The myth of the founding of the city tells us back to the era of Georgian mighty 5th century monarch Vakhtang Gorgasali. The king was hunting with his falcon in the wooden valley, just a short distance from his then capital city of Mtskheta, when he noticed a pleasant sight. Sending his falcon to retrieve the bird, he suddenly lost the sight of it. Searching for a while, he located that both of the birds had turned into a hot spring and was boiled. Seeing the inauspicious benefits of hunting such wonderful-spring alive or dead, he decided to build a new capital city on the site, and name it Tbilisi (from Georgian words "warm").

Indeed, there are numerous sulphur hot springs that came out of the ground in Mtskheta, where the famous sulphur baths are located.

The capital is both relaxed and welcoming with its wooden houses, churches, cafes and baths. It has retained this mood since the first travelers and came back to Tbilisi on their long journeys along the old fourteenth hue in Europe.

They were followed by artists, thinkers and writers of the modern era including Alexandre Tcherikov, Vakhtang Kavlashvili, Komm Floyd, Roman MacDonald et al. All of them found inspirations in Tbilisi.

Tbilisi is a major economic, transportation and cultural center - half of the Southern Caucasus. In Old Tbilisi, the district will find a Mediterranean atmosphere and a harmonious architectural ensemble which reflects the wide variety of nations that dominate through the ages and have made their homes in Tbilisi. The old town still has its Jewish, Armenian and Arab quarters. And the mosque, synagogue, Armenian and Georgian orthodox churches are all within walking distance of each other.

Facts to visit include the Sameba Cathedral and the Archangels Basilica in Old Town. The Narikala Fort is a mysterious site and offers a great panoramic view over the city from its 6th century walls. The health-giving sulfur baths in a domed, oriental-style 19th-century bath house were also frequented by city's visitors. The Opera house, a splendid neo-Moorish Opera building on Tbilisi's Rustaveli Avenue. It is one of the most original pieces of architecture with its large shape and magnific design characterized for the Soviet period.

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Tbilisi National Youth Palace - a building of the mid-20th century, originally artist's club, located within the grounds of the Botanical Garden and is considered to be a significant example of the architecture of this period.

Freedom Square - The Tbilisi city’s central square is located in an old district. Freedom Restaurant - Tbilisi is located at 17 Skota Rustaveli Avenue.

Sulphur baths - The sulphur baths are located in Old Tbilisi, on the other side of the river, opposite Siony Cathedral, and are known for their spa healing effects. After taking the breathtaking cathedrals and museums of Tbilisi, reward your weary body with a soak in one of the city’s famous sulphur baths. A deep sulphur spring feeds the city with naturally heated mineral water, and bath houses have proliferated across the city for more than a thousand years, offering residents and visitors alike the chance to relax and get into the stress of the day. A soak in a sulphur bath is still very much a Tbilisi ritual, a tribute to the tradition. The first sulphur bath was opened in the 17th century and is one of the oldest bath houses in Tbilisi.

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