Nougzar Ter-Oganov. *Évocation de Tiflis par deux auteurs iraniens: Madjd os-Saltaneh et Yahya Dowlatabadi*

Giorgio Rota

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40690>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.40690

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Printed version

Date of publication: 1 December 2013

ISSN: 0240-8910

Electronic reference

Giorgio Rota, « Nougzar Ter-Oganov. *Évocation de Tiflis par deux auteurs iraniens: Madjd os-Saltaneh et Yahya Dowlatabadi* », *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 32-33 | 2013, document 261, Online since 01 July 2016, connection on 26 September 2020. URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/40690> ; DOI : <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.40690>

This text was automatically generated on 26 September 2020.

Tous droits réservés

Nougzar Ter-Oganov. *Évocation de
Tiflis par deux auteurs iraniens: Madjd
os-Saltaneh et Yahya Dowlatabadi*

Giorgio Rota

REFERENCES

Nougzar Ter-Oganov. « Évocation de Tiflis par deux auteurs iraniens: Majd os-Saltaneh et Yahya Dowlatabadi », in : Florence Hellot-Bellier et Irène Natchkebia, eds., *La Géorgie entre Perse et Europe*. Paris, L'Harmattan, 2009, p. 261-272.

- 1 The Russian annexation of Georgia and subsequent modernization of the country took advantage of, and reinforced, Tbilisi's traditional role as a commercial hub between Persia, Europe and Russia. Majdo's-saltane visited Tbilisi in 1894, and settled there in 1903. In 1894, he wrote a thorough description of the city (of which only a Georgian translation seems to have been published) that tells about the local Persian general consulate and the contribution of the thousands of Persian emigrants to the economy of the Georgian capital, illegal activities included (In this respect, this contribution is a companion piece to the one by Hellot-Bellier) [cf. c.r. n°241]. Majdo's-saltane expressed admiration for the Georgians and their achievements, and was impressed by modernity as he saw it in Tbilisi, and he criticized the backwardness of his own country. The second author discussed herein, Yaḥyā Dowlātābādī, described the city in a chapter of his memoirs (*Ḥayāt-e Yaḥyā*). Focusing on the activities of the Persian *mojāheds* during the Constitutional Revolution, he mentioned the support provided by the Georgians and Armenians. He also noted both the political indifference of most of the local Persian community and Tbilisi's importance as a base for Persian liberals. Ter-Oganov concludes that these two descriptions "complete each other perfectly" (p. 272) and portray in detail Tbilisi and its place in the social, economic, political and cultural life of Persia at the turn of the 20th century.

AUTHORS

GIORGIO ROTA

Institut für Iranistik, Wien