

George of Pisidia the *Ἐξαήμερον ἡτοι Κοσμογονία*, a poem upon the creation of the world, containing in its present form 1910 trimeter iambic verses; a treatise on the vanity of life, *Ἐπὶ τὸν μάταιον βίον*, in 262 verses; a controversial composition against Severus of Antioch, *Κατὰ Σεβήρον*, in 731 verses; two short poems upon the resurrection of Christ and upon the temple of the Virgin at Blachernæ respectively, and a prose encomium upon Anastasius the martyr, (*Ἐγκώμιον εἰς τὸν ἅγιον Ἀναστάσιον μάρτυρα*). George of Pisidia is known to have written several other works, which, however, are no longer extant; and there is no sufficient reason for assigning to him the compilation of the *Chronicon Paschale*, or the astronomical poem entitled *Empedoclis Sphæra*. The *Hexameron* and *De Vanitate Vitæ* were first printed along with a Latin version at Paris in 1584 or 1585 by Federicus Morellus. They are also to be found in the *Max. Bibliotheca Vett. Patrum*, xii. p. 322 (1677); and in the 46th vol. of Migne's *Patrologia Græca*. The only complete edition of all the extant works is that of Quercus in Foggini's *Corp. Hist. Byzant. Nova Appendix* (Rome, 1777). As a versifier George is correct and even elegant; as a chronicler of contemporary events he is exceedingly useful; but the modern verdict on his merits as a poet has not confirmed that of those later Byzantine writers whose enthusiastic admiration led them to compare him with and even prefer him to Euripides. Recent criticism is unanimous in characterizing his composition as artificial and almost uniformly dull.

GEORGE OF TREBIZOND (1396-1486), one of the distinguished writers in the great controversy between Aristotelianism and Platonism in the 15th century, was born at Chandace in the island of Crete. He received his cognomen: apparently from the fact that his ancestors had come from Trebizond. At what period he came to Italy is not absolutely certain; according to some accounts he arrived as early as 1430, and settled as teacher of philosophy and rhetoric at Venice; according to others he did not come over to Italy till the period of the council of Florence (1438-9). His reputation as a teacher and as translator of Aristotle was very great, and he was selected as secretary by Pope Nicholas V., an ardent Aristotelian. The needless bitterness of his attacks upon Plato (in the *Comparatio Aristotelis et Platonis*), which drew forth a powerful response from BESSARION (*q.v.*), and the manifestly hurried and inaccurate character of his translations both of Plato and of Aristotle, combined to ruin his fame as a scholar, and to endanger his position as a teacher of philosophy. The indignation against him on account of his first-named work was so great that he would probably have been compelled to leave Italy, had not Alphonso V. given him protection at the court of Naples. He died at Rome in 1486. Many of his translations of Aristotelian treatises are to be found in the older editions of Aristotle. A notice of his other writings is given in Fabricius, *Biblioth. Græca*.

GEORGETOWN, the port of entry for the District of Columbia in the United States of North America, is situated on the left bank of the Potomac at the head of navigation, about 2½ miles W.N.W. of the capitol of Washington City, with which it communicates by four iron bridges thrown across Rock Creek. Founded by the colonial Government of Maryland in 1751, Georgetown was a city with a distinct administration from 1789 to 1871; but in the latter year it was merged in the District of Columbia, and in 1878 it was incorporated with the city of Washington, so that now it has properly no distinct existence. It is beautifully situated along a range of hills, whose loftier eminences, locally called the Heights, afford delightful positions for villas and country seats, with extensive prospects over the river and Washington. The most noteworthy institution is Georgetown College, the oldest Roman Catholic college

in the United States, which occupies two handsome brick buildings in the midst of extensive grounds at the west end. It was founded as an academy in 1789, was chartered as a college in 1799, and in 1815 received the right of conferring degrees. Its medical department, originated in 1851, and the legal department, dating from 1870, are both in Washington. The university has a library of upwards of 30,000 volumes, an extensive apparatus for physical science, and a museum of natural history. In 1873 the teaching staff numbered 35. Among the other institutions in the town may be mentioned the Convent of the Visitation, with a female academy attached; the Peabody library; the Linthicum institute (founded in 1872 by a retired merchant, who left \$50,000 for the education of poor white boys); the aged women's house, maintained by voluntary subscription; and the industrial home for juvenile vagrants. The aqueduct which conveys a branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal over the Potomac is 1446 feet long, and its granite piers, nine in number, rise 36 feet above the ordinary surface of the water, and rest on the solid rock 17 feet below the bottom of the river. A great decline has taken place in the commercial activity of Georgetown. Its foreign trade is very slight, being represented in the year ending June 30, 1878, by no more than 6113 dollars of imports and 10,056 dollars of exports; but its share in the coasting trade is still considerable, 187 steamers and 45 sailing vessels, affording a total tonnage of 96,339 tons, having entered in the year already mentioned; its position at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal secures for it a fair share in the shipping of the coal from the Alleghany fields; and its fisheries render it a great market for shad and herrings. Among the industrial establishments the first place is held by the flour-mills, six in number; but there are also corn-mills, timberyards, tanneries, foundries, breweries, a paper-mill, and a vinegar factory. The principal cemetery for Washington occupies a beautiful situation on Georgetown Heights. In 1830 the population of Georgetown was 8441; in 1840 it was only 7312; by 1860 it had reached 8733; and in 1870 it was 11,384.

GEORGETOWN, known as Stabroek during the Dutch period, now the capital of British Guiana, is situated in the county of Demerara on the east bank of the Demerara river, about a mile from its mouth, in 6° 49' 30" N. lat. and 58° 11' 30" W. long. It is one of the prettiest towns of that part of the world, and presents an unusually attractive appearance to the approaching voyager. The streets are wide and straight, intersecting each other at right angles, and recalling, by the canals that run along the centre, the memory of the Dutch; and the houses are so richly embosomed by cabbage-palms, cocoa-nut trees, and other trees and shrubs, that they look rather like a collection of villas than a town. The street along the river side, where the shops and stores are mainly situated, forms, however, an exception; there everything is plain, bare, and business-like. Private dwelling-houses are usually built of wood and raised 3 or 4 feet above the soil on wooden piles or brick pillars; they are painted in various simple colours, for the most part in white; in front they have open verandahs. Among the public edifices the first place is due to a building in the centre of the town which was erected between 1829 and 1834 at a cost of £60,000, to accommodate the legislative council, the courts of justice, the custom house, the treasury, and other administrative offices; it is of considerable extent and architectural beauty, with shady porticoes and marble-paved galleries supported on cast-iron columns. Besides a cathedral, which cost £15,000, there are churches belonging to the Wesleyans, the Baptists, the London Missionary Society, and other ecclesiastical organizations, several liberally-maintained hospitals, an icehouse, and two market-

places, of which the one opened in 1844 cost £11,400, and the other opened in 1852 cost £2450. The prison, a large building, or rather collection of buildings, surrounded by a strong wooden wall, can accommodate upwards of 200 prisoners. A fort, the Frederick William, situated below the town, only contains a small battery, but in the vicinity there are extensive and well-organized barracks. One of the principal disadvantages due to the position of Georgetown is the lack of drinking water; but this is so far remedied by the construction of both private and public tanks for the storage of the rain, by the introduction of water from the Lamaha creek, by a canal, and further by the boring of Artesian wells. The first attempts to apply the Artesian principle was made in 1831 by Major Staple, and his example has been widely imitated not only in the town itself but also in the surrounding country. Though the water thus obtained is strongly impregnated with iron, carbonic acid gas, salt, and magnesia, it is readily drunk by horses and cattle, and after it has been scummed and filtered it can be used for cooking. As it rises to the surface the water has a temperature of 84° Fahr., 5° higher than the water in the river. Ice is almost a necessity of life in the town, and it forms a regular import from Boston, along with fresh meat and other northern produce. The population of Georgetown in 1851 was 25,508; in 1861 it was 29,174; and by 1871 it had reached 36,562. (See Appun, *Unter den Tropen*, Jena, vol. ii.)

GEORGIA, a kingdom in central Transcaucasia, remarkable for the long list of its sovereigns, the monarchy having extended over a period of upwards of 2000 years, the kings reigning at times independently, or under the rule of Persia, Turkey, or the Eastern empire. The earliest name of the country was Karthli; the ancients knew it as Iberia, bounded on the one side by Colchis and on the other by Albania; and it has for centuries been called Georgia.

Georgia proper, which includes Karthli and Kakhetia, is bounded on the N. by Ossety and Daghestan, on the E. by Shekynn, on the S. by Shamshadyl and the khanates of Erivan and Kars, and on the W. by Gouria and Imeritia; but the kingdom at times included Gouria, Mingrelia, Abkhasia, Imeritia, and Daghestan, and extended from the great mountain range to the Araxes. It now forms the government of Tifis, divided into the districts of Doushett, Telav, Sygnal, Gori, and Akhalzikh, having an area of nearly 25,000 square miles, and in 1873 a population of 635,313, made up chiefly of Georgians and Armenians, — there being also Persians, Tatars, and a few Jews and Europeans. The chief city is the ancient capital of Tifis, the seat of government, under a governor-general, for the whole of Transcaucasia, and the principal centre of commerce. See CAUCASUS and TIFLIS.

Vegetable Products.—The valleys and declivities are fertile, producing maize, millet, barley, oats, rice, beans, lentils, and corn (which is best in the plains near Gori), also cotton, flax, and hemp, now exported exclusively to Russia. The vineyards cover 75,400 acres, the average produce of wine being at the rate of 230 gallons per acre; the valley of the Alazan yields the best qualities. It is consumed in the country and adjoining districts, the only wine exported being that produced from vine-canoe brought from the Crimea. Grapes are gathered in September, and the wine is fit for use one month after it has been put into a *bourdyout*, "skin," or *kvevry*, a huge earthen jar in which it may be preserved for years. New vines are planted every six, eight, or ten years, according to the nature of the soil, and are cut after the fruit is gathered, and again in March and April when the soil is turned up. The *Lecanium vitis* and *Oidium* have attacked the plants from time to time, though not in severe form, but the *Phylloxera vastatrix* has been hitherto quite unknown. In the vineyards are often seen

the apple, pear, and quince trees; other fruits include the pomegranate, peach, apricot, plum, almond, mulberry, pistachio, fig, cherry, walnut, hazel-nut, medlar, melon and water melon, raspberry, &c. In summer the banks of streams are covered with beautiful wild flowers,—the primrose in double form, the crocus of varied colours, and snowdrops appearing early in March in the greatest profusion.

Animals.—The domestic animals are the camel, ox, mule, ass, and buffalo as beasts of burden, with the goat, and an immense number of pigs, pork being favourite food. The horse—small, hardy, and enduring—is ridden more frequently unshod, except in the hills; no pains are taken to improve the breed. The wild animals of greatest importance are the bear, ibex, wolf, hyæna, fox, wild boar, wild goat, and antelope; while the pheasant, woodcock, quail, and "partridge of the Caucasus" are the principal winged game. The fish taken in the Kour and other rivers are the sturgeon, silurus, carp, perch, trout, gudgeon, and a fish resembling the salmon, called *oragouda* by the Georgians. The great sturgeon, *belouga* or hansen, is taken at the estuary of the Kour in the Caspian.

Communication.—A railroad connects Tifis with Poti on the Black Sea, the line over the Souram pass, 3037 feet above the sea, being laid at gradients of 1 in 22, over a distance of about 8 miles. Lines of rail are projected for connecting Vladykavkaz in the north, and Djoulpha at the Persian frontier, with the capital. Post-roads are excellent, and saddle-horses and comfortable vehicles for post-horses are to be obtained at the principal towns. Locomotion is very inexpensive.

History.—The material at the disposal of the historian of Georgia is scanty. An anonymous work of the 12th century gives the history from the earliest times to the year 1124; another, also anonymous, is a continuation to the division of the kingdom in 1445; and a third is the compilation by the Czarévitch Wakhoucht, being the complete annals from the earliest times to the year 1745. These, and a few pamphlets indifferently edited, if we except the memoirs of his family by Stephen Orbeliani, archbishop of Siouny in the 18th century, comprise all that is left to us during an interval of upwards of 2000 years.

The earliest Armenian chroniclers have included facts on Georgia, which it is believed were founded on traditions they received from the Georgians. According to these authorities, the Georgian, Armenian, Kakhetian, Lesghian, Mingrelian, and other races in Transcaucasia are the descendants of Thargamos, who was the great-grandson of Japhet, the son of Noah, though we read in Gen. x. 3 that Togarmah was the son of Gomer, who was the son of Japhet. Those different populations were afterwards included under the general name of Thargomosian. The second son of Thargamos, named Karthlos, having settled in that part where is now the rivulet Karthli, became the patriarch and king of the people in the land around, called Karthli after himself. His son Mtzkhethos founded the city of Mtzkhetha, which became the capital; and a son of Mtzkhethos, named Ouphlis, was the author of the rock-cut town near Gori. At that period the title assumed by the ruler was *mamasaktysy*, "lord or head of the house," the worship being that of the sun, moon, and five planets. The first to revive the title of king was Pharnawaz, 302-237 B.C., who rid the country of the tyrant Ason, a governor appointed by Alexander the Great. Pharnawaz originated the orthography of the Georgian language, and is said to have invented the military alphabet. In 140 B.C. Mirvan became king. His son and successor was dethroned by his own subjects, and the crown offered to Ardaaces I., whose son, Arshag, ascended the throne 71 B.C., the dynasty of Arsaces thus commencing its rule. The deeds of Sulla, Lucullus, Pompey, and Mithradates next serve to illustrate the courage and warlike qualities of the people of Iberia. In 265 the Sassanian dynasty commenced in the person of Miriam, son of Shapour I., who was married to a daughter of the late king Asphagor. Miriam and all his subjects were converted to Christianity by Nouna or Nina, a poor captive, who had escaped the persecution of Tiridates, king of Armenia. She prevailed upon the people of Karthli to desist from offering human victims, and to overturn their pagan altars; and the king erected a sanctuary, which was afterwards replaced by a noble edifice, 364-379, on the spot where now stands the cathedral at M'zhett. Miriam applied to Constantine for priests to instruct his people, and many were sent, among them being Eustace of Antioch. In 469 King Vakhtang, surnamed *Gourgasal*, "wolf-lion," founded

a city which he called Tbylssys-Kalaky, now Tifis, on account of the warm springs there. Vakhtang established a patriarchate at Mtkhetha, and constructed the fortress of Souram. He conquered Mingrelia, and brought the Ossets and Abkhassians under subjection. He also took possession of a large part of Armenia, and having formed an alliance with Chosroes, king of Persia, even advanced into India. The seat of government was transferred from Mtkhetha to Tbylssys-Kalaky, when Datchy came to the throne in 499. At this epoch the Georgian and Armenian Churches had separated; and a century later, the Georgian and Russian Churches united. On the death of Stephanos, who had ruled under the protection of the Eastern empire, a Bagratide named Gouram was nominated coroplate by the emperor. Soon after the appearance of Mahomet in the 7th century, the Arabs, having conquered the Persians, entered Armenia and Georgia, and for nearly a century compelled all, under pain of death, to embrace Mahometanism. In 787 the Sassanian dynasty came to an end. Ashod I., *Medz*, "the Great," a Bagratide, succeeded, receiving from the caliph Haroun al Raschid the title of grand prince, and that of coroplate from the emperor; but it was not until about 841 that the sovereign (Bagrat I.) was recognized by the caliph as ruler, the country during the interval having been continually ravaged by the Arabs. Their last expedition, in the reign of Bagrat I., included the occupation of Tifis. The reign of Bagrat III. marks an epoch, for that monarch, who was king of Abkhasia, succeeded to the crown of Georgia by right of inheritance, his sovereignty extending from the Black Sea to the Caspian. He encouraged the arts and sciences, and was the founder of the noble cathedral at Koutais, the first building in the style of architecture thenceforth denominated Georgian. During the reign of Bagrat IV. the Seljuks commenced in 1048 a succession of invasions, until they were effectually repulsed by Liparit Orbouk at the head of a comparatively small force of Georgians, Armenians, and Greeks. Liparit himself was taken prisoner, and Bagrat carried off his wife in his absence; but, regaining his liberty, Liparit took up arms against his sovereign, and drove him out of his capital into Abkhasia. Bagrat appealing to the emperor, it was arranged that he should return to his kingdom of Georgia and Abkhasia, Liparit being suffeted, as his dutiful subject, to retain the province of Meskly.

In 1064 the Seljuks under Arp-Aslan again overran Georgia, destroying Tifis and slaughtering the inhabitants. In 1072 George II. ascended the throne, and in his reign Tifis was again devastated by the Seljuks, the king himself being forced to fly. With his valiant son and successor, David III., the fortunes of Georgia changed, for the enemy was driven out of the plains of Kakhetia, and the land from Tifis to Ani was freed of his presence in 1123 by Ivan Orbeliani, whose signal services were rewarded by elevation to the rank of constable. The next monarchs were Demetrius I. and David IV., the latter, at his death, entrusting his son Demna or Demetrius to the guardianship of Ivan Orbeliani, and the regency to his brother George, who with the assistance of Ivan, greatly extended the Georgian territory, rescuing from the Seljuks a large portion of Armenia. When in 1177 Demna had attained his majority, the nobles desirous of supporting the young prince's claims called upon Ivan, whose popularity had meanwhile been increasing, to place him on the throne. George fortified himself at Tifis and awaited events; his rule, however, was too firmly established to be easily shaken, and, many of Ivan's partisans espousing his cause, he at length set out to besiege Lorhy, which Ivan and his charge had made their headquarters. Numerous desertions reduced the ranks of the besieged, until young Demna fled at last to the encampment of his uncle, and entreated him to spare his life. His prayer was granted, but he was deprived of his eyes, and otherwise mutilated. The prince having surrendered, Ivan declared his readiness to submit on condition that he should be honourably treated. George assented, showed his prisoner all honour until he had got the whole of his relatives into his power, when he ordered that all should be massacred, Ivan himself being blinded and brutally treated. Three only of his kinsmen were saved—a brother named Liparit, and his two sons who had gone to Persia to solicit the aid of the atabek Ildegouz. From them are descended the Orbeliani of the present day. At the time of their extermination, the possessions of the Orbouk comprised more than the half of Georgia. It is related that the ancestors of this powerful family, princes of the family of Djenkapour of the royal race of Djenesdan, first came to Karthli from that part of Asia which lies between China and the Ural; the fortress of Orpeth was given to them for a residence. In return for the friendly reception accorded to them, they united with the Karthlides in throwing off the Persian yoke, a service which obtained for the chief Orbouk the rank of *shasalar* or generalissimo. During the reign of Pharnawaz, the Orbouk took precedence next to the sovereign, and matrimonial alliances were formed with the royal house. The first of the family individualized in the annals was the warrior Liparit (875-900). George III. died in 1184, and was succeeded by his only child Thamar, whose kingdom extended from the Caspian to the Black Sea, and from beyond the Caucasus to Armenia, for

Trebizond, Erzeroum, Tovin, Kars, and Ani fell to her arms. Her missionaries travelled far and wide, and numerous churches were constructed, and thus it was that her many virtues and brilliant rule secured to her the title of *Mep'he*, "king." This great queen was succeeded in 1212-13 by her son George IV., surname *Lasha*, "He who enlightens the world," who, assisted by the powerful noble, Ivan Mkhargrdzeldze, of the family that had replaced the Orbeliani in the royal favour, vanquished the Persians in many battles, conquering Gandja, and permanently occupying Kars. In 1220 and 1222 the Mongols again visited Georgia. The king left an infant son who afterwards reigned as David IV.; but his own sister, Roussoudan, seized the crown in 1223, and passed a life not free from reproach. To revenge himself upon the queen, who refused his suit, Jalal-uddin twice occupied her capital, and her kingdom was again overrun by the Mongols, who committed fearful ravages. Next follow the exploits of Timur, who invaded Georgia in 1386, and, having seized upon the capital, carried away the king, Bagrat V., who feigned conversion to Islamism that he might gain the confidence of the conqueror. By this means he succeeded in obtaining from Timur a force of 12,000 men, for the purpose of prevailing upon his people to embrace Mahometanism. Bagrat had preconcerted his plans, and in due course every Tatar in his suite was slaughtered by his own warriors. In an ungovernable passion Timur re-entered Georgia (1393-94), and laid waste the entire country, levelling towns and villages, without sparing a single life. Satiated of bloodshed, he withdrew to the plains of Karabagh, and George VII., son and successor to Bagrat, returned upon the death of his father (1401) from the mountains where he had remained concealed, and occupied the capital. Timur made war upon him as well, compelling his submission, and in 1403 finally quitted the country. George was succeeded by Constantine II., whose successor, Alexander I., son of George VII., restored the kingdom to prosperity; but towards the close of his days he conceived the unhappy idea of dividing his kingdom among his three sons, an act that was followed by intestine wars, rebellions, massacres, and foreign invasions. From about this period commence the relations of Russia with Georgia and its neighbouring principalities, for in 1492, during the war fomented between Turkey and Persia, Alexander, king of Kakhetia, sought the protection of the czar John III. Again, in 1587, Boris Godounoff was appealed to for succour; and when, in 1618, Shah Abbas invaded Georgia, Teimouraz I. applied for assistance to Michael Fedodorovitch (the first of the Romanoffs), as did also, in 1621, George III. king of Imeritia, and Mamia Gouriel the ruler of Gouria. In 1638 Levan, sovereign of Mingrelia, took the oath of allegiance to Alexis Michaelovitch, and in 1650 Alexander of Imeritia acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia. That empire, however, could not render material assistance to those petty sovereigns in distress, and little was done until fresh excesses committed by the Turks and Persians afforded Peter the Great the excuse for sending an expedition, in 1716, under Bekovitch a Circassian chieftain, to survey the Caspian shore and erect defences. Bekovitch was overpowered by the Tatars, and slaughtered with the whole of his force. Peter then occupied the western shore of the Caspian, taking the king of Georgia under his protection. This was Vakhtang VI., the author of a code that was in vogue until 1841, when Russian laws were in great measure introduced. But he was unable to resist Nadir Shah, and abdicating in 1724, retired to Astrakhan, where he died. Peter being at peace with Turkey, and having concluded the treaty of Nystadt with Sweden, left Moscow, May 24, 1722, and embarked at Astrakhan with troops destined for Georgia and the Persian provinces. Derbent, Bakou, Ghylan, and Mazanderan fell into his power, and he constructed a fort on the river Soulak, which he named St. Croix. All these places were ceded by treaty, in 1732, after Nadir Shah had delivered Karthli and Kakhetia from Turkish oppression. A few years later, in 1735, Turkey renounced all claim to those countries in favour of Persia. When war broke out with Turkey in 1768, General Todleben was sent to the assistance of Solomon I., king of Imeritia, and the Turks were expelled that kingdom. Then followed the treaty of Kainardsehi in 1744, by which Georgia, Imeritia, and Mingrelia were placed under the protection of Russia. In 1795 Aga Mahomet Shah laid Tifis in ruins, a disaster that was succeeded by dissensions in the royal family; and Heraclius II., who in 1783 had declared himself the vassal of Russia, now appealed to that country for protection. The next sovereign, George XIII., renewed this appeal, which would have been granted but for the sudden death of the emperor Paul. Alexander I. hesitated for a time, until George finally renounced his crown in 1799 in favour of Russia, drawing down upon him the hatred and curses of his country. His younger brother, Alexander, made an effort to secure the crown, but the chiefs saw the hopelessness of attempting to throw off the Russian yoke, and, being but poorly supported, the prince was beaten on the banks of the Lora. George died the following year, being the last of the Bagratides to occupy the throne of Georgia, which his ancestors had held for the space of 1029 years. It may be stated that the Bagratians claim descent from David, by his adulterous intercourse with the wife of Uriah! Georgia was now virtually annexed to the empire, and on

September 12, 1801, Alexander I. issued a proclamation announcing the fact to the people of that country. In 1810 the prince of Imeritia revolted against Russia; but this movement was quickly suppressed, and the principality annexed. Mamia V., the ruler of Gouria, recognized the suzerainty of Russia in the same year, his principality being eventually annexed in 1829.

See Wakhoucht, *Histoire de la Georgie*, trans. by Brosset, and additions, 5 vols., St. Petersburg, 1849; Vladkykn, *Saberdnyk p'outshetstvy na Kavkaze*, Moscow, 1874; Zeidnitz, *Otcherk Vymadyelya Kavkaza*, Tifis, 1875; Comm. J. Buchan Teller, R.N., *The Crimea and Transcaucasia*, 1877. (J. R. T. E.)

Ethnology.—Of the three main groups into which the Caucasian races are now usually divided, the Georgian is in every respect the most important and interesting. It has accordingly largely occupied the attention of Orientalists almost incessantly from the days of Klaproth to the present time. Yet such are the difficulties connected with the origin and mutual relations of the Caucasian peoples that its affinities are still far from being clearly established. Anton Schiefner and P. V. Uslar, however, who must be accepted as undoubtedly the greatest authorities on the subject, have at least arrived at some negative conclusions valuable as starting points for further research. In their valuable papers, published in the *Memoirs of the St. Petersburg Imperial Academy of Sciences* and elsewhere, they have finally disposed of the views of Bopp and Brosset, who attempted on linguistic grounds to connect the Georgians with the Aryan family. They also clearly show that Max Müller's "Turanian" theory is untenable, and they go a long way towards proving that the Georgian, with all the other Caucasian languages except the Ossetian, forms a distinct linguistic family absolutely independent of all others. This had already been suspected by Klaproth, and as the same conclusion has been arrived at by Fr. Müller and Zagarelli, it is not likely to be set aside by further investigation.

Uslar's "Caucasian Family" comprises the following three great divisions:—

1. Western Group. Typical races: Tcherkessians and Abkhassians.
2. Eastern Group. Typical races: Tchetchenzenes and Lesghians.
3. Southern Group. Typical race: Georgians.

Here the term "family" must be taken in a far more elastic sense than when applied, for instance, to the Aryan, Semitic, or Eastern Polynesian divisions of mankind. Indeed, Uslar would perhaps be the first to admit that the fundamental unity of the three groups has not yet been established, and that they present at least as wide divergencies as are found to exist between the Semitic and Hamitic linguistic families, whose primitive relationship has not yet been definitely determined. Thus, while the Abkhassian of group 1 is still at the agglutinating, the Lesghian of group 2 has fairly reached the inflecting state, and the Georgian seems still to waver between the two. In consequence of these different stages of development, Uslar hesitates finally to fix the position of Georgian in the family, regarding it as possibly a connecting link between groups 1 and 2, but possibly also radically distinct from both.

Including all its numerous ramifications, the Georgian or southern group occupies the greater part of Transcaucasia, reaching from about the neighbourhood of Batoum on the Euxine eastwards to the Caspian, and merging southwards with the Armenians of Aryan stock. It comprises altogether nine subdivisions, as in the sub-joined table:—

1. The GEORGIAN PROPER, who are the Iberians of the ancients and the Grusya of the Russians, but who call themselves *Karthlins*, and who in mediæval times were masters of the Rion and Upper Kur as far as its junction with the Alazan.
2. The IBERIANS, west of the Saram mountains as far as river Tzchenis-Tzchali.
3. The GURJANS, between the Rion and Lazistan.
4. The LAZES of Lazistan on the Euxine.
5. The SWANIANS, SHVANS, or SWANIANS, on the Upper Ingur and Tzchenis-Tzchali rivers.
6. The MINGRELIANS, between rivers Tzchenis-Tzchali, Rion, Ingur, and the Black Sea.
7. The TUSHES or MOSOKS, } about the headstreams of the Alazan and
8. The PSHAYS or PSHACHAVS, } Jora rivers.
9. The KHEVSUENS, } Jora rivers.

All these formed jointly the ancient kingdom of Iberia, whose *mep'hé* or "king" resided at Mtkheth till 469 A.D., when the seat of government was removed to the neighbouring Tphliss or Tphliss-kalaki, i.e., "warm town," so called from its thermal springs. This place has ever since continued to be the capital of the kingdom, and now bears the abbreviated name of Tifis. The representative branch of the race have always been the Karthlins, a name which the native Christian chroniclers profess to trace back to Khartlos, second son of Thargamos, son of Japhet, son of Noah. From Thargamos all their tribes are by their writers called, collectively, Thargamosians, and from Khartlos their country receives the name of Karthveli or Karthli. But no weight can be attached to these genealogies and etymologies, which would doubtless never have been heard of but for the national desire to connect the race with the Mosaic account of the dispersion. It is now pretty well established that the Georgians are the descendants of the aborigines of the Pambaki highlands, and that they found their way to their present homes from the south-east some four or five thousand years

ago, possibly under pressure from the great waves of Aryan migration flowing from the Eranian table-land westwards to Asia Minor and Europe. The terms Georgian and Grusya are simply corruptions of the Persian *Gurj*, as in Gurjistan=Gurjland=Georgia. The Georgians proper are limited on the east by the Alazan, on the north by the Caucasus, on the west by the Meskhan hills, separating them from the Imeritians, and on the south by the Kur river and the Karadagh and the Pambaki mountains. Southwards, however, no hard and fast ethnical line can be drawn, for even immediately south of Tifis, Georgians, Armenians, and Tatars are found intermingled confusedly together.

The Georgian race, which represents the oldest elements of civilization in the Caucasus, is distinguished by some excellent mental qualities, and is especially noted for personal courage and a passionate love of music. The people, however, are described as fierce and cruel, and addicted to the vice of intemperance, though Von Thielmann speaks of them as "rather hard drinkers than drunkards." Physically they are a fine athletic race of pure Caucasian type; hence during the Moslem ascendancy Georgia supplied, next to Circassia, the largest number of female slaves for the Turkish harems and of recruits for the Osmanli armies, more especially for the select corps of the famous Mameluks.

The social organization rested on a highly aristocratic basis, and the lowest classes were separated by several grades of vassalage from the highest. But since their incorporation with the Russian empire, these relations have become greatly modified, and a more sharply defined middle class of merchants, traders, and artisans has been developed. The power of life and death, formerly claimed and freely exercised by the nobles over their serfs, has also been expressly abolished. They are altogether at present in a fairly well-to-do condition, and it cannot be denied that under the Russian administration they have become industrious, and have made considerable moral and material progress.

Missionaries sent by Constantine the Great introduced Christianity about the beginning of the 4th century. Their efforts were greatly aided by the exemplary life of a female slave named Nina, who came into Georgia during the reign of King Miriam (265-318), and who occupies a prominent place in the ecclesiastical records of the country. Since that time the people have, under severe pressure from surrounding Mahometan communities, remained faithful to the principles of Christianity, and are still amongst the most devoted adherents of the orthodox Greek Church. Indeed it was their attachment to the national religion that caused them to call in the aid of the Christian Muscovites against the proselytizing attempts of the Shiite Persians—a step which ultimately brought about their political extinction.

As already stated, the Karthli language is not only fundamentally distinct from the Aryan linguistic family, but cannot be shown to possess any clearly ascertained affinities with either of the two northern Caucasian groups. It resembles them chiefly in its phonetic system, so that according to Rosen (*Sprache der Lazen*) all the languages of central and western Caucasus might be adequately rendered by the Georgian alphabet. Though certainly not so harsh as the Avar, Serghian, and other Daghestan languages, it is very far from being euphonious, and the frequent recurrence of such sounds as *ts, ds, thz, kh, khh, gh* (Arab. ع, ق) (Arab. ق), for all of which there are distinct characters, renders its articulation rather more energetic and rugged than is agreeable to ears accustomed to the softer tones of the Iranian and western Aryan tongues. It presents great facilities for composition, the laws of which are very regular. Its peculiar morphology, standing midway between agglutination and true inflexion, is well illustrated by its simple declension common to noun, adjective, and pronoun, and its more intricate verbal conjugation, with its personal endings, seven tenses, and incorporation of pronominal subject and object, all showing decided progress towards the inflecting structure of the Aryan and Semitic tongues.

Georgian is written in a native alphabet obviously based on the Armenian, and like it attributed to St. Mesropius (Mesroh), who flourished in the 6th century. Of this alphabet there are two forms, differing so greatly in outline and even in the number of the letters that they might almost be regarded as two distinct alphabetic systems. The first and oldest, used exclusively in the Bible and liturgical works, is the square or monumental *Khutsuri*, i.e., "sacerdotal," consisting of 38 letters, approaching the Armenian in appearance. The second is the *Mkhedruli Kheli*, i.e., "soldier's hand," used in ordinary writing, and consisting of 40 letters, neatly shaped and full of curves, hence at first sight not unlike the modern Burmese form of the Pali.

Of the Karthli language there are several varieties; and, besides those comprised in the above table, mention should be made of the Kakhetian current in the historic province of Kakhetia. A distinction is sometimes drawn between the Karthlins proper and the Kakhetians, but it rests on a purely political basis, having originated with the partition in 1424 of the ancient Iberian estates into the three new kingdoms of Karthalinia, Kakhetia, and Imeritia. On the other hand, both the Laz of Lazistan and the Swanian pre-

sent such serious structural and verbal differences from the common type that they seem to stand rather in the relation of sister tongues than of dialects to the Georgian proper. All derive obviously from a common source, but have been developed independently of each other. The *Tush* or *Mosok* appears to be fundamentally a Kistian or Tchetchenz idiom affected by Georgian influences.

The Bible is said to have been translated into Georgian as early as the 5th century. The extant version, however, dates only from the 8th century, and is attributed to St Euthymius. But even so, it is far the most ancient work known to exist in the language. Next in importance is, perhaps, the curious poem entitled *The Amours of Turiel and Nestan Dorejan*, or *The man clothed in the panther's skin*, attributed to Rustavel, who lived during the prosperous reign of Queen Tamar (11th century). Prince Leonidze of Akhmeti in Kakhetia showed Baron von Thielmann a rare and very old MS. of this poem, written on fine hemp paper in exquisite Mkhedruli characters, and embellished with arabesques and miniatures evidently the work of an eminent artist. Other noteworthy compositions are the national epics of the *Baramiani* and the *Rostomiani*, and the prose romances of *Visramiani* and *Darejaniani*, the former by Sarg of Thmogvi, the latter by Mosi of Khoni. Apart from these, the great bulk of Georgian literature consists of ecclesiastical writings, hymns sacred and profane, national codes, and chronicles.

See Baron Max von Thielmann's *Journey in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia*, translated by Dr Charles Hemmege, London 1875; Fr. Müller's *Ethnographie und Reise der Oestr. Fregatte Novarra*, Vienna, 1868; Anton Schiefner and General P. V. Uslar, numerous papers in the *Bulletins of the Académie Impériale des Sciences de Saint Petersburg* for 1859, &c.; M. Zagarell's *Examen de la littérature relative à la géographie Géorgienne*, St Petersburg, 1873; Michel Smirnow's paper in *Revue d'Anthropologie*, April 15, 1875. (A. H. K.)

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA, a southern Atlantic State of the American Union, is one of the thirteen original States. It lies between the parallels 30° 20' 39" and 35° north latitude, and between the meridians 81° and 85° 53' 38" longitude west from Greenwich. Tennessee and North Carolina bound it on the north, South Carolina and the Atlantic Ocean on the east, Florida on the south and Alabama on the west. Georgia extends 320 miles from north to south, and its greatest breadth from east to west is 256 miles, embracing an area of 59,475 square miles or 38,064,000 acres. The Savannah River forms the boundary line between Georgia and South Carolina. The St. Mary's River forms a part of the boundary line between Georgia and Florida, and the Chattahoochee River nearly the southern half of the boundary between Georgia and Alabama on the west.

Topography.—Georgia presents every possible variety of surface, from the low alluvial lands and swamps along the coast, which finally spread out into the great Okefinokee Swamps, with a circumference of 180 miles, to the mountains of the Blue Ridge, in the northwestern part of the state. This variation of surface gives Georgia three distinct zones, differing in soil, productions and climate.

Low islands, separated by narrow necks from the main land, skirt her sea coast and produce cotton of a superior quality, known as sea-island cotton. This coast section with the adjacent islands is essentially tropical. About twenty miles from the shore line the first plateau rises 70 feet above the sea level, having a breadth of about 20 miles; here a second terrace 70 or 75 feet high rises, with a gradual ascending table land to the center of the state, where, in certain sections, the elevation is 575 feet above the level of the sea. Here, about 200 miles from the sea, begin the hills which, gradually increasing, reach a height of from 2,500 to 4,000 feet. This is the most extensive and fertile region of the state, embracing about 25 counties. The Blue Ridge Mountains, running through Virginia and North Carolina, cross the northern part of the State of Georgia and are finally lost in Alabama. This is the most picturesque district of Georgia. The Toccoa Falls, the cataracts of Tallulah, Esatoia Falls, Hiawassie Falls and the falls of Towalaga add much to the beauty of the region.

Harbors and Streams.—Georgia is well watered by many fine rivers which furnish avenues for trade and power for turning the wheels of industry. They find an outlet for their waters to the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. The Savannah, Altamaha, Ogeechee, Satilla and St. Mary's empty into the Atlantic, the Chattahoochee and Flint into the Gulf. The falls occurring at the second plateau interrupt travel, but up to these points her larger rivers are navigable. The Savannah is navigable to Augusta, 248 miles; the Chattahoochee to the falls of Columbus, 300 miles; and Flint river to Albany, over 100 miles

from its mouth in the Chattahoochee River. The course of the rivers in the eastern half of the State is southeast; in the western half the general direction is south.

The Savannah is the largest river of the State; its length is about 450 miles. It is formed by the confluence of two small streams, the Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers which rise near the North Carolina line and meet on the boundary between South Carolina and Georgia. It has three considerable affluents,—the Brier River, Broad River and Beaverdam Creek. The Savannah flows south by southeast for 450 miles, and empties its waters into the Atlantic near parallel 32° north latitude. It is navigable for large ships to Savannah, 18 miles, and for steamboats to Augusta, 230 miles farther, whence small steamboats pass around the falls at that point, through a canal constructed in 1845, and ascend 150 miles higher up the river. The canal, which is nine miles in length, furnishes power for the manufactories of Augusta. The valley of the river, from Augusta down to the sea, is rich in cotton fields, semi-tropical vegetation and magnificent live-oak forests. Rice plantations flourish on the low, alluvial soil near the sea-board. The Ogeechee is about 200 miles in length. It rises in Green county in the north, and flows nearly parallel with the Savannah, discharging its waters into Ossabaw Sound a few miles south of the Savannah. It drains the region between the Savannah and Altamaha rivers. It is navigable for large vessels to Louisville and for small ones 30 or 40 miles further; the Cannouchee is its principal affluent. The Altamaha is formed by the union of the Oconnee, which rises in Hall county, and the Ocmulgee, which rises in Gwinnett county. The two rivers flow about 250 miles in parallel courses, when the Ocmulgee turns to the east and joins the Oconnee to form the Altamaha. Their principal affluents are the Little Ocmulgee and the Appalachee. The Ocmulgee is navigable to Macon for steamers, and the Oconnee to Milledgeville, the former capital of the State. St. Mary's and the Satilla drain the southeastern corner of the State. Between them lies the great Okefinokee Swamp. They are both navigable for 30 or 40 miles. The Chattahoochee has a length of 550 miles from the Gulf, of which the first 350 are navigable. It rises in the Blue Ridge mountains, flows southwest through the gold mining region of Georgia, then nearly south until it nears the Florida line, where it joins the Flint River, which rises in Campbell county, and under the name of the Appalachiecola the two flow south through Florida to the Gulf.

The falls of the Chattahoochee at Columbus are utilized for water power and make that city one of the first three of manufacturing importance in the State. The rapids and bluffs overlooking them called "Lovers' Leap" are of interest on account of their picturesque scenery as well as of the legend connected with them. Fort Gaines and West Point are two other important towns on the river. The Withlacoochee and the Allapaha, which unite in Florida to form the Suwanee, and the Ockloconee, which empties into the gulf in Florida, drain Georgia's southern counties. In the northwest, to the north of the Chattahoochee, which turns eastward on the 33° parallel of latitude, is the Tallapoosa, one of the rivers which unite to form the Alabama. The Coosa is another tributary of the Alabama, while the Hiawassie and the Chattanooga find their way into the Tennessee, thence through the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

Georgia has about 128 miles of sea coast, extending from the mouth of St. Mary's river to the Savannah; but except where the rivers find their outlet, there are no good harbors. This sea line is faced with islands, producing the famous sea-island cotton. Between these islands and the main land are seven sounds. They are St. Andrew's, St. Simon's, Altamaha, Doboy, Sapelo, St. Catharine's and Ossabaw. Cumberland is one of the largest and most attractive islands. It is 30 miles long and covered with live-oaks, palmettos and pines. Jekyll, St. Simon's, Sapelo, St. Catharine's, Ossabaw and Cabbage are other of the more important islands. With these islands, Georgia has about 480 miles of coast line. Her principal seaport towns are Savannah, Darien, Brunswick and St. Mary's.

Geology and Mineral Products.—Georgia's varied surface furnishes examples of almost every known formation. A strip twenty miles broad along the coast is low, level, except for occasional sand-dunes, and rich in alluvial soil. Beginning here with the first terrace, and extending to a line drawn from Augusta to Georgetown, the eocene overlies the metamorphic slates and gneiss. Along the Ogeechee River, in Jefferson

