



## Research on the evolution of minaret from early Islam to Seljuk period looking at background of minaret in Iran

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**Abstract.** Culture and civilization of every generation is originating from the traditions of ancestors and its predecessors. Social, cultural and ideological foundation of every nation, rooted in cultural and social beliefs are the ancestors of that land. One of the most important architectural elements that has special place in architectural culture and social traditions, is minaret, which unfortunately has been less attention of historians and experts. Minaret means is the place of light in terms of building. Long and narrow which next to the mosques and holy shrines to call to prayer or as the desire of guide along the road, Mosques and caravanserais, schools and dar Al-ziyafeh has been constructed, due to turn on lights or fire over it in order to help in the night, to Minaret or place of light has been known. The effects and symptoms of pre-Islamic minarets that very few of them remained in Iran, it follows that in pre-Islamic minarets aimed Guidance is built. Architectonics of minarets, particularly in Iran, no doubt with the changes, are rooted in pre-Islamic architectural designs, thus, by using the described method, research based on the evolution of minarets, From early Islam to the Seljuk period take on the history of minarets in Iran that rely on data collected by Internet-library to particularly and importance of this feature will pay It is important to note to the value in traditional Iranian architecture, topics studied in this paper that to process of transformation during the Seljuk minaret of Islam to them.

**Keywords:** Transformation, during the Seljuk, minaret, early centuries of Islam

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Architecture in different periods, influenced by the culture and environment of human life gradually formed and evolved. Buildings creators of folk with ability to think and knowing your surroundings, creating a variety of forms that have been the creators of individual creativity expresses harmony with nature (Galilean, 1996, 639). The architecture of most social forms of art, culture, ability and background knowledge of the history of a nation's past and possible future manifestation. (Sadat-Nia, 1996, 533) Architecture is a man-made art thousands of years with gaining experience in the environment and with great efforts, it promoted the development and welfare service or to demonstrate the power and has put their abilities. The architecture of each period to another period of changed and developments for response to human demands. One of the buildings that can be seen today as inseparable in mosques, the minaret is that the structure in the pre-Islamic history in a single rod in areas of the country that the passage of passengers could be searched. (Rasouly, 2005:

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42) Today, few of them as monuments of that time are still up, Such as Noorabad Mill (Mill dragon) Of Parthia era (Kiani, 2003: 355) Firozabad tower and the Sassanid era (Kiani, 2005: 21) so called the name of fire place and to guide the passengers were on their way. With the advent of Islam and new religious ritual walk along the lands and other lands like Iran its control by, So buildings to hold a religious ceremony and to show presence of Islam in these territories were built and minarets both individually and as a building attached to the main court of mosques and over time the side porch or in isolation, These buildings was performed and to beauty and evolution grandeur of these buildings is added and function as call to prayer was. (Rasouly, 2005: 64) Building minarets field for artists and architects have been applied taste and liking and perhaps it could be said that the minarets in religious buildings as a showcase of decoration in these buildings are the artists decorated them, on the body of this buildings have been able the arts like brickwork, tile work and delivery of lines and verses of the Qur'an and etc, in the fullest and great magnificent have shown. (Pir Nia, 2008: 268) Minarets in various parts of world have various forms of architecture That can be cylindrical minaret of a history of use them in Islamic architecture goes back to before Islam, polygon minarets of east of Iran, like Afghanistan and India, and finally the quadrilateral minarets of west world, was introduced the Islam. Each period and each region according to power of political, economic, and development of specific architectural styles has been and is thus researchers can study remaining works of buildings that day aspects of society untold stories. (Kiani, 2005: 331).

## 2- MINARET IN WORD

Light Upholstered means is in position. (Kiani, 2004: 322) Amid culture we read: Minaret conquest M: the place of light, the place of lighting, building towers, such as along the way make for bright lights or tips (Amid, 1958: 1214), as defined in Dictionary of sheriff, minaret is derived from the Arabic Minaret, Minaret Jutreh Vafar (Nazem Alatba). Show that, in common is the use of stone and brick and in principle of word means the lamp base. Apparently aspect of strap that is previously, travellers for finding a way a light on minaret had been mounted, because in Arab countries went out at night (sheriff, 1997, 1999) Annderaj culture reads: “منار بافتحووا ايمهمله.ع”

Place of lights up place, where they hang, because it means place of light and so virtual, say to it loud place and the use of brick and stone in the north of mosques and Dexter is made, maybe in the past there were bright lights. For this reason it is called the minaret and the minaret of the way up to (Dabir Siyati, 1951: 4136). Minaret, such as building columns long and high next to the mosque in order to highlight the mosque, slender building next to the mosque and holy shrines or to guide travellers along the road, tall place for prayer, saying, (Falah Far, 2008: 258) according to the above definitions, we can say that the word minaret and the minaret was derived from the first applications that have been built. So before, minarets alongside mosques for call to prayer created, Towers has advice the passengers in the day and night has driven (Kiani, 2000: 323).

## 3. APPELLATION MINARETS

One of the key elements of mosques in Islamic architecture and beautiful special effects, the building is a place for prayer and the prayer or the minaret of the mosque and the attached above or near it were made so there always call to prayer to be said, And because Islam was developed and Muslims with civilized countries of the period were related necessity, were causes as in any city, mosque and to every mosque make call to prayer. Since the beginning of Islam mosques in Iran and muezzin to style of local building and like the four arched and Sassanid tower was built (Zamrshidy, 1995: 551). Nevertheless, the muezzin was made at the start simple and gradually evolved, this means that in the first muezzin, wall and tower was that muezzin went on it call to prayer are said. Slowly around the tower, a wall or a fence built and on it was placed under surveillance, after a while, the idea was

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found that time the west light in muezzin clarifies to the mark is coming prayer and also people know that the mosque at what point is located. And gradually keep turn on the muezzin was a tradition (same, 156). The term of between three minarets, abbey and muezzin, the use of the word minaret, Most of all it is very common; this word with pronunciation of minarets from Turkish language has entered the English language. This word No signifier even implicitly not has for the call to prayer. The original meaning of the word is light or fire places (brand Halen, 2001: 132). But virtually minaret, is a towering column at the edge of the road create the followers of night be guidance (Zamrshidy, 1995: 157). Second term commonly its application the concept of minaret, the word monastery is. This word means cell that Christians in that hermitage are provided (Halen brand, 1993: 172). This word in the process part to whole mean complete building this cell a small part of it was used. It should be mentioned like the minarets, often as a Christian monk lights is used perhaps linked to Christianity which is permanent characteristics of minaret, represents for Christians to use the word (Halen brand, 2007: 380). These words, probably in the wake links with the minarets found in a high place or even tall building it is used more generally in connection with minarets, as tower of guide or also sign is used (Halen brand, 2004: 173). It is worth mentioning that Ghazali, God's greatest scientist of the middle ages when crisis spirit spent, similar many Christians before him, in building was isolated and of course he called it minarets (same, 172). Word to properly right of entry about building religious practices contributed is muezzin lower than the other two is used. This word of the word prayer is derived and meant a place because people are invited (same. 173). Of course, other words in literature or written texts have been used such as symptoms mill (Possibly derived from the Greek meaning miliarion- milestone) and -asas - (location to scout) (same. 174).

#### 4. CONSTRUCTION COMPONENTS OF MINARET IN TERMS OF SHAPE AND FUNCTION

Minaret in terms of construction is divided into sections that include: Base: Since minaret large with height and a small area of infrastructure, high pressure on its base is tolerate any laxity in base is destroyed it, thus the earth as far as the surface is hard digging out and then with concrete and stones it firmly and filled made and then the platform or base of the minaret was built with stone and brick. Generally grade minarets in the form of square platforms (minaret followers in Isfahan and the minaret Khosrogard in Sabzevar) Or the statements of seven, eight, and twelve corners or round shaped (octagonal minaret gar and minaret in Isfahan Sin) the minaret was located in the middle and up he continued. Some of minarets without base and without the platform exist on the ground are (check minaret and the minaret of pain Sareban) although the Seljuk minaret In terms of volume are important But base are not important, but the minarets of the Ilkhanid, shorter but are often substantial basis (Zamani, 1961: 66). (Tasvir- 1)



**Figure 1.** The body of Mosque minaret at Damghan.

Stem or body of the minaret: That is cylindrical or cone was built and this shape with height required and the body of curve is causing the static minaret. Minaret of stems curved body which has the highest contact against the winds the lowest pressure is sustained in Islamic countries shape and form is highly variety and different body minarets. Early Abbasid minarets in mosques in Mesopotamia,

Conical spiral stairs outside and in Palestine, Syria and Spain have a square cross-section and in Iran are generally cylindrical (Zamrshidy, 1995: 157). (Figure - 2)



**Figure 2.** Mill Lajym.

In some areas such as the minaret of the mosque entrance Larndeh in Konya (655 AH) and pole of miner in Delhi of works the seventh century, exterior in accordance and with and long longitudinal grooves created beautiful examples of minaret is considered variety and shape and forms (Kiani, 2004: 336). Most remarkable in some of the minaret that are at the bottom of the polygon, the arcades multiple sides with the create shades and induction of beauty, according to from state land and uniformity makes out, Such as the minaret of the mosque minaret of Neyriz and Golpayegan (same. 338). Stairs: Between the wall and body and brain is located, Stairway to the back brain to a person, to the muezzin the top of the minaret is located. Spiral staircase minarets Mostly to commute muezzin was used this means that a staircase was built for the sweep. First muezzin who built in this way minaret of the Great Mosque of Cordoba in the Andalusia is example of the muezzin in Iran can be muezzin of the mosque in Yazd and the minaret of entrance Mir Chakhmagh market of Yazd is noted, Sometimes minarets has been conventional staircase. Generally, stairs were made before the Islam outside the building but the Islamic era Inside the building (minaret) to triangular shape is placed, Spiral stairs to the vibration and earthquakes are more static (Zmrshidy, 1995: 159). (Figure - 3)



**Figure 3.** Minaret of Karat - Karat village near Sabzevar.

**Skylight:** Holes the stem wall or minarets was created and to two species have been a species that by opening the size of one or two bricks Specified distance minaret was built in the body and the other, That the size of the window aperture the body of Minaret were created (same. 60). In some cases, both types have Such as building stone and minaret followers. Existence of such windows in minaret semitrailers this issue evokes the along this minarets, there have been buildings which roof the virtual windows, in fact, windows, entrance minarets were also considered. But in the case minaret that their windows at a higher is located, it seems which the windows, in addition to the light of to call to prayer has been used Such as Gar Minaret, Sin Minaret And forty girls which has large windows facing the Qiblah (the Kiani, 2004: 341). (Fig - 4)

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**Figure 4.** Mill Dragon - Nurabad mamasani, Fars province.

**Cap, crown or warheads the minaret:** After the base of the minarets was built is building the place for the muezzin. Shape of cap and place the muezzin is usually, according to body and shoot of minaret, if the body of minaret is square or octagonal cap also is made the same shape, the main point of minaret, is cap, which muezzin in there call to prayer and invites people to prayer. Usually around the cap, wall shorter or build fence and the top of it ceiling or build shelter as muezzin from rain and snow damage and so is preserved (Zmrshidy, 1995: 162)

**Vertex:** On top of the cap and crown of minarets canopy is placed the carrier that generally minarets is on the top of own. Sometimes for a muezzin two conjugated vertex were made. Head shapes, can be built and is the top of minaret (F., 1978: 53-48). (Fig - 5)



**Figure 5.** Tower Firozabad, Firozabad Province.

### 5. HELP MINARET AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

One of the best practices by clarifying the local minaret is given to people from a distance, the old means of communication in the conduct of their inns roads and paths winding stairs and misty moors and forests have been used, Help these minarets are also known to Mill. Including a rare Mill (Fig - 6) the rod is known that the command is built Nader (Pirnia, 1995: 4-263).



**Figure 6.** Mosque minaret of Saveh.

Sometimes it was a good or bad (like War and Peace is like the) causes the special position of some of the mailing and it is a simple guide is removed, Such as turquoise Steps on the occasion of the passing Imam Reza (AS) is the (old Nia, 2001: 265). Usually Mill along the main highway or along winding roads and hills where the route was changed was made to show better their performance. (Zmrshidy, 1995: 158) The allocation of part of the ligaments or the Mill to build the tomb in many cases, often the founders of mailing in addition to acting on this good work, Are buried that after his death, Which have been buried in the tomb as Mill Lajym (Fig - 7) tomb is (Pirnia, 2001: 265). The

minarets of the mosques from a distance and close to the people but after the advent of Islam, Minarets, were the place for the muezzin. Minarets of the city that was used as a watchtower on their pre-Islamic Zoroastrian sacred fire was lit the flame of gold can identify a route for pilgrims.



**Figure 7.** Minaret of Sultan Mahmoud Ghaznavi – Ghazni.

## **6. COMMENTS BY SOME SCHOLARS AND ARCHAEOLOGISTS ABOUT THE MINARETS**

In connection with shape of minarets are researchers and archaeologists have different ideas, especially orientalists who have this idea, Because the Arabs before Islam, no has been a civilization, so from information technology architecture for the buildings, especially religious buildings has no architectural and maps help Iran and other countries have used.

### **6.1. Some of the comments listed below:**

Kristal says: "Monasteries and the muezzin of Mosque, Amro in Fustat of Egypt From the map, Place turrets of idols in Damascus Muslims had occupied it after capturing when call to prayer was made and it was." Diez said: "muezzin that Iran and India in the shape mansions built for the city you have seen and guards pulled." Godard says: "Arabic mosque in the Iranian religious foundation is built. "However, if what the orientalists have said in this regard, We can trust and on the similarity between the minarets of Arabic and Islamic and religious monuments of Iran and other countries will be given, this cannot be denied that the architecture of mosques and minarets, each country has specific characteristics and attributes, It is clear that expert. The Iranian mosque has many excellent ways Including tile kiln Mogharnas very fine and exceptionally beautiful in some of the minaret of the mosque, such as Shad in Mashhad was perfect And the words Gostavlobun: "Iranian architecture has never lost its independence and its own style it is always important" (F., 1975: 56 -55).

## **7. MINARETS OF THE EARLY CENTURIES OF ISLAM**

Apparently, shortly after the advent of minarets of mosques was made and the era of it can be known in the Umayyad era. So it follows those historical texts the minaret was built in the shape of the current Minarets Mosque muezzin Egypt It is high in the blue bin 44 to 45 AD When the Al the governor was there built. The second muezzin The conquered lands Was built by Muslims, minarets of Amro, is in Fustat In 53 AD Mu'awiya orders By own Governor In Egypt, Salmeh bin Mokhle took place, The four-minaret mosque had ordered to Create. Third muezzin, which was built, minarets of the year 86 or 88 AH Walid bin Abdul Malik it for the mosque of Damascus when asked to expand the mosque, built. The fourth muezzin that was made, the minaret of the mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) In Medina, omar bin Abdul Aziz in the year 88 AH, that it when by the Walid bin Abdul Malik, managing of Medina and Mecca and built. Aside from the above buildings can be said that more minarets in Iran, India and Anatolia, and most of the oldest minarets in the early centuries of Islam are built (Fazal, 1968, 52-48).



## 8. THE DIFFERENCES FROM THE MINARETS OF THE TERRITORY OF THE EAST WITH THE WEST IN THE MUSLIM WORLD

### 8.1. This difference can be summarized in the following was noted:

The most important distinction Western Minaret structures that have been made with respect to the interior, The Eastern Minaret just a monumental effect are pure. The combination of four or more low-side and high cylindrical 5th and 6th century AD, at the edge of the area (Missouri Current) appears and in a manner indicating that the West was finally conquered by the Turks (minaret Karat). (Figure - 8)Minaret Iranian cylindrical, by the Seljuks in Asia Minor and finally the expansion of the Ottoman Empire was introduced in the territory of the Islamic West. Iranian Minaret The minaret was that the call to the pergola that with the minaret of the old wooden structure was built with stair corridors, but there is no example of them (Pope Ackerman, 2008: 1142).Finally Minaret East, especially Iran has a prolific ornamentation that gives the effect of calm to the minaret is visible only from close distance (same. 1143).



Figure 8. Gar Minaret - Gar village, Isfahan.

## 9. MINARETS IN ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

### 9.1. Minarets in pre-Islamic history:

Among the varieties of Islamic monuments, the minaret of the history of culture, the most important and most interesting of them is considered. Its history works of memorial, Columns are the basis on which the laws were engraved and cut stone border of various ethnic groups before the date of formal structural elements of religious architecture and is the mirror of history has led. Because the Iranians hollow hexagonal or polygonal tower with Hellenic Mediterranean characteristics that were influenced by Islamic architecture before it was adopted, But "Mill" to replace the old (same. 1141).From ancient times, the minaret for purposes more or less similar to the goals of the Islamic period in Iran and other countries has been used.

In Mesopotamian temple as the center of worship - was the political center of the city were two general areas: One bedchamber on the ground and another terraced tower, commonly called the seven-story ziggurat which was higher than anywhere else in the city is seen And the fact that even the ziggurat building houses should be seen as a religious principle was. Samples of the remains of this great work in Iran before Islam can be pointed to two cases: Dragon Mill (tower Noorabad): The tower in the distance of seven kilometres west of the city Noorabad mamasani province is located. The effect of regular square-shaped stone tower and temples of the Parthian era is and the names and Mill homebred Dragon Mill called (Mostafavi, 1996: 130). Mentioned tower over 7 meters long and 3.40 meters wide at the top and at the bottom of a body is approximately 4 meters.

**Minaret of Firozabad:** The historic city center is buried structures in Firozabad city of Fars province, is located. This unique effect was created the beginning of Sassanid period. Foursquare minaret built from stone and plaster. It is about 33 meters long and with an external staircase to the top of the climb (Mostafavi, 1964: 101). (Figure - 10) Therefore, the overall architecture of the rod before Islam in Iran expresses it:

- With Foursquare plan

- Materials used: stone and plaster

- Spiral staircase around the central axis outside the building

That is why a positive interpretation of literary texts that refer to the minarets of their short and suggestive in this regard is critical. Unfortunately, these texts or too skeptical or too short not solve that problem. For example Alablazry historians noted that the stone is the minarets of Basra. Since the stone is a specific mode And all the mosques of mud brick, apparently can be concluded that the minaret is important (Halen brand, 2004: 174). In the year 291 AD BC during the rule of Yahya bin Ishaq Ashari with the help of Arab Islamic city and the old city comedy (Qom) was established as the voice of the muezzin to reach both cities with a cylindrical design with internal spiral staircase (Kiani, 2000: 327). (Figure - 11) Notable is that the architecture of the third century AD saw the emergence of the first brick Minarets. Important characteristics of this architectural element are a simple, single desire as desire to help, and sometimes it is attached to the mosque. Perhaps the first brick Minarets remaining from the third century, the minaret is single Qom, according to Qom of books authored:

In the year 291 AD, during the rule of Yahya bin Ishaq Ashari with the help of Arab Islamic city and the old city comedy (Qom) was founded to Muezzin sound to reach both cities with a cylindrical design with internal Spiral staircase (Kiani, 2000: 327). (Figure - 11) But one of the oldest existing minarets in Iran, which has a history, Mosque minaret of Saveh (Figure - 12) that the minaret was built in 453 AD before it can Minaret of Sultan Mahmoud of Ghazni (Figure - 13) between 388 and 412 AD named in Ghazni built. Of course, before this date the building of minarets in mosques in common, and one of them Minaret of the Mosque of Susa and the other is between 366 and 385 AH, Minaret mosque is built, probably early centuries of Islamic minarets of mosques such as the ages of adobe and mud that has been destroyed (Zamani, 1972: 9-68). Now, as an example of the timeline to consider:

**A'ala mosque Minaret of:** the effect of Semnan in the village of Ala is located at 6 km. Early on Minaret of building at the same time building the mosque Minaret of Semnan know so that between 417-466 by "Abu Harb Bakhtiar» Ghomes ruling made at the time of the Ghaznavid (Mokhles, 1977: 91) the Minaret of is over 10 meters high. With decorations brick is minaret The package consists of three rows in the middle of the train Parts of the upper row of brick minaret that an Which placed triangular same, 90), The other part of it, is a simple brick decoration Thus they forget by the bricks that are arranged side by side and with a little distance. A'ala, a few years ago was no minaret finial But recently it has made over the minaret of the iron does not fit with its old buildings In fact, it is rumored among the people, The minaret, such as the minaret of Isfahan vacillator, shakes And it also felt tremors (same, 91). The minaret is now tilted and standing by the wall of the current mosque is kept. Here need to know the mention of re-minaret mosque have Fahraj: Mosque minaret Fahraj: The mosque in the village of Fahraj, in 12 km East Road Yazd - Kerman is located. In this village, the oldest mosque of Iran which dates back to the first century AD was built. Geographic writers such as Estakhri, Ibn Huql, Yaghout and Abolfada' of Fahraj and mosques have been mentioned. Mosque Minaret in the centuries that followed, probably in the 4th century AD, have made the ill-prepared, crude mud, without tiles and holes row is. Wheel base and its symmetry are not observed and the minaret has bit belly. Due to differences in the evidence before the Islamic minarets of Islam is evident that include:

1. The pre-Islamic minarets has a rectangular plan, such as: Kaaba of Zoroaster, Noorabad tower (Mill Dragon), Firozabad tower, the remains works of the minaret of the Islamic period in the early centuries of Islam, according to the example of a cylindrical And then gradually in the form of a cone and long centuries has become the best example we see in the Seljuk era. From the fluctuations caused by the earthquake is low.



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2. staircase towers were built before the advent of Islam outside the building; Staircase majority of the minaret of the Islamic era more subtle And the triangular shape of the building is located and rising up around the core, However, by working closely together, In both cases, the central staircase around the complicated, But this axis (same tower) In pre-Islamic, was thick and the thin minaret of the Islamic era.

3. The materials in the pre-Islamic minarets of Islam in the early years of rock and clay bricks have been used in later times. Tile with decorative use of materials was considered important later on minarets. On the other hand writing inscriptions on the body of the minaret, especially close to the Taj brick minaret in the first and later we are witnessing the tile is used for writing.

4 - The minarets of mosques in of Iran, from the first to the fifth century, simple, and sometimes individually and sometimes connect to the building were made apart from the seventh century and the beginning of the usual pair of minarets was built at the entrance (Zamani, in 1972: 69).

### 11. TYPOLOGY MINARETS ON MOSQUES SPACE

Minarets from the viewpoint of typology can be divided into two groups: single minaret and minarets pair (a pair of minarets):

**Single minaret:** Generally, the construction of alone minarets in the early centuries of Islam through the Seljuk period, about the end of the fifth century AD has persisted. Single minaret, sometimes separate from mosques, were made Such as the Great Mosque of Samarra, sometimes attached, tangent with the mosque was built like a mosque minaret Borsiyani (Kiani, 1989: 280). In terms of diversity of form into three categories: cylindrical (Khorramabad) Conical elongated (Blur Home Damghan), Prismatic or polygon plan, that whatever goes up will be less than the diameter (Short minaret the mosque of Imam Hasan Askari in Amol). Pair of minarets: Sixth century begins to build a building with minarets, even over the heads of mosques, religious schools, tombs and mosques and shrines above the main portico. During this period, creating a pair of minarets, mosques mirror architecture began in the late Seljuk minaret and part of the building or the parties on both sides of the main entrance porch is located, Such as the minarets of the shrine of Imam Reza (AS) in Qom (Zmrshidy, 1995: 172). Overall the creation of two symmetrical minarets in mosques, advances of engineering show, For the implementation of the two minarets only for its beauty and design is not, if was enough it was a minaret. Use of two minarets of the mosque building to control and neutralize the forces driving these forces and prevent building destruction has been and recognizing static forces on building shows that in this with the geometry period excellent architects and engineers were familiar (Fraye, 1984: 595). It should be noted, with assault and development courses that in porch of the couple later minarets proper role to deal with the driving forces that in porch room was created, played (Kiani, 2000: 338).

### 12. SELJUK MINARETS

Minarets ground for the exercise of taste and taste artists is the art of brickwork, brickwork and brick decorations, Iranian architects has been always considered, But bricklayer prolific and maps, architectural characteristics of the Seljuk period is. The characteristics of the Seljuk era minarets, brickwork geometric shapes, rectangles, squares, etc., and then, before putting bricks are In addition, Kofi cosmetic lines have been created with pieces of brick. Creating decorative minarets slots and some of Minarets and arcades, and with Postal and altitude, shade and light levels are established (Zamani, 1972: 170). With the arrival of the Seljuk Turks high brick tower is one of the key structures of Islamic architecture, and as a result or Islamic symbol and was built almost anywhere. In addition to the construction of minarets in mosques near the monument, along with other religious buildings were built, and sometimes in a single building was erected. The cylindrical shape of the minaret of the mosque has been used, But before the arrival of the Seljuks in the year 429 AH / 1037 AD throughout Iran, Iraq and the Hejaz these Minarets have been built. The Seljuks and their ancestors

this style brick minarets cylindrical shapes with octagonal star-shaped in the conquered lands as Afghanistan and India in the East and in the West, such as Syria, Turkey and Iran were prevalent (bloom, 1984, 157).Fifth century AD a large complex in the Iranian cylindrical minarets. By some of the best examples in Damghan, Semnan, Khorasan in the western border found. The high Minarets that all of them about 100 feet tall, cone-shaped and has been more attention to their appearance. Considering the facade is characterized as powerful in the 6th century AD Central Asian minarets of Bukhara, Jarkurgon, Azqand and Abknh found. Their internal staircase is around the central column. Decoration of this period the vehicle is displayed on the outer walls of the building mosque minarets was not it belongs to. These minarets of the Seljuk prosperity so elaborately decorated that it can be truly special and unique as a result of a combination of various factors outlined. With implementation of the remaining buildings of the fifth century AD in Iran Six, which this time has been unprecedented in construction This is the flow of the Seljuk Turks in the world of Islam is linked East (Halen brand, 2007: 192). The decoration could be the inscription on the way to the capital of conscience. Some of them, such as minaret of Sarban and followers, are in the region of the Shahadah. This is the minarets direct function of worship, not in the sixth century AH is defined as any city in Isfahan For the purposes of worship in the period could require extraordinary soaring minarets and rows that are characteristic of the urban landscape of Isfahan the world has come. It can be concluded that many of the Seljuk minaret of represents extravagance and indulgence has been deft. Historical and religious inscriptions tell the same narrative. No city in the period in question could not, for purposes of worship require extraordinary minarets soaring and rows that are characteristic of Isfahan the urban landscape is considered to be (same, 193).All the Seljuk minaret of staircase can be seen in two ways; those who have turned around the central column and those made in the thickness of the outer wall and have small domes. Generally, two indicators, Era minaret of in Islamic architecture are: A spiral staircase and the other tower are cylindrical or polygon what is certain is that the architects of the Seljuk period to turn a user's mastery of technology and ornaments have been replaced (Ayatollah Shirazi, 1995: 222).There are records that indicate the success of both techniques in a single minaret of (Mill Qasim Abad). Sometimes seen as two separate spiral staircase and come down to those who cannot climb those who see (minarets Golpayegan).Some of the minarets on the main road are located on the fringes of the desert (Khosrogrd, Zeyar mill Naderi) and reinforcing the idea that without any doubt is one of the roles of the landmark. One of the references in the year 582 AD,BC written in such states putting lights on the top of minarets in Khorasan, is a phenomenon familiar and not any comment in this case (Halen brand, 2007: 195).Most of the minarets of this period (of time) with Kofi lines, Brick manuscript lines and manuscript nastaliq tiles have actually calligraphers and brickwork and tiles featuring talented actors like Ali mosque and minaret of the mosque Goharshad pair of these requirements. Some of the minarets of this period with high cubicle Mogharnas below the forty lamps hanging from the ceiling are in place at the end of stems adorned, have been deployed It can be said that the most beautiful minarets Mogharnas Darajry, Sarban Minaret of which is attributed to the sixth century AH (Zamani, in 1962, 1, 70).The abundance of ornaments in total represent Iranian minarets is of middle Ages. However, a number of examples of simple brick have remained intact. Cylindrical minaret Iran has proven that created the most wonderful forms in the sixth century AD. AH have been created, These include short stones, the edges, non- edges or both, Some octagonal minarets and arches covered tandem (eg minaret Golpayegan) And some ground plan, but the square similar to tower (like minaret Khsvgrd Sabzevar) are (Halen brand, 1993: 159). General characteristics of the Seljuk minaret can be expressed this way:

1. The prolific use of decorative brickwork in various types of geometric shapes in most cases is the prominent feature of the architecture of Middle Ages Prior to the minarets were built largely with the same simple bricklayer. The samples can be busy and beautiful minaret forty girls, and the minaret of Damghan minaret Bastam mentioned.

2. The use of clay brick that contains verses from the Holy Qur'an in Kufic beautiful and some of them are the names of the founders. Forty girl's minaret of the best examples of that are the

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inscription that includes four versions and three inscriptions in Kufic inscription that mentions the name of the founder result.

3-in arcades in some instances Post your look with shades and altitude induce, Such as the minaret the mosque at the end of the pier with arcades is Golpayegan And minaret Sarban under the porch of the mosque is crowned with a beautiful decoration, the other beautiful examples Crown minaret the mosque is in Semnan.

4. The materials used in the manufacture of a brick minaret that in some instances we see the turquoise tile pieces in a combination of brick and tiles that can be Sarban Minaret of the samples, the monk (local name Raran) and journalist tower that has a beautiful tile decoration.

5. Laminated with minarets simple controls that may be the case with the minarets of the Islamic world, regardless of the materials used and the shape and form either. In this case can be cited minarets and Zeyar camel driver.

6. The cylindrical body of the two centuries before the current form (Ardabil mosque) and forms a cone that forms the stature of this period is long cited (Such as the minaret of Ali, Zeyar, Bor or the Commission).

7-light are in different forms: some of the holes in the body between the decorative brickwork minaret and beautiful inscribed on the body so that it is difficult sometimes to find them. The best it can be referred to the Grand Mosque Semnan other. Sample skylight windows are large and sometimes with a small balcony in front of the window, such as Xinjiang and some of the windows with arches and minaret are, such as the minaret forty girls.

8-stairs in the form of one-way, the most common form of bilateral minarets and that is going back and forth like the minaret and the minaret Gar Golpayegan or jar. In general, some of the steps of the land, such as the minaret Zeyar and some slightly above the base of the ladder are required for input and output, such as the followers of the minaret of Khorramabad.

9. The base of the minaret of the period divided into several categories: A: by some species are without foundation and platform, Such as a check or as the Xinjiang minaret to minaret single location and connected to the mosque. B: by some subjects quadrilateral basis (followers or Raran local name), others are a basic polygon (such as octagonal minaret Gar or jar with foundation or charter) and minaret the mosque of Ardebil and Zeyar single minaret with a platform and basis are polygons.

A: Since the above materials used in the building is brickbat in a few cases such as that witnessed the foundation stone minaret Abdallah Shrine to be cut. Finally, it is noteworthy that the most important factors in changing the form and function of the minarets of the Seljuk period can be summarized as follows: The desire to build great buildings and lush with performance and Islamic flavour, Seljuk rulers to use as an indication of high minaret inside the mosque minaret pushed and thus the margin of mosques and religious buildings to text them. And the rulers and architects familiar with magnificent architecture and geometry-oriented architecture pre-Islamic Iran It emphasizes once again the willingness of the geometry of architecture prevalent among the administrators and the organic part of the early centuries, perfectly geometric pattern was replaced. The geometry of the wing, which was based on axial symmetry, and at the same time also emphasized the sanctity of space, Why not use a single minaret minarets double and multiple buildings in various parts were used. It emphasizes the greatness of the rulers and the desire to build tall buildings and lush, Inevitably, any new technology requires that buildings can withstand high vertical and lateral loads have buildings so tall minarets in the same role indication, As structural elements inhibitor side drive huge arches (With walls trailer) were on both sides of the arch (Heidari, 2008: 5-54). Finally, using a pair of minarets on either side of the entrance arches lead the eye and mind of the viewer to the space

and the manifestation of the religious atmosphere is fantastic, was (same. 57). Had to pay a brief description of two examples of this period:

**Gar Minaret:** The Minarets Gar village located 22 km East of and in accordance with Kofi clay brick Minarets in the rule is the Minarets Gar in 515 AD by one of the famous characters of the name "Abu al-Qasim al-Ahmad", which is mentioned in the inscription from her name made Seyyed Al-rusta' (Hnrfer, 1971,183).The minarets have single stems round the upper part of it collapsed and was based on Grade 8 side. Altogether 21 meters tall minaret of the elephant is based. Large windows to Mecca at the top of the minaret can be seen that there porch. The minaret is missing tiles and plaster mortar that is used. The following elephant inscriptions on both sides of the base, using heavy mortar and plaster grouting lines or Kofi monument square has been arranged.The body of the Minarets from the bottom to the top with a simple cover and uniformity of design and bricks that are used in cutting And stacked so that the whole body To the brick building in the context of repeated scanning of the « الملكله » is seen (Hatem, 2000: 64-63).The top four sides of the base level Kufic inscription on a brick mosaic that is made are as follows:

« بسما... الرحمنالرحيمامر ببناء هذا المنارةالز هيدالرئيسسيدالروساءبالقسمبنابالقسمفيسنةخمسعشروخمسمائة »

(Hnrfer, 1971: 185)

The inscription at the bottom of the blind sides of the base section to a depth of approximately 5 mm broad bricks with plaster grouting is used if the inscription is created rectangular versions (Jafari-Zand, 1998: 8). Minaret in the surrounding fence that is reserved stretched. (Figure - 8)

**Minaret Holy Abdullah:** The minaret in the city of Shushtar and next to the city's public cemetery is located. The monument dates back to the year 629 AH is specified (Kiani, 2000: 355). Minaret at first base cube made of masonry components. Then a six-sided polygon is based on other columns and on the first cube is And then a semicircle it was a circular column pier and all the parts are made masons carved inscriptions on some of them (Eghtedari, 1996: 690).

### 13. CONCLUSION

In general history of minarets in Islamic architecture goes back to before Islam, Along the way in the desert and in the rainforests as a guide and some of the buildings over time, other functions such as monitoring and toll have found a home. After Islam came to Iran with style quite Iranian minarets and was built by the ancient tradition.The Iranian art and architecture also has excellent properties such as brick work, Mogharnas is exceptionally delicate and beautiful tile work in some of the minarets was perfect.But the evolution of Minarets of Islam in Iran have said the minarets at the beginning of To cylindrical shape and the decorations were made simple But little by little, especially during the Seljuk changes in their structure and the decorations appear.In this period the witness cylindrical minaret minarets are tall conical shape with a height which is undoubtedly the key as they tend Help In particular, several prominent example of this minaret are still visible in areas of the countryside and even can be used as a guide.On the other hand, labour control brickwork decoration with geometric design in various forms, either on the body or in Mogharnas fine minaret minarets in the crown and the inscription on the minaret of the period we are And in a few cases such as the minaret Golpayegan arcades are the two elements that control the religious monuments in both decorative and functional, both are important.

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