
Giorgio Rota
The Author describes here two hitherto unstudied Chinese vases preserved in the Georgian National Museum (Tbilisi), namely, a Celadon bowl and another bowl “of a more common type” (p. 248). The latter and its lid (which originally belonged to another vase) bear the seal of Šāh ‘Abbās I (1587-1629), proving beyond doubt that at least these two items were originally part of the famed collection of Chinese porcelain located at the shrine of Šeyh Ṣafī at Ardabil. According to Rostiashvili, the Museum owns other pieces that are “very close in style” to the items formerly in the Ardabil collection (p. 253) and she promises to continue her research on this most important topic. Rostiashvili provides an interesting link between the history of Orientalism and political history when she remarks that the collections of the Caucasus Museum (the predecessor of the Georgian National Museum, which functioned between 1852 and 1919) were “particularly enriched during 1910-18”, when “the most significant and interesting materials reflecting Iranian culture were acquired” (p. 250).
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