

Cultural Heritage and intangible

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Geosite of Shah Abbasi Arch

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Geosite of Esfahk Historical Texture

Golshan Garden Geosite



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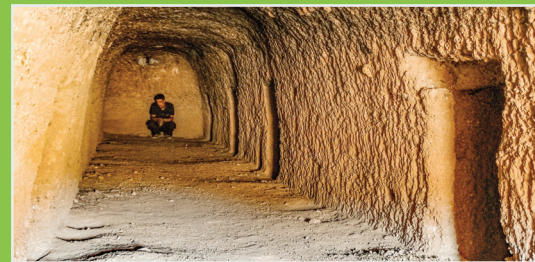
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The history of the geological knowledge

Excavation of houses among the erodible sediments at the meanders, which have good observation conditions, shows that the ancients had unique knowledge of engineering geology used by them to choose the location of the houses. The hole-like opening of these houses is at least 2 meters above the ground, and the halls, corridors, and rooms are accessible through a 8-7 meter high well after entering the house.



Architecture of the Sassanid period

The arched shape of the corridors and roofs of Gabr houses are similar to the architecture of the Sassanid period; however, their excavation has been also attributed to the Zoroastrians in the early years of the Islamic era, considering that the Zoroastrians were called Gabr at the beginning of the Islamic period.



Gabr Houses Geosite

Gabr houses were dug in the steep walls of Kal-e Jenni and Sardar geosites in the Quaternary alluvial sediments.

Engineering knowledge of predecessors

This arch was built in the narrowest part of the valley where the rocks have the highest strength and the least fracture. The height of the arch is about 17 m, and its width is about 3.5 m at the bottom.



Reconstruction in the Safavid period

The naming of this arch probably goes back to the last renovations that took place during the Shah Abbas era. The bricks used in the building of the arch are continued radially to the body of the mountain, leading to its great resistance.



Geosite of Shah Abbasi Arch

Geosite of Shah Abbasi ancient arch in Kal-e Sardar is a unique example of the dam engineering knowledge and creativity of the ancient Iranians.



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Tabas, with its ancient history, shines like a gem in the middle of the desert plain and the Lut desert, and it has been referred to as the gate of Khorasan.



All angles are 90 degrees in the design of this garden, which is one of the prominent examples of Iranian gardens, and the presence of the mansion at the entrance along with the lack of pavilions in the interior of the garden can be mentioned as other features of Golshan Garden.

One of the significant features of Golshan Garden is the presence of permanent water flow, originating from the Shotori mountain range in the east of Tabas.

A paradise in the heart of the desert

The area of this garden is nearly 8 hectares, and tropical trees such as palm and citrus trees can be seen in this garden along with trees and plants of cold regions such as cycads, roses, and plantains. The building of Golshan Garden mansion was one of the landmarks and an important sight of Tabas city, from whose porches the view of the garden and the city could be observed. This mansion was completely destroyed in the earthquake of September 1978, 16 in Tabas, but was later rebuilt.



Golshan Garden Geosite

Golshan Garden Geosite is registered in the list of national monuments of Iran under registration number 1310.



A huge earthquake occurred in the Tabas region in 1978, destroying the village of Esfahk. The survivors built the new village of Esfahk near the ruins.

Tourist Attractions

The residents have recently reconstructed the ruins, providing a center for tourists to visit and stay. The shrine of Zerg, the ancient dam of Korit, mountain landscapes, the beautiful valley and waterfalls of Kal-e-Tafto, rock outcrops from about 400 to 200 million years ago, and various mineral deposits (foundry sand and bentonite) are other attractions of this region.



Geosite of Esfahk Historical Texture

Esfahak geosite is located 37 kilometers southeast of Tabas and on the side of Tabas-Esfahak-Dihok road.

Geosite of Esfahk Historical Texture is one of the unique and original examples of Iranian vernacular architecture and among the most prominent agricultural poles of Tabas Geopark thanks to the presence of extensive water resources and fertile soil.



In 1939, this building was registered in the list of national monuments of Iran under registration number 337.

Restoration and renovation

The original construction of Geosite of Hossein Ibn Musa Al-Kazem (AS) belongs to the 5th century AH, which was rebuilt by Astan Quds Razavi after its destruction by the 1978 Tabas earthquake. The vast green space with all kinds of trees and plants, especially palm and orange trees, along with Islamic architecture, including tiling, mirror works, and Stucco with geometric, Arabesque, and Khataei patterns, are the main features of this geosite.



Geosite of Hossein Ibn Musa-Al-Kazem Holy Shrine

The Astan Mubarak geosite of Hazrat Hossein bin Musa al-Kazem, peace be upon him, is one of the cultural-historical centers in the city of Tabas.