



**International Journal of Biology, Pharmacy  
and Allied Sciences (IJBPAS)**

*'A Bridge Between Laboratory and Reader'*

[www.jibpas.com](http://www.jibpas.com)

**SASSIAN'S PERIOD'S AGRICULTURE LANDS WITH THE NAME OF PARSEE  
ABAD IN THE BAKHTIYARIAN'S REGION**

**KARIM GOLSHANI RAD, GHAFAR POOR BAKHTIYAR AND SIROS HEYDARI**

Department of History, Shoushtar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran

**ABSTRACT**

There are many narrated and non-narrated traces from Sasanian's period in the bakhtiyarian's regions. They are in clued of four arches constructions, separated bridyes, dices, conis, that they are the sigh of their upper and high importance. one of the important traces is calling and naming of desirable and fertile land of the sassanian's period to parsee abad , that it lead to better in traducing of the other traces there is historical quarter with the name of (( nirava , against these lands that they are called (( parsee ava )) .

**Keywords: Parsee Ava, Nir Ava, Khare Zad, Ghagholi**

**INTRODUCTION**

Native race lived in the bakhtiyarian's regions, after entrance and rehabilitation Aryan in these regions. surviving documents from the same period of before history in dictating this , it is probable bakhtiyarian be from the fars be from the furs (persi ) rale and tribe , that they rehabilitated near karoon in the bakhtiyarian's foot and oltitude of a mountain in the sixth , seventh century lunar year . They mix and associate with ilamis. They were called khozi in the achae meinian and sassanian's period.

Sassanian's period's agriculture lands with the name of parsee abad in the bakhtiyarian's tegion :

A human skeleton and a construction that was related to ilamian period it's time was simult aneoud wit the time of chagha zanbil ) was found in the scientieic and nonscientific excavation at the west side of (( sultan dinavar )) tomb that it is one of the izeh's ancient and historical quarter . An archaeologist with the name of ((right)) found another construction at the east side of sultan

dinavar. This show that in the ilamian period in that residentible lands, in the event that, that the Sasanian's period. ((chghah kamreiei )) ((Kid permit)) between two pond, bandan and miangaran is one of the traces of the period before Sasanians.

In the Sasanians period plantation and culture was the main way of people's production and source of revenues. They had a special interest to agriculture. khozestan was rich in respect to fertility land and great supply of water . Their irrigation system was lead to using their land maximumly .they produced and export rice, sugar – cane, fruit, and other products.at the same time they were a taxes big source for the govern ment . ( daryaie , 1987 , 119 ) . sassanians need to investing in the economy specially in the agriculture for constructing new towen and increasing the population of the region and to feed and nourishing this population .there were different ownership and land holder at that time .small private ownership was one kind of land holder that its protection specially became difficult by extension cumulative owner ship . Cumulative or communal ownerships were permanently. sassanian period and after that ghaghali the production of agriculture in the productional workshop in ize . Its extract was used for cureing gout

disease also producing sugar – cane was in traducing the most hydrous than other iran regions. In the spinning, wearing workshop cited from the book of workld's eutent from east to west ' iseh is a green ' pleusant ' cheerful city with many affluence and riches that it is in the bank of the river (unacquainted, 1972, 137,138). moghadasi sai about izeh and its agri culture production , izaj is the most important khore township , its sultan is standing like asad abad in highland , it has so much show that moved to ahvaz and its around .there are melon ond other products at there . ( moghadasi , 1971 , 619 ) . In the diary ebn batote said that, there were citron, sour orange and lemon ...baranches were full of fruits... (ebn batote , 1971 , 208 ) . abdol ghafar said about izeh's good quality of lands that ((...izeh has strong and power ful land and soli , its good for opium and cotton ... )) ( najmol malek , 1951 , 149 ) . the mentioned productions show the good quality of lands and soli, so it lead to exporting surplus production to neghbouring towns and countryes by internal merchants connection ways were the other sigh of the importance of this region in the past, that there are some of them know like dazhe part road and babol khare zad that was the name of ardashir babakan mother.

Cultural documents help to historians and archaeologists to express their opinions exactly about Izeh plain (the pond between Bandan and Miangaran, in the past time was one, it was called ((*fam albavab* /00). Some believed that they build spring and winter rainy water that came out of Izeh so by this they made Bandan and Miangaran pond. They did that for reserving water to irrigate Izeh's plain's lands. There are attractive narrative about this: in habitant of the foot a mountain villages near the Miangaran pond understood that there was a hole in the bottom of the mountain and Miangaran pond's additional water come out in the spring winter from that hole. After a time a shepherd threw his nine (flute) in the hole, after some days saw his nine (flute) to the water of the river! so they found the hole to collecting so much rain water for agriculture in the past (Heydari, 2003, 87).

One of the important Iran's agriculture region in the Sassanian period was in the south – western, it means Khuzestan. There are rivers, floodways and dams that they supply agriculture's development. The main production of them were grain, rice sugar – cane, date (Shipman, 2010, 140).

The important sign of freshness and improvement of Izeh's east outskirts's agriculture lands in the Sassanians period was

named *Parsee Ava* that was against historian quarter ((*nirava*)). Its meaning is improving the Persian's land. At the near of these lands except *Chgah Kareie* that there are many petroglyph from Ilamian and Parthians period. These petroglyphs are in the *Kol Farah* and *Shahsavar* they have many visitors every year.

## CONCLUSION

It is tory is according to written documents and evidences. We cannot accept perfectly old historian's verbal points by the time that a piece of sun – dried brick, coin .... Don't be found and introduced new conclude that there are many traces from the Achaemenian and Sassanian's period in the Bakhtiaryan's region. These traces show that they used overcome and neighboring culture to progress their region.

## REFERENCES

- 1) Heydari, Siros, 2003, investigating the ancient Iran's coins and taxes unit in the Bakhtiary region. The thesis of M.A. History Shushtar's Azad University, Shushtar.
- 2) Unacquainted, 1972, world's extent from east to west. Translator, Manocher Stod, Zahory's library, Tehran. Ebn Batote, Sharaf Aldin. Abo Abdolah Mohammad Ebn Abdolah Ebn Mohammad Ebn Ebrahim Lavati Tanji, 1361, diary translator: Mohammad Ali

movalah , publications : scientific and cultural , third edition , first volume , Tehran .

3) Daryaie , torj , 1997 , imperial sassanian , translator , mortaza sagheb far , publications ghoghnos : 4<sup>th</sup> edition , Tehran .

4) Shimpan , klavs , 2003 , the history of sassanian's elements , translator , keykavos jahandalei , publications : forozan , hird edition , Tehran .

5) Moghads , sh , 1971 , the best divisions to recognition of regions . translator s ali naghi manzoli , publication : the company of writers and translators , first edition , 2 volume , Tehran .

6) Najmolmol , haj abdol ghafar , 1951 , khozestan's diary , by the effort of mohammad dabir sayaghi , publications : scientific , second edition , Tehran .