





Daily News

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A Workshop on

Homological Methods in Commutative Algebra

Tehran Today :

			
High: 89 Low: 73	High: 35/95 Low: 22/71	Max: 31/87 Min: 17/62	Max: Min:
Weather.com	CNN.com	BBC.co.uk	Actual



Preface to "Cohen-Macaulay rings" Vol. II?



News:

- Herzog started writing on the whiteboard with a transparency marker. One of the boards was not usable for the whole day! Fortunately he changed his marker before he started writing on the second board.
- Swanson's book "Ten lectures on tight closure" was on sale yesterday! People claim they were charged only for looking at the book! Be careful! But don't worry too much; the book is relatively cheap.
- Remember our friend from the last two issues, the one who didn't go to any of the lectures on Saturday and went to only one of them on Sunday. Well, today he didn't show up before the dinner time!
- The light switch in the new lecture hall is designed for broodingnagians. Ordinary people have to use a ruler to reach it. (Well, they really wouldn't fit in our building, would they?)
- Foxby's eagle eye raised a question: In the concert announcement in the last issue, how is it that one and the same name was written with two spellings?

Answer: 1. sure name of the member of Nassehpour Ensemble appeared exactly as in their passport.

2. Transliteration of Persian words into the Roman alphabet has not yet been standardized ----- in case you go to Isfahan/Esfahan this Thursday, you will notice this even in the case of names of the cities en route.

- We had a complete lesson on the rhythm during the Tonbak performance by Peyman Nasehpour. We almost fell asleep during the lecture! But we liked the performance.
- IPM's cats were very happy with the dinner. There were a lot of them around the tables and people fed them with the food from their plates.

Announcement:

❖ Excursion:

**A Visit to carpet museum is planned for 12-15.
Some fast food will be served in the bus.**



The magic and mystery of the Orient, its ancient history and its art, its culture and its religions, are all embodied in one simple beautiful household item - the Oriental rug.

Excerpts from Mrs. Enochs's to Dr. Yassemi:

*"I have been following it [the IPM's website] every day and printing out all of the information including the pictures. My children and I are really enjoying keeping up with the Daily News.
It is such a wonderful site. Thank you for sending it to me."*



Carpet Museum of Iran

Carpet-weaving is undoubtedly one of the most distinguished manifestations of Iranian culture and art, dating back to the Bronze Age, but as the materials used in carpets including wool and cotton, decay into dust during the course of time, archaeologists couldn't make any special discovery during the archaeological excavations. What have remained for us from the early ages as evidence of carpet-weaving are nothing more than a few pieces of worn-out rugs. Such fragments do not help very much in recognizing the carpet-weaving characteristics of pre-Seljuk period (13th and 14th centuries AD). Among the oldest pieces discovered are those found in Eastern Turkestan, dating back to the third till fifth centuries AD, and also some of the hand-weavings of the Seljuks of Asia Minor on exhibit in Ala'edin Mosque in Konya and Ashrafoghlu Mosque in Beyshehir, Turkey. These pieces attracted the attention of researchers earlier this century, and now they are kept in the Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art in Istanbul and the Mowlana Museum in Konya.

In a unique archaeological excavation in 1949, the exceptional Pazyryk carpet was discovered among the ices of Pazyryk Valley, in Altai Mountains in Siberia. It was discovered in the grave of a Scythian prince by a group of Russian archaeologists under the supervision of professor Rudenko. Radiocarbon testing revealed that Pazyryk carpet was woven in the 5th century BC. This carpet is 1.83x2 meters and has 36 symmetrical knots per cm². The advanced weaving technique used in the Pazyryk carpet indicates a long history of evolution and experience of this art. Most experts believe that the Pazyryk carpet is the final achievement of at least one thousand years of experience and history. According to this theory the art of carpet-weaving in Iran is at least 3500 years old. In 1978, the founders of the Carpet Museum of Iran established this museum with a limited number of Persian carpets and kilims, in order to revive and develop the art of carpet-weaving in the country, and to provide a source to satisfy the need for research about the historical background and evolution of this art. The Carpet Museum of Iran, with its beautiful architecture and facade resembling a carpet-weaving loom is located on the northwest of Laleh Park in Tehran. It is composed of two exhibition galleries covering an area of 3400 m². The ground floor gallery is assigned for permanent exhibitions and the upper floor gallery is considered for the temporary exhibitions of carpets, kilims, and carpet designs.

Rugs varied in size, quality and design - some were woven flat, some were hand knotted, but each had its own individual identifying characteristic often accurately pinpointing its origins. Nomadic tribes wove smaller rugs than the more settled weavers who were able to work to commercial specifications. Often taking weeks, months or even years to weave, these rugs are regarded as some of the very highest forms of art.

One of the finest rugs in the world which can be accurately identified and dated was found in a mosque in Ardebil in Persia. It was discovered in 1947, is made of a blend of wool and silk, and at 37' x 17' is one of the largest carpets of its type. It carried the date of the Islamic year (AH 947) which is the equivalent to AD 1540. It was made by order of Shah Tahmasp by a weaver named Maksud al Kashani to be used in the Shayka Safi Shrine in Ardebil. The weaver inscribed this information within a cartouche at one end of the carpet which can be seen today at the Victoria & Albert Museum in London.

This traditional art of rug weaving is still carried on today, using almost exactly the same methods of over 2,000 years ago. Many of the old patterns are repeated today, having been handed down from generation to generation. Others are created reflecting the events of the times, such as the Afghan war rugs showing tanks, bombs and missiles!

Antique oriental rugs are included in the world's great art collections. They are bought by connoisseurs as fine works of art, and as such are sound financial investments. Whilst still being woven for household purposes in the countries of their origin, these beautiful handmade oriental rugs are now greatly sought after by Western buyers.

The diversity and styles of oriental rugs available today may seem overwhelming and therefore a good basic knowledge of the subject is needed when making a choice.

