Tomb of Sheikh Sfyaldyn Ardabil, Iran Eleventh World Heritage

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Abstract: Tomb of Sheikh Sfyaldyn Ardabil Ardabil (Iran) having the monuments of the year 735 AH to 1038 AH as a collection of architecture, Kashykary Prhjm diaphoretic, gilded wall painting, inlay and lattice box graves, and the doors Nqrhpvsh Chynykhanh Hall of Architecture Middle Islamic period in which thirty-fourth meeting of the World Heritage Committee (UNESCO) as World Heritage of the eleventh was registered. Mausoleum of Sheikh Safi al-Din Ardabili collection of Sheikh Safi died in 735 AH. By his son Musa Sadr sepulchral building a tower called "Allah Allah" in his burial place was established. Important components of the mausoleum of Sheikh Sfyaldyn series include entrance, large yard Mshjr rectangular, central hallway or small yard in the southern corridor to the "new Chlhkhanh" or "altar" opens. The next component of the main courtyard or inner courtyard which is called the courtyard Qndylkhanh also known in the west side yard, Abbasi entrance is located on the north side of the main floor, porch with the big wooden sash windows are latticed. The north porch, built on the other sash Gnbddar and octagonal building called the "Jntsra" opens. Daralhdys or vault custodian in the southern side of the main courtyard, Mqabr some of the elders on both sides of the Safavid The eye eats. Qndylkhanh, in the main courtyard of the Eastern Front, the northern front view Qndylkhanh, Qndylkhanh vault and entrance is located. Chynykhanh monuments of Sheikh Safi primary series before construction is probably Qndylkhanh Jntsra and, perhaps even simultaneously with the dome Allhallh be made. Tomb of Shah Ismail and the Seal of Nafisi wooden box on the grave of his relief that seem Nhadhand gift is Gvrkany Homayoon Shah. Allhallh the dome over the tomb of Sheikh Safi tower located in the core collection is known. Shrine of Shah-inhabited house in the eastern side Kandil home, has space of ten square meters to the sides of a simple brick dome of the hemisphere is covered. SB 1336 on the dome in place and the main dome is made of imitation. Mhvthay today in the east and north Chynykhanh building located in the courtyard and cemetery Shhydgah known.

Key words: Monument, the dome, Chinese home, the house of Sheikh Safi and Kandil.

INTRODUCTION

Tombs set of elders, and the Safavid kings Mashayekh and ritual and worship spaces in Ardebil. Parts of this history, according to their period of Sheikh Safi (650 735), Persian mystic name, and his sons, Sheikh Musa Sadr and Khwaja Ali Black, arrives. Nvshth to sources, home and hospice Sheikh Safi was the same place, and so will he, in a room next to his corpse Khvlkhanh spring house and garden and buried and his tomb built building (Ibn Bazzaz, p. 986, 988). Since then the importance and sanctity of this place and found some Mashayekh and incest and the Safavid dynasty, Shah Ismail I (engraved: 907,930) and a group of war victims and Shirvan Chaldoran Jvarmrqd Sheikh were buried. Since the Shah Tahmasp (engraved: 930984), was developed and monument building safe place and shut (see close and shut Down *) were also considered for entry to its procedures and was considered far Hftganh path. Mausoleum of Sheikh Safi Ardebili series of special architectural components and elements is made up of:

1) Over the entrance. Monument entrance on East Jbhh Qapu Square is located in the timber yard Lngh opens big. The portico in front, in the same field from the West, the main entrance to the monument has been called Qapu the Shah Abbas II (engraved: 10521077) to Malik ibn Yusuf Shah Sfya was made. According to the portico Bdnh Ktybh diaphoretic, the monument is kept in stock, it Kashykary painter Ismail bin Ardebili has done in 1057. The entrance was dismantled completely in 1321 SB (Rzazadh Ardebili, p. 660; Safari, c. 2, p. 202 203).

2) large yard. In the western entrance of the mausoleum, the dimensions of a rectangular yard Mshjr and about 93 * 5.26 m is located in the buffer is located between the entrance and the central core collection. The two sides in the pool is a stone memorial that probably has Safavid period. The brick courtyard walls, which are built on rocky Azarh, niche and have Taqnmahuy.
3) corridor middle or small courtyard. East side yard in Mshjr large entrance door and small, with brick and stucco officially classified, the dimensions of the corridor 70.5 meters 50.14 * opens.

The entrance is from the Qajar period instead portico Qdymtryn Safavi made. Taqmahay porch and side walls of the courtyard with a beautiful frame and back Gchbryhay Bghiha and Lchkyhay with mosaic tiles are covered. Southern portions of this corridor to a door built into the new house also has a warp.

4) warp the new house (altar). This building is probably Qdymtryn element sets, most of the other sections damaged yard is now obsolete and is square in the West Jbhh, rooms with brick façade and arched arcades there. Warp in the northwest of the house and the roof of one of its cells are shed, stepped brick debris is seen that the upper class way to win, Azynrv warp appears that the upper class house has died. Considering the combination of name and appearance of this building it can be part of their convent Sheikh Safi knew the ritual ceremony and sit warp and has devoted Bytvth Dervishes (Safari, c. 2, p. 218). Refers to this place called the slaughterhouse there that this place also after the Safavid period and after the devastation as was slaughterhouse; as a new term refers to space that also Nrvst time warp older house there today such as two rooms floors in the main courtyard Jbhh Northwest is located.

5) the main courtyard or portico entries Abbasi. The entrance hallway in the Middle East located within, the top decorated with Mqms-hay on time and at the end of the episode Kashykary tried to connect to the port and place a stone on Kashykary inscription, the name of Shah Abbas, and is closed on the role in 1036.

6) Main campus or the internal courtyard. The courtyard, in the name of the yard Kandil House also known as an area is rectangular with dimensions exceeding 5 R 30 * 16 m with rocks smooth and slick carpeted and is in the center of a pond stone shallow petal shape with twelve cracks (perhaps a dozen Nshan Frqh Qizilbash or twelve Shia Imam) is embedded. In the past, a well of water wells near the pond there that had their water supplies (the same, c. 2, p. 218 219), but now well on the cover.
West side of the entrance courtyard is located Abbasi, a brick wall Taqnmadar nationwide and that is decorated with mosaic tiles. The wall on the north side of the small cells with a ceiling two stories short ends that probably warp where the old house was. Tile lattice windows, Chinese lady nodes, light enough to bring into the rooms.
7) Janet Serra. North side of the main floor, large veranda with wooden sash windows are latticed. The north porch, which Msabh throne is embedded in another sash that Gnbddar and octagonal building called Jannat Sara opens. The northern and western walls Janet Serra doors for progression to the adjacent rooms are installed (Rzazadh Ardebili, p. 658). About building the first structure and evolution and its application to accurate information is available. Some have thought that the beginning of construction (possibly 943,947) had dome (Ibid; Safari, c. 2, p. 283) and place of hearing Dervishes, but Avlyaryvs your observation of the monument in the Safavid period have accurately quoted, Janet Serra of the dome has not said word; as Dlavalh (p. 370) also in the same period saw Bqh Sheikh Safi, Janet Serra has called the roofless mosque. Janet Serra apparently after Shah Abbas precious objects and the Royal Library books donated to the monument, has been to the library (Safari, c. 2, p. 246, 284). Probably in the early thirteenth century flat roof with sixteen wooden carvings on the base is built for Janna t Sara (Rzazadh Ardebili, ibid; Torabi Tabatabai, c. 2, p. 140). Qajar period the roof completely destroyed a few decades ago and in recent years the traditional method of brick dome built over it the largest dome series is considered.

Fig. 6: Map Jannat Sara (born Gilmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

Fig. 7: Janet Serra of the yard or field that has been rebuilt in 1375 (born Gilmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

Fig. 8: Janet Serra of the East (sometimes martyr cemetery) (born Gilmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

8) Daralhdys or vault custodian. Vault custodian on the south side of the main floor, symmetrical and opposite Janet Serra, is located on the sash and lattice comprising large porch with arch percussionist, and two small rooms on either side of the porch. Mqabr some of the elders on both sides of the Safavid building is seen. Daralhdys exterior decorated with mosaic tiles on the forehead and the Hadith of the Prophet peace be upon him sa Vlyh Vslm manuscript line center role Lchkyhay entrance doors closed and small, in four tablet phrase "or Safi Allah" twice as symmetrical is repeated. This is probably set in the late Safavid period to stay ahead and custodians holding meetings and discussion course is built.
9) Home exterior Kandil. Kandil home in East Jbhh main floor, additional construction is that after creating the Chinese tombs and houses, and Janet Serra, and, most likely, the Shah Tahmasp to connect individual buildings to each other is made. Upper part of facade building with Mqrms hay Qarbdy and designs and inscriptions that contain the Quran is decorated in mosaic tiles. Kandil Azarh stone brick wall before the house is Skvmanndy Mdh. Pnjrh wooden plinth top two rows of five teeth with steel mesh fitted blocked. Mosaic tiles around the windows with Arabesque designs contain flowers and decorated bush and on top of the lower windows Nvgyrhavy lattice tiles and an inscription of the third line as there are frames. In the bottom row in the distance between the two windows command of Shah Tahmasp line Submit the marble to the size 31 R 1 * 15 R 1 m carved the necessity of avoiding the inhabitants of Ardabil Masy and Mnahy and observe the sanctity threshold and how the rituals and rites of pilgrimage to remind will.

10) input ports house Kandil. In view of the North Jbhh Kandil house, entrance arch and Kandil home is located. View all this arch long and zigzag with mosaic tiles and is decorated in different inscriptions. Arch arch is kind of rounded arches and four central columns with narrow white marble Srstvnhay Mogharnas relies significantly. Two ports on both sides of the living gray igneous rocks, the rocks Shalvdh the port is considered, is embedded. Azarh port cover also has white marble stones. Pnjrh netted at the entrance and inside the vault is located above it. Around the port with mosaic tiles and scrolls decorate with third line has increased. Hadith in the highest part of the inscription, "Anna and Ali Mdynh Allm Babha" role is closed. Margin rectangle in the vault, an inscription containing the terms and titles, and degrees of Sufi Sheikh Safi and officials has turned around.

    a simple wooden door replaced by the silver mesh (with 1011 on the entry corridor Kandil house is maintained), the corridor ceiling Kashykary bed opens up in its path Shhydgah yard, there are two rooms (See the article continued.) Corridor on the left side door to the labyrinth's roof looks. Right in the hallway, a door of walnut and covered with sheets of gold and silver project of Shah Abbas flowers, to the way the house is Kandil. Sazndh name in (Amyrasdallh Ardebili) and Goldsmith (Goldsmith MH) and the date 1027 is engraved on the plaque.
Fig. 11: Input port Daralhfaz Hall (born Glmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

11) or Daralhfaz Kandil home. This section also called the Chapel, where the Koran is read and interpreted (Dabbagh Abdullahi, p. 19). Kandil name refers to the house because there was a bright light Qndylhay threshold is provided. Kandil rectangular hall houses five dimensions of 11 x 6 m R and two continuous spaces in the north and south of the arched half-dome that each has covered. In the first 946 orders of Shah Tahmasb, Kashani purpose carpet with a 33 million home for the Kandil node tissue after spreading on the ground, its role on the roof of the house rocking as gilded image Kandil said. The carpet who. Abbott English in the Qajar period Azardbyl out, now at Museum Victoria and Albert Hall in London as the Safavid period Nfystryn carpet with "Ardabil Carpet" is maintained. Roof also map the carpet in the image was collapsed in 1264 Zlzlh years (same, p. 1920; Torabi Tabatabai, c. 2, p. 169). The current ceiling, or possibly in the Qajar period SB 1314, is made. Two half-dome of the South and North Hall was built with plaster on them with ornaments and oil Vrng Mogharnas been somewhat reduced from the current is simply plaster ceilings. Arch throne in front of the mausoleum of Sheikh Safi to a smaller arched decoration channel (a groove) and Azshyvh common in the eighth to tenth centuries, the buildings, ends. Throne hall in the southern end of Kandil and homes located more than sixty inches from the floor porch is taller, with two marble Plh a fence and a silver in the main hall are separated (Torabi Tabatabai, c. 2, p. 170; Safari, c. 2, p. 232). Sign on the right side of this fence installed, which is called the War of Shah Ismail Safavi Chaldoran it has had in hand.

Forum Home Kandil Jbhh East and West in a total of twelve Taqnmay (patio) has Qvsdar Taqnmahay thirty centimeters from the ground floor Binding Hall. Housing and other components such as roof Taqnuma Gchbryha Hall and all have color and oil paintings. Bdnh pier walls at the top of the plinth, a bed Ktybh third line contains Quranic verses and hadiths, and the names and pedigrees PBUH Aymh Athar Sheikh Safi role letter path is closed. In sharp Jrz·ha decorative marble columns installed that are purely ornamental aspect. Kandil the main doors of the type of house doors and lacquered wood with oil painting. Kandil Taqnmay home through two eastern Chinese will find the way home. The throne at the door to the mausoleum of Sheikh Safi and Mhvyh doors to the tomb of Shah Ismail I and Mhvyh shrine house opens. Kandil house should Loop Space Between single set of command knew that Sheikh Moussa Sadr approximately 745,765 is made (Rzazadh Ardebili, p. 654), although some, because the command to install the exterior Tahmasp Kandil House (See previous lines), building it into the Safavid Shah attribute (same, p. 654 655; Dabbagh Abdullahi, p. 19).

12) Chinese house. Sheikh Safi primary series of buildings that probably before the construction of houses Janet Serra, and Kandil, and perhaps even simultaneously with Allah Allah Dome (See continued article) is made (Rzazadh Ardebili, p. 651; Qs Safari, c. 2, p. 48, the Chinese building the house in 1057 has written). This place to the fully asymmetric Kandil finds way home, in the first place or community Dervishes Ceremony Hall (total homes) respectively. In Shah Abbas (engraved: 996 1038) with changes in its location and exquisite books and precious objects were Chnyhay Royal. This type of Chinese porcelain from the Ming and Sladvn famous Shah Abbas ordered to Chinese craftsmen built the King and all the Persian month Mehr term endowment will cut off point Bndh Sheikh Safi Shah Abbas the province "have. Part of the treasures and Nader Shah Tahmasb Lshkrshyhay spend, and in the second period and the wars in Iran Russians in 1243 / 1828 Paskvych, commander of the Russian army, with Asharh Grybaydvf, minister of Russia, part of the old objects to the transfer Ptzhvrg Armitage Museum now available. Russian occupiers due to the great city of scholars and opposition transfer books, with the condition stipulated that the books again after the copy back
to Ardebil, a loan taken to Tbilisi, but also a little later they were transferred to the Library Pterzbyrg age. The rest part of Chinese dishes along with a few pieces of carpet and the little books and documents, in 1305 and SB 1314 passed and delivered to Tehran Museum was ancient.

Fig. 12: Half Dome composition arrays Daralhfaz North Hall (born Gilmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

In recent years, opening in place of Chinese House Museum Safavi, a number of Chinese moved to its original location (Dabbagh Abdullahi, p. 21; Nafisi, c. 2, p. 168; Kian Far, p. 26; more about these objects and the person's story They go to Safari, c. 2, p. 251 271).

This collection of entries from one of four that form Taqmhayy Ayvanhay half dome are made. Ivan each of the five sides and each side five Gnjh deep inlaid doors and inlay formed, and the fifth side has a window with a deep port (Rzazadh Ardebili, p. 651). Hall also has a central square brick dome with short Saqh (skullcap shape) is.

Porch across the hall together and shelves Taqmaha a long Azarh type adobe tiles yellow pistachio green and has a large variety and number of projects included templates is frizzy. Here too, like Qapu Isfahan, on the false ceiling of wood and plaster lining Hall as skillfully combined with the original Bdnh chamber of several meters of altitude Tuesday Bdnh wall to ceiling Nzdykyhay Mogharnas to deepen the roles and bush flowers and foliage, for storing precious objects are made. A number of this niche is a long neck glass design that is very popular Safavid period. The former front niche of sex roles on wood that is gold colored flowers blue text is drawn. Pad designs and blue color dominates on all levels and on all domestic architectural elements, such as Tuesday and Qrnyz Pylpvshha Knjha and under the dome, is used. Lining that was shed on SB 1995, in recent years has been completely refurbished (see same, p. 652).

Chinese Foreign Plan irregular octagon house that the two sides of the building is hidden nearby. Jbhh reveal the three sides of the six sides, such as bumps Trailer semicircle height is approximately eight meters. Azarh building with large parts dark gray volcanic rocks to a height of 80 meters R. Frvrftgyhay Taqmna covered and the like, the frames are stone carvings, ornaments have been. Simply brick walls that extended from the plinth to roof, 5 R 4 meters in height with a wooden ram on the edges of a bunch of wooden beams and the carrier placed the upper wall is somewhat broken. Each of the trailer without a front, two windows at the top and bottom coils are wooden. Also set high dome is covered. SB 1351 in 1350 to rebuild the dome and the outer dome currently out of copper coated with a protective Vrqh is to prevent moisture from entering (same, p. 652 653).

Fig. 13: Chinese home Emirate of East (Gilmghany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).
Fig. 14: house of the northeastern Chinese (born Glmghany principal and Yousefi, 2005).

Fig. 15: Five examples of Chinese porcelain found in the house (Glmgany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).

Fig. 16: decorating scheme and the eastern Chinese container house (Glmgany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).

13) The tomb of Shah Ismail. The tomb of the throne Kandil home that way will find the room small dimensions 5 R 2 * 5 R 3 m coated brick dome based on four Pylpvsh (three corners) and four arches cross the Lbh all three corners to Lbh Tuesday corners Another fire has been so in Mnthaalyh ceilings, rounded arches of the star becomes concave eight ears. Upper walls and roof of a skillful manner and bush with flowers painted on them with different colors and gold and is decorated. Walls to a height of 69 m from the
floor R tomb with brick tiles on the azure blue with gold setup role has been covered. Talalvdar glazed tiles that have some kind of light will find a special effects; this type of tile with the tile experts "Gazmagozy" is famous. At least the floor with three different colors carpet tiles that show Mrmthay Jvlanh denote different periods.

Tomb of the exterior cylindrical tower built to the height of eight meters, the Chinese sweat the small dome on its head is located. The dome and its Saqh Mqlj the white tiles and black and yellow and turquoise in the context of brick and zigzag shapes and rhombus is decorated Shtnjyhay. Around the jugular dome on the third line of white tile mix, called upon him Aymh Atharlyhm role is closed. Dome top five swords, five clan to which Nshanh Ismail assist in achieving their reign, has been installed (Torabi Tabatabai, c. 2, p. 179; Qs Safari, c. 2, p. 238; golden collar and four swords).

Inlaid wooden boxes Nafisi and inlay on the grave of Shah Ismail established that apparently has Gyrkany Hdyh Humayun Shah. All funds with a mix of pods Bafth geometric shapes of winding building is node. Its construction period house in Shah Tahmasb Kandil, has been abandoned. Maybe Tower Sheikh Safi mausoleum to "Qblh Qapvsy (in prayer) is known to Vero has Mqabr floor, when the main entrance of the tomb after the home Kandil connection is almost lost, but the tile frame around it still is seen from the outside; South view on ultramarine text, is seen. Frequently. Tower at the junction of the inscription on the dome Saqh Quran third line with white mosaic tile decorations and the dome with a turquoise color of the tile and brick in text form Lvzyhay has performed turquoise tiles Mqly Jlalh word of Allah because of repeated and the dome are called God Allah. Shoot your decorations and the dome with a turquoise color of the tile and brick in text form Lvzyhay has performed frequently. Tower at the junction of the inscription on the dome Saqz Quran third line with white mosaic tile on ultramarine text, is seen.

The two towers in the north and south of the entrance facade has a northern view of construction and home Kandil connection is almost lost, but the tile frame around it still is seen from the outside; South view to "Qblh Qapvsy (in prayer) is known to Vero has Mqabr floor, when the main entrance of the tomb after the construction period house in Shah Tahmasb Kandil, has been abandoned. Maybe Tower Sheikh Safi mausoleum tomb towers as eighth and ninth centuries was no dome or cone-shaped dome (rack) had a dome in the Safavid period current deformation data.

Sheikh's grave in the middle Mhvth octagon inside the tomb, with wood inlay and inlay Fund Nafisi covered in the past has been the gem to jewelry. High levels in the margin side, Ktybh joint third line contains the carved words, including the name of the tomb owner, is. North Jbhh Bdnh on the tablet box There is a silver sponsor in the name of the shrine, Albd Alsfy Mousavi, the words come. Within the walls of the tomb to where they connect all the plaster and the dome on the screen of burlap material with Arabesque designs, flowers and bush-style paintings of Safavid period, and the walls decorated by spike. Under the dome of a great decorative bergamot bed is painted with designs on the walls Parchh match. Apparently Kandil valuable gold and silver, which was installed in the ceiling of the tomb is now no trace of it on here. Tomb Azarh R 2 as high as 54 meters now and furring not clear what time the coverage has been done, but apparently is Mrmthay Qajar period. Two in silver with religious inscriptions in the tomb is located north and south. Sheikh's grave in the south, Mazar Sheikh Haidar (father of Shah Ismail I) with a treasure chest inlaid wood and placed two other graves in the tomb and Jbhh Mhvth Sheikh's grave is located in the North. Grave in the North is closer to the grave of Sheikh Ibrahim, also known as Sheikh Shah, Sheikh Nvadh adjacent tomb and tomb of Sheikh Musa Sadr from his son and successor.

15) Shrine of the house. Kandil throne in the East side of the house, a silver in the corridor with a short roof opens the floor with carpet tiles is adobe Safavid period. Two parties in the hallway with marble grave there. The eastern side of the corridor to a room with a vaulted square shorts that looks not clear and its application to the grave, where the eye does not. The room door on the south side of the relatively short lacquered walnut that lady with flowers and ivy and gold decorated to a short corridor opens the way to the shrine and take home.

A shrine house a space of ten square meters to the sides of a simple brick dome of the hemisphere is covered. The dome replaced the original dome on the SB 1336 and to imitate it is made. Zarh photos in the
main dome of 1315/1897 show a healthy and survive. Kashykary decorative components and not rebuild the dome and just below the initial dome and walls lined with chalk shrine houses and even interior dome Ktybh Saqh time that it lasts only a few still remain. Name because the shrine is home to perhaps the first wife of Sheikh Safi was buried there, although later some men in the vicinity of the Safavid dynasty he have been buried. Currently ten graves in the shrine that houses the incest and elders Safavid dynasty belongs. Nvshth to some sources, Sheikh Safi Vfatsh Ten years ago this building to bury his wife and daughter and wife of Sheikh Zahed Gilani considered and also oversaw its construction (Ardebili Rezazadeh, p. 647 648).

![Fig. 17: view south west mausoleum of Sheikh Safi Ardebili known as Allah Allah Dome (Glmghany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).](image1)

![Fig. 18: View the Qibla Qapvsy Allah Allah Dome (Glmghany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).](image2)

16) Shhydgah. Today, in an area east and north of the Chinese building homes and cemeteries located in the courtyard Shhydgah known. Shhydgah in Safavid times has had a wider space, but now its part under the School House and North Jdydalahdas Jannat Sara is gone. Archeological excavations in a few years ago, in the western and southern Jbh set out, several graves were found which seemed to be in continued Shhydgah Cemetery. Originally Shhydgah public cemetery was adjacent to the threshold, but in 915, after the first Ghibb Ismail Farrukh Ysar Shirvan Shah, Sheikh Heidar bodies that commanders had been killed in wars Shirvan moved to this location and was buried (Myrahmdy, p. 50; Safari c. 2, p. 280).
Fig. 19: Tomb Mhy Din Muhammad, known as the south-east of Hrmkhanh (Glmghany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).

Fig. 20: view sometimes martyr cemetery north of the East (Glmghany principal and Yousefi Zadeh, 2005).

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