

From Mu'īnuddīn Chishtī to Jalâl al-Din al-Rûmi,

Persian music and poetry are the foundations of Sufi cultures from India to Maghreb. From Mu'īnuddīn Chishtī to Jalâl al-Din al-Rûmi, and from Hafez to Saadi; the most famous Sufi poets come from Iranian heritage.

The Persian music, in its ability to constantly regenerating itself, is a unique phenomenon in the East. More than to be loyal to a pure historical transmission, it gave priority to the genuineness of emotion, coming from its mystical heritage. Originally the traditional artist, beyond a purely aesthetic approach, was focusing on researching the inner truth of his art. He knew how to keep aside any self-centered temptation, to only remain the mediator of a revelation.

The vocal technique of Ashkan Kamangari, between control and virulence, like the masters Mohammed Shadjarian or Sharam Nazeri, carries the quality of Persian singing style with a knightly heroism and determination.

This great art awake our imagination to the true reality of the ancient epic and warlike singing from the mountains, before taking us in this nostalgic depth of mystical wrench and confusion, linked to an ecstasy approach. The Shiite soul always chose to be drowned in this mystical ocean of trance and symbolic knowledge rather than being carried by the peaceful river of religious authority. The emotional power of music constantly opens a kind of path between the real world and the spiritual one. One needs to cross the line, which will allow the hâl, this breath of divine inspiration, to spread over the heart of the artist or the disciple. By avoiding the trap of a musical academism, the traditional Persian music is still alive nowadays and managed to cleverly cross the turmoil of the modern history of its country. The Iranian music conveyed by a new generation of artists, stands today at the crossroads of a tradition which allows a personal interpretation placing also the musician as a full-fledged creator, according to our modern concept of art.