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- 1 Fīrūzābād or Gōr (Jūr), the first Sasanian urban plan, was built in circular shape with twenty radials and several concentric streets on the eastern bank of the Tangāb or

Fīrūzābād river. Doubtless to say, the engineers were aware of the importance of the Fīrūzābād river which, like Tigris in Vēh-Ardašīr, Šāpur in Bīšāpūr, and other rivers in formation of the Sasanian cities, was a crucial factor in the formation of Gōr city. Based on the historical texts and recent archaeological surveys, the main water source of the city was the Fīrūzābād river. The recent Archaeological surveys and old aerial imagery show that several qanats, canals and weirs were built in the upper level (in the opening of the Tang-e āb valley) of the Fīrūzābād plain, in order to transfer the portable and industrial water from the river to the city. This paper though lacks a detailed appropriate map and high quality illustrations, presents the valuable archaeological and historical evidences on the water resources of Fīrūzābād city during the Sasanian and Islamic periods.

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