

The effect of ingredients in the norabad constructions of Bakhtiary regions

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Abstract: The constructions of Iran norabadson the path of important roads, they were built to guide caravans, which had rehnu. These constructions were built on the high and elevated places. Their construction materials were with natural sources of that region itself. The application of this construction was to guide caravans and passenger at the night. The name of these places was changed because of the conditions of time and government. Period they were located in the city centers and by the chief mosque of towns at the Islamic period. The oldest name of these constructions was mil, which in the Persian dictionaries was appointed to it with different distances. The antiquity of these constructions belonged to Achaemenian period.

Key words: Mil; Nirava; Norabad; Manar; Pirgosh

1. Introduction

This article is composed of art and architecture of ancient Iran. The combination of these two subjects can help to be familiar with one of the architecture constructions of ancient Iran and its applications. This construction had different names in different periods of time that we came appointed to mil, borj - njarva (norabad), manar or manareh. Some of its name is ancient Persian and some other is Arabic. For recognizing these constructions we should pay attention to effective ingredients such as fire, lamp, roads, and stars. Norabad, stony or brick constructions, which there are hitherto is to be formed with several parts and one of its name is mil or manar are roofless or open - pit constructions which they have in dependent stairs to getting result for the mil definition we should use dictionary. In the ancient Roman, it is equivalent to 1620 yard in English and equivalent to 1482 yard in French (Moein, 1985). One of the ingredients, which had effect of forming guide mils, was routes. Routes were overland or waters in the past. Routes were used for economic, commercial and even political and military point of view. The new routes that they usually construct on the old routes, are a sign of in fact they choose the place of roads very well unless their little facilities. The roads were on the places that are important from geographical and strategy point of view, now a days Achaemenian daryoosh construction rates in Iran and its around. The most famous of them was a route that pronged from Sard to Shush and capital. Governmental couriers delivered the governmental commandments from capital to nearest governmental courier. Shahroad was famous at the Achaemenian period. Abrisham road was famous at the Parthian period, which was

construct between China and Mediterranean sea. (Ckalej, 1389) there is a Malro road clannish in the Bakhtiary region, that tribes pass it in the year. This road is named <<despart>>. Along this road we can see cobblestone, which they make firm the road. We can guess from its name that it is a remainder of Parthian era. Other ingredient which was important to constructing guide mil was fire. Smoke was used to find roads and to prevent at a loss in the past. After using smoke than smoke the fire was used. The fire was loetter to finding the road. Except fire, the stars in the sky helped the passengers to find their road. One of the stars is named <<zeleh>>, it had a particular application for Bakhtiary tribe. For example we can point to <<zelehrooz>><<zelehga be mal>><<zelehsho>><<zelehghafelehkesh>>. This ghafelehkeshzekeh can help caravan to find the road and for finding a safe and peaceful place (Haydarynoroozi, 2001). The other name of mil is manar or manareh. This was a simple guide or lantern to guide passengers that was built by the king (Etinghavzn, Grabber, 1991, 1996). In the Islamic period the name of these constructions (mils) was changed and they can be recognized with the name of manareh. This terminology is Arabic and its meaning is the place of light. From the sign of before Islam manareh which there aren't too many of them, we can understand that they were built because of guidance that time. Some of the archaeologists, every construction in the Achaemenian period the king imposed forced labor to people for construction and repair the roads and the buildings which were used for public utilization (Fry, 1996, 1967). With the omission of effective ingredients such as roads, fire, stars, but constructions of norabad can help to recognize them. Other constructions which any Iranian and foreign researchers and archaeologist did not pay attention to them are, nor

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bad of izeh, norabad of baghmalek and norabad of dezful. As it is specified from their name they had a construction, which there was height on it not any sign of that construction by beside the mahareh's of beforislam. Their perfect demaition is because ofnatural in gradient and human such as flood, earthquake, fire. We can say that manarah are sign of existence of fire - lemple in a reyion , that their proving need searchiny and study iny .ther are the koranic verses about this subject. God say in the forghan surah : <<god is great and magnanimous that creathighthouses in the sky hike sun and moon. (Koran, surah 25, verse 61). The mean of Koran is height is the highness. At the continuation of the article we will be familiar with these places. For the pronunciation of nouadays "norabad" the word <<nirava>> was used these constructions. When the servants that they did norabads" works. When the sevants was die, they baried beside the manareh, sachasizehpirgosheh or dezfulpirgosheh. Most of the manareh"s of the ancient times are relevant to sassanian times - one of the particalarsof these constructions is cooked dust of the lorick, thaltheirsiz is 50*50*12. Some brick was found because of excavation of the road in izehcitybeside the pirgoshegrare at the norabad. The size of the bricks is a parhcular of sassanian times. These constructions was were active in their light was a guide to passengers. We pay attention we can understand that the name of many places in the bakhtiaryregisn are tanen from manar "or manareh". foremample "manareh, mountain" at the barangerdvillaye in the izeh city or malro road between izehand masjedsolay man, which is name is "rag and manar". Different tames and charges that irangorenmenttak took; they had good profit for royal treasury. Iran because of toking these and chorges was responsilde for guarding and protection of the roads. Construction of building of new towns and bringing population to special region , but also for bringing population from very faranay region beside the roads for ecanamy and commercial and trade (daryaie, 2000). The big toan was creuted beside the roads, and this is because of geography, and economic factors. The important road not that we should say is that the commercial roads was different in different times but they were used in different situations and weather at sassanian times in Iran. At that time the security of the roads was very important. Unacceptable discipline of cananserai and too - house in the roads and in the villayes that were controldrhdod by the controller. Antecedent of them is belonging to achaemenian times.

2. Conclusion

Local kings engage skillful engineers to deployment main and minor roads to flourish commercial and political affairs. One of the Iran oldest regions is nowadays bakhtiary region. There are his to rical places named norabad in this region. These highness places were the guide for caravans

and passenger at the night. The name of norabad is heard abundantly in lor regions. Perhaps this name only is heard in this region. There are cons tractions in this region which are the historical places of the region.

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