



**GEORGIAN
NATIONAL
MUSEUM**

A FORUM FOR HISTORY
CULTURE
SCIENCE AND ART



“Any reasonable person understands easily how great an obligation the Museum will have from now on. For a fundamental, in-depth study of political, material and intellectual history, the broader public – and especially students – need museums where everyone can see the material remains that are the physical expression of the history they read... The Museum of Georgia is a grand establishment. One – it has to portray past and modern culture and, to this end, collect artifacts and other materials to ensure a comprehensive, scientific study of Georgia. Two – it has a social obligation – to help the public and, especially, young students to enhance their knowledge of history. And three – the Museum of Georgia, as the highest-level scientific institution, should be conducting intensive scientific work.”

“On the main goals of the Museum”, Ivane Javakhishvili, 1935

The creation of a “museum culture” in Georgia is linked to developments in the middle of the 19th century. In 1852 a museum was founded as the Caucasus branch of the Russian Geographic Society, and was the first diversified scientific and educational establishment of its kind.

In the following years, this museum provided the basis for the establishment of the Caucasian Museum, the Museum of the Society for the Spreading of Literacy, the Church Museum and the Museum of Military History – the “Temple of Glory”.

The Caucasian Museum, established by famous scholar Gustav Radde in 1865, and the “Tiflis Public Library”, founded in 1846, were unified in 1868 under a single management system and named the “Caucasian Museum and Tiflis Public Library”.

In 1910, a City Municipal Museum was established and in 1943 was moved to the historical building of the former caravanserai (“Karvasla”) in Tbilisi where it was renamed the “Tbilisi State Historical Ethnographic Museum”. Today, the Ioseb Grishashvili Tbilisi History Museum is part of the Georgian National Museum system.

In 1912 the Georgian Museum and Library was established by the Georgian Historical and Ethnographic Society under the leadership of Ekvtime Takaishvili. Its collections were later transferred to the Museum of Georgia, established in 1919. That year the issue of consolidating museum objects and books scattered throughout the republic was put on the government agenda, so the Museum of Georgia became a center for monitoring and protecting the material cultural heritage of Georgia. In 1929 the collections were moved to a new building constructed specifically for this museum. In 1947, the museum was re-named after academician Simon Janashia and recently, in 2004, it became one of the main establishments of the Georgian National Museum.

In 1920 the National Gallery was established and today is called the Dimitri Shevardnadze Georgian National Gallery. It is part of the Georgian National Museum and is located in the historical building of the former “Temple of Glory”.

The Shalva Amiranashvili Museum of Fine Arts was established in 1932 and since 1950 it has occupied a building constructed in the late 1830s.

With its rich cultural heritage, Georgia has always given museums an important place. Historical and political events that traversed the country over the last centuries left sometimes tragic scars on the museums and marked the scholars that dedicated their lives to them. However, often against great odds, new museums opened in Tbilisi and other regions of the country, and collections gradually became richer and more varied with ever more interesting artifacts discovered by archaeological excavations and ethnographic expeditions.

By protecting and promoting the country’s cultural heritage, the museums of Georgia have played an important role in preserving national and regional identity.



THE GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

A FORUM FOR HISTORY, CULTURE, SCIENCE AND ART

The Georgian National Museum upholds the long and rich museum traditions of the country. Created in 2004, its structural, institutional and legislative reforms began to ensure long-term cultural heritage protection.

The goal of unifying existing museums into one system aimed to consolidate much of Georgia's moveable cultural heritage and its significant intellectual and scientific research potential. To guarantee effective maintenance and management of this national treasure a cohesive management system was introduced and museum policy defined. The goal was to unify science and information databases, and to coordinate educational, academic and museum activities.

This unified **NETWORK OF MUSEUMS** now includes an association, **INTERDISCIPLINARY** scientific research, restoration and conservation activities, exhibition and educational work and **COOPERATION** with other establishments. Today local and international collaboration takes place between educational and cultural institutions in both state and private sectors.

The institutional development of the National Museum has been supported by UNESCO, the EU and other international organizations. Former generations passed their knowledge and decades of experience on to the present generations – maintaining balance and mutual cooperation between generations has remained a key value of the National Museum.

With a clearly defined vision and strategy, the Georgian National Museum is a dynamic institution that aims to be:

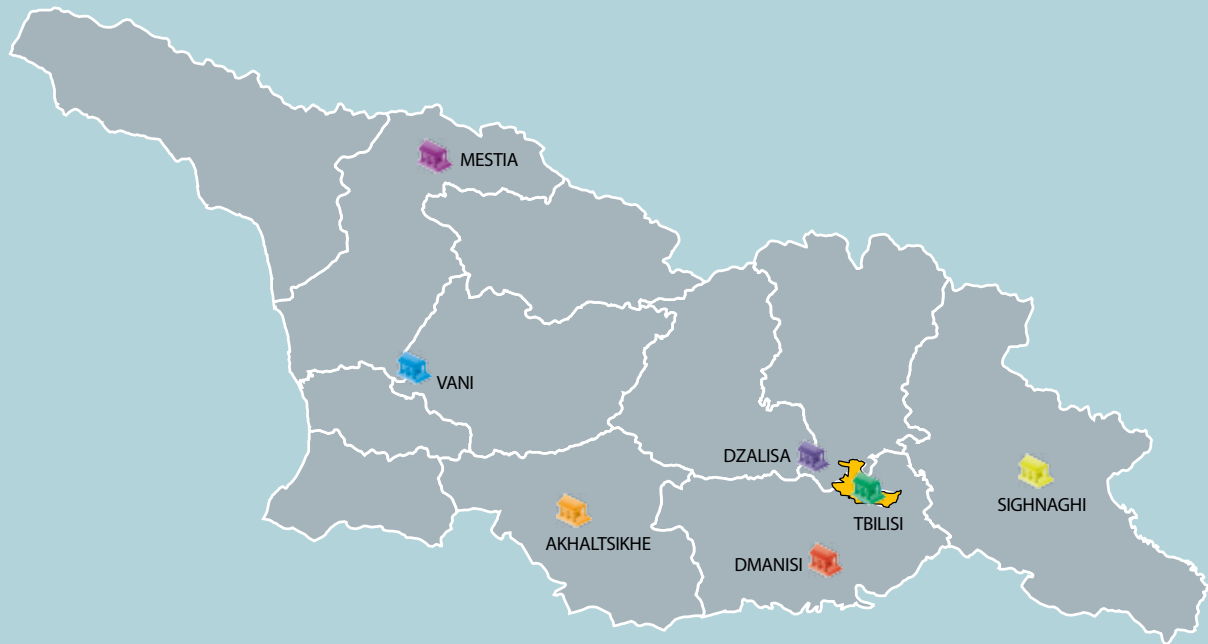
- AN URBAN CULTURAL CENTER**
- A NATIONAL LEADER**
- A REGIONAL HUB**
- AN INTERNATIONAL PARTNER**

The Georgian National Museum has integrated the country's leading museums, the National Gallery and scientific-research institutions into a coordinated system. Already reconstructed establishments of the Georgian National Museum are:


- ▶ Sighnaghi Museum (2007)
- ▶ Dmanisi Museum-Reserve (2009)
- ▶ Museum of Georgia (2011)
- ▶ National Gallery (2011)
- ▶ Samtskhe-Javakheti Museum (2012)
- ▶ Svaneti Museum (2013)




GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM IN TBILISI AND THE REGIONS




 Svaneti Museum of History and Ethnography


 Vani Archaeological Museum-Reserve

 Samtskhe-Javakheti Museum of History

 Tbilisi
Museum of Georgia; Museum of Fine Arts; National Gallery; Open Air Museum of Ethnography; Tbilisi History Museum (Karvasla); Elene Akhvediani House-Museum; Iakob Nikoladze House-Museum; Mose Toidze House-Museum; Ucha Japaridze House Museum

 Signaghi Museum

 Dmanisi Museum-Reserve

 Dzalisa Museum-Reserve



Goblet, Trialeti,
2nd millennium B.C.



Temple-rings, Akhagori
hoard, 4th century B.C.



Bracelet, Sairkhe,
2nd half of the 4th century B.C.



Detail of headdress decoration,
Vani, end of the 4th century B.C.

MUSEUM OF GEORGIA

A CENTER FOR LEARNING AND LEISURE

The date of establishment of the Simon Janashia Museum of Georgia is considered to be May 10th, 1852, when the Caucasus branch of the Museum of the Russian Imperial Geographic Society was created. The collections contain exceptionally rich materials on Georgian history. Since its inception the Museum has been the country's main scientific and exhibition institution and one of the guarantors of maintaining and protecting national identity.



The Museum of Georgia was a basic building block on which the Georgian National Museum was founded in 2004, and in 2011 – after several years of restoration works carried out with financial support from Cartu Group – it reopened to the public. Apart from improving the general state of exhibition spaces, storage facilities and the building itself, the Museum of Georgia was integrated into

the urban fabric. Permanent exhibitions representing Georgian history from ancient times until today are gradually being opened. For the time being the Archaeological Treasury, the Georgian Archaeology from 8th Millennium B.C. Till 4th Century A.D. and the Natural History permanent exhibitions are open, along with the exhibit on the Soviet Occupation period.

SIGNAGHI MUSEUM

THE GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM IN THE REGIONS

The Signaghi Museum was established in 1947 as a local history museum and 60 years later, in 2007, was integrated into the Georgian National Museum. After complete restoration the Signaghi Museum became the first in Georgia to comply with modern international standards. In addition to organizing exhibitions, the museum is conducting cultural, educational and scientific work.



The Signaghi Museum presents permanent exhibitions of the ethnographic and archaeological artifacts discovered in the Kakheti region, as well as a remarkably rich collection of Pirosmiani's work. Temporary exhibitions are held regularly – including the 2009 exhibition of the works of Picasso from the Zervos Museum of Vézelay (France).





NATIONAL GALLERY

BEST EXHIBITION SPACE

The National Gallery was established by Dimitri Shevardnadze, a famous Georgian public figure and artist. It is located in the former building of the “Temple of Glory” constructed by A. Salzmann where the first exhibition of the National Gallery was held in 1920.

The Gallery became part of the Georgian National Museum in 2007 and in 2012 it was named after Dimitri Shevardnadze.

In 2011, large-scale rehabilitation works were completed. The Georgian architecture studio Arsi and the Portuguese company Ainda Arquitectura collaborated on the restoration project. The histor-

ical part of the building was left unaltered while an addition to the side of the Alexander Garden houses new exhibition halls, a restoration laboratory, storage facilities for temporary exhibition objects, study spaces, a museum shop, a café and offices. Today the National Gallery is one of the main central spaces for large-scale exhibitions in Tbilisi.



DMANISI MUSEUM-RESERVE

GEORGIA'S FIRST "NEW VISION" FIELD MUSEUM

In 2009, the first archaeological field museum of new vision was opened at the archaeological site in Dmanisi. In 2010, a plan for the development of Dmanisi was created to protect archaeological areas from environmental impact and to create an infrastructure for visitors that could ensure maximum protection for the natural environment.

To construct a small museum and showcase the complex, a project was elaborated by Studio Milou, a French company. The archaeological area was roofed and facilities were created for observing the site that allow visitors to watch archeological works in progress firsthand from a special platform; the small auditorium was also constructed.

Remains of ancient hominines and prehistoric animals dating back 1.8 million years were discovered on the territory of Dmanisi, along with unique Stone Age archaeological materials, all of which have radically changed scientific knowledge on the origins of ancient Europeans.

There are also remains of the medieval town on the territory of the museum-reserve, with a church, a defensive wall, household buildings and living quarters. Under the archaeological layers of this era, are more layers from the Late Bronze and Early Iron Ages dating back to the late 2nd and early 1st millennia.

Field summer schools in paleoanthropology and Kartvelian studies are organized in Dmanisi every year.



OPEN AIR MUSEUM OF ETHNOGRAPHY

WHERE TRADITION IS ALIVE

The Open Air Museum of Ethnography was established in 1966 by academician Giorgi Chitaia. Since 2004, it has been part of the Georgian National Museum conglomerate. Spread over approximately 50 hectares, this mini model of Georgia is divided into 11 zones. Samtskhe-Javakheti, Guria, Samegrelo, Imereti, Racha-Lechkhumi, Abkhazia, Ajaria, Svaneti, Kartli and Kakheti are represented by 70 buildings brought from these regions. Up to 8,000 moveable objects are exhibited.



After restoration was completed in recent years by the Georgian National Museum in cooperation with UNESCO, the Norwegian Cultural Heritage Directorate, the Maihaugen Open Air Museum (Norway) and the Skansen Open Air Museum (Sweden), traditional crafts began to come to life in the Tbilisi Museum of Ethnography. Within the framework of the Georgian Crafts Support Program, a school was created where traditional craftsmen teach their skills to future generations.

Visitors are shown Georgian traditions in the museum's exhibition buildings through animated scenes of everyday traditional life: hosts dressed in the typical outfits for a particular region tell the visitors about the lifestyle of a Georgian family, its lore, faith and traditions. Visitors can also take part in craft-making activities such as baking bread and learning to prepare the cornmeal dish known as ghomi.



THE IVANE JAVAKHISHVILI SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI MUSEUM OF HISTORY

GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM IN THE REGIONS

The Ivane Javakhishvili Samtskhe-Javakheti Museum of History was established in 1923 as an archival repository and in 1937 was transformed into a local museum. There are over 25,000 objects in the museum including a collection of manuscripts and ancient printed books. Of special importance are the Georgian stone monuments and carpets.



In 2012, the renovated Samtskhe-Javakheti Museum reopened its doors and now exhibits archaeological, ethnographic, paleontological, paleographic, numismatic, narrative and architectural materials pertaining to the history of Meskheti. The exhibit lets visitors catch a glimpse of former landscapes and

the environment, culture and rituals, elements of social hierarchy, pre-Christian religions and the rise of Christianity, advanced medieval architecture and literature from the Meskhetian territory. The exhibition represents a continuous timeline of historical developments from ancient times until the 20th century.



TBILISI HISTORY MUSEUM

A MEETING POINT FOR THE CITY'S PAST AND FUTURE

Founded in 1910 as the City Municipal Museum, the State Museum of Tbilisi History and Ethnography relocated to an historical building – Mantashev's former caravanserai – in 1943. Since 2004 it has been part of the Georgian National Museum.

There are over 50,000 objects in the collections – archaeological, ethnographic, documentary materials, an exceptionally rich photographic collection, crafts, applied and fine arts objects – reflecting the history of Tbilisi from the end of the 4th millennium to the present.



The temporary exhibition space hosts exhibitions, educational programs and other events all year round (permanent exhibitions are temporarily closed for restoration). Once restored, the museum will tell the story of the city's past while hosting talks and discussions on its future development.





THE SVANETI MUSEUM

GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM IN THE REGIONS

The Svaneti Museum of History and Ethnography dates back almost a century. Its creation is linked to the names of the founders of the Georgian humanities as well as to important local public figures who devised the plan to establish a museum as a means to protect the region's cultural heritage.

In 2004, the Svaneti Museum of History and Ethnography was incorporated into the Georgian National Museum. Research and analysis of the existing situation, as well as fundraising to create compliance with modern museum standards began at that time, which meant that multi-component and large-scale projects could be implemented regularly with international support.

In 2011 the government of Georgia began full-scale rehabilitation of the facilities with specialists

from the Georgian National Museum and abroad. The architectural project was overseen by Gaga Kinkadze, design of the exhibition space by Lina Maria Lopez and museum lighting the En Phase company. Reopening of the Svaneti Museum of History and Ethnography in 2013 was a significant event for the country's cultural life showing the special character of Georgian Treasury and its significance for the world's cultural heritage.



VANI ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM-RESERVE

MYTH AND REALITY

The Vani Archaeological Museum opened in 1985 (architect G. Lezhava). In 2006 it became part of the Georgian National Museum and in 2010 was named after its founder, O. Lordkipanidze. The museum-reserve includes remains of the Temple City of Vani, an expedition base and the museum where much of the archaeological objects discovered in the Temple City are kept. Unique examples of goldsmithery from the site are exhibited in the Georgian National Museum's Archaeological Treasury. The Vani Museum has been an international center since its inception, where the Vani International Symposiums have been held regularly with the participation of some of the world's leading scientists.



The project of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Vani Archaeological Museum is a large-scale future project of the Georgian National Museum. The building that was constructed in the 1980s is no longer compliant with current international standards. For this reason, on the basis of a project assignment issued by the Museum administration, the German project design company Ellis Williams Architects in partnership with Georgian colleagues has developed plans for the museum's reconstruction and rehabilitation. The museum will have a

new exhibition space with modern equipment, laboratories and storage spaces. Museum technologies will be updated, and a museum shop and café will open in the public area.

Along with this project, a development plan for the remains of the temple city of Vani has also been prepared with support from the World Bank and the New York University Center for Ancient Studies. The improvement of Vani as a cultural complex and opening a museum with modern standards will also contribute to the development of tourism in the region.

FUTURE PLANS

MUSEUM ISLAND BERLIN, MUSEUM DISTRICT TBILISI

SHARING THE BEST EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE

The idea for Museum District Tbilisi was born naturally, prompted by the multitude and proximity of cultural institutions in the city center, most of which are museums. The District covers the territory including and adjacent to Gudiashvili Street, Pushkin Garden, Rustaveli Avenue and Alexander Garden.

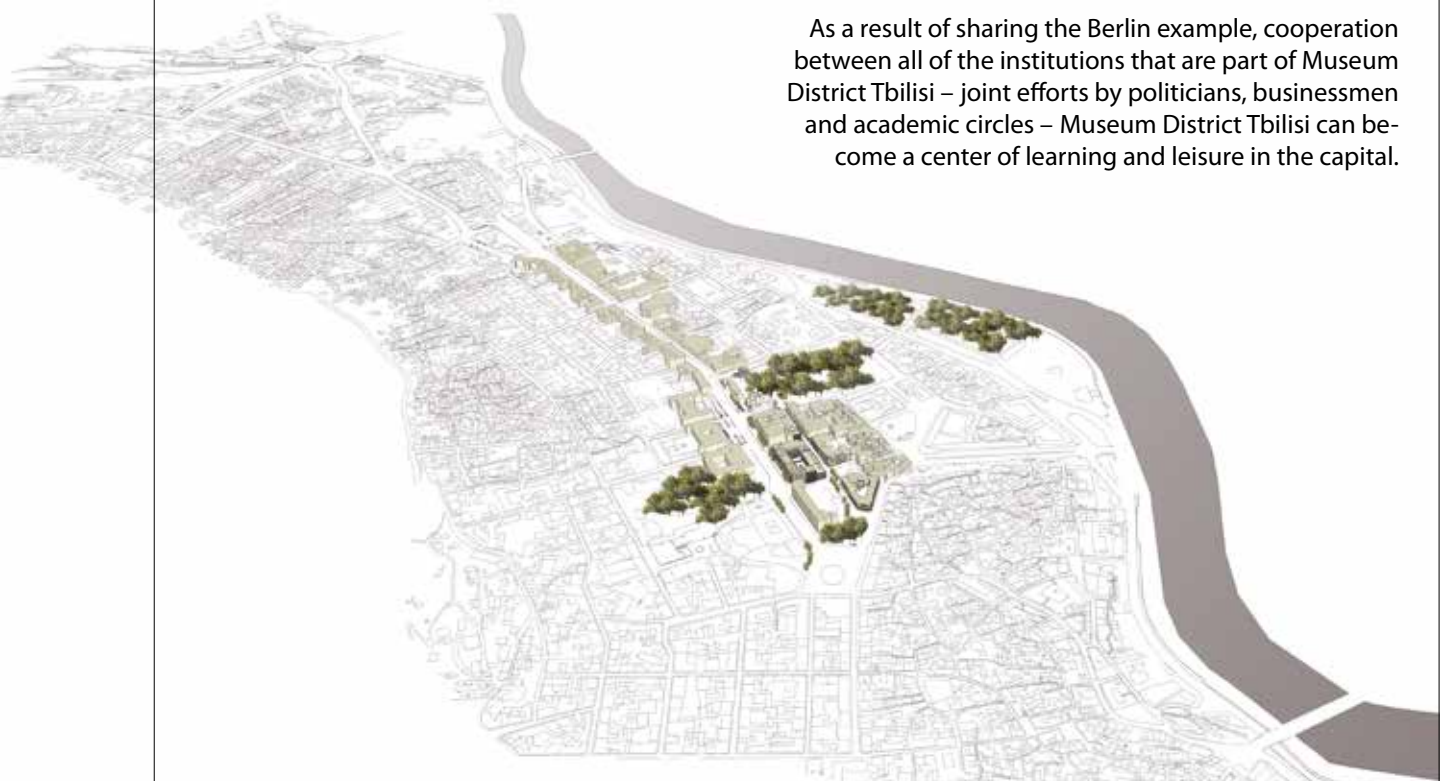


According to the Georgian National Museum’s vision, the District could become a cultural center that would be an active part of the urban and social fabric – not only a place of art and science but of learning and leisure. This process has begun to some extent as public areas and courtyards of the Museum of Georgia and the National Gallery often host various evening events and act as a link for the areas of Rustaveli Avenue, Alexander Garden and Gudiashvili Street.

Such urban units, which include the main cultural institutions and represent an important educational center for the city, can be found in many countries of the world. One of the best examples is Museum Island Berlin, uniting the city’s greatest

museums, galleries and an archaeological center, all part of the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation. A joint exhibition organized at the National Museum within the framework of the Twinning Project in 2012 made this experience possible. The exhibition, which was part of an international conference entitled “Why Museums Now? Keeping the Past – Facing the Future”, showed the existing Museum Island concept in Berlin and the project of the Museum District Tbilisi. The Tbilisi project was conceived by Georgian architect Vladimer Kurtishvili as early as the 1970s, then continued in 2008 by the French architectural company Studio Milou and a group of Georgian architects.

As a result of sharing the Berlin example, cooperation between all of the institutions that are part of Museum District Tbilisi – joint efforts by politicians, businessmen and academic circles – Museum District Tbilisi can become a center of learning and leisure in the capital.



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE

The Shalva Amiranashvili Museum of Fine Arts was established in 1932 on the basis of the National Gallery created by Dimitri Shevardnadze in 1920. Since 1950, the Museum of Fine Arts has been located in a building constructed in the late 1830s by architect G. Bernardazzi.



The Museum of Fine Arts was incorporated into the Georgian National Museum in 2004 as one of its main components, thus its restoration and reconstruction remains a priority for the National Museum. Collections include Georgian embossed and painted icons, cloisonné enamel, jewelry, textile and embroidery, as well as unique examples of ancient Georgian fresco and mosaic art, an exceptionally rich collection of medieval stone monuments, and masterpieces of Georgian artists. The Museum of Fine Arts illustrates the history of development of Georgian art, representing its various categories and includes objects of European and Oriental art.

The original building is now in a deplorable state – museum storage facilities and exhibition spaces are unsuitable for collections while staff have to work in difficult conditions. Plans have been made to modernize storage facilities and to restore and conserve research laboratories and offices within the neighboring building of the Restoration and Conservation Center and Artwork Storage Facility.

Creating instructions for transferring works of art to the new facilities and conserving them is a principle

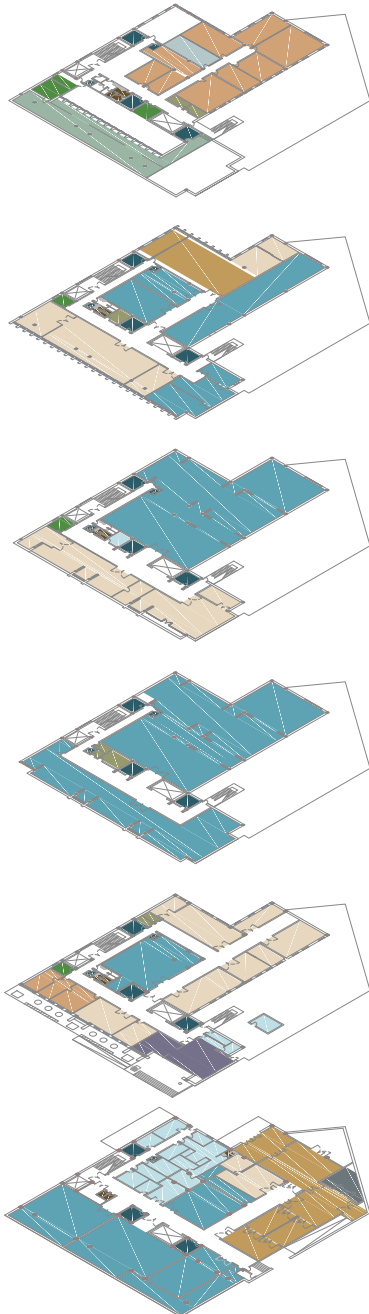


component of the EU Twinning Project (the first such project carried out in the cultural sphere under the aegis of the European Union) to establish partner relations between the Georgian National Museum and the Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation (Germany). The Oriental art collections that were cleaned and restored – after decades of storage in unsuitable conditions – have now been transferred to the new storage facility of the National Museum.

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION CENTER AND ARTWORK STORAGE FACILITY

MODERN TECHNOLOGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

The concept of the Restoration and Conservation Center and Artwork Storage Facility was developed by the National Museum’s architectural group in cooperation with European architects.



- Storage Facility
- Technical Service for the Building
- Elevator Shaft
- Laboratory / Research
- Transit Zone
- WC
- Storage Room
- Quarantine Area
- Office
- Kitchen
- Public Area
- Archive
- Terrace

The Center and the Storage Facility will be located in a building at 3, Gudiashvili Street where space inside the building will be divided into functional zones. Works will protect, restore and conserve objects of cultural heritage. The center will allow primary treatment and cleaning of exhibit objects in the transit zone, cleansing the objects of microorganisms in special refrigerators and an anoxic room, conducting scientific research and restoring and conserving objects in relevant laboratories. The documents concerning museum objects undergoing or which have undergone restoration and conservation will be regularly displayed at the small exhibition hall. Objects already restored will be moved to the storage facilities which will hold, first and foremost, the collections from the Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of Georgia and the National Gallery.

At “public laboratories”, school pupils, students and other interested persons will have the opportunity to observe restoration and conservation work. Lectures and courses in restoration and conservation will be held, and an archive, offices and a cafeteria for the staff of the Museum of Fine Arts at the Center are planned.

The Restoration and Conservation Center and Artwork Storage Facility will also help other Georgian institutions to preserve and study cultural heritage. If needed they will also help the museums in neighboring countries in their scientific research and restoration, since the facility is unprecedented both in terms of its purpose and its scale in South Caucasus.

The restoration of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Restoration and Conservation Center and Artwork Storage Facility will complete the reconstruction work of the institutions comprising the Georgian National Museum consortium in the Museum District Tbilisi.

FIFTH SKULL FROM DMANISI

GEORGIA ON THE WORLD MAP

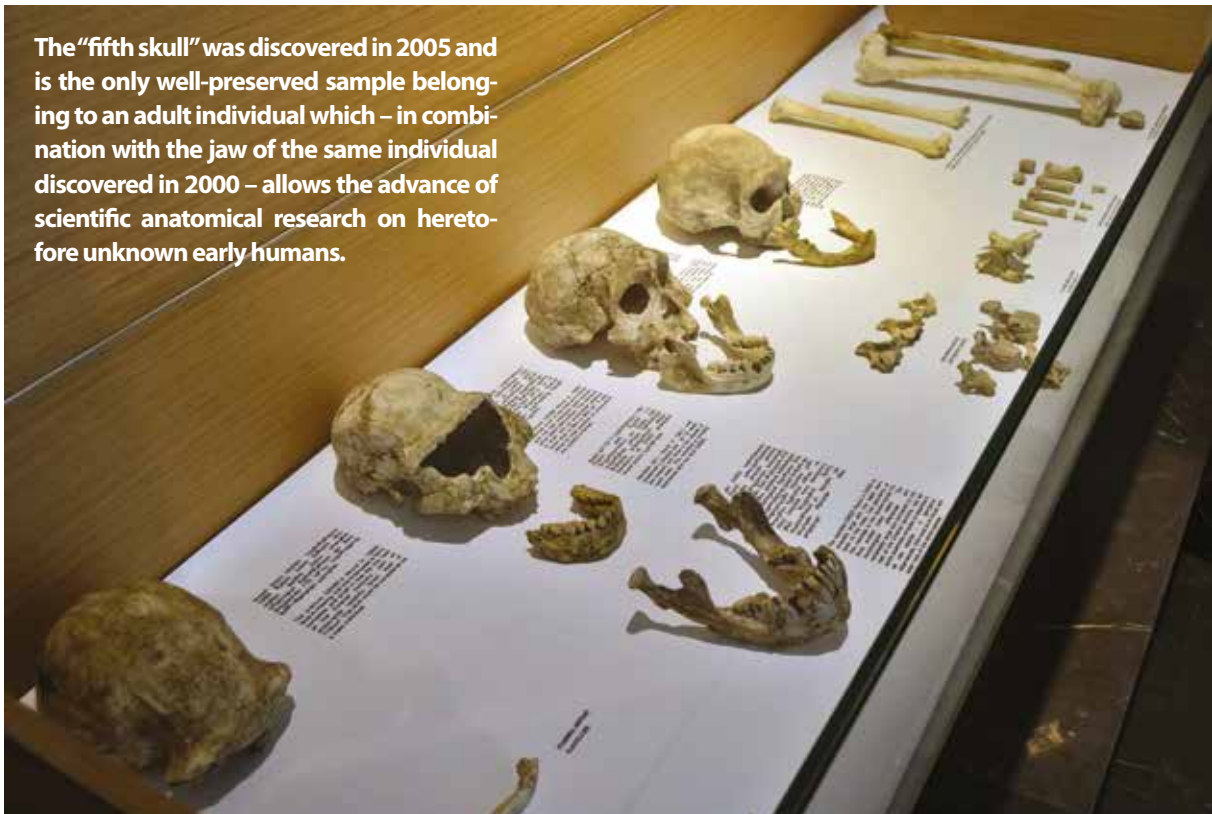
As an institution where art and science merge, the National Museum gives highest priority to the study, protection and presentation of Georgia's cultural heritage.



The fifth skull discovered in Dmanisi, dating back 1.8 million years, has been recognized by the world's leading scientific centers as the most important scientific event of recent years. Science magazine published a long article about the extraordinary results of eight years of research conducted by Georgian and foreign scientists. The cover story was entitled "A Complete Skull from Dmanisi, Georgia, and the Evolutionary Biology of Early Homo". Media all over the world responded to the news.



The "fifth skull" was discovered in 2005 and is the only well-preserved sample belonging to an adult individual which – in combination with the jaw of the same individual discovered in 2000 – allows the advance of scientific anatomical research on heretofore unknown early humans.



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

PROMOTING OUR COUNTRY



The Georgian National Museum participates actively in the world's museological and cultural life. Since 2006 samples of Georgian goldsmithery, the Dmanisi archaeological discoveries, Pirosmani's paintings and works by famous 20th century Georgian artists have been exhibited in many countries, thus familiarizing millions all over the world with Georgia's rich cultural heritage, preparing the ground for further cooperation and exchange.



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS ARCHAEOLOGY

- ▶ Colchian Gold, Antikensammlung, Altes Museum, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (The State Museums of Berlin), Berlin, Germany, 15 March – 3 June 2007
- ▶ Musée des Arts Asiatiques (Museum of Asian Art), Nice, France, 16 June – 2 September 2007
- ▶ Musée de la Monnaie (Currency Museum), Paris, France, 11 September – 7 November 2007
- ▶ Arthur M. Sackler Gallery, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA, 1 December 2007 – 24 February 2008
- ▶ Institute for the Study of the Ancient World, New York University, New York, USA, 12 March – 1 June 2008
- ▶ The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston, USA, 21 June – 1 September 2008
- ▶ Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, UK, 2 October 2008 – 4 January 2009
- ▶ Benaki Museum, Athens, Greece, 20 January – 6 April 2009
- ▶ Getty Villa, Los Angeles, USA, 16 July – 5 October 2009
- ▶ Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities, Stockholm, Sweden, 20 November 2009 – 14 February 2010
- ▶ Drents Museum Assen, Assen, Netherlands, 6 March – 15 August 2010
- ▶ Archaeological Museum of Seville, Seville, Spain, 5 May – 20 June 2010
- ▶ Il Museo dei Fori Imperiali (Museum of Imperial Forums), Rome, Italy, 17 November 2011 – 5 February 2012

DMANISI DISCOVERIES

- ▶ "Roots of Humankind", Rheinisches Landesmuseum Bonn, Bonn, Germany, 8 July – 11 November 2006
- ▶ "The Face of Human Evolution", Naturalis (National Museum of Natural History), Leiden, Netherlands, 8 December 2009 – 28 February 2010
- ▶ Permanent exhibition on human evolution (replicas from the National Museum are on display), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C., USA, Since 17 March 2010
- ▶ "Homo Sapiens, Long History of Human Evolution", Palazzo delle Esposizioni, Rome, Italy, 11 November 2011 – 12 February 2012

PIROSMANI

- ▶ National Art Museum of Ukraine, Kyiv, Ukraine, 5 April – 14 June 2006
- ▶ National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus, Minsk, Belarus, 10 June – 27 August 2008

- ▶ National Art Gallery, Vilnius, Lithuania, 31 December 2008 – 2 May 2009
- ▶ Pera Museum, Istanbul, Turkey, 1 August – 7 October 2007
- ▶ Zervos Museum, Vézelay, France, 22 September – 7 November 2008
- ▶ Dordrechts Museum, Dordrecht, Netherlands, 6 May – 30 September 2012

FAMOUS GEORGIAN ARTISTS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

- ▶ "Paris-Montparnasse/Tbilissi", Musée du Montparnasse, Paris, France, 26 June – 30 August 2008

PHOTO-EXHIBITIONS

- ▶ "Photostudio Ermakov – Photographer, Collector and Entrepreneur", Netherlands Fotomuseum, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 14 June – 31 August 2014

GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM PARTICIPATED IN THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS

- ▶ "Byzantium and Islam: Age of Transition", The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, 14 March – 8 July 2012. (An item from the Georgian National Museum Shalva Amiranashvili Museum of Fine Arts was exhibited)
- ▶ "Vinum Nostrum – Art, Science and Myths of Wine in Ancient Mediterranean Cultures", Palazzo Pitti Museum of Art, Florence, Italy, 19 July 2010 – 15 May 2011
- ▶ "Breaking the Rules", exhibition of European Avant Garde, British Library, London, UK, 8 November 2007 – 30 March 2008. (Works by Pirosmani and Irakli Gamrekeli were exhibited)
- ▶ "Beyond Babylon – Art, Trade, and Diplomacy in the Second Millennium B.C.", The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, USA, 18 November 2008 – 15 March 2009. (Archaeological artifacts from the Georgian National Museum were exhibited)
- ▶ "Vasily Kandinsky", Centre Pompidou, Paris, France, 8 April – 10 August 2009
- ▶ "Kandinsky", retrospective of Vasily Kandinsky's works, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, New York, USA, 18 September 2009 – 13 January 2010
- ▶ "Expressionismus & Expressionism: Berlin-Munich 1905-1920. Der Blaue Reiter vs Brücke", Pinacothèque de Paris, Paris, France, 11 October 2011 – 11 March 2012
- ▶ "Court and Craft in Medieval Mosul. A Masterpiece of Arab Metalwork", Courtauld Gallery, London, UK, 20 February – 18 May 2014

UPCOMING

- ▶ "Wein-Kultur" (Wine Culture), Museum Europäischer Kulturen, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin (Museum of the European Cultures, State Museums of Berlin), Berlin, Germany, 1 August – 5 October 2014

EDUCATION

THE GEORGIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM – A SOURCE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION

The exhibitions, collections and diverse programs of the Georgian National Museum are significant educational resources. Stimulating interest in museum education among public school teachers and parents is a Museum priority. Groups of different ages and interests participate in programs prepared by the Museum's educational center, allowing them to expand their horizons and develop new skills. This is true not

only for children but also for adults; the National Museum's exhibition halls and collections have become a lively and effective source of continuing education.

The Georgian National Museum also prepares qualified museum and scientific personnel, and is creating a reserve of workers for the future. To this end, the Museum is accepting young volunteers to help them acquire relevant skills.



LINKS BETWEEN MUSEUM AND PUBLIC

AUDITORIUM

The National Museum Auditorium – where lectures, presentations, meetings, film screenings, concerts, sessions and conferences are held – establishes close links between the museum and the public, thus contributing to public education. The Auditorium project was implemented in 2007 with financial support from BP Georgia. This is a successful example of cooperation between private and public sectors.



SCIENCE CAFÉ

At the Science Café in the Simon Janashia Museum of Georgia, an invited scholar delivers lectures once a month. Listeners have an opportunity to ask questions and participate in discussions in an informal environment.



FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM

Creating and developing various forms of support is part of the National Museum's current strategy. Participants in the Volunteer Program help the museum by sharing their knowledge and experience free of charge. Members of the Friends of the Museum program participate through their donations or simply by becoming a member, which contributes to the renovation of the museum building, the organization of important exhibitions and educational programs as well as the conservation and restoration of collections. Everyone can join the Friends of the Museum program.



www.museum.ge