



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

## The Benefits of Turquoise On The basis Of the Ancient Scientific Resources and the Use of It in Poet's Works

Mitra Mashhadi, Mohammad Ali Giti Forooz\*

Department of Persian literature, Shoushtsar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shoushtar, Iran

### ABSTRACT

*The human has a long familiarity to the nature and its elements since the beginning of the creation, and the study of it has been taken into consideration since long time. One of the nature's perspectives is the stones and minerals which play an important role in the human's life. In passing of time, these colorful glitters for blessing of the man's romantic mind go to magical identity. The ancients have believed that the gems have spirit and can causing the strengthening of human powers and giving tranquility to the mankind in the manner that they used of stones even for neutralizing of evil eye and presenting of happiness, welfare and wealth. Our poets and writers, since long time ago, have paid attention to the gems and stones interval of their works and have explained the opinions of ancient philosophers like Aristotle and Socrates and the current beliefs in the medicine and spices scientist's books and the ancient Jewelry accounts in their poems and they have been profited by them in their eloquence and purport. In this article, among these artfully capitals, we consider the Turquoise stone in the complete works of some poets pointing to the stones and jewels and the minerals in general for making contents and creating images enjoys remarkable position in the complete works of poets.*

*Key Words: Turquoise, Zahir Faryabi, Sa'di, Hafez, Stones, Folk believes.*

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### Introduction

"The turquoise, Arabicized of Piroozeh, is a rubiginous green substance. It has been called Parang, Project and piroozAb in pahlavi language." [1]. "Probably, the name of Turquoise has been came from Pirooz, Winner in English, and the presumption was that the gem of Piroozeh (Turquoise) has victory by itself. [2]. It has been introduced in the dictionary in the names of stones of victory (Hajaro-l- zafar), the stone of prevalence (Hajaro-l-ghalabeh), the stone of eye (Hajaro-l-ein), and the stone of dignity (Hajaro-l-jah). [3]. Jaber-ibne-Hayan in Alnajaf spells called the turquoise (Firoozeh) the stone of prevalence, dignity and victory. [4]. Your efforts on affairs may be triumphed like the fortuity of Turquoise color dome. (Anvari; elegy; 37/35). O'thou! The king that the Turquoise firmament has opened the conquest and victory doors in threshold of thee. [13]. The Turquoise is among the igneous stones type of hydrated aluminum and cooper phosphate. It is seen less often as crystallized form. It is Opaque and its color is from gray to sky-blue. Its color usually changes in the face of moisture or dryness of the weather and in the heights, [5]. "The Arabs has named the Turquoise, Firoozj, Hajaro-l-Ghalabah (prevalence Stone), Hajaro-l- Haya (The modesty stone), and Hajaro-l-Ain (The stone of eye). They have called it Hajaro-l-Ghalabah and Hajaro-l-Haya, because they believed that anyone has Turquoise by itself, will overcome the enemy and they called it Hajaro-l-Ain because believed that it is useful for evil eye. The samples which have been discovered due to archeology diggings too, show that it has been used, in Iran, as a decorative stone in the second Millennium B.C. [1]. In Nokhbato-l-Dahr (The choice part of time) he said that the turquoise is a copper stone which is made of the copper steams that rise from the mine. [6]. The south-western American aboriginals called the turquoise the most precious and valuable thing in the world and believe that the blue color of it allied to paradise and its green color allied to the earth. In thirteenth century, it was supposed that the owner of the turquoise never fall from the horse. Indians believed that the turquoise will present happiness and prosperity." [7]. "Turquoise is a substance of stones 'family. Its nature is cold and dry and as Arabs take it as a good omen, Iranians take it as a good augury, too. And some people, in Turkistan and Tamghaj and Khata, have ever engraved, polished and black hole, fasten to ears and around their necks and blessing the turquoise which an unknown stone has been mixed to and in Khorasan it is named Tarmalah [8]. " And one of its properties is that its color changes according to purity or sultry of

the weather, and whenever the weather is pure and clear the color of turquoise is more pure and more colorful, and if the weather is cloudy and dusty, the pure and color of i.e seems darker. [9]. As a turquoise never stay in a stable manner, how long you host thistles. Oh! unless you are not succinum [10]. In Ajayebo-l-Makhloghat by Ghazvini, has brought that: "If the weather is clear and pure the color of the turquoise will be bright otherwise it will be dark." [17]. "The sharp smells and hot oil are harmful for the color of turquoise but fat is useful for it. So the turquoise rings are given to the butchers for wearing to increase their freshness [11]. "The turquoise must be keep from sweet fragrance especially musk and bath fragrance because they destroy it. Unless some of the Neishaboorian turquoises which are very hard. (8). "This turquoise is deep green that it will be pure in good weather and opaque in dusky weather and it will absorb the dusty and fat easily by its holes and pores and its color changes into undesirable green. When the whole surface of it colors badly, it will be named expired that in this case it will be well by shinning of the sun until it returns to it's before manner. "The turquoise's defect is the mixture of its substance with the stone and soil." (9). "And any stone has not periodical color changes like the turquoise, so it is smiled to the people's heart because of its changing and transferring from a mood to another mood.(12). "Some kinds of turquoises are mixed with gold and copper and if those kinds of turquoises are mixed with the collyrium will be more useful for the eyes. It causes reduce fear, so the ancient kings have not had the turquoise with themselves. The turquoise is used in amusements because it filtrates humors, and there is a fun in it." (8). "One who wear the turquoise ring in his hand never face to death and sink. Drinking it produces poison. After ten or twenty years of its explanation, its color will be fainted and its color always tend to faint color and darkness until fade completely, and this process is called the death of the turquoise.(6). In Makhzano-l-Advieh the turquoise has been introduced pleasant and with hyacinth, antidote. Its suspension nourishes the heart and it is an obstacle opposite of snakes and scorpions in keeping its owner and glowing new moon on it, will cause felicity and blessing. "And perhaps for this felicity and auspiciousness, they have made signets of it." [12]. "The destiny has brought, whatever has been under the signet of turquoise. Under the signet of your generosity. (10). The sky wanted to cut a piece of your stone and put it as a signet on its turquoise ring." (Salman Savaji; elegy 81). The ring like destiny around your signet faith the turquoise for your hand changed into an arrow (13). It has been pointed to the turquoise signet in Beyhaghi history as following: Massod Chief gave the master a turquoise ring that, on that signet, the name of the chief was engraved, and said: "This ring is belongs to our kingdom and we gave it to you to determine that after our command, your commands are valid." (14). "It was so the ancient king's custom that, at the beginning of the new year and when the sunshine arrived to the arise, for a good omen, they prepared turquoise and then glanced at it." (8). " Its nature is stony which its color is a mixture of blue and green as sky color and the poets has been usually used of it that color in simile and metaphor for sky and the phrases of turquoise chador, the turquoise colored revolving firmament, the turquoise colored dome, the turquoise colored throne, etc,.. Are ironies for sky? (15). If you overcome, be sure it belongs to you and if it is under this turquoise chador. One whose order sends out the turquoise color revolving of the ring like a gem. (13). In dawn when the eastern ambling peacock came out of turquoise color arch. (Nezami, Sharafnameh). It's you! That in your value ring, your gem is turquoise color revolving. (13). They gain some ingot of gold from the cover of turquoise jar. And a glass full of love of unity taker butler. (16). "The mine of turquoise is placed in the some positions: First in khorasan, around of the Neishaboor, and in Turkistan, around Eylagh and it is Ghazni and Kerman, too. But except Neishaboor is all. And the mines which are placed in Neishaboor, the best of them is Abueshaghi and and this mine is the most well-known one and its turquoise is pure, colorful and freshness." (9). In Esharat dictionary, a note has come following of the jewelry that said: Itsa mine was discovered in Neishaboor by one whose name was Abueshagh. The best kind of turquoise, belongs to Neishaboor, is found in Abueshaghi mine that its turquoise is pure, colorful and tender." There are eight kinds of turquoises. After Buleshaghi, Fathi, Azhari, Soleimani, Darnavi, Which it is called Soiled (Khaki), Abulhamidi, Andolessi and Ganjineh which is the higherest of them and the collection of these all will be decayed by the smell of musk, essence and fat. The mineralogy attributes the turquoise extraction to the ancient time in Iran and writes that: "Some of jewelry books have attributed the turquoise discovering to Prophet Isaac. And it is appeared from the inscription of the great Darius 'palace foundation in Susa that it has been named Akhshatin turquoise and has been brought from Kharazm for the palace's passementeries. Indeed, the Boleshaghi turquoise Shined well but it was a hurried government. "The mine of Neishaboorian turquoise is in the depths of the earth, and the deep pits must be drilled until the turquoise has been got and the scorpions are the lover and the guard of turquoise [17]. "Some people have told that the turquoise mines have placed around Eylagh, Ghazni and Kerman." [9]. In Aljamaher the mountains in khan rivand in Neishaboor have been named the turquoise mines. (4).

In Arayeso-l-Jamaher has been told that the turquoise mines in five positions are placed:

1. In Khorasan territory in Neishaboormahroobeh in a village has been named Shaban.
2. Around of Kharazm (Ardbahereh).
3. Around Transoxiana.
4. Around Kerman in a mountain (between Kerman and Yazd).
5. Around Turkistan, Tamghaj and Khata [18].

In Sorato-l-Arz is spoken about the turquoise mines in Farghaneh [19] and in Taghvimo-l. Boldan about turquoise Noghan [20] and in Asaro-l-Boldan about turquoise mines around Havas Mountain [17].

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