

**Professional scientific sessions for art, architecture and urban planning Thursday evenings**

**Held in: Conference hall of Herampey Consulting Engineers**

**Date: 26.09.2013**

**Title: Chogazanbil throw the narration of arts, history and architecture**

**Speakers and panel members: Mr. F. Parsi, Mr. S. Cyrus, Mr. P. Talaiee, Mr. M. M. Mahmoudi, Mr. A. Ghahari**

During the first part of the meeting was projected a documentary film, followed by the relations of the speakers.

The first speaker Mr. F Parsi explained the similarities and differences of chogazanbil ziggurat with the other ziggurats in the world, which was the influence of its architecture to the Ilami civilization. He explained the effects of natural forms on the ziggurat's form that in the area, probably was the best choice because it was conform to the needs of the population.

The second speaker Mr. S. Cyrus talked about the Ilami history, geography, culture, language and politic evolution. He talked the chogazanbil ziggurat that was constructed by Assyrian king to adore Inshushinak. It seems that in this construction they followed the idea to rise up to be closer to the divinities. In the chogazanbil ziggurat the civil and religious needs and functions are satisfied in the same construction, making the functional center of a bigger city site. What is interesting is that the construction is made by local materials that stress the architectural identity.

The third speaker Mr. Talaiee spoke about the characteristics of this monument that should be better studied that will permit us to compare this construction with monuments constructed before and after it.

Mr. A. R. Ghahari talked about the process that caused the discovery of this monument; following the discovery many interested specialists didn't permit the oil company to continue its activities to extract oil in the area, which permitted to save the monument from destruction, the following restoration and registration in the list of national heritage monuments. He explained the particulars of the construction systems. He explained that this monument testifies that the Iranian architecture had strong bases so it didn't need to copy or be inspired by other foreign culture or architectural schools.