Barbara Kaim. “Architecture of Zoroastrian Fire Temples”

Michele Minardi

Electronic version

URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/47996>

DOI: 10.4000/abstractairanica.47996

ISBN: 1961-960X

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens), Éditions de l'IFRI

Electronic reference

Michele Minardi, “Barbara Kaim. “Architecture of Zoroastrian Fire Temples””, *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 40-41 | 2019, document 5, Online since 15 July 2019, connection on 16 April 2021. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/47996> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/abstractairanica.47996>

This text was automatically generated on 16 April 2021.

Tous droits réservés

Barbara Kaim. "Architecture of Zoroastrian Fire Temples"

Michele Minardi

REFERENCES

Barbara Kaim. "Architecture of Zoroastrian Fire Temples" in P. Callieri, A. Rossi (eds.). *Civiltà dell'Iran. Passato, presente, futuro. Atti del Convegno Internazionale Roma, 22-23 febbraio 2013*. Rome: Scienze e Lettere, 2018, p. 115-122

- 1 The paper is a concise survey of the age-old problems of the origin, chronology and development of the Zoroastrian "fire temple", a place of worship in which a fire was kept burning continuously as a visible embodiment of the divinity Ātar. The author starts with consideration of a selection of sources relative to the matter at hand, highlighting the fact that such structures remain unmentioned both in the Avesta and in the Achaemenid sources. She subsequently dwells on some architectonic details of buildings that are considered to be fire temples and not dating before the 1st century AD. The author also describes some common features of the archaeologically documented "temples" of Mele Hairam, Kuh-e Khwaja, and Takht-e Soleyman and hints at complexes more recently discovered in the Kermanshah province of Iran and identified by their excavators as fire temples. Kaim concludes her digression by arguing that in Iran, since the Parthian period, two different types of fire temple have existed, and they can be differentiated by their layout (whether simple and complex). Moreover, according to the author, this typological discriminant may reflect the presence of two equally different categories of fire.

AUTHORS

MICHELE MINARDI

Université de Bordeaux Montaigne