A talk, which surprised and perplexed Mr. G. Chogoshvili, was held in the evening when he was to leave for India. As the Rector of Tbiliski Univ., he was asked to undertake a job which had no concern with his specialization.

Georgii Sivyarnovick Chogoshvili is a mathematician. He is an active member of the Academy of Science of Georgia, Professor, Head of the Department of Algebra and Geometry of the Tbiliski Univ. and besides he is also the Head of the Department of Institute of Mathematics.

The main occupation in the field of science is Topology, which has appeared comparatively recently and is developing rapidly. Furthermore now it determines the spirit of complete maths. upto some extent and even extends its influence to the other regions. The Universities of different countries invited Prof. G. Chogoshvili to read series of lectures in Topology. For this, as well as for taking part in various conferences he visited Sweden, Italy, France, Chekoslovakiya and other countries. And now here was an unexpected talk, a proposal for him to get occupied with History of India, even though it being a small portion only.

And here is the task content. Indian Prof. Mr. Khatana sent a letter to the President of the Academy of Science of Georgia. Khatana came to the conclusion that the India tribe Gujar has its origin in Georgia. He wrote a book on this, and wanted to visit Georgia in order to get acquainted with the Republic, its people and ethnography.
Georgia orientalists however know that the Georgians are known as Gurdzi (Gurdzisthan) in the east. The ideologists knew even this. That the appearance of Gurjar tribes in India is one of the most interesting and so far less studied problems in the history of their country, as suggested by the fundamental monographs of historians.

And thus the mathematician G. Chogoshvili was asked to meet Prof. Khatana and to talk with the Indian historians.

Being a Mathematician, he accepted the instructions of the historians. He remembered the book by Berniye, who came to India and spent 10 years in the palace of Aurang Jejb, being ordered by Ludwig-15. The book says, that 3 founders of the dynasty, out of 5 Sultans, came from Georgia. So Chogoshvili came to India, met the mathematicians, had lectures, visited different book shops, libraries and was searching for Professor-Khatana. He did not gain much from the literature available here, and it is quite surprising that not a single fundamental work on the history of India touched the questions, which Chogoshvili had in mind. At the same time he came to know about a very interesting fact, though not verified. He was told that in India, somewhere at the top of the hills, there are some villages, inhabited by Georgians. This fact can be trusted upon, because in the historical chronicals of Vaktan Gargasal, The Tsar of Georgia and founder of the Tbilisi, it is mentioned that during his march to India, he was compelled to leave a few thousands of soldiers behind him. The same thing was repeated afterwards during the march of the Tsar Iracle. However, it was not possible for Chogoshvili to visit these villages, because his stay in India was limited and it was mostly consumed by delivering lectures. But he could feel the vastness of the territory of India.
At last he met Prof. Khatana. The meeting was all the more interesting, because of the fact, that Khatana was found to be a Geographer and not a Historian. And he was interested in Gurjar's, not from the populational point of view, but for personal interests to this Khatana is himself a Gurjar, and Chogoshvili for nothing searched for Khatana's book, as it was not published, and exists only in manuscripts.

In evenings he used to read the manuscript, sometimes smilingly expressing his agreement with the author, and sometimes raising his eye brows and breathing sadly. Khatana found many things common between the language of Gurjar and Georgians. But it was still not a definite proof, that the two peoples were related with each other. Because it is known that between Georgian and other cossidian languages and Dravidian languages, there is commonness in grammatical structure and phonetics and there are many common words. So perhaps it was not the people who mixed-up but the words.

Chogoshvili and Khatana discussed these problems and left for the villages for Gurjar, which were located not very far from Delhi. Chogoshvili looked at their faces attentively. The features and manners and temperament of Gurjar are to some extent different than that of typical Indians. So there is a similarity. One of the Gurjars said, "Near the shops there are many Indians-tell me who is Gurjar", and 12 out of 15 people, pointed out by Chogoshvili, is not satisfied with this only. Similarity of gests is not enough of a proof. But at the same time, he remembered, that there is a river not far from Tbilisi-which is known as Gurjaretti. There is also a big village-named similarly. So the hypothesis is really interesting.
In a lecture in a College of Bangalore he said with a little hesitation that the founder of the dynasty of Adilshah of Bidzari Yousuf — was a Georgian by origin.

On his return to Delhi, Chogoshvili came to know, that his brief discussion was published in a Madras Newspaper. After this he received quite a few letters from well-known historians of India, they expressed their interest in a theory put forward by Chogoshvili. They were people of course who expressed their doubts. Some even opposed. However, exchange of opinions with Prof. Dorvadjakaram was the most interesting thing, which is still continuing. In his answer about the objections, raised by Indian Professor; Chogoshvili wrote a big letter in which he put forward his thoughts and conclusions. There are proofs, that Yousuf was a Christian, Georgian and an ex-slave. But as pointed out by Chogoshvili, it is difficult for a ruler in a foreign country to have some other religion or nationality was difficult for him, and he wanted to remove this gap-(changed his religion). That's why after two generations, the rewarded scientist, teacher Mr. Faristi Adilshah is changed into the son of the Mohammad Sultan Turk. So is it necessary to doubt the statements of Berne—one of the most distinguished people of our time, the famous scientist of Hassendi? Specially the accounts given by the King of France got mass publicity in Europe and was published several times in different languages.

The letter of Mr. Chogoshvili reminds about scientific researches. And no wonder, that the great specialist in History of India, Raghavan, after coming to Georgia asked him for a copy of the much talked and argumented letter. The judges of the
coming in letters to Tbilisi and many Indian Historians became interested in his versions of three dynasties. About this, the letter, received by the Academy of Science Georgia, U.S.S.R. says in parts. This letter comes from the Vice President of Bangalore University, Mr. V.K. Gogak. It says, that the conversation with Mr. G. Chogoshvili about the Indo-Georgian connections which gave perspectives about the interesting and necessary common work on the long date. "Will be glad to welcome your scientists" wrote Mr. V.K. Gogak.

Whatever Mr. Chogoshvili could know in India and could get in the libraries, the presented books and the manuscripts of Mr. Khatena-he handed them over to the Indologists of Georgia. Prof. I. Maruashvili, Professor M. Andronikashvili, Professor L.Ka - all were also interested in the same thing. And now let the qualified Indologists be involved in this. And let him do his own Mathematical works.

Meanwhile Mr. Chogoshvili says, that he himself will work on the problems of three dynasties.

The assignment is over, only the enthusiasm is left.

Moscow-13th Oct. '73.

Nikolai Orlov.