

## ۱۰۰ عکس از ۱۰۰ سال پیش ایران

این عکس‌ها در آوریل ۱۹۲۱ (۱۳۰۰) همراه با دو مقاله از Harold F. Weston و F. L. Bird در مورد ایران و ایرانیها در اواخر دوره قاجار در مجله نشنال جیوگرافیک به چاپ رسید. منبع این کتاب سایت فرادید میباشد

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IN FULL COLOR

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F. L. BIRD

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HAROLD F. WESTON

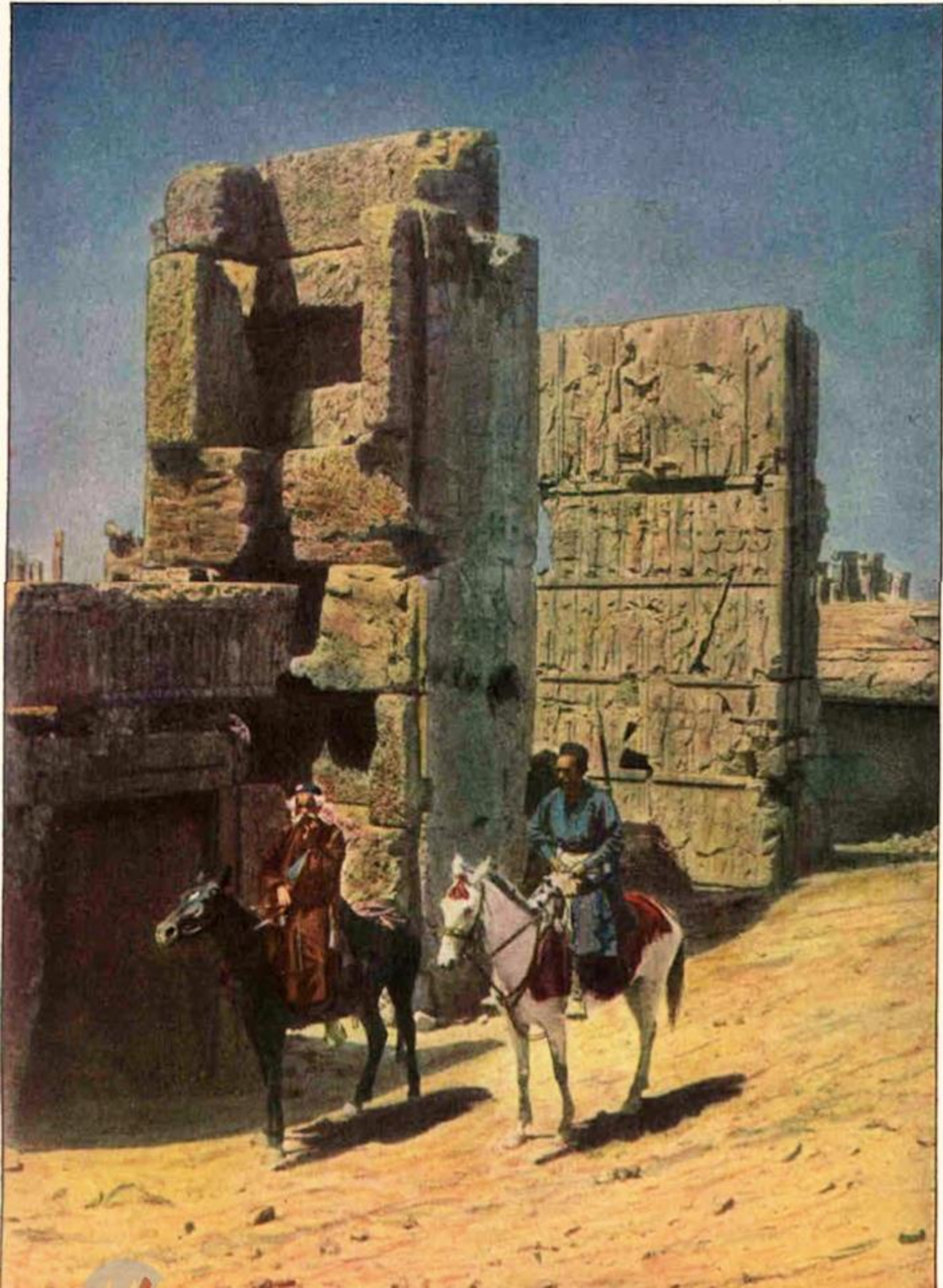
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۱- دروازه ورودی تخت جمشید، که ارتش داریوش و خشایار از آن برای فتح آسیای صغیر عبور نمودند.



**۲- شخم زدن زمین‌های زراعی و آماده سازی بستر برای بذر .**



Photograph by E. K. De Witt

#### A PERSIAN PLOWMAN

In striking contrast to the sun-scorching desert, with its drifting sand and rock-strewn wastes and toiling [Faradeed.ir](http://Faradeed.ir) is this oasis-like garden, a paradise, as the Persians often call it, set down in the midst of barren wilderness. The slender, stately poplars and dense foliage in the background indicate the abundance of the watercourses, and the good natured smile of the young peasant plowman and the placid contentment of his beasts carry some idea of the productiveness of the fertile soil he is scratching with his crudely fashioned plow.

۳- کودکان ایرانی.



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Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

YOUNG PERSIA

۴- آغوشی کودکان و طریقه لباس پوشیدن ایرانی‌ها همانند  
جیپسی‌های امروزی.



Photograph by E. K. De Witt

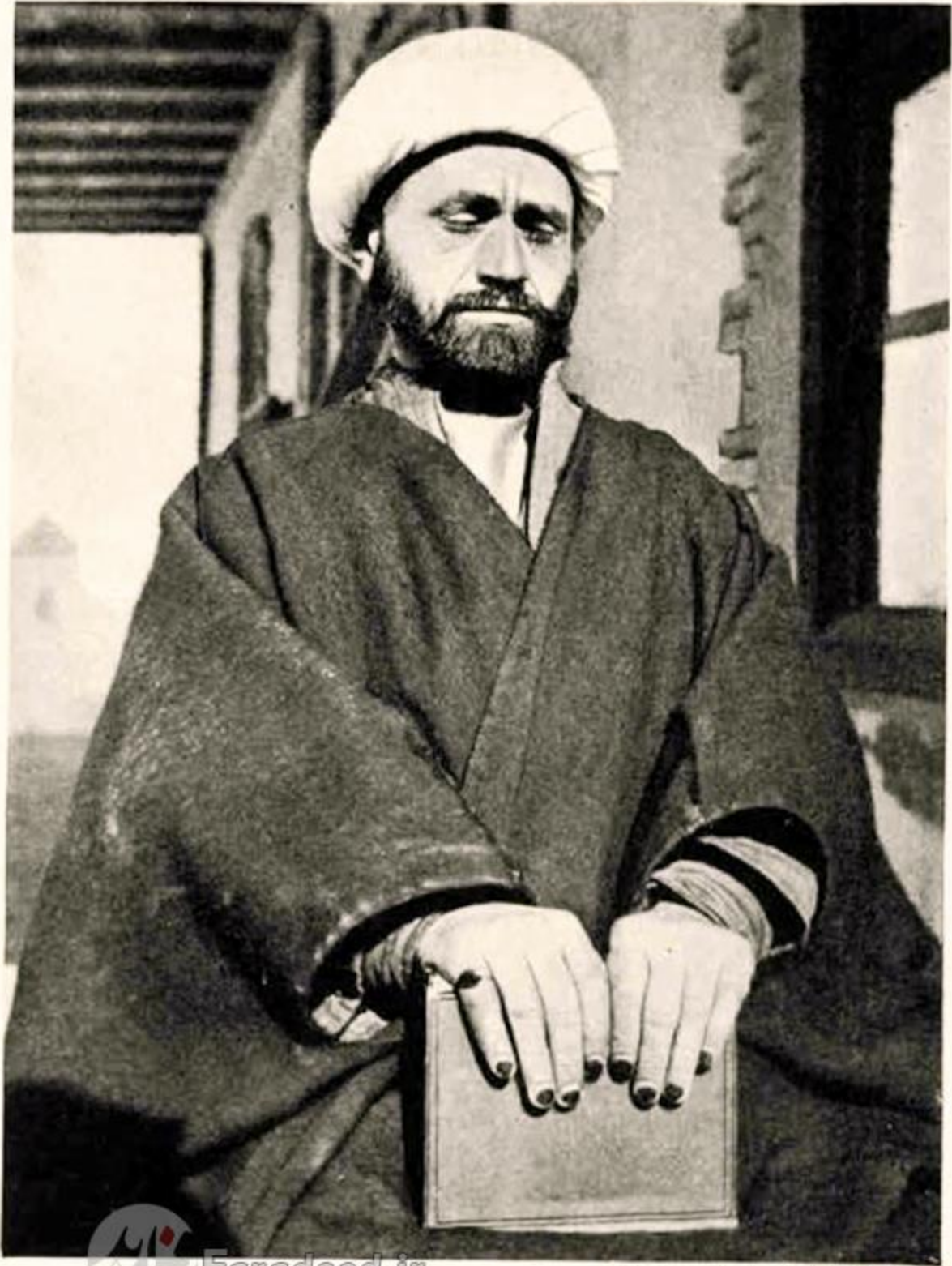


**Faradeed.ir** PERSIAN GYPSIES

Ragged but carefree, they have the same characteristics as gypsies everywhere, and among the Persians, with all their superstitions, the gypsies are especially in demand as fortune-tellers.



۵- روحانی و معلم ایرانی، بر ناخن‌های دستانش حنا گذاشته است .



Faradeed.ir

Photograph by J. W. Cook

A PERSIAN MULLAH OR TEACHER: NOTE HIS HENNA-DYED BEARD AND NAILS

۶- اعدام مجرم در ملاء عام با بستن او به توپ در تهران به تاریخ جمعه ۱۲  
فروردین ۱۳۰۰ شمسی.



paradeed.ir

Photograph from Roland Woods

... TO BE SHOT FROM THE MOUTH OF A CANNON—A PERSIAN ROBBER AWAITING HIS EXECUTION

... powder and scraps of metal and the condemned man is roped to it, the muzzle touching his back. The white cloth shoes worn in Persia are distinctly shown here; also the tall, hard, felt hats.

۷- صحنه اعدام، در مسجد شیخ لطف الله، اصفهان.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

Faradeed.ir

POSED ON THE GALLOWS TO SHOW THE PERSIANS THAT THIS NOTORIOUS BANDIT HAS ACTUALLY BEEN KILLED  
ould never be taken alive. The main band of 2,000 brigands had been broken up or captured. The leaders escaped, but, after  
e mountains, were surrounded. Jaffar, badly wounded in the fighting, died before he could be hanged. Across the Maidan can  
dome of the mosque of Sheikh Lutfullah (see page 447).

۸- مردی در لباس اشرافی دوران ساسانی.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

۹- پخت نان و برنج، بازار.



ed.ir

Photograph by Alfred Hehncke

THE BREAD AND COOKED RICE MERCHANT IN A PERSIAN BAZAAR  
...its tranquil way in the marts of Shiraz where the multiplicity of odors rivals the variety of wares.

۱۰- نان‌های تازه پخت شده برای فروش، شیراز .



Photograph by Louie L'Amorelli/Heinrich

ed.ir

THE PONSQARE LIKE FRESH BREAD IN THE STREETS OF SHIRAZ

is prepared in the large ovens of public bakeries, the dough being spread on large moulds of red hot pebbles. When baked in layers, it is made in thin, crisp sheets (see text, page 183).

۱۱- نانوايي در يکي از خيابان‌هاي شيراز، دولت نانواهاي گران فروش را به تنور مي‌انداخت .



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

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#### A BAKER SHOP IN A SHIRAZ STREET

The Persian Government takes drastic steps to punish the baker who overcharges his customers, one method of punishment being to bake the malefactor in his own oven.

۱۲- رستوران روباز ایرانی و کباب کردن گوشت گوسفندی .





Photograph from Faye Fisher

#### AN OPEN-AIR RESTAURANT IN PERSIA

These public cooks are preparing mutton, which is cut in small pieces, skewered on a long iron pin, and cooked over beds of charcoal. It is very delicious. The flat sheets on the ground at the right, resembling bits of paper or cloth, are pieces of native bread which comes in strips only a half inch thick but two and a half feet in length. A piece is torn off and the mutton *en brochette* when well done is taken off the pin and eaten with the bread.

۱۳- میوه فروشی، بازار شیراز .



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

A FRUIT SHOP IN THE SHIRAZ BAZAAR

...e, made from the famous grapes of the Khullar Valley. Its melons, too, have more than a local reputation.

۱۴- فروشنده دورگرد آب با مشک در تهران.

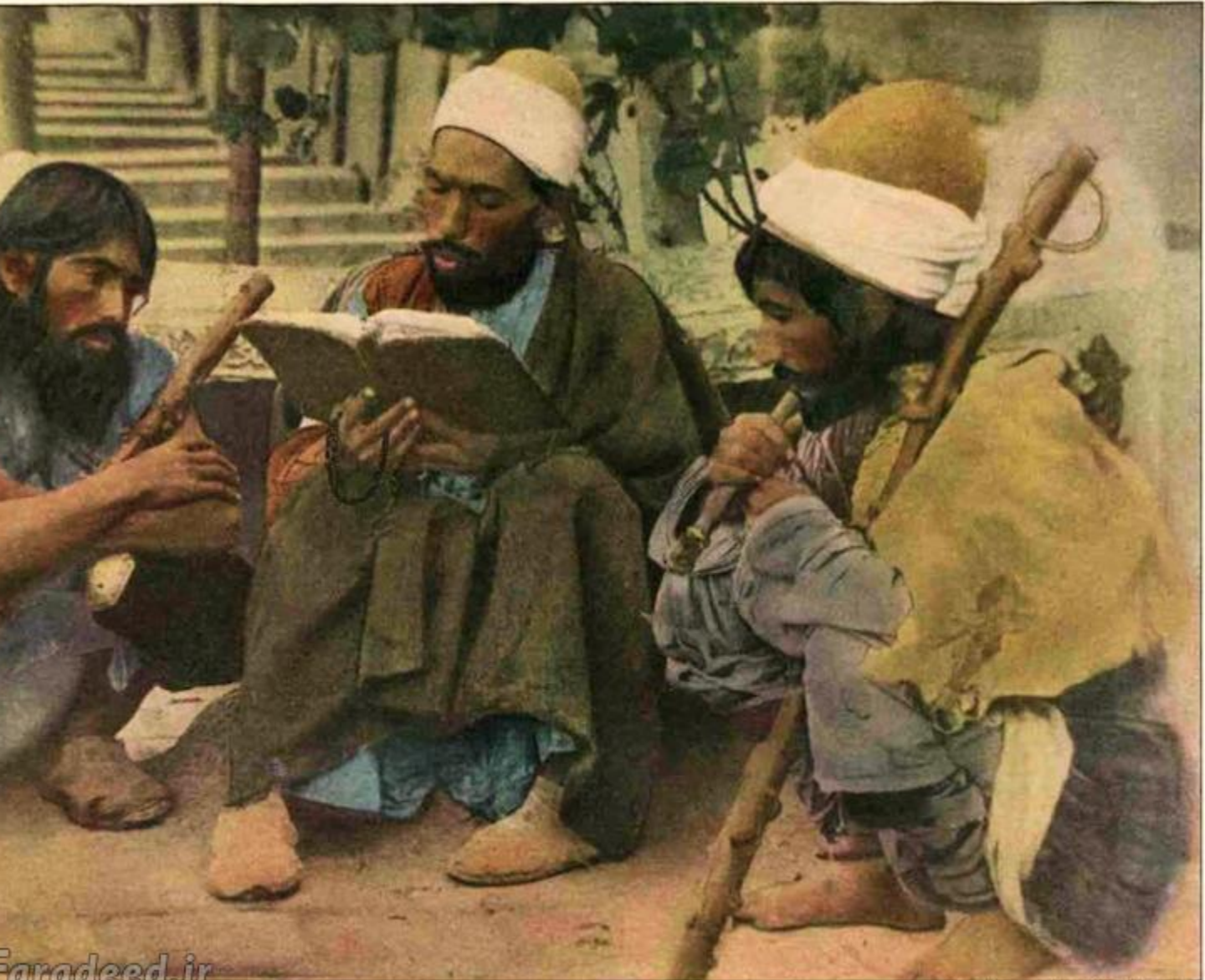


A PERSIAN WATER-CARRIER WITH HIS SHEEPSKIN JUG ON HIS ROUNDS TO SERVE THE THIRSTY

Photograph from Faye Fisher

The entrances to many Persian doorways are rather attractive with the mud bricks joined by blue cement. The quaint door-knockers are admired by all foreigners.

۱۵- روحانی ایرانی در حال خواندن قرآن .



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Photograph by Alfred Heinicke

HOLY MEN OF PERSIA READING THE KORAN

the religious mendicants of the East who levy tribute on the rich and poor alike. Sitting in the bazaars, apparently lost in pious meditations-by with their unvarying yell, "Ya Hakk! Ya Hakk!" (Oh Truth! Oh God!), offering at the same time a flower or a lemon, a gift is expected.

۱۶- فروش آتش داغ در خیابان‌ها برای سه وعده صبح، ظهر و عصر .



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Photograph from Faye Fisher

THE "HOKKY TOKKY" PEDDLER OF THE WEST HAS HIS COUNTERPART IN THE  
HOT-SOUP VENDER OF PERSIA

These peripatetic caterers to hungry youths and adults do a thriving business on the streets of Persian cities morning, noon, and evening.

۱۷- فروشنده دوره گرد به دنبال مشتری. بر روی شانه‌های این مرد، تعداد زیادی از حوله‌های قدیمی است که در حمام‌های ایرانی به وفور استفاده می‌شدند.



Photograph from Faye Fisher



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THE FIRST STRIPED MAN SEEKS THE BUYER IN THE HOME

The striped articles on the business man's shoulder are bath towels, which consist of large cotton squares. It is a common sight to see men with these towels wrapped around them coming from the public baths.

## ۱۸- زنان ایرانی در لباس‌های محلی منطقه.







۱۹- کوله‌ای از پشم شتر بر روی دوش دهقانان ایرانی.





۲۰- حرکت قطار در صبح برای اولین بار از تهران. نخستین راه آهن بین تهران و ری (شاه عبدالعظیم) ساخته شد و طول آن ۸۰۰۰ هزار و ۷۰۰ متر بود.



Photograph from F. L. Bird

THE "MORNING EXPRESS" LEAVING TEHERAN ON PERSIA'S FIRST FIVE MILES OF RAILWAY (SEE TEXT, PAGE 387)

In 1916 a Russian company opened a 67-mile railroad from Julfa, on the Perso-Russian frontier, to Talysh. The British Government is now cooperating with Persia in the construction of railways, but for more than a quarter of a century this little narrow-gauge line running from the southern end of Teheran across the hot plains to the village of Shah Abdul Azim, the seat of a golden-domed shrine, was Persia's only railway.



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WASH-DAY ON THE SHORES OF THE CASPIAN SEA

Photograph from A. N. Mirzaoff

۲۲- یکی از دروازه‌های زیبای شهر تهران در زیر برف زمستانی.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL CITY GATES OF TEHERAN IN WINTER

mountain peaks all summer, and the quantity of the fall in winter determines the amount of water the city will have during the hot season. A mild winter is frequently followed by famine.

اصفهان.

جهان،

نقش

میدان-

۲۳





Photograph by Harold F. Weston

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BUILT FOR POLO IN THE YEAR 1600, BUT NOW USED FOR THE EXECUTION OF ROBBERS

Fifty brigand leaders were recently hanged in this great public square, which was built by Shah Abbas for polo and feats of early notorious criminals were sometimes tied to the mouths of the cannon seen in the foreground and blown to pieces (see page). The crowd shown in the photograph has gathered around the dead body of Jaffar Khouli (see illustration, page distance are not factory chimneys, but minarets of mosques built four centuries ago.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

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THE CHAHAL SITUN, OR HALL OF FORTY COLUMNS, AT ISPAHAN

and throne room, where Shah Abbas in 1600 held his sumptuous court. The roof is brilliantly decorated with inlaid mirrors and designs. The hall, or throne room, contains large mural scenes depicting the Shah and his courtiers. The author's one day saw only 20 pillars. "Oh," said his Persian friend, "you have not counted all. Look also in the pool!"

۲۵- نمایی از حوض روبروی چهل ستون، اصفهان.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

THE POOL IN FRONT OF THE CHAHAL SITUN (SEE ALSO PRECEDING PAGE)

...rgeous reception by a medieval Shah in the days of Persia's glory! The carved stone column in the foreground probably ...es from the 17th century, but in form and execution it is reminiscent of the great Sassanian carvings.

۲۶- دروازه کاخ تخریب شده شاه عباس و عمارت کلاه فرنگی عالی قاپو  
در اصفهان.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

ed.ir  
THE RUINED PALACE OF SHAH ABBAS AND THE PAVILION OF THE ALI KAPU AT ISPAHAN

Looking the Maidan. Shah Abbas and his court watched the tournaments in the great square below (see page 26). The mural paintings, crumbling but beautiful. The women in the foreground are completely veiled, according to



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

VIEW OF SHIRAZ FROM ABOVE THE KORAN GATE (SEE ALSO COLOR PLATE XV)

Shiraz is situated in a fertile plain at an elevation of a mile above sealevel. A mud wall four miles in circumference surrounds the town, which has a population of 60,000.

۲۸- باغ تخت، دو مایلی شمال شیراز، ساخته شده در ابتدای قرن ۱۷ توسط شاه عباس کبیر به عنوان یک کاروان سرای سلطنتی.



Photograph from Roland Woods

MILES NORTH OF SHIRAZ, BUILT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY AS A ROYAL  
ed.ir CARAVANSERAI BY SHAH ABBAS THE GREAT

ck, now used by the South Persian Rifles as British instructors' quarters, is supposed to be one of a series of 999  
suffered considerably in recent years at the hands of raiders. In 1918-19 the wooded park which surrounded it  
force to make an aeroplane landing ground. Below the two main buildings are many baths, store-rooms, and

۲۹- نمایی از منطقه بیرجند، خراسان. فرش‌های دست باف این منطقه از  
شهرت خاصی برخوردار هستند.

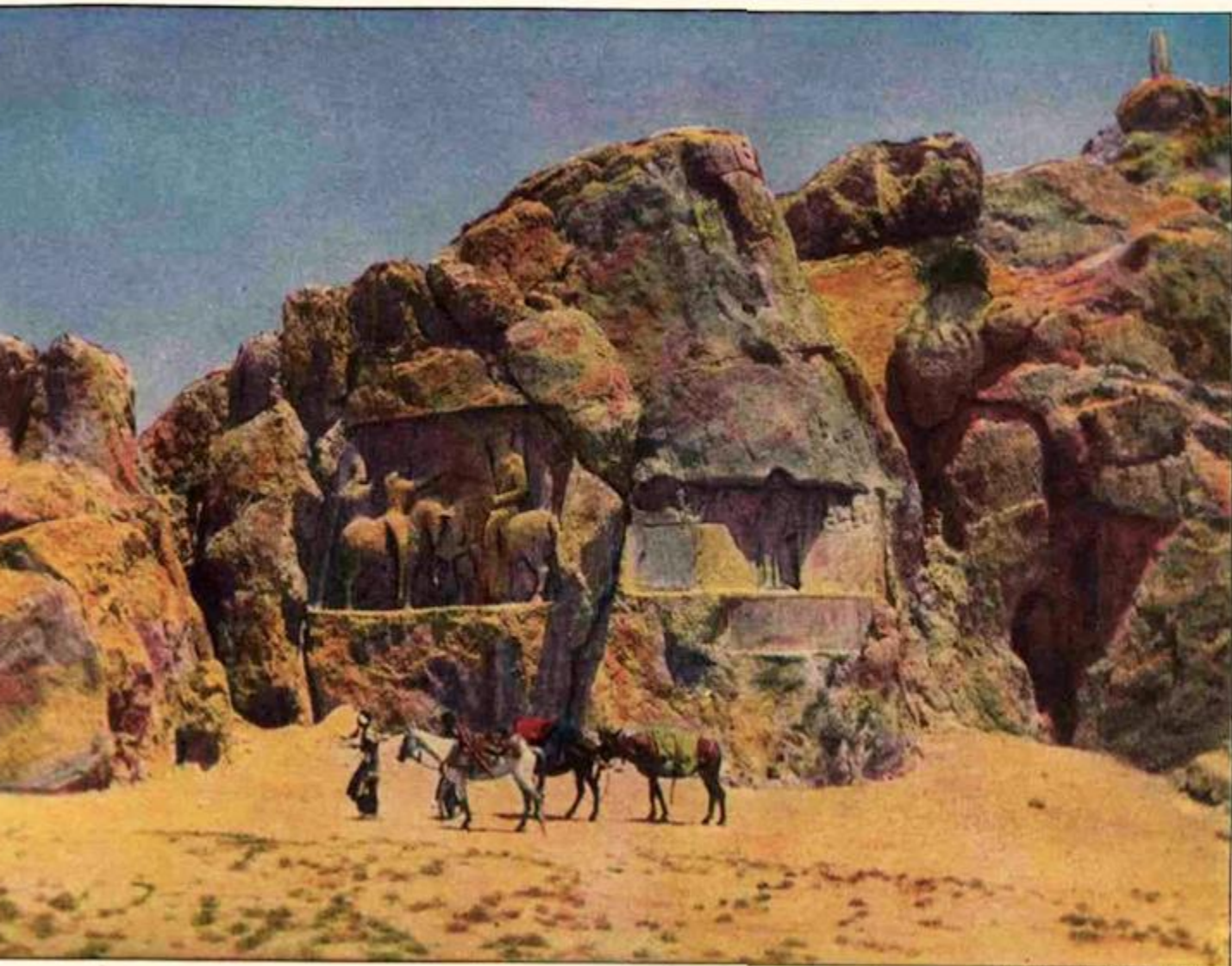


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A VIEW OF BIRJAND, IN THE PERSIAN PROVINCE OF KHORASAN, FAMOUS FOR ITS CARPETS

the great Iranian desert plateau and suffers frequently from sand-storms, some of which are of such violence that occasionally blast are completely buried. In the photograph a Cossack and a Persian are shown standing on a sand-hill blown up by the at it reaches to the level of the roof of the adjoining house. Birjand is one of the towns in Persia famous for its carpets.

۲۰- نقش رستم، تصویری از درباریان ساسانی. از میان پادشاهان ساسانی، اردشیر بابکان نخستین کسی است که در این محوطه، سنگ نگاره‌ای تراشیده است.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

**SASSANIAN SCULPTURES IN THE LIVING ROCK AT NAKSH-I RUSTAM, PERSIA**  
The smaller bas-relief on the right represents King Ardashir, founder of the Sassanian dynasty, mounted on horseback and his courtiers. The larger bas-relief on the left represents King Ardashir, founder of the Sassanian dynasty, mounted on horseback and his courtiers. The pillar seen in the upper right corner of the photograph is hewn from the living rock and represents the god Ormazd a ring that symbolizes the gift of sovereignty.

پاسارگاد.

کبیر،

کوروش

—مقبره

۳۱



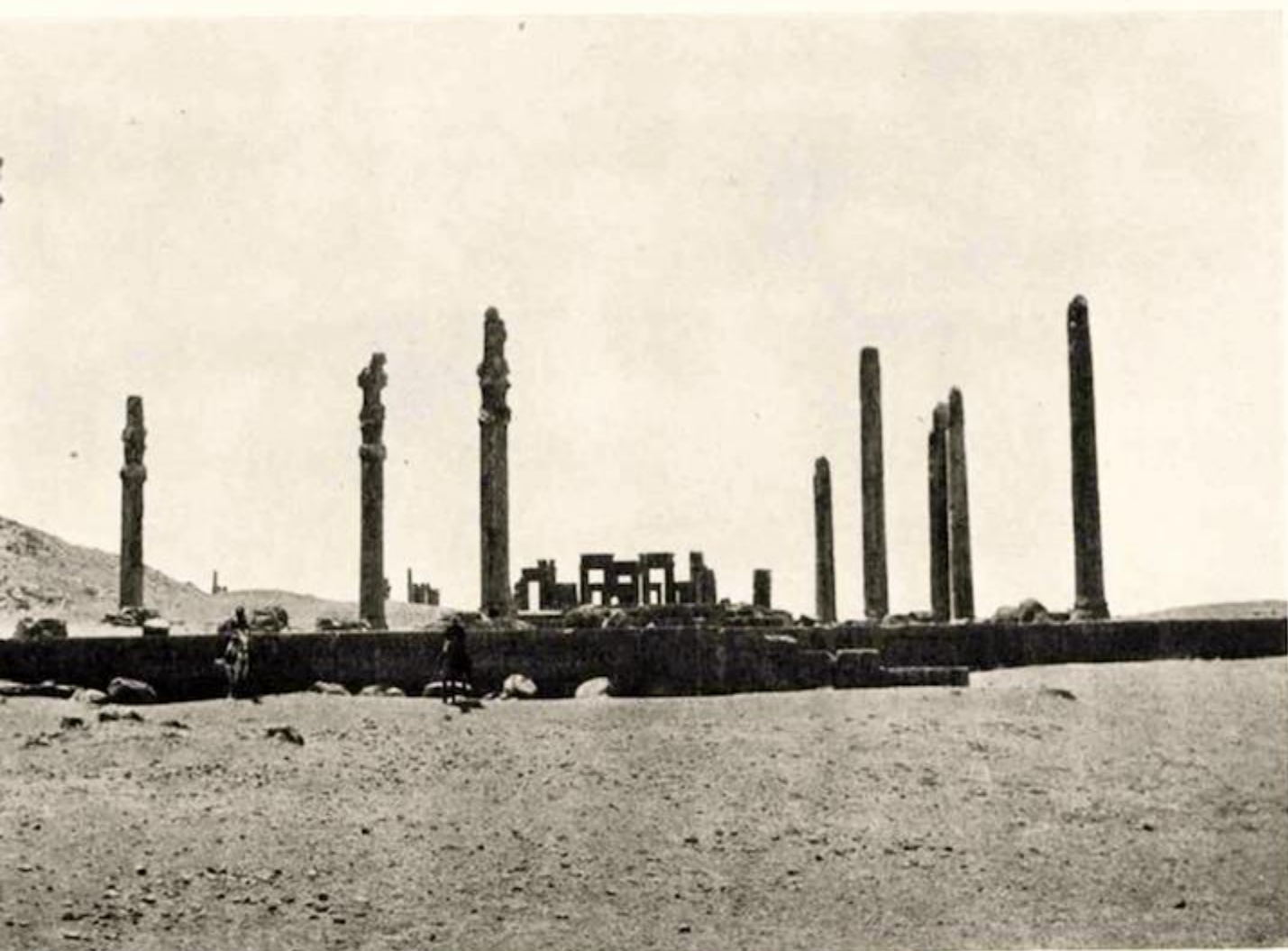


Photograph by Harold F. Weston

THE TOMBS OF PASARGADE  
**Faradheed.ir**

THE TOMBS OF PASARGADE AT PASARGADE (SEE PAGE 465)  
Note the size of the stone blocks and the bush growing between the first and second tiers on the eastern (right) side. The road-guard at the right carried a magnificently carved, silver-sheathed sword.

۲۲- پرسپولیس، پایتخت با شکوه و تشریفاتی پادشاهان ایرانی در زمان امپراتوری هخامنشیان. کاخ آپادانا و کاخ تچر در عکس دیده می‌شوند.

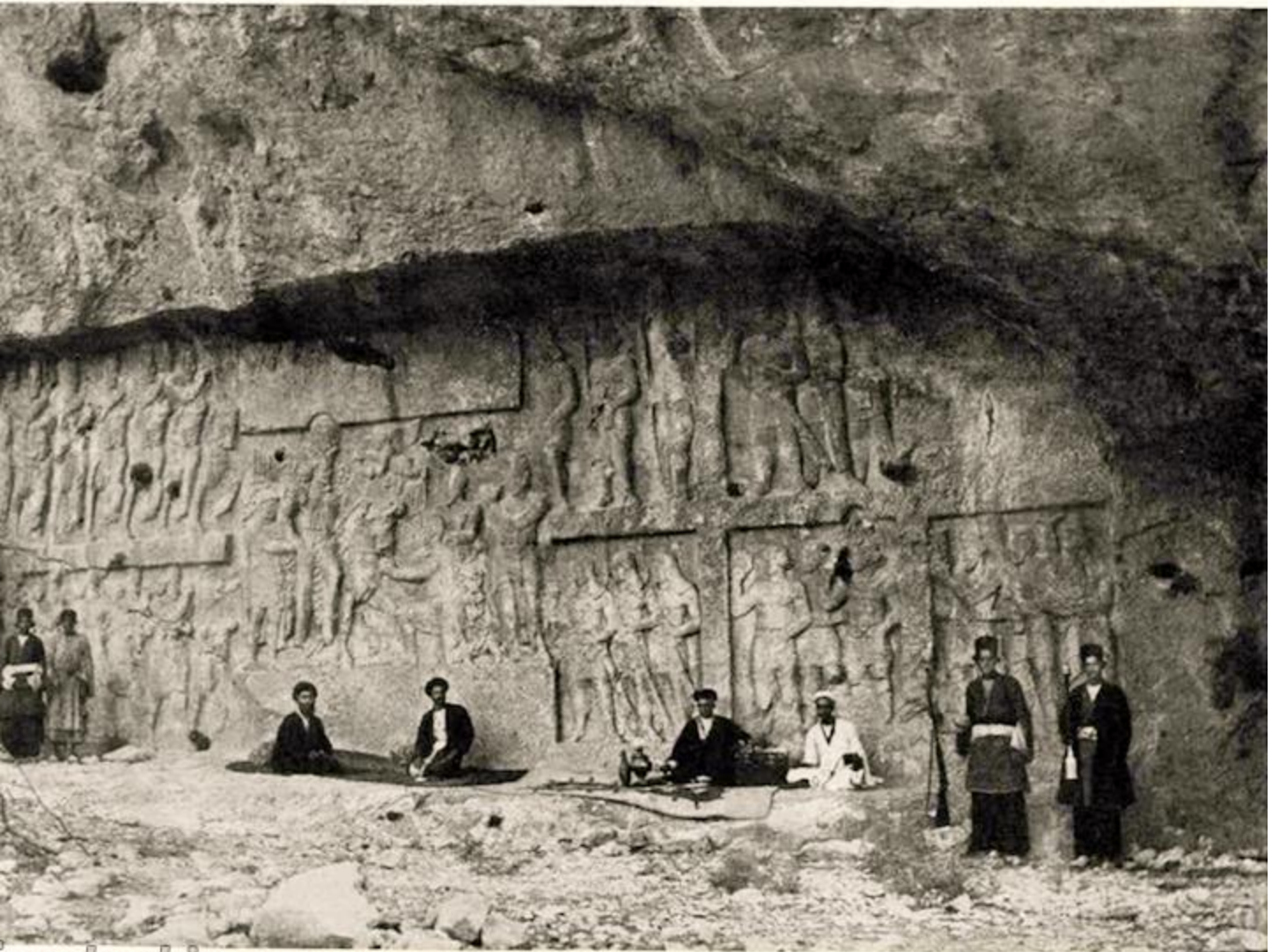


Photograph by Harold F. Weston

**Paradeed.ir** XERXES' AUDIENCE HALL AT PERSEPOLIS, WHERE LEVEES WERE HELD WITHIN ITS ONCE TAPESTRYED WALLS (SEE TEXT, PAGE 465)

II remain. The terrace which leads up to the hall is covered with an elaborately carved frieze and cuneiform inscriptions. The low ruins in the center are of Darius' palace, some 50 yards to the rear.

۲۳- سنگ تراشی‌های غار شاپور، در ۳ مایلی جنوب کازرون.



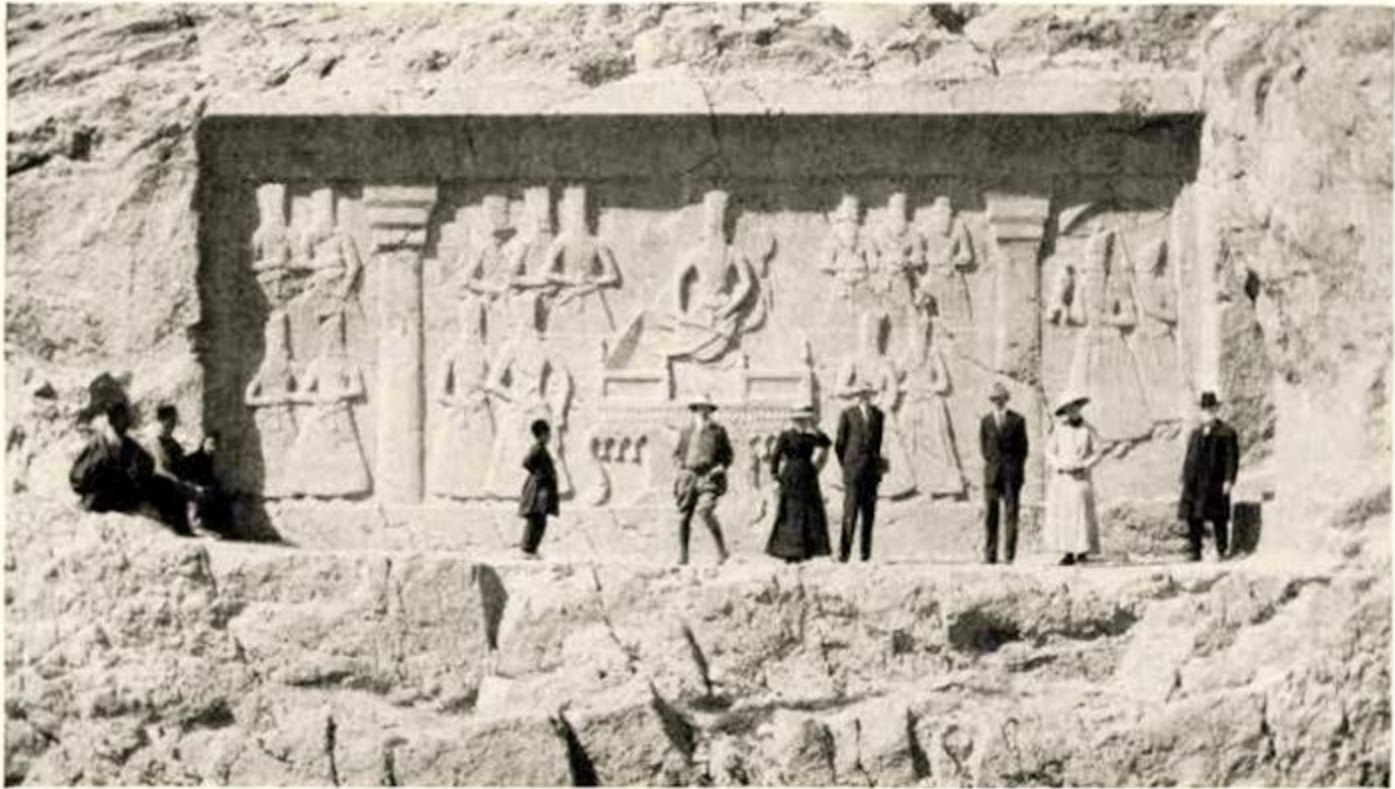
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Photograph from Roland Woods

THE ROCK CARVINGS OF SHAPUR, THREE MILES SOUTHWEST OF KAZERUN

record the victories of three Sassanian kings, one of whom (Shapur I) captured the Roman Emperor Valerian and kept him  
of his death, then stuffed his skin with straw and presented it as a trophy to a Persian temple. The two men seated to the  
Note the samovar in which the tea is made.

۲۴- سنگ تراشی‌های مدرن در شهر ری یا رگا.



Photograph by F. E. Murray

#### A MODERN ROCK CARVING IN ANCIENT RHAGES

Fath Ali Shah, one of the early rulers of the present Persian dynasty, endeavored, perhaps in emulation of the great Achæmenian kings, to perpetuate the memory of his reign by this carving on the rock which forms a portion of the north wall of the ancient Median city of Rhages, whose ruins lie five miles south of modern Teheran, Fath Ali's capital. Just below, and not at all abashed by the overshadowing presence of the great Ghajar on his Peacock Throne, Persian women do their weekly laundry, rug merchants freshen their stock in trade, and tanned bathers enjoy the cool waters of the famous Chashmah-i-Ali (see also text, page 389).



Photograph from A. N. Mirzaoui

COLLECTING SILKWORMS IN THE PROVINCE OF ENZALI, ON THE CASPIAN SEA

۲۶ - کم بینایی که نابینایی را راهنمایی می کند!



Photograph from Faye Fisher

THE ALMOST BLIND LEADING THE REALLY BLIND IN PERSIA

۲۷- گروهی از پسران محصل، همدان. در ایران قدیم، در مکتب خانه‌ها قرآن با نوشته‌های عربی تدریس می‌شده است.



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A GROUP OF PERSIAN SCHOOL BOYS AT HAMADAN

While modern schools are increasing, the old *Makhtab Khaneh*, with the Arabic Koran as the text-book in the primer class, is still a national institution (see illustration on opposite page). More than 98 per cent of the people of Persia are followers of Mohammed.

۲۸- گروهی از دختران ارمنی و ایرانی محصل.



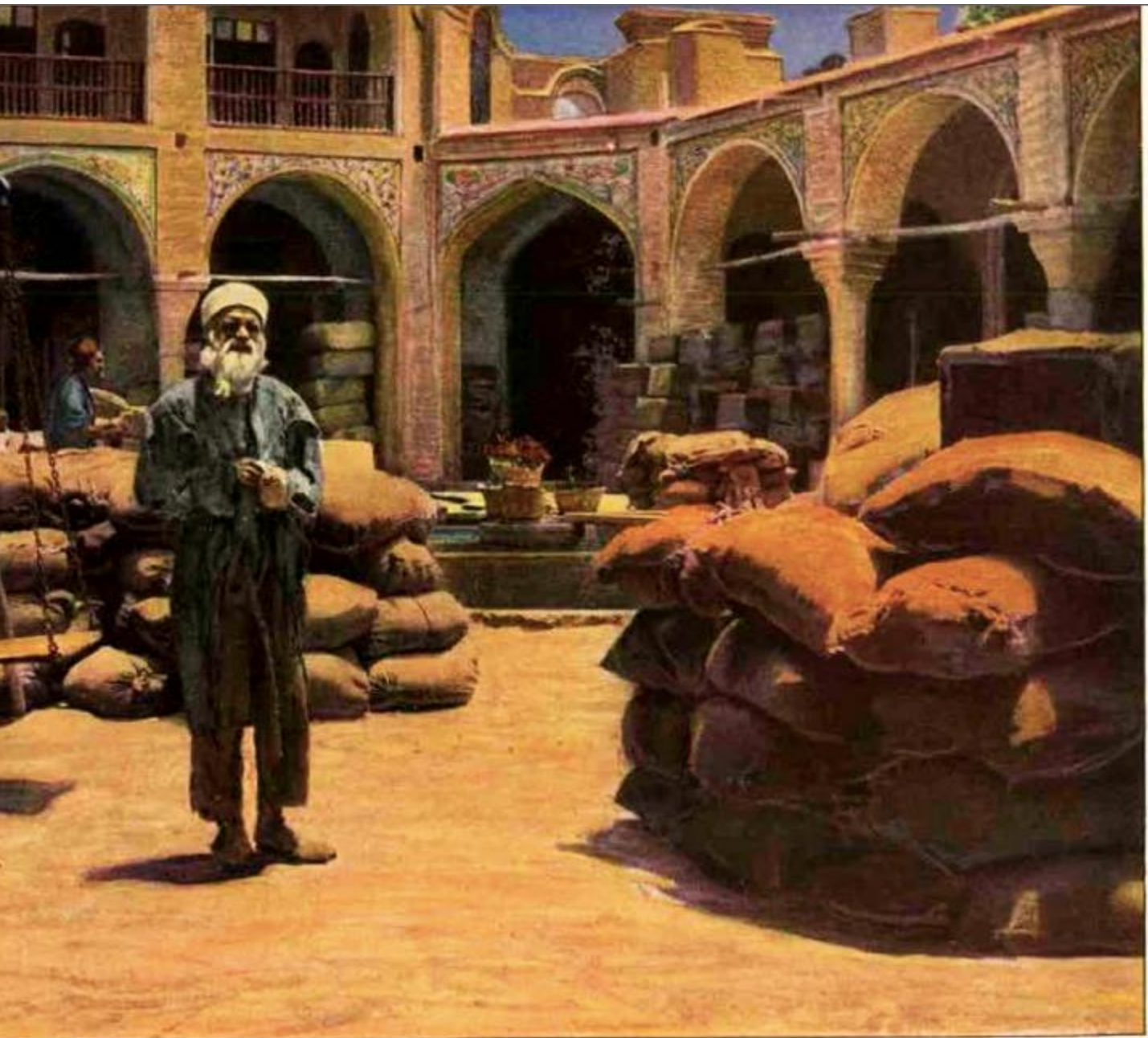


Photographs by J. W. Cook

#### A GROUP OF ARMENIAN AND PERSIAN SCHOOL GIRLS

Probably 95 per cent of the women of Persia are illiterate, but in recent years foreign educators, and the Persian Department of Education, have done much to promote the cause of education for Persian girls. It has only been within the last few years that girls have been allowed to attend the mission schools. Formerly they were married at the age of ten or twelve.

۳۹ - گذر گاهی طاقدار به همراه کاشی‌های رنگی، بازار.



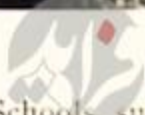
Photograph by Harold F. Weston

IRAN'S MECCA FOR BEGGARS, POETS AND PHILOSOPHERS

hours at this khan or alcove, off the main bazaar, and an old beggar is keeping watch. Here merchandise is weighed on primitive scales. The arcades around the court are decorated with colored tiles.



Photograph from Faye Fisher



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### PERSIAN SCHOOL, FOR BOYS

Schools such as these are scattered through the shopping districts of Persian cities. They resemble shops with one side all open to the street. The teacher sits at one end with a long stick which he uses on the boys if they stop studying aloud for a moment.

۴۱- سوپ و تکه‌ای نان به همراه قلیان، ضیافتی دخترانه.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

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A REPAST IN THE WOMEN'S QUARTERS

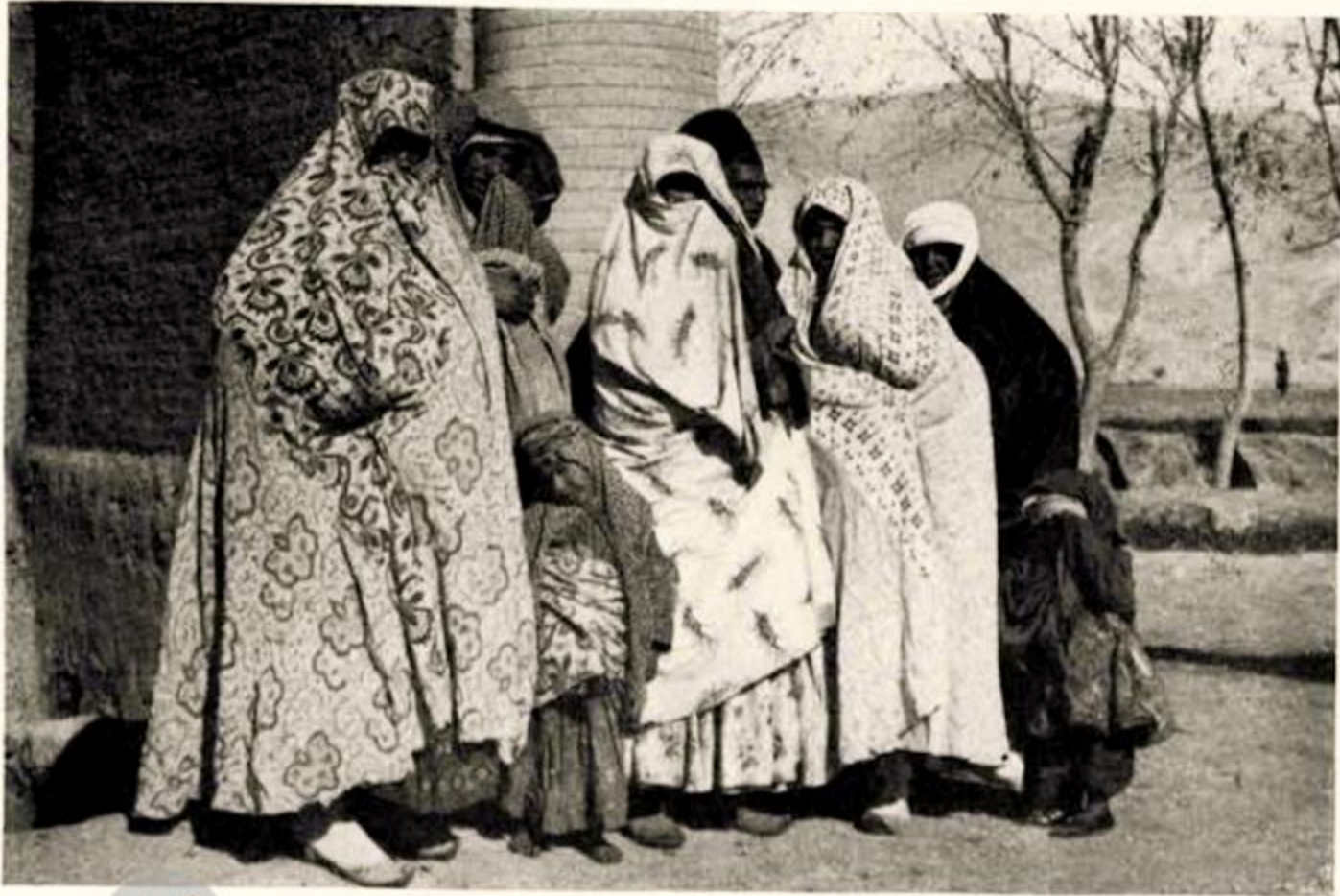
They have their faces unveiled only in their quarters, where no men trespass. The meal consists generally of a thick soup and bread is broken off and used as a scoop, for very few people use silverware. The kalia, or water-pipe, is smoked by both men (see Color Plate VII). It is so arranged that the smoke goes first through the water, which purifies it before it is taken into the mouth. These pipes are frequently studded with turquoise.



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

A NOMAD WOMAN PHYSICIAN BLEEDING A PATIENT BY  
"CUPPING"

When leeches are not available for blood-letting purposes the cup method is employed. Messengers have been sent as far as 180 miles on foot to get the blood-sucking worm for a wealthy patient (see text, page 465).



Photographs by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke



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ARMENIAN WOMEN IN CHADARS

Both Christian and Mohammedan women wear the *yashmak* (veil) out of doors, but the *chadar* (chuddar), or enveloping garment, is peculiar to the followers of Mohammed.

۲۴ - حجاب دختران روستایی ارمنی، جلفا.



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ARMENIAN PEASANT WOMEN OF JULFA, ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER

Photograph by Harold F. Weston

owns the Armenian women, whose forefathers have lived for three centuries in a Mohammedan country, have adopted the faces with kerchiefs to protect themselves from the insulting gaze of Mohammedan men. Silver trinkets and coins—dowry gains from their ears and around their necks.

۴۵ - زنان ایرانی در حال ترک گرمابه‌ای محلی (حمام) به همراه  
مستخدم. جمعه‌های هر هفته زمان حمام بوده است.



 **Faradeed.ir**  
PERSIAN LADIES IN THE PUBLIC BATH-HOUSE PRECEDED BY A DOMESTIC SERVANT  
Every Friday is "bath day" in Persia, and a bath is obligatory before the faithful can worship.  
Frequently there is a public bath attached to the mosque.

۴۶ - کاروانسرای ایرانی، مکانی که ارابه‌ها و کاروان‌ها در آنجا استراحت می‌کرده‌اند.





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Photograph from Faye Fisher

A TYPICAL PERSIAN CARAVANSERAI, WHERE POST-CARRIAGES AND CARAVANS STOP

ote the Persian mail stage drawn by four horses. The average road-house along a Persian caravan route has a large, dingy, here the traveler can purchase tea, unleavened, pebble-baked bread, buttermilk, cucumbers, and melons (see text, p. 441).

۴۷- کاروان‌ها در کنار زاینده رود تا غروب خورشید منتظر می‌مانند، در نزدیکی شهر ارمنی‌ها، اصفهان.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

BY THE SETTING OF THE SUN WHILE STANDING IN THE BED OF THE ZENDA RUD AT ISPAHAN

menian town of Julfa (population 3,000), a suburb of Ispahan, once a sort of Persian Versailles, the royal pleasure  
en by Shah Abbas in 1603 to Armenian refugees whom he transported there to save from massacre by the Turks.  
ells in the right foreground. This photograph was taken from the Pul-i-Ali Verdi Khan, the longest bridge in  
s in length.

۴۸ - کاروانی در حال سفر به مکانی زیارتی. ایرانی از زمان‌های دیر باز به سفرهای زیارتی مانند کربلا و نجف عزیمت می‌کردند.



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Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

A CARAVAN OF PILGRIMS EN ROUTE FOR MECCA

s in which the travelers are seated (see also illustration on page 363). Pious Persians also make pilgrimages to the holy cities of Kerbela and Nedjei.

۴۹- دو زن امریکایی بر روی کجاوه. کجاوه اتاقک‌های چوبی است که بر پشت چهار پایان می‌بندند.



Photograph by J. W. Cook

Faradeed.ir

TWO AMERICAN WOMEN TRAVELING A LA MODE IN PERSIA

These two-passenger vehicles, called *kajavehs*, resemble chicken-coops balanced on the back of a diminutive horse or donkey (see text, page 371).

۵۰- فرمانداران ایرانی، برای انتقال گروهی از افراد متهم، آنها را همراهی می‌کنند.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

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VERNMENT'S "LIMITED MAIL EXPRESS" FROM TEHERAN TO ISPAHAN

ombination sleeper, day coach, and dining-car. Three hundred miles were traversed in it along a rough caravan track, with opium-reeking drivers and relays of horses—hitched four abreast—every ten or twelve miles (see text, page 437). Guards controlled by the notorious brigand, Mashallas Khan (since hanged), whom the Persian Government is said to have mails and official personages from robberies.

۵۱- ارابه‌ای در حال ورود به پایتخت قدیم ایرانی‌ها، جنوب غربی تهران.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

ed.ir PAGE 432) ENTERING THE CITY OF SAVEH, AN ANCIENT CAPITAL OF PERSIA, SOUTHWEST OF THE MODERN CAPITAL OF TEHERAN

ay can be seen a picturesque wind tower or shaft built on the roof called "bad-girs" (wind collectors), constructed breeze down to the water-sprinkled rooms in the basement of the buildings, where the Persians recline during the

۵۲- زن و شوهر در حال سفر به مکانی زیارتی.



HUSBAND AND WIFE ON THEIR WAY FROM PERSIA TO MECCA

۵۲- دو درویش ایرانی.



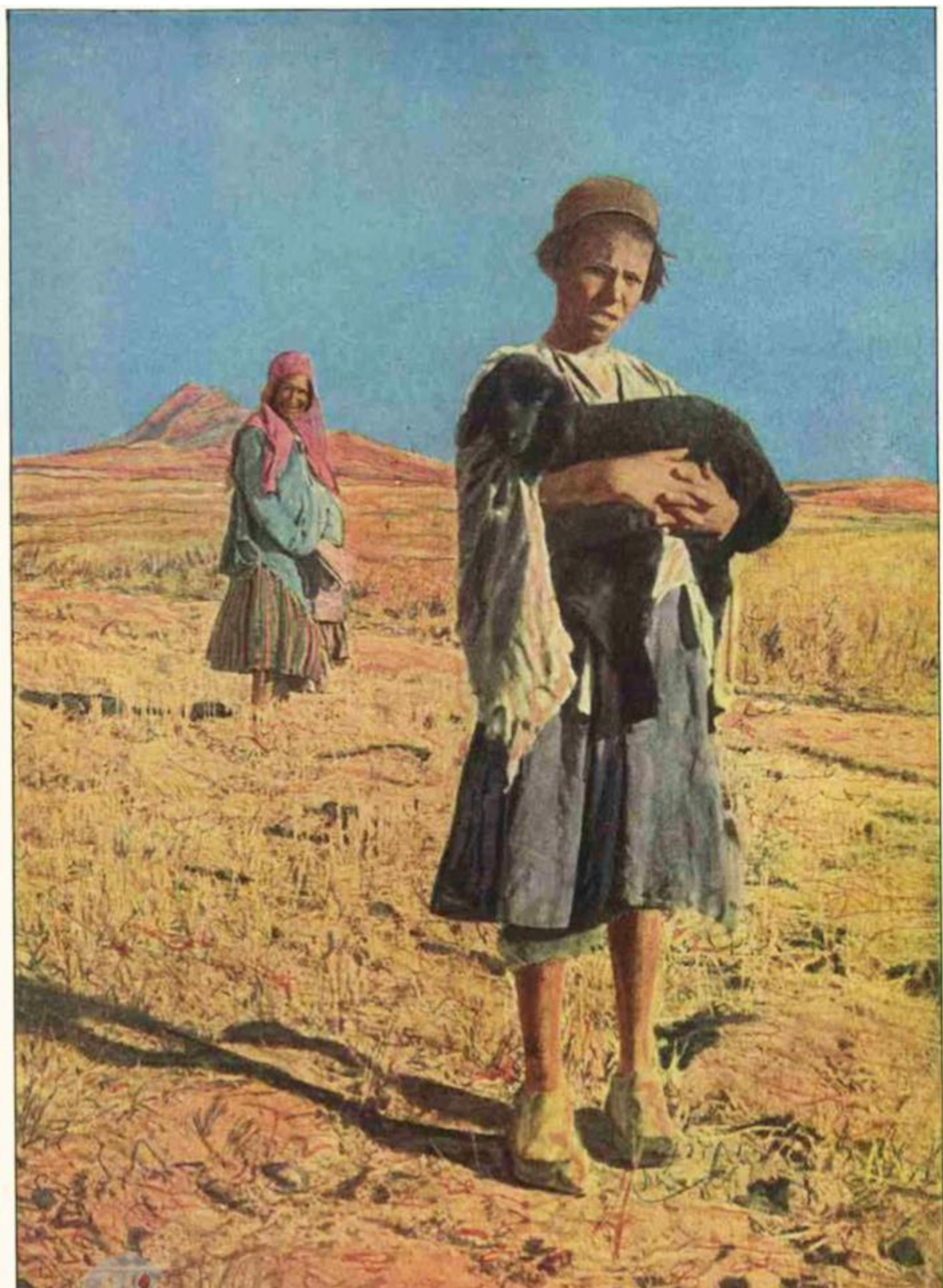
Photograph by E. K. De Witt

#### DERVISHES OR MOHAMMEDAN MENDICANT FRIARS

These holy men are members of one of the Mohammedan brotherhoods of dervishes. [Faradeed.ir](http://Faradeed.ir) At all their worldly goods, they are dependent for their livelihood on the liberality of their co-religionists. The small axe, the calabash receptacle, the gnarled staff, and the small hand-woven bag carried by the pair are distinctive insignia of these picturesque wanderers.

۵۴ - بره هديه شده توسط فرمانروای منطقه.





۵۵- گروهی از کودکان قبیله‌ای.



Photograph by F. L. Bird

SMALL TRIBAL WANDERERS OF PERSIA

This little group belonged to an encampment of nomads in a mountain valley near Teheran. While the women are making butter in the hairy goatskin churn and mothers are doing the day's baking in their earthen ovens, it has fallen to the lot of these small lassies to keep the camp babies out of mischief. Large brown eyes, dark complexions, and straight, black hair are characteristic of the entire Persian population.

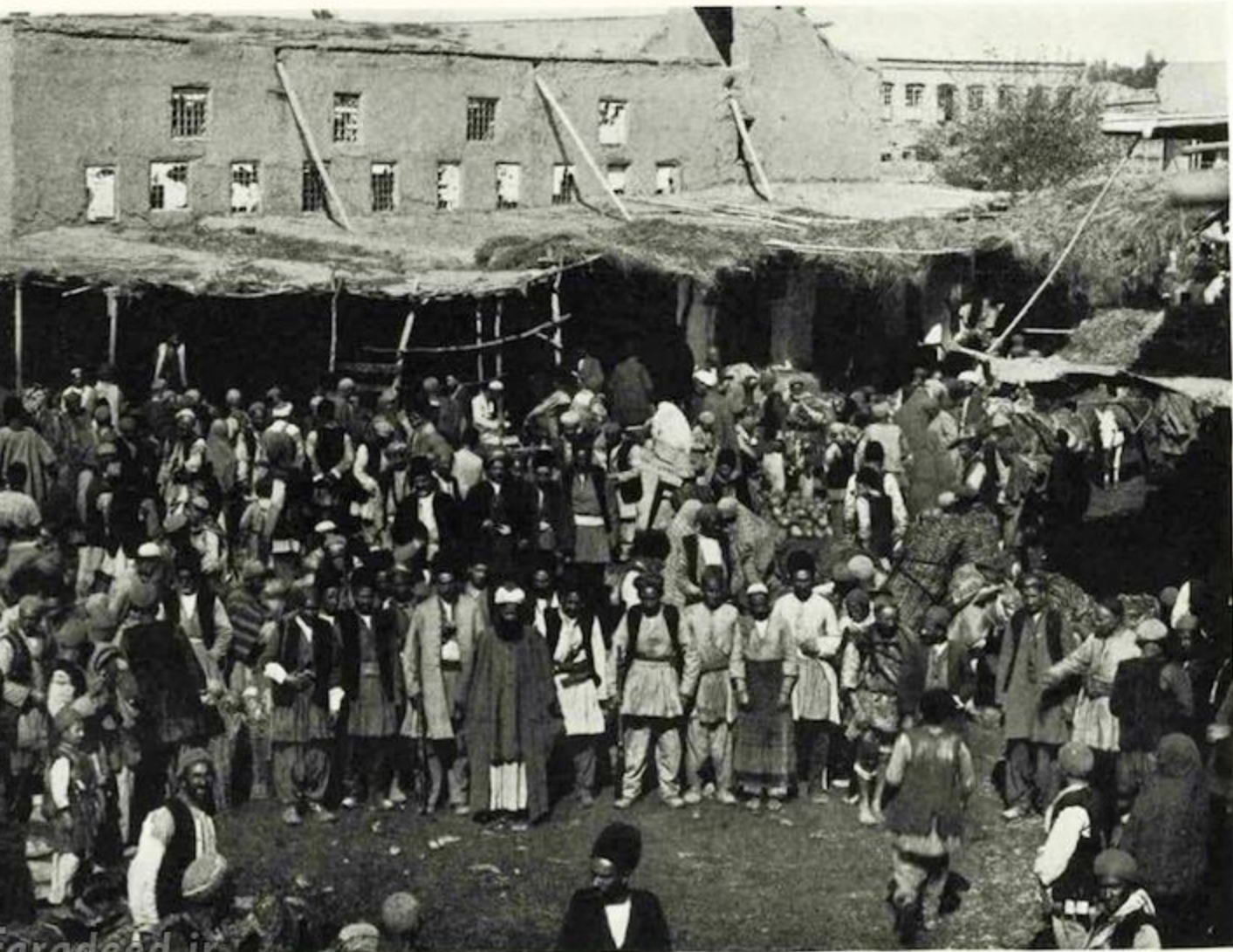
۵۶- گروهی از شکارچیان ایرانی، در منطقه‌ای از جنگل‌های دریای خزر.



Photographs by E. K. De Witt

#### PERSIAN HUNTERS WITH THE FRUITS OF THEIR CHASE, A WILD BOAR

The jungles in the semi-tropical Caspian Sea region fairly teem with wild boars, which render themselves so wild and obnoxious to the Moslem peasants by their never-ceasing inroads on the rice fields. These doughty hunters have not only proudly demonstrated their skill with their antiquated flint-lock muskets, but are very evidently satisfied at having disposed of one more hated marauder.



THE FRUIT MARKET IN URUMIAH

of Zoroaster, this city, 12 miles west of Lake Urumiah, is situated in the midst of gardens and orchards. It is noted as a center of missionary activity.

۵۸-غرفه مسگری در بازار.



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

A STALL IN THE COPPERSMITH'S BAZAAR OF A PERSIAN CITY

۵۹- پوشش زنان در سفر به همراه خورجینی بر روی چهار پا، که در آن  
غذا و لباس حمل می‌کردند.




Photograph by Roland Gorbold

A PERSIAN WOMAN PREPARED FOR A PILGRIMAGE

The elaborately embroidered saddle-bag is a *khorjon*, in which both clothes and food are carried for the journey. The white veil over her face is the *yashmak*.

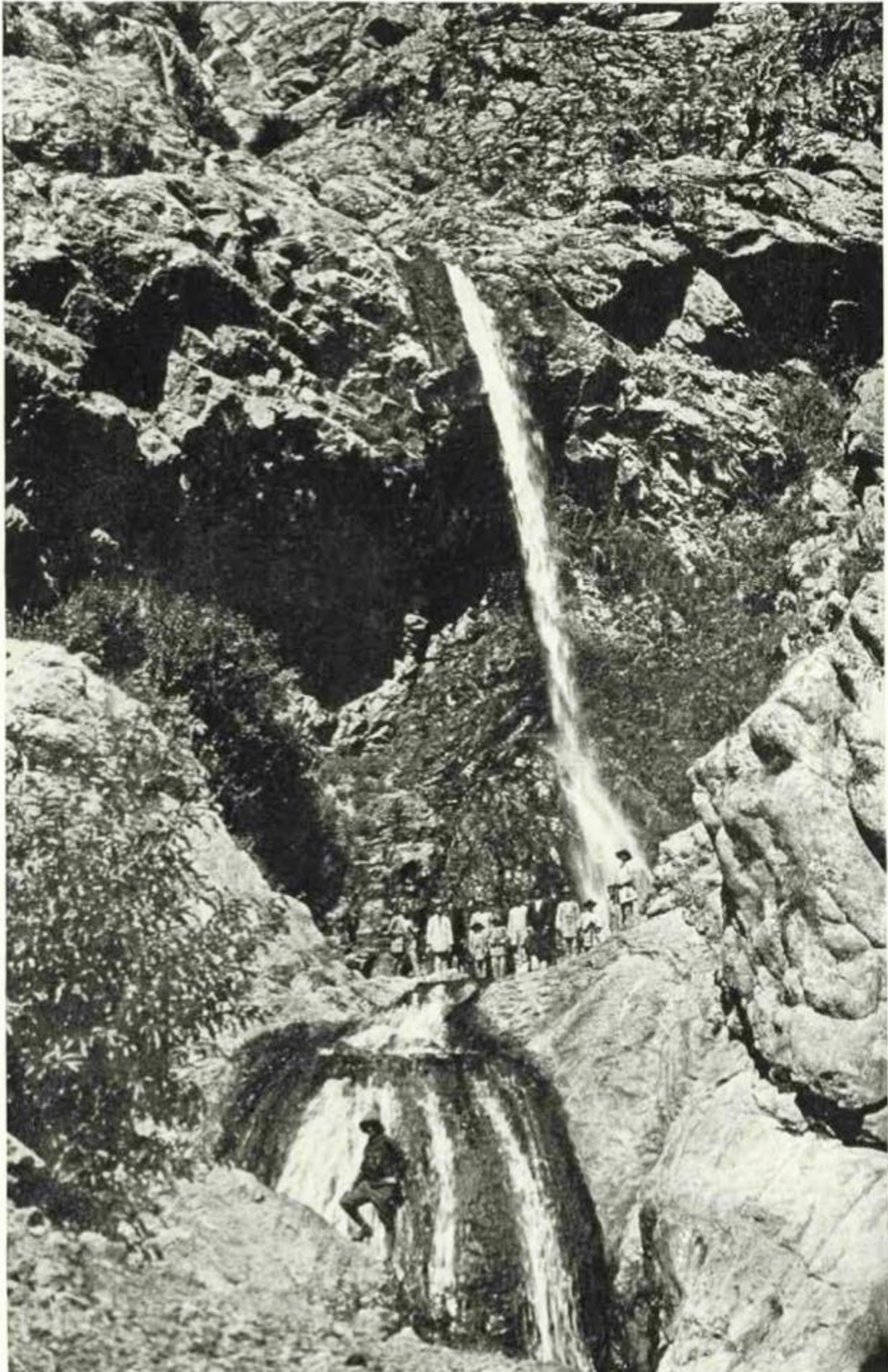
۶۰- نمایی از کوه دماوند.



 **Faradeed.ir** MOUNT DEMAVEND HAS SERVED AS A GIGANTIC GUIDE-POST FOR MANY GENERATIONS

"Its lonely grandeur has gripped the imagination of intrepid adventurers of all ages. Within its shadow a score of great dynasties have risen and fallen" (see text, page 394).

۶۱- پسران ایرانی در حال پیاده روی، کوه‌های البرز.





۶۲- جاده‌ای در رشته کوه البرز، جنوب دریای خزر.



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Photograph by Harold F. Weston

HERE THE RUSSIAN ROAD CUTS THROUGH THE ELBURZ RANGE DOWN TO THE CASPIAN SEA

The mountains is absolutely barren, reminding one in color and formation somewhat of the Grand Canyon of Arizona. In the east, on the northern side of the crest a thick jungle is watered daily by rain-clouds from the Caspian.

۶۳- برداشت دانه‌های گندم، جنوب ایران.



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Photograph by Alfred Heinicke

#### WINNOWING GRAIN IN SOUTHERN PERSIA

able-land of Persia is well watered, it is often necessary to resort to irrigation. There are many districts which are accounted among the most fertile in the world, but the implements employed in agriculture are primitive in the extreme.

۶۴- دروازه قزوین، رشت.

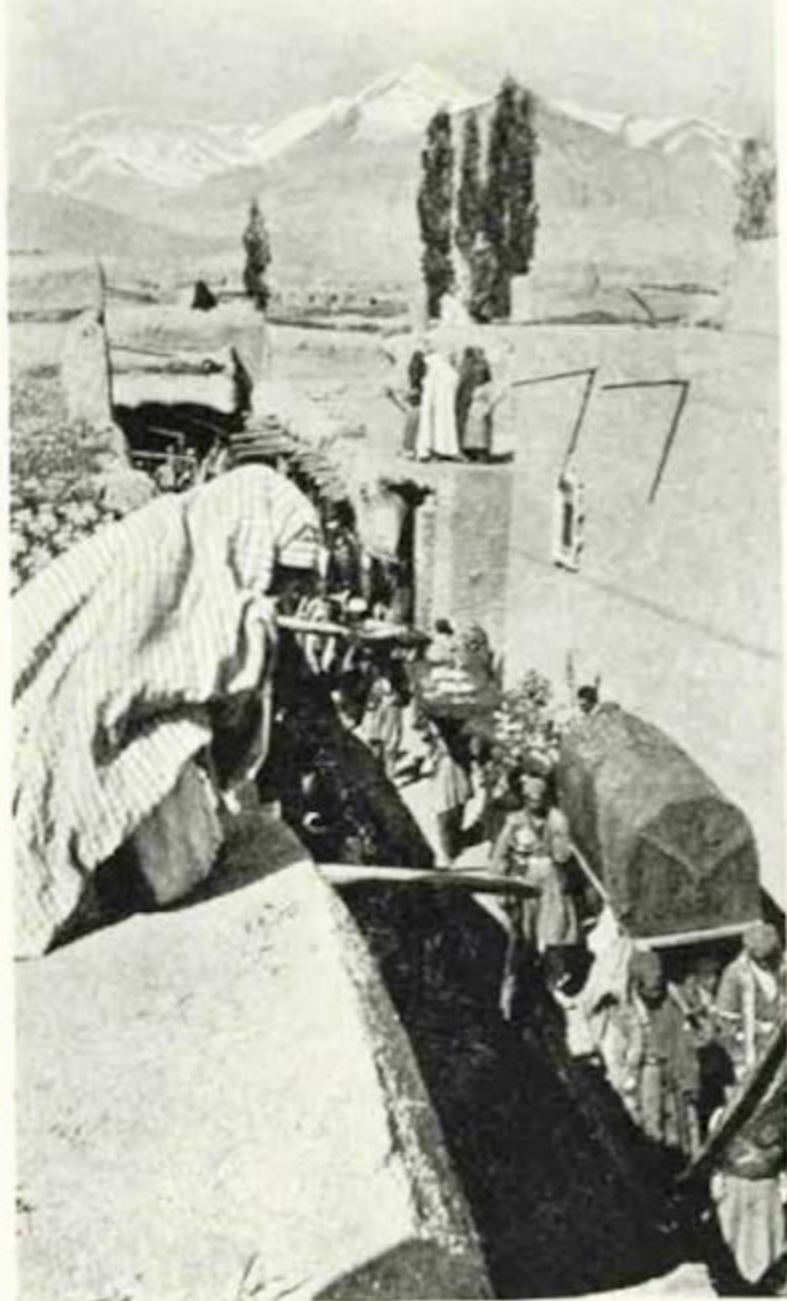


Photograph by Harold F. Weston

GATEWAY OF KAZVIN, THROUGH WHICH ALL CASPIAN-BOUND CARAVANS PASS

brick in this arch to accentuate the color value and lend dignity to the ornate blue, yellow, black and white gate.

۶۵- مراسم خاکسپاری، همدان.



Photograph by J. W. Cook

#### A FUNERAL PROCESSION IN HAMADAN

The closely veiled Persian woman in the foreground has so far forgotten her modesty in her curiosity to view the bier of the deceased Persian dignitary as to lower a fold of her domino and [Faradeed.ir](http://Faradeed.ir) portion of her countenance to public gaze. Hamadan is the ancient Ekbatana, the home of Esther and Mordecai.

۶۶- مردم ارومیه منتظر ورود شاه.



Photograph from Fritz Morris

WHEN UBUKIAH ENTERTAINS PERSIAN ROYALTY

This city, near the northwestern frontier, attained notoriety during the World War as the center of the Syrian or Nestorian massacres. The photograph shows the eager interest of the populace in the arrival of the Shah on a tour of inspection.

۶۷- پوشش زن بختیاری، غرب اصفهان.

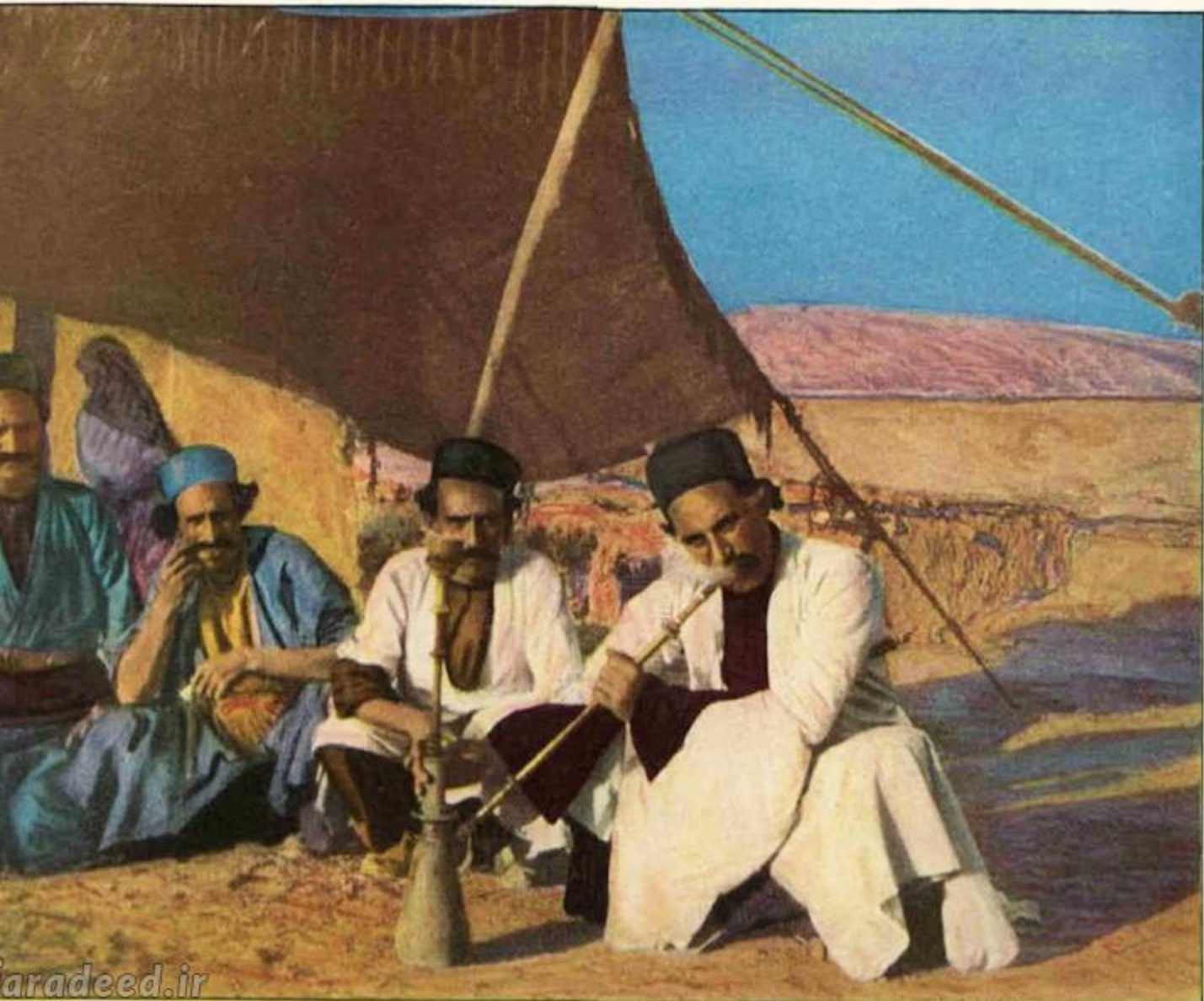


Photograph by Roland Gorbold

A BEAUTIFUL TRIBESWOMAN OF BAKHTIARI  
LAND, WEST OF ISPAHAN

She is a pure Iranian type, rare in these days. Her costume is a negligée worn only in the home. These tribeswomen are not secluded; they ride and shoot like the men, and, of course, wear a more practical costume, including balloon-like trousers, when in the saddle.

۶۸- کشیدن قلیان، گبر آباد.



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Photograph by Harold F. Wessoo

SMOKING THE KALIAN, THE PERSIAN PIPE OF PEACE, AT GABARABAD

erred, is placed in a charcoal-filled bowl over the water jug. Each smoker puffs deeply once or twice, then passes the carved wooden mouthpiece to his nearest companion as he spits lustily on the earthen floor.

۶۹- خان ایرانی به همراه محافظین اش.



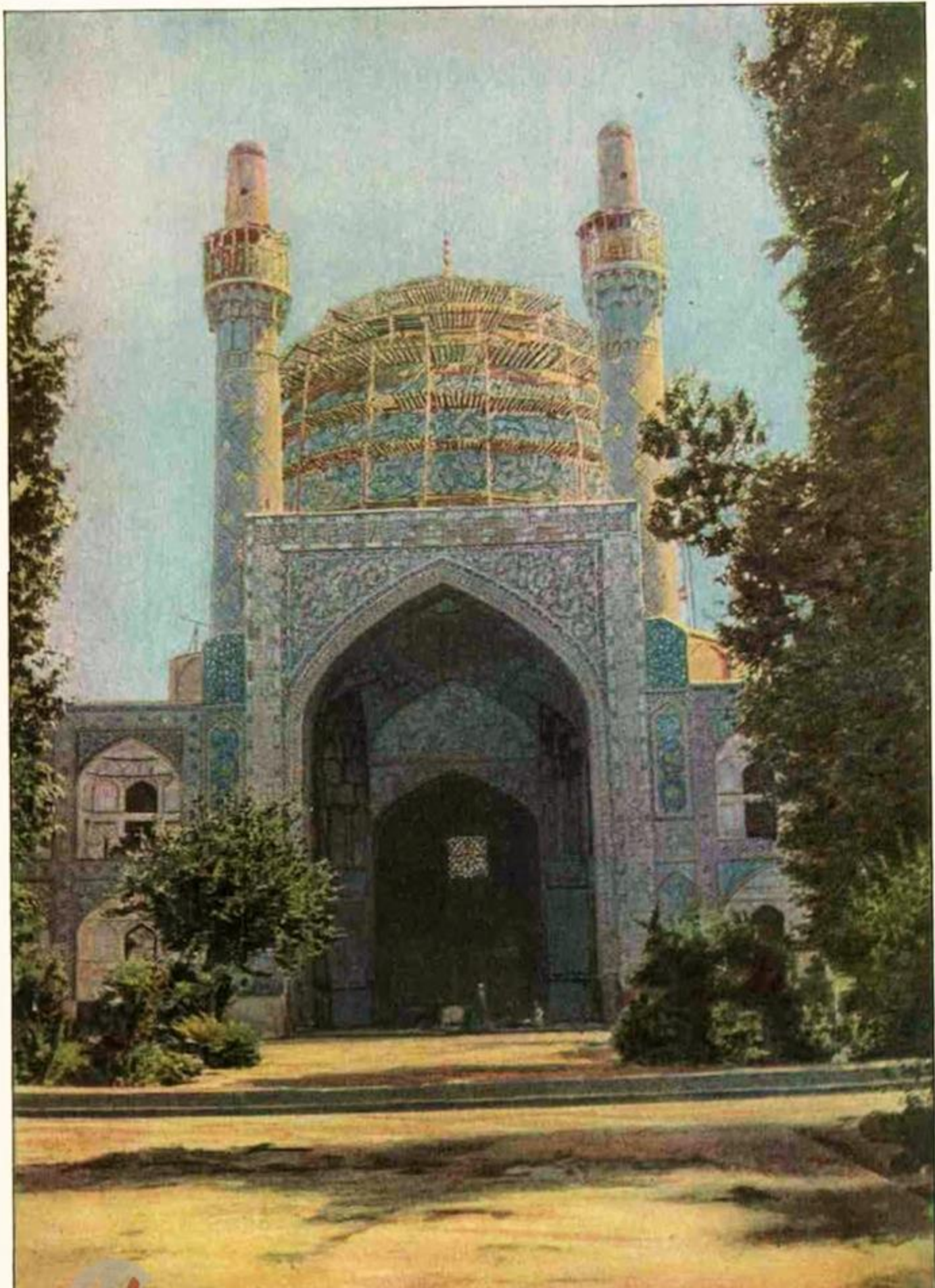
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A PERSIAN KHAN WITH HIS BODYGUARD

On account of the numerous bands of marauding bandits which infest the highways, a traveler in Persia does not venture forth without a guard of armed retainers.

۷۰- نمایی داخلی از مدرسه چهار باغ که در دوره شاه سلطان حسین بنا شده است، اصفهان.





۷۱- یک ایرانی در حال اقامه نماز.



Photographs by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

paradeed.ir

WHEN THE PERSIAN MOHAMMEDAN SAYS HIS PRAYERS (SEE ALSO FOLLOWING PAGE)

Wherefore glorify God when the evening overtaketh you, and when ye rise in the morning, and unto Him be praise in Heaven in the evening, and when ye rest at noon." The two "evenings" are interpreted to mean at sunset and after sunset.

۷۲- یک ایرانی در حال اقامه نماز.



Photographs by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

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DISTINCT PRAYER POSTURES ARE TAKEN BY THE MOHAMMEDAN WORSHIPER (SEE ALSO PRECEDING PAGE)

Prayers, made while facing Mecca, the orthodox Mohammedan is enjoined to perform four other acts of worship—recite the Koran during the month of Ramadhan (the ninth month of the lunar year, "wherein the Koran was revealed"), give alms, and make a pilgrimage to Mecca.

۷۳- اولین قطار وارد شده به تبریز. این خط راه آهن ایران را به کشورهای برون مرزی متصل می کرده است. تبریز به جلفا و سپس مرز روسیه.



Photograph from H. D. Baker

THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST TRAIN IN TABRIZ, CONNECTING PERSIA BY RAIL WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD

The Persian portion of the line runs from Tabriz to Julfa, on the Russian frontier. It was built by a Russian company (see also illustration on page 364).

۷۴- ژاندارم ایرانی.



Photograph by Roland Gorbald



The police service of Teheran was entrusted to Swedish organizers in 1913. The gendarmerie numbers 8,400 men. Before the World War, Russian officers trained the Persian army.

## ۷۵- عشایر در اقامتگاه پاییزه یا قشلاق.

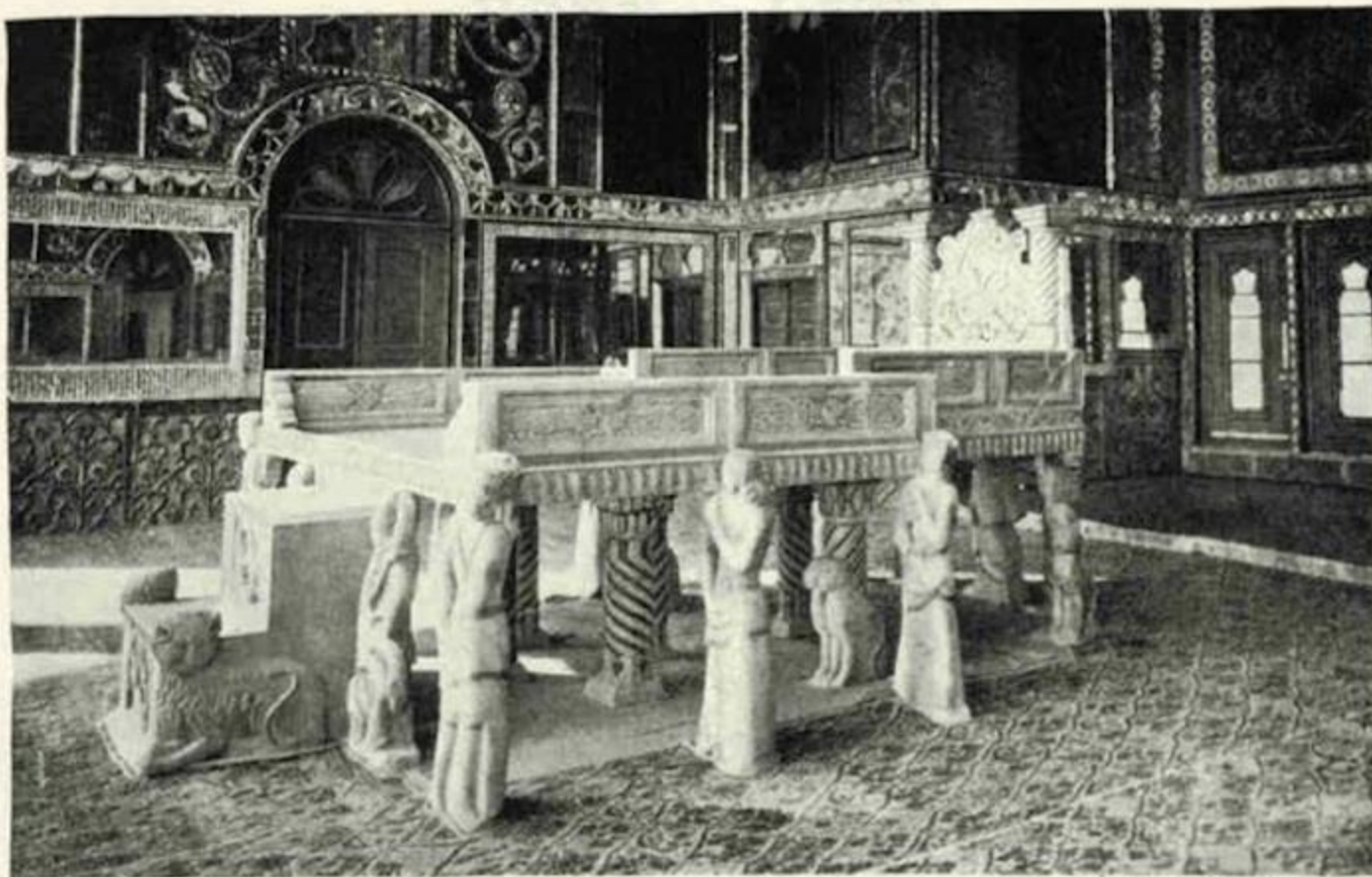


Photograph by J. W. Cook

### A SUMMER ENCAMPMENT OF PERSIAN NOMADS

Nomadic tribes still exists even in the environs of the capital. Fully a fourth of the population of the country still dwell in their home-woven black tents, live on the product of their flocks and herds, and wander with the change of seasons from the warm plains in winter to the cold mountain valleys in the summer time.

## ۷۷- تاج و تخت عظیم و باشکوه پادشاه ایران.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

#### THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S MAGNIFICENT ALABASTER THRONE

From this famous dais Persia's ruler holds his New Year's reception (which takes place in March). The ministers of all the countries having diplomatic relations with Persia are present on this occasion, wearing their court costumes, and it is a brilliant assemblage. The Shah sits in a jeweled armchair on the throne and the court poet (in his official regalia, which consists of a long coat of beautiful cashmere) reads his greetings. The Shah's band plays throughout the celebration.

۷۸- دژ ایزدخواست یکی از آثار تاریخی استان فارس مربوط به دوره ساسانیان. این دژ باستانی را که با نامهای دیگری همچون قلعه سرسنگ یا قلعه کهنه نیز می‌خوانند در شرق جاده اصفهان به شیراز قرار دارد.



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Photograph by Harold F. Weston

WILLED IT" IS THE ENGLISH EQUIVALENT OF YEZDIKHAŠT, THE MOST PICTURESQUE TOWN IN CENTRAL PERSIA

peculiarly situated town is from its northern end by a single drawbridge which spans the deep breach between the eminence and the river bank. It has been compared to a petrified ship left stranded beside a river bed that has been dry for ages.

۷۹ - پرورش دهنده بوقلمون‌ها در حال هدایت آن‌ها در یکی از خیابان‌های تهران.





A TURKEY HERDER, SALESMAN AND HIS FLOCK ON THE STREETS OF TEHERAN

The fowls serve in the capacity of garbage collectors while foraging, for they feed on refuse flung from the grimy front doors of the shops. Note the Persian woman in street dress at the right.

۸۰ - چوپان ایرانی در ارتفاعات کوه‌های البرز.



Photographs by J. W. Cook

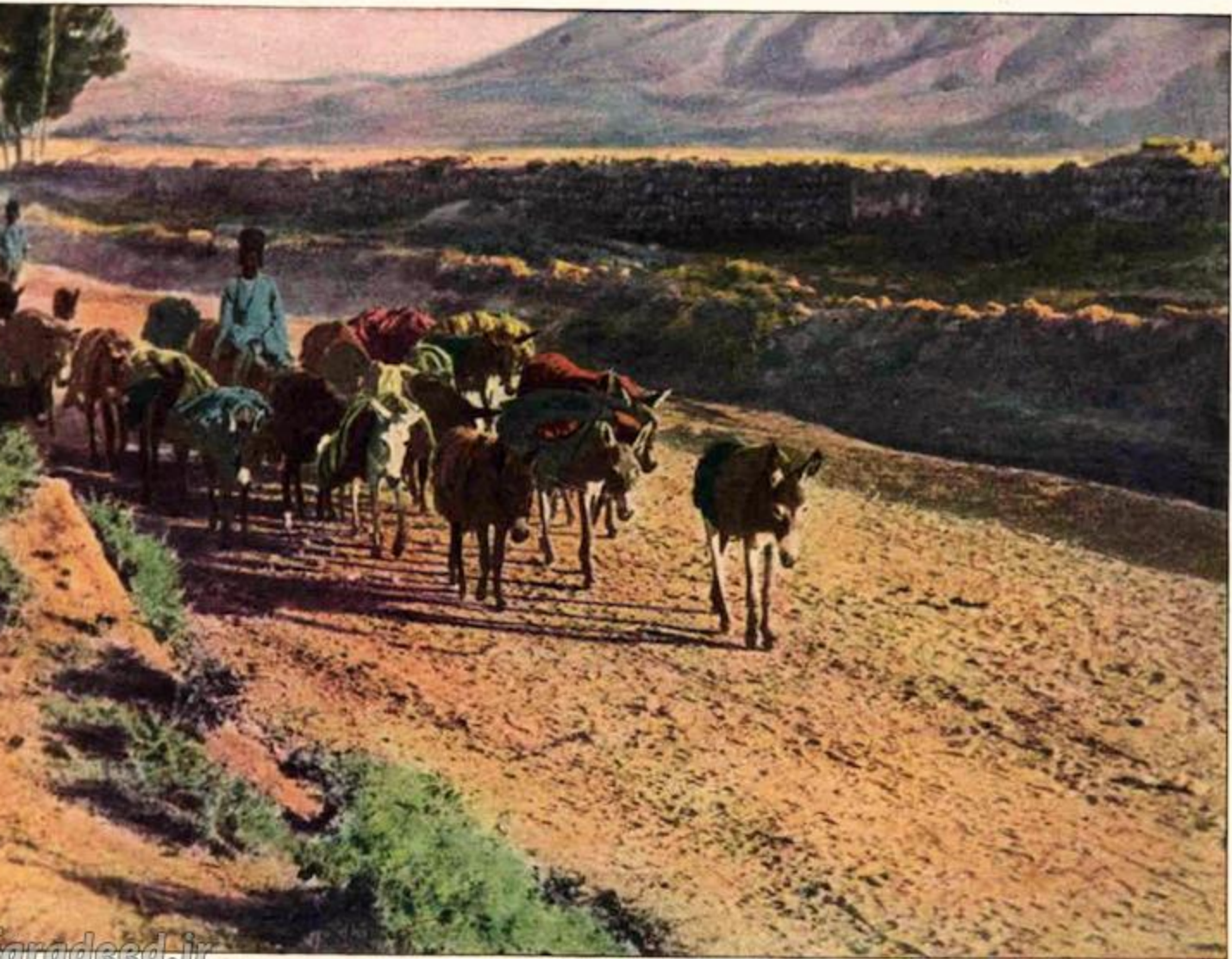


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THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ELBURZ MOUNTAINS

The barrenness of the hills suggests the explanation for the development of the fat-tailed variety of sheep, the tail furnishing food storage for the dry season when pasturage is scant.

۸۱- دسته‌ای از قاطرها و الاغها در حال جابه جایی بار.



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Photograph by Alfred Heinicke

A DROVE OF DONKEYS RETURNING FROM PASTURE AMONG THE PERSIAN HILLS

As the meagre crop of grain is reaped each year, these poor beasts do not get much barley ; they depend largely upon the grass of the highlands for their forage.

۸۲- پل مقاوم و سنگی، ساخته شده بر روی رود خانه، کردستان.



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Photograph by Harold F. Weston

MASONRY BRIDGES OF PERSIA SEEM TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND THE DELUGE

In ranges of Kurdistan, the broad valleys which are from ten to thirty miles wide are watered by streams which frequently disappear. Although built hundreds of years ago, this bridge, which is only a foot thick at the top of the arch, sustains the weight of loaded

۸۳- کوهنوردان فاتح قله دماوند.



Photographs by F. L. Bird

ON THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT DEMAVEND, PERSIA'S MOUNT OLYMPUS

The superintendent of the American school at Teheran is seated in the foreground at the left. He and the author, who made the photograph, are two of the three Americans who have accomplished the ascent. Mount Demavend is variously estimated at from 18,000 to more than 22,000 feet in height (see text, page 395).

۸۴ - درب هایی از جنس پتو، درب ورودی یکی از خانه های روستایی.



Photograph by Harold F. Weston

BEING RECEIVED AT THE PORTAL OF A PERSIAN VILLAGE MANSION

The serfs of Persia generally live in hovels of stone and mud, in villages inclosed by high walls. Windows are crude holes. Doors are blankets hung across the openings. The smoke wanders out gradually. These people are extraordinarily ignorant and primitive, but are good-natured and hospitable.

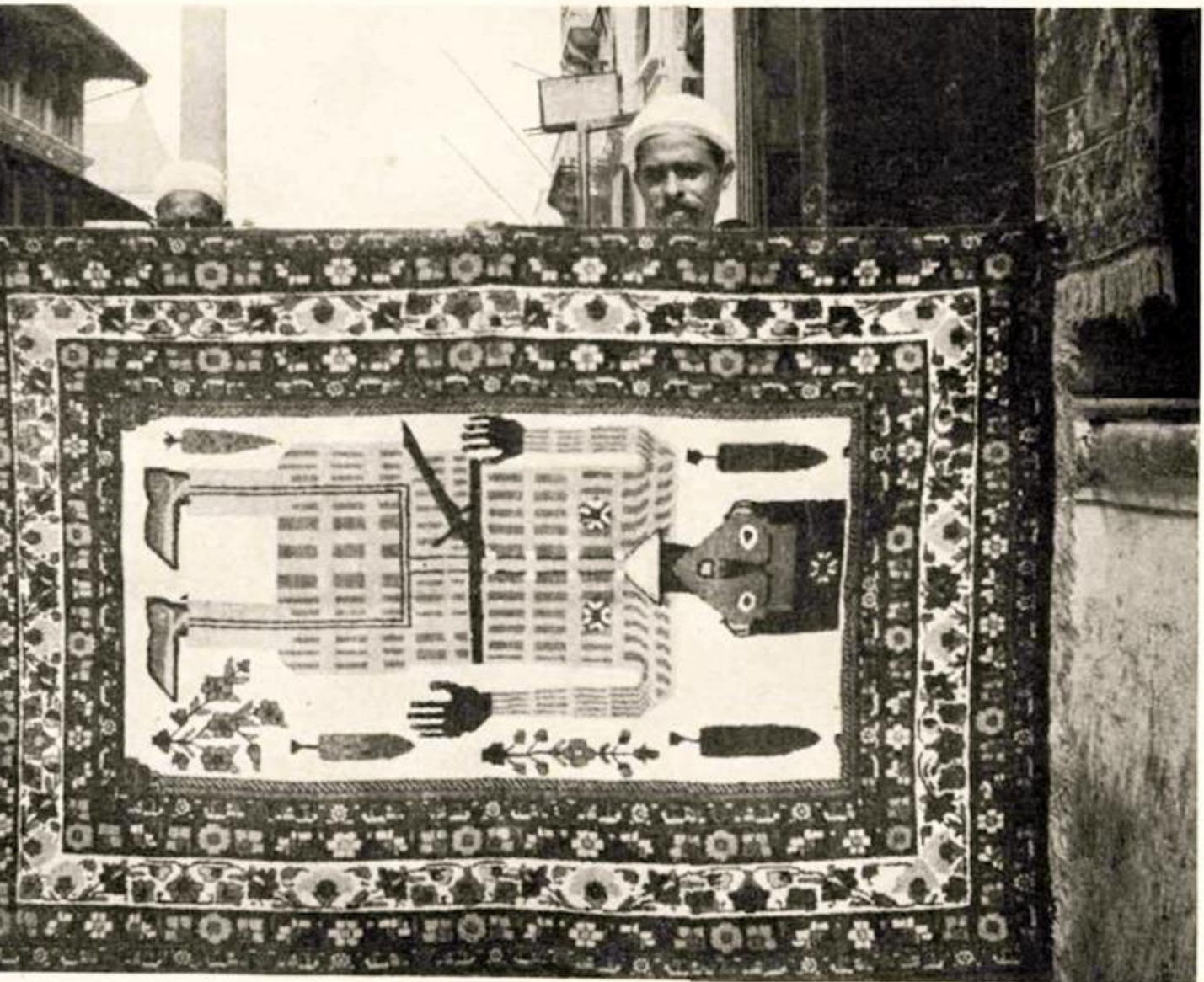


Photograph by Harold F. Weston

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A KASHKAI WOMAN AT DEHBID MAKING A RUG

table and is generally used by the nomadic tribes. On it small rugs only can be made. The woolen yarn is dyed in aniline dyes, blatant in color and liable to run or fade, were dumped upon Persia and were widely used. The strenuous efforts to stop the sale of these dyes.



A KASHAN RUG PRODUCT OF TODAY

Photograph by Harold F. Weston

ed.ir

at for a constitutional in his garden of cypress and roses! In modernity of conception and humor of execution far removed from the Persian masterpieces of old. Many prominent graudees, from the Shah downward, have e design is more apparent if the illustration is held in a vertical position). When the author was in Kashan he was resident of the United States to immortalize thus on a Persian rug.

۸۷- زنی ایرانی در حال ریسندگی.





Photograph by Harold F. Weston

 **Faradeed.ir**  
AN OLD WOMAN OF YEZDIKHAHAST SPINNING YARN (SEE COLOR PLATE X)

She holds the primitive spindle steady with her bare feet, turns the wheel with her right hand, and guides the yarn with her left.

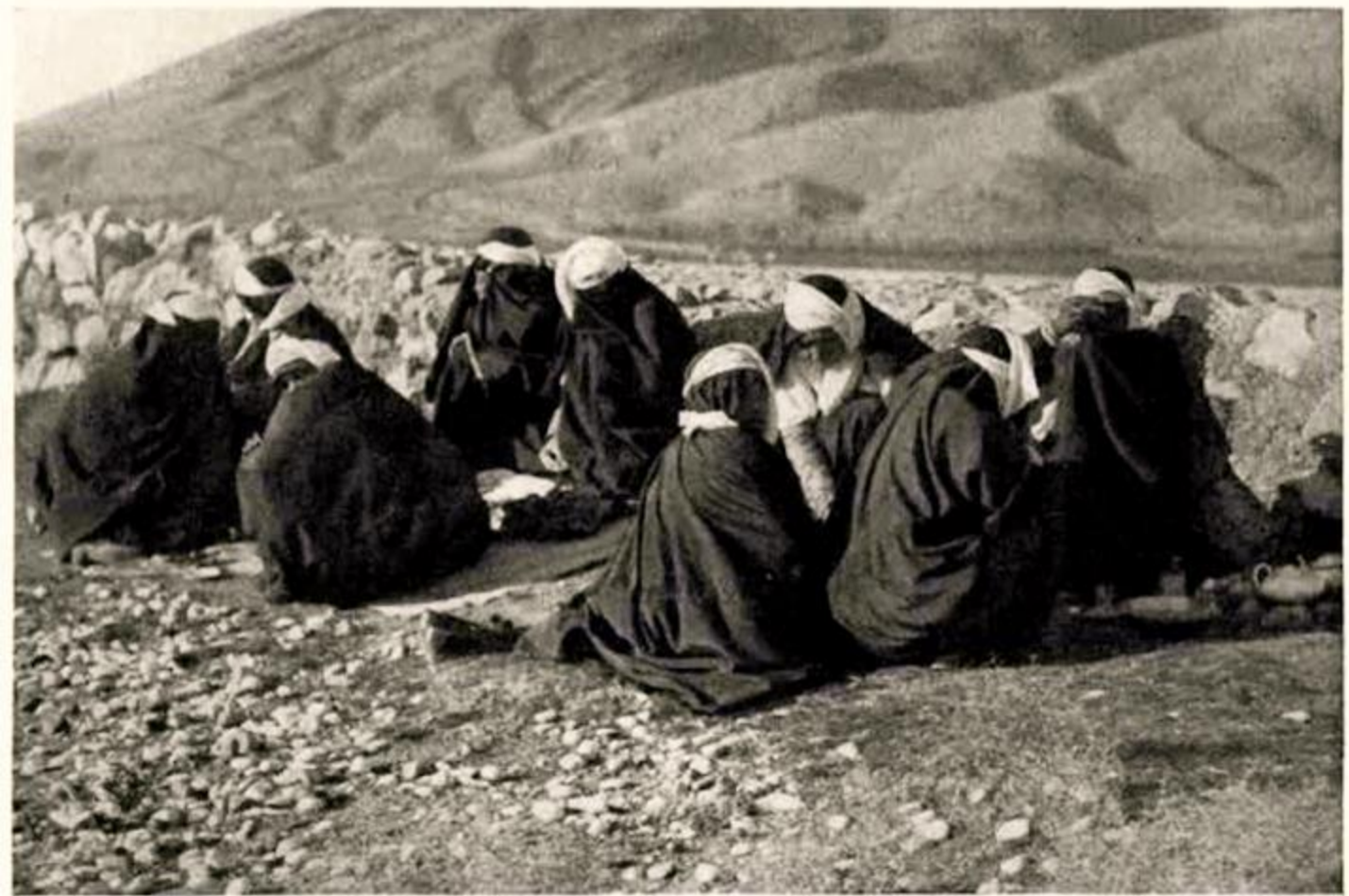
۸۸- یک مادر ایرانی به همراه فرزندان.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

#### A PERSIAN MOTHER AND HER CHILDREN

In the hammock **is a boy.** The little girl wears the familiar head covering like her mother. As in Japan, the shoes are removed upon entering the room and chairs are seldom used. When a foreign visitor arrives, several high cushions are piled together, so the stranger will not have to sit on the floor.



Photograph by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke



**Faradeed.ir** TEA PARTY IN PERSIA

Everybody carries something—one the charcoal, one a teapot, one the sugar, another the samovar. Having selected the spot for the social hour, the women squat down and prepare the tea and water-pipe.



Photograph by Roland Gorbold

A LUR TRIBESMAN FROM THE MOUNTAINS  
OF WESTERN PERSIA

These nomadic inhabitants of Luristan are the lineal descendants of the Iranian stock of the time of Darius and Xerxes. This young man's tribe is indicated by his figured sash, which has been carefully adjusted from a twenty-yard length of cloth.

۹۱- سفر ایرانیان ثروتمند.



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Photographs by Lt.-Col. Alfred Heinicke

THE WAY A RICH PERSIAN TRAVELS: HE IS IN FRONT, CANE IN HAND, SPEAKING TO HIS SERVANTS, HANGERS-ON, AND GUN-BEARERS

۹۲- خانه‌ای روستایی، رشت.



Photographs by John B. Jackson

A PERSIAN PEASANT'S HOME NEAR RESHT

Water is the life blood of the Persian peasant. Wherever he can divert the flow of a mountain stream a small portion of the desert becomes a paradise and he prospers (see text, page 356).

۹۳- فرمانداری منطقه، تالاب انزلی، دریای خزر.



Photograph by John B. Jackson

THE LAGOON OF ENZALI, PERSIA'S CHIEF SEAPORT ON THE CASPIAN SEA

The first glimpse of the Western traveler gets of Persia on approaching Enzali from Baku is an impressionistic one—thatched or red-tiled roofs of the low-lying town, a wealth of wide-branching trees, and in the distance the dusky, cloud-mantled mountain range which bars entrance to the desert hinterland, the real Persia.

۹۴- مسیر رفت و آمد از انزلی به رشت.



ALONG THE HIGHWAY FROM ENZALI TO RESHT

“Near fragrant orange groves, past lily-padded lagoons, and through flower-carpeted jungles alive with an endless variety of semi-tropical song-birds and water-fowl, the traveler proceeds from Enzali to Resht” (see text, page 365). The journey is usually made in a Persianized Russian drosky.





Photograph by E. K. De Witt

NATIVE CRAFT IN A PERSIAN HARBOR

This is Piri Bazaar, at the upper end of the lagoon leading inland from the Persian port of Enzali, on the Caspian Sea. Here shipments bound for the interior receive their final transfer to caravan, cart, or motor lorry.

۹۶- مغازه‌ها در بازار رشت.

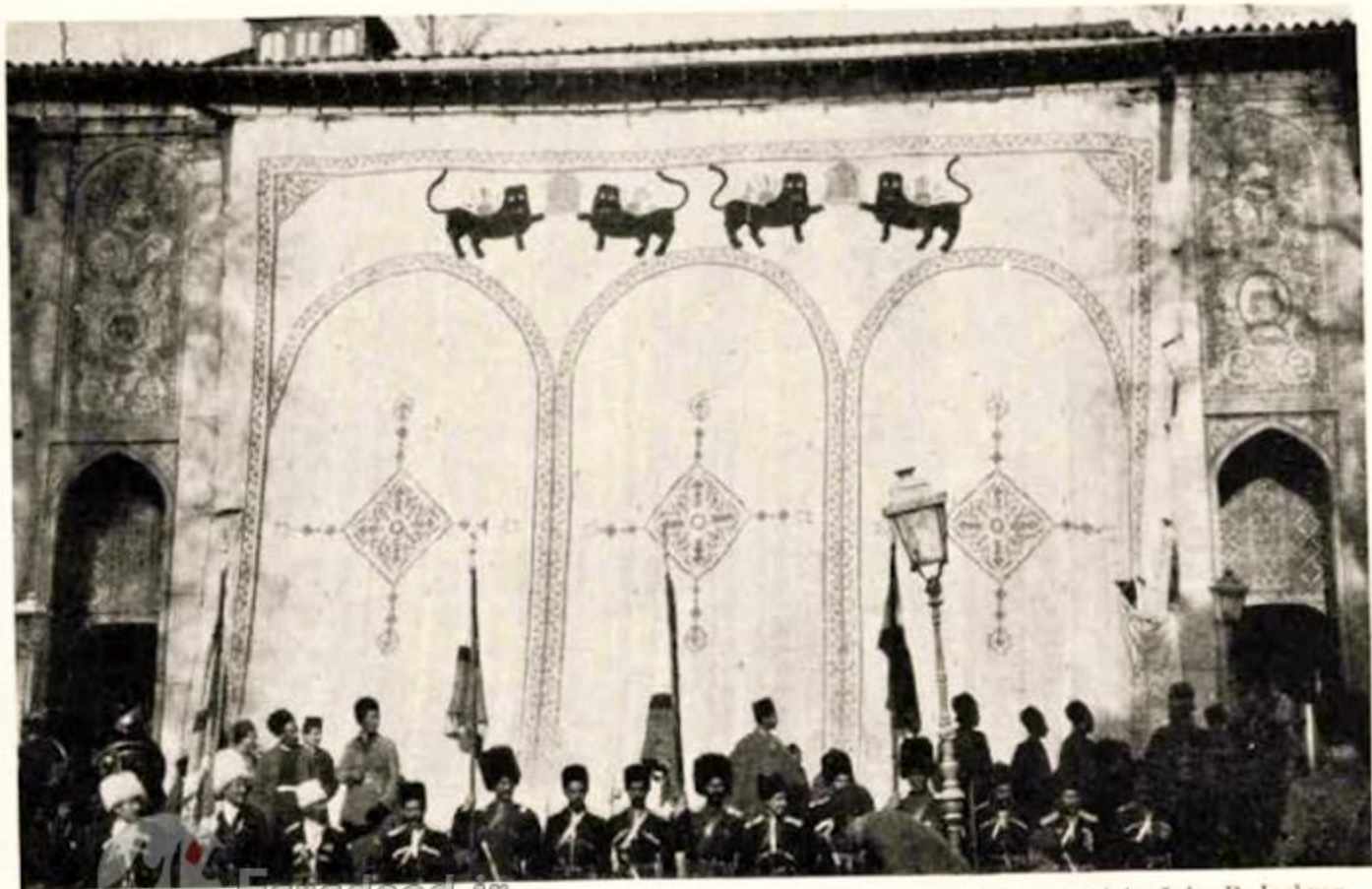


Photograph from Faye Fisher

THE SHOPS AT RESHT, ON THE ROUTE FROM THE SEAPORT OF ENZALI TO THE PERSIAN CAPITAL.

These queer little shops have their fronts open to the street. The shop-keeper sits where he can reach everything without rising. Resht is a town of 60,000 inhabitants, with sodden roofs, narrow alleys, and crumbling walls.

۹۷- سربازان روبری پرده در حیاط کاخ گلستان.



Photograph by John B. Jackson

THE CURTAIN BEFORE THE THRONE IN THE PALACE COURT-YARD AT TEHERAN

The alabaster throne of the Shah (see opposite page) is under open skies.

۹۸- خیابان‌های شلوغ، جهت برگزاری مراسم مذهبی در ماه محرم.



Photograph by E. K. De Witt

#### A STREET CROWD ON A RELIGIOUS HOLIDAY: PERSIA

This is not only an interesting study of Turko-Persian racial types, but also an entertaining exhibit of headgear so useful in identifying the residence and class of the wearer, the rough felt dome of the peasant or artisan, the black pill-box of the merchant or student, the skull cap of the porter, the white lamb's wool of the police officer, and the cushion-like turban of the ecclesiastic in the right foreground being but a few among a strange variety.



Photograph from Faye Fisher

A GROUP OF MOURNERS OBSERVING THE RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL OF MOHARRAM  
BY FLAGELLATION

The men who participate in the rites in honor of the assassinated Hosein (see illustration on opposite page) work themselves up to such a pitch of frenzy that they go through the streets shrieking and striking their heads with long knives.

۱۰۰- برگزاری یکی از بزرگترین مراسمهای ایرانی در ماه محرم.



Photograph by E. K. De Witt

RELIGIOUS PROCESSION ON THE Tenth OF MOHARRAM, THE GREATEST ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE PERSIAN YEAR

Moharram, the first month of the Mohammedan year, is for the Persian Shia Mohammedans a month of mourning. The procession shown in the illustration commemorates the death of Hosein, the son of Fatima and grandson of Mohammed, who was barbarously slain while attempting to gain the caliphate. This anniversary is observed with a vast amount of mourning and a sort of Persian passion play. Crude floats depict the scenes of the tragedy, and effigies on biers represent the torso and gory head of the murdered Hosein.

منبع: نشنال جئوگرافیک

ترجمه: وبسایت فرادید

