

# Khoy's Expansion from Early Islam to Late Qajar According to Historical Documents

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**ABSTRACT:** Khoy, one of the major cities in the west Azarbaijan province is known for its nature, military, border positions, proximity to the Silk Road, including many different cultures and overall is one of the important settlements in the area. This essay investigates Khoy city's expansion, from early Islam until late Qajar (Fourth - Fourteenth century) according to historical documents. This article has been completed, by the help of different types of historical written sources, itineraries, documents and maps (Matrakim miniature and Russian map). This article also illustrates how the location of the town citadel has frequently changed during centuries. In the Fourth century (AH), the citadel was located in the west of its current position but unfortunately in the fifth and sixth centuries it has had an ambiguous location and eventually sometimes in the Seventh century was shifted to its today's location. Next centuries (eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth) until 1941AD/ 1360AH, location was in current position. Also destruction of Khoy is mentioned 4 times in sources.

**Keywords:** Khoy's expansion, Early Islam, Late Qajar, Historical documents.

## INTRODUCTION

Khoy, one of important settlements in the area is known for its features of nature, military and border positions, proximity to the Silk Road and being different cultures in the region. There are factors that have impressed Khoy ever. Such as: Occurrence of several devastating earthquakes<sup>1</sup> (Table1), numerous wars with the Ottoman Empire, people in local disputes with the Kurds, religious war between Christian and Muslim minorities, occupation of Khoy by Russian forces, Cholera outbreak and other communicable diseases and fundamental change in the transportation system. Also the city has remained during past periods for its strategic position, fertile lands, potential sources of soil and water (Shanayi, 2012, 266). Content listed, have led the ambiguity within the city limits. So Contemporary architects and urban designers haven't accurate information about the size, location and structural system of Khoy. "Understanding the phenomenon and historical process and its changes are important, Because Can be answered to Problems, bottlenecks and inquiries with current status phenomenon. In other words, can be recognized reasons of factors current Status (Habibi, 1997, 2). This essay will answer the question: How is Khoy spread after Islam And What are the effective factors? To answer this question is possible only with drawing and reconstruction of city from 4th until 14th century. Also we are faced with many problems because It will be based only on traveler's writings and paintings. Table 1 shows city's 4 major earthquakes

with the names of kings and travelers in 10 centuries.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

About written used sources, maps and documents from early Islam until late Qajar, can be outlined as follows : In Samanid period; Ibn Hawqal (372AH/ 983AD), In Ilkhanid; Clavijo (806AH/ 1404AD), In Teymurid; Joseph Barbara (878AH /1473AD), In Safavid; Naeima (985AH /1577AD) and Chalabi (1045AH /1636AD), At last in Qajar; Joubert (1221AH /1806AD), Auguste Bontan (1232AH /1817AD), Abdul Razzaqbeyg (1233AH /1818AD), Fraser (1250AH / 1834AD), Amin-Al-Shar (1259/1843), Mirza Aqa Khan-e Nuri (1273 /1857), Comte de Gobineau (1275/1859), Hajj Sayyah (1299/1882), Wilson (1299 /1882), Ali Khan (1300/ 1883) and Edward Browne (1305/1888)(Table1).

Khoy visual used documents are: Matrakci miniature have been mapped for Soltan Soleyman's library in (944AH / 1537-1538AD) in Safavid period. And a map that has been developed by the Russians in (1242AH /1827AD) in Qajar. Data collection will be done descriptive (historical- attributive approach) by using resources to answer the main questions and research objectives.

Data analysis done by analytical methods - adaptive. Thus, the results led to the recognition of urban sprawl and location and reread some of urban and architectural elements until Safavid late. Then the obtained data and Qajar map, Increase the accuracy of studies and drawings of the elaboration of Khoy until late Qajar.

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Table 1: Earthquakes, the names of kings and travelers in dynasties.

Date			Tourist	King	Dynasty	Date								
AH	AD	AH				AD	Tourist	King	Dynasty					
1250	1834	Fraser	Mohammad shah	Befor 372	Befor 983	Ibn Hawqal	Nuh II	Samanid						
In 1259, the town was destroyed.									Earthquake in 677, damaged the city and several villages.					
1259	1843	Amin-Al-Shar							806	1404	Clavijo	Teymur	Ilkhanid	
Earthquake in 1270, city was destroyed.			Qajar	878	1473	Joseph barbara	Abu Said	Teymurid						
1273	1857	Mirza Aqa Khan-e Nuri		985	1577	Naeima	Ismail II	Safavid						
1275	1859	Comte de Gobineau		After 1045	After 1636	Chalabi	Safi	Safavid						
1299	1882	Hajj Sayyah	Naser Addin Shah	1221	1806	Joubert	Fath Ali	Qajar						
1299	1882	Wilson		1232	1817	Auguste bontan								
1300	1883	Ali khan		1233	1818	Abdul razzaq beyg								
1305	1888	Edward Browne	Earthquake in 1245, damaged the city	Befor 1237	Befor 1822	James n Morier								
1308	1891	Mozaffar Addin Shah		1237	1822	Shirvan shahi								

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Introduction of Khoy City

Khoy is located in the geographical position of 44 degrees and 28 minutes, and 38 degrees 56 minutes latitude and 141km from Urmia. Khoy is situated with an area of over 5,548 km<sup>2</sup> in North-western Iran, and about 32 km away from the Turkish border. The average elevation 1139 meters of above sea level. Maximum height in West is 1150 m, and at least in the East is 1,080 meters (Shanayi, 2012, 265).

### Khoy in Pre-Islamic

3 thousand years ago, a city has existed in this area. But its name was Khoy from 14<sup>th</sup> centuries ago. the city's position is questioned until now, even in the early centuries of Islam (Riyahi, 2000, 22). In 714AH, the Sargon II<sup>2</sup> passed the

state-San-Gi-Butu<sup>3</sup>- in campaign against Urartu. The state's biggest city, was Ulhu that It was defended by Fort Sardorixort (Mowmeni, ND,12). Khoy has been in route of Persian king's wars with neighbors from formation the Median Empire until the Arab invasion of Iran. In the Parthian period, Khoy was considered the gateway of the Parthian Empire in the North West. About the year 37 BC, Marc Anthony<sup>4</sup> had crossed the plain that is located between Khoy and Marand. After Yazdgerd III's defeats against Arabs, they arrived to Azerbaijan in (22 AH/643 AD). Someone who called Otba Ebn Farghad invaded Azerbaijan from Mosul. and seized Urmia, Salmas, Khoy. Khoy was flourishing and important for being in the business way until that data. then, was less importance and was turned to small city because of religious differences between Roman Christianity and Muslim world

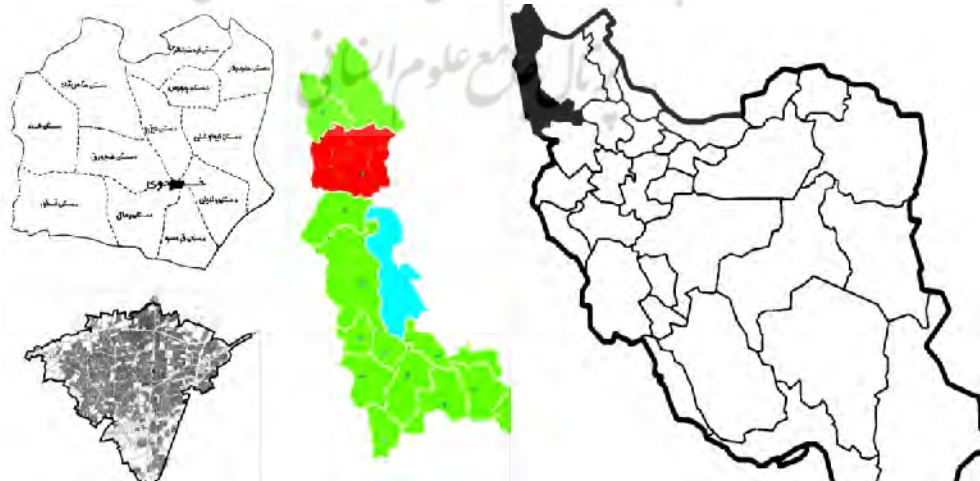


Fig. 1: Right to left, Position of west Azerbaijan province in Iran, Khoy in province, surrounding villages of Khoy and current status of Khoy .

and closing trade road. And In writings of people like Jacobi (292AH dead) and Ibn Faqih, Khoy has been named among the small towns of Azerbaijan in early centuries of Islam (Mowmeni, ND, 12-14).

### Steps of Khoy's Expansion from Beginning of Islam until Safavid and Important Historic Elements

The first informations about Khoy after Islam, are death one of the descendants of Imam Ali Al-Naghi, and Construction of Imamzadeh, named Seyed Bahlol in this area (Cultural Heritage organization archive, 1990, 9). Today the Imamzadeh is located in the city's center to the West Side. There are other graves around the Imamzadeh. Shams Tabrizi shrine has built several centuries ago in this place, that proves the historical cemetery (Riyahi, 2000, 536). In around 372AH/982AD, Ibn Hawqal knows the Khoy, a city full of prosperous and blessed with abundant gardens, and a brick tall fort around there (Riyahi, 2000, 37).

One of historic important elements of city, is S.t. Sourp Serkis church. Armenian documents wrote date of making in 332 or 333AH. In the city and its surrounding villages, churches are seen and reported that the Armenian families have lived in the city but the city has never been Armenian city. Note that, except in one or two cases, neither the architecture of Khoy's churches, isnt in form of church. They are often shaped like a cube. Perhaps this indicate that the churches haven't been built in churches form, and have been changed it's function (Shanayi, 2012, 79). The only available evidence, according to the inscriptions on it (512 or 576), is existence of the church in 6th century. "On red rock at the entrance, is an inscription on the 1120AD (512 AH) or 1180AD (576 AH), is called on it. Is not exactly clear data of church Construction. Oral narratives know the life of the building, one thousand years" (Mowmeni, ND, 127).

Motalleb Khan mosque and old Stone gate are other important historic elements. According to expert's studies, they are built in 7-8<sup>th</sup> century in coinciding with Ilkhanid dynasty (Sadrayi Khoyi, 2002, 124). The gate was part of fort around the city. It was built to defend the city. So that, after short time, in (806AH/1403AD) (Ninthcentury), Clavijo has Cited a fence with gates and towers around the city. (Clavijo, 1337,156) Content validity is confirmed, when, in 878 AH/1473 AD, Joseph Barbara point to a big city in the past because of ruins (Joseph Barbara, 1970). Also Hamdollah Mostowfi in his book Nozhat Ol-Qolub between 680-750AH writes:Khoy tuman<sup>5</sup> is 4 city: Khoy, Salmas, Urmia andOshnavieh. Khoy is average city.its circumference is 6,500 Step (Gam)(Shanayi, 2012, 50). According to Dehkhoda Dictionary,1 Step (Gam)= 0.61 m, so circumference of city is 3,965 m. If the shape of city is a square, each side would be 991, 25 meters). Table 2 examines historical documents of tourist's perspectives about the city from 4-9 centuries ( Table 2).

Khoy's current map shows remains of the city's historic elements up early Safavid dynasty (For more clarity, these elements have been identified on city's current map)(Fig. 2).

### Khoy in Safavid Period and It's Important Historic Elements

Drew Miniature of Khoy, known to Matrakci Miniature, is one of Valuable documents of this period. During the invasion of Soltan Soleyman in Iran, in 940-42AH/1533-36AD, A man named Nasuh known as Matrakci<sup>6</sup>, has produced miniatures of the cities: Khoy, Tabriz, Zanjan, Soltanieh

(Matrakci, 2000, 9). Dehkhoda, in his dictionary said:" Nasuh Ibn Qaragoz Ibn Abdollah. His books are: Jamal Al Ketab and Kamal Al Hesab in Turkish that in 933AH /1526 AD have composed for Soltan Salim (Dehkhoda, 1946). Nasuh has painted the Ottoman army dominant path locations and he is recorded in his book-Beyan-i-Menazil-i Sefer-ol Irakeyn (Chronicle of Stages of Campaign of Iraq and Persia) (Yurdaydin, 1963, 13).

According to the experts about miniatures of Nasuh's book (Table 3), Khoy's miniature is reference image for recognition of city in the Safavid period. And can be analyzed explorers views by it.

### Khoy in Tenth Century

In 878AH/1473AD, Joseph Barbara: We pass Van. There is a wide area in among, is called Khoy. In ancient times was a great city. It comes from seeing the vastness of ruins of the city. The city was destroyed long ago. When Shah Ismail throne, he reconstruct it. Much of it is flourishing now. He has built a great palace which in Persian called Dowlatkhaneh<sup>7</sup>. And a brick wall around this palace. palace and shrine's place is huge. Halls and many rooms have built inside the palace and under one roof. Palace has a large and magnificent garden. It has 2 excellent entrance and yard which are decorated well. These entries are similar to the roofed aisle of monks monastery. In front of the gate that is in toward the west, can be seen 3 small minaret that circumference of each one is 8 yard and 16 yard height (1yard=0.9 m). The towers are unique. They made from deer antlers, because mountains of the land is cliff and full of prey. Shah Ismail and his aides have killed all these animals because they are fascinated by hunting. He ordered to build 3of these horn minaret for showing a skilled hunter. He much enjoyed from living in this palace instead living in Tabriz, because this land is good for hunting (Joseph Barbara, 1971). Note that, Images of Nasuh's book (Book-Beyan-i-Menazil-i Sefer-ul Irakeyn) are symbolic. For author and painter, expressing and showing places are important that the Ottoman Soltan has passed in his second campaign. In 942AH/1535AD, King Soleyman to be favorite of his Janissaries<sup>8</sup> (new soldier from Bektashi Order<sup>9</sup>) and Shams Tabrizi fans, went to visit the tomb of Shams.

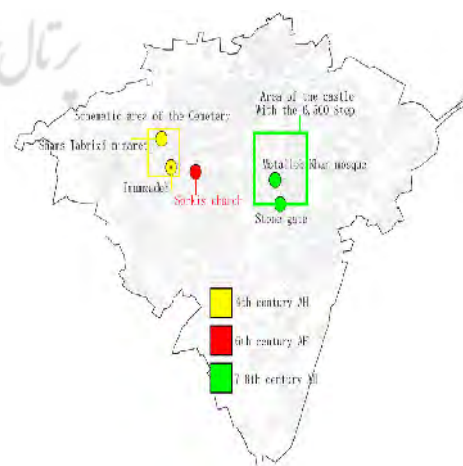


Fig. 2: Historic elements of Khoy, until ninth century, on Khoy's current map.

Table 2: Obtained historical traveler's documents about Khoy, from fourth - ninth century.

	Date AD	Date AH	King	Tourist	Text
Samanid	939	327	Nasr Ibn Ahmad	-	Death one of the descendants of imam Ali Al-naghi, and construction of Imamzadeh, (Syed Bahlol) in this area. reconstruction in recent years (Cultural Heritage organization , 1991, 9)
	983	Before 372	Nuh II	Ibn Hawqal	A city full of prosperous and blessed with abundant gardens, and a brick tall fort, around there ( Riyahi, 2000, 37).
Ghaznavid	1181 or 1119	512 or 576	Bahram	-	On red rock at the entrance, is an inscription on the 1120 (512) or 1180 (576), is called on it. is not exactly clear data of church construction . oral narratives, the life of the building, know one thousand years of the fifth century" (Momeni, ND, 127).
Earthquake in 677 AH, damaged the city and several villages.					
Ilkhanid	1281	680-750	-	Mostowfi	Khoy tuman is four city: Khoy, Salmas, Urmia and Oshnavieh. Khoy is average city, its circumference is 6,500 step (Gan) (Shanayi, 2012, 50).
	-	7-8cent	-	-	Based on studies, the mosques is Ilkhanid period (Sadrayi Khoyi, 2002, 124).
	1404	806	Teymur	Clavijo	There are a wall of bricks around the city, with many gates and towers, which is built to defend the city ( Clavijo, 1959, 156).
	1473	878	Soltan Hoseyn	Joseph Barbara	We arrived to town, its name was Khoy. It was destroyed and has 400 home (Joseph Barbara, 1971, 61).
	1473	Before 913 (878)	Soltan Hoseyn	-	It was a big cemetery. Shams Tabrizi's shrine was built there. Shah Ismail his winter palace built beside the shrine because of interesting in mysticism. The palace has 3 minarets have been destroyed in the Ottoman attacks. Only one of those remain that height is 14.5m and is 43steps. It is decorated by hunted Rams horn (Shanayi, 2012, 22).
Teymurid	1473	Before 913 (878)	Soltan Hoseyn	Joseph Barbara	After Van, we reach to the great good that is surrounded by tall mountains, in among, the wide area is called Khoy. In ancient times was a great city. It comes from seeing the vastness of the ruins of the city, the city was destroyed long ago. When Shah Ismail throne, it renewed. Much of it is now flourishing. He has built a great palace in Persian called Dowlakhaneh. And it means good home. Around this palace, built a brick wall and palace and shrine, the place is huge. halls and many rooms have built inside the palace and Under one roof. Palace has a large and magnificent garden, has 2 excellent entrance and yard. Are well decorated. These entries are similar to the roofed aisle of monks monastery. In front of the Gate that is in to the west, 3 small minaret can be seen that circumference of Each one is 8 yard and 16 yard height. The towers are unique and made from deer antlers. Because mountains of the land is cliff and full of prey. Shah Ismail and his aides have killed all these animals because They are fascinated by hunting, for showing a skilled hunter, ordered to build 3 of these Horn minaret, he much enjoyed from liveing in the palace. Instead living in Tabriz. Because this land is good for hunting (Joseph Barbara, 1971, 379-380).

Table 3: Expert's viewpoints about Nasuh's miniatures.

Professor Yurdaydin	Miniatures with bird view perspective with view from the front and without any exaggeration, have been drawn based on the objective, can be considered as a topographical and a precious document. Because it is particular interest to the important buildings in these Miniatures, such as Mosques, palaces (Yurdaydin, 1976, 164).
Albert Gabriel	These images can be invoked as city maps, also information about the topography, and views of Ottoman architecture. Image analysis, can help to clarify the internal structure of cities in contemporary ways (www.stud.tue.nl).
Walter Denni	Walter Denni has attempted to compare the buildings painted with reality. According to him, some tombs, especially those that are located in large cities, are consistent with the fact, in the perspectives of topography and architecture. And the images of cities Istanbul, Diyarbakir, Tabriz, Soltanieh and Baghdad for Historians of architecture, have valuable points (Yurdaydin, 1976, 161).
Franz Taeschener	Franz Taeschener miniature drawing by the Nasuh, knows the only document for the study of Sixteenth century urbanism in the Near East in terms of architecture and topography He also has introduced he an urban analyst (www.stud.tue.nl).
Norman Johnston	In his book - World Urban Nasuh manuscripts - which was published in 1971 stated the importance of that book urbanism. Also various colors such gorgeous colors with various shades of red, gold, green, yellow, and attention to aesthetic details of man made, no human figures in miniatures are important feature in miniatures (Yurdaydin, 1976, 164).



Fig. 3: Khoy Matrakci miniature in 942 AH/1536AD  
(Source: Rais Niya, 2001)

For this reason, the dome and tomb of Shams, has a special significance in view of the painter. Picture of the tomb has painted as a symbol of Khoy (Riyahi, 2000, 536).

Initial points of Matrakci miniature suggests: The geographical direction is, North–South. The city is enclosed in the rectangular fort. It has some fractures at some point. Can be said that residential houses outside the castle, or it's destruction, are reasons of failure in fort's picture. In 10th century, Shams Tabrizi's minaret and palace of Shah Ismail have been inside the fort. In miniature, mentioned 2 locations "Qara dara aghzi"(Edge of Qara dara) and " Sokmen Abad"( name of Village). Both are present in the northwest of the city. Aqchay river and Shegefti bridge on it, are located also in the same position and between these 2 locations. Riahi is mentioned that the bridge in Safavid era, was built instead of Khatun bridge on a Qotur river (important rivers in Khoy)( Riyahi, 2000, 536). According to the documents, Khatun bridge had made by Ahmad Khan Donboli years later in 1170-1200 AH/ 1756-1786AD. The Qotur river like the other 2 important rivers -Aqchay and Aland- flows from West to East. Khatun bridge's current location is in South and Southeastern of city. Accepting this assumption, the correct geographical direction of the miniature is not clear. Without assuming the location of bridge and village and valley in north, can be concluded correct direction, because of distance and possibility of error. So, North of miniature is real geographical North. And City elongation, will be at West of Shsh Ismail's palace.

Despite this urban fort has seen the ruins of a large city. Knowing time of construction of Motalleb khan mosque in Ilkhanid period and location in East of fort, the city's wall that draw by Matrakci, can be seen as an pale when needed. The site of the ruined city assumed in the East of fort, but size is unknown. Later, at the end of this period, Naeima describes the Khoy's Castle, destroyed (Riyahi, 2000, 97). In Table 3, some results has been drawn into diagram form for

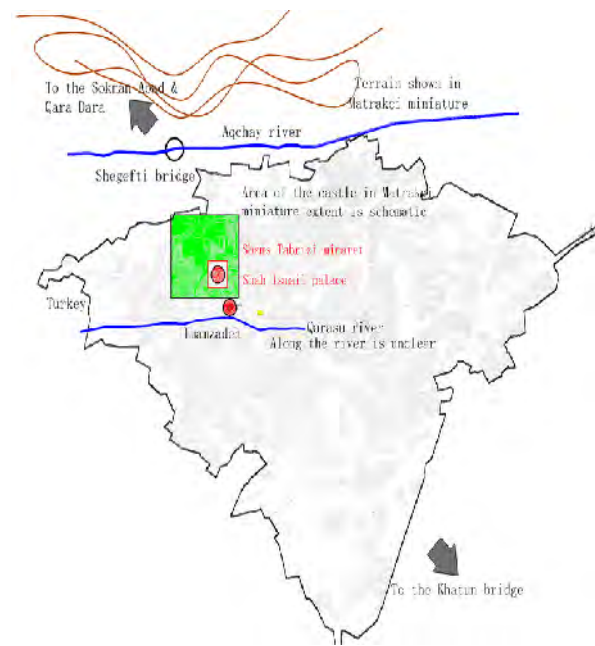


Fig. 4: Khoy's expansion map in the tenth century AH

drawing Safavid Khoy on miniature (Fig. 4).

#### Khoy in Eleventh Century

In 1012AH/1603AD a fence without a towers built by Shah Abbas ( Riyahi, 2000, 103). inn, bazar and jameh mosque of Khoy, belongs to this period. Shah Abbas's castle, because of the current location of bazar and jameh, is considered in the East of the city. Quote from Naeima, the castle have been destroyed in 1045AH/1635 AD. Soltan Morad in 8<sup>th</sup>Rabi al-awwal entered to Khoy. Castle was destroyed. Buildings destroyed. Cut trees (Riyahi, 2000, 103). Later, in 1057AH/ 1636AD, Olya Chalabi after the destruction of the city by Soltan Morad described it: Khoy Castle has a heavy foundation in smooth plain with square shape. Its circumference is 20,000 Steps (Gam). There is a shallow ditch On 4sides. There are 2 gates, one to the South and one to the West. 100 houses and a jameh are inside the fort. Out of the fort are 7,000homes and 70mosques, which 2 of them are jameh mosque. It has 2bath and 1,000 shops. Circumference of city is 13,000 Steps (Gam). It has adorned by surrounding gardens and fields. Khoy, after the destruction of Soltan Morad IV, a new being is flourishing (Riyahi, 2000, 99). For a military fortress that was only 100 houses within it, this figure is highly exaggerated. According to the Dehkhoda's dictionary, 1Step=0.61m. Circumference of city will be 12,200m. If the city is considered as a square, each side measuring will be 3,050 meters (Fig.6). In 11th, it is said that it dominated by the Romans in 1163AH, and was completely destroyed (Shanayi, 2012, 52). But in 1171AH, the castle was repaired by Mohammad Hasan Shah Qajar (Riyahi, 2000, 103).

#### Khoy in Twelfth Century

Jame mosque was built in this period in 1117AH. (Cultural Heritage Organization, 1991). Chalabi has been described with

Table 4: Obtained historical traveler's documents about Khoy, from tenth - fourteenth century.

	Date AD	Date AH	King	Tourist	Text
	1536	942	Tahmasp I	Nasuh	Matrakci map (Rais Niya, 1379, 84)
Safavid (Donboli)	1577	985	Ismail II	Naeima	Ottoman era incidents columnist writes: Khoy castle was destroyed. Buildings destroyed, trees cut (Riyahi, 2000, 97).
	1604	1012	Abbas I		A fence without a towers built by Shah Abbas ( Riyahi, 2000, 103).
	1636	1045	Ismail II	Naeima	Soltan Morad entered to Khoy. He stays in the city 3 days. Castle was destroyed. Buildings destroyed. Cut trees (Shanayi, 2012, 52).
	1647	1057	Safi	Chalabi	Khoy Castle in smooth plain with square shape, has a heavy foundation. Its circumference is 20,000Steps. There is a shallow ditch On 4sides. There are 2gates, one to the south and one to the West. 100houses and a jameh mosque are inside the fort and Out of the fort are 7,000 homes. 70mosques, 2 of them are jameh mosque. It has 2bath and 1,000 shops. Circumference of city is 13,000 steps. And have adorned by surrounding gardens and fields. Khoy, after the destruction of Soltan Morad IV, a new being is flourishing ( Riyahi, 2000, 99).
	1706	1117	Hosein	-	Ahmad Khan built the mosque., And two schools in the East and West of it, that wasnt built (Cultural Heritage Organization, 1991).
Zand	1750	1163	soleyman II	-	Khoy dominated And was destroyed by the Romans in 1136 AH (Shanayi, 2012, 52).
	1758	1171	Arsalan	-	Mohammad Hassan Qajar built or repaired the fort walls (Riyahi, 2000, 103).
	1793	1207	Lotf Ali	-	Construction of the mosque and school of Imam (Cultural Heritage Organization,1991).
Qajar(Donboli)	1796	1210	Fath Ali Shah	-	Construction of the Molla Hasan mosque by Ahmad khan (Cultural Heritage Organization, 1991).
	1806	1221	ibid	Joubert	Khoy isnt old town, and apparently has regular fortifications. The city gates are carefully guarded. There are not many houses and magnificent mosque. There is a beautiful inn for merchants and the city has a population of 25 thousand people ( Joubert, 1969, 114).
	1812	1227	ibid	-	Order of Abas Mirza,was built fort, that Until after 1360AH, there was city(Riyahi, 2000, 187).
	1813	1228	ibid	James Morier	Khoy's Plain, is oval shape. It is 15 Mille long, 10 Mille wide.(Shanayi, 2012: 416) The city has 4 gates, 20 mosques, 6 baths, 10,000 homes and 50,000 population ( Riyahi, 2000, 278).
	1817	1232	ibid	Bon tan	Palace or governmental citadel is in end of bazar. There is khan mosque (Riyahi, 2000, 280).
Qajar	1818	1233	ibid	Abdul Razzaq Beyg	Castle built in good condition.That ditch is deep. In front of each gate, are considered half parasang for streets. Have bought lands in exchange for gold from property owners. Street width is 14 cubits. 2streams of water on either side is made. Water, is flowing and on both sides, the land is flat. Up to half a parasang, willows have been planted ( Riyahi, 2000, 288).
	1822	1237	ibid	Shirvani	Nearly 50,000 homes and 140 flourishing villages. It has 120 flourishing villages, 17regions. In that country, there are very christian and homes of 12,000Donboli tribe ( Riyahi, 2000, 278).
	1827	1242	ibid		Russian map has been prepared (Riyahi, 2000, 605)
	1834	1250	Mohammad Shah	Fraser	Khoy is one of rare fortifications in Iran that is made regularly. City has impressive area. Street design is almost better than usual, but the snow and ice that was blocking the alley, stopped counting population or the circumstances of it. However, I saw in it good homes. It was in ruins, but in general, like most cities were important. I was in the bazar, despite the recession and lack of jobs, it was large and fairly good repair (Riyahi, 2000, 342).
	1843	1259	ibid	Amin Al Shar	A massive historical earthquake has occurred, so that it have been destroyed most of the buildings.I heard some older people who said the 2gates Chors to Khiaban was generally seen and between the buildings and shops were completely destroyed ( Riyahi, 2000, 346).
Qajar	1857	1273	Naser Addin Shah	Mirza Aqa Khan e Nuri	I'm glad you wrote a comprehensive overhaul of the Khoy castle. Architect Haji Taqi, honest and good people, was foremen of workers and architects, due to his efforts, has been made a strong and flawless castle ( set of FarrokhKhan Aminimal-Dowladocuments, 1968, 116).
	1859	1275	ibid	Comte De Gobineau	It is beautiful city and has a beautiful gateway that has made of black and white marble in Cairo buildings style. I had not seen in any of the cities like it Comte De Gobineau,1989, 472).

regard to the castle in the 11th century. it is said in 1136 AH the Romans took control over, and the city was completely destroyed (Shanayi, 2012, 50). But in 1171AH, the castle was repaired by Mohammad Hasan Shah Qajar (Riyahi, 2000, 103).

According Riyahi, after Shah Abbas, in "Ahmad Khan Donboli 's (1176 -1200 AH) as the first barrow wastight he added nearly half of the city's West Side (Riyahi, 2000, 165). The Russian map that will be mentioned, is remains of Ahmad Khan's castle in 1170 AH/1756 AD (Ibid, 605).So by using the map in inverse method, can be achieved area of city in this period.

### Steps of Khoy's Expansion in Safavid Period and Important Historic Elements Khoy in Thirteenth Century

In 1221AH, Joubert has described the city's population 25,000 (Joubert, 1969, 114). Then, in 1227AH, by order of Abbas Mirza was built a fort that was left up until 1360AH/ 1941 AD (Riyahi, 2000, 187). James Morier wrote in his second trip in 1227AH :Khoy's plain, is oval shape. It is 15 Mille long and 10 Mille wide (Shanayi, 2012, 416) ( The Dehkhoda Dictionary:1 Mile=1,609 m so dimensions of Khoy's plain will be 24,139m Length and 16,093 m Width). The city has 4 gates, 20 mosques, 6 baths, 10,000 homes and



Fig. 5: Left to right, Khoy's countryside map- Khoy map in 12 November 1827 (1242AH) (Source: Tehrani et al., 2000, 77)

50000 population. Also in 1237AH, Shirvani said in his book *Bostan Al Siyahat*: Nearly 50,000 homes and 140 flourishing villages and in *Riyaz Al Siyahat*: It has 120 flourishing villages, 17 regions. In that country, there are very Christian and homes of 12,000 Donboli tribe (Riyahi, 2000, 278).

### Russian Map

Russian map is one of important sources of the 13th century. On 12 November 1827 (1242AH), it is plotted for Russian defense needs (Riyahi, 2000, 608). 3 sides of the castle is direct, but south is bent because of deep valley. The remains that seen are Ahmad khan's castle in 1170AH/1756AD (Riyahi, 2000, 605).

The overall shape can be described as square, which is an aspect of European defense art. Castle's gates are in front of each other and their direct is perpendicular. A castle outside of town, which serves as an independent manner, is a new phenomenon in urban design (Tehrani et al., 2000, 77).

Amin Al Shar has described an earthquake in 1259 AH/1843

AD: A massive historical earthquake has occurred. It has been destroyed most of the buildings. I heard some older people who said the 2 gates Chors to Khiaban was generally seen and between the buildings and shops were completely destroyed (Riyahi, 2000, 346). Later, in 1273 AH/1856 AD according to Mirza Aqa Khan-e Nuri, repairs have been carried out (set of Farrokh Khan Aminal-Dowlad documents, 1968, 116). These repairs, quotes has continued in public buildings, post offices, telegraph house, castle and etc (Riyahi, 2000, 366). Wilson in 1299 AH/1882 AD: Around the city, double wall with towers 11 feet thick, built of mud bricks. A ditch has been constructed to a depth of 20 feet. 5 large wooden doors which pieces of metal installed on them, leads to Khoy road (Taheri, ND, 172). He counts many inns and claims the town's bazar is not prosperity. Khoy with population of 20,000 is owner of several known mosques and large armory. Armenians lived in 3 alley outside the city's walls and nearby villages. Outside the city, the church has seen. people say it is 600 years old (Riyahi, 2000, 380).

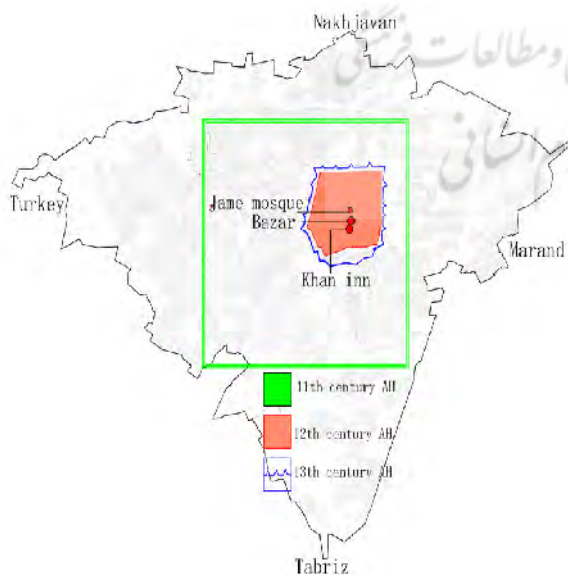


Fig. 6: Khoy's expansion map in eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth century AH.

### Khoy in Early Fourteenth Century

Beginning of the 14th century (1300 AH /1883 AD), Has elapsed on repairs along the 13th century. This period's castle is the same 13th century's castle, that has stayed until 1360AH/1941AD. In 1303, quoting Ali Khan, Population of Khoy, Salmas and neighborhoods were 80,000, but certainly is most. People are afraid of taxes and military, have said less population. More than 2,000 families are living in the fort. Neighborhoods outside the city are nearly 30,000 people (Riyahi, 2000, 383). In 1308 AH/1890 AD, Mozaffar addin Shah described: There is a strong fortress. Walls are very good and there are some failures. Repair is required. There are some neighborhood outside the castle (Ibid, 391-392).

### CONCLUSION

To sum up Khoy's extension in historical periods based on historical documents shows in this paper. The two-dimensional map that has already been said, can be achieved the general plan of the city (Fig.7). Khoy (from 4th century) has a fence and castle, due to its strategic location, military, political. Construction of the city's fortress is for emergencies. Nearby residents take refuge from the attacking foreign enemy or domestic band its to this fort because during the review period,

the talk is always of residential area as outside the fence. The city has moved to the West after a basic change in 10th century.

During the study periods, the topic -The town was completely destroyed- is considered for four times.

Many structural changes are conducted in city in effect of earthquakes, wars. For this reason, can not be achieved results and patterns by examining the architectural and urban elements. According to the assumptions based on readout of Mitraki miniature, the elongation of Khoy's fortress was in west of Shams minaret in 10th century.

Shah Ismail's fort like fort of Shah Abbas, is rectangle or square.

Shams minaret and Imamzadeh was a large cemetery in the earlier period of fourth centuries.

Khoy's central fabric, has three main elements of Islamic cities that they are: Jame mosque, Bazar, government centerland. Therefore, in this period, the city could be declared as an Islamic city with a European face (Due to the construction of the castle, in European-style castle).

Today, Khoy are associated with the city and the neighboring cities by six driven entries. Northern axis and East, South, South-West axis and two axes in West. The gateways have been shaped gradually. Khoy's Castle, has two gates in era of Shah Safi. After movement of the castle to current position, the city was built with four gates. Later, in 1285-1292 AH, in era of Shoja Al Dowla, was added Shahanagh gate from the Southwest. In recent years it has added another western gate. Most of fort's streets in late Qajar, have maintained its position so far and has had some minor changes.

On the way to reach the maps, the body of city has been examined in two parts. They are architecture and urban elements: A-Urban elements: 1. Fort 2. Neighborhood 3. Plaza 4. Cemetery 5. Garden 6. River 7. Bridge 8. Bazar B-Architectural elements: 1. Home 2. Mosque 3. Tomb 4. Tekyeh<sup>10</sup> 5. Citadelstate 6. Palace 7. Church 8. Minaret 9. Bath 10. Inn

## ENDNOTES

1. Earthquake has changed structure of the city in 1279, 1843,

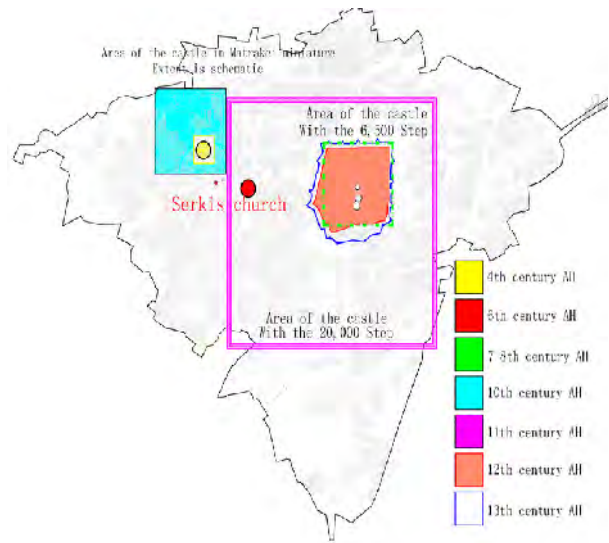


Fig. 7: Extension of the city according to the documents in historical periods.

1838, 1830, 1854, 1881, 1883, 1892, 1897, 1900 (AD) (Shanayi, 2012)

2. Famous king of the Assyrian empire.
3. San-Gi-Butu was the name that the Assyrians had called the state north of Lake Urmia (Mowmeni, ND).
4. The famous Roman general
5. Tuman is the total number of some cities.
6. Matrak derived from Arabic (مترق) Matraq, such as vertical sticks, covered with leather. Matrak is a Turkish game invented by Matrak Nasuh in 16th century. It is played by wooden sticks which are covered with leather and look like bowling ten-pins.
7. Dowlatkhaneh means good home.
8. The Janissaries were infantry units that formed the Ottoman sultan's household troops and bodyguards. The force was created by the Sultan Murad I in 1383 and was abolished

Table 5: Urban elements based on the documents from fourth to fourteenth century AH.

Date lunar	Urban elements							
	Fort	Neighborhood	Plaza	Cemetery	Garden	River	Bridge	Bazar
Samanid 261-389	Tall brick wall	-	-	Shams minaret place	-	-	-	-
Ghaznavid 388-555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seljuqs 429-590	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kharezm 470-617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkhanid 654-736	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teymurid 771-903	-	-	-	-	-	-	Khatun	-
Safavid 906-1135	Square fort, with 2 gates	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bazar
Afsharid 1148-1161	Destroy the Castle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zand 1163-1209	Repair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Early Qajar 1209-1279	Fort with 4 gate	-	-	2 in North and south	-	-	-	Bazar
Late Qajar 1279-1345	Fort with 5 gate	2,000 house inside and 30,000 people out of the castle	-	-	-	Qotur Instead of Qarasu	-	Bazar



Table 6: Architectural elements, based on the documents from fourth to fourteenth century AH

	Date lunar	Architectural elements										
		home	mosque	tomb	tekye	citade st	palace	church	min aret	bath	Inn	etc
Samanid	261-389	-	-	Seied bahlul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghaznavid	388-555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seljuqs	429-590	-	-	-	-	-	-	serkis	-	-	-	-
Kharezm	470-617	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkhanid	654-736	-	Motaleb khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timurid	771-903	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Safavid	906-1135	-	Jame, Shafiye	-	-	-	Shah Ismail	-	3	-	Khan inn	-
Afsharid	1148-1161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zand	1163-1209	-	Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earl qajar	1209-1279	10000 - 50000	20	-	-	There	Bahram mirza	-	-	6	Khan	-
Late qajar	1279-1345	-	-	-	There	repair	-	There	1	-	there	telegraph h-post

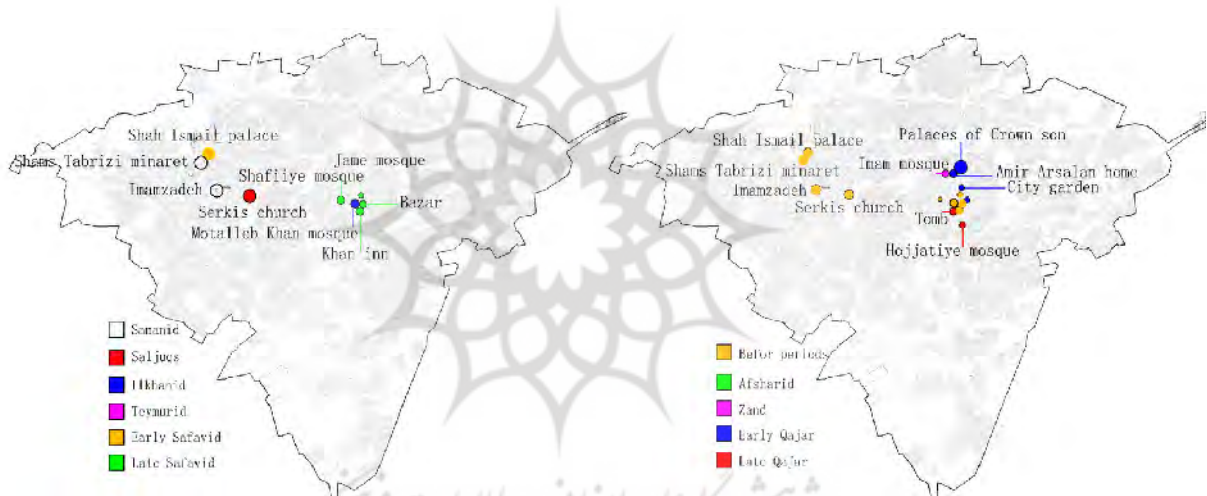


Fig. 8: Left to right, index elements in early of the reviewed periods- Index elements in late of the reviewed periods.

by Sultan Mahmud II in 1826 in the Auspicious Incident ( Agoston, ND).

9. The Bektashi Order is an Islamic Sufi order founded in the 13th century by the Persian. The order is particularly found throughout Anatolia and the Balkans ( Nicolle, 1995).

10. Tekyeh is a kind of religious monument.

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