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## The Morphology of Black Tent in Nomads of Southwestern Iran (Case Study: The Nomads of Southern Ilam Province and Northern Khuzestan Province)

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### Abstract

Black tent is a four-season residence, slightly adjusting to the changing seasons and climates of the region; In addition to considering the living conditions, it also focuses on cultural and artistic aspects of life, and presents some form of realistic original technology. Accordingly, the most important research question here is to study the cultural and social differences between the Kurdish and Bakhtiari nomadic tribes and to know what are the effects of these factors on the black tents? this research was performed, in order to identify the factors creating this housing unit, the similarities and differences in morphology of Black tent between the two Kordish and Bakhtiari tribes in the southern district of Ilam province and northern regions of Khuzestan province and its effect on the housing pattern and architectural structure. The data collection was based on the both library and field studies and the research method was done based on classified and content analysis. Following is a comparative study of black tent morphology from a cultural perspective. The results show that black tents in the study area were influenced by climate factors, hospitality, happiness, protection and security, art and beauty. This difference in Black tent shape is more influenced by the culture and geography of the area, although the cultural landscape is very close among the tribes, but there are differences in interior space divisions and in the size and structure of the Black tent; The use of decorating and dealing with the appearance of Black tent in Bakhtiari's tribes is more than Kurdish ones.

**Keywords:** *Nomads, Settlement, Black Tent, Ilam, Khuzestan.*

### Introduction

The ancient land of Iran is very diverse in geographical factors and this feature has had a profound effect

on the formation of living activities in this region (Amanollahi Baharvand, 2004, 18). Iran is one of the regions that entered the food production phase by doing agriculture and animal husbandry about 11,000

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years ago. Iran is also one of the few countries that reached the stage of civilization (urbanization-state) nearly 6,000 years ago (Ibid). Thus, we see that about 6,000 years ago, three interconnected lifestyles, including urbanization, nomadic living (tent-dwelling), have been experienced together in this land (Ibid). lodging Place of residence or home is a place and body that provide two pillars of physical and mental comfort. Housing formation is subject to cultural, climatic, economic-livelihood factors and construction techniques in the user community (Zarghami, 2017, 21). The nomadic tribes, migrate to other regions in the season of changing climate (Rouhi, 2017, 10). The black tents<sup>1</sup> are very lightweight and can be easily fitted when mounted in summer<sup>2</sup> and winter quarters<sup>3</sup> To know how black tent is built and get its differences, the direct observations have been recorded and necessary investigations have been made from mid-autumn to early spring by attending at the border areas of Dehloran, where the different tribes are settled in, including the Kurdish tribes from Kermanshah province, Turkashvand from Hamedan province and Bakhtiari nomads from northern cities of Khuzestan province.

### **Problem Statement**

Any place where consists a particular historical and cultural group with a known cultural identity, their social and visual works are certainly worthy of comparative study, classification and typology. Iranian nomads, have different tribes (known in local language as Eil) and ethnicities who are living in the four corners of the Iranian land since ancient times (Zarghami, 2017, 64). The nomadic life, whose continuity depends on seasonal circulation and the use of better and newer pastures, the presence of lively, grassy and herbaceous plants, requires a shelter to be consistent with this lifestyle, called the Black Tent. Due to the unique features of this nomadic shelter and its durability and capacity

against natural ups and downs and unpredictable accidents, and despite the availability of other new accommodation facilities, the nomads are unwilling to abolish it. This study seeks to identify the morphology of the black tent between the two nomadic tribes in the southwest of the country, who are very similar in geographical, cultural and climatic conditions, but despite being located in a cultural area, there are differences between them. The most important question to be considered in this study is: How is the impact of socio-cultural factors on the Black tent of the Kurdish and Bakhtiari tribes?

### **Aim & Objectives**

The cultural landscape of the Iranian people is very diverse and varied, so that in apparently similar geographical locations there are profound and sometimes variant differences among them. The purpose of this study was to identify the customs, cultural and social components of the nomads and their effects on morphology of the black tents.

### **Research Questions**

- A. How much influence have the culture, social and climate situations had on the nomadic tribes of Kord and Bakhtiari?
- B. How are the space divisions in the black tent of the Bakhtiari and Kurdish tribes?
- C. What is the position of the black tent between the Kurdish people and Bakhtiari?

### **Research Methodology**

According to the defined purpose, it is an applied research study, based on qualitative descriptive analysis (QDA). The analysis is based on library resources, field research, and direct observations on the nomadic camps in areas where most of the two tribes are located.

### **Research background**

In the field of anthropology, a group of experts have

done field studies among the tribes of Bakhtiari, Kurd and Lore in which the effects of living on tribal housing, their culture, the relationship between the tribes, and the kind of economy raised between them have been considered.

1. Carl Gunnar Feilberg, (1993), studied the life and culture of settlers and peoples of different ethnic groups around the world, and by doing case study on tent morphology, he was seeking to find an original common root for them. He also examined several tribes, including the Lors and Kurds tribes in Iran, and stated that these two tribes have much in common, but the Qashqai Tents are more similar to the ones in Lors.
2. Jean-Pierre Diegar, (2008), In his studies, he showed a particular attention to the life of the largest tribe of Iran, the Bakhtiari, and explained the techniques employed by the disadvantaged people of this tribe, expressing their innate talent and intelligence in the fight against nature.
3. Gene R. Garthwaite, (1996) also examines the relationship between Bakhtiari tribe and Iranian society and the importance of Bakhtiari economic-political characteristics and culture.
4. Rostandeh, (2009) examined the most important cultural features in the rural areas at the west part of the country and the relationships between the physical elements of the cultural factors affecting the rural areas in the context of rural culture.
5. Afshar Sistani, (2004), in his book, “the nomadic tribes of Iran”, by studying the geography of each nomadic tribe and their lands explained the climate, history, call, race and culture of each.
6. Safari and Taheri, (2013), studied the work songs among the tribes of Bakhtiari, which showed the division of labor between men and women, as well as the important role of women in providing basis for subsistence and household economics.
7. Amos Rapoport, (2013), In the book, the Anthropology of Housing, based on personal experience, and according to numerous both

documented and unregistered sources, and with the help of numerous and varied examples, explained the detailed structure of housing and to some extent the related environment; he also pointed that the shape of building are influenced by various factors.

## **The Research Theoretical foundations Nomads**

The word “nomads”, derived from the Arabic term, refers to a group of relatives whose livelihoods are mostly based on relocation and migration. The word “nomads”(Ashaier, in local language) is derived from a nomadic root, Ashireh, which in Farsi also means kinship, family and tribe who cooperate in harmony with each other while moving hierarchically. in territories of Qeshlaq and Bihar. The main purpose of this migration is to escape the overwhelming cold and hot weather in the hot and cold seasons of the year as well as to find better forage for their cattle (Zarghami, 2017, 21). The nomadic migration, known as Kuch was traditionally done on foot, but now, in some areas, vehicles can be accessed or even accessible. Also, due to the impassability of some areas and the inaccessibility of vehicles, they also move with quadruped animals like donkeys, mules and so on.

## **Black Tent and the Components**

in Iran, goat weaving hair is normally used as the main ingredient of black tent (Afshar Sistani, 2004, 146; Nik- Khalgh & Nouri, 1999, 129; Blookbashi, 2002, 48).

Each black tent is made up of different parts, tools, and fixtures including boards, columns, Koochil, Sar-koochil, rope, chit<sup>4</sup> (side wall of black tent), Sartir, Picket (Dastak), Mook (Small wooden nails for attaching two boards of black tent), Shalmeh, Paroosh and long & short nails; the wooden nails keep the black tent tight.

Black tents should be tightened in order to not break up during heavy rain and wind.

Culture and Attributes Affecting Nomadic Housing Culture in local language known as Farhang, consists of two components of “far” as a prefix for the “hang” from the Avestan root of “Thang” meaning (Dehkhoda, 1998, 17132). Culture is a collection of beliefs, traditions, religion, and the knowledge of aligning oneself with the environment, which is inherited from the past and the main factor in culture is human or human groups (Danaainia & Eil Beigi Pour, 2018, 65). Ashoori has divided them into six categories (Table 1).

In 1992 the Declaration of the World Heritage Convention defined the cultural landscape as the joint work of man and nature (UNESCO World Heritage Center, 1992). In the old definition of cultural perspective, factors such as land features, soil quality, plants and animals were required to form nature and adaptation to the natural factors in the form of human activities has shaped the cultural landscape (Mokhles, Farzin & Javadi, 2013). According to the definitions provided and the formation of each of them, two factors The (comprehensive culture of human) and the nature of culture are fundamental to the formation of the cultural landscape. In the housing sector, Rapport has outlined the main and major factors shaping the home and the most important aspect of the lifestyle that affects the building. According to this theory, changing factors such as economics, climate, context, location, materials, technology, etc. (Fig.1), or the secondary force, have played a facilitating role in limiting the emergence of cultural and social patterns in traditional architecture (Azizi, Delpazir & Moghadam, 2013).

The Table 2 explores the most important aspects of lifestyle influencing housing, on the basis of a Rapaport view. The Nomads and tribes based on historical background, some ethnic and cultural and culture-society features Fig 2. are divided in five major groups of Eil-Kord, Eil-Lor (Bakhtiari, Lorie-Koochak), Eil-Tok (Qashqai, Afshar, Torkmen),

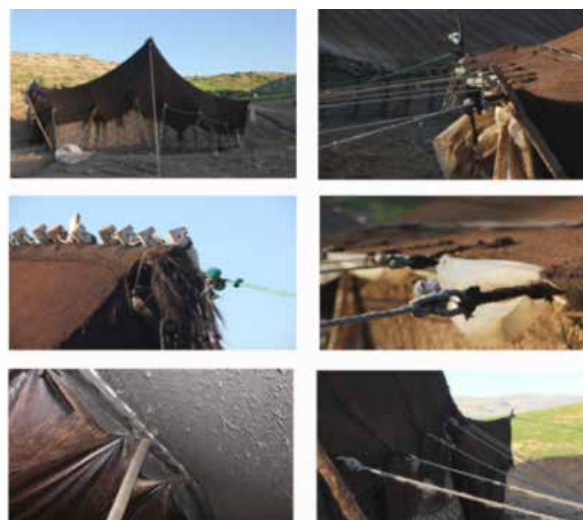


Fig. 1. The Components of a Black Tent Source: Author, 2019

the nomads and tribes of Balooch and Sistani and the Arab tribes as shown in Fig. 3. Are.

By doing field studies on two tribes of Kord and Bakhtiari based on the regional climate, and cultural & socio-cultural landscapes are evaluated and presented in Table 3.

### Results & Discussion Geography of the study area

The Zagros mountains, are located in the south west of Iran, which is a resort for nomads from Kermanshah province each year. The southern province of Ilam has been a place for nomads in the past, from mid-autumn to early spring, and continues to this day. The Bakhtiari Grand Tribe, whose main residence is Chahar Mahal and Bakhtiari Province, also spend their summers in the northern suburbs of Khuzestan province and sometimes near the south of Ilam province. Most of them have settled in northern regions of Khuzestan from many years ago.

### The Factors Influencing on Black Tent Morphology

Landscape is part of the environment where we live in and understand it through perceptions and

Table 1. Definitions of Culture. Source: Ashoori, 2001.

The Theorists		Cultural definitions
Descriptive	Tylor (1871)	Tylor's notion is best described in his most famous work, the two-volume Primitive <b>Culture</b> . ... <b>Culture</b> or Civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society
Historic	Myers (1927)	Culture is what inherits from the past and now forms the action and the future.
Normative	Lind (1940)	All things that people who resides in a common geographic area do. Including the way of working, the way of thinking and ... and their material tools and the values and symbols.
Psychology	Dawson (1928)	Culture is a common way of life. That is, the special adaptation factor of man to his natural environment and economic needs.
Structural	Willy (1929)	Culture is a system of habitual patterns of accountability that are intertwined
Genetic	Willy (1927)	That part of the environment that is manmade and must adapt to it

Table 2. The Most Important Aspects of Lifestyle Affecting the Black Tent Structure. Source: Rapaport, 2013.

The home shaping variables		Lifestyle influencing home shape is the most important aspect	
Climate and need for shelter	Some of the basic needs	Breathing, light, specific rules of eating, subsistence, sitting and sleeping	
Materials and Construction Technology	Household	Single wife and several wives, compound family	
Site and Location	Proximity or access to water and food, Direction wind direction and defensive conditions, saving land for agriculture or saving on agricultural land and the transport agent.		The position of woman
Defense	Privacy		
Economy	Community Relations		
Religion			

there is no escape from it anything that relies on the everyday beliefs of a group of people and their behavior is called culture. The term of cultural landscape is equivalent to the landscape of (native) culture. But in both cases we are facing with a phenomenon that results from the interaction of two elements: one is Nature which is part of landscape, and the other one is human who constitutes the culture.

The cultural landscape is a natural landscape that is formed by a human group. Culture plays a functional role, and nature plays a mediating role, which the cultural landscape is its outcome. The geographical and natural factors play an important role in shaping black tents.

In the meantime, numerous factors have influenced the formation of the cultural landscape of the

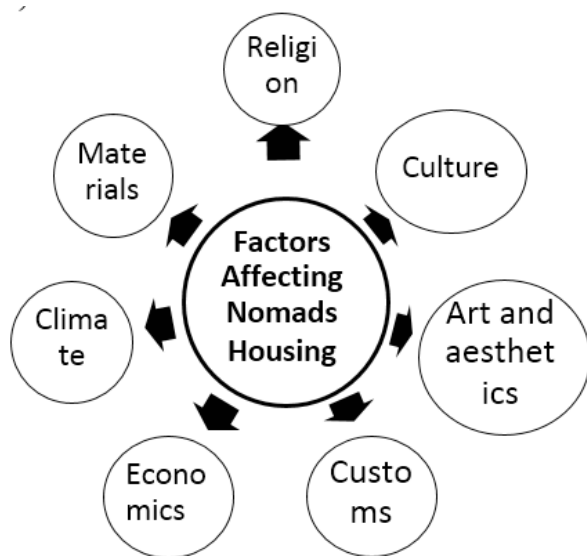


Fig. 2. The Factors Affecting Nomads Housing.  
Source: Azizi, Delpazir, Moghadam, 2013.

nomads. The cultural landscape is shaped by the lifestyles and traditions of each region, distinguishing one group from another.

### Cultural Perspective

The cultural landscape is created based on the community formation model, traditions and customs of each region, in a specific and distinctive way that is considered as an inevitable part of people's life. In this regard, numerous factors are involved in formation of cultural landscape of nomads. It is formed based on people's life style and traditions, that's make distinction of one group from the other. There are many factors involved in creating nomadic settlements and the pattern of cultural landscape, such as climate, pasture, migration, settlement of nomadic life, livelihood status, materials and manufacturing technology and resources, the status of women, tradition and language, leisure and entertainment, religion, celebration, colors and security and kinship in the establishment of nomadic tribes in the cultural landscape plays a very important role (Danaeenia & Eil Beigi Pour, 2018). In Table 4, the cultural factors

that influence the shape and morphology of black tent is described.

### The Effects of Factors on Morphology of Black Tent

#### • Structure, Construction and Plan

The structure of Black tents among the study areas are very similar. The main structure is composed of the parts of woven goat hair, known as "Bhvn" in the Bakhtiari language and in the Kurdish language as "Latah". The vertical columns number vary from three to four, dependent on the length of black tents. These columns are mostly made of oak wood with about three meters high. These vertical columns are then fastened into the horizontal columns beneath the black tent. After lifting the structure, the long wooden nails with about three meters distant from each other, are fitted around it, and connected together by rope strings.

The main strength of the structure depends on these wooden nails. The Bakhtiari tribe who spend a relatively colder summer times compared to the Kurdish nomads, make a short stone wall around the Black Tent to avoid the cold weather arising from the Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari's mountains. The height of the stone wall is nearly 70 cm to 1 m, and about 50 cm in diameter; it is made at the north, east and west parts of the black tent, about two-meter away from the entrance area, instead of using fabric cloth. Table 5 shows the components of the black tent in two mentioned nomadic tribes.

The plan of Black tent is rectangular in winter and based on the economic, social status, location of individuals, dimensions, size, and presence of new components are different in shape. In Bakhtiari tents, most of the right space, is for cooking, beds, water mats and other supplies and is allocated for women, the rest is for men and especially the guests and in fact the black tent has an open plan and are separated from cotton fabric or even floor coverings. But, in Kurds' black tent, the left space is mostly allocated to

Table 3. The Factors Affecting Black Tent Morphology. Source: Author, 2019.

Factors	Agents	Social- Cultural Landscape	Climate
<b>Affecting factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The works that are purposely and deliberately made by humans today.</li> <li>- The works that have been shaped by a need over time</li> <li>- The Natural works that have found cultural value because of their religious or artistic character.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community Relations</li> <li>- Economy</li> <li>- Religion</li> <li>- Security</li> <li>- Dialoguing and talking</li> <li>- Hospitality</li> <li>- Dialect and language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Natural geographical location</li> <li>- Basics of Ecology</li> <li>- Available materials (ecosystem-based)</li> <li>-The Nomadic Location/Seating</li> </ul>
<b>The Influencing factors on the Black Tent of Bakhtiari Nomads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials &amp; Construction Technology</li> <li>- The need for shelter to stay away from heat and cold</li> <li>- Some basic needs and set up for fast assembly</li> <li>- Being able to be used in both summer and winter quarters,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The size of the black tent and the location of the guest</li> <li>- Not using a permanent housing</li> <li>- Religious beliefs in having privacy and spatial separation of men and women</li> <li>- The continuity space of black tent and placing it in a row</li> <li>- The family &amp; tribal gathering, hobby and entertainment spaces</li> <li>- Lorri language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mounted on foothills to protect against wind, storms and rains, and the continuity of black tent to reduce outer walls</li> <li>- Ecology and the need to stay safe from the cold, heat, and grazing livestock.</li> <li>- Available materials from goat and horn hair, tree leaves and stones</li> <li>- Located in the east-west direction; in the winter times they use the end space of black tent for keeping warm and in the summer times they use more the front space of it.</li> </ul>
<b>The Influencing factors on the black tent of Kurdish nomads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Materials and Construction Technology</li> <li>- Need for shelter</li> <li>- Some basic needs; set up and fast assembly of black tent</li> <li>The need for Black tent and Koola (kind of squared Alachiq) is more in winter quarters and less in summer nomadic housing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Smaller in size and space compared to the Bakhtiari's black tent and the guest seat</li> <li>- Not using permanent housing</li> <li>- Religious beliefs in providing privacy space and spatial separation of men and women</li> <li>- Relatively low spacing and the presence of discontinuity</li> <li>- The family &amp; tribal gathering, hobby and entertainment spaces</li> <li>- Kurd language.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mounted on foothills to avoid wind, storms and rain</li> <li>- Ecology and the need to stay safe from the cold, heat, and Also the Grazing livestock</li> <li>- Available materials from goat hair and tree leaves</li> <li>- Located in the east-west direction; in the winter times the end space of the black tent is more used for keeping warmt and in summer times kola is used more .</li> </ul>



Fig. 2. The Nomadic areas located in the Southwest Country of Iran Source: Author, 2019.



women. Table 6 shows the plans and layouts.

### The geographical and natural factors of climate

The effects of climate on the structure and morphology of black tents are more than other factors. Changes in the structure of black tents in winter and summer times is different.

The nomadic tribes in summer quarters mostly reside in mountainous areas and foothills to avoid summer heat, which has had a profound effect on the climate of the black tents, and its construction and structure have changed under these same factors and

Table 4. The Cultural Factors Influencing Black Tent Shape and Morphology. Source: Research Findings, 2019.

Factors		Bakhtiari tribe resides in northern Khuzestan	Il Kurd and Lor sakken in the south of Ilam province
<b>Geographical &amp; Environmental factors</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The areas of summer and winter quarters</li> <li>2. Types of migration</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The summer quarters in “Char Mahal Bakhtiari”, the winter quarters in the province of Khuzestan and near the southern province of Ilam.</li> <li>2. Vertical and horizontal distribution of environmental factors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The summer quarter in Kermanshah and northern Ilam village for winter quarters south of Ilam province near northern Khuzestan</li> <li>2. Vertical and horizontal</li> </ol>
<b>Economic</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Type of living status</li> <li>2. Structure</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Livestock, Handicrafts</li> <li>2. Goat hair, wood, straw, stone</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Animal husbandry, agriculture, handicrafts</li> <li>2. Goat hair, wood, straw and stone</li> </ol>
<b>Social policy</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social structure</li> <li>2. Language</li> <li>3. “social” migration factors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Eil</i> (nomadic tribe), tribalism</li> <li>2. Lory (local language of Lor tribe)</li> <li>3. Natural, economic, social and cultural factors</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Il-clanism</li> <li>2. Kurdish</li> <li>3. Natural, economic, social and cultural</li> </ol>
<b>Religion and Beliefs</b>	Religion	Shia Islam	Islam, Shia, Yarsani
<b>Needs</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Security and production (shelter)</li> <li>2. Architecture</li> </ol>		

settlement. The living structure for summer quarters<sup>4</sup> in both nomadic tribes (Lorr and Kord) is the Black Tent, but in Some cases another structure called Kola (traditional bower/ alajigh) is used, which is made by angled wood stick with a proper height in form of cubic shelter a, and its upper part is constructed by weaving straw, which is a quite light and durable structure. Of course, building up a Koola is done in different ways and its surrounding area is closed with cotton fabric. These changes are mostly due to the physiological properties of goat hair that, unlike the other materials, is expanded in hot weather and contracted in the cold weather; this privileged use in the black tent helps pores to be opened in the summer times and make the cold air circulated instead of hot air for nomads who are settled in mountain areas. In contrast, in winters times the pores are contracted to

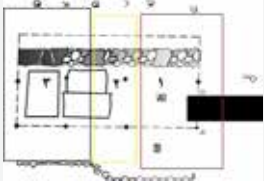

prevent wasting energy and warm air out. The roof of the black tent is also made sloping to protect it from rain and snow; in some cases, plastic nylons are also used for making moisture insulation. Other effects of climate on black tent shapes can be attributed to their way of entry in the summer times, indicating that the entry space in Bakhtiari tribe has a larger area than the Kurdish tribe, that is affected by the climate change in the spring and summer, and in some cases even the length of the entrance is as large as one side of the black tent.

**Symbols**

Most of the symbols used in the black tents relate to religious beliefs and the evil eye; turquoise stone is mainly used to protect against them. In Fig. 3 the decorated cradle has been shown. Also, decorations



Table 5. The Structural & Constructional Components of Black Tent.  
Source: The research findings, 2019.

The Black Tent Plan in Kurd Nomads	
1. Women's section 2. Children section 3. Lamardan or the guests	
The Black Tent Plan in Bakhtiari Nomads	
1. Lamardan or the guests 2. section Children 3. Women's section	

with a wide variety of colors, which hang in and out of the black tent with a variety of colors, creates a beautiful look at night. This variety of yarn colors, is called Sherding or Shirdeng in the local accent of nomadic tribes, [that means lion cry] and gives a beautiful look inside and outside the black tent.

Most of the symbols used in carpet decoration are abstract. Accordingly, the Fig. 4 shows Shirdeng and rug flowers.

### Results and Discussion

The plan of all the black tents in the winter is very similar, the only difference is in the Lamardan division means “Men’s” section, which in some cases is not separated and there is no barrier between them. Looking over the plan of Black tent in two nomadic tribe shows that the most activity in winter quarters is done at the end of the Black tent space, because of the cold weather; and its entry area is about one-sixth or less of entire space; while, in the summer quarter, near to the entrance area of black tent is the most space for activities and its area increases up to a quarter, to let circulation of air. Table 7 shows the coverage and morphology of the two nomadic tribes.



Fig. 3. The protecting Symbol against evil eye; The eye bead or Nazar is hanging on the cradle of the Bakhtiari nomads. Source: Naser Rnjbar, 2019.



Fig. 4. The symbols used in carpet and Shirdeng. Source: Naser Ranjbar, 2019.

### Conclusion

The Black Tents as a shelter for the nomadic tribes over the centuries, were considered as the best and most appropriate dwelling, and it is quite consistent with this lifestyle due to the ease of raising and transporting. This residential unit is used in four seasons of a year with a few modifications, In addition to the requirements for life, the cultural and artistic aspects have also been considered and well represented a form of original and innovation technology.

Important note in the morphology of the black tent between the Bakhtiari and the Kurdish tribes in the middle Zagros, is that, the culture of these two tribes are very close to each other. The black tent

Table 6. The Structural & Constructional Components of Black Tent. Source: The research findings, 2019.








Components	Function in Structures	Sample Case	Description
<b>Pieces of Black Tent</b>	The main structure of the tribal dwelling in the two Nomadic tribes. Its shelf life is about 6 to 7 years and each piece is made in about 12 hours.		Made by the nomadic women in late summer and early fall.
<b>Kochil (The Vertical Column)</b>	The vertical structure of the black tent holder, are columns which are about two meters apart from each other. The bottom of these columns is made to fit into a horizontal beam.		The vertical columns are made of oak wood for high strength.
<b>Sar- Koochil (The Horizontal Column)</b>	The horizontal nomadic housing structure, has the task of interconnecting vertical columns with holes within them to fit with the vertical columns and get coupled together		It has four laths and a hole in every two meters. depending on the length of the black tent, more than three numbers of them are used interconnected.
<b>Long and short nails</b>	These nails are mostly made of wood at a certain distance from the structure. The function of these nails is to maintain balance in the joint created by the string.		The long nails are made of wood and short metal. The wood is also used to lift the pitch around the black tent.
<b>Corner (Masoreh)</b>	Circular pieces are made to attach the black tent to the nails around it.		This section is mostly woven in a circle to fasten the piece itself or after the piece is installed.
<b>Mook</b>	This piece is made of wood and is used to prevent the top of the black tent to be separated, and is used for connecting the middle of the black tent; generally it works as the intersection of both sides of the structure and the horizontal beam.		The connection is placed in the middle of the black tent, which is tightly packed with wood after the corners are connected.
<b>cotton fabric (Chit)</b>	It operates as a moving wall, which is joined by straw and woven strands of goat or sheep hair and is most commonly used around a black tent or for dividing the space.		Movable wall around black tent which is mostly used in temperate seasons; And in winter times it also divides the spaces.

Table 7. The Morphology of Black Tent in the Kurdish and Bakhtiari Provinces. Source: the Research Findings, 2019.

Eilat (tribes)	Summer quarters (Yeylagh)	Winter quarters (Gheshlagh)	Entrance area (ratio to total area)	Air exchange	Morphological differences
<b>Bakhtiari</b>	Black tent	Black tent (Behon) and Koola (Alachiq); The first is more used	In winter 1/6 & ¼ or even more in summer times	Low in winter and high in summer	The more height, and spacing, dimensions and size are larger. Attention to decoration of the rectangular plan
<b>Kurdish</b>	Black tent	Black tent and Koola; The second is more used	In winter 1/6, in summer 1/4 or even less	Low in winter and high in summer	The lower height and spacing, square plan in summer and rectangular in winter

in the summer times is a rectangular in shape and, in some cases, is in form of a square known as Kola (Alachiq). In winter, following the frequent rainfall and to prevent the penetration of rain and cold weather into the black tent, the roof is made sloping, by placing long beams in the middle of a black tent that in some cases the height of them reaches up to three and a half meters. The interior of the black tent makes it impossible for cattle to be kept, and this makes them to consider a suitable place for cattle in winters. Kapar<sup>5</sup> (a kind of traditional shady House), unlike black tents is made of nylon or fabric cover to protect the living place against moisture and cold weather, that is about two or three meters away from black tents. The research study by looking over the plan of forty black tents in the two regions, shows that movement and space utilization is more at the end of black tent in winter quarters, and the distance to the entrance are is also higher compared to summer quarter, that is mainly due to climatic conditions and reduced energy exchange. the main reason for this is climate change and the lack of energy exchange., In summer quarter the situation is quite the opposite; in this situation, the front area, near to the entrance space of black tent is more used., due

to the rapid exchange of air, inside the black tent. Climate has the greatest impact on the morphology of black tent in the summer and winter quarters; Table 8 briefly discusses the factors contributing to the morphology of the Black tent. The influence on the form of the the internal spacing of black tents that leads to the isolation of the men's part, Lamardan from the women's part known as Lazanan, is evidence of the hospitality of these two nomadic tribes, [considering that the men's part is dedicated to the coming guests]. These spatial divisions within the black tent are greater in the winter and less in the summer times, due to the air moderation and more use of outdoor spaces. In Bakhtiari nomadic tribe, for decoration, shirdang and the eye beads (Nazar) are mostly used. This type of ornament, which is also known as 'Veras' is made from woven sheep's wool; It is composed of colored strings, which are stacked together in 40 to 60 centimeters long, and tightened in the middle.. This type of decoration is less common in the Kurdish nomadic tribes from areas of Ilam province. In Table 9 & 10 the morphology of black tents in summer and winter quarters, the cattle of two nomadic tribes, and also the cooking and internal spaces are shown.

Table 8. The Factors Influencing the Black Tents Morphology. Source: The Research Findings, 2019.

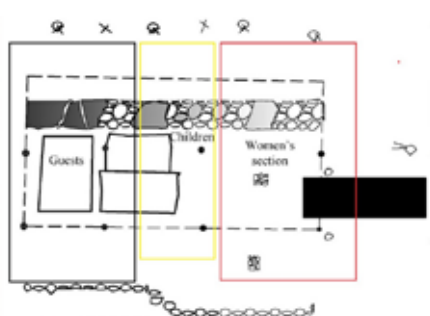
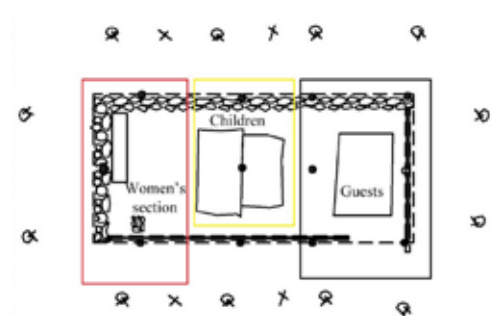
<b>Factors affecting black tent shedding</b>	
<b>Climatic factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In winter the entrance area is smaller than in summer. Also, in Bakhtiari nomadic tribe, the black tent in summer times has a larger entrance area, that expands to the black tent's width, and is a distinct morphological feature of black tent in Kurdish tribe.</li> <li>- The black tent has a rectangular and square shape, in summer and a sloping roof in winter, that reduces the accumulation of rain and snow, outside of the tent. This cover will be replaced by Koola in the summer, which part of it is made by black tent.</li> <li>- Construction of rock wall known as "Chol", and 'Bardy' around the black tent, in Bakhtiari tribe is more used considering the cold weather in their settlement compared to the Kordish nomads.</li> <li>- The Kurdish nomadic tribe who living in the south of Ilam province, mostly use of cotton fabric (Chit) and relatively few stones, in making black tents.</li> <li>- An expanded and thin fabric structure</li> </ul>
<b>The plan of Bakhtiari black tent</b>	
<b>The plan of Kurdish black tent</b>	

Table 9. The Morphology of Black Tent in Summer and Winter quarters and its Plan in two Nomadic Tribes, Bakhtiari and Kurd. Source: Authors, 2020.


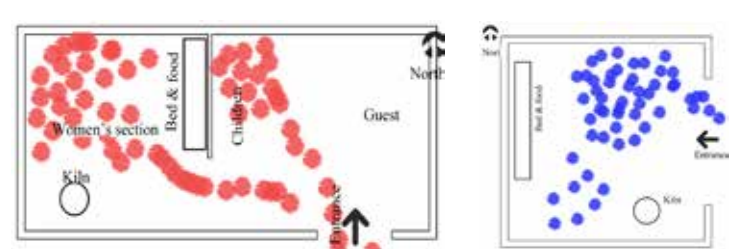
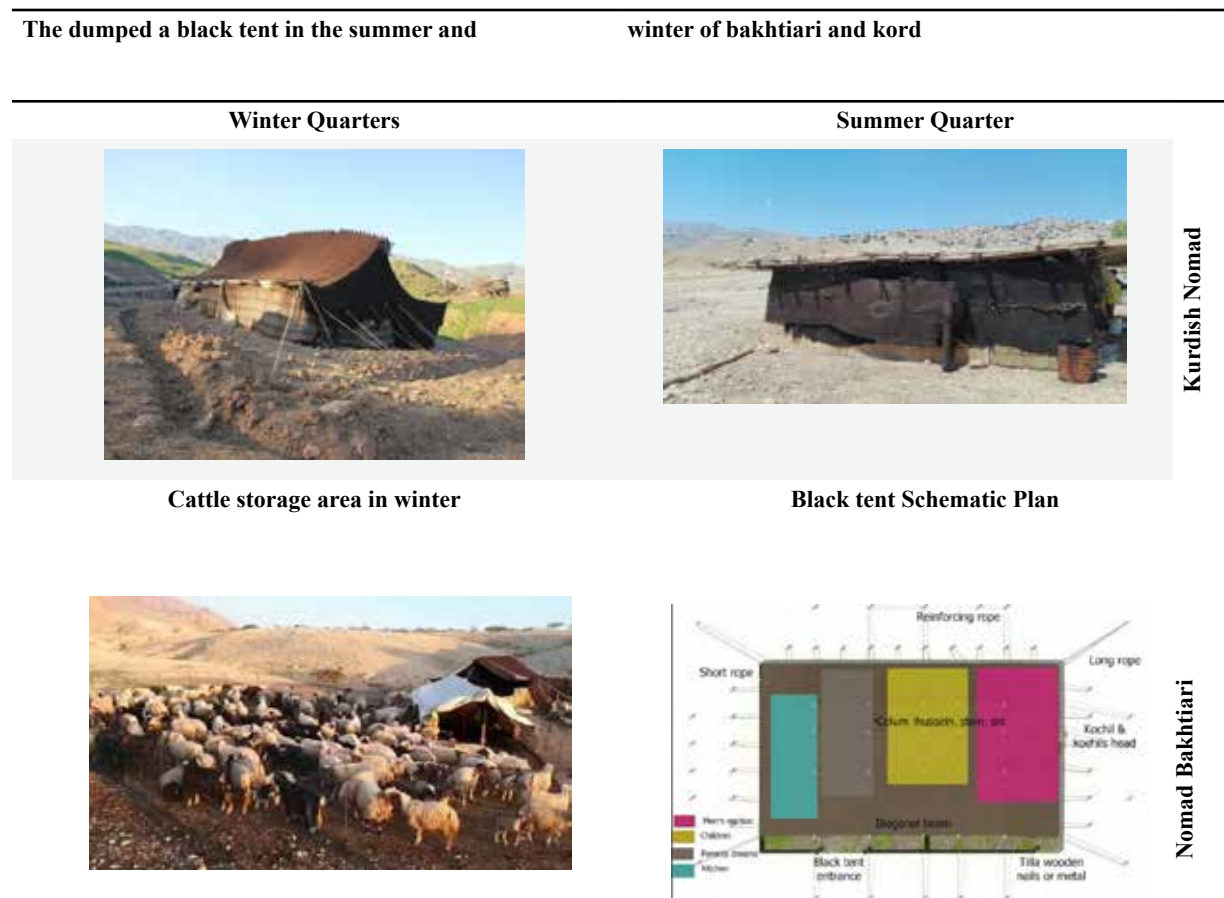
<b>cultural and social</b>	<b>women position</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Settlement architect.</li> <li>- Men's compeer .</li> </ul>
	<b>Security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Tents are positioned to complete the view of another tent.</li> <li>- The spatial continuity is greater in Bakhtiari's Black Tent and is further away in Kurdish one.</li> </ul>
	<b>Guests</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-There are similarities between two nomadic tribes in accepting quests and minor differences that can not affect the shape of the black tent.</li> </ul>
	<b>Migration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The required equipment due to the need for continuous movement, are light and easy to set up &amp; pack away</li> <li>- families with financial capability can use transportation vehicles</li> </ul>
<b>Art and Aesthetics</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bakhtiari tribes pay more attention to the appearance and beauty of the black tent.</li> </ul>
<b>Movement and and communication diagram</b>		<b>Summer Quarter</b>
		<b>The way of verbal communication</b>
		

Fig. 10. The dumped a black tent in the summer and winter of Bakhtiari and Kord. Source: Authors, 2018.



## Endnote

1. Black tent: The coverage of nomadic dwellings that comes from weaving goat hair. In Lori and Kordi local language, it is known as 'Davar'
2. Winter quarters: Tropical nomadic place in the cold season of the year.
3. Summer quarter: The place where the nomads head in the warm season of the year.
- 4- Chit: Is a woven material of goat's hair and straw, and used to divide the space as well as keeping out of the cold weather and make a barrier wall around the black tent in the nomads.
5. Kapar (shanty): A dome-shaped structure that, unlike the kapars in south-east region of the country, has a slower slope and shorter ceiling. In this type of structure plastic nylon, straw or a fabric cover are mostly used.

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