviet Union.

Gorgasali Vakhtang – King of Kartli in the second half of the 5th century.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 6r-7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 336.

Dating: This fact was described in the past tense in the diary entry dated October 4.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Shota Kharbedia.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 379, 384.

Dating: We know from Gogi Ochiauri's recollection that he told this story to Guram in a restaurant, but from Guram Rcheulishvili's records of October 4, 1958, it appears that he had already heard this story at that time.

Biographical data:

Ochiauri Giorgi (Gogi) (son of Aleks) (1927-2017) – Sculptor. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. The author of a monument to the writer's tomb. In 1953, he graduated from the Tbilisi State Academy of Arts. Then he was a professor at the same academy. He participated in numerous local and international exhibitions.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 1r-7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 335.

Dating: The timeline is based on a diary entry dated October 4, in which this fact was conveyed in the past tense.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 367-m; GRDA, N429, 1r-7r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 335.

Identification of persons: Kartlos Svanidze is mentioned in the text as “Kartlos Svan”.

Biographical data:

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.



Source: Mother's, Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 5r.

Dating: The mother's recollection states that the deadline for working on the diploma thesis was extended until October 20.



Source: GRDA, N425, 4v-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 6v-8r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.

Dating: He makes a diary entry dated November.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic, and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 4v-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 4v-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili's distant relative and friend from Telavi.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 4v-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 350.

Biographical data:

Ignatov Nikolai (Koka) (son of Yuli) (1937-2002) – Painter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 4v-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 352.

Identification of persons: Gigi Abashidze is mentioned in the text only by name.

Biographical data:

Abashidze Gigi (son of Vakhtang) (died in 1958) – French language specialist, Guram Rcheulishvili's neighbour on Reninger Street and friend.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 5r-5v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 353.

Dating: He makes a diary entry dated November.

Biographical data:

Leonid Utyosov (Lazar Vaysbeyn) (1895-1982) – Soviet estrada singer and conductor.



Source: GML, N32 405-m; GRDA, N425, 9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 354.

Dating: He makes a diary entry dated November.



Source: GML, N32 344-2-m, N32 344-3-m, N32 344-1-m, N32 344-4-m; GRDA, N463, 1-3rv, 4r, N459, 1-5rv, N460, 1r, 2-8rv, 9r, N461, 1rv, 2r, 2-3rv, 4r, 5-7rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 333.

Biographical data:

Pirosmanashvili (Pirosmani) Niko (1862-1918) – Famous Georgian primitivist painter.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N461.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a note, written in blue ink on aged paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page. The script is cursive and characteristic of the early 20th century. The document is identified as GRDA, N461.



Source: GML, N32 425-m; GRDA, N1004, 1-14rv, 15r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 454.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili dates this autograph to this date.



Source: GML, N32 335-3-1-m; GRDA, N292, 1r-9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 359-360.

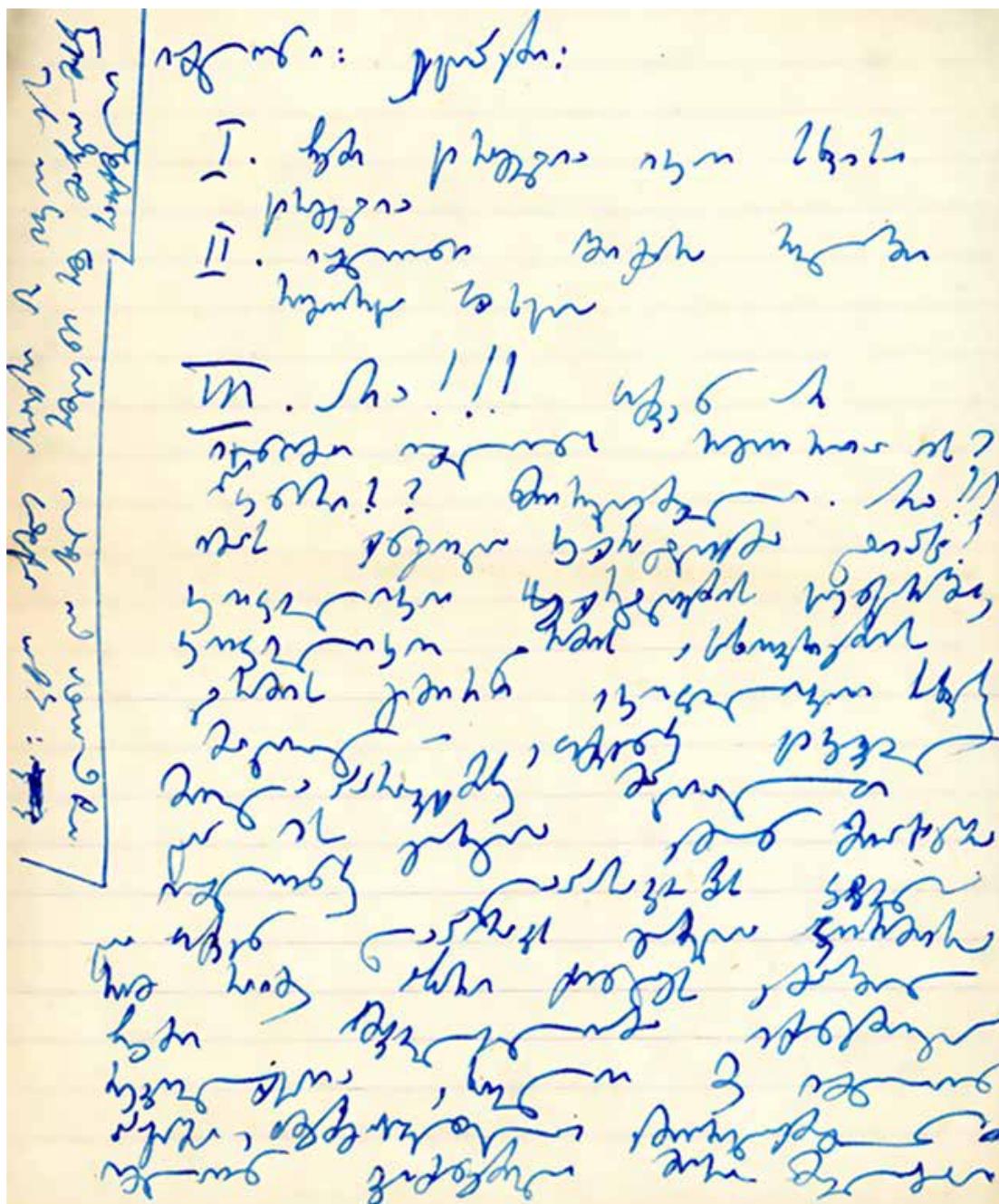
Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili wrote the play “Iulon” in December 1958, therefore, we date it to late autumn, during the period of working on the play.



Source: GML, N32 335-3-1-m, N32 335-2-1-m, N32 335-2-2-m, N32 335-2-3-m, N32 335-2-4-m, N32 335-2-4-m, N32 335-2-5-m, N32 335-1-m, N32 335-m; GRDA, N292, 1rv-4, 5-9r, N293, 1-12rv, 13r, N294, 1-13rv, N295, 1-12rv, 11r, N296, 1-13rv, N297, 1r, 2- 22rv, N298, 1-19rv, 20r, N299, 1r, 2-101rv, 102r, N364, 1r, N983, 1-13rv, 14 r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 113, 579-656.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N292.



Source: GML, N32 338-4-7-m; N356, 1-59r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 112.

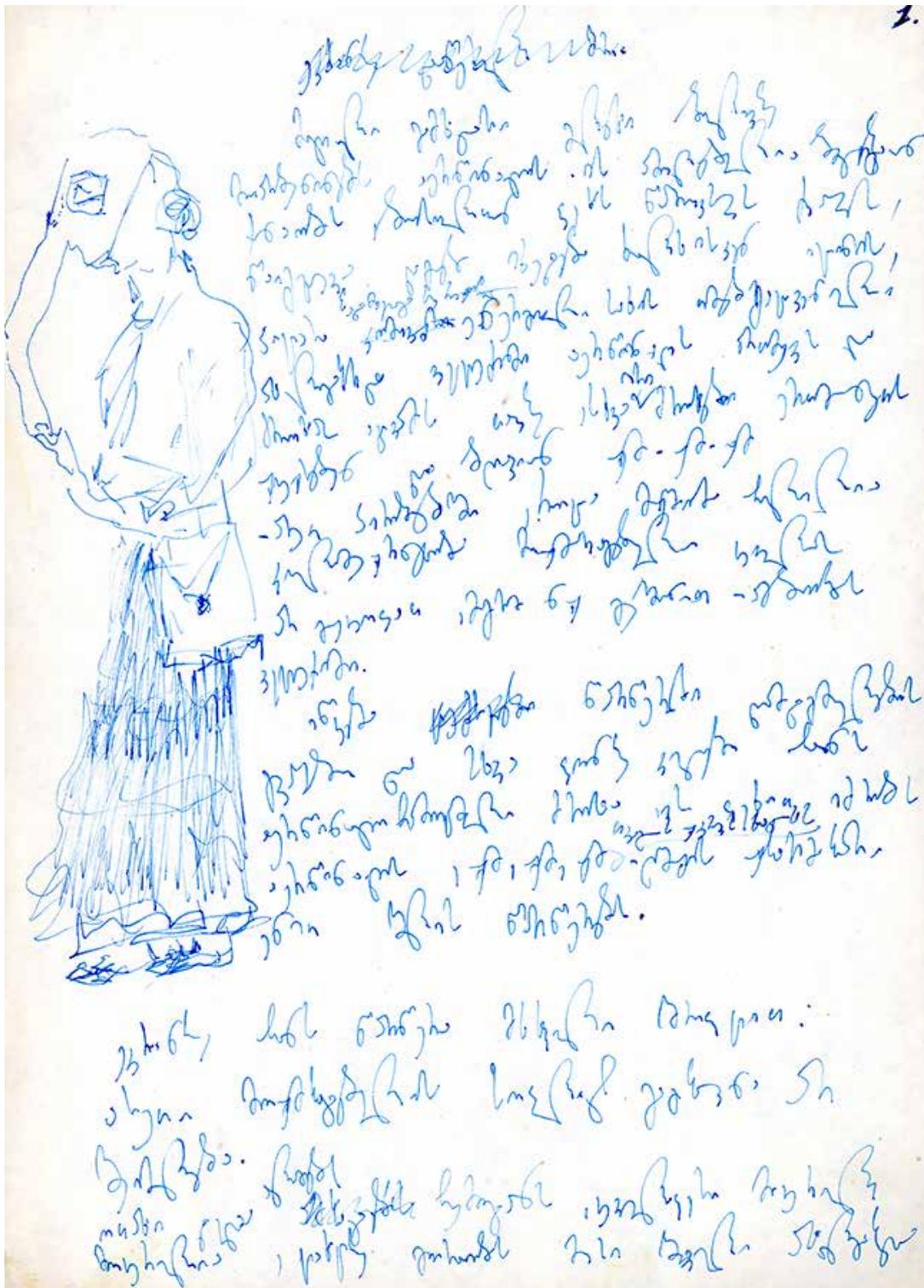
Dating: We do not have information about when Guram Rcheulishvili reprinted this play, but at that time he had his writings printed already systematically for others to read and we think he would definitely have done so by the end of the year.



Source: GML, N32 345-m; GRDA, N466, 1-14rv.

Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili began to write the plays in 1958.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N466.



Source: GML, N32 417-m; GRDA, N933, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 361.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Arakelova.



Source: Giorgi Nadiradze, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, March 26, N4, p. 6.

Note: Giorgi Nadiradze heard this story from his brother Jurkha, Nugzar Tsereteli writes differently about the end of this meeting. He says that the great poet sniggered at him before leaving and said in a distorted Georgian that he did not know Georgian.

Dating: The date is indicated in Nugzar Tsereteli's book "I am still 26 years old" (2009, 253-255).

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

Nadiradze Jurkha (son of Shalva) (1929-1994) – Georgian archaeologist, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Tabidze Galaktion (son of Vasily) (1891-1959) – Famous Georgian poet and public figure. Academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.



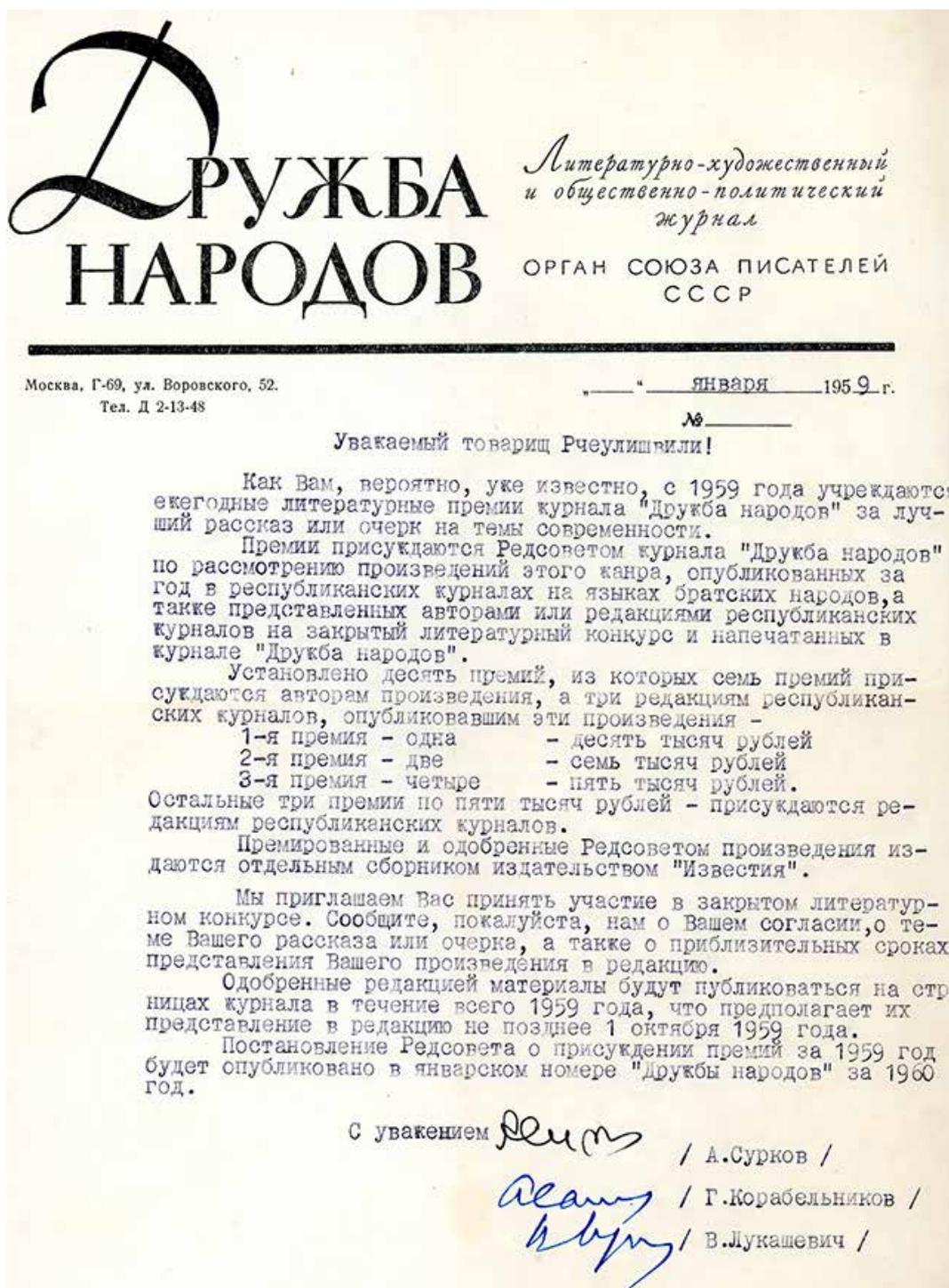
Source: GML, N4673-m; GRDA, N784.

Dating: The letter is dated January.

Biographical data:

Surkov Aleksei (son of Alexander) (1899-1983) – Russian Soviet poet, literary critic, and journalist.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N784.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 140-141.

Dating: According to recollections, Guram has a new acquaintance, Mikhail Grobman. Grobman’s first letter from Kharkiv to Tbilisi was sent to Guram on February 2, 1959. Accordingly, he must have arrived in Tbilisi before February.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.

Jashiashvili Tengiz (died in 2003) – Scientist, chemist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 172.

Dating: The letter of February 2, 1959, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.



Source: GML, N32 539-m; GRDA, N590, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 172-173.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.



Source: GML, N32 536-m; GRDA, N586, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 173.

Dating: The letter is dated March 1, 1959, and it would take at least 2 days for the letter to arrive in Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.

Mikadze Malkhaz – Guram Rcheulishvili’s classmate.



Source: Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 7-8r.

Dating: This day is exactly indicated in the mother's recollection.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Durmishidze Sergi (son of Vasiliy) (1910-1989) – Georgian biochemist, one of the founders of plant biochemistry and technical biochemistry in Georgia, Doctor of Biology, professor.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 287-290.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 287-290.

Biographical data:

Tabidze Galaktion (son of Vasily) (1891-1959) – Famous Georgian poet and public figure. Academician of the Georgian Academy of Sciences.

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Jashiashvili Tengiz (died in 2003) – Scientist, chemist, Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: GML, N32 637-m; GRDA, N729, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 461.

Note: It is incorrectly written in the autobiography as if he finished school and became a university student in 1953. In fact, this happened in 1952, and a number of documents confirming this are preserved in the archives, including the “Student’s record book”.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N729.

ვუწოდებოდა

10

1953 წელს დასრულდა ჩემი საშუალო სკოლის სწავლა 1953 წელს.

4. ავტობიოგრაფიის ავტორი, რომელიც აღნიშნავს:

ჩემი მშობლები არიან: მამა - ილია ბერიძე, დედა - ნინო ბერიძე.

დასრულდა ჩემი საშუალო სკოლის სწავლა 1953 წელს.

1953 წელს დასრულდა ჩემი საშუალო სკოლის სწავლა.

1955 წელს დასრულდა ჩემი საშუალო სკოლის სწავლა.

1950 წელს დასრულდა ჩემი საშუალო სკოლის სწავლა.

ი. ბერიძე
1959 წ. 25-11

Source: GML, N32 650-2-m, GRDA, N727.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.



Source: GML, N32 664-5-6-7-8-m; GRDA, N666, 1r, 2r.



Source: GML, N32 537-m; GRDA, N587, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 173-174.

Dating: The letter is dated April 23, 1959.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N587.

23 апреля 1959г.
Москва. Текстильщики.

Гурам дорогой, здравствуй!

Я уже горю знаю что написать думал – ты написал хоть бы две строчки, или же попросил кого-нибудь из ребят это сделать. Я хотел выскрипеть у тебя такую вещь – я скоро поступлю на работу, чтобы к лету иметь круглую сумму, то же самое делает мой друг, он художник и делает вещи для издательства (иллюстрации и т.д.) Как обстоят дело с твоим горюком и метелем, нельзя ли там провести некоторое время. Напиши, пожалуйста, обязательно, что и как. Я не знаю (т.к. ты не пишешь) каковы твои планы на ближайшее будущее, но предлагаю тебе приехать ко мне в Москву. Если не захочет плавать, достать лишь на дорожку. А тут, постольку поскольку я работаю буду, обеспечу тебя всем необходимым. А потом мы бы вместе уехали из Москвы, и если даже не в Грузию, то в какую-нибудь средиземноморскую полосу (хрен её знает как она называется)

Гурам! Обязательно напиши, ~~то~~ как ты смотришь на мои планы. Я был бы очень рад видеть тебя в Москве.

Передай привет Эрлану, Гураму Клешидзе, Кукзару, Желгизу, Малхазу, Ушану и остальным, сам знаешь кому.

Source: Mother's, Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 9r.



Source: GML, N32 554-m; GRDA, N829, 1r-2r.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Ekaterine Tsverik-mazashvili.



Source: Mother's, Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-1-m; GRDA, N755, 8v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 390-391.



Source: GML, N32 664-5-6-7-8-m; GRDA, N666, 3r, 3v.



Source: GML, N32 664-5-6-7-8-m; GRDA, N666, 3r, 3v.

Dating: The written date on the voucher is dim and vague. The second digit of the number could be read as “3” and the month, which is written in Russian, is thought to be “July”, but as far as taking a blood test was necessary for this trip, and it clearly states “18. VI”, we think the date of the trip must have been June 19.



Source: GML, N32 646-m; GRDA, N661, 1rv, 2rv.



Source: GML, N32 645-m; GRDA, N709, 11rv.

Note: Sakhalin is not a peninsula, but an island near the east coast of Asia, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan.

Dating: It also appears from the book of credits that its submission was necessary to obtain a diploma. Therefore, we think that his friends would not have made these funny inscriptions before Guram Rcheulishvili received his diploma.

Identification of persons: In the inscription, Guram Rcheulishvili's friends are mentioned only by surnames. Presumably, they were: Edisher Giorgadze, Kartlos Svanidze, Nugzar Tsereteli, Erlom Akhvlediani, Rezo Eristavi, Guram Rusishvili and Guram Gegeshidze.

Biographical data:

Giorgadze Edisher – Georgian journalist and translator, Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Svanidze Kartlos – Georgian historian, a fellow student of Guram Rcheulishvili, worked at the State Museum and was fascinated by football and chess.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend. He dedicated books to Guram: "I am still twenty-six years old" and "Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you".

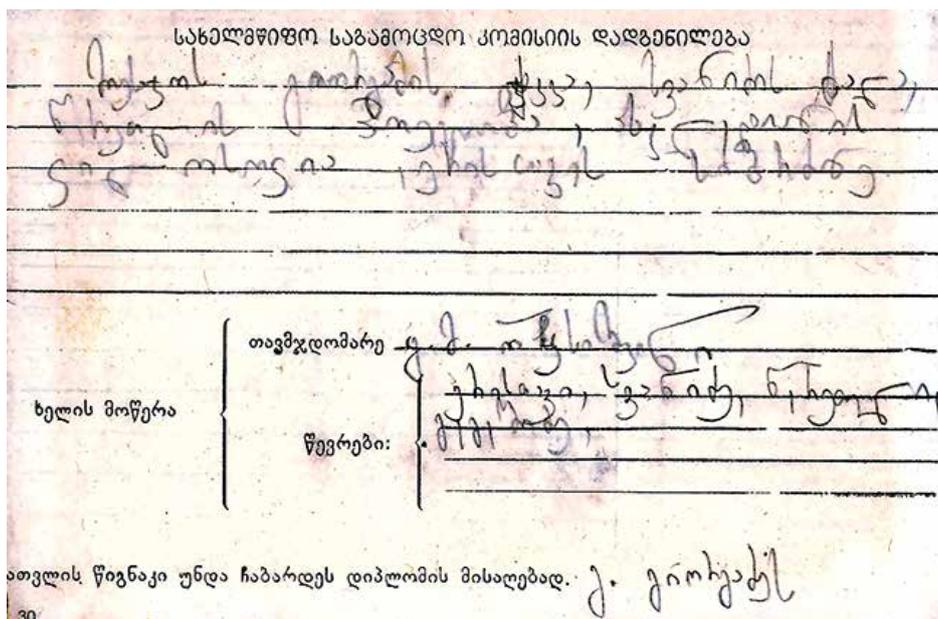
Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Eristavi Rezo – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.

Rusishvili Guram (son of Makar) (Jigaro) (1933-2001) – Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at Tbilisi State University and his friend. He held responsible positions for years.

Gegeshidze Guram (son of Shalva) (1934-2020) – Georgian writer. He finished Tbilisi First School for Boys and graduated from the Faculty of Philology at Tbilisi University, as well as Moscow High Courses of Screenwriting.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N709, 11rv.



Source: GML, N32 439-m; GRDA, N439, 1-10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 372-387.

Dating: The character of the play “The great slave” is mentioned in these records and probably this must have been written before going to Tskaltubo.



Source: GML, N31 343-3-m; GRDA, N438, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 370-372.

Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili, it must have been written before going to Tskaltubo.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: Tskaltubo sanatorium book; GML, N32 664-4-m; GRDA, N665, 1v.

Dating: We date according to the medical book of Tskaltubo Sanatorium, which indicates the period of the writer's treatment.



Source: GML, N32 436-m; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 656.

Note: The fourth volume of the writer’s six-volume edition states that the tragedy was recorded in three twenty-four-page notebooks and was lost. The records presented in the above-mentioned source have been preserved.

Dating: The records that reached us were made in Tskaltubo. That is why we date according to the time of Guram Rcheulishvili’s arrival there.



Source: GML, N32 538-m; GRDA, N585, 2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 173-175.

Dating: The letter is dated July 1, 1959.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.



Source: GML, N32 438-m; GRDA, N437, 1v-3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 361-371.

Note: He made excerpts in Russian.

Dating: The letter, sent to Erlom Akhvlediani on July 5, 1959, shows that he had already read Goethe's Faust.

Biographical data:

Goethe Johann Wolfgang (1749-1832) – Famous German writer, scientist, and public figure.

Dostoevsky Fyodor (son of Mikhail) (1821-1881) – Russian novelist, writer, and essayist.

Tolstoy Lev (son of Nikolai) (1828-1910) – Famous Russian writer.



Source: GML, N32 438-m; GRDA, N437, 1r-13r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 361-371.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili dates the records to the winter of 1959, presumably. As an argument, she uses the writing material and the outline of the writing, as well as the phrase from the tragedy “Salome and Guram” in the diary, written in the winter of 1959.



Source: GML, N32 608-m; GRDA, N642, 17rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 89.

Dating: The letter, sent to Erlom Akhvlediani on July 5, allows us to determine the period.

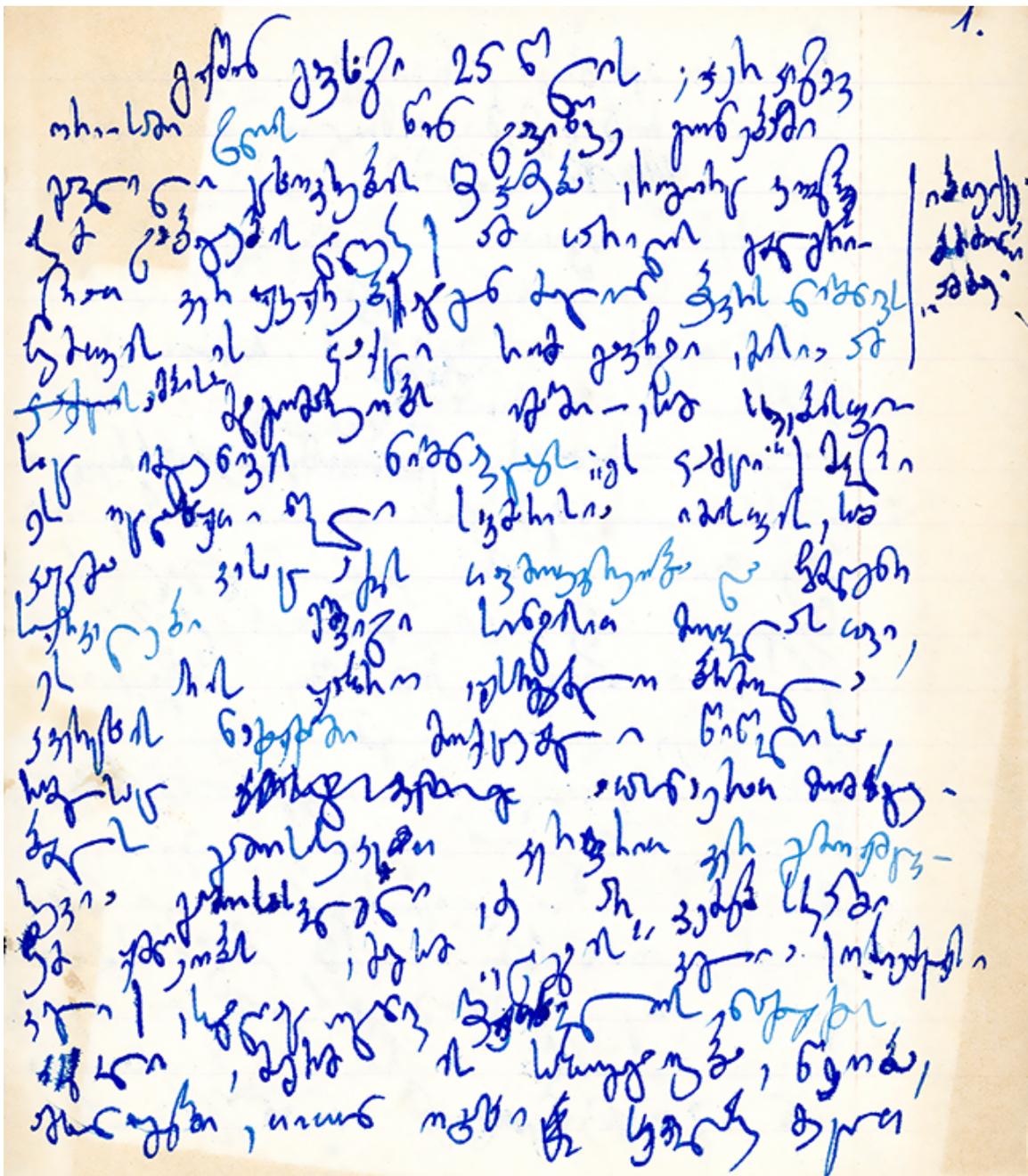


Source: GML, N32 608-m; GRDA, N642, 1-18rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 77-89.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N642.



Source: GML, N32 588-m; GRDA, 501, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 90-91

Note: Marine Rcheulishvili suggests that the name of this person may have been used as the names of the story and the main character in the story, because until now none of his characters had the name “Natela”, but after his meeting with this woman, the name was used more frequently.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Natela Tsurtsunia.



Source: GML, N32 588-m; GRDA, 501, 3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 91-92.



Source: GML, N32 588-m; GRDA, N501, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 90.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N501.

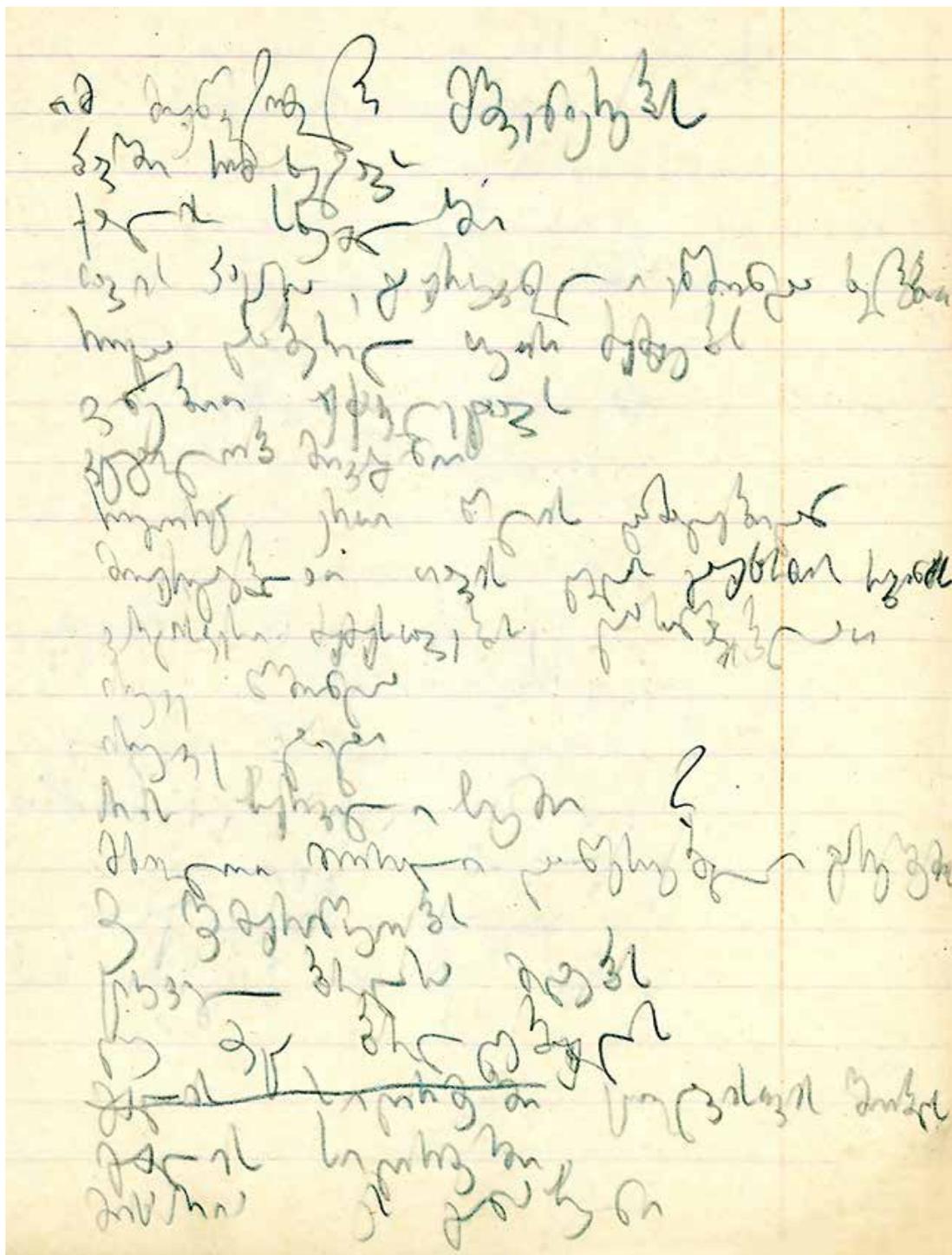
The image shows a handwritten document in Georgian script. The text is written in blue ink on a light-colored, possibly aged, paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. At the bottom right, there is a date written as '10/VII-59'. The document appears to be a personal note or a letter, given the informal style of the handwriting and the date.



Source: GML, N32 083-m; GRDA, N361, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 415, 711.

Dating: As these poems are written in the notebook after the first chapter of the first version of “Gogan Gagania”, on which the writer began work on July 10, they must be written on the same day or later.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N361.



Source: GML, N32 480-m; GRDA, N560, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 141-142.

Note: Khosta was a village before that, but in 1951 it became part of the city of Sochi.

Dating: The letter shows that the mother has not yet received Guram's letter in Khosta sent on July 10. Accordingly, the letter must have been written by July 12.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Babulia (daughter of Simon) – Guram Rcheulishvili's aunt, wife of Luka Khundadze, mother of writer Keti Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 436-m; GRDA, N436; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 389-392.
Note: The letter has not been sent.

Dating: The letter shows that he is in Tskaltubo and we date according to the time of departure from there.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.



Source: GML, N32 436-m; GRDA, N436, 21r-32r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 383-387.

Dating: The letter shows that he is in Tskaltubo and we date according to the time of departure from there.



Source: GML, N32 436-m; GRDA, N436, 1r, 2r, 3r, 5rv-19rv, 20r, 21-31rv, 32r.

Dating: He was supposed to stay in Tskaltubo until July 18, but returned to Tbilisi early due to the death of his friend Andro Chichinadze.



Source: GML, N32 083-m, N32 307-1-m, N32 307-2-m; GRDA, N360, 1r, 2-7rv, N362, 1-3r, 4rv, 5-7r, 8rv, 9rv, 10r, N363, 1-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 87, 350-365.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 62-63.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N362.

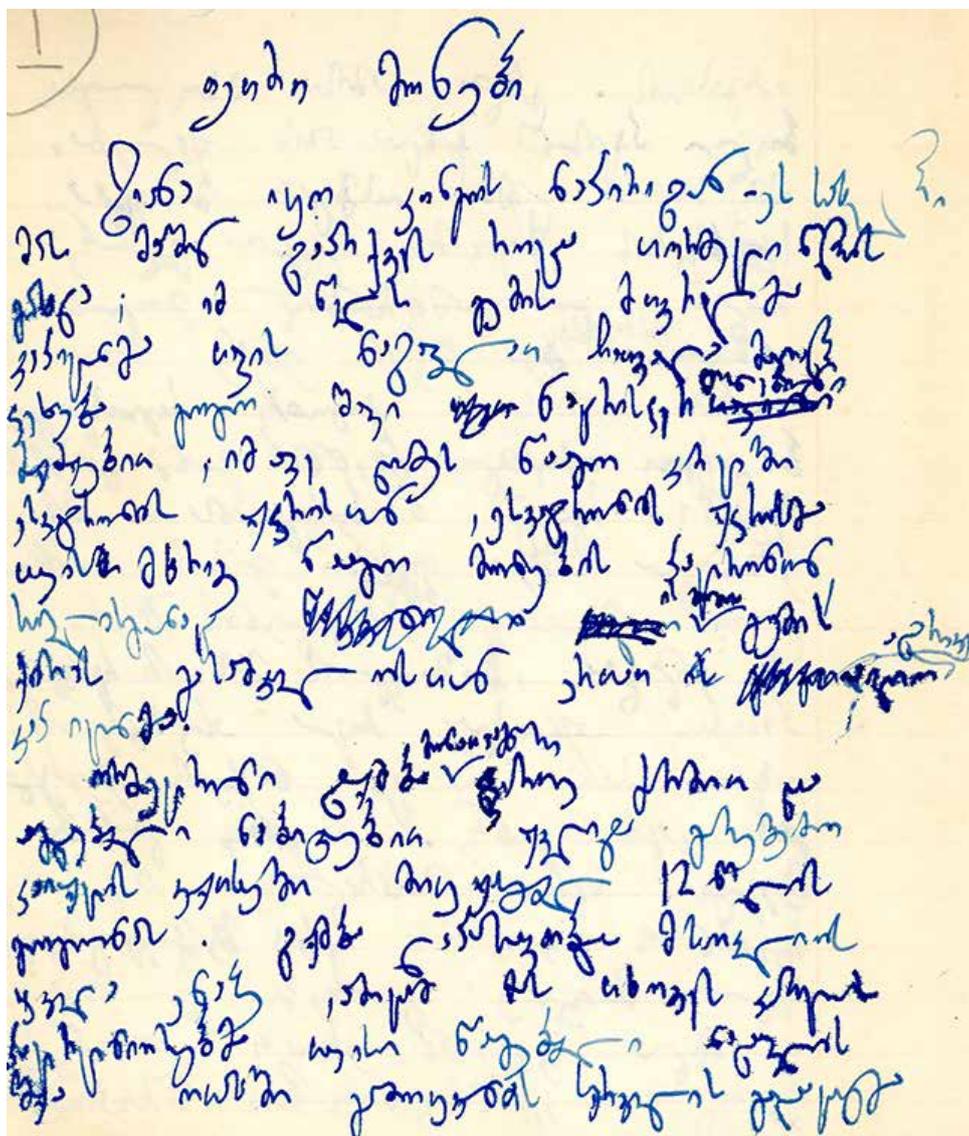
Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a manuscript or a page from a book. The text is dense and written in a cursive style. The paper is aged and yellowed. The handwriting is in dark ink, possibly blue or black. The text is arranged in several lines, with some words and phrases being more prominent than others. There are some corrections and additions visible, such as a plus sign and some crossed-out words. The overall appearance is that of a historical or literary document.



Source: GML, N32 308-1-m, N32 308-2-m, N32 308-3-m; GRDA, N366, 1-6rv, N367, 1-5rv, N368, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 82, 345-350.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, pp. 62-63.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N366.



Source: GML, N32 473-m; GRDA, N561, 1-2rv.

Note: Khosta was a village before that, but in 1951 it became part of the city of Sochi.

Dating: The letter shows that the mother must have already received the letter sent from Tbilisi to Khosta on July 10, 1959, in which she talks about a 23-year-old girl, a member of the Supreme Council. It would take at least 4 days for the letter to arrive from Tskaltubo to Khosta and back. Accordingly, we date the letter to the post-July 14 period. As long as Guram had already left for Tbilisi on July 15, we date it to July 14-15.



Source: Tskaltubo sanatorium book; GML, N32 664-4-m; GRDA, N665, 1v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 91.

Note: It is true that according to the medical book of Tskaltubo Sanatorium, which indicates the period of the writer's treatment, this term expired on July 18, but he left earlier due to the death of his friend Andro Chichinadze.

Dating: The time is indicated in the letter sent from Tbilisi to Khosta after July 16.



Source: GML, N32 334-10-m; GRDA, N382, 1r-6v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 469-472;

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's comments show that he started thinking about publishing a collection of short stories after returning from Tskaltubo. He was in Tskaltubo for treatment in July 1959.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N382.

55. 6 შპა.
56. 216
57. 216
58. 216
59. 216
60. 216
61. 216
62. 216
63. 216
64. 216
65. 216
66. 216
67. 216
68. 216
69. 216
70. 216
71. 216



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 91 -92.

Dating: He writes to his mother that this happened on the second day of his return to Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 585-m; GRDA, N498, 1-2rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 91-92.

Dating: The letter was sent from Tbilisi, and Guram left Tskaltubo for Tbilisi on the night of July 15.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Alexander Khurtsidze.

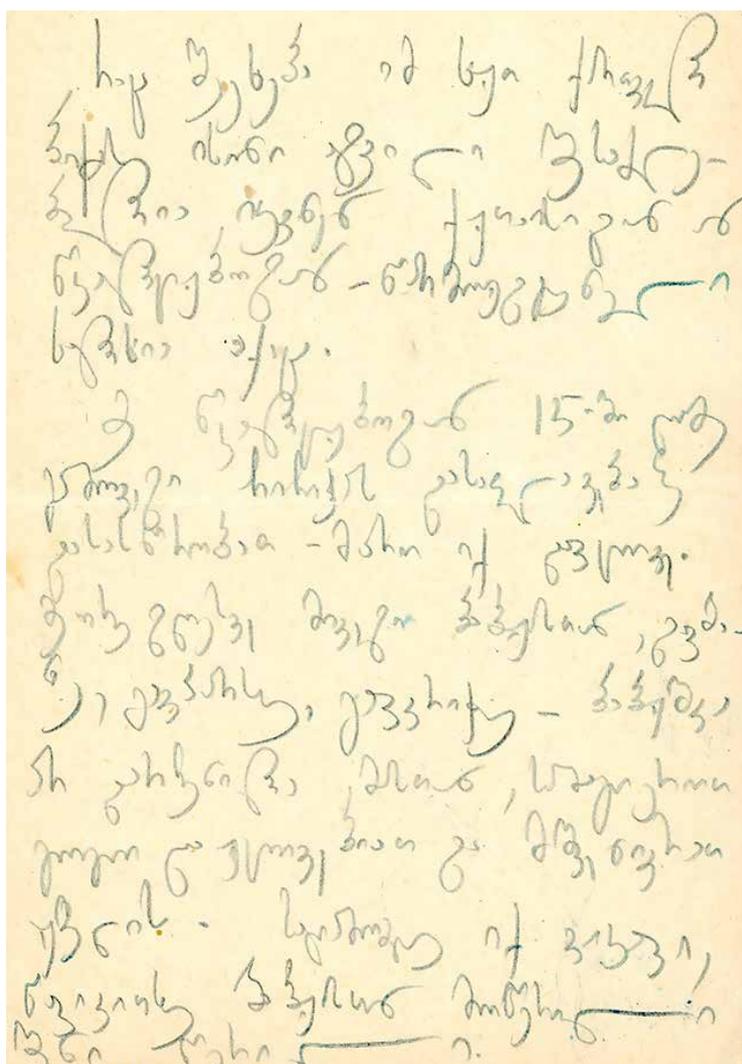
Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Chichinadze Andro (died in 1959) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend, who is referred to as “Chichika” in his writings.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N498.



Source: GML, N32 487-m; GRDA, N551 1rv, 2 r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 179.

Dating: The letter, sent by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili to Khosta on July 30, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: GML, N32 487-m; GRDA, N551, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 179.

Dating: The letter, sent by his father – Mikheil Rcheulishvili to Khosta on July 30, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: GML, N32 487-m; GRDA, N551, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 179.

Note: Khosta is a seaside village on the Black Sea coast.

Dating: The letter is dated July 30.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: Identity Card.

Biographical data:

Begishvili Lina (1935-1969) – Georgian pianist, mother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s daughter – Ia Rcheulishvili.

Rcheulishvili Ia (daughter of Guram) (born in 1959) – Georgian pianist, daughter of Guram Rcheulishvili and Lina Begishvili.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 142-143.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Nizharadze Simon (died in 1960) – Father of Guram Rcheulishvili's mother – Mariam Nizharadze.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 228.

Dating: We date the fact by the period before Guram Rcheulishvili left for the North Caucasus.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 368.



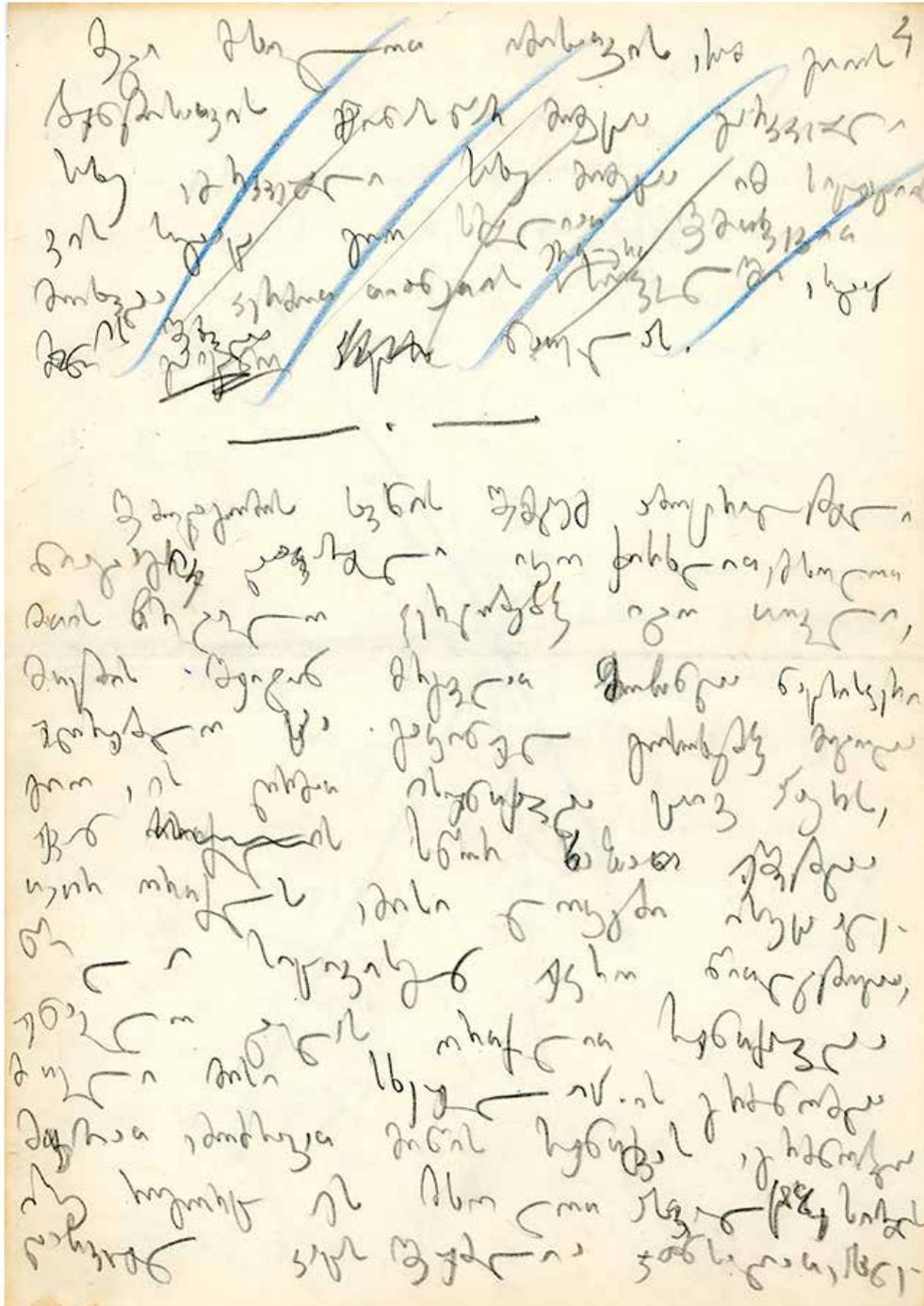
Source: GML, N32 305-m; GRDA, N322, 1-18rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 125, 369-377.

Dating: We date according to the third volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N322.

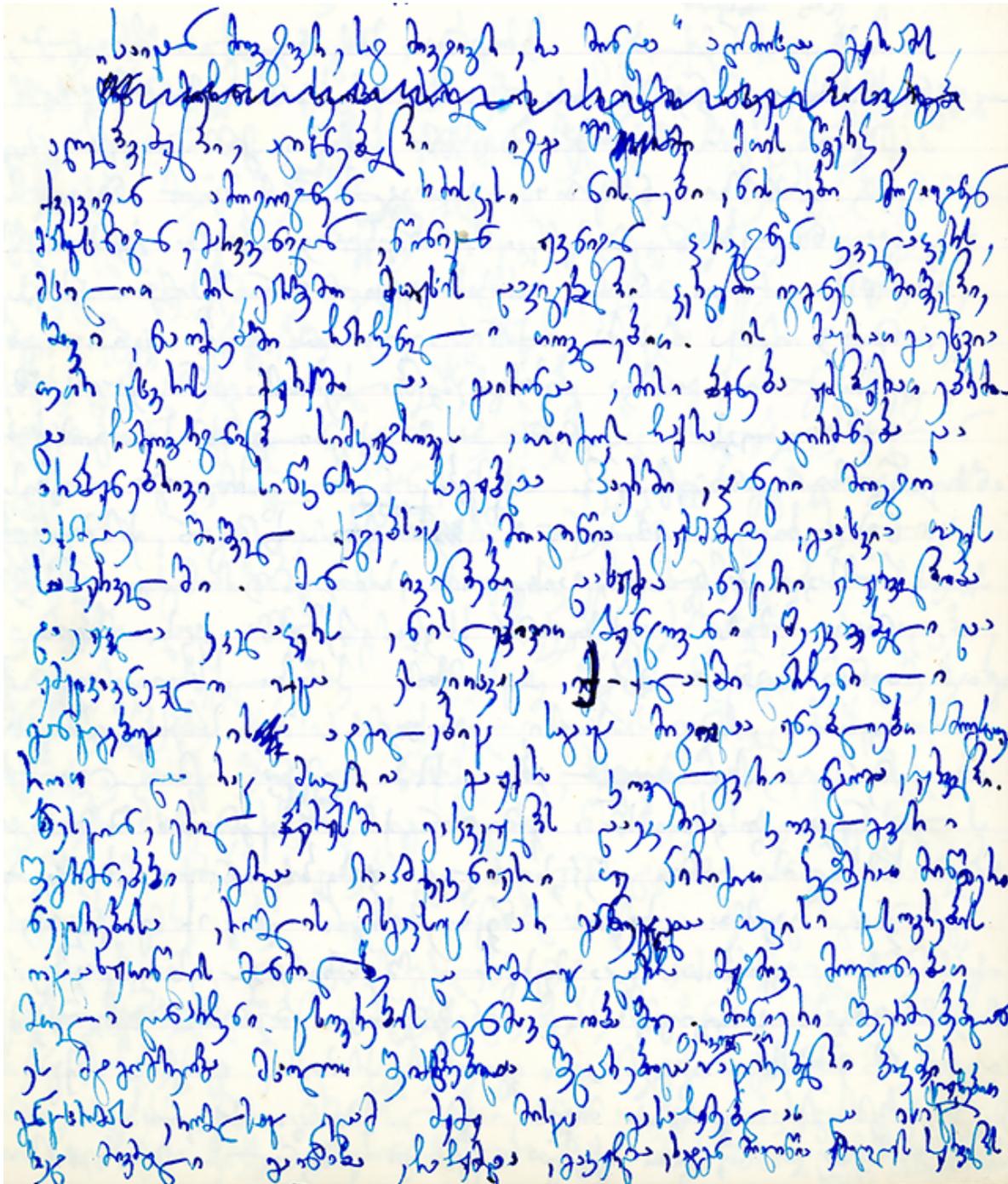


Source: GML, N32 313-m; GRDA, N375, 1-21rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 144, 377-384.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Note: The novel is not finished.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N375.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 366.

Note: This horse was kept for Guram for a long time in the Nalchik horse breeding ground, but Guram's family never took it back.

Dating: The letter sent by Mikheil Rcheulishvili to his wife and daughter from Tbilisi in Khosta on July 30 shows that he and Guram were in Tbilisi at the time. On August 14, mother sends Guram a letter from Khosta to Tbilisi again. On the other hand, from the recollections of the father, which Marine Rcheulishvili has published in the third volume of the writer's works, it appears that her father and Guram really travelled to the North Caucasus in the summer of 1959 (autumn is mentioned in the future tense). Consequently, they had to go there after August 14, 1959, in the second half of August.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Mukhin Giorgi (son of Tevdore) – Zootechnician, author of numerous scientific papers in the field of sheep breeding.

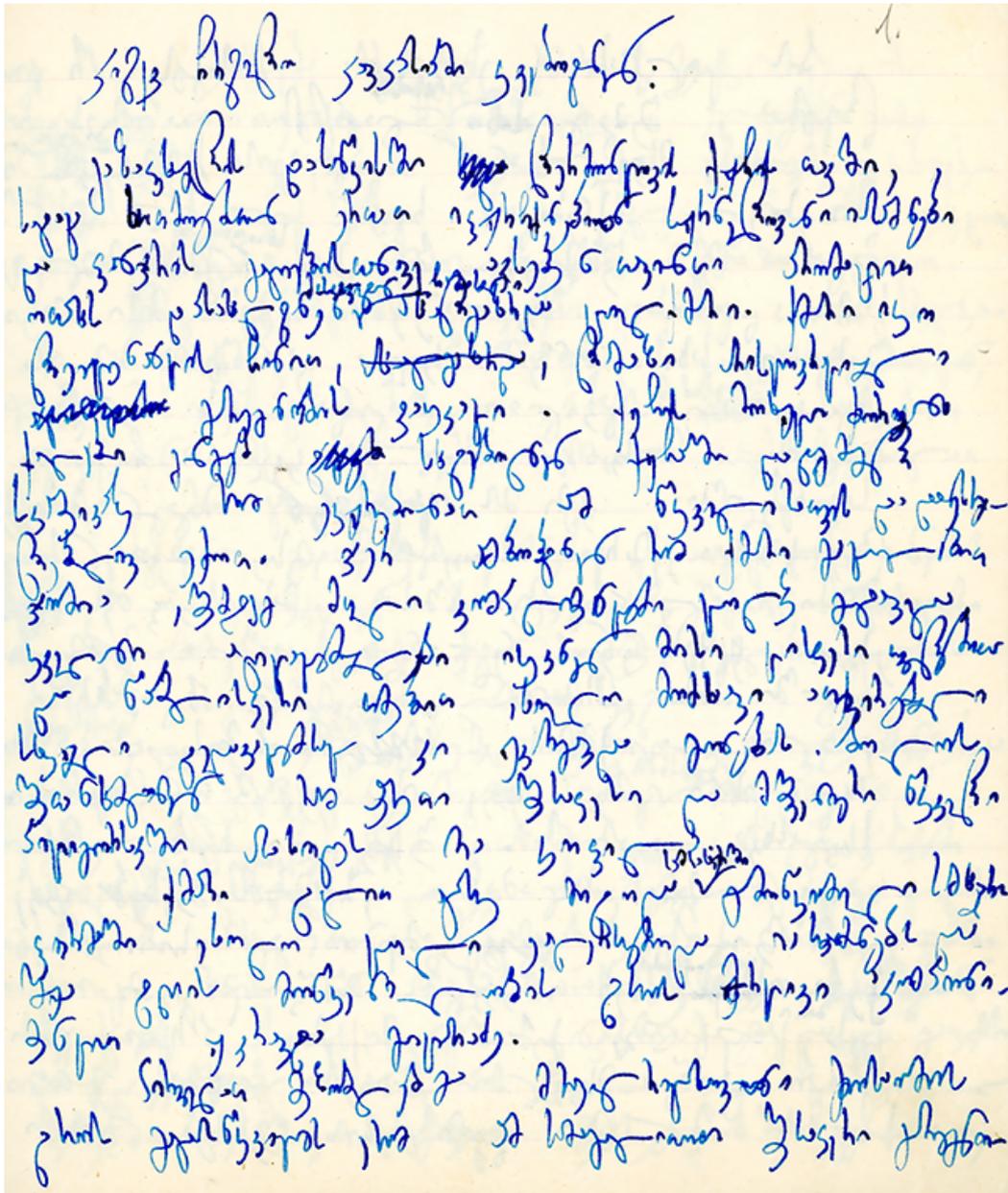
Kudzieva Vera (daughter of Kazbeg) (1915-2008) – Zootechnician, worked as a chief zootechnician in the livestock of the Autonomous Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria, from 1944 to 1961 was Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Autonomous Republic of Kabardino-Balkaria.



Source: GML, N32 313-m; GRDA, N373, 1-5rv, 6 r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 114, 367-368.

Dating: As long as the short story is written about the impressions of the North Caucasus, and Guram travelled there in the second half of August 1959, we date according to the time of this trip.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N373.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on a piece of paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a series of notes. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to its style and the way the words are connected. The text is organized into several lines, with some words appearing to be repeated or listed. The paper is aged and has a slightly yellowish tint. There is a small number '1.' in the top right corner of the page.



Source: GML, N32 312-m; GRDA, N371, 1-8rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 96, 365-367.

Dating: As long as the short story is written about the impressions of the North Caucasus, and Guram travelled there in the second half of August 1959, we date according to the time of this trip.



Source: GML, N32 313-m; GRDA, N374, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 120, 368.

Note: The text, entitled “Shpilka”, was first published in 1985 in the book “One cannot escape on a winter night”.

Dating: As long as the short story is written about the impressions of the North Caucasus, and Guram travelled there in the second half of August 1959, we date according to the time of this trip.



Source: GML, N32 310-m; GRDA, N370, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 108, 367.

Dating: As long as the short story is written about the impressions of the North Caucasus, and Guram travelled there in the second half of August 1959, we date according to the time of this trip.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 391.



Source: Niko Gogochuri, “Guram Rcheulishvili”, Ole, 2009, N2, pp. 12-13.

Dating: We date according to the time of celebration of Alaverdoba, because along with the impressions of that celebration, this fact was also reflected in the story “Alaverdoba”.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 397.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 397.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 398.

Biographical data:

Dighmelashvili-Rcheulishvili Jimmy – Guram Rcheulishvili’s distant relative and friend from Telavi.



Source: GML, N32 563-m; GRDA, N588, 2 rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 173-174.

Note: Mikheil Grobman considers himself innocent and is surprised to receive such a letter from Guram and writes about it in a reply letter, but sends the letter only a year and a half later, when Guram Rcheulishvili is already dead.

Dating: The fact is mentioned in a letter sent by Mikhail Grobman on April 2, 1961, to the address of Guram's house.

Biographical data:

Grobman Mikhail (son of Iakob) (born in 1939) – Russian poet and artist, the second Russian avant-garde theorist and ideologue, emigrated to Israel in 1971, editor of the magazine Leviathan.



Source: GML, N32 289-m; GRDA, N262, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 398-399, 413.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 141-142.

Dating: Nugzar Tsereteli dates the fact to November, but the year is not specified. Accordingly, we date to any day of November before 1959.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Varazi (Varazishvili) Avto (Avtandil) (son of Vasily) (1926-1977) – Georgian painter, who used collage technique for the first time in Georgian painting.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 197, 440-465.



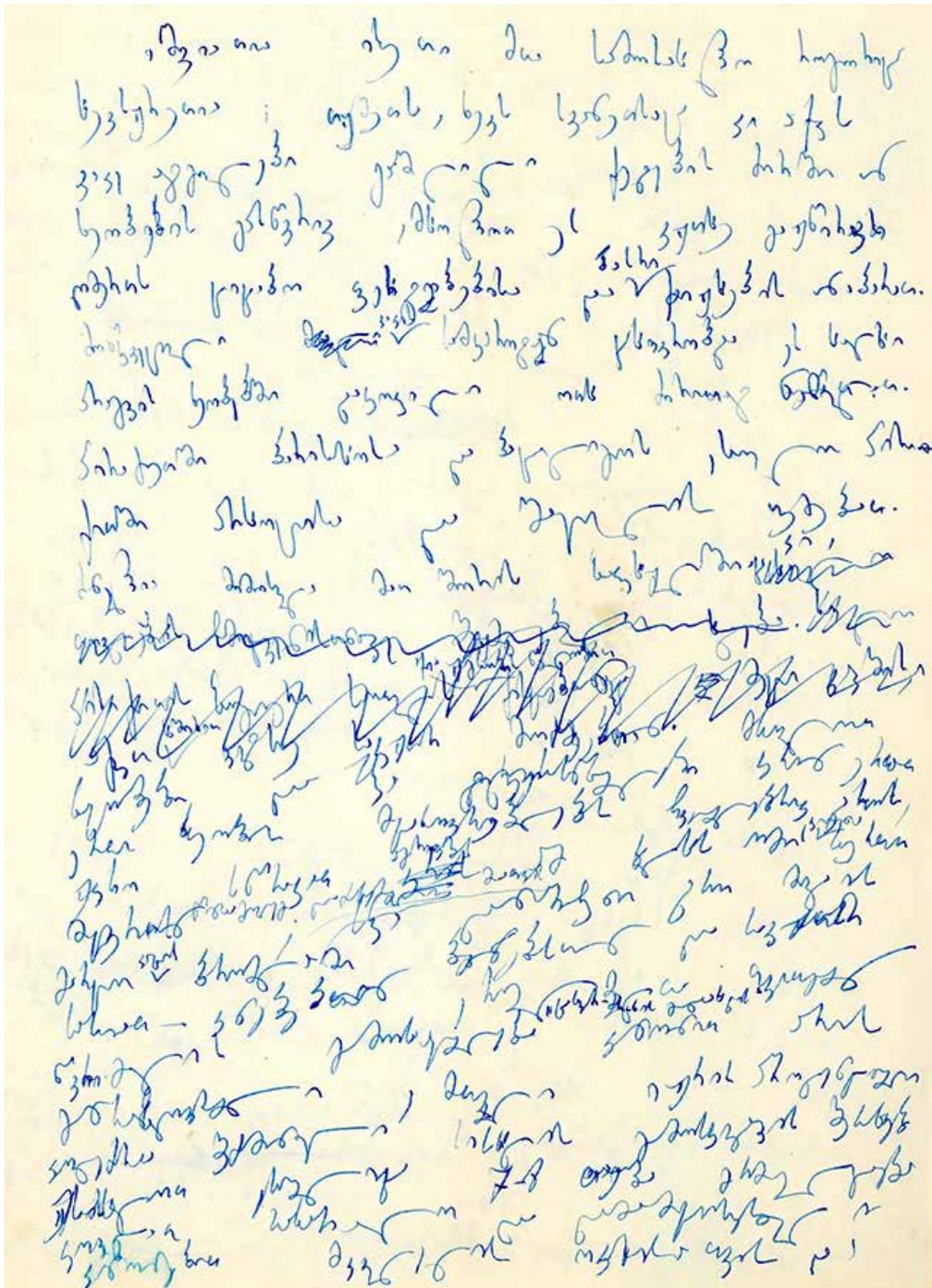
Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 392-398.



Source: GML, N32 306-2-m, N32 306-1-m; GRDA, N323, 1-5rv, 6r, N324, 1r, 2-6rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp.185, 384-389.

Dating: We date according to the third volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N323.



The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The handwriting is dense and cursive, filling most of the page. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed. The text is written in dark ink. There are some corrections and overwriting visible, particularly in the middle section where a line has been crossed out. The overall appearance is that of a personal or working manuscript.



Source: GML, N32 417-m, N32 292-m, N32 423-m, N32 432-m, N32 296-m, N32 297-m, N32 368-m, N4627-d; GRDA, N265, 1-18rv, 19r, N269, 1-5rv, N282, 1-5rv, N283, 1-5rv, N285, 1-8rv, N287, 1-2rv, 3r, N432, 2-15rv, N978, 1-32r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 244, 472-484.

Dating: It is true that we dated the diary entry, which this short story is based on, to August 23, but its conversion into a short story, as Marine Rcheulishvili argues in her comments, must have taken place in the autumn of 1959.



Source: GML, N32 516-m; GRDA, N874, 1r.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 661-m; GRDA 684, 1r.



Source: GML, N32 337-2-2-m, N32 337-2-1-m, N32 337-1-1-m, N32 337-1-2-m, N32 337-1-3-m, N32 337-1-6-m, N32 337-1-4-m, N32 337-1-5-m; GRDA, N303, 1-7r, N304, 1-2rv, N305, 1-20rv, 21r, N306, 1-24rv, N307, 1-25rv, N308, 1-5r, 6-8rv, 9r, N309, 1-2rv, 3-4r, N310, 1r, 2-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 221, 656-673.

Dating: We date according to Marine Rcheulishvili.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N306.

Handwritten manuscript in Georgian script on lined paper. The text is dense and covers most of the page. There is a large number '2' in the top right corner. The handwriting is in blue ink.



Source: GML, N32 621-1-m, N32 621-2-m, N32 435-m, N4626-m; GRDA, N76; N276, 1-6rv, 7r, N277, 1-6rv, N376, 1-2rv, 4-6r, N377, 1-9r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 197-271, 392-484.

Dating: Arguments about dating are given in Marine Rcheulishvili's comments.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N276.

The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script, likely from a manuscript. The text is written in dark ink on aged, slightly yellowed paper. It is organized into three paragraphs, separated by small gaps. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense. The first paragraph begins with a large initial letter 'ჲ' (Ha) and discusses various topics, possibly related to history or literature. The second paragraph starts with 'ამჟამად' (At present) and continues the narrative or argument. The third paragraph begins with 'აქ მოვიხსენიებ' (Here I mention) and concludes the page. The overall appearance is that of an old, well-preserved document.



Source: GML, N32 058-m; GRDA, N22, 1-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 416-418, 711.

Dating: According to the manuscript, Marine Rcheulishvili dates the poem to about 1959.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N22.

Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a poem or manuscript page. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat slanted. The text is arranged in approximately seven lines, with some corrections and deletions visible. The first line is:
ღმერთისა და მისი ღმერთისა და მისი ღმერთისა
ღმერთისა და მისი ღმერთისა და მისი ღმერთისა



Source: GML, N32 439-m; GRDA 439, 1r-3v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 372-373.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili dates the records to 1959. The argument is the nature of the writing material – writing sheets and dark ink, which coincides with the writing of the autographs of the works written in 1959 – “Alaverdoba” and “Natela”. The rather thick forms of graphemes are also considered to be a characteristic outline of the writer for this period.



Source: GML, N32 439-m, N32 437-m; GRDA, N439, 4r-10v, N440, 1r-9v; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 373-380.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili dates the records to 1959. The argument is the nature of the writing material – writing sheets and dark ink, which coincides with the writing of the autographs of the works written in 1959 – “Alaverdoba” and “Natela”. The rather thick forms of grapheme are also considered to be a characteristic outline of the writer for this period.



Source: GML, N32 547-m; GRDA, N811, 1r.

Dating: Arguments regarding dating are given in the collection “Studies of the Chronology of Guram Rcheulishvili’s Life and Creative Works”, Tbilisi, 2022, p. 198.

Biographical data:

Inasaridze Boris (1933-1994) – Georgian engineer, graduated from the faculty of Civil Engineering of the Polytechnic Institute in 1954. At various times he was the head of a number of construction organizations and facilities.



Source: Shushana Mgeladze, “You Were a Wave”, Tsignis Samkaro, 11 July 1984, p. 4; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p.123.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili points out in the comments of the sixth volume that the writer was treated in a hospital in January. The recollection of Shushana Mgeladze gave us the opportunity to specify this date even more precisely. She notes that from January 16 onwards, the writer was treated in the same ward with Shushana’s uncle for several days.

Biographical data:

Gigineishvili-Mgeladze Sapo (daughter of Ioseb) (1894-1936) – Georgian poetess and fiction writer.

Mgeladze Shushana (daughter of Vladimer) (1916-2008) – Children’s poetess of Georgia, daughter of Georgian poet and novelist – Sapo Mgeladze.



Source: GML, N4628-d; GRDA, N286 1-14r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 92-101.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Machavariani Mukhran (son of Ivane) (1929-2010) – Poet, Rustaveli Prize laureate (1987). In 1957-1963, he worked as the head of the poetry section of the magazine Tsiskari.

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili's collection of short stories.

Khukhashvili Giorgi (Gigla) (son of Mikheil) (1925-2004) – Playwright, critic, poet. At different times he worked in the editorial offices of the magazines Niangi and Tsiskari.

Chilaia Sergi (son of Evstate) (1912-1993) – Literary critic, writer.



Source: GRDA, N924, 1rv.

Note: The book was published in 1959.

Biographical data:

Chiladze Otar (1925-1998) – Georgian poet, graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of Tbilisi University in 1948 and from the Moscow Institute of Literature in 1952.

Rcheulishvili Marine (daughter of Mikheil) (born in 1938) – Georgian scientist, literary critic and teacher, Doctor of Philology, professor of Tbilisi University, Guram Rcheulishvili's sister.



Source: GML, N32 441-m; GRDA, N453, 1rv-4r.



Source: GML, N32 309-m; GRDA, N369, 1-4rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, pp. 272, 485.

Dating: Arguments for the time of writing are given in the comments to the short story in the third volume of the writer's works.



Source: GRDA, N912, 1rv.

Note: The book was published in 1959.

Biographical data:

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili's collection of short stories.



Source: GML, N4624-d; GRDA, N462, 1-16r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 407.

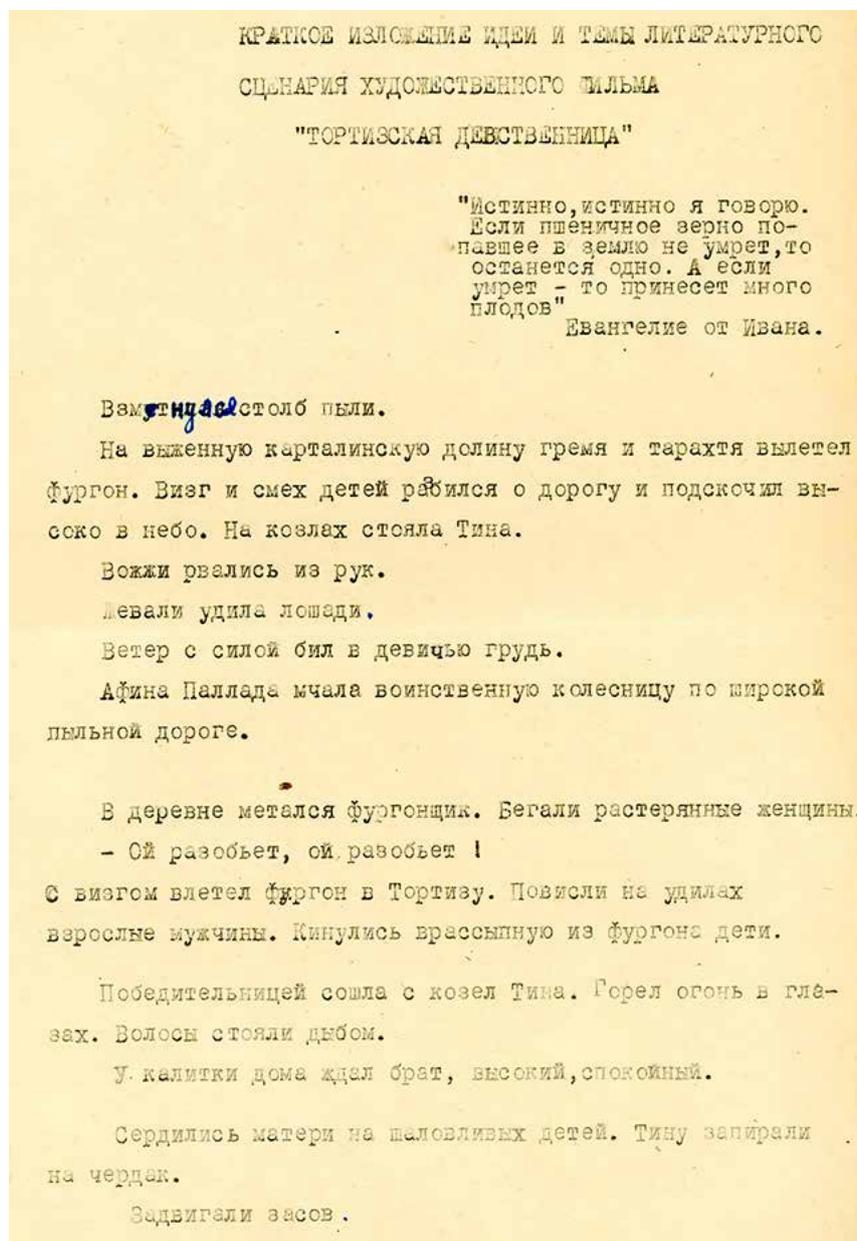
Note: The title of the screenplay is reminiscent of Voltaire’s satirical poem “The virgin of Orleans” (La Pucelle d’Orleans). The script was based on a real story published in a newspaper, which was read by Giorgi Shengelaia. Tortiza is a village in Gori Municipality, located 12 kilometres from the center.

Dating: Dating of the text is in Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments.

Biographical data:

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N462.

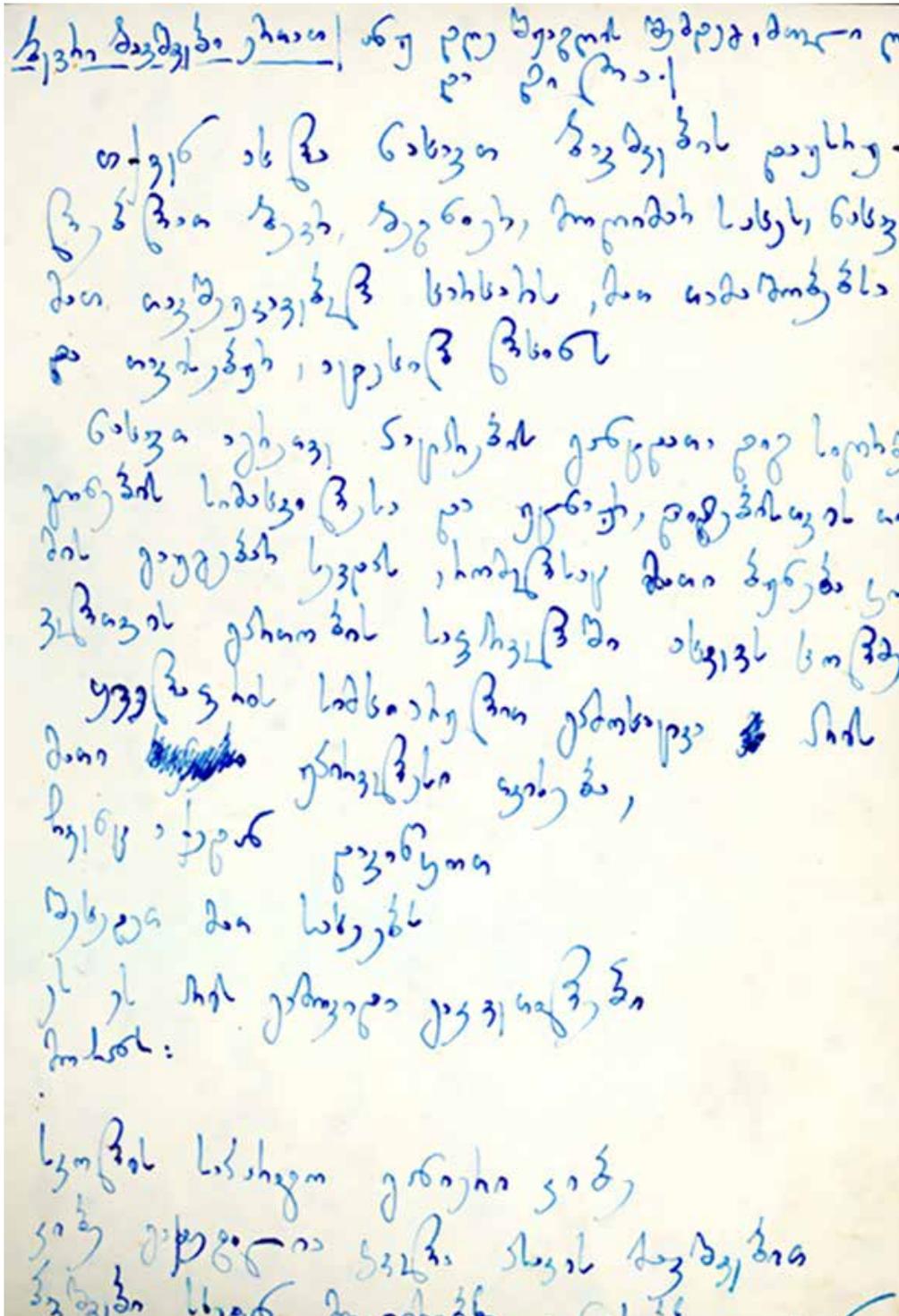


Source: GML, N32 298-m; GRDA, N288, 1r, 2rv, 3r, 4rv, 5r, 6r, N289, 1-14-rv, N290, 0rv, 1-10rv, N291, 1-34rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 343, 699-704.

Note: There are abstract sketches on the autographs.

Dating: We date according to the arguments given in the scientific apparatus of the text of the fourth volume of the six-volume edition of the writer's works.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N291.



Handwritten text in Georgian script, likely a letter or a page from a manuscript. The text is written in blue ink on aged, yellowish paper. The script is cursive and somewhat difficult to read due to its style and the ink's fading. The text appears to be a personal communication, possibly a letter or a page from a manuscript. The handwriting is dense and fills most of the page. There are some corrections and deletions visible, particularly in the middle section. The text is written in a single column, with some lines starting with a large initial letter. The overall appearance is that of a historical document.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022, 4-5r; the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 368.

Note: Marine Buleishvili only learns from the recollection of Sergi Durmishidze about Guram's intention, thanks to whom she was taken on staff in the museum, and it happened long after Guram's death.

Dating: This must have happened before the order was signed by the director.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.

Durmishidze Sergi (son of Vasilii) (1910-1989) – Georgian biochemist, one of the founders of plant biochemistry and technical biochemistry in Georgia, Doctor of Biology, professor.

Buleishvili Marine – Georgian historian, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student.



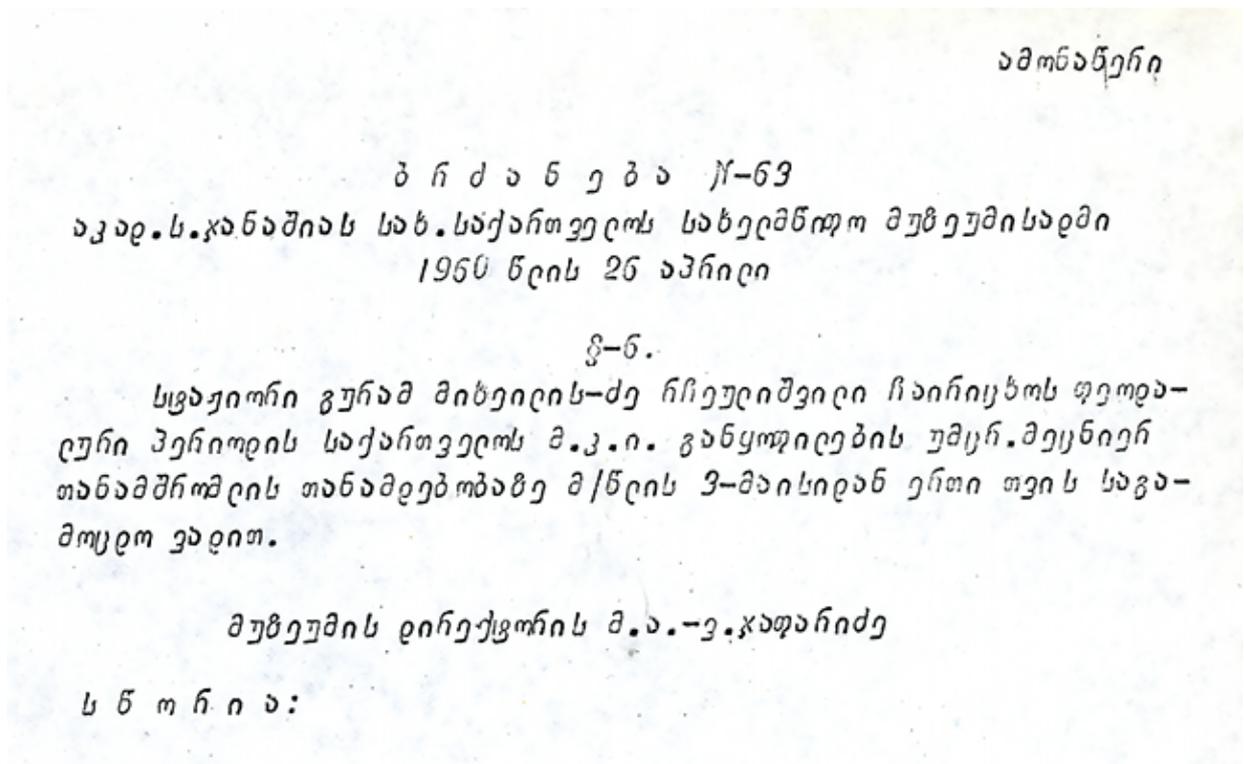
Source: GML, N32 650-3-m; GRDA, N748.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.

Japaridze Vakhtang (1911-1993) – Georgian archaeologist and historian, researcher of medieval Georgian archeology.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N748.



Source: GML, N32 650-3-m, N32 639-m; GRDA, N748, N730.

Dating: The order, signed on April 26, states that he will be appointed to this position from May 3.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.



Source: GML, N32 342-3-m; GRDA, N280, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 696-698.

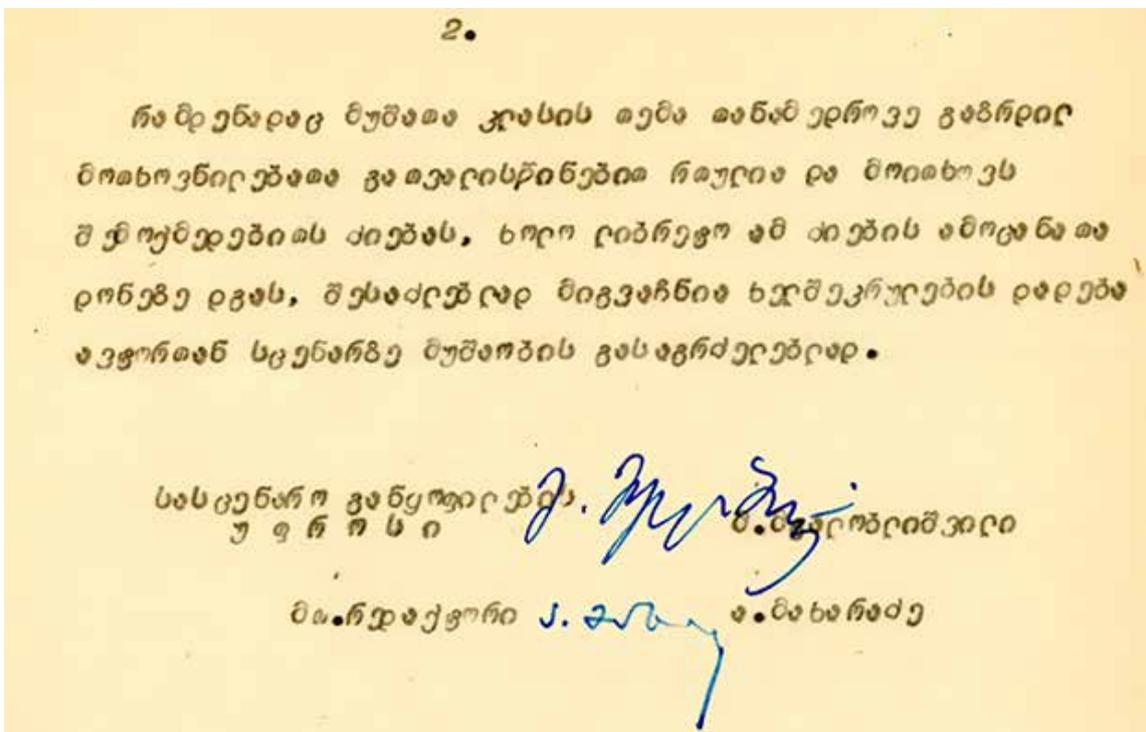
Biographical data:

Dzidziguri Akaki (son of Varlam) (1914-1997) – Honoured journalist of Georgia. In 1959, he was appointed director of the Georgian Film Studio.

Mgaloblishvili Mikheil– He was under repression since 1937 and was rehabilitated in the 1950s. In 1960, he was appointed the head of the script department of the Georgian Film Studio and made significant changes to attract young people.

Makharadze Alexandre – Senior editor of the Coordination Service of the “Georgian Film”, an honoured worker of Georgian Culture.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N280.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 387.

Dating: As long as the “conclusion” on the continuation of work on the script was issued on May 10, Guram would have received the money only after that.



Source: GML, N32 351-m; GRDA, N446, 1r-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 406.

Dating: On the same page of the helical notebook on which this entry is made, we also find a diary entry dated 13 May written in an identical light blue pen. This allows us to date the record to a previous period.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine *Tsikari* in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili’s collection of short stories.



Source: GML, N32 351-m; GRDA, N446, 1-2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 429-430.

Dating: On the same page of the helical notebook on which this entry is made, we also find a diary entry dated 13 May written in an identical light blue pen. This allows us to date the record to a previous period.

Biographical data:

Sulakauri Archil (son of Samson) (1927-1997) – Georgian poet and prose writer, Shota Rustaveli Prize laureate.



Source: GML, N32 351-m; GRDA, N446, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 430.



Source: GML, N32 351-m; GRDA, N446, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 430.



Source: Koka Ignatov, “My first fresco”, magazine Sitkva, 2009, N7, p. 48.

Dating: The publication states that it was the birthday of Giorgi Shengelaia or Sofiko Chiaureli and that it was one of his last meetings with Guram. Accordingly, we date in accordance with the birthdays of these two persons, May 11 and 21, 1960.

Biographical data:

Shengelaia Giorgi (son of Nikoloz) (1937-2020) – Director, screenwriter. People’s Artist of Georgia. Film director of the movie “Alaverdoba”. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 435-436.

Dating: Guram Rcheulishvili wrote an extensive letter to Vakhtang Chelidze on January 23, 1960. In May, he had an unpleasant meeting with the editor and staff of Tsiskari. These records, because of their neutral tone, are not likely to be sent to the addressee after the May meeting, as he makes quite harsh arguments in one diary entry against the editor and, of course, the editorial policy. We can assume that these records are an outline of another letter, which was sent prior to the meeting.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 610-1-m, N32 610-2-m; GRDA, N503, N504; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 123.

Dating: This meeting, like the second one, took place before the letter was sent.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: GML, N32 461-m; GRDA, N744; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 679-692.

Dating: Erlom Akhvlediani's recollection states that this happened a few months before Guram's death.

Biographical data:

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili's friend.

Chonkadze Daniel (son of Georgi) (1830-1860) – Georgian writer and translator, compiler of Russian-Ossetian dictionary.



Source: GML, N32 610-1-m, N32 610-2-m; GRDA, N503, 1-4rv, N504, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 102-103.

Dating: The letter sent to Mzia Chachava shows that he already knows about her divorce by this time.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.

Megrelidze Manana (daughter of Konstantine) – Daughter of Konstantine Megrelidze (son of Romanoz), Georgian philosopher and sociologist shot in 1937. She had a close relationship with the families of Gia Danelia and Veriko Anjaparidze. She married dissident Rezo Mkheidze, who spent six years in prison for trying to escape from the Soviet Union.



Source: GML, N32 610-1-m, N32 610-2-m; GRDA, N503, 1-4rv, N504, 1-5rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 102-108, 123.

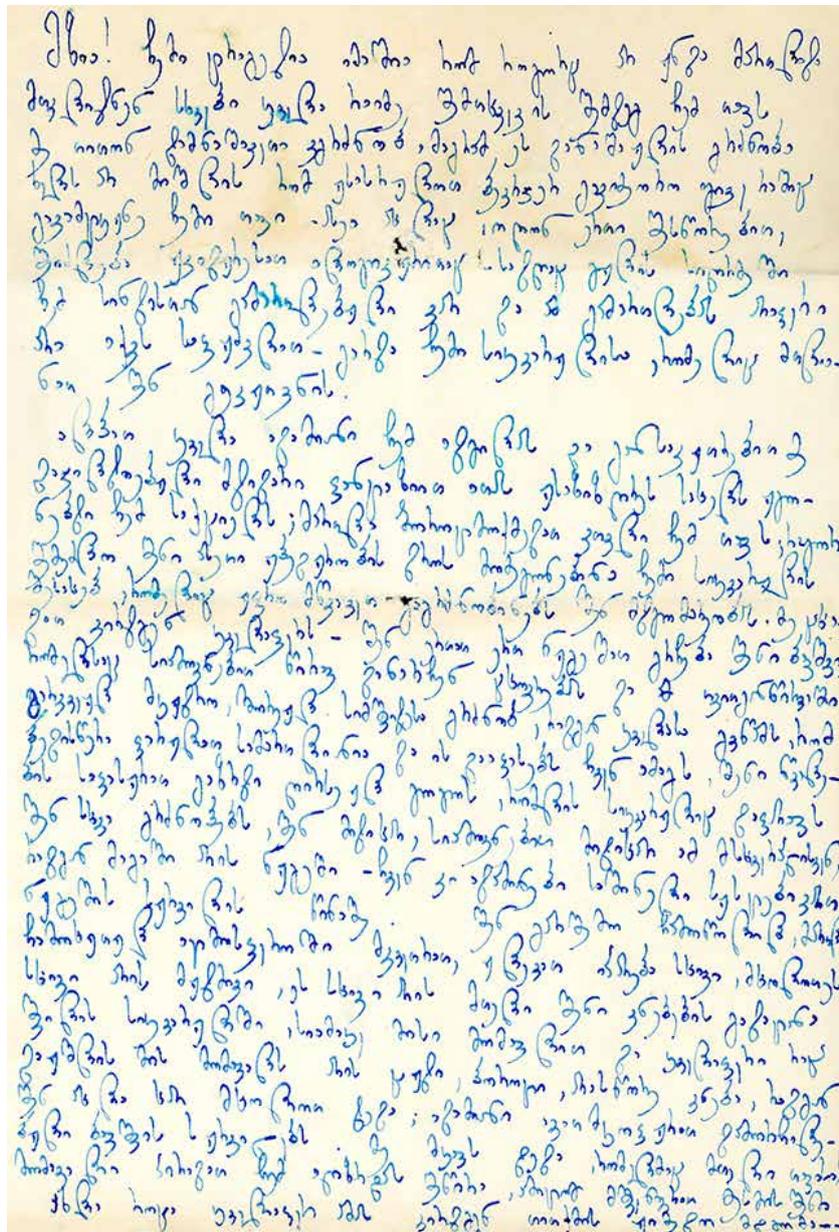
Dating: According to Marine Rcheulishvili’s recollection, Mzia Chachava received a letter in late spring or before summer.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N503.



Source: GML, N4629-m; GRDA, N892, N815; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 75.

Dating: Neither the autograph nor the reprinted version of the text in the author’s lifetime is dated, but both mention the offer sent to Guram Rcheulishvili by a Russian-language magazine. In the first case it is said that it was more than a year ago (N815), in the second case - a year and a half ago (N892). Since the letter of Druzhba Narodov, preserved in Guram Rcheulishvili’s archives, is dated January 1959 (GRDA, N784), we took the interval between ‘a year and a half’ and ‘more than a year’ and dated Guram Rcheulishvili’s letter to the period until June 1960.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N892.

პაციფიკურმა ჩედექსონი.

*დაახლოებით წერილწარწახვევის წინ მივიღე თქვენი ჩედექსონის
მიერ ჩემდამი გამოგზავნილი მიწვევა, სადაც მაცნობებდით, რომ
სასურველი იყო მიმეღო ჟურნალის პრიზზე გამოცხადებულ კონკურსში
მონაწილეობა. სამწუხაროდ მაშინ, ჩემთვის ამ დღად დამავალბელი
თხოვნის შესრულება ვერ შეუძელი, მაგრამ იგი ანასოდეს არ დამვიწყ-
ებია - გადავწყვიტე ჩიომე შესათერი დამენება თქვენი ახარგაზრდუ-
ლი ჟურნალის მკითხველთათვის /რომლის ბეჯითი თვალყურის მარევენებიც
მე ვარ/, რაც სურს ყოველ ხნის წინ მოვიყვანე სისურვეში. მე მგონი,
დაგანცხადებებთან წაწახმოვბში მოთხოვნილი ემიგრანტი ქართველების
ანასახარბიელო, თავიანთი 1922 წელში აჩქარებისგან გამონვეული,
ხვედრი.*

*დიდად ვიმედოვნებ თქვენს ყურადღებასა და ჩემს წაწახმო-
ვებზე.*

პაციფიკურმა ჩედექსონი გურამ რეულაშვილი



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 3, Tbilisi, Saari, 2004, p. 407.

Dating: On June 6, 1960, a business trip order was already written. Consequently, this must have happened before then.

Biographical data:

Javakhishvili Natela (daughter of Ivane) (1908-1985) – Daughter of Ivane Javakhishvili, sister of Guram Rcheulishvili's grandmother.

Zakaraia Parmen (son of Parnaoz) (Napo) (1914-2003) – Georgian architect and art critic, Doctor of Arts, professor.



Source: GML, N32 659-2-m; GRDA, N671.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N671.

საბჭოთავიშვიტის სსსს
საბჭოთავიშვიტის სსსს
საბჭოთავიშვიტის სსსს
საბჭოთავიშვიტის სსსს

Академия Наук Грузинской ССР
Государственный Музей Грузии
Исполнительный Комитет С.А. ДЖИГАДСИ

Выдано ბეჟუფბაძევი ჯიხაძე პავლე-ძე
(фамилия, имя, отчество и должность)

„ 6 „ 1960 г.
№ 694

სსსს ს. ჯიხაძის სსსს სსსს სსსს სსსს სსსს
наименование органа, выдавшего удостоверение

командированному в უბბბბბ
(пункты назначения)

Срок: командировки „ 30 “ дней по 1960 г. № _____

Основание: Приказ სსსს სსსს სსსს от „ 6 „ 1960 г. № 86

Действительно при предъявлении паспорта сер. _____ № _____

Печать  Подпись /руководителя органа ს. ჯიხაძე

Source: GML, N32 636-2-m; GRDA, N555, 1rv, 2 r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 177-179.

Dating: Tsiala Chkheidze's letter, sent to her long-time friend Parmen Zakaria on June 13, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Zakaria Parmen (son of Parnaoz) (Napo) (1914-2003) – Georgian architect and art critic, Doctor of Arts, professor.

Chkheidze Tsiala – Georgian journalist and translator, worked in the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari and the newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo.

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).



Source: GML, N32 636-2-m; GRDA, N555, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 177-179.

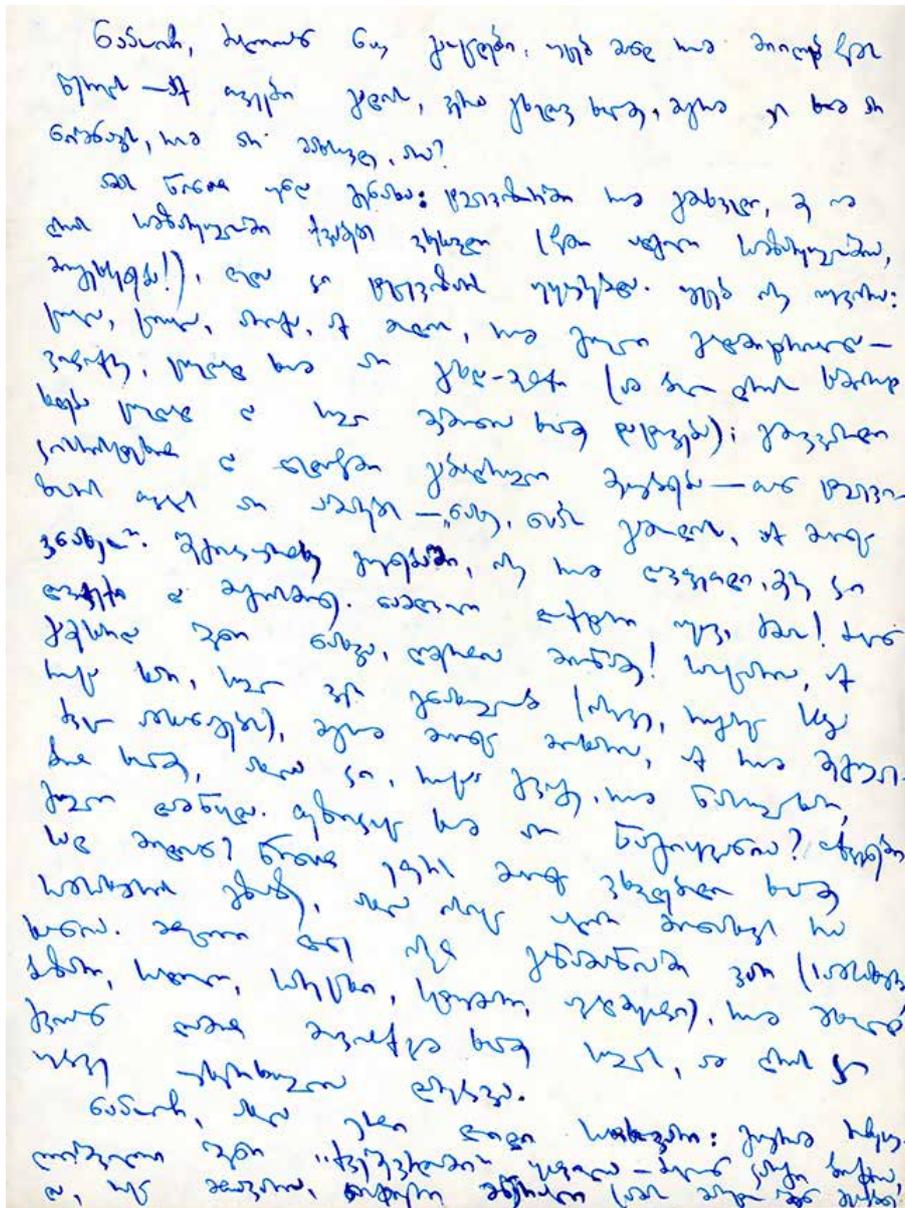
Note: At that time, Guram Rcheulishvili had submitted “My literary views” for publication in Tsiskari, which consisted of the short stories “Irina and I”, “Alaverdoba” and “Diary”. The publication of this text encountered great resistance. It was not just a matter of stylistic correction. A more serious problem was the ideological aspects.

Biographical data:

Chkheidze Tsiala – Georgian journalist and translator, worked in the editorial office of the magazine Tsiskari and the newspaper Literaturuli Sakartvelo.

Zakaraia Parmen (son of Parnaoz) (Napo) (1914-2003) – Georgian architect and art critic, Doctor of Arts, professor.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N555.



Source: GML, N32 517-m; GRDA, N873, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 160.

Note: The letter only mentions tickets, but on June 13, 1960, an important match between Dinamo Tbilisi and Zenit Leningrad was held at the Dinamo Stadium.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Javakhishvili Davit (son of Vladimer) (1935-2005) – Writer and playwright, son of Ivane Javakhishvili’s daughter - Natela Javakhishvili and Vladimer Gersamia.



Source: GML, N32 636-2-m; GRDA, N555, 1rv, 2r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 177-179.

Dating: Tsiala Chkheidze's letter to Parmen Zakaria makes it clear that he did not yet return on June 13.



Source: GML, N32 548-m; GRDA, N812, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 195.

Biographical data:

Varazi (Varazishvili) Avto (Avtandil) (son of Vasily) (1926-1977) – Georgian painter, who used collage technique for the first time in Georgian painting.

Gogh Vincent van (1853-1890) – Dutch painter and graphic artist.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 422-428.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: Guliko Kiknadze's recollection; GML, N4637-d; GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: Guliko Kiknadze's recollection; GML, N4637-d; GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: Guliko Kiknadze's recollection; GML, N4637-d; GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: Guliko Kiknadze's recollection; GML, N4637-d; GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection; GRDA, N1022, 6r; Guliko Kiknadze's recollection, GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Izo Kikvidze.



Source: Marine Buleishvili's recollection, GRDA, N1022, 6r; Guliko Kiknadze's recollection; GRDA, N745, 1rv.

Dating: It seems that he was already in Tbilisi on June 29, because this is the date of the inscription on Giorgi Shatberashvili's book dedicated to Guram.



Source: GRDA, N922, 1rv.

Biographical data:

Shatberashvili Giorgi (son of Ivane) (1910-1965) – Poet and playwright. Editor of Guram Rcheulishvili's collection of short stories.



Source: GML, N7160-d; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 418.

Dating: He presented this photo to Nugzar Tsereteli on July 4.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1082.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 112-113.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: GML, N32 659-2-m; GRDA, N671; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 430.

Dating: As far as he had a 30-day business trip during the Urbnisi expedition and while Marine Rcheulishvili's comments state that he left for Ktsia after returning from Urbnisi, this fact must have happened after July 6.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili's father.



Source: Naira Salukvadze's recollection; GRDA, N1025, 1-4r.

Dating: This must have happened when his father was renting him an apartment in Tabatskuri.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Naira Salukvadze.



Source: Naira Salukvadze’s recollection; GRDA, N1025, 1-4; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 430.

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili’s comments show that Guram returned from Ktsia “in a day or two”.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s father.

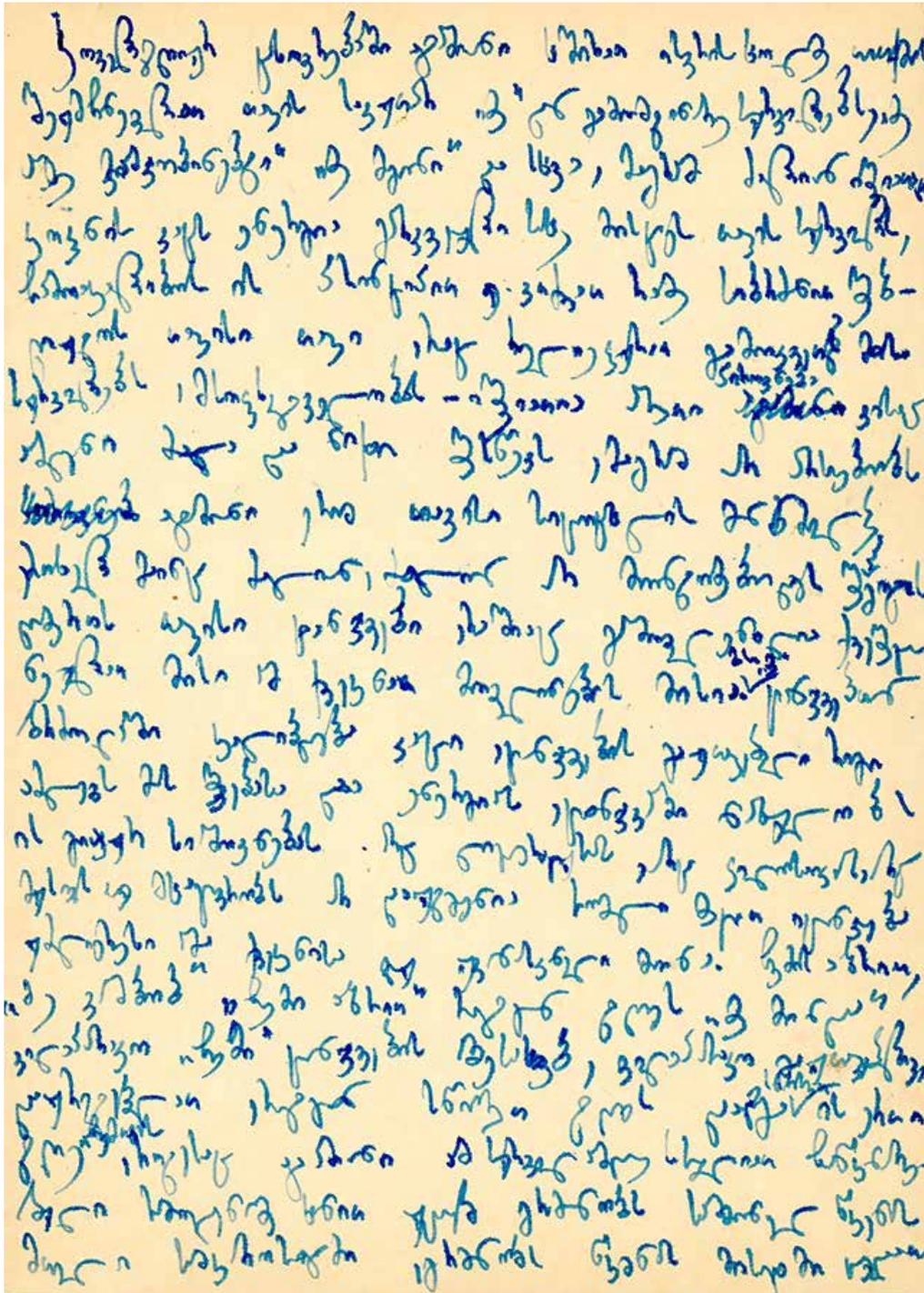


Source: GML, N32 326-m; GRDA, N528, 1-9rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 411-422.

Note: The text is left unfinished.

Dating: The text was written while working at the History Museum of Georgia, as the notebook was still there at the time of Guram's death. So we date it to the period of working in the museum.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N528.



The image shows a page of handwritten text in Georgian script. The handwriting is cursive and somewhat dense, filling most of the page. The paper appears aged and slightly yellowed. The text is written in dark ink. There are some corrections and overwriting visible in several places. The text is a single paragraph, starting with a large initial letter. The script is a traditional Georgian style, likely from the early 20th century. The text is difficult to read due to the cursive style and some fading.



Source: Mother's, Mariam Nizharadze's recollection; GML, N32 447-2-m; GRDA, N754, 4r.

Dating: According to the recollection, he agreed to leave his job with his mother before resigning.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 650-4-m; GRDA, N728.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.

Zakaraia Parmen (son of Parnaoz) (Napo) (1914-2003) – Georgian architect and art critic, Doctor of Arts, professor.



Source: CML, N32 650-5-m, N32 650-6-m; GRDA, N733, N734.

Note: The order of his dismissal from July 9 is made on the same day.

Biographical data:

Janashia Simon (son of Nikoloz) (1900-1947) – Georgian historian, honoured scientist, academician.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 275

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, pp. 155-156.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Abashidze Grigol (son of Grigol) (1914-1994) – Poet and prose writer.

Rcheulishvili Shalva (son of Vakhtang) (1932-1999) – Georgian lawyer, civil rights defender, graduated from Tbilisi Flying School and University Faculty of Law. He worked as a director of a number of enterprises and factories. Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin

Saakadze Giorgi (son of Siaush) (1580-1629) – Georgian political and military figure, military leader and strategist.



Source: Giorgi Nadiradze, newspaper Tbilisis Universiteti, 2002, March 26, N4, p. 6.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Tamar.

Biographical data:

Nadiradze Giorgi (son of Shalva) – Georgian historian, brother of Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend
– Jurkha Nadiradze.

Nadiradze Ketevan (daughter of Giorgi) (born in 1959) – Georgian scientist, Doctor of History,
Professor of Ivane Javakhishvili Tbilisi State University, daughter of Giorgi Nadiradze
(son of Shalva).



Source: Mother's recollection; GML, N32 447-3-m; GRDA, N718, 3r.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: According to the publication, this had been taking place before August 5, 1960.

Biographical data:

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: We date according to the last day of Temo Beridze and Guram Rcheulishvili’s stay together in Tbilisi.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze's recollection; GML, N4638-m; GRDA, N746, 1-5r; Teimuraz Beridze, "Recollecting a Few Days", Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Givi and Dimitri Medzvelias.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze's recollection; GML, N4638-m; GRDA, N746, 1-5r; Teimuraz Beridze, "Recollecting a Few Days", Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze's recollection; GML, N4638-m; GRDA, N746, 1-5r; Teimuraz Beridze, "Recollecting a Few Days", Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Givi Medzvelia.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 429-m; GRDA, N455, 1rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 222-223.

Dating: The entry must have been made in Tbilisi and we date it according to the time of the last departure from Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Balzac Honore de (1799-1850) – Famous French writer.



Source: Nugzar Tsereteli, “I am still 26”, 1984, Tbilisi, Nakaduli, p. 157.

Biographical data:

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Tsereteli Nugzar (son of Ioseb) (born in 1935) – Writer, poet, journalist. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend. He dedicated books to Guram: “I am still twenty-six years old” and “Here I am, Guram, standing in front of you”.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: The year is indicated in the publication, and the date is specified according to the time of departure from Tbilisi.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Zedelashvili Nodar (Tchughu) – Georgian journalist, classmate, fellow student, and Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.



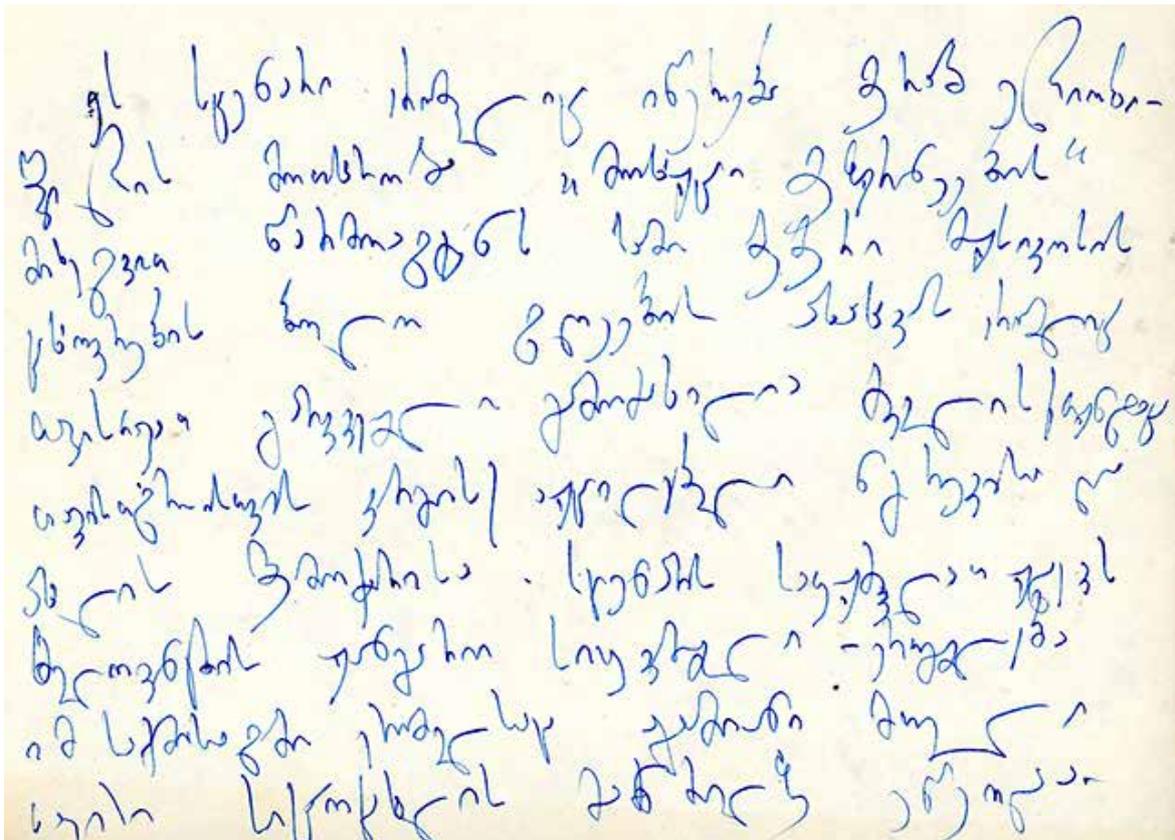
Source: GML, N32 347-1-m; GRDA, N1007, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, p. 693.

Dating: As the autograph was kept in Guram Rcheulishvili's house and not in Gagra, it must have been written before departure.

Biographical data:

Eliozishvili Merab (son of Abel) (1934-2012) – Georgian writer, screenwriter and actor, graduated from the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University in 1957.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1007.



Source: GML, N32 629-4-m; GRDA, N442, 1-3rv, 4r.

Dating: As the autograph was kept in Guram Rcheulishvili's house and not in Gagra, it must have been written before departure.



Source: GML, N32 622-m; GRDA, N450, 1-3r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 404-410.

Dating: As the autograph was kept in Guram Rcheulishvili's house and not in Gagra, it must have been written before departure.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 420.

Dating: We date according to the recollection of Ramaz Pataridze: “He was going to go to Gagra the next day”.

Biographical data:

Pataridze Ramaz (1927-2020) – Georgian linguist, literary critic, Candidate of Philological Sciences.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 123.

Dating: As long as he met Mzia Chachava in Tbilisi, this must have happened before he left for Gagra.

Biographical data:

Chachava Mzia (1932-2014) – Georgian folklorist, Doctor of Philology, Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student at the faculty of Oriental Studies of Tbilisi University and his first love.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze’s recollection; GML, N4638-m; GRDA, N746, 1-5r; Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 473.

Dating: According to the recollection of Temo Beridze, Guram Rcheulishvili was already in Gagra on August 8.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, p. 136.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Dimitri Medzvelia.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

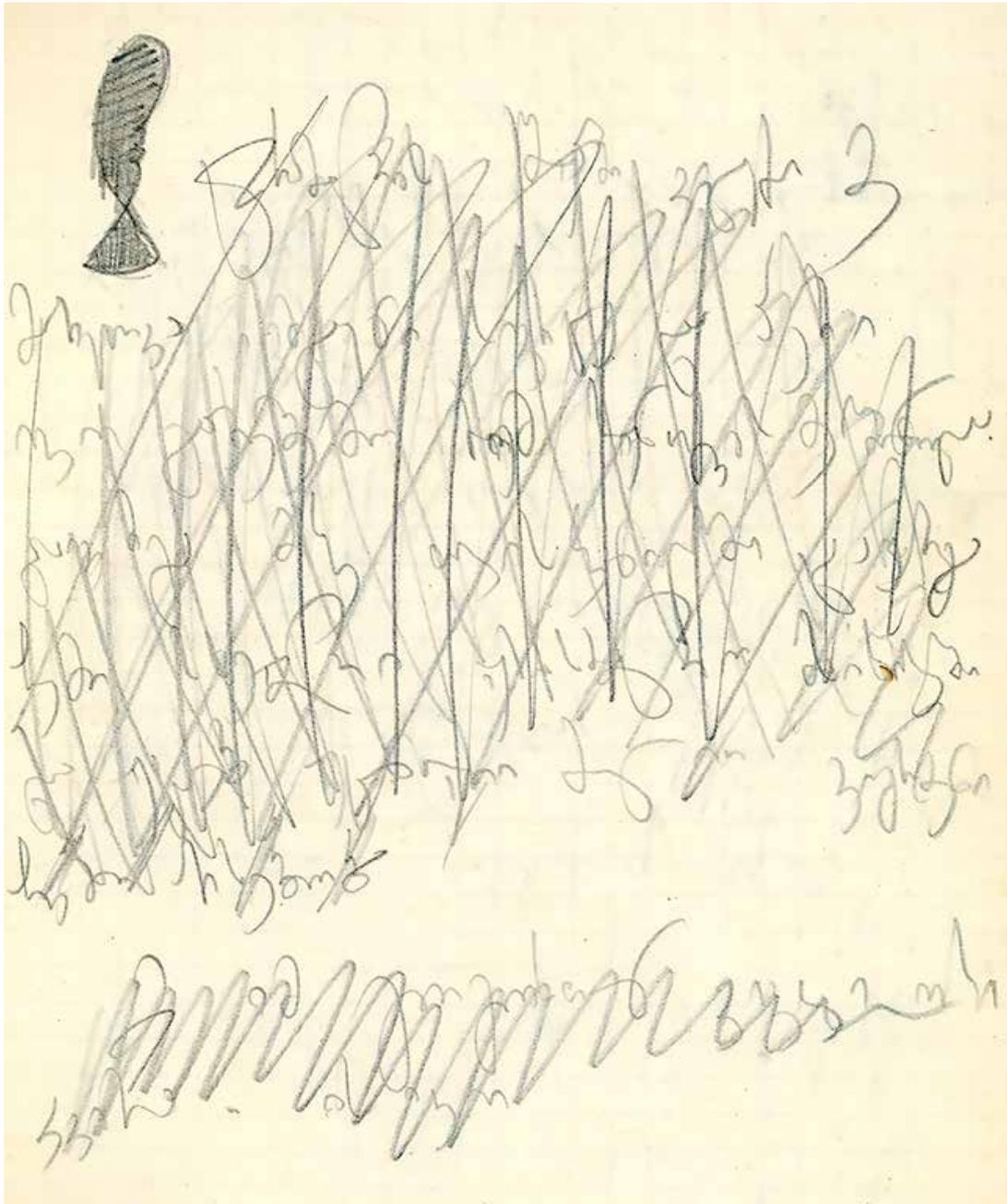


Source: GML, N32 356-m; GRDA, N535, 10rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 419, 712.

Note: The poem is crossed out.

Dating: The poems are recorded in the notebook he had in Gagra at the time of his death. Accordingly, we date to the period of arrival in Gagra.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N535.



Source: GML, N32 356-m; GRDA, N535, 20v, 21-28rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 439-444, 718.

Dating: The poems are recorded in the notebook he had in Gagra at the time of his death. Accordingly, we date to the period of arrival in Gagra.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 476-478, 491.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili’s arrival in Gagra.

Biographical data:

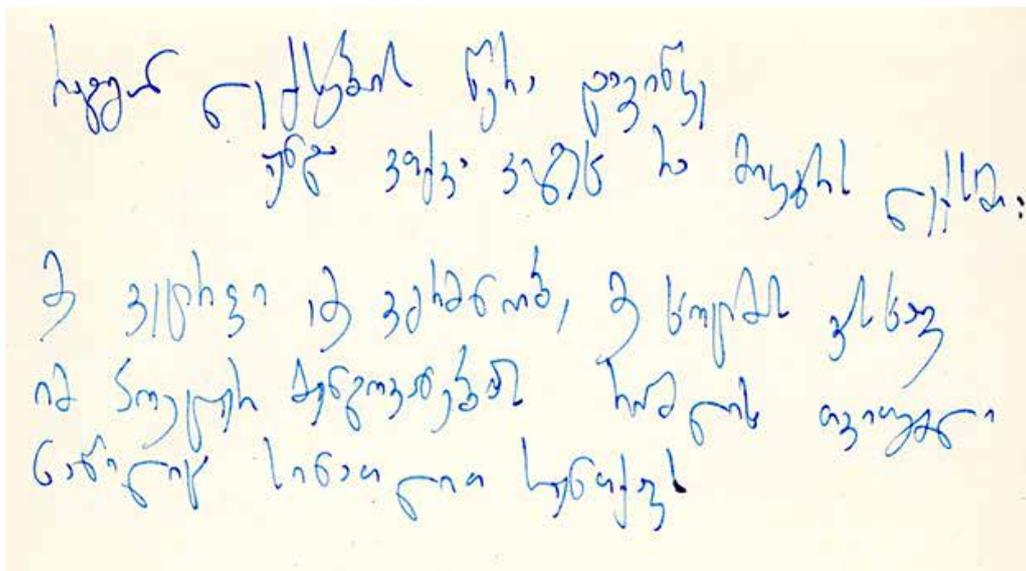
Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N32 627-1-m; GRDA, N534; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 419, 712.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili's arrival in Gagra.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N534.



Handwritten text in Georgian script on a yellowed piece of paper. The text is written in blue ink and appears to be a list or a set of instructions. The first line reads: "გაგრაში მყოფი ყველა პირი". The second line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The third line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The fourth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The fifth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The sixth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The seventh line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The eighth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The ninth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა". The tenth line reads: "მისი პასუხისმგებლობა".



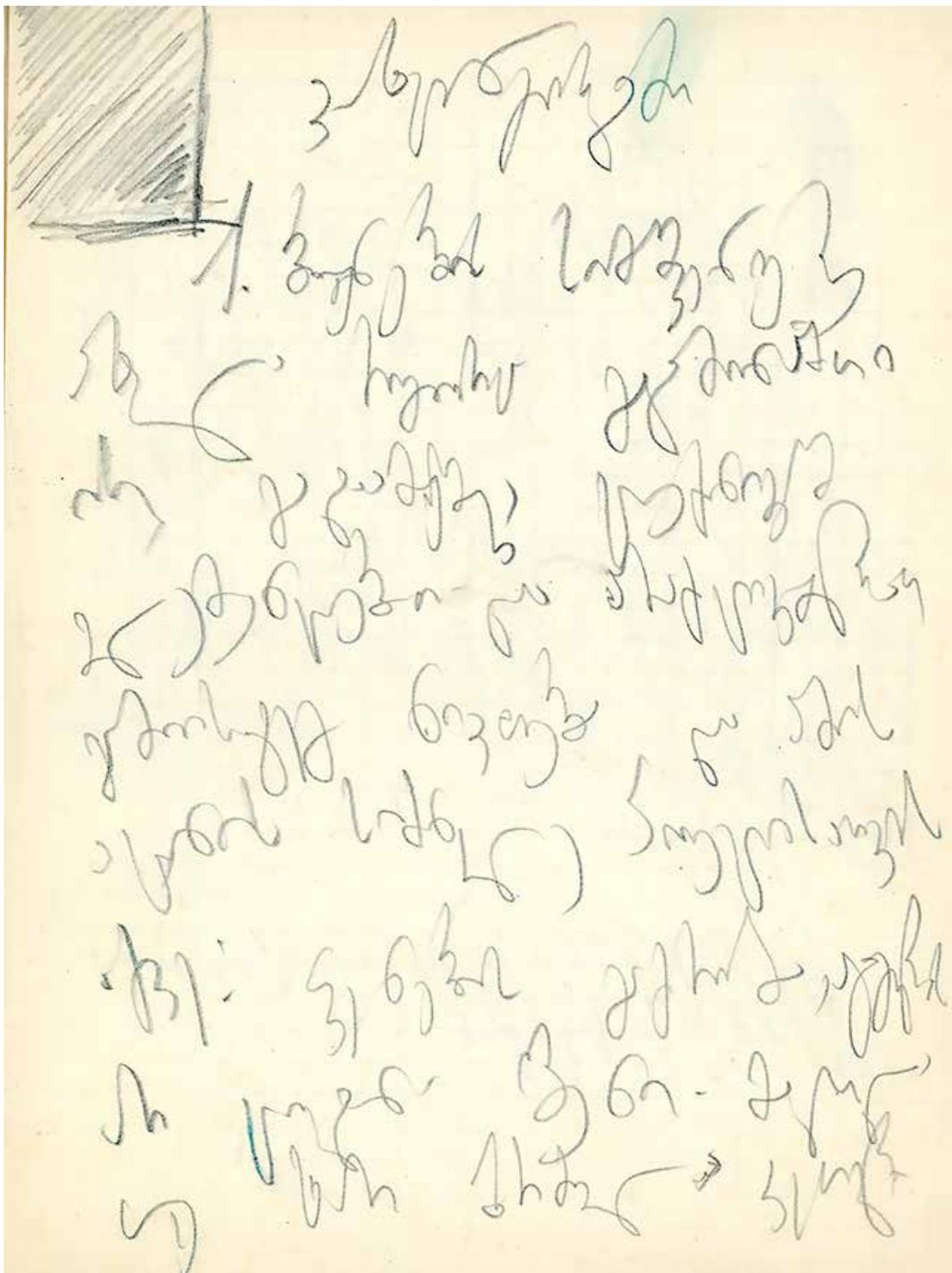
Source: GML, N32 356-m; GRDA, N535, 10v, 11-12rv, 13r, 16rv, 17r, 18-19rv.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili's arrival in Gagra.

Biographical data:

Chelidze Vakhtang (son of Vasil) (1917- 2005) – Writer, translator, editor of the magazine Tsiskari in 1957-1962, Laureate of the State Prize of Georgia (1997).

Photo/Document: GRDA, N535.



Source: GML, N32 356-m; GRDA, N535 13v, 14-15rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 436-438.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili's arrival in Gagra.



Source: GML, N32 627-1-m, N32 627-1-m, N32 627-1-m; GRDA, N533, 1r, 2rv, 3rv, N530, 1rv, N529, 1r-5r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 4, Tbilisi, Saari, 2006, pp. 420-425, 712.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili's arrival in Gagra.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 430.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili’s arrival in Gagra.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 434.

Dating: We date according to the date of Guram Rcheulishvili’s arrival in Gagra.



Source: GML, N32 627-1-m; GRDA 531, 1r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 5, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 430-435.

Dating: We date according to the dated diary entries made in Gagra.



Source: GML, N32 581-m; GRDA, N640, 1r, 2-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 108-109.

Dating: The letter, sent to his mother from Gagra on August 19, 1960, allows us to determine the period.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Mikheil (son of Dimitri) (1907-1994) – Scientist, Doctor of Agricultural Sciences. Guram Rcheulishvili's father.

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili's mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.



Source: GML, N32 581-m; GRDA, N640, 1r, 2-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 108.

Dating: The letter, sent to his mother from Gagra on August 19, 1960, allows us to determine the period.



Source: GML, N32 581-m; GRDA, N640, 1r, 2-3rv; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 108-109.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N640.

Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: The letter, sent to his mother on August 20, shows that he already lived with Lamara.

Biographical data:

Rcheulishvili Lamara (daughter of Vakhtang) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin, lived in Gagra.



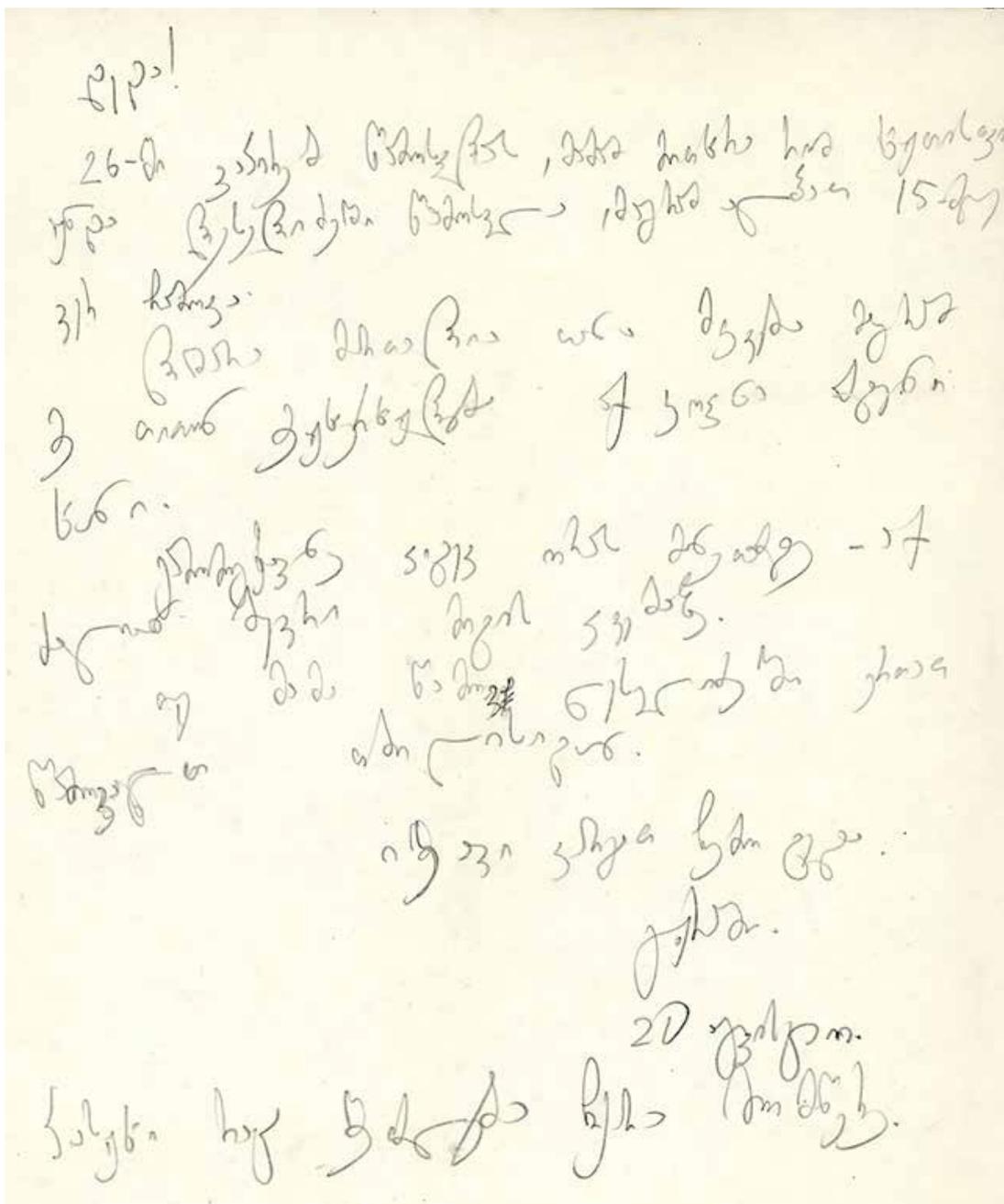
Source: GML, N32 589-m; GRDA, N817; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 110.

Biographical data:

Nizharadze Mariam (daughter of Simon) (1911-1998) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s mother, after graduating from the Faculty of Agronomy of Tbilisi University, served as a senior researcher at the Department of Genetics for several years.

Rcheulishvili Lamara (daughter of Vakhtang) – Guram Rcheulishvili’s cousin, lived in Gagra.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N817.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze's recollection; GML, N4638-m; GRDA, N746, 1-5r.

Note: They had no money to return and the friends could not understand how Guram managed to persuade the Abkhazian driver to take them from Sokhumi to Gagra.

Dating: Since they arrived in Sokhumi from Gagra, Temo Beridze left for Tbilisi on August 21, it must have taken place before that.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Givi Medzvelia.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.



Source: Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 431.

Dating: We date according to the time of Temo Beridze’s departure from Gagra.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Givi Medzvelia.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: We date according to the time of Temo Beridze’s departure from Gagra.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: GML, N4632-d; GRDA, N710, 12r; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, p. 435.

Dating: We date the fact according to the mother's diary entry.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi. Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.

Akhvlediani Erlom (son of Sergo) (1933 - 2012) – Writer and screenwriter. Guram Rcheulishvili’s friend.

Kiknadze Zurab (born in 1933) – Georgian Orientalist-Assyriologist, bibliographer, folklorist, writer, professor.



Source: GML, N1875-I, 1rv, N76-124-a; GRDA, N1083; Guram Rcheulishvili, the complete collection of works in 6 volumes, compiler-editor – Marine Rcheulishvili, vol. 6, Tbilisi, Saari, 2007, pp. 432, 433.

Identification of persons: Additional information about Givi Medzvelia could not be found.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili's fellow student and friend.

Photo/Document: GRDA, N1083.



Source: Teimuraz Beridze, “Recollecting a Few Days”, Tsiskari, 1986, N12, pp. 137-138.

Dating: The time is indicated in the publication.

Biographical data:

Beridze Teimuraz (son of Archil) (1932-2015) – Historian, researcher of the history of Tbilisi.
Guram Rcheulishvili’s fellow student and friend.



Source: Zviad Gamsakhurdia's recollection; GML, N4633-m; GRDA, N757, 7r; Zviad Gamsakhurdia, Guram Rcheulishvili's recollection, Shansi, 1991, May 25, p. 4.

Biographical data:

Gamsakhurdia Zviad (son of Konstantine) (1939-1993) – Doctor of Philology, writer, translator, the first President of Georgia (1991-1992).

Palavandishvili Miranda (Matiko) (1914-1972) – Konstantine Gamsakhurdia's wife, Zviad Gamsakhurdia's mother.



Source: Marine Rcheulishvili, Guram Rcheulishvili's Life and Works, Tsiskari, 1995, N1, p. 72; Guram Rcheulishvili, "Alaverdoba", "Irina", Tsiskari, 1960, N7, pp. 56-75.

Note: The title of the story "Irina and I" was changed by the Tsiskari editorial office, which caused great dissatisfaction of the author. The editors also did not publish the foreword to the short stories "Diary" and "My literary views".

Dating: Marine Rcheulishvili's publication states that this issue of Tsiskari was received by Gagra newspaper booths on August 23, 1960, therefore, it was already printed on the day of Guram's death.



Source: Death Certificate; GML, N32 665-1-2-m; GRDA, N672, 1-2rv, 1r; Marine Rcheulishvili, “Special Recollection about Guram Rcheulishvili”, Artinfo, August 25, 2021.

Note: Some of those standing by the shore remembered him saying the word “minute” and some remembered – “second”. Many other versions have been said and written about the details of Guram Rcheulishvili’s death, some of which even include a helicopter, but we think the information received from eyewitnesses should be the most reliable.

Identification of persons: No further information could be obtained about Mark Shagov.

