

Study of Geographical and Environmental Components in the formation of the city of Meybod from pre-Islamic to Islamic era

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Abstract:

From the earliest period of deployment, Yazd-Ardakan plain had any natural choices for suitable living area from the point of view of its locating geographic. The main reasons for this are the limited availability of biological resources such as permanent waters and climatic conditions in the plain due to its geographical location. The method of research in this article is organized in the form of field researches and documents in the form of related maps and diagrams. The most important goals of this paper are to present a settlement patterns based on climate, geography and ecology. The basic question of this research is based on this issue that formation of this city as one of the oldest settlements in Yazd-Ardakan plain was the result of interactions between man and his environment. In this paper, by using of archeological field studies and evaluating geographic and geomorphological components such as the diversity of water resources (ancient canals and technology of the Qanat), the slope and elevation of the earth and the geological facts of the Meybod plain showed that the formation of the Meybod has been possible in the area of plains with clay beds From prehistory till now. In the prehistoric period and before the introduction of canal technology, these settlements are formed seasonal and without permanent establishment beside the terraces of the villages of Barjin-Bideh. After familiarizing with Qanat technology, these settlements can be permanently maintained in the form of a modern city.

Keywords: Yazd-Ardakan plain, Clay terrace, Ancient waterways, Qanat, Settlement patterns.