Professional scientific sessions for art, architecture and urban planning Thursday evenings
Held in: Conference hall of Herampey Consulting Engineers
Date: 31.10.2013
Title: Art and architecture secret of subjectivity and objectivity
Speakers and panel members: Mr. A. Cyrus, Mr. H. Soltanzadeh, Mr. M. M. Mahmoudi, Mr. M. Moghiseh, Mr. S. Cyrus

The beginning of the meeting was managed by Mr. S. Cyrus, who talking about the quintessence of the arts, accentuated its position in the human culture. The most famous philosophers used the philosophy of art to express their ideas. For an artist the most important sources and principles that are often wrapped up by secrets is the inspiration. What happens for an artist when he creates his ideas from nothing? It is an internal source that is born from his mind and soul. The secret contained in the mind of an artist, is a process that goes from his interior world to the reality. In the Iranian cultural civilization, doesn't exist an artistic creation, without this characteristic.

The first speaker Mr. A. Cyrus began talking about the bases of maturity in the arts and architecture in the society. He presented this maturity in three levels, as a physical maturity, a mental maturity and a sensitive and spiritual maturity. These elements appear as a phenomenal mixture in the creation process that permit their transformation from a spiritual situation to reality. Hegel believed that the base of the universe is the beauty; in his interpretation he asserts that the "Absolut Spirit" forms the universe, considering as reality that has a spiritual origin. This reality appears as science and philosophy. The reality is considered as sensation and the sentiment as art that in many situations has religious and moral aspects. Continuing his speech Mr. Cyrus said that he learned about the linear characteristics, which help us to know the volumes, meanwhile the thought help us to educate our mind. The religious and moral contents permit the passage from a mental from to the real form. An artist sees the realization of his work in the fusion of these two components. Mr. Cyrus showed some of his work, giving some explanation about them.

The second speaker Mr. H. Soltanzadeh started to speak about the elements and spaces of complexes, when some of the elements are missing. He spoke about the city of Naein, and how it was formed. He stressed one of the characteristics of this city. Naein during the Qajar era was a city having some aspects of a village. Trying to identify the position of city's nucleus, he showed where was positioned Narenj Qaleh (the fortress) which had a dominating placement, followed by the presence of a graveyard, the bazar, the mosque, the habitations. This parameters help us to guess the center of the city, which are an initial point, for the future development of the city.

Mr. Soltanzafed spoke about the connection structures in the Islamic cities (the streets), that permit continues communication system.

Ending his speech Mr. Soltanzadeh expressed the idea that if the researchers will be able to superpose architectural and literary elements, it will be possible to identify, many principal lost elements in the Iranian architectural culture.

Mr. M. M. Mahmoudi who was the third speaker, continued the discussion, saying that in architecture and town planning, we should pass from theoretical approaches to real approaches. He spoke about the restoration of kazerouni building in Bushehr. The 145 years old building restoration project that was managed by himself started by a deep knowledge and analyses process, which permitted to define the best choices for the restoration, and the future logical and justified reuse of the building for the present users. The second restored building that Mr. Mahmoudi presented was the marines club in Bushehr. During the realization of this project managed, by Mr. Mahmoudi, he explained how they succeeded to convince the project's orderer, that it was possible to obtain a nice structure, satisfying the present needs. Throw the projection of pictures, he explained the entire restoration process (the use of materials and technologies). The good result of this restoration was the reason to establish the Bushehr cultural heritage offices in this building. This project was appreciated in the engineers′ festival in 1997, in 2001 was it was the candidate Iranian project, for Agakhan fundation competition. In 2002 this building was registered in the Iranian cultural heritage list. The final goal for this project was to give to this 160 years old building its genuine aspect, as an excellent gift to the city of Bushehr.

The fourth speaker was Mr. M. Moghisseh that is a painter, art connoisseur and philosophy of art expert, spoke about the subjectivity and the objectivity. He explained that to understand better the Iranian painting it wasn't enough to observe it from an aesthetical point of view, but was necessary also to consider it in an historical evolution, divided in a pre-Islam and Sassanide era, the beginning of Islam era until the moghol invasion (7th century) and after the "moghol era". The presents saw many pictures about painting art in Iran. He explained that the Iranian painting has some limitations, because are linked to the authorities, so they are not completely free to act. Some other limitations are social and religious.

Talking about the spirituality of the Iranian painting, he described it as beautiful. We don't know if they followed the traditional principles, or they felt less binded to act.