Review of: "The Uniqueness of the Medieval Persian Art"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This paper basically presents a study on the Persian civilization and its art, which was able to stand for several years until the last Mongol occupation around the 16th century. Here, Dr. Erbudak suggested that after the 16th century, a new concept of artistic creation appeared in the Middle East, Central Asia, North Africa, and in the areas of Ottoman rule, which has been known as Islamic art, replaced the old Persian art, as well as the art of all other Islamic groups.

Dr. Erbudak basically studied the two-dimensional periodic ornaments found in most of the artworks, which were selected from medieval peoples of the Middle East from the pre-Christian period to the 16th century. Here, symmetry is employed as evidence to characterize the nature of the artwork, where the ornaments can be arranged in 17 crystallographic groups. Dr. Erbudak first studied the wallpaper groups of the artwork and observed the frequency or occurrence of each wallpaper group, then he presented that the choice of the symmetries is characteristic of the civilization under study. This method translates the occurrence of symmetry into some numbers, and further work can be done with these numbers to show rigorous numerical findings. The most important part and the originality of this study is to present an evaluation of art in terms of mathematical methods.

Here, the algorithms applied to the data presented that Persia stands alone by itself with its art-making civilization and culture, which means that Persia has not exerted or received any other significant influence from the neighboring civilizations and/or countries.

I found this work very interesting for studying artwork by employing the symmetry groups to understand the evaluation of artwork in old civilizations. So this work and the paper are very original in presenting an interdisciplinary study and have to be published as they are. Thanks to Professor Erbudak for presenting this study in Qeios…..