

جشنواره بین المللی هنرهای شهری مشهد

Mashhad International Urban Arts Festival
مهرجان مشهد الدولي للفنون المدنية

International competition
of pavilion design and fabrication
Appendix number one

مشهد الرضا (ع)؛
جهان شهر بركت وكرامت

Mashhad-o-Reza;
A metropolis of munificence and blessing

مشهد الرضا (ع)؛ مدينة البركة و الكرامة



جشنواره بین المللی
هنرهای شهری مشهد

www.artmashhadevent.ir



سازمان فرهنگ و امور ملی



سازمان شهرسازی و معماری



سازمان شهرسازی و معماری

In the name of God

Dear artist

The secretariat of the festival publishes in English a number of subjects presented in Persian language having the potential to communicate with artists from other countries, and if you are familiar with Persian language and Iranian culture, using all the subjects introduced in Persian text is of no objection.

First: Imam Reza's (Peace be upon Him) praying for rain

«Marv» was thirsty and it had not rained for a while. Mamun's supporters had attributed this drought to the arrival of the Imam Reza; Mamun, in a dark speculation, made Imam Reza (Peace be upon Him) the center of people's attention and announced that people were asking Him to pray for rain. Because if it rained, it would indicate his wisdom in the crown prince of the Imam, and if it did not rain, it would make the weakness and elimination of the Imam easy.

Imam appointed Monday, the three days later, and headed the desert accompanied by people, and after praying God, prayed for rain. On that day the clouds came making people happy; But the Imam said: "these clouds will not rain here and it will rain in another city." Ten groups of clouds came and went, till the eleventh clouds came and Imam said: "O people! This cloud is sent to you by God. Be grateful to Him; go to your house, because this cloud will be over your head till you enter your house, then they will start raining for you.» After that, a heavy and harmless rain came and filled the entire desert with water.

Second: Goharshad Mosque

Goharshad Mosque in Mashhad was built in the early ninth century by the efforts of Empress Goharshad (wife of Shahrokh Teymouri, the king of Timurid dynasty) and its construction took 25 years. This mosque is one of the glorious mosques in Iran, located toward Qibla in Imam Reza holy shrine, and includes four porches, seven naves, a dome, and two garlands and is considered a four-porch mosque. Goharshad Mosque is decorated with the most beautiful and exquisite tiles of its time and has been renovated many times during the last

six hundred years, but it still has a special beauty and splendor.

In addition to the exquisite collections in this mosque, there are beautiful stories on its construction, For example the founder of the mosque visited the workers every day during its construction and supervised everything; he didn't allow anyone to whip the animals carrying materials. And he ordered putting plenty of water and grass in their path so that the animals could eat and drink whenever hungry and thirsty. He did this so that animals so that animals WILL bring materials by their own free will.

Third: Mashhad; World City of Precious Stones

As per regulations, all cities of the country can be independently nominated for the title of "world craft city" due to the existence of a field of handicrafts that has an acceptable reputation nationally and globally. In this regard, Mashhad has been introduced as World City of Precious Stones.

In addition to the great variety of gemstones in mines around Mashhad, turquoise and turquoise carving are globally famous.

Turquoise veins are formed at the depth of less than 20 meters below the surface. This stone is found in barren, dry environments and mainly in copper deposits (areas having high copper content). Minerals rich in Al_2O_3 and phosphorus are found in igneous stones in the form of apatite which come out through pressure of the depths of the earth from within the cracks and pores during the process of thermal transformation and reach the surface. They are combined with copper-containing surface solutions and upon performing necessary steps form Turquoise

During the formation process of turquoise other minerals permeate into its molecular structure, as a result diversity appears in this stone. Elements such as iron, calcium, magnesium, manganese, silicon and zinc join its molecular structure, affecting the color and hardness and changing the color of turquoise from dark sky blue to dark green or a very different range of these two colors. In general, the more copper in turquoise, the bluer it becomes; and the more iron it contains, the greener mineral it will have. Of course, turquoise is not specific only to areas with igneous rocks and can be found elsewhere.

Turquoise has healing property for physical and mental illnesses and is one of the most

popular decorative stones. Creating honesty and love in human beings, Turquoise stone helps the rule of reason, and these factors have led this stone to be referred to as the stone of peace and good faith.

Fourth: The story of Siavash

Siavash is one of the characters in Ferdowsi's Shahnameh, which means «the owner of a black stallion». At the beginning of Siavash's story, three people found a beautiful woman while hunting near Turan. The woman was taken to Kavous, the king, and Kavous married her, she gave birth to Siavash. Kavous handed over Siavash to Rostam to take care of, and when Siavash grew well and worthy, he returned to his father.

Soodabeh, the other wife of Kavous, fell in love with Siavash and slandered him facing his indifference and faith. Siavash passed the fire to prove his innocence and did not hurt at all. After proving his innocence, Siavash made Kavous change his mind and Kavous did not kill Soodabeh and went to Turan to stay away from Kavous and stayed there. There he married Farangis, the daughter of Afrasiab, and built a wonderful city called Siavashgard. The ill-wishers envied him and deceived Afrasiab to kill him. Later, in Siavash's hatred, several wars broke out between Iran and Turan, and finally Kikhosrow, Siavash's son, killed Afrasiab. Later, they saw that from the soil on which Siavash's blood had been shed, a tall and evergreen tree had grown and on its leaves, Siavash's face was printed and in December, as if it were spring, it was fresh and blossoming. Siavash is the purest and most benevolent character in Shahnameh. This is why Iranians have always cherished him and told his story.

Fifth: Nowruz (Iranians new year celebration)

Nowruz celebration, one of the beautiful traditions held in Iran and 11 other countries in the West Asian region, is the symbol of nature waking up from hibernation, and is held at the beginning of the solar new year and promises life. Nowruz celebration is considered to be the oldest cultural symbol of Iran. This celebration is accompanied by a set of national, ethnic and religious customs and traditions, and the UN General Assembly has entered Nowruz in its calendar mentioning its Iranian origin. Nowruz has been introduced as a sign of the diverse Iranian culture which has paved the way for the coexistence of different cultures.

Nowruz has long been associated with traditions. Iranians prepare themselves a head of time for celebrating Nowruz. They clean their houses, put on new clothes, visit each other and give each other gift. Nowruz is a reason to remove the animosity and give love to each other.

One of the important symbols of Nowruz is the Haft-Sin, a tablecloth around which families sit and pray at the time of the New Year. The following symbolic items are set up on the table to welcome the arrival of spring:

Sabzeh (wheatgrass grown in a dish): It is wheat grown in pot symbolizing the rebirth of nature.

Samanu (sweet pudding made from wheat germ): A sweet food similar to pudding made from wheat germ and symbolizes the sweet moments of life.

Seeb (Apples): Red apple is a symbol of beauty.

Senjed (Elecampane): The sweet fruit having the size of a white berry symbolizing love.

Seer (Garlic): is a symbol of health.

Somaq (sumac): Iranian spice that symbolizes the color of dawn before sunrise and the victory of light over darkness.

Serkeh (Persian vinegar): It is a symbol of patience and old age.

Sixth: Nature and the environment

The Islam is the religion of purity and health, and enjoys many instructions for preserving nature and protecting the environment. «We have created everything sufficiently», says Muslim holy book, the Koran, this statement indicates that order governs the world and nature, and this leads to the conclusion that disorders in nature and environmental pollution are caused by improper use of nature and its resources. «Do not go beyond the limitation, as God does not love those who exceed the limits,» says the Muslim holy book, and accordingly, those who are harmful for the environment will be deprived of God's mercy.

In general, in Islam, protection of the environment, about which today's and future generations should have a growing social life, is considered a religious duty. Regarding the role of green space in the environment, the Prophet of Islam (peace be upon Him) said: «There are three things that improve eyesight: looking at greenery, current water, and good looking person.»

Seventh: Mother and father

It is based on the artist's perception of the high position of mothers and fathers in the education and growth of human beings, and appreciation of their efforts.

Seventh: Mother and father

It is based on the artist's perception of the high position of mothers and fathers in the education and growth of human beings, and appreciation of their efforts.