

Chehel Sotoun and Monar Jonban



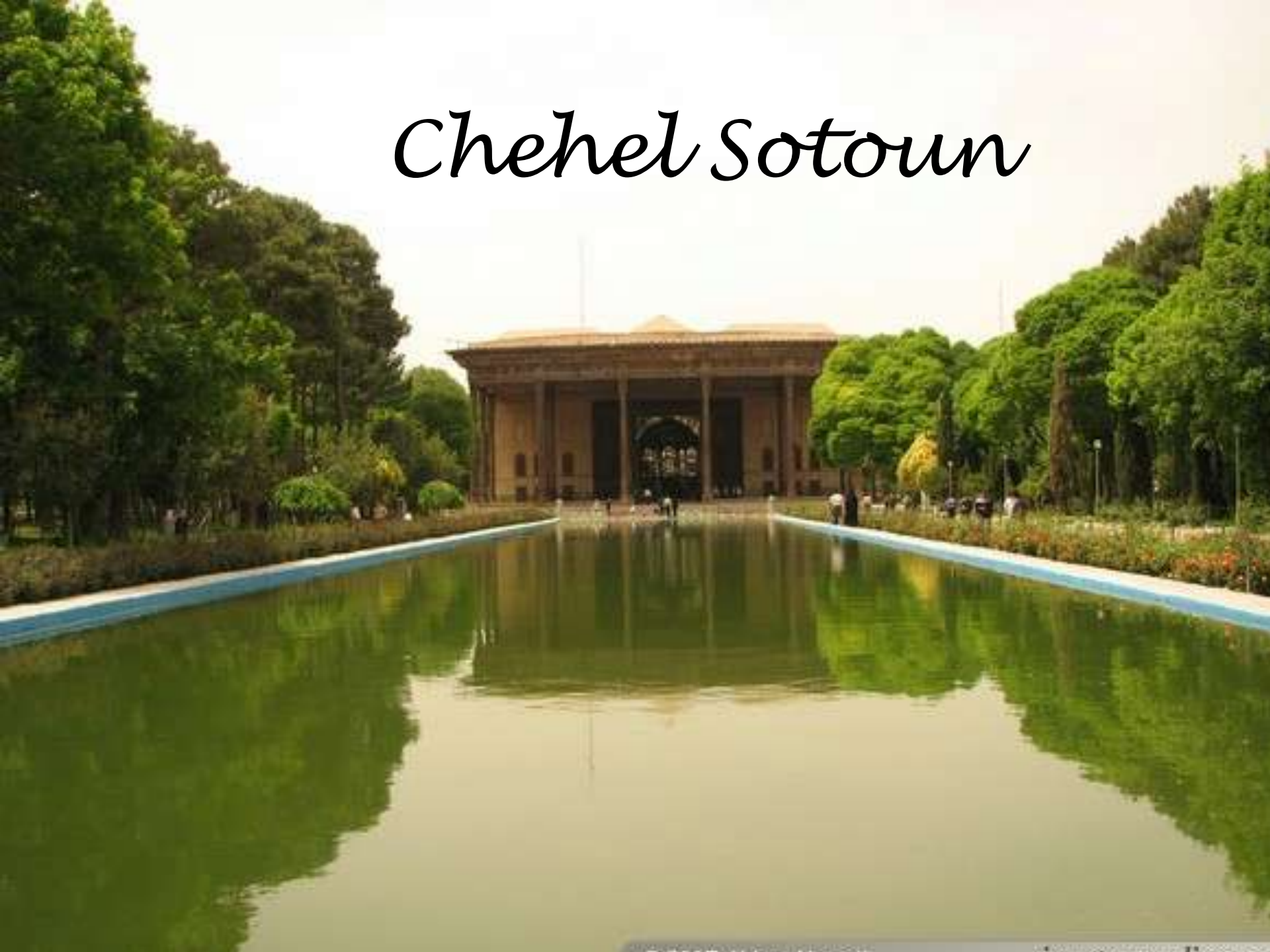
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Overview

- ❖ History of Chehel Sotoun
- ❖ Chehel Sotoun: the Structure
- ❖ History of Monar-e-Jonban
- ❖ Monar-e-Jonban: the structure
- ❖ Q&A



Chehel Sotoun



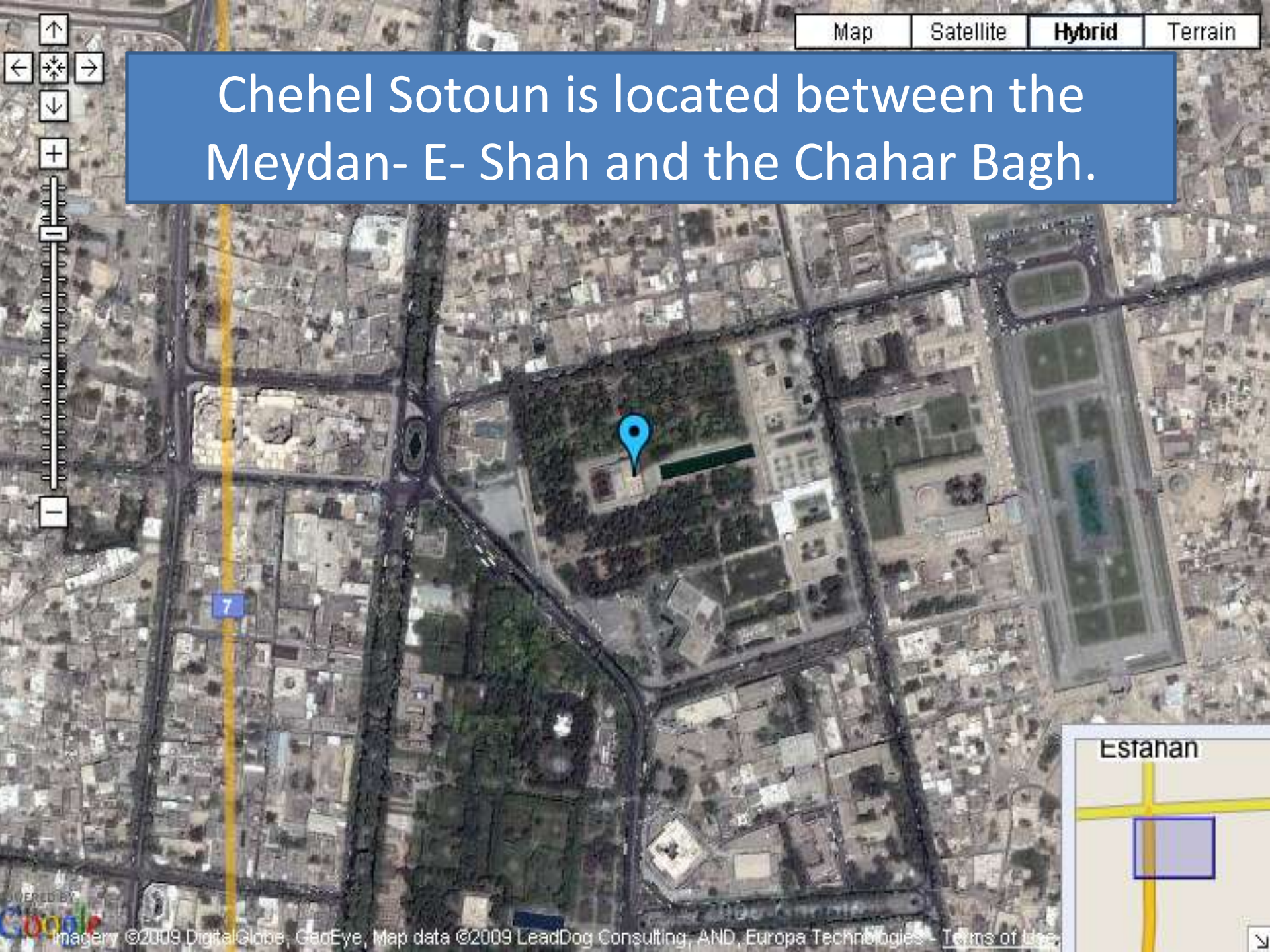
Map

Satellite

Hybrid

Terrain

Chehel Sotoun is located between the Meydan- E- Shah and the Chahar Bagh.



Chehel Sotoun Quick Facts...

- Is a pavilion in the middle of a park in Isfahan, Iran.
- The building was constructed by Shah Abbas II.
- Built for entertainment and reception purposes.
- The name is inspired by twenty slender wooden columns supporting the entrance pavilion.
- The reflection in the waters of the fountains are said to be about 40.



Chehel Sotoun Quick Facts...

- As with Ali Qapu, the palace contains many frescoes and paintings on ceramic.
- Many of the ceramics are in the possession of Western museums.
- The battles of Chaldaran, Mughal emperor, the battle of Taher-Abad and Nader Shah's victory are all depicted in paintings in the building.



Safavid History

- Shah Abbas II was the Shah of Iran from 1642 to 1666.
- He was the seventh Shah of the Safavid Dynasty.
- Son of Shah Safi.
- He became king at the age of 15 and had a very peaceful reign.
- Was responsible for the construction of Chehel Sotoun.
- It is believed that the building was constructed in several different stages.
- Restorations to the building was made under the reign of Shah Sultan Hussain Safavi in 1706.



**IMPÉRIO
SAFÁVIDA**
1501-1722



<http://irannegah.com/Video.aspx?id=1006>



Chehel Sotoun: The Building

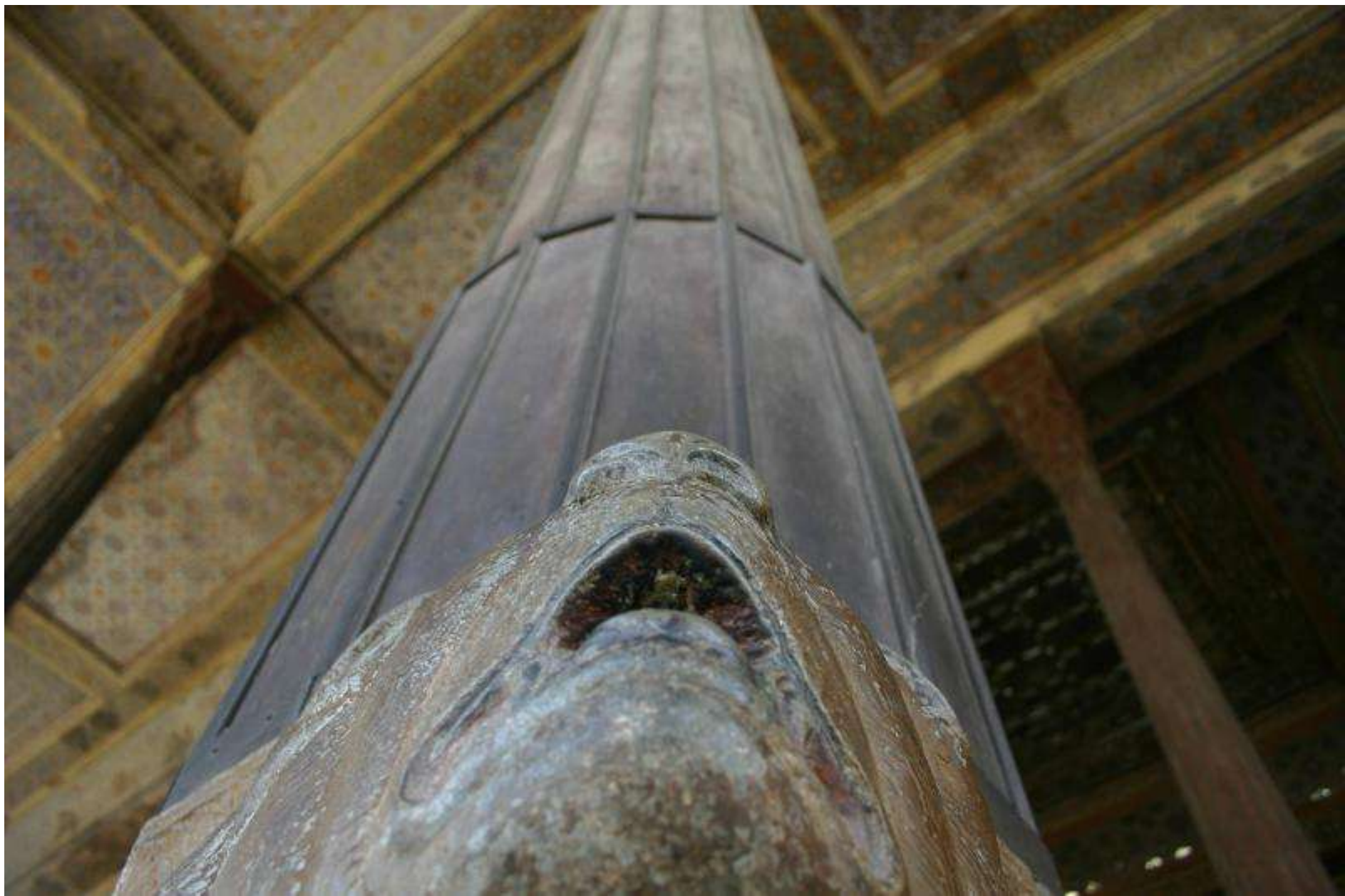
- The building today is a museum of Persian paintings and ceramics.
- The building is under extensive restoration under the supervision of the Institute Italian Per il Medio Oriente.
- The pavilion opens on the gardens by means of elegant terrace.





The Terrace

- The terrace is a marvel of elegance.
- The slender pillars support a light wooden ceiling with wide fretwork.
- There is also a significant influence of East Asian Architecture.
- Parts of the extravagant decoration have disappeared.
- In its prime, the pillars on the terrace were covered with mirrors.

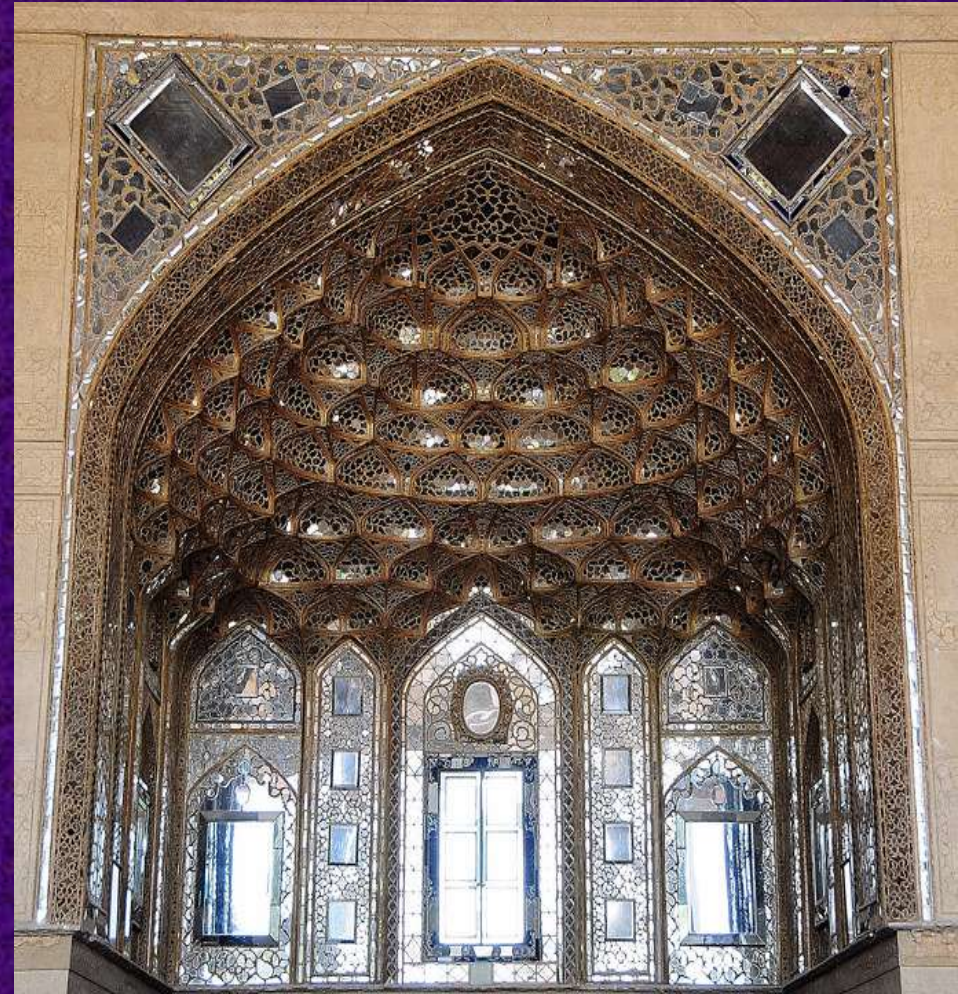


The Ceiling




The Ceiling

- The ceiling still keeps its beams, covering, painted wood louvers, and carefully lay-work-rosettes and suns, stars, stylized fruit and foliage.



The Pool

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- A long, narrow rectangular pool of water stretches across the foreground, reflecting the sky and the surrounding landscape. In the middle ground, a large, light-colored stone structure with several prominent arches stands prominently. The structure is reflected in the water. The background is filled with trees, some with autumn-colored foliage and others with bare branches. The sky is a clear, pale blue.
- The pool is 110 meters long and 16 meters wide.
 - Two rows of stone lion fountains carry water into the huge rectangular basin.





The Musician's Pavilion

- Opposite the Chehel Sotoon is this Musicians' Pavilion.
- It appears that as the musicians played their instruments, the music travelled through the warm waters of the pool in the evening, towards the verandah of Chehel Sotoon, where the Shah & his guests sat in enjoyment.



The Musician's Pavilion

- This arrangement meant that the Shah could still be entertained without having to be in close quarters with the musicians.
- Back then, musicians were of less than noble station and their visits to the local palaces were rather infrequent.



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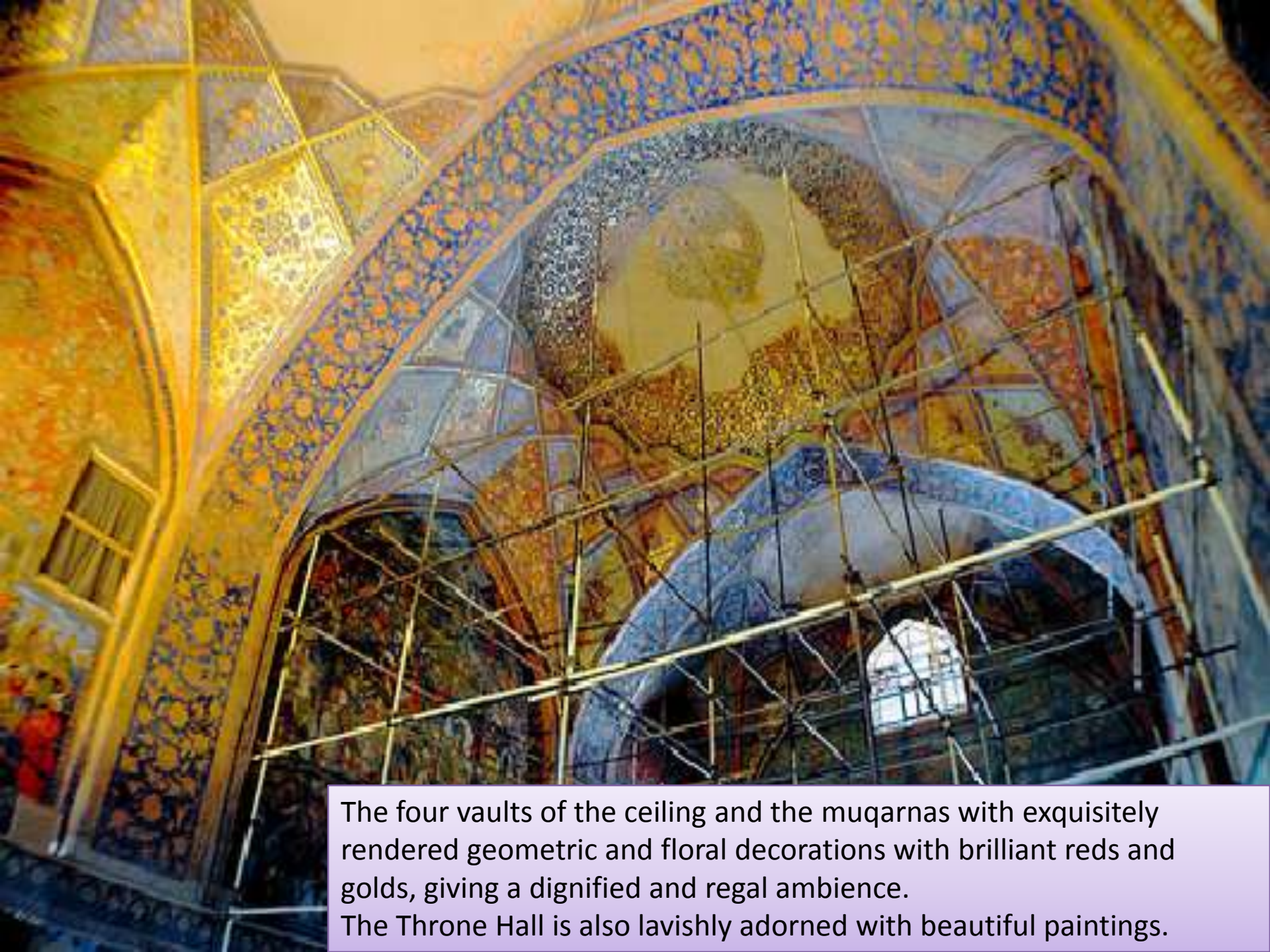
The Decorations and Paintings

- The upper part of the inside walls are decorated with six wall paintings, which represent Safavid court life and military exploits.
- The area beneath these frescos is covered with smaller paintings, closely similar to Persian miniatures.
- The paintings portray the parties held by Shah Abbas II, reception of Mohamad Vali Khan, the king of Turkistan.









The four vaults of the ceiling and the muqarnas with exquisitely rendered geometric and floral decorations with brilliant reds and golds, giving a dignified and regal ambience. The Throne Hall is also lavishly adorned with beautiful paintings.



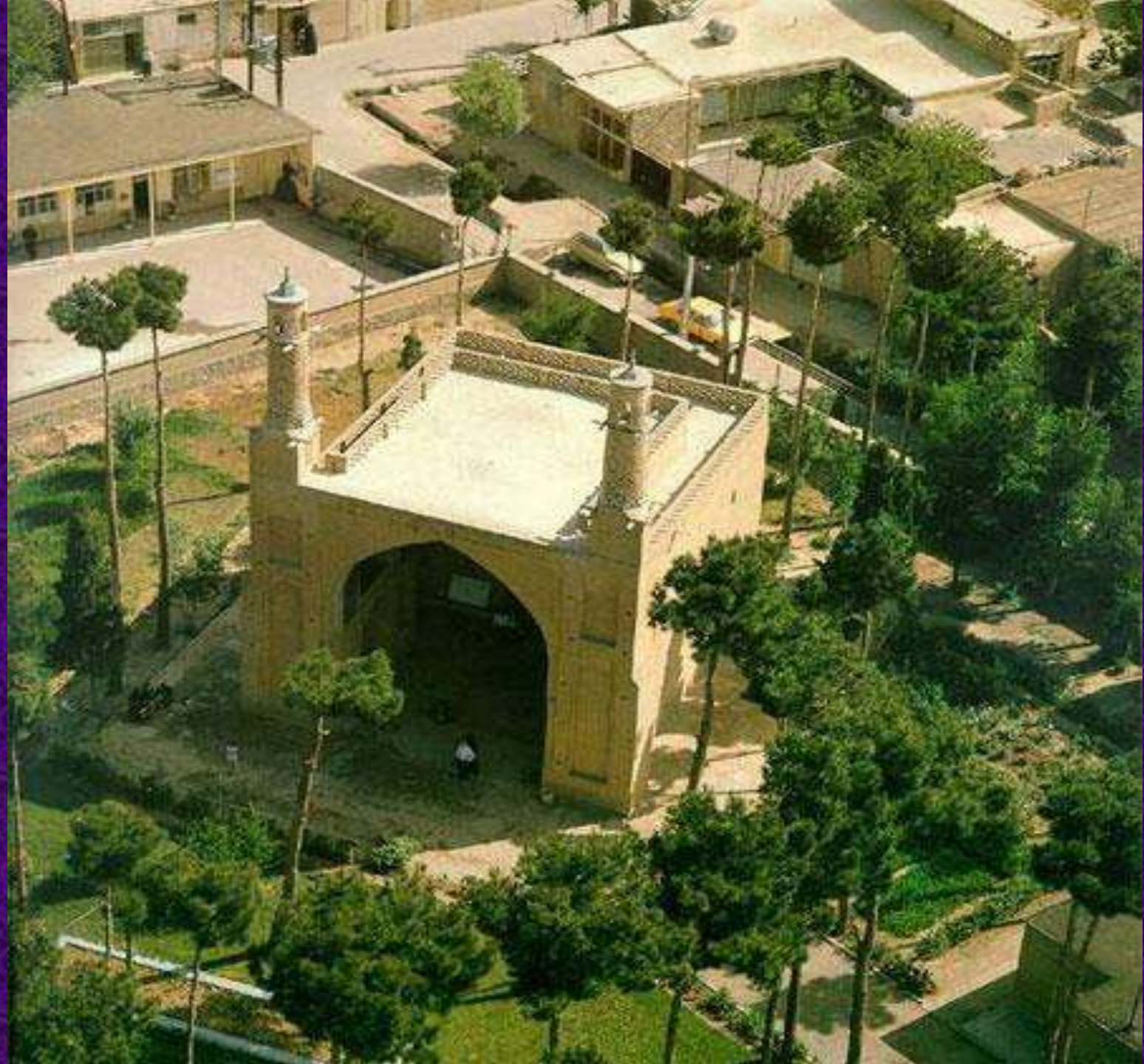


Damage to Chehel Sotoun

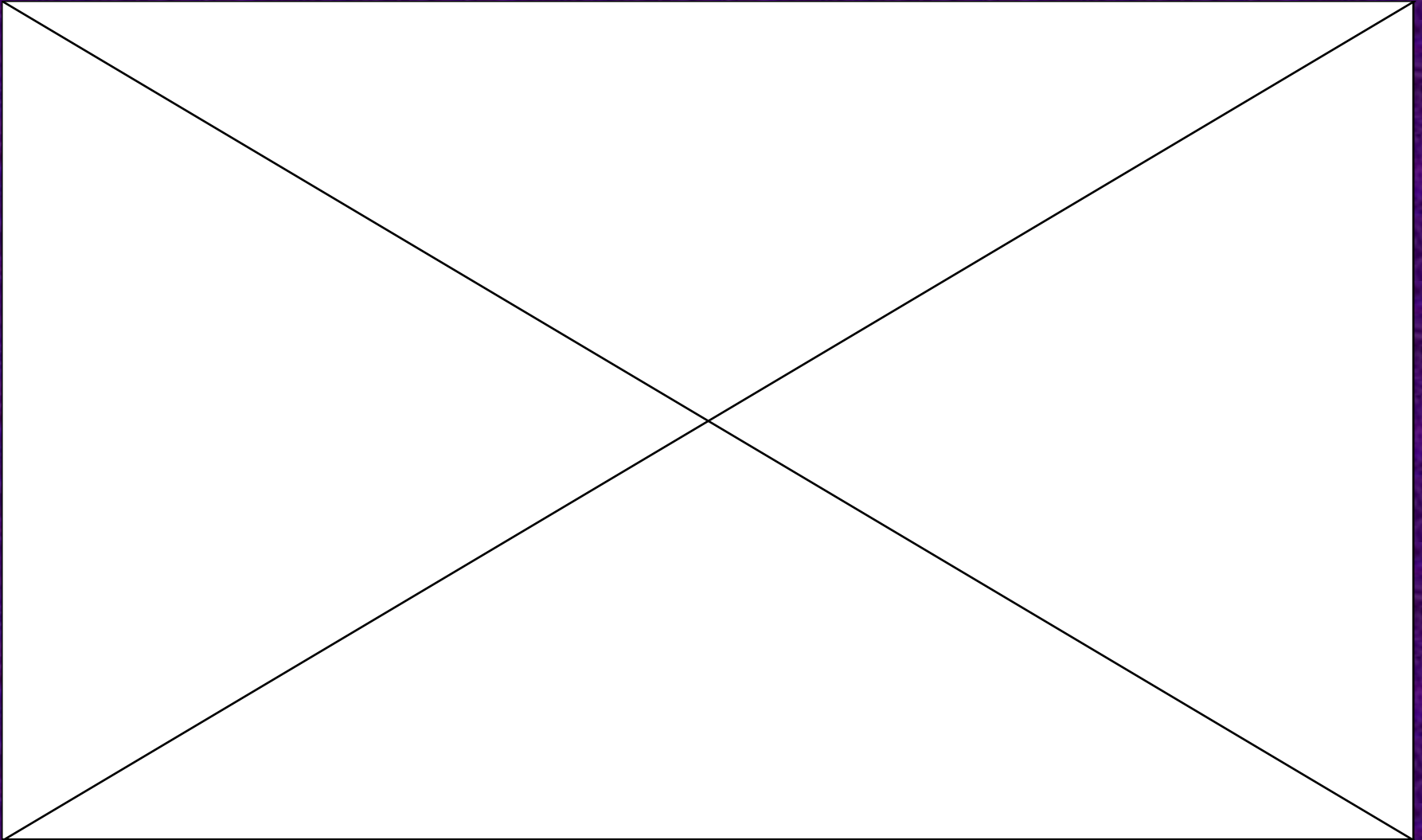
- Chehel Sotoun has been badly damaged during different eras.
- Especially the Afghan invasion.
- All the walls used to be decorated with large mirrors, and colored pieces of glass and beautiful paintings.
- Many parts of the building including the vaulted ceiling and the throne room have been largely restored to their original design.

Monar-e- Jonban





Monar-e-Jonban



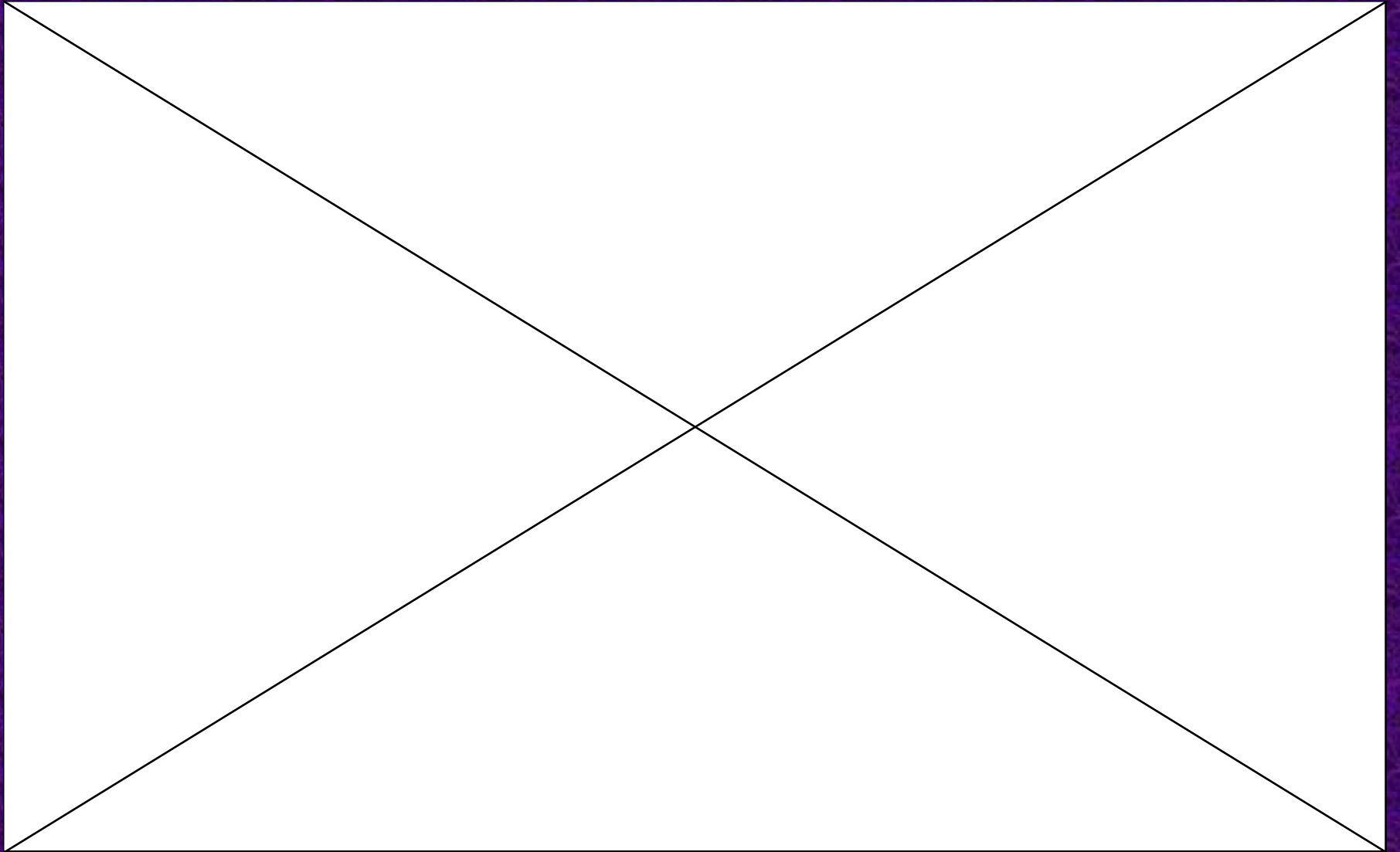
Ilkhanid History Refresher!

- When Genghis Khan died, he divided his kingdom into 4 sections for each of his grandsons. After the death of Mongke Khan in 1259, a succession war broke out which eventually divided the empire into four separate Khantes.
- The founder of the Ilkhanate dynasty was Hulegu Khan. From there on, successions took place for 80 years and eventually led to them to convert to Islam.

Monar-e-Jonban

- Monar-e-Jonban, also known as the shaking minarets are located in Isfahan, Iran.
- The iwan and porch were erected in the 14th century, (shortly after 1316) to cover the grave of Amu Abdollah Soqla, a hermit.
- The minarets are of a later, perhaps Safavid period, and are largely responsible for the fame of the otherwise unremarkable building.

Monar-e-Jonban







The Minarets

- Because of the height and width of the minarets and the width of the iwan, if you climb into one minaret and shake it the other one will shake in unison.



The Minarets

- The wooden beams, placed on the upper part of the minarets have been placed there to facilitate the shaking.
- The constant shaking is responsible for some considerable damage to the building, although locals are not reluctant to place blame on British interference.
- The shaking will usually occur usually, every 20 minutes, as to keep tourists and visitors entertained.



Monar-e-Jonban

- The porch is 10 meters high and 10 meters in width.
- The minarets are 7 meters in height and 4 meters in circumference.
- The roof above the shrine, contains some good, but unremarkable brickwork.



Manâr Jonbân (Shaking Minaret)

The building known as "Manâr Jonbân" is the mausoleum of Amoo Abdollâh Gârlâdâni, an Iranian mystic living in the 14th century ^{AC} Dating back to the Il-Khanid period (1256 -1353 ^{AC}) and facing Ka'ba, it is a single iwan flanked by two minarets. It seems that the minarets are later annexes. Their architecture allows them to be shaken; with shaking each one, the other also shakes — hence the name. This has always had a great fascination for Iranian and foreign visitors, so that it has overshadowed the other architectural and historical characteristics.

 In English

In Farsi 

ساز

اداره کل میراث

منارجنبان

بنایی که به منارجنبان شهرت یافته مقبره یکی از عرفای اوایل قرن هشتم هجری (چهاردهم میلادی) به نام عمو عبدالله گارلادانی است. بنای مقبره، ایوانی منفرد است که در دوره ایلخانی بر روی قبر و رو به قبله ساخته‌اند. به نظر می‌رسد دو مناره طرفین ایوان را بعداً بدان افزوده باشند. این مناره‌ها را طوری طراحی کرده‌اند که می‌توان آنها را تکان داد و با تکان دادن یکی دیگری هم حرکت می‌کند؛ و از همین رو به منارجنبان شهرت یافته است. این خصوصیت مناره‌ها توجه همه بینندگان ایرانی و خارجی را از قرن‌ها پیش به خود جلب کرده و حتی سایر ویژگیهای معماری و تاریخی بنا و صاحب مقبره را تحت‌الشعاع قرار داده است.



Questions?



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