

# City and Region of Rayy in Iran

Exploration of a Cultural Landscape, its Endangerment and Development  
of a Concept for its Conservation

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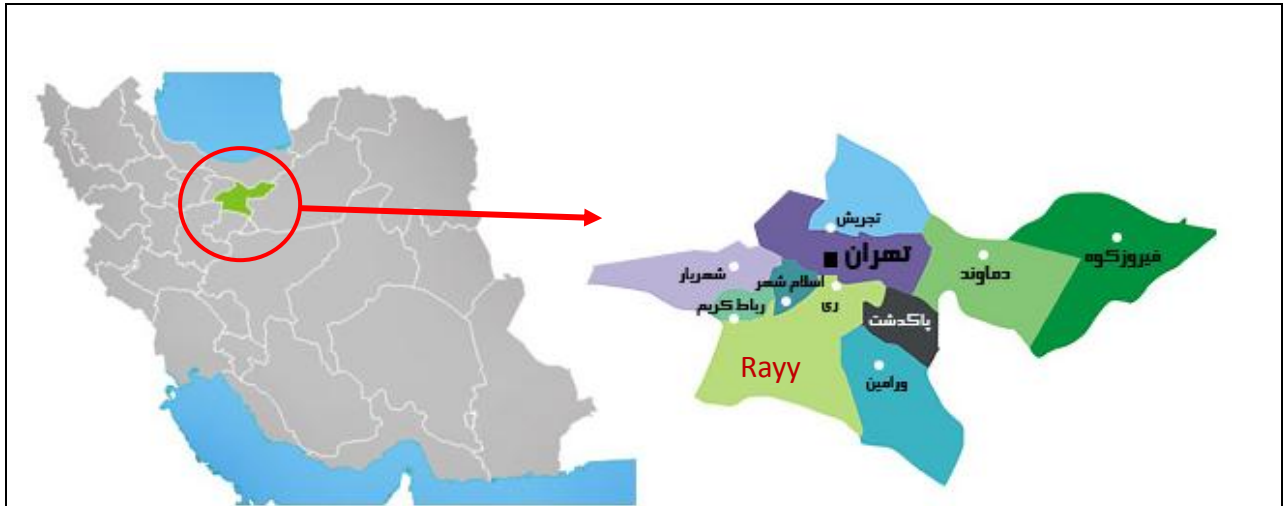


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(Source: *Iran Site*-10.10.2014)

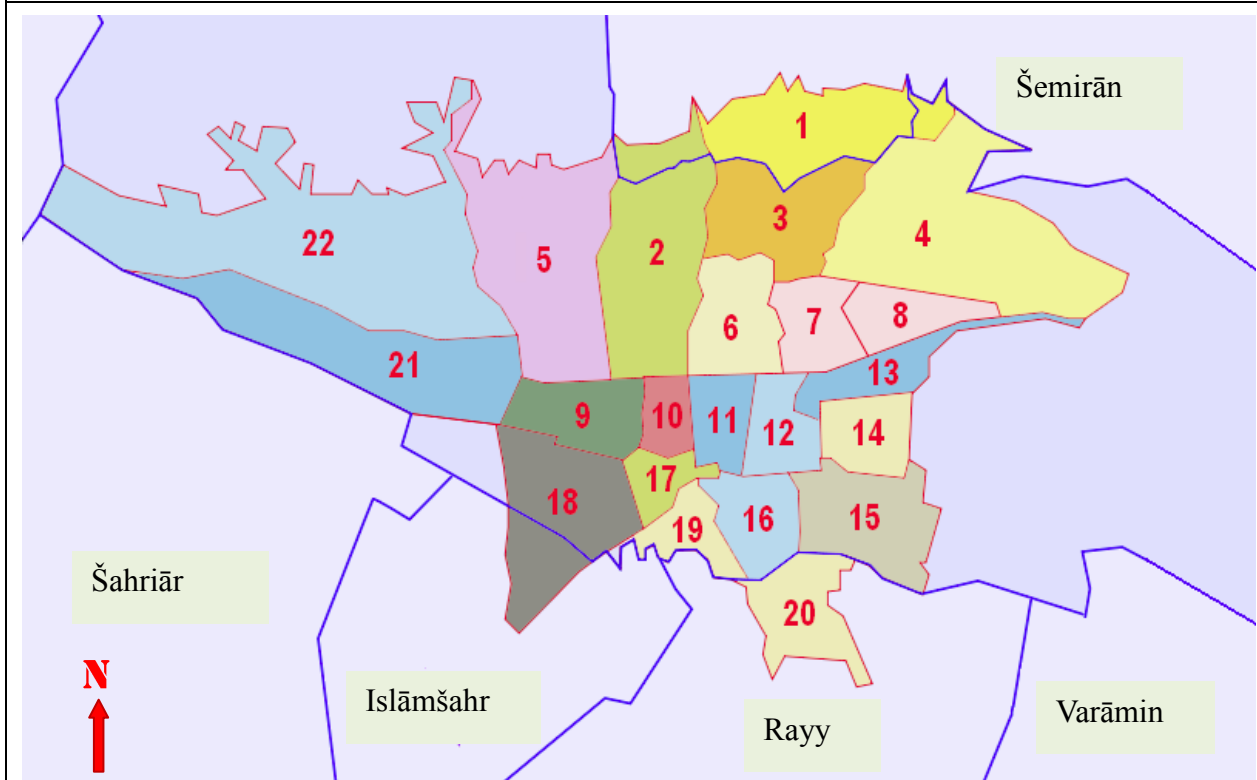


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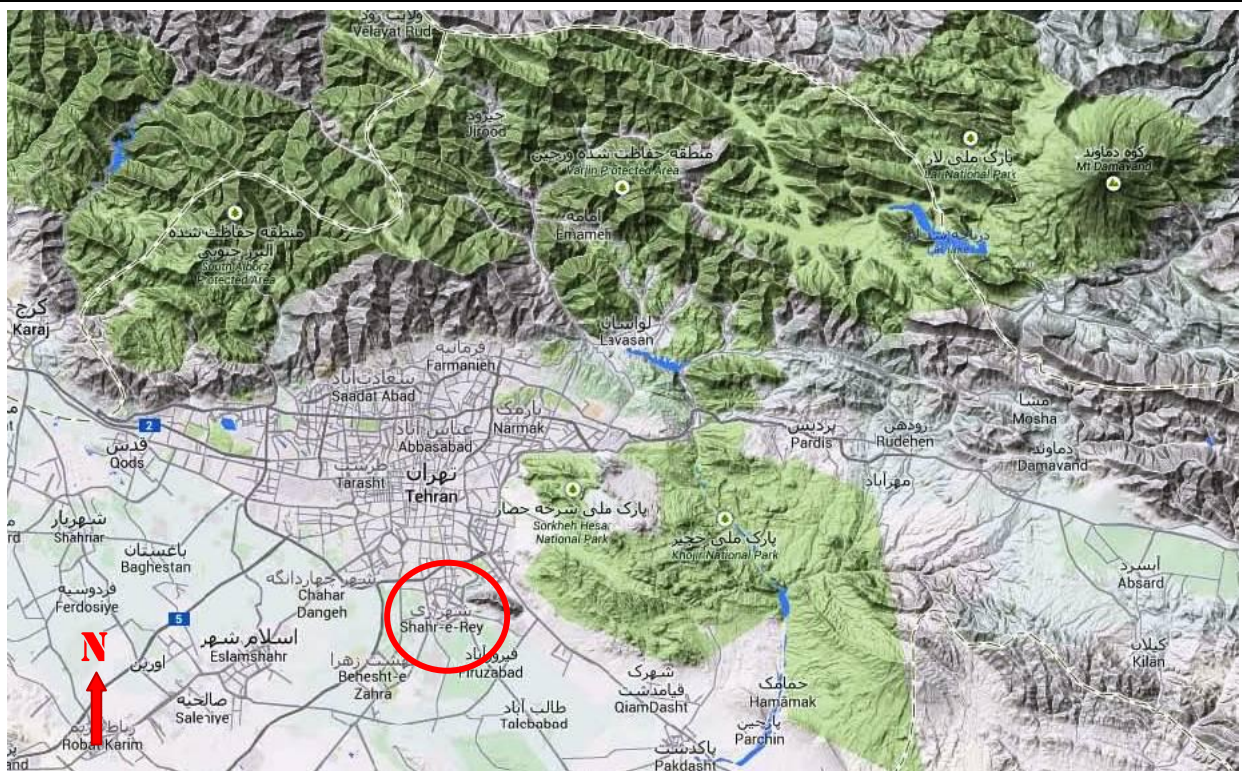


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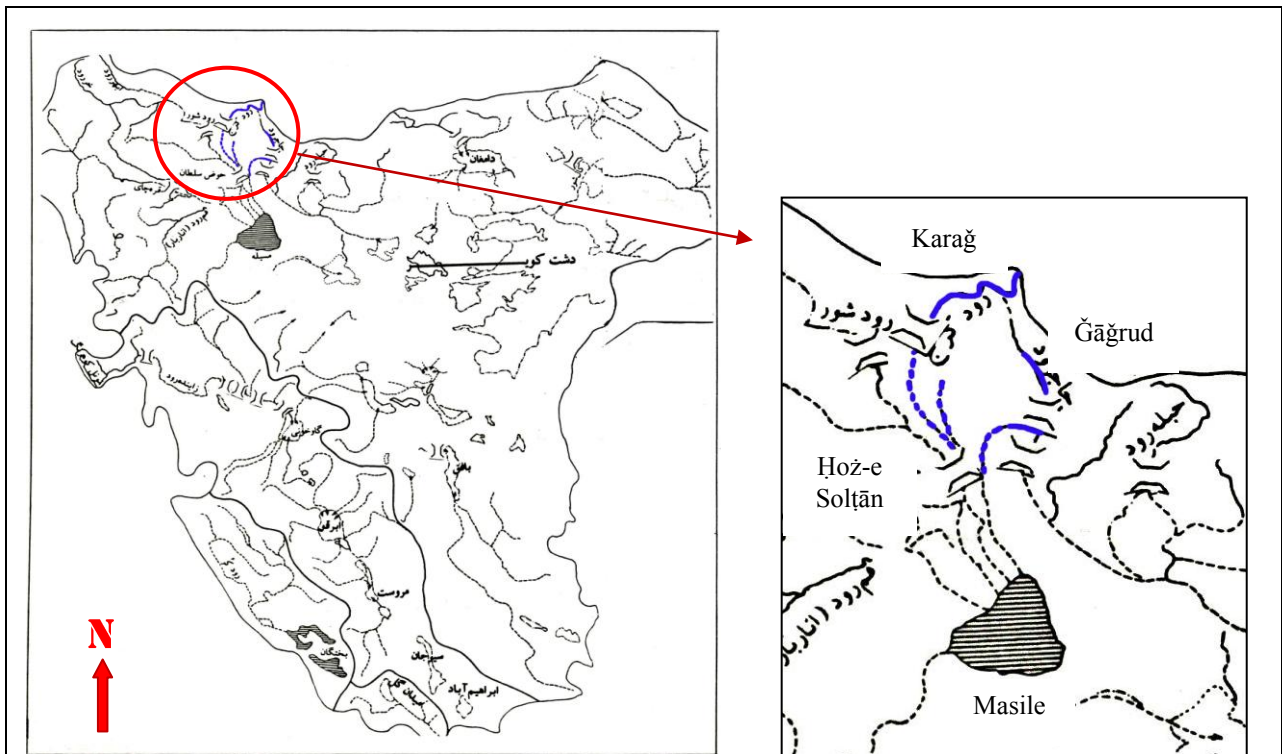


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(Source: Moḥleši: *Polhā-ye Qadimi-ye Irān*, with additions by the author)

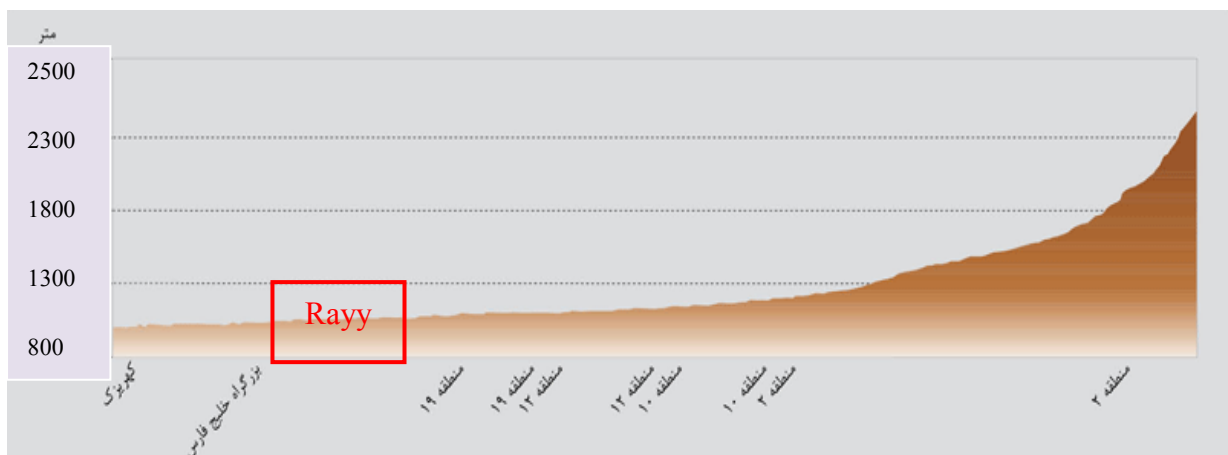


Image 3-6: Tehrān Topography

(Source: "Topography-ye Tehrān", in: *Atlas-e Kalānšahr-e Tehrān*- 6.2.2013, with additions by the author)

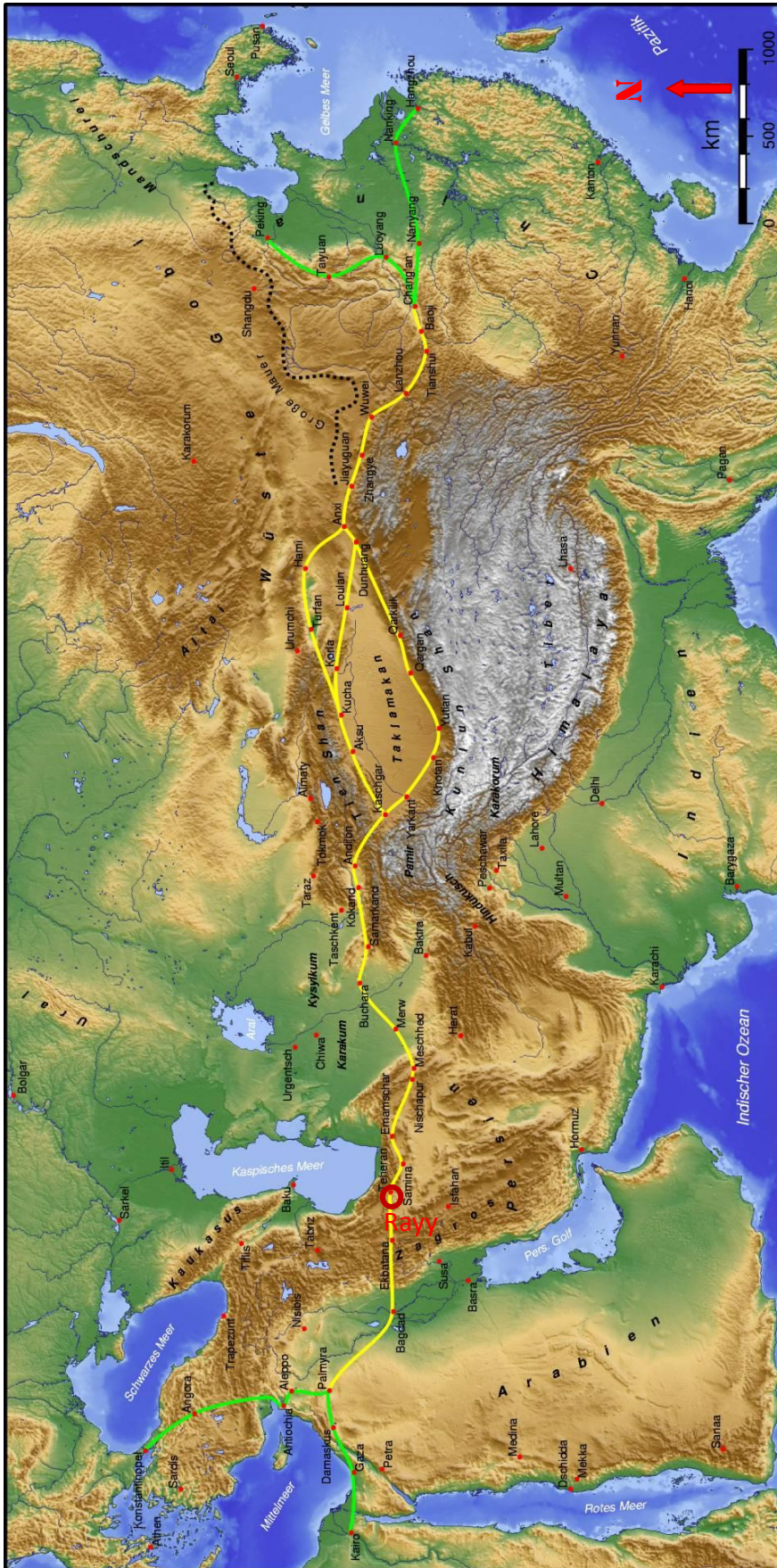


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(Source: Sehnsucht Persien, Abb.8, p.44)



Image 3-10: The Mountain Province or Ğebāl

(Source: Le Strange: *The lands of the eastern caliphate*, with additions by the author)

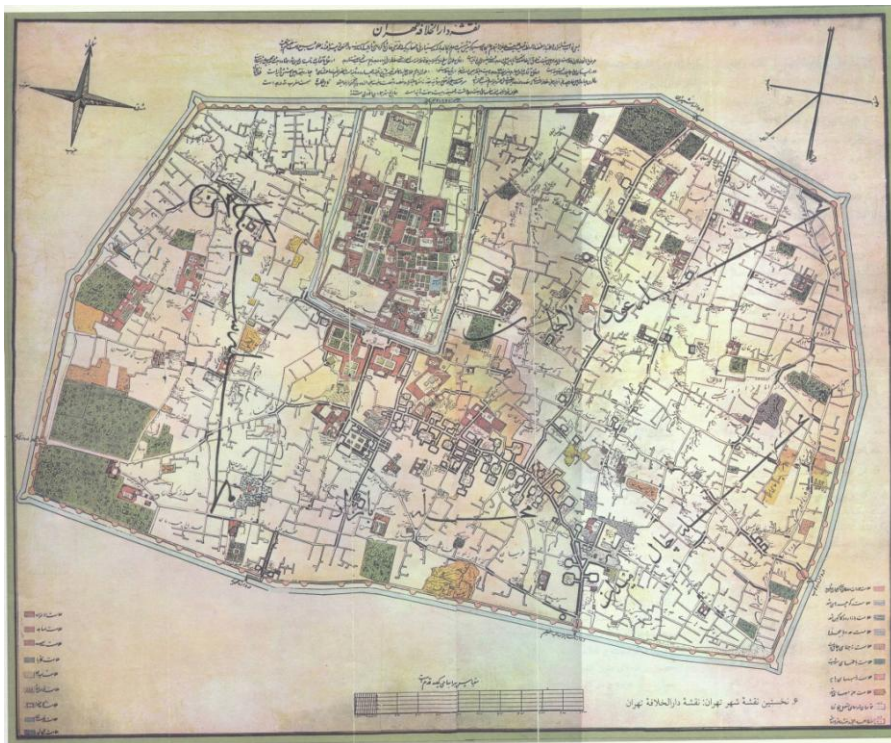


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(Source: Mo'tamedi, Mohsen: *Ġōgrāfiā-ye Tāriḫi-ye Tehrān*)

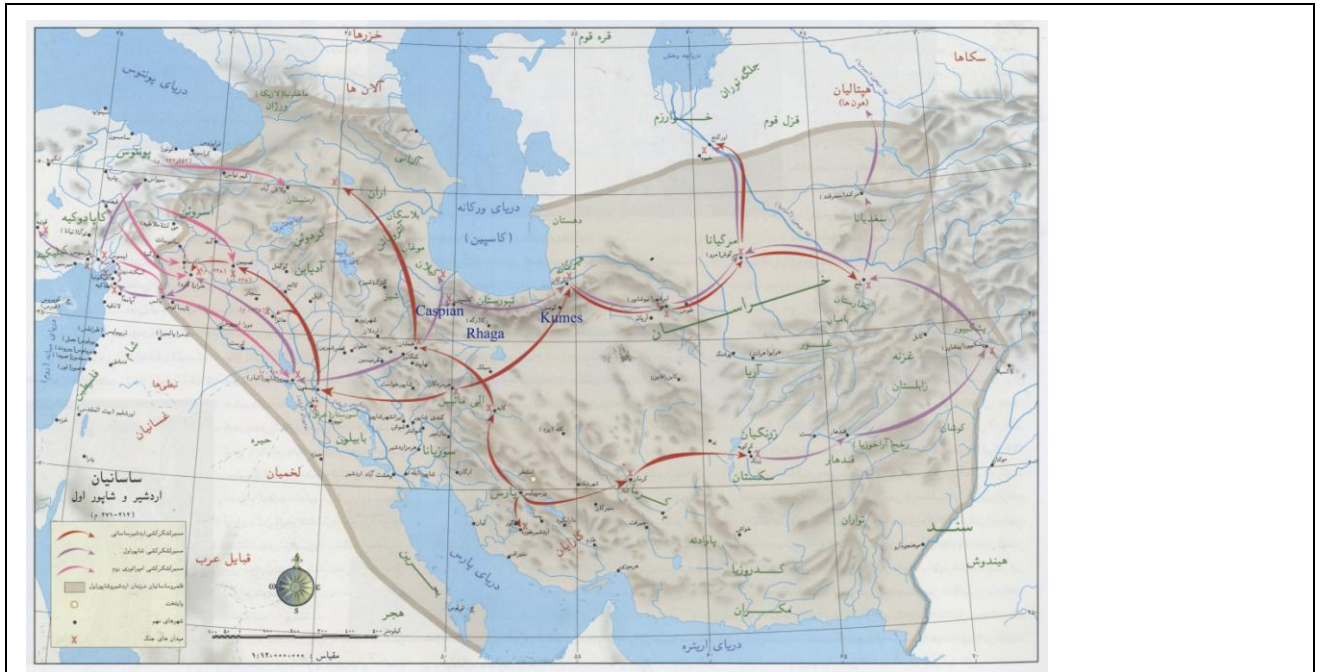


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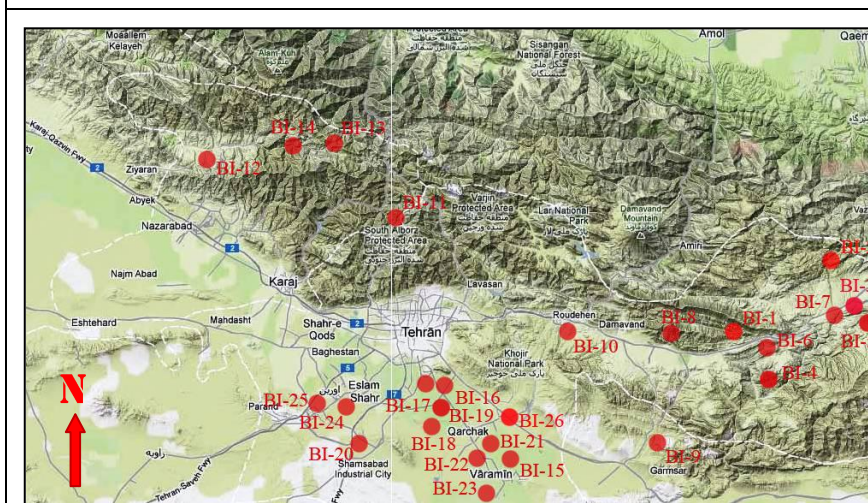


Image 3-13: Remaining Fortresses of the Sassanid Epoch (above) and Estimated Borders of the Regions belonging to Ray before Islamisation (below)  
(Source: *Google maps*- 9.10.2014, with additions by the author)

Aro	BI-1	Pošt Tandir	BI-2	Pir Kamar	BI-3	Gozarhāni	BI-4
Lāgevard	BI-5	Žahhāk	BI-6	Firuzkuh	BI-7	Ḥosrovān	BI-8
Zur Ābād	BI-9	Gol-e Ḥandān	BI-10	Dohtar (Šahrestānak)	BI-11	Aržang	BI-12
Dohtar (Ṭāleqān)	BI-13	No Deh	BI-14	Irağ	BI-15	Ṭabarak	BI-16
Gabri	BI-17	‘Ešq Ābād	BI-18	Kāsni	BI-19	Salmān Ābād	BI-20
Po’intik	BI-21	Ḥeir Ābād	BI-22	Gabri (Damz Ābād)	BI-23	Šāleḥ Ābād	BI-24
Deh Ḥāsan	BI-25	Torpāq	BI-26				

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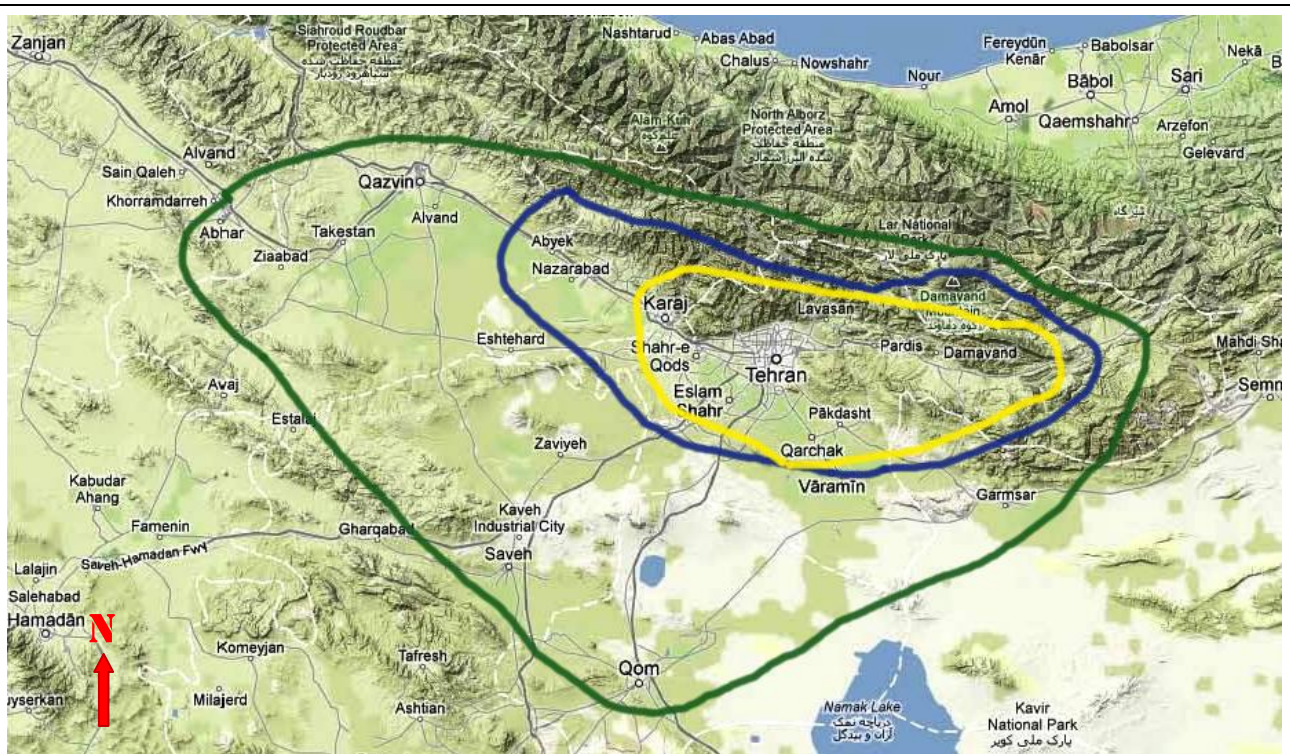


Image 3-15: Approximate Regions belonging to Rayy during the Islamic period

- : From the beginning to the end of the 10<sup>th</sup> century
- : From the late 10<sup>th</sup> century to the Mongolian attack
- : After the Mongolian attack

(Source: *Google maps*- 9.10.2014, with additions by the author)

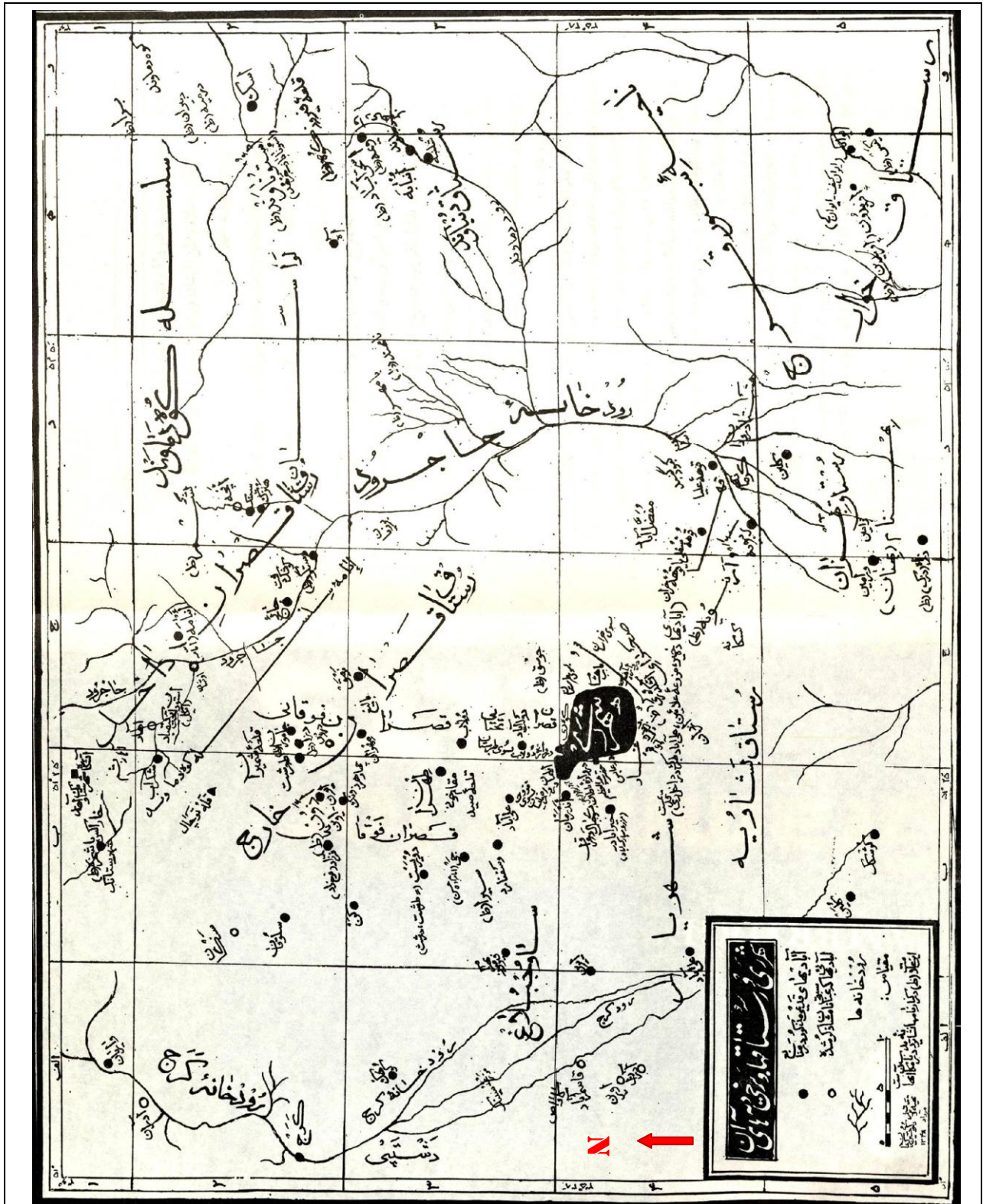


Image 3-16: Ray Villages

This map was drawn according to geographic names in various historical references in 1965 by Hoseyn Karimān. It might be possible that some of these urban areas did not exist in some eras or have been destroyed later or have been known under another name since the historical references belong to different historical periods.

(Source: Karimān: *Rayy-e Bāstān*, vol.2, with additions by the author)

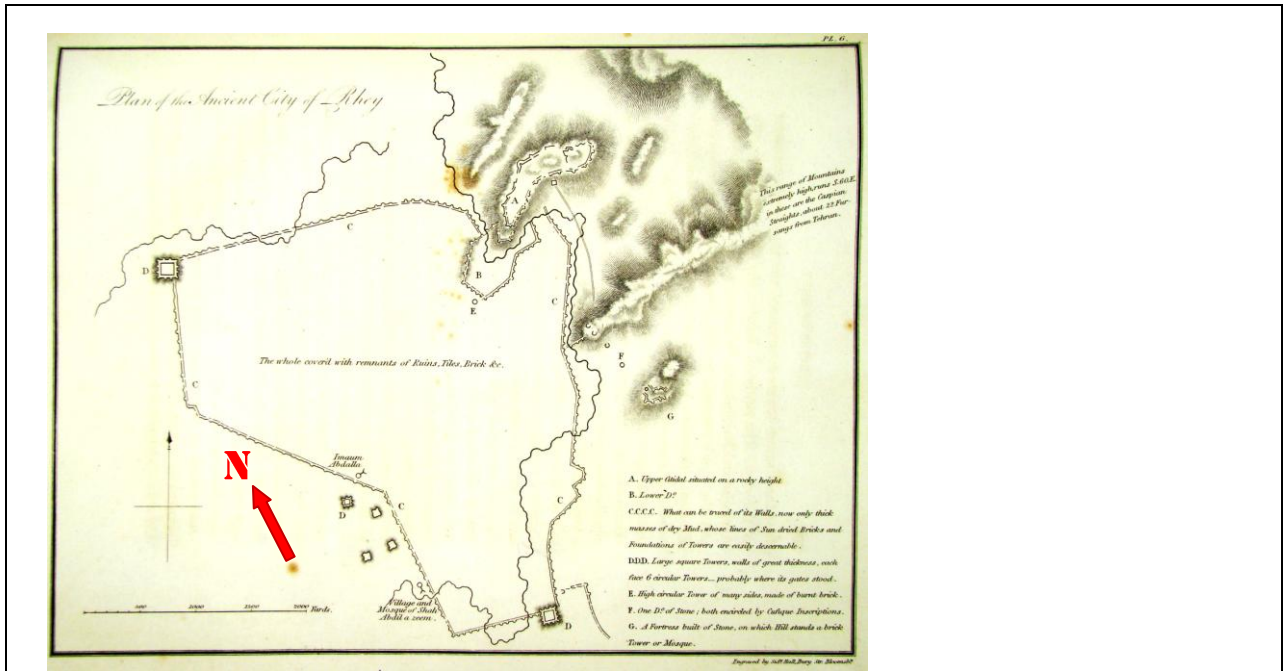


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 (Source: Ker Porter: *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*. with additions by the author)

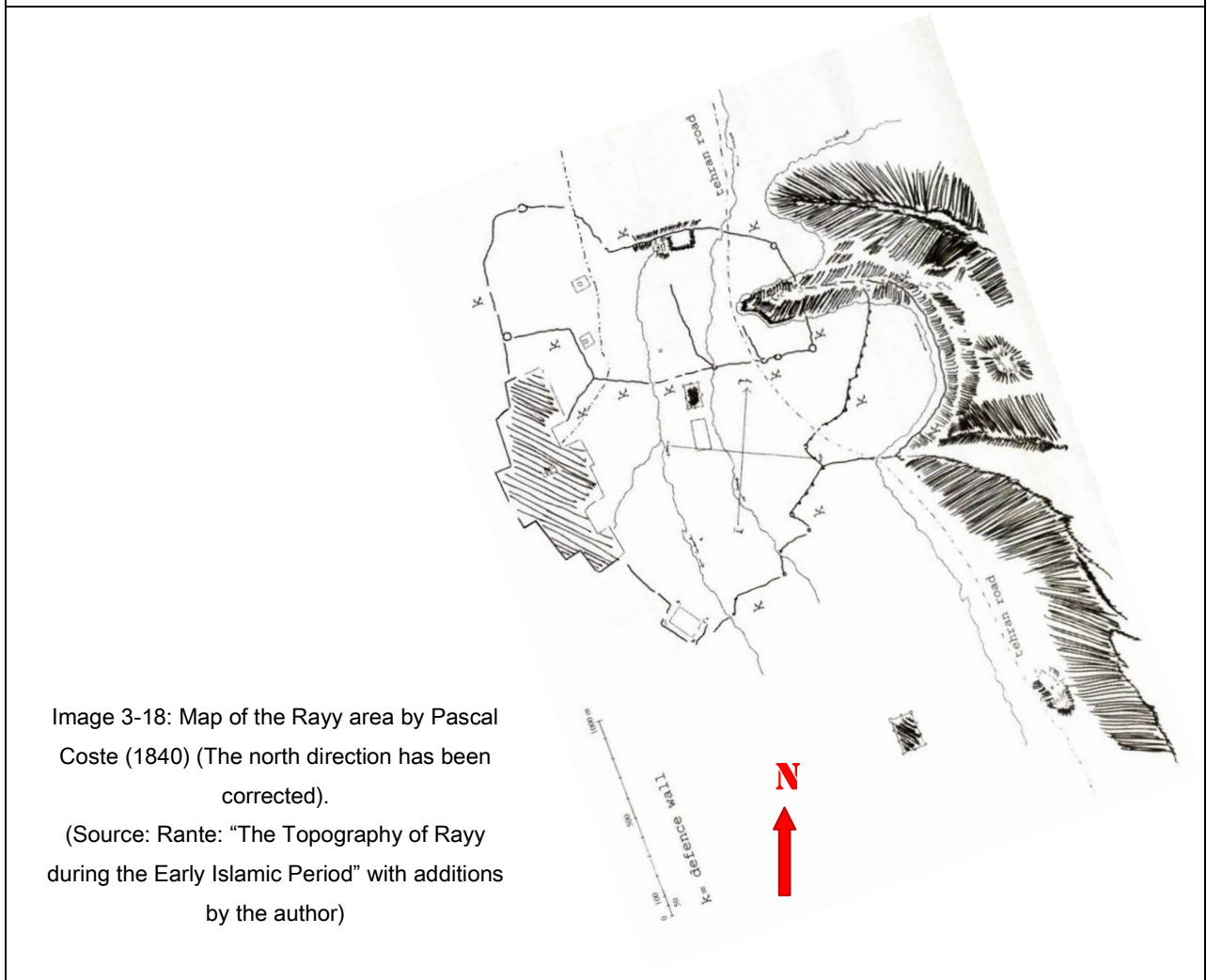


Image 3-18: Map of the Rayy area by Pascal Coste (1840) (The north direction has been corrected).  
 (Source: Rante: "The Topography of Rayy during the Early Islamic Period" with additions by the author)





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 (Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012, with additions by the author)

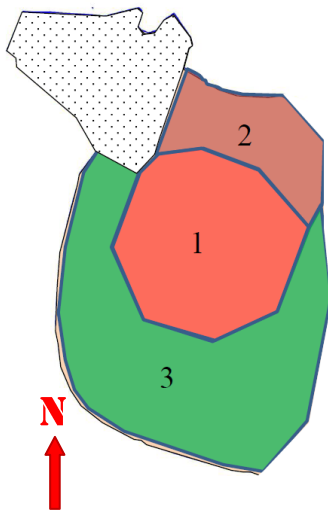


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 (Source: Author)

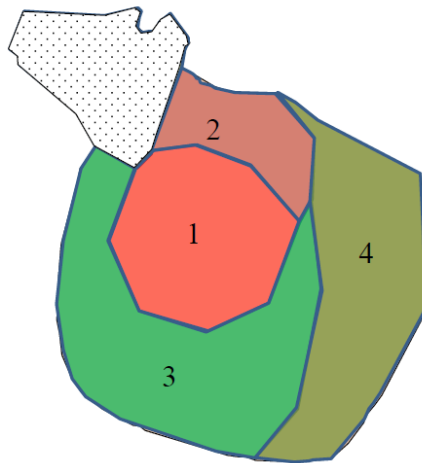


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 (Source: Author)

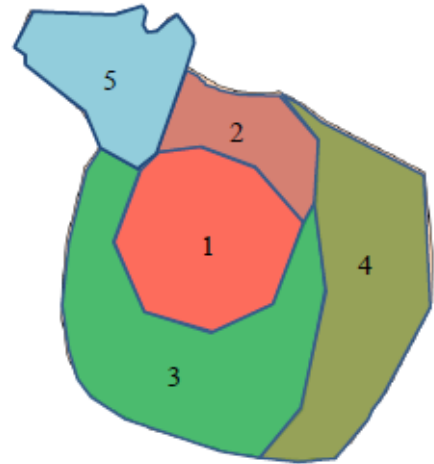


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 (Source: Author)



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(Source: Schmidt: *Flight over ancient cities of Iran*)

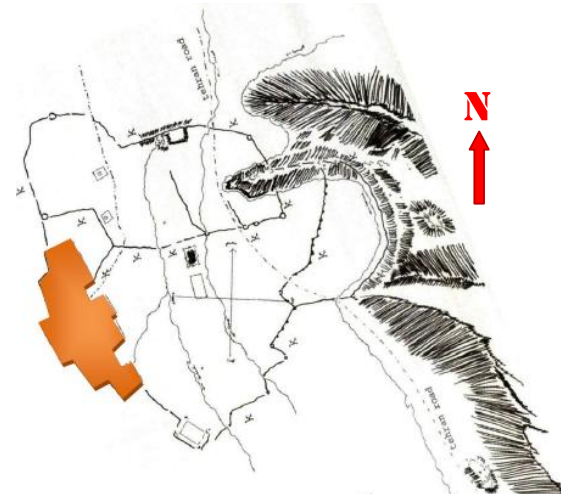
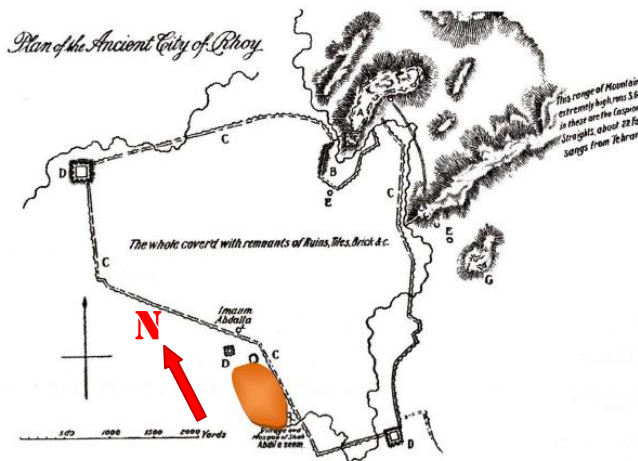


Image 3-28: Location of the Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim Village next to the Ancient Rampart of Rayy (c.1820); (The original north direction is not correct)  
(Source: Ker Porter: *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*. With additions by author)

Image 3-29: Location of the Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim Village next to the Ancient Rampart of Rayy (c.1840) (The north direction has been corrected).  
(Source: Rante: "The Topography of Rayy during the Early Islamic Period". With additions by author)

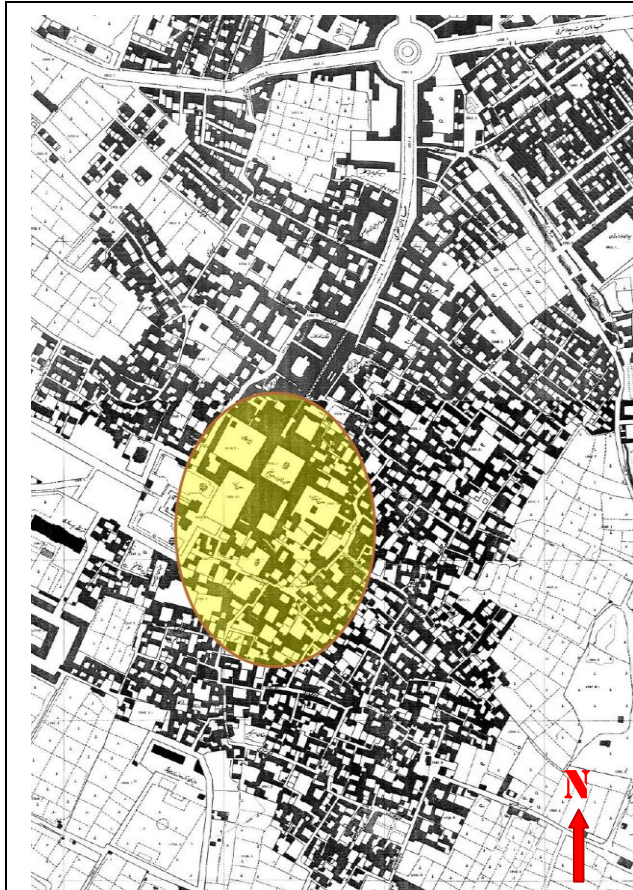


Image 3-30: Initial Core of the Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim Village on the Map of 1342š/1963  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, with additions by the author)

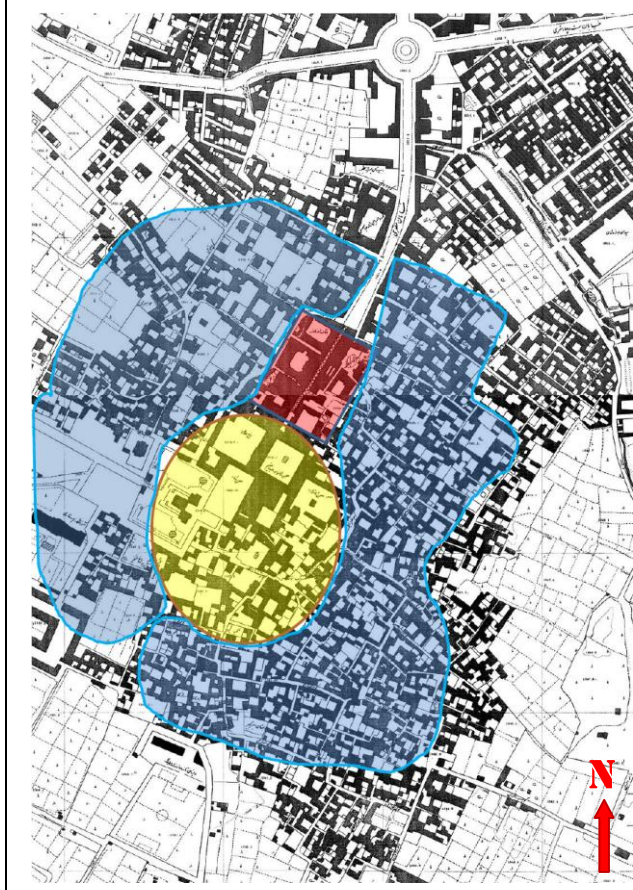


Image 3-31: Development of Initial Core of the Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim Village on the Map of 1342š/1963  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, with additions by the author)

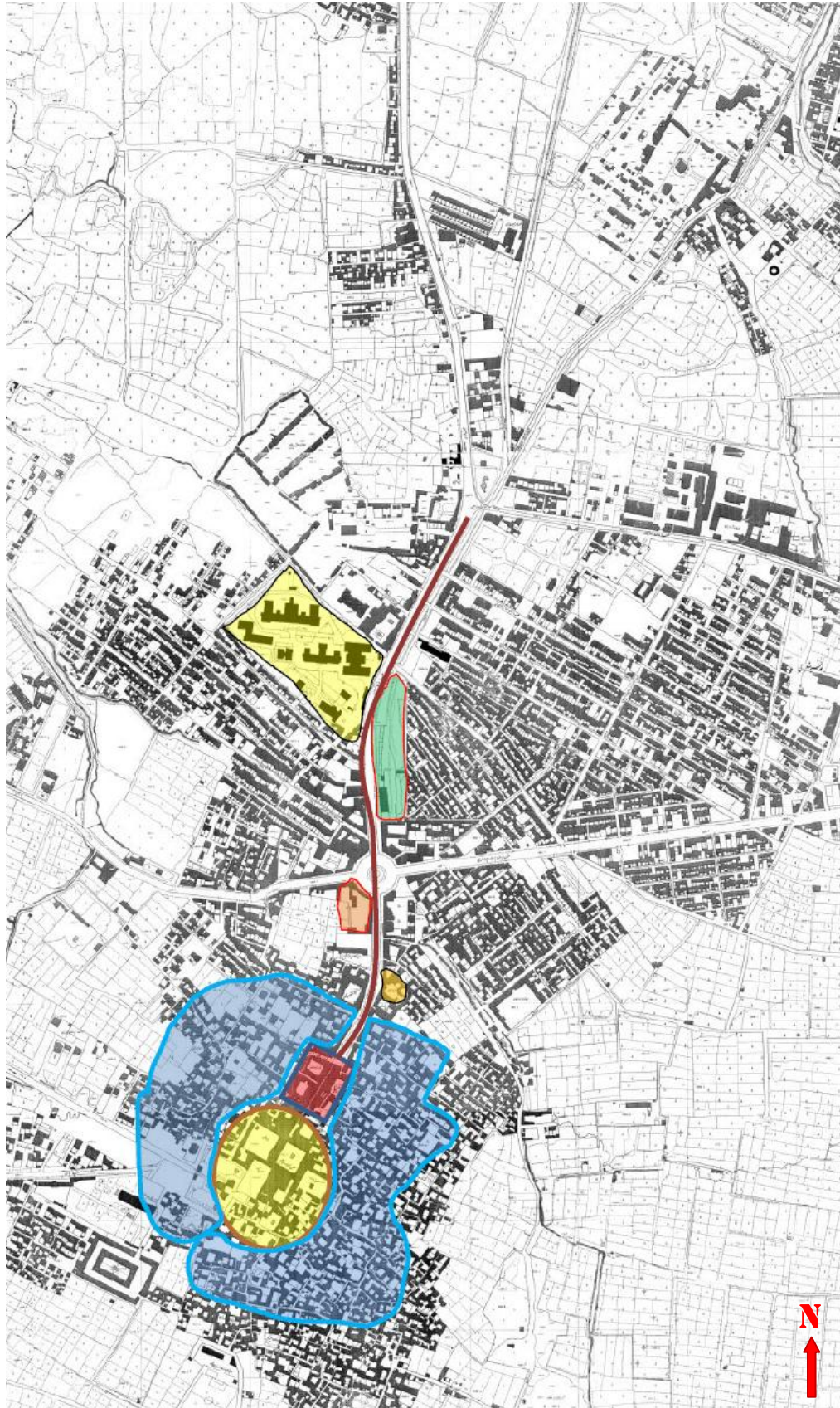


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(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, with additions by the author)



Image 3-33: Part of the Aerial Photographs of the Main Square of Rayy. Top (1335š/1956), low (1381š/2002)  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Air Photos in 1956 and 2002*)

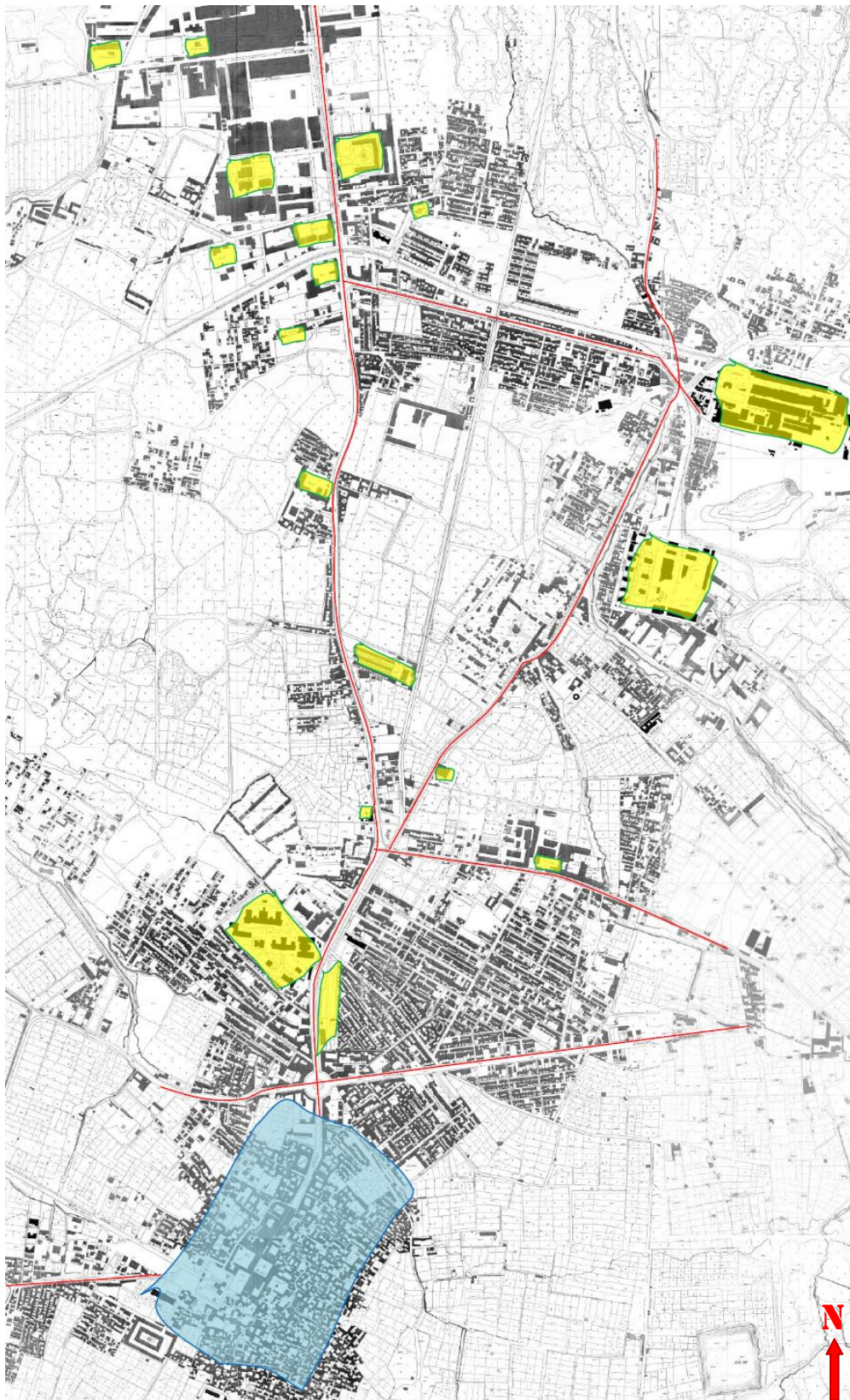


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(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, with additions by the author)

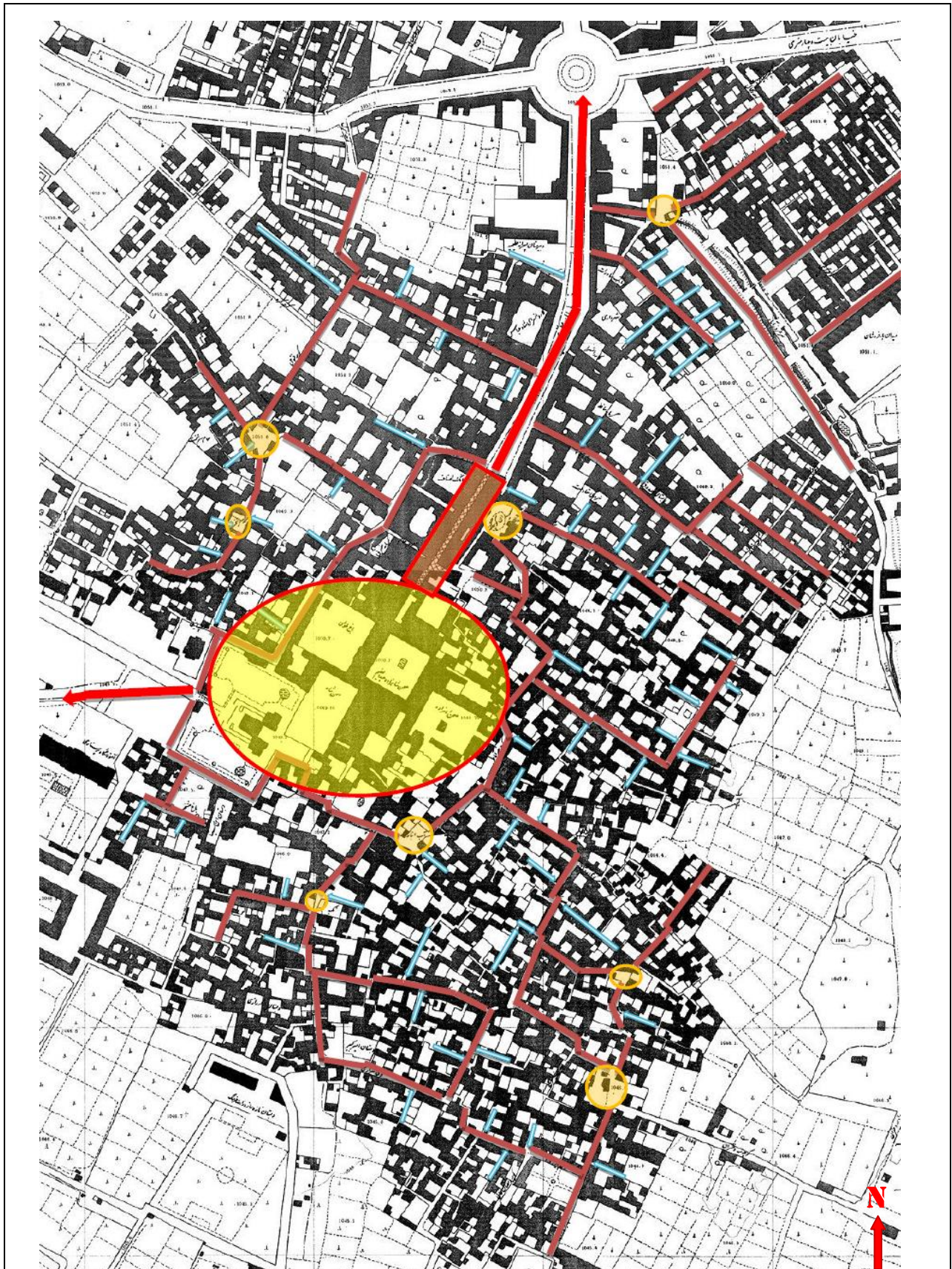


Image 3-35: Hierarchy of the Paths and Turning Points of the Initial City Structure on the Map of 1342Š/1963  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, with additions by the author)

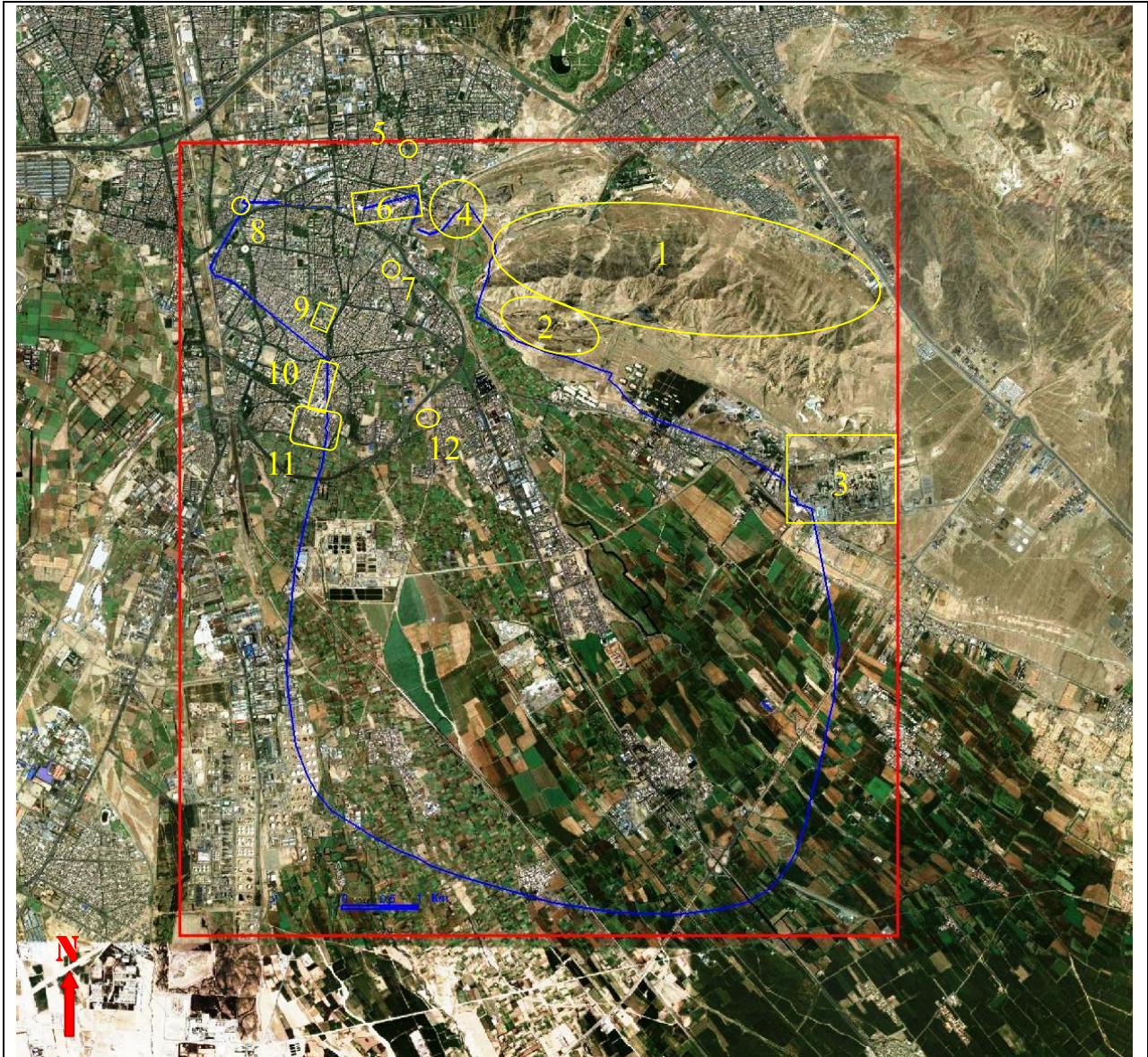


Image 3-36: The Study Area Map

- 1- Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain
- 2- Ṭabarak Mountain
- 3- Cement Factory
- 4- Raškān Castle; Former Cement Factory
- 5- Dolat Ābād Garden
- 6- Češme 'Ali; A Part of the City Wall; Archaeological Site
- 7- Ṭoġrol Tower
- 8- Ġavānmard-e Qaššāb Mausoleum
- 9- Firuz Ābādi Hospital (Garden of Dolat al-Dole)
- 10- Mausoleum of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim and Bazaar
- 11- Historic Residential Area (in Qajar era)
- 12- Gabri Fortress

(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012. With additions by the Author)

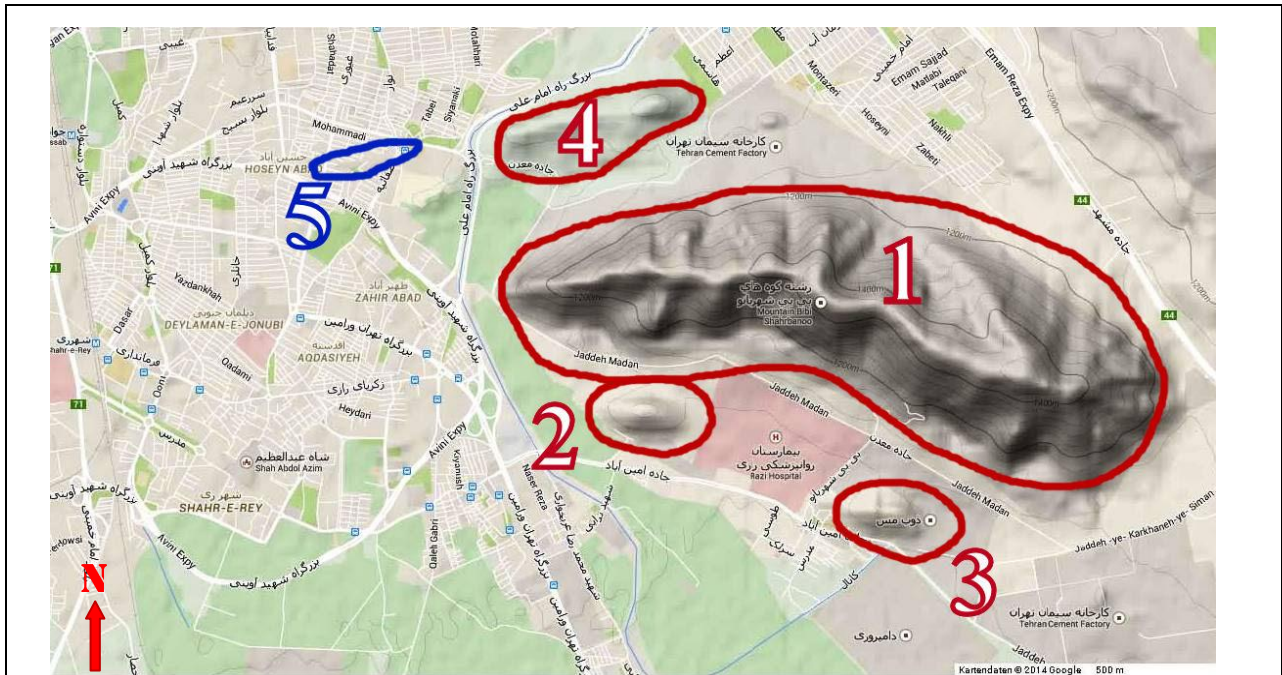


Image 4-1: Locating Ray's Mountains and Češme 'Ali

(Source: *Google maps*- 9.10.2014. With additions by the Author)

1. Bibi Šahrbānu
2. Ṭabarak
3. Kuhak
4. Sorsore
5. Češme 'Ali (Spring 'Ali)



Image 4-2: The Northern Slope of Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain, seen from the Sorsore Mountain

(Source: Author-2011)



Image 4-3: The Sorsore Mountain and the Remains of Raškān Castle

(Source: Author-2011)

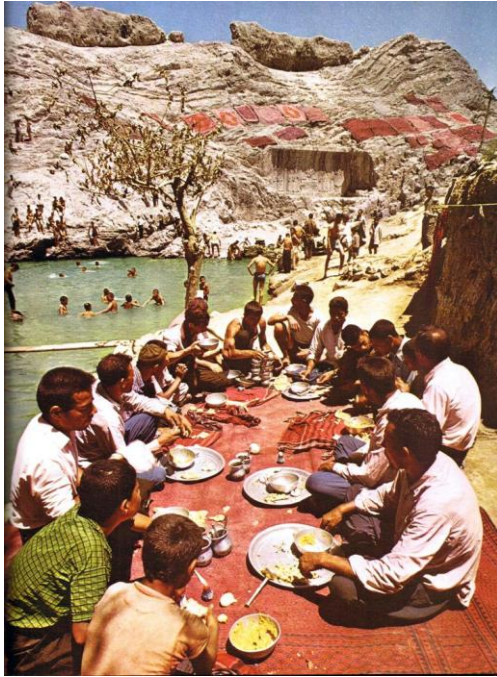


Image 4-4: People's Entertainment next to Češme 'Ali in the 1970s and Rugs on its Cliffs  
(Source: Nickles: *Die Küche des vorderen Orient*)

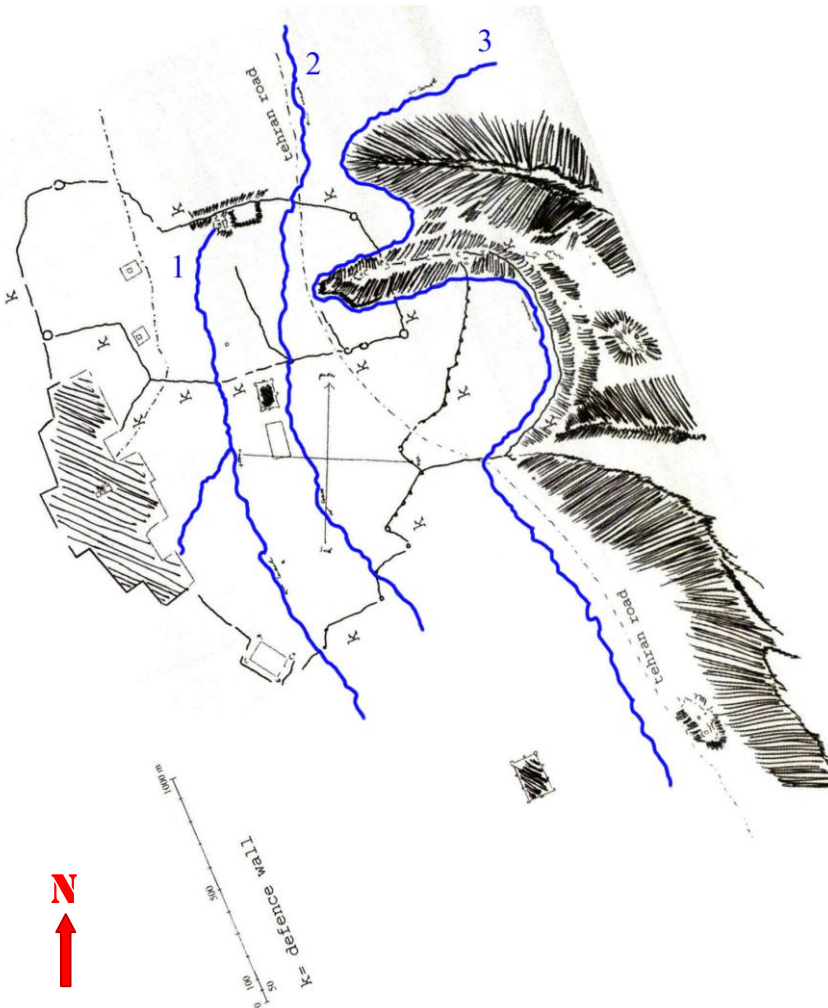


Image 4-5: Current Water Streams (c. 1841-Coste's Map);  
(The original north direction has been corrected)

- 1- Češme 'Ali stream
- 2- The stream next to the Tehrān road which separates from the road and continues parallel with Češme 'Ali
- 3- The stream behind Raškān Castle which continues parallel with Tehrān road towards Amin Ābād

(Source: Rante: "The Topography of Rayy during the Early Islamic Period". With additions by the Author)

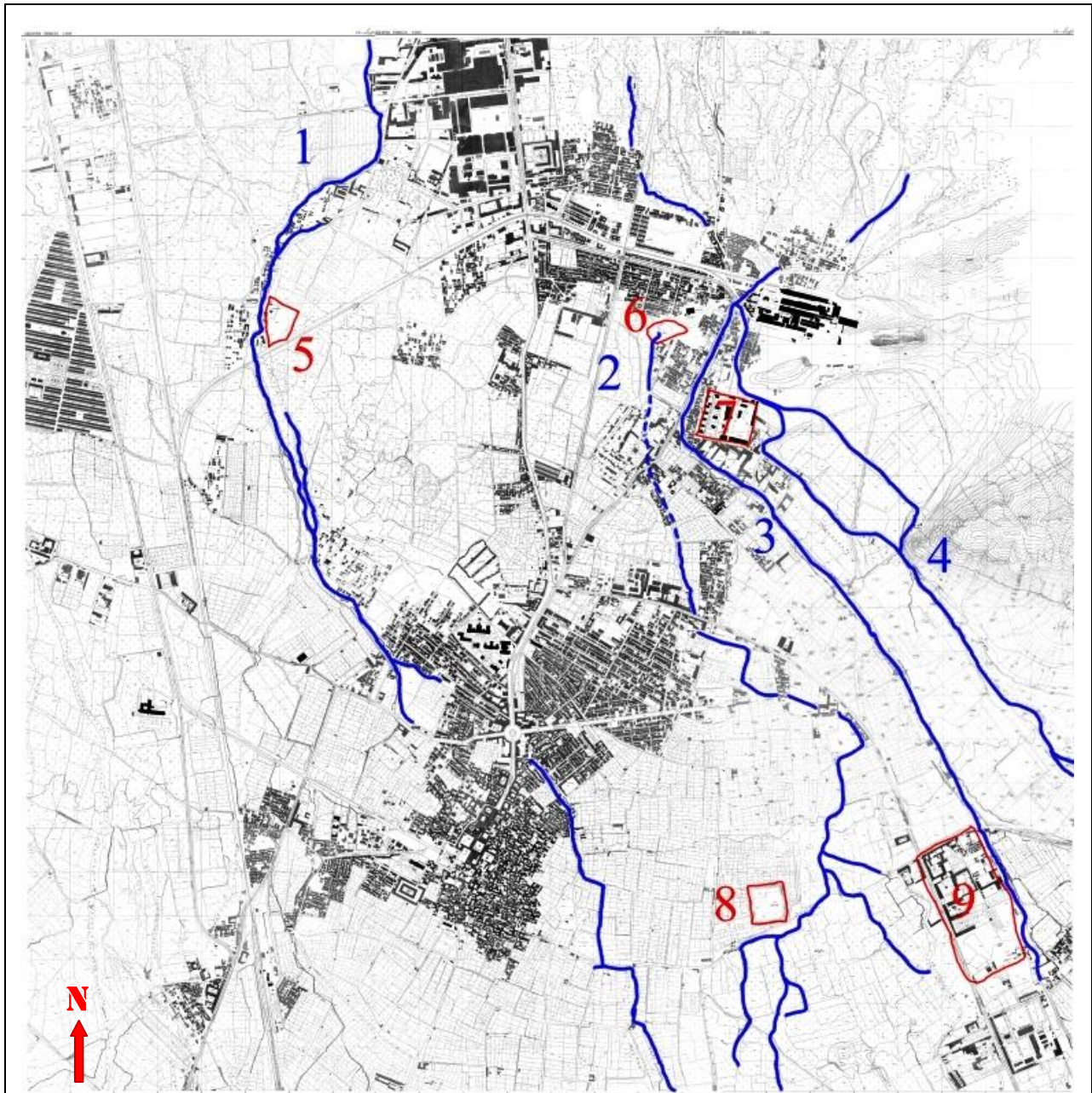


Image 4-6: Rivers or streams

1. Firuz Ābād River
2. Češme 'Ali or Soren River
3. Fāželāb or Taqi Ābād River
4. Dolat Ābād or Ašraf Ābād River
5. Ġavanmard-e Qaššāb Mausoleum
6. Češme 'Ali (Spring)
7. Glycerine Factory
8. Gabri Fortress
9. Taqi Ābād Village

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With additions by the Author)



Image 4-7: Map of the Study Region of Plant Species of Tehrān (red) and our Study Region in Rayy City (violet)  
 (Source: *Google maps*- 9.10.2014. With additions by the Author)

Name	BT	Chor
Ajuga reptans	-	IT-M-ES
Alcea teheranica	Hem	IT
Alhagi persarum	Ch	-
Allium umbilicatum	Ge.b	IT
Anabasis setifera	Th	IT
Arabis nova	Th	IT-ES
Arnebia decumbens	Th	SA
Artemisia sieberi	Ch	IT-SS-M
Astragalus glaucacanthos	Ch	IT
Boissiera Squarrosa	Th	IT
Brassica deflexa	Th	IT
Bromus danthoniae	Th	IT
Callipeltis aperta	Th	IT
Centaurea solstitialis	Th	IT-M-SA
Chaerophyllum macropodium	Ge.t	IT
Coriandrum sativum	Th	IT-M
Daucus carota	Th-Hem	Plur
Diarthron vesicarium	Th	IT
Eremopyrum bonaepartis	Th	IT
Eremostachys macrophylla	Hem	IT
Eruca sativa	Th	Plur
Erysimum cuspidatum	Hem	IT
Euphorbia helioscopia	Th	IT-M-ES
Euphorbia seguieriana	Hem	IT-ES
Fraxinus rotundifolia	Ph	-
Galium setaceum	Th	IT
Gypsophila pilosa	Th	IT
Kochia stellaris	-	-
Lallemantia royleana	Th	IT
Lasiopogon muscoides	Th	SA
Lepidium perfoliatum	Th	IT-M-ES
Lolium loliaceum	Th	M-ES
Lophochloa pumila	Th	IT-M
Malva neglecta	Hem	IT-M-ES
Malva sylvestris	Th-Hem	-
Ononis spinosa	-	IT
Outreya carduiiformis	Hem	IT
Pimpinella puberula	Th	IT
Polygala hohenackeriana	Hem	IT
Polygonum aviculare	Th	-
Polygonum hyrcanicum	Hem	ES
Polygonum paronychioides	Hem	IT
Prosopis farcta	Ch	-
Reseda aucheri	Ch	IT-M-ES
Rumex alveolatus	Hem	IT-ES
Rumex pulcher	Hem	IT-M-ES
Salix acmophylla	Ph	IT-M
Salsola incanescens	Th	IT-OS
Salvia compressa	Hem	IT
Scrophularia striata	Hem	IT-SS
Senecio vernalis	Th	ES
Sinapis arvensis	Th	IT-M-ES
Sisymbrium altissimum	Th	IT-M-ES
Sisymbrium loeselii	Th	IT
Stachys inflata	Hem	IT
Stipa hohenackeriana	Hem	IT
Tanacetum hololeucum	Hem	IT
Turritis glabra	-	-
Ulmus umbraculifera	Ph	-
Vaccaria pyramidata	Th	M
Valerianella dufresina	Th	IT
Vulpia persica	Th	IT
Ziziphora tenuior	Th	IT
Zosima radians	Hem	IT

Astragalus pseudobrunsius	New
Buffonia hebecalyx	New
Eritrichium mertonii	New

### Abbreviation

#### Biologic types (BT)

Hem= Hemicryptophytes  
 Th = Therophytes  
 Ch = Chamephytes  
 Ph = Phanerophytes  
 Ge.b = Bulbose geophytes  
 Ge.t= Tuberose geophytes

#### Phytochoria (Chor)

IT= Irano-Turanian  
 M = Mediterranean  
 ES = Euro-Siberian  
 IT -M = Irano-Turanian, Mediterranean  
 IT -ES = Irano-Turanian, Euro-Siberian  
 IT -M -ES = Irano-Turanian, Euro-Siberian, Mediterranean  
 M-ES=Mediterranean, Euro-Siberian  
 Plur =Plural region  
 IT -SS = Irano-Turanian, Sahra-Sidian  
 IT -OS= Omano-Sindian  
 IT -SS-M = Irano-Turanian, Sahra-Sidian, Mediterranean  
 IT-M-SA=Irano-Turanian, Mediterranean, Sahra-Arabian  
 SS = Sahra-Sindian  
 SA-SS=Sahra-Arabian, Sahra-Sindian

Image 4-8: Plant Species Table of Rayy City  
 (Source: Ghahreman; Attar: *Biodiversity of Plant Species in Tehran Megalopolis*)



Image 4-9: European depiction of the Persian (Iranian) doctor Al-Razi [Rāzi], in Gerardus Cremonensis "Recueil des traités de médecine" 1250-1260. A surgeon (left) holds the *matula*, a vessel for collecting the urine.

From 1250 until 1260

(Source: Rāzi Image, in: *Wikipedia*- 8.2.2012)



Image 4-10: The Discovered Silver and Bronze Box in Rayy. Front View with Human Figures in the 6th/12th Century.

(Source: Pope: *A Survey Of Persian Art*, vol. XIII, Plates 1276-1482, Nr.1303 A,B)



Image 4-11: The Discovered Silver and Bronze Box in Rayy. Back View with Combination Locks in the 6th/12th Century.

(Source: Pope: *A Survey Of Persian Art*, vol. XIII, Plates 1276-1482, Nr.1303 A,B)



Image 4-12: Bronze ewer with Islamic Design. 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> Century, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin.No. I-1598  
(Source: Erdmann: *Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen*. Pl.21)



Image 4-13: Bronze Incense burner. 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Century, Staatliche Museen zu Berlin. Nr. I-1503  
(Source: Erdmann: *Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen*. Pl.22A)



Image 4-14: Silver Jug. 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Berlin, Museum für Islamische Kunst.  
(Source: Pope: *A Survey of Persian Art*, vol. XIII, Plates 1276-1482, Nr.1353A)



Image 4-15 a,b: Glass bowl. 10<sup>th</sup> & 11<sup>th</sup> Century. Art Institute, Chicago  
(Source: Pope: *A Survey of Persian Art*, vol. XIII, Plates 1276-1482, Nr. 1443)



Image 4-16: Inkpot, Made of Semi-Transparent Green Glass  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No. 20453, Negative: 16341)



Image 4-17: Pottery Bowls. Češme 'Ali of Rayy. 5<sup>th</sup> Millennium B.C. National Museum of Tehran. From Right to Left Nos.594, 587, 578

(Source: Author)



Image 4-18: Pottery Bowls of Rayy, 5<sup>th</sup> Millennium B.C. National Museum of Tehran. Right No.595 & Left No.588

(Source: Author)



Image 4-19: Gray Pottery Bowls of Rayy, 1<sup>st</sup> Millennium B.C. National Museum of Tehran, No.779  
(Source: Author)



Image 4-20: Lantern with Green Enamel. Rayy, 4<sup>th</sup>/10<sup>th</sup> Century  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.9868, Negative: 7788)



Image 4-21: Ceramics with White Glaze, Known as Geber Pottery. 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Nr.I-2661 (Source: Erdmann: *Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen*, Pl.45)



Image 4-22: Ceramics with Overglaze Lustre Painting - Late 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Nr.I-1592 (Source: Erdmann: *Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen*, Pl.47)



Image 4-23: Ceramics with Minai Overglaze Painting - Late 12<sup>th</sup> Century. Nr.I-1508 (Source: Erdmann: *Iranische Kunst in deutschen Museen*, Pl.50)



Image 4-24: An Enamelled Pottery Mug - 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century (Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.3336, Negative: 6024)



Image 4-25: An Enamelled Bowl. 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century (Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.3769, Negative: 1415)



Image 4-26: The Man on the Right is a Mede with a Handmade Cap in Persepolis, and the Man on the Left is a Scythian (Sakā'i)

(Source: Žiā'pur: "Barresi-ye Madārek-e Marbuṭ be Pušāk-e Irāniān va Residegi be Neveštehā va Nažariāt-e Šarqšenāsān dar Inbāre")



Image 4-27: Bronze Statue of a Parthian Soldier, found in Ize, National Museum of Tehran, No.2401

(Source: Author)



Image 4-28: Enameled Bowl with Kufic Scripts. A Man and a Woman Sitting around a Cypress Tree, Rayy, 7<sup>th</sup> /13<sup>th</sup> century  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.21158, Negative: 14261)



Image 4-29: A Piece of Silk Fabric, Discovered in Rayy, 12<sup>th</sup> century  
(Source: Pope: *A Survey Of Persian Art*, vol. XI, Nr.989)



FIG. 648. Motif from indigo and yellow silk compound cloth, 2nd half 12th century (Catalogue Number 22). Collection Mrs. William H. Moore. H. 7½ in. (18.4 cm).

Image 4-30: A Piece of Silk Fabric, Discovered in Rayy, 12<sup>th</sup> century, Collection Mrs. William H. Moore  
(Source: Pope: *A Survey Of Persian Art*, vol. V, P. 2013)



Image 4-31: A Piece of Silk Fabric with Dark Blue Background and Winged Lions, Rayy, beginning of Islamic Period  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.8560, Negative: 6066)

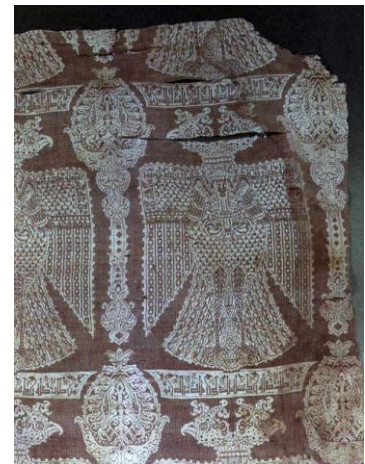


Image 4-32: A Piece of Silk Fabric with Two-Headed Eagles Design, Rayy, 3<sup>rd</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup>/9<sup>th</sup> & 10<sup>th</sup> century  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.8559, Negative: 5962)



Image 4-33: A Piece of Silk Fabric with a Two-Headed-Eagle Design, 12<sup>th</sup> century, Bremen Cathedral Museum, No. 18/578  
(Source: Author)

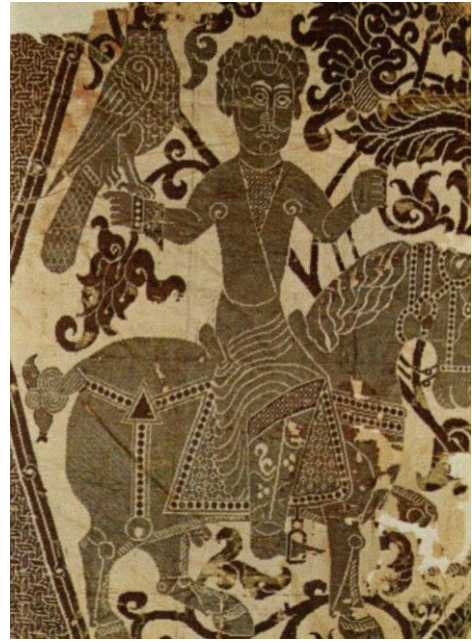


Image 4-34: The Disputed Piece of Silk Fabric in Bern. About 5<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> century, Abegg-Stiftung, Bern  
(Source: Ferrier: *The arts of Persia*. P.157)



Image 4-35: Wooden Cenotaph of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim, Made of Aloe and Areca and Nut Wood with Epigraphs in Sols and Nash in 725/1325  
(Source: Ḥaram-e Šāh'abd al-'Azim, in: *Parsiāne*-30.8.2012)

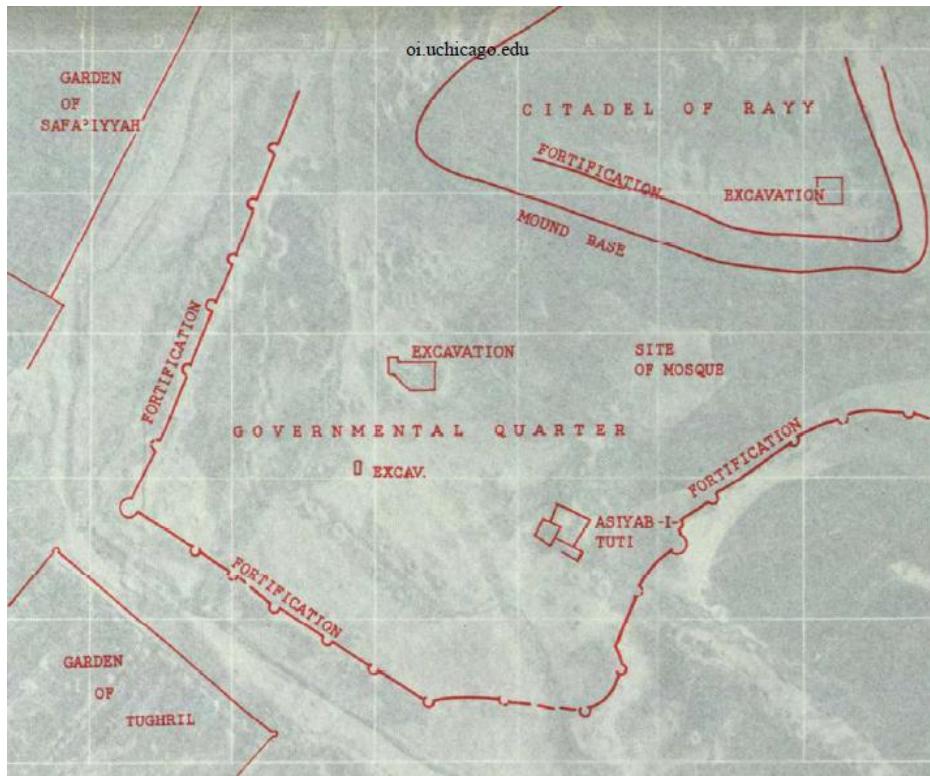


Image 4-36: Architectural Elements' Layout in Schmidt's Aerial Picture from the South of Sorsore (Slide) Mountain

(Source: Schmith: *Flight over ancient cities of Iran*, Pl.33)



Image 4-37: Aerial Picture of Sorsore (Slide) Mountain from the South by Schmidt

(Source: Schmith: *Flight over ancient cities of Iran*, Pl.33)

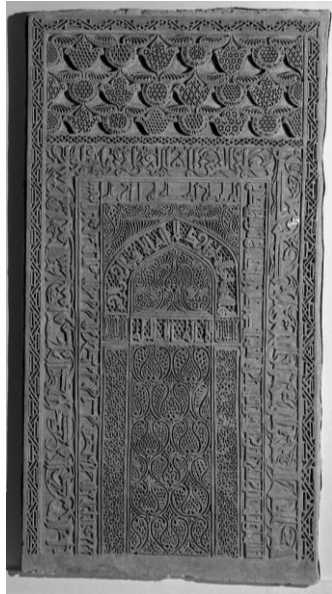


Image 4-38: Mihrāb of a Building  
Discovered in Rayy  
(Source: *National Museum of Tehran*, No.3580, Negative: 3266)

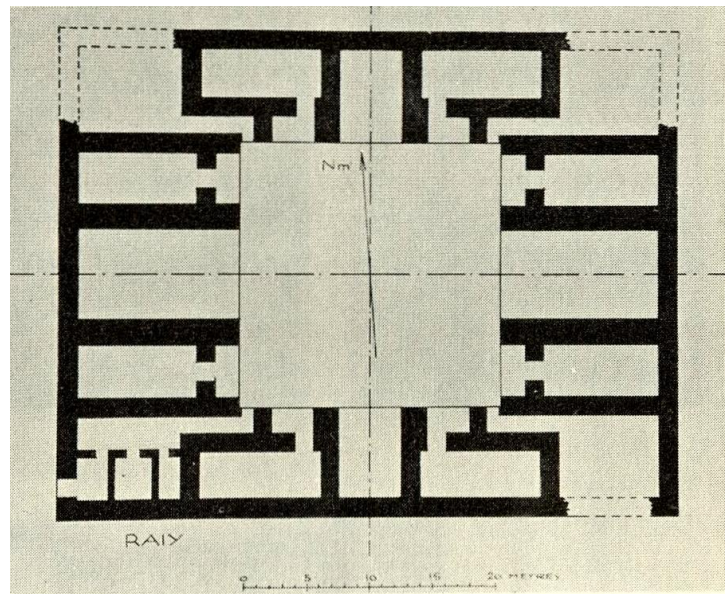


Image 4-39: Plan of a Discovered Building in Rayy, Probably a School  
(Source: Godard: "L'Origine De La Madrasa, De La Mosquée Et Du Caravansérai À Quarte Īwans")



Image 4-40: The door of Borhān  
Theology School  
(Source: Author- 10.8.2008)



Image 4-41: A Ruined Qajar Caravanserai  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)



Image 4-42: A Twine Caravanserai in the Bazaar  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

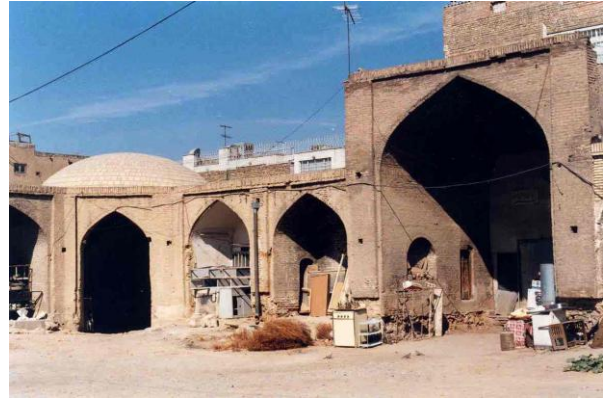


Image 4-43: A Šāh 'Abbāsi Caravanserai  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

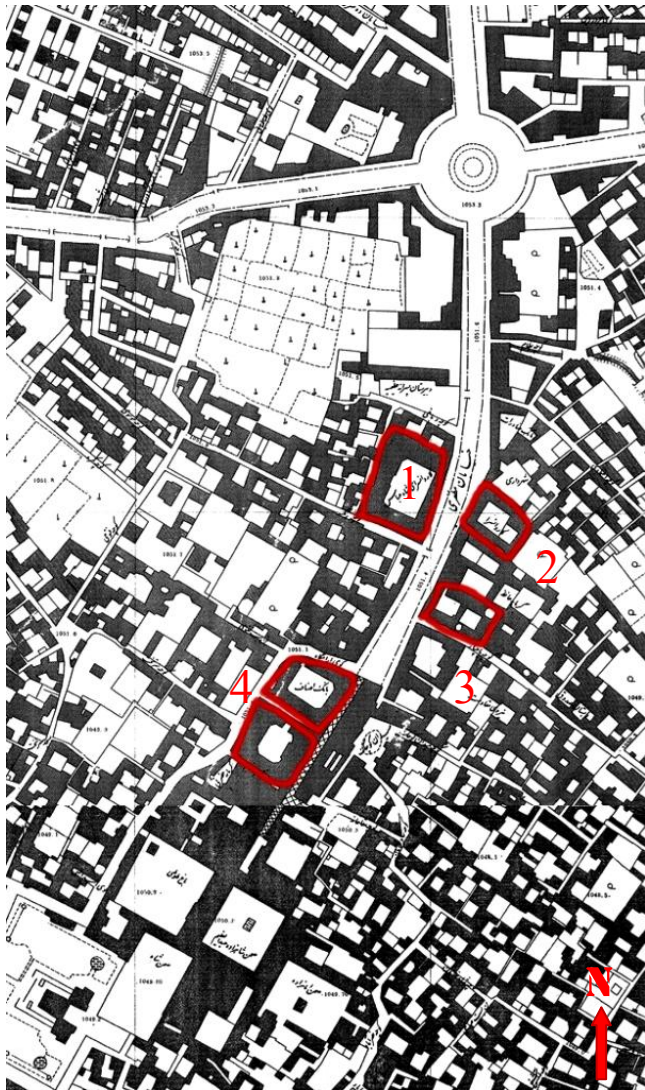


Image 4-44: Discovered Caravanserais  
(1342Š/1963)

- 1- Šāh 'Abbāsi Caravanserai
- 2- Caravanserai without name
- 3- Ruined Qajar Caravanserai
- 4- Twine Caravanserai in the Bazaar

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With addition by the author)



Image 4-45: Rayy Bazaar's Portal

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)



Image 4-46: Rayy Bazaar's Inside

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

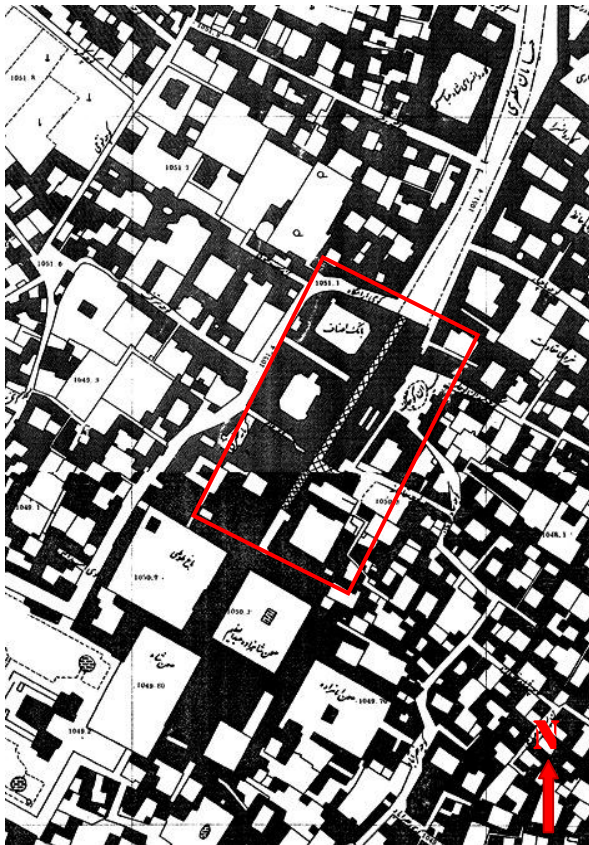


Image 4-47: Rayy Bazaar's (1342š/1963)

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With addition by the author)



Image 4-48: Tappe Mil Perspective

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

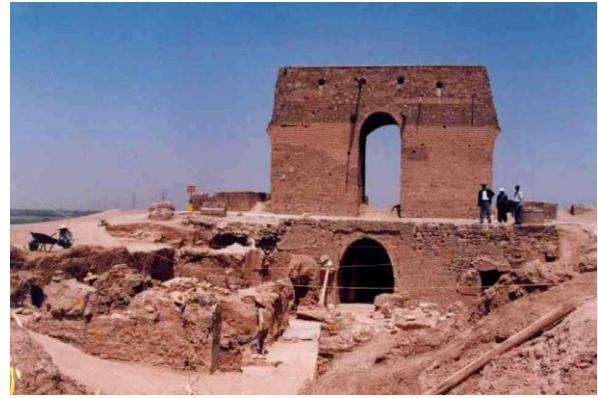


Image 4-49: Tappe Mil after Digging Soils

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

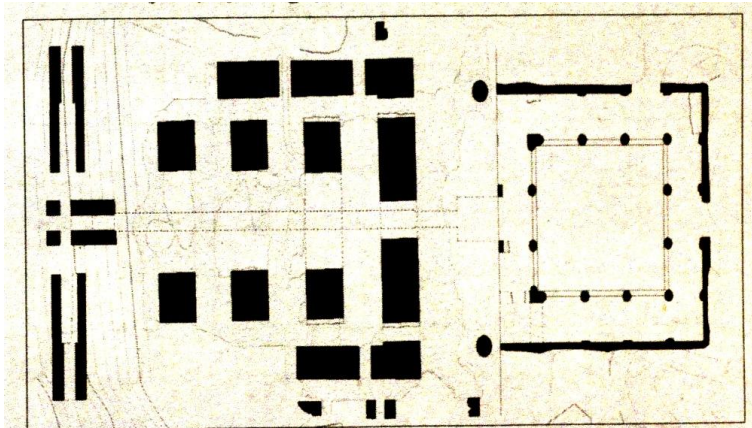


Image 4-50: Plan of Architectural Remains on Tappe Mil (Mil hill)  
(Source: Humān Meqdādiān: "Moḥavvate-ye Tārihi-ye Tappe Mil")

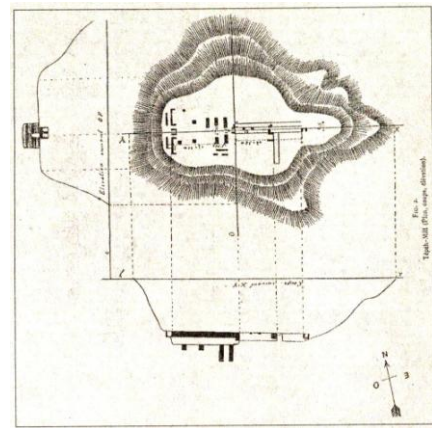


Image 4-51: Plan and Prepared Sections in French Board, Supervised by Jacques de Morgan of Tappe Mil (Mil hill)  
(Source: Humān Meqdādiān: "Moḥavvate-ye Tārihi-ye Tappe Mil")



Image 4-52: Air Photo of Čāl Țarĥān- 'Ešqābād- 1976

(Source: Deborah Thompson: *Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy*. With addition by the author)

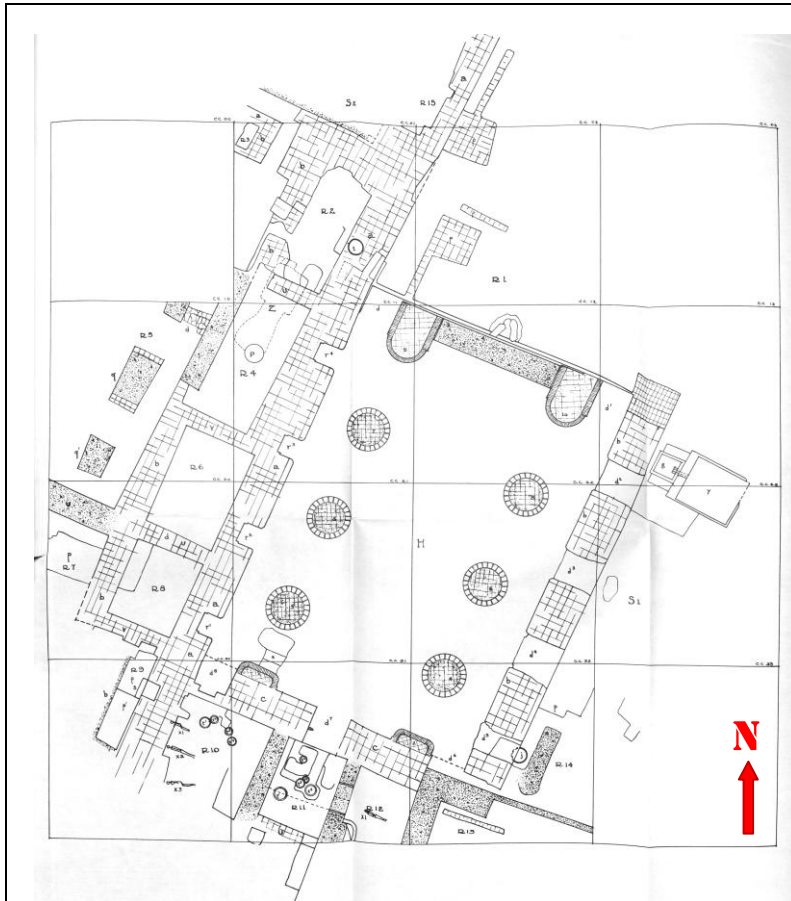


Image 4-53: Plan of the Main Palace  
 (Source: Deborah Thompson: *Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy*.With addition by the author)



Image 4-54: View of Hall of Main Palace  
 during Excavation-1976  
 (Source: Deborah Thompson: *Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy*)



Image 4-55: Stucco of the Story: "Āzāde  
 and Bahrām V"-1976  
 (Source: Deborah Thompson: *Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy*)



Image 4-56: Tower of Silence

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, vol.1)

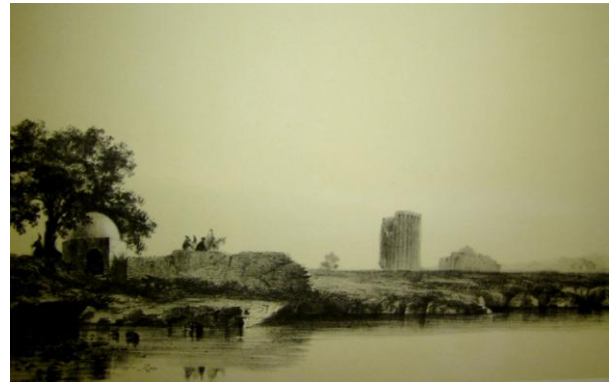


Image 4-57: Two Images of Toğrol Tower, the Name "Tower of Yazid" is written on its Caption-1840

(Source: Flandin; Coste: *Voyage En Perse*, PLs. XXXIV & XXVIII)

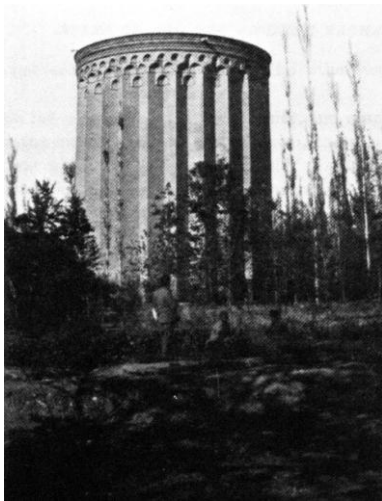


Image 4-58: Toğrol Tower-1903  
(Source: Jackson: Persia Past and Present)



Image 4-59: Toğrol Tower  
(Source: Lynne Thornton: *Images de Perse- Le Voyage de Colonel F. Colombari á la cour du Chah de Perse de 1833 á 1848*)



Image 4-60: Naqāre Hāne Tower (1390š/2011)  
(Source: Author-2011)



Image 4-61: Naqāre Hāne Tower (c. 1913)  
(Source: Henry Viollet: *C.N.R.S. Monde Iranien*, HV700)

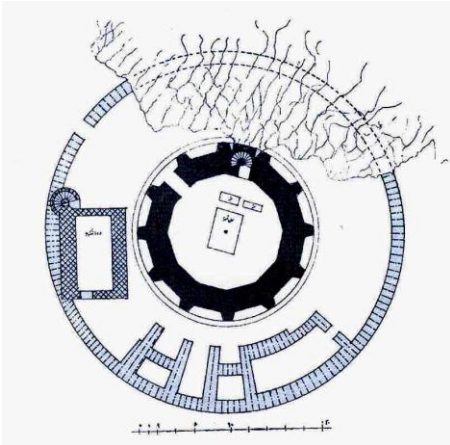


Image 4-62: Plan of the Remains of the Inānġ Dome  
(Source: Moġammad Taqī Moštafavi: “Banā-ye Tariġi-ye Boq’e-ye Bibi Šahrbanu”)



Image 4-63: The Remains of the Inānġ Dome. View from NW  
(Source: Author-2011)

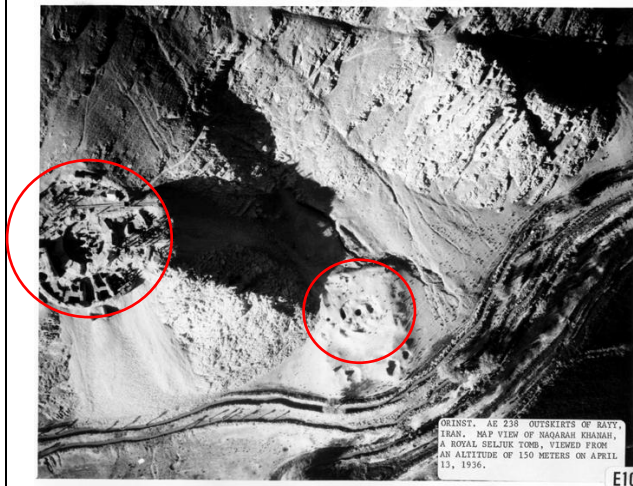


Image 4-64: Schmidt’s Aerial Photograph of Inānġ’s Dome and the Monuments Next to it-1935  
(Erich F. Schmith: *Flights over Ancient Cities of Iran*. Pl.35)



Image 4-65: Part of an Air Photograph of Inānġ’s Dome and the Monuments Next to it in 1335Š/1956  
(Source: Topography Organization. *The Air Photos in 1956*, No. 5001 171)

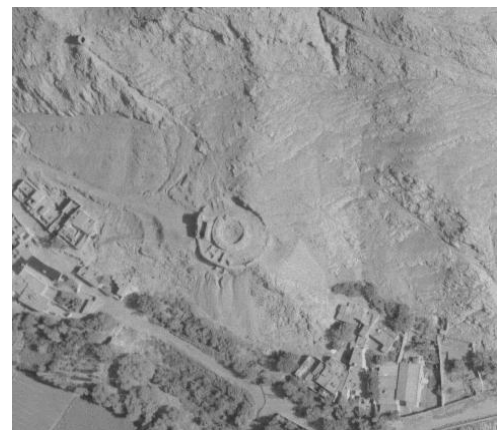


Image 4-66: Part of an Air Photograph of Inānġ’s Dome in 1381Š/2002 (The Monuments Next to it are Ruined)  
(Source: Topography Organization. *The Air Photos in 2002*, No.81 2840 23 66)

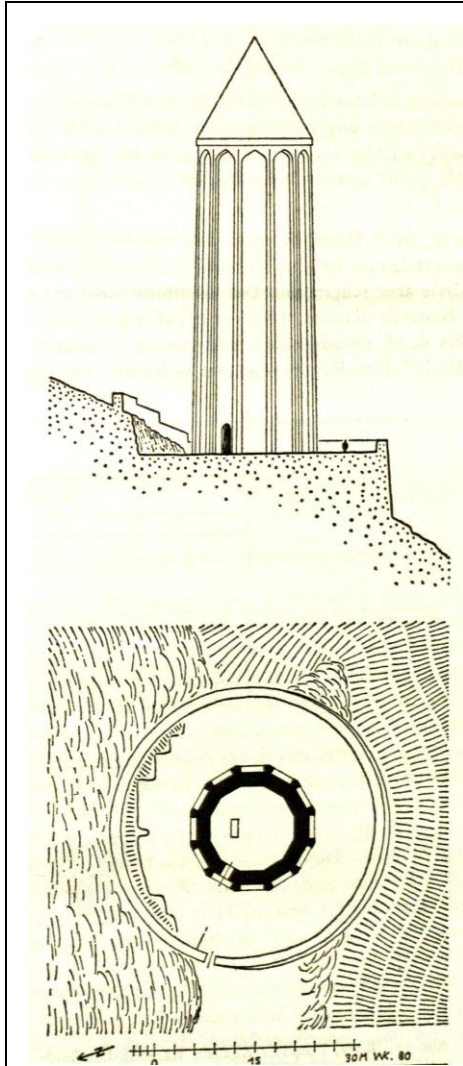


Image 4-67: Wolfram Kleiss's revised Map of Inānġ's Dome, labeled "Naqāre Hāne"

(Source: Kleiss: "Qal'eh Gabri, Naqarah Khaneh und Bordj-e Yazid bei Rey")

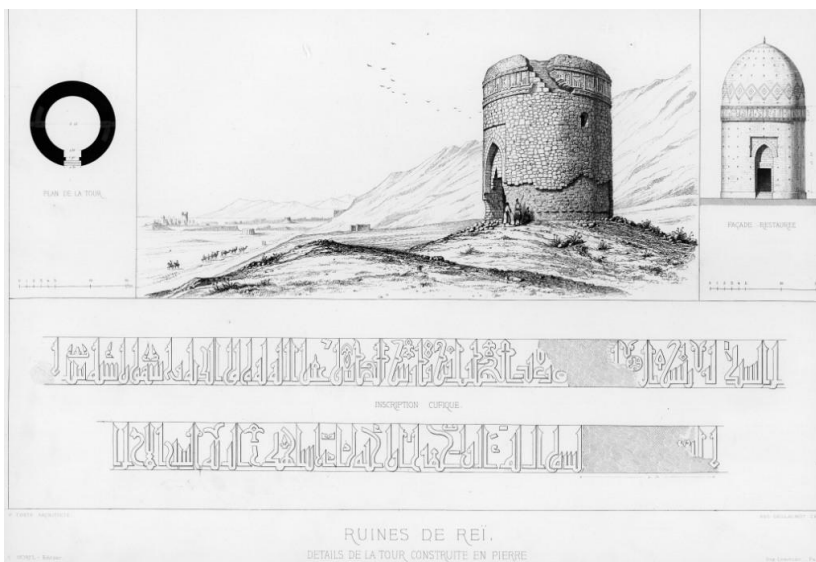
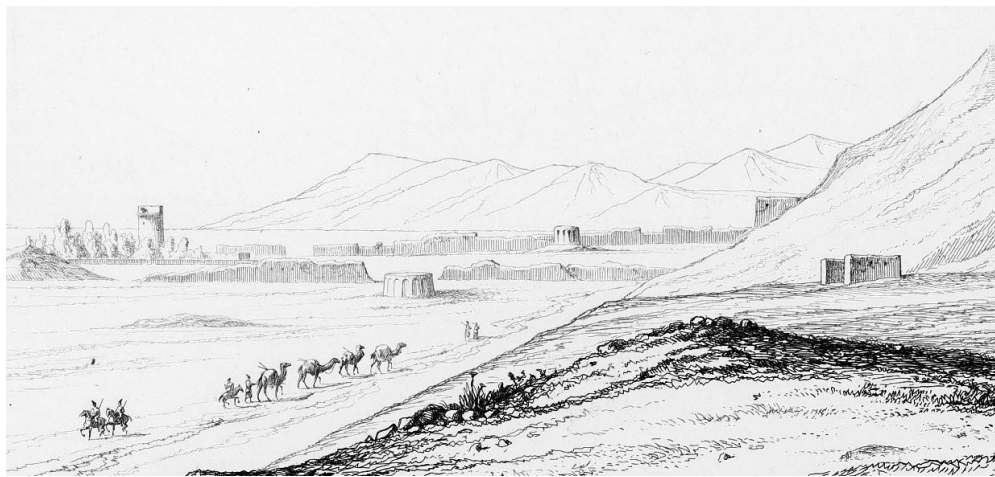
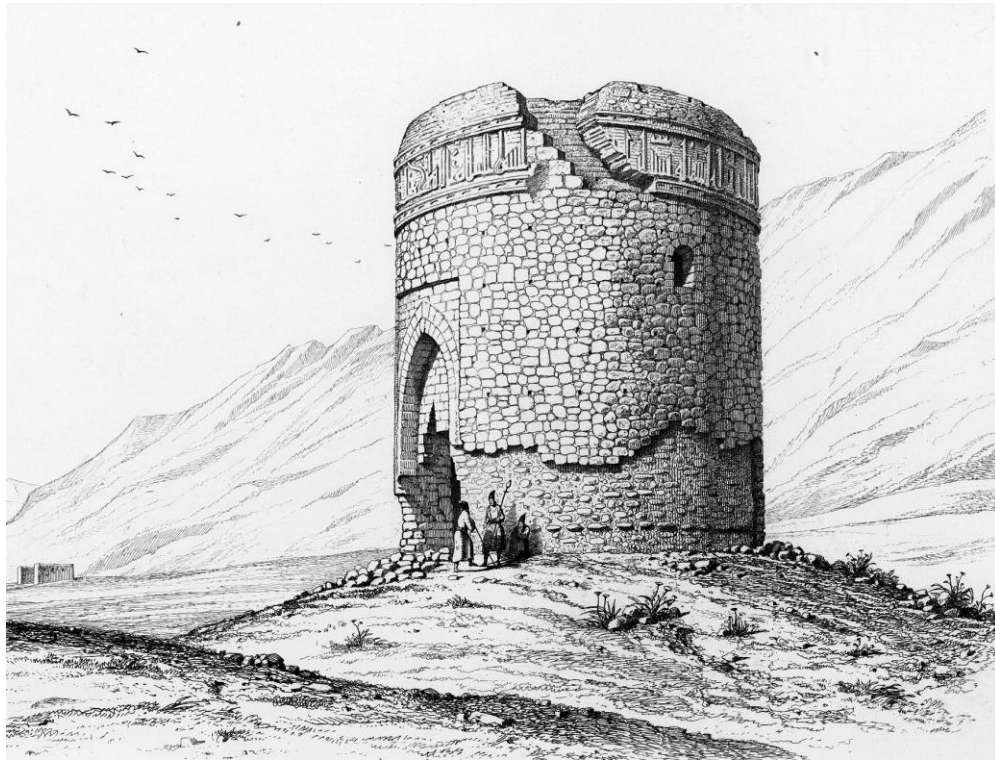


Image 4-68: Stone Tower Drawn by Pascal Coste. It is written on the caption: "The ruins of Rayy/The stone tower details"- 1840

(Source: Coste: *Banāhā-ye Dore-ye Eslami-ye Irān*)



INSCRIPTION CUFIQUE.



Image 4-69: Details of the Stone Tower Drawn by Pascal Coste-1840

(Source: Coste: *Banāhā-ye Dore-ye Eslami-ye Irān*)



Image 4-70: Stone Tower of Rayy from Another Perspective- (c.1890)

(Source: Curzon: *Persia and the Persian Question*-vol.1, p.351)



Image 4-71: Shrine of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim. Old courtyard, eyvan and dome of the mausoleum, view from North. Photo by 'Abd Allah Hān (c.1290/1873)

(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)

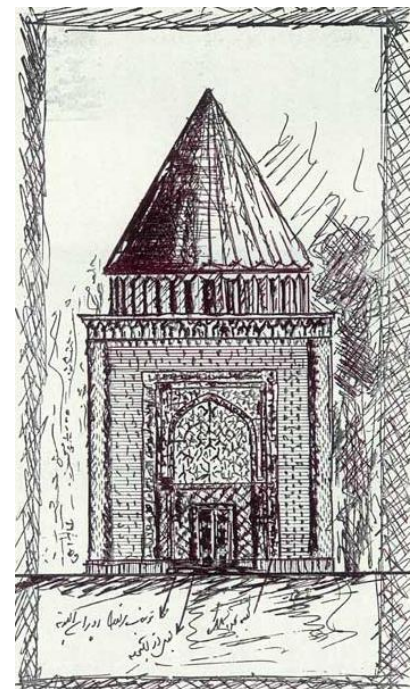


Image 4-72: Reconstructed elevation of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim's Tomb Monument Drawn by Pirnyā

(Source: Mošāfavi: *Āsār-e Tārihi-ye Tehrān*)



Image 4-73: Map of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm's Tomb and Yard

(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site- 10.11.2014)

- |                                  |                              |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm's mausoleum | 7- Kāšāni yard               |
| 2- Emānzāde Ṭāher mausoleum      | 8- Traditional school        |
| 3- Šağare mosque                 | 9- Old Bazaar                |
| 4- Old yard                      | 10- Emānzāde Ḥamze mausoleum |
| 5- Museum                        | 11- Borhān school            |
| 6- Ṭuṭi garden                   | 12- Chapel                   |
|                                  | 13- New Bazaar               |

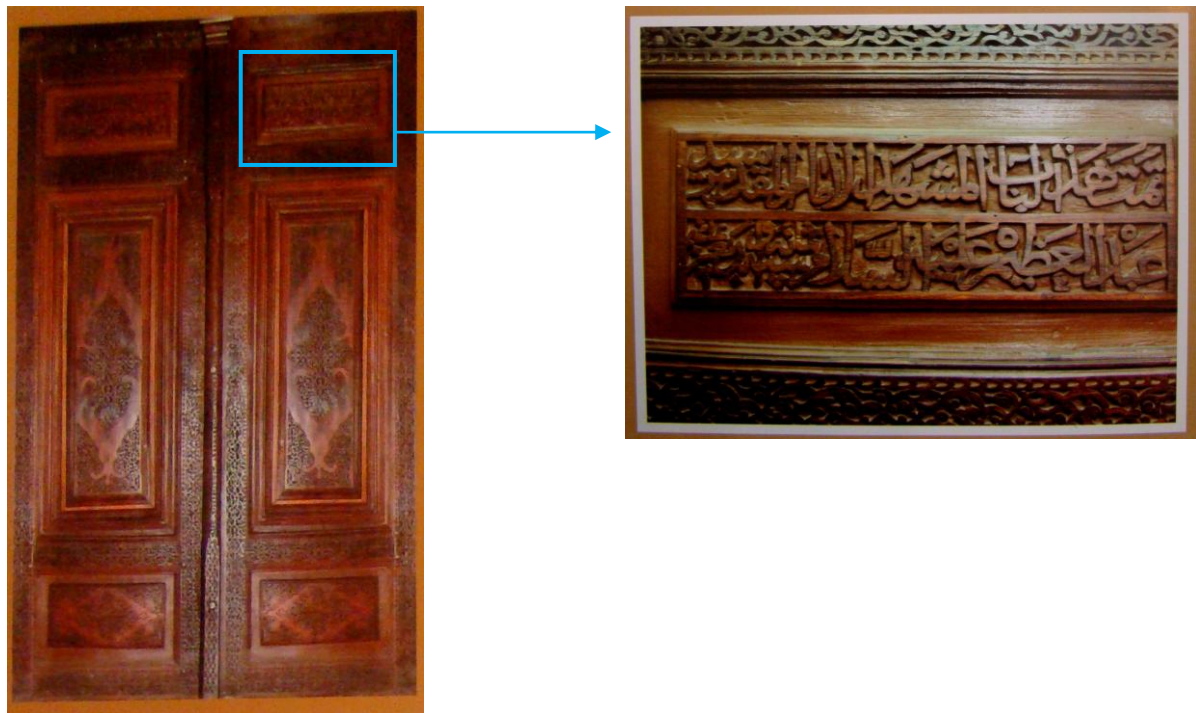


Image 4-74: Carved wooden door. Timurid period, 848/1444

(Source: 'Azizzāde: *Kātālog-e Muze-ye Āstāne-ye Ḥazrāt-e 'Abd al-'Azim*)

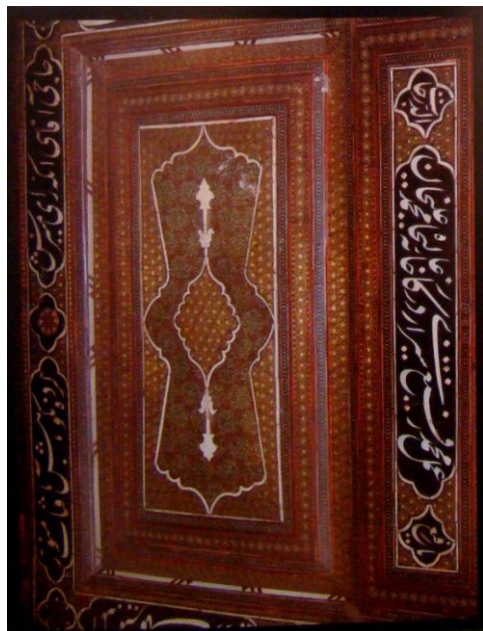


Image 4-75: Wooden door with inlaid decoration (Ḥātām), Qajar period. 1260/1844

(Source: 'Azizzāde: *Kātālog-e Muze-ye Āstāne-ye Ḥazrāt-e 'Abd al-'Azim*)

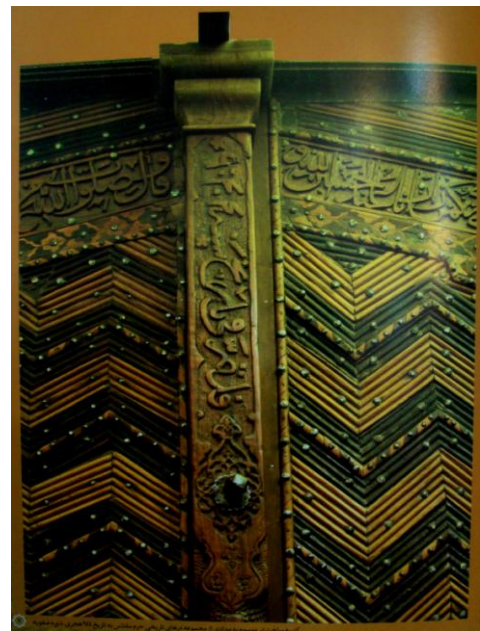


Image 4-76: Part of a Door Called "Medādi", Safavid Period. 944/1537

(Source: 'Azizzāde: *Kātālog-e Muze-ye Āstāne-ye Ḥazrāt-e 'Abd al-'Azim*)



Image 4-77: Shrine of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm, Old Courtyard, View from North.  
From left to right: the porch and dome of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm's Shrine, the dome of Emāmzāde Ḥamze.  
Photo by 'Abd Allah Ḥān (1290/1873)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site)

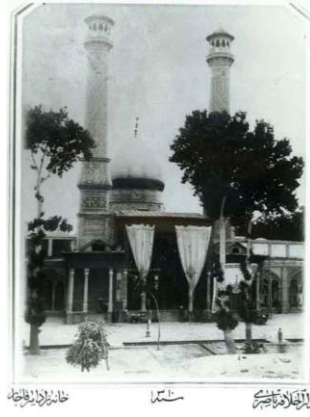


Image 4-78: Shrine of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm, Old Courtyard. View from North.  
Minarets are added to the front of the courtyard. Photo by Amir Qajar (1310/1892)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site)



Image 4-79: Shrine of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm. View from North. Old Courtyard (1387š/2008)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site)



Image 4-80: New Corridor (Ravāq) between Ḥarams (1387š/2008)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site)

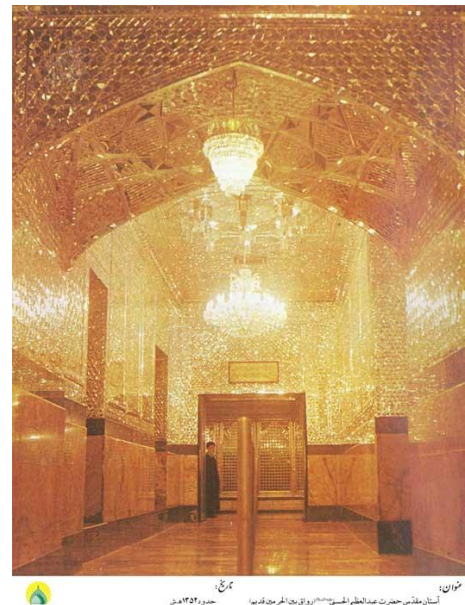


Image 4-81: Corridor (Ravāq) between Ḥarams (1354š/1975)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim* Site)



Image 4-82: Porch (Eivān) of Emāmzāde Ṭāher, Photo by Amir Qajar (1310/1892)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



Image 4-83: Porch (Eivān) of Emāmzāde Ṭāher, Changes in the Portal Epigraph and Dome Tiles (1387š/2008)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



Image 4-84: Emāmzāde Ṭāher's Shrine (1381š/2002)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



Image 4-85: Porch (Eivān) of Emāmzāde Ḥamze, Photo by Vāhān Trāpānčīān. (1332š/1953)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



Image 4-86: Porch (Eivān) of Emāmzāde Ḥamze, Changes in Capitals, new Epigraph, Tiles of Body and Dome. (1387š/2008)  
(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



شماره: ۱  
مکان: مشهد  
تاریخ: ۱۳۸۷.۳.۱  
ساختار: حرم حضرت امامزاده



شماره: ۲  
مکان: مشهد  
تاریخ: ۱۳۸۱  
ساختار: ورودی حرم حضرت امامزاده

Image 4-87: Emāmzāde Ḥamze's Shrine, (1381š/2002)

(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)

Image 4-88: Emāmzāde Ḥamze's Entrance, (1387š/2008)

(Source: *Haram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)



Image 4-89: Emāmzāde Hādi and Māšā' Allah Mosque  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsar-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

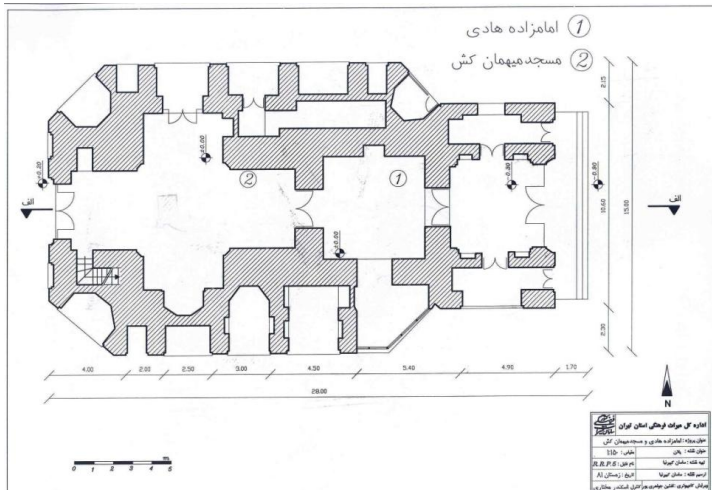


Image 4-90: Plan of Emāmzāde Hādi and Māšā' Allah Mosque  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsar-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

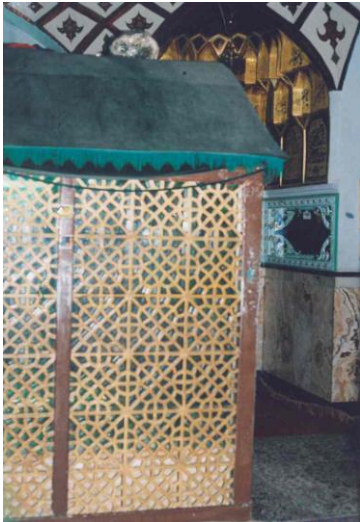


Image 4-91: Bibi Zobayde's Shrine

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

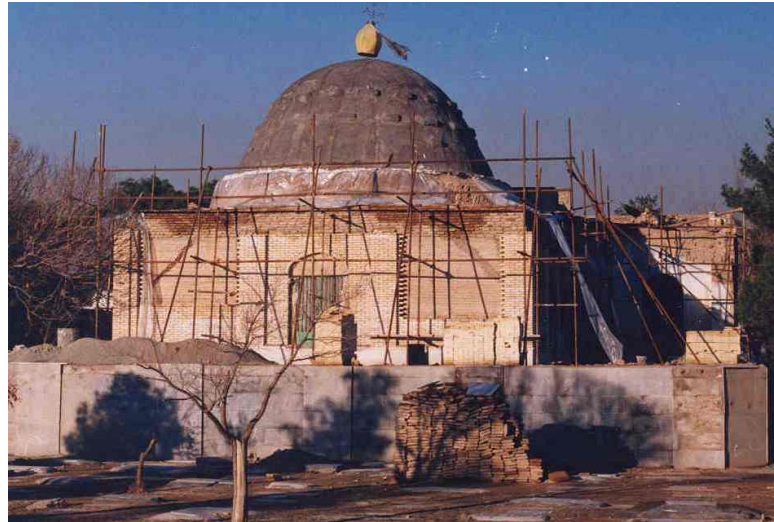


Image 4-92: Bibi Zobayde's Shrine under Restoration  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

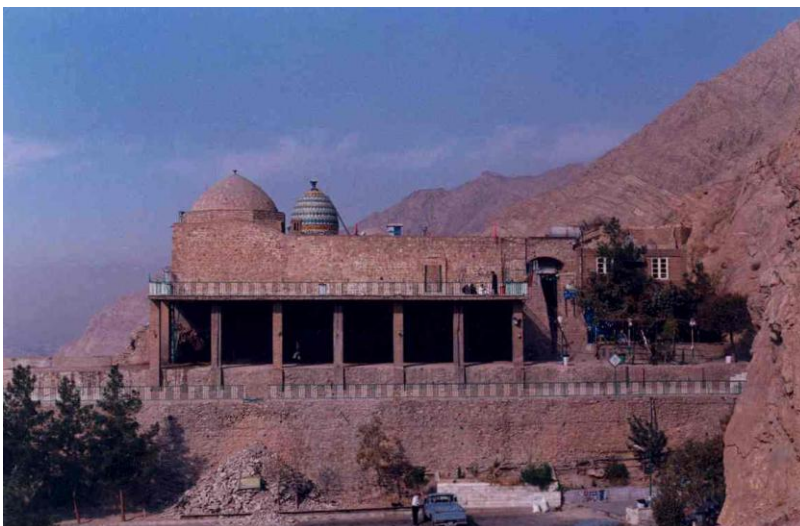


Image 4-93: Bibi Šahrbānu Monument  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

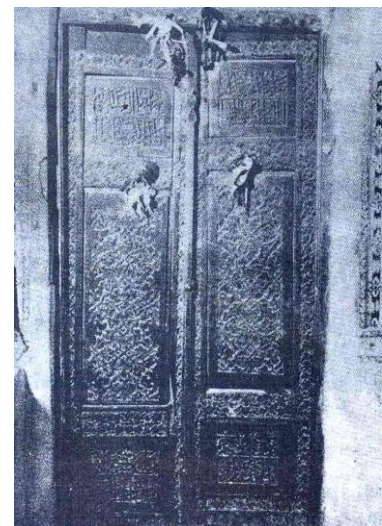


Image 4-94: Door of Bibi Šahrbānu Monument. (962/1555)  
(Source: Moḥammad Taqi Moštafavi: "Banā-ye Tarihi-ye Boq'e-ye Bibi Šahrbānu")

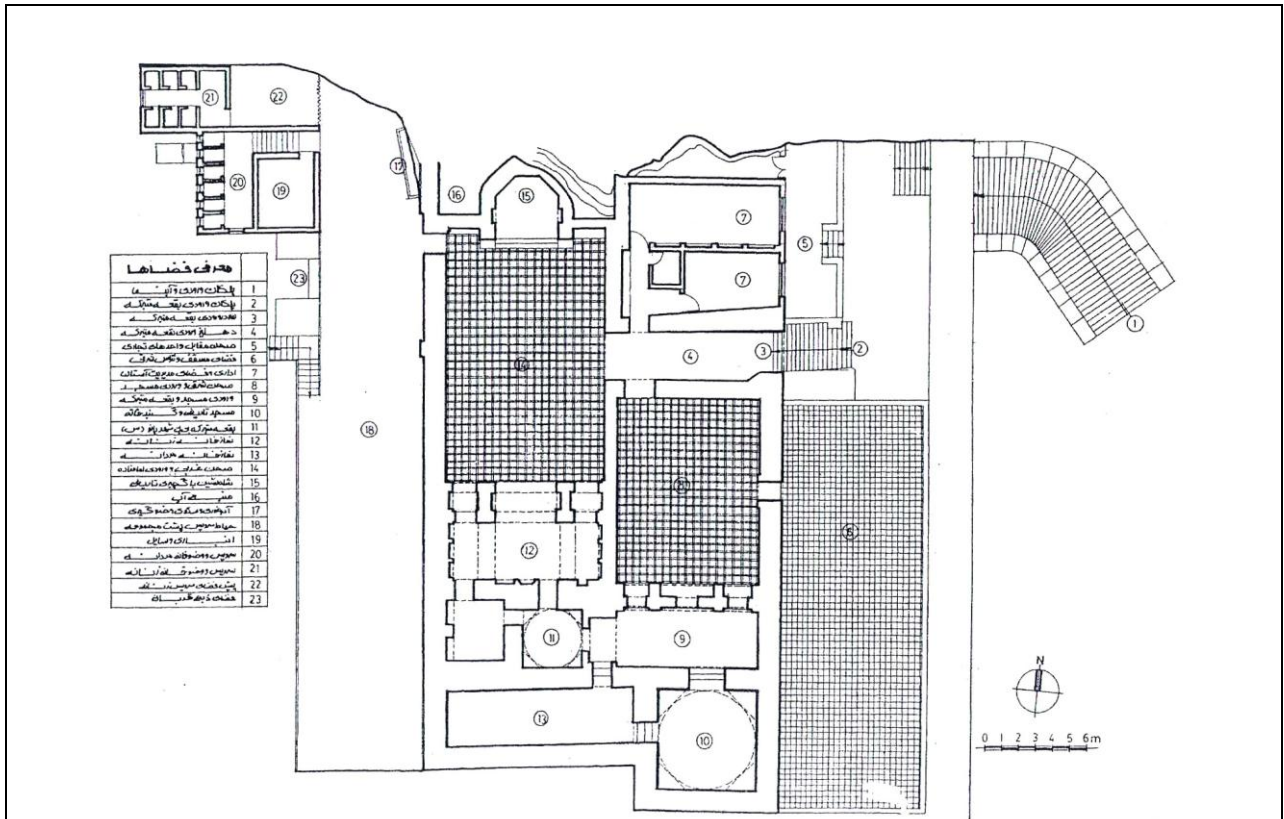


Image 4-95: Plan of the Bibi Šahrbānu Monument

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

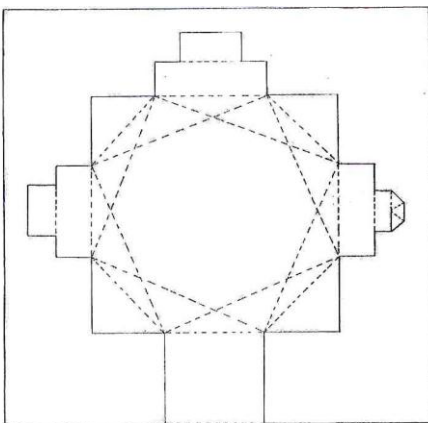
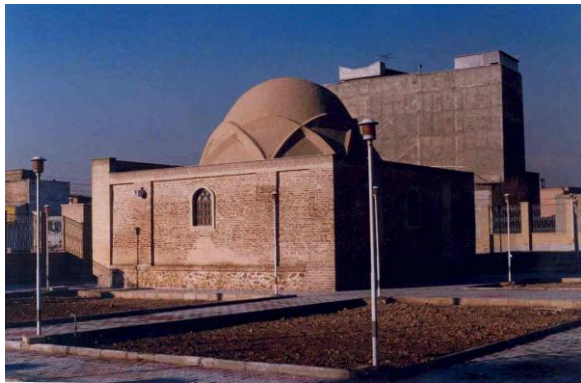


Image 4-96: Ġavānmard-e Qaṣṣāb Monument- Photo and Plan

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 4-97: Incrusted Door of Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

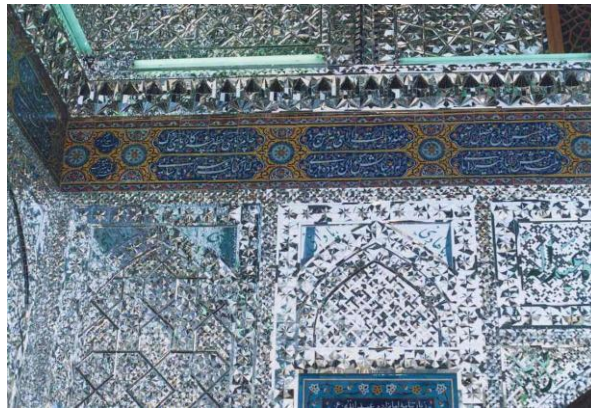


Image 4-98: Mirror Design of Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

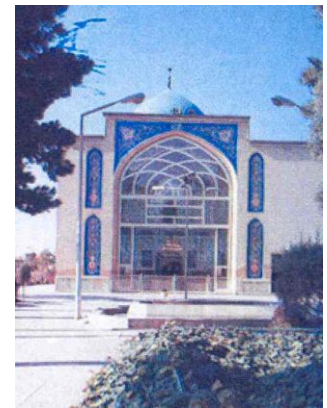


Image 4-99: Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah, Entrance  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)



Image 4-100: Family Tomb of Badr in Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah  
(Source: Author-2011)



Image 4-101: Family Tomb of Pur Momtāz in Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah  
(Source: Author-2011)

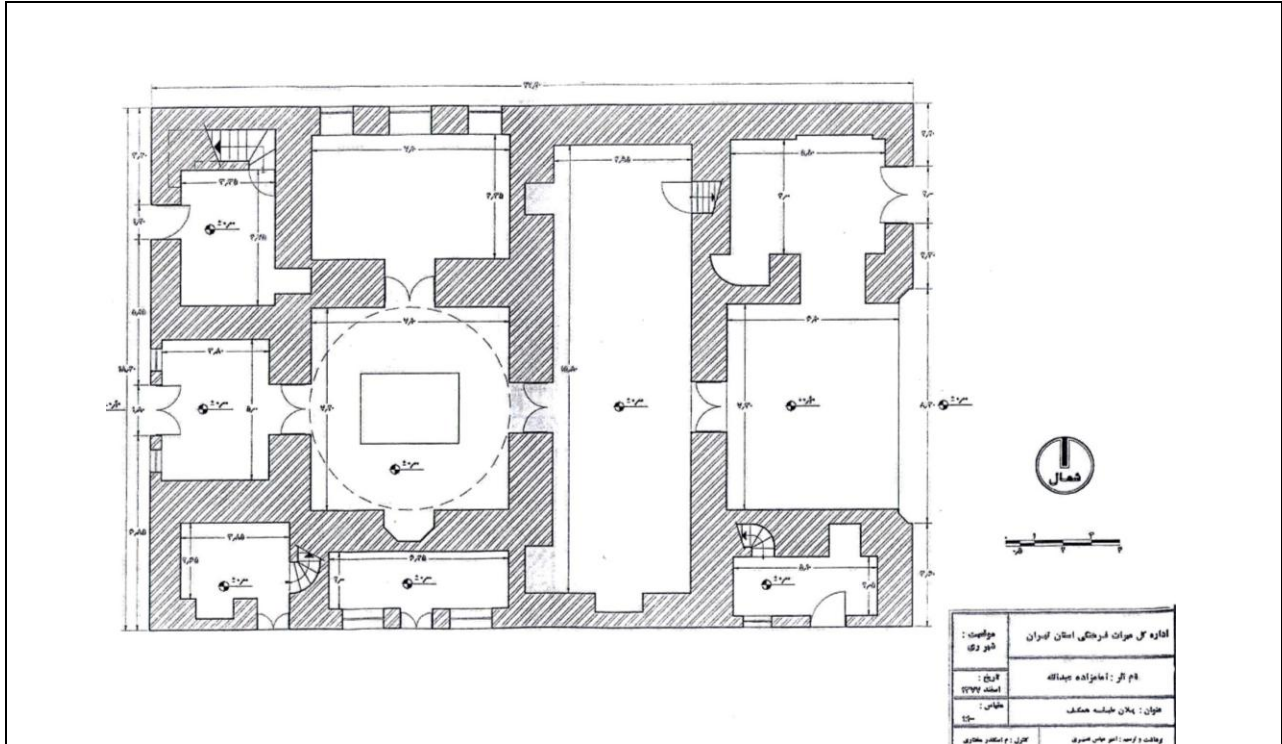


Image 4-102: Plan of Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

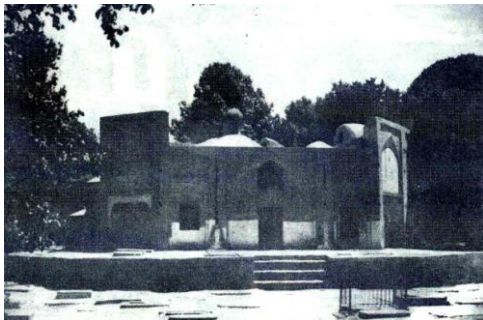


Image 4-103: Ebn-e Bābawayh Mausoleum (1340s/1960s)

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)



Image 4-104: Shrine and Mirror-Design of Ebn-e Bābawayh Mausoleum

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)



Image 4-105: Ebn-e Bābawayh Mausoleum, (1381š/2002)

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

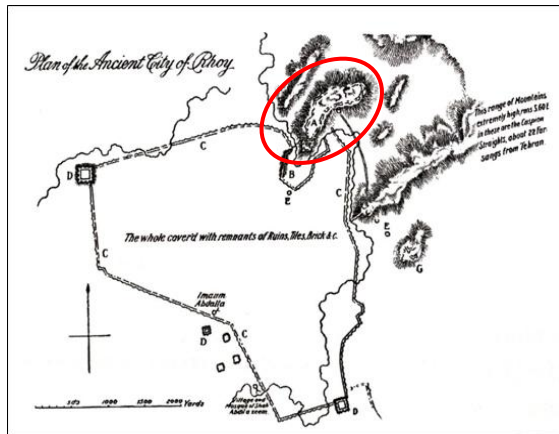


Image 4-106: Map of the Rayy Area and Location of Raškān Castle by Robert Ker Porter, (1820); (The original north direction is not correct)  
(Source: Ker Porter: *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*)

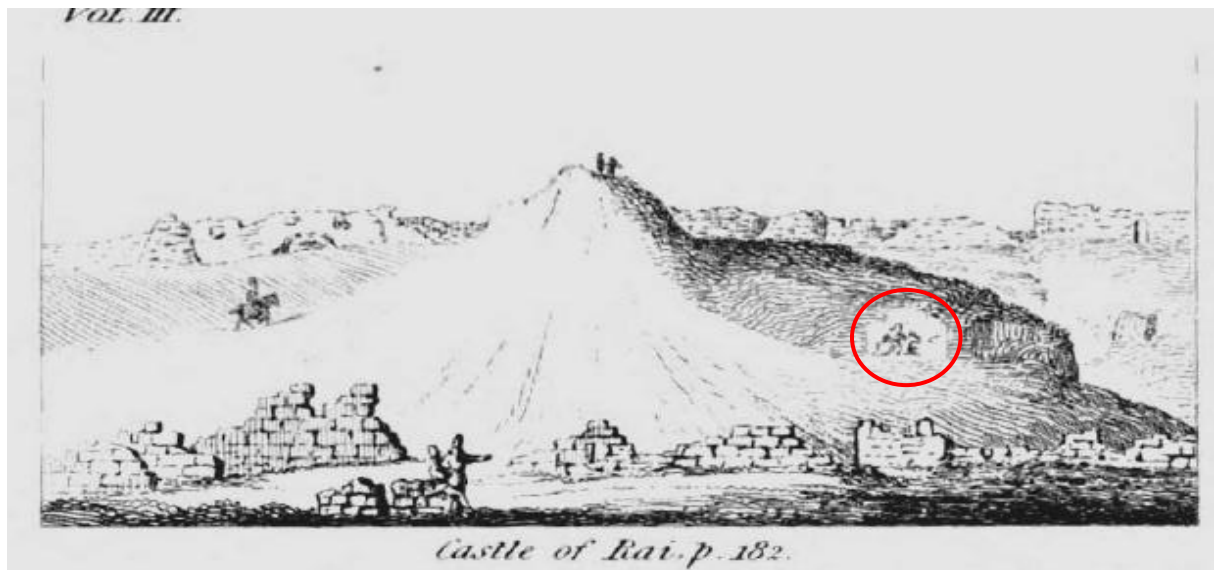


Image 4-107: Raškān Castle and the Sassanid Rock Relief by Sir William Ouseley, (c.1811)  
(Source: Ouseley: *Travels in Various Countries of The East, More Particularly Persia*)

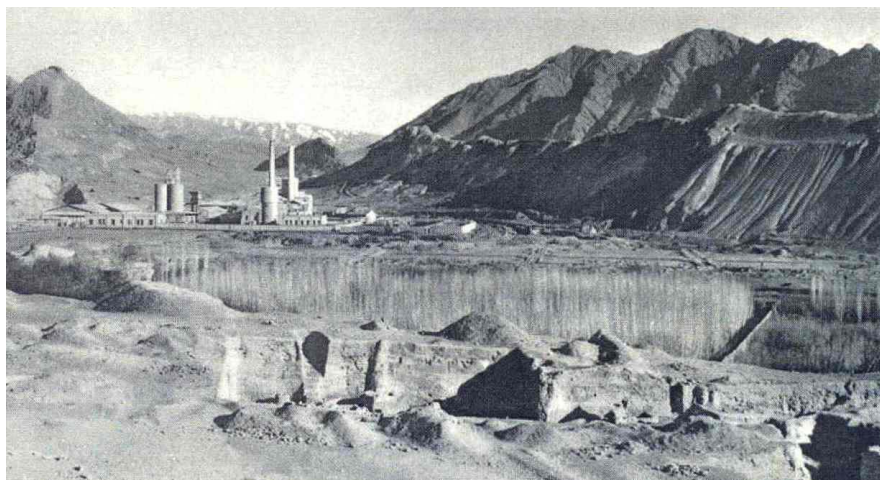


Image 4-108: Rayy's Cement Factory. (1937)  
(Source: Graefe: *Iran, Das neue Persien*)

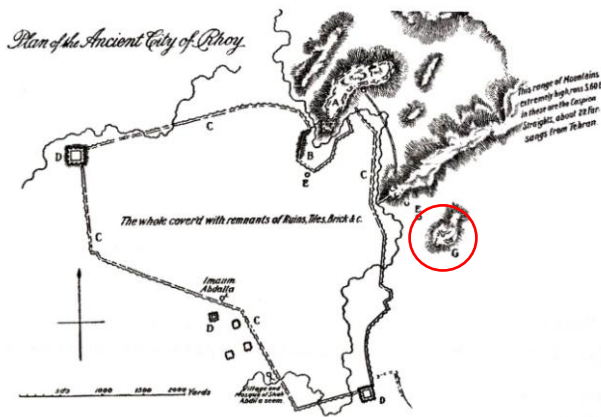


Image 4-109: Map of the Rayy Area and the Position of Tabarak Mountain (Left) by Robert Ker Porter (1820), (The original north direction is not correct); Remaining Ruined Bricks on Top of Tabarak Mountain (Right)

(Source: (Left)- Ker Porter: *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*; (Right)- Author-2011)



Image 4-110: Map of the Rayy Area and the Position of Gabri Fortress [Right Map by Ker Porter (1820) and Left Map by Coste (1841)]

(Source: (Right)- Ker Porter: *Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia*; (Left)- Rante: "The Topography of Rayy during the Early Islamic Period")

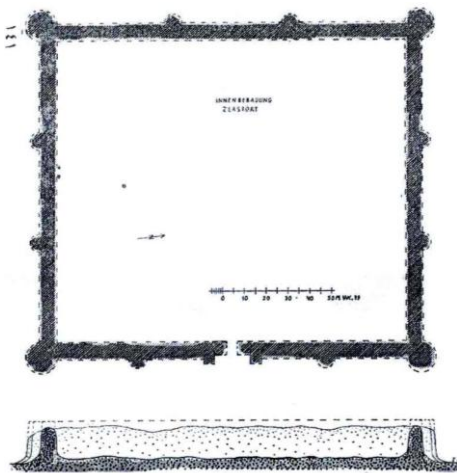


Image 4-111: Plan of Gabri Fortress  
(Source: Koşari: "Pažuheši dar Qal'e Gabri-ye Rayy-e Bāstān")

Image 4-112: Gabri Fortress, View of Southwest  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

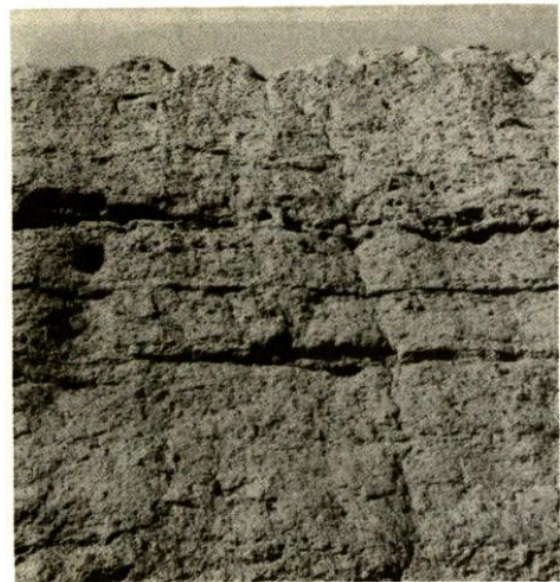
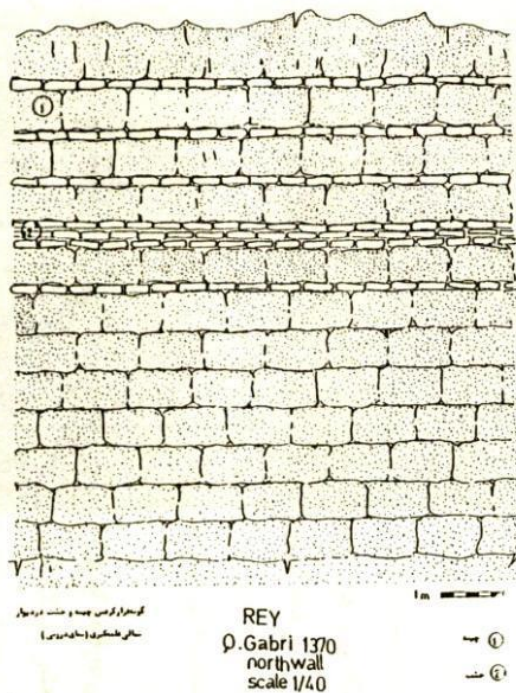


Image 4-113: Details of the Clay Wall and Mud Bricks in the Wall of Gabri Fortress  
(Source: Koşari: "Pažuheši dar Qal'e Gabri-ye Rayy-e Bāstān")

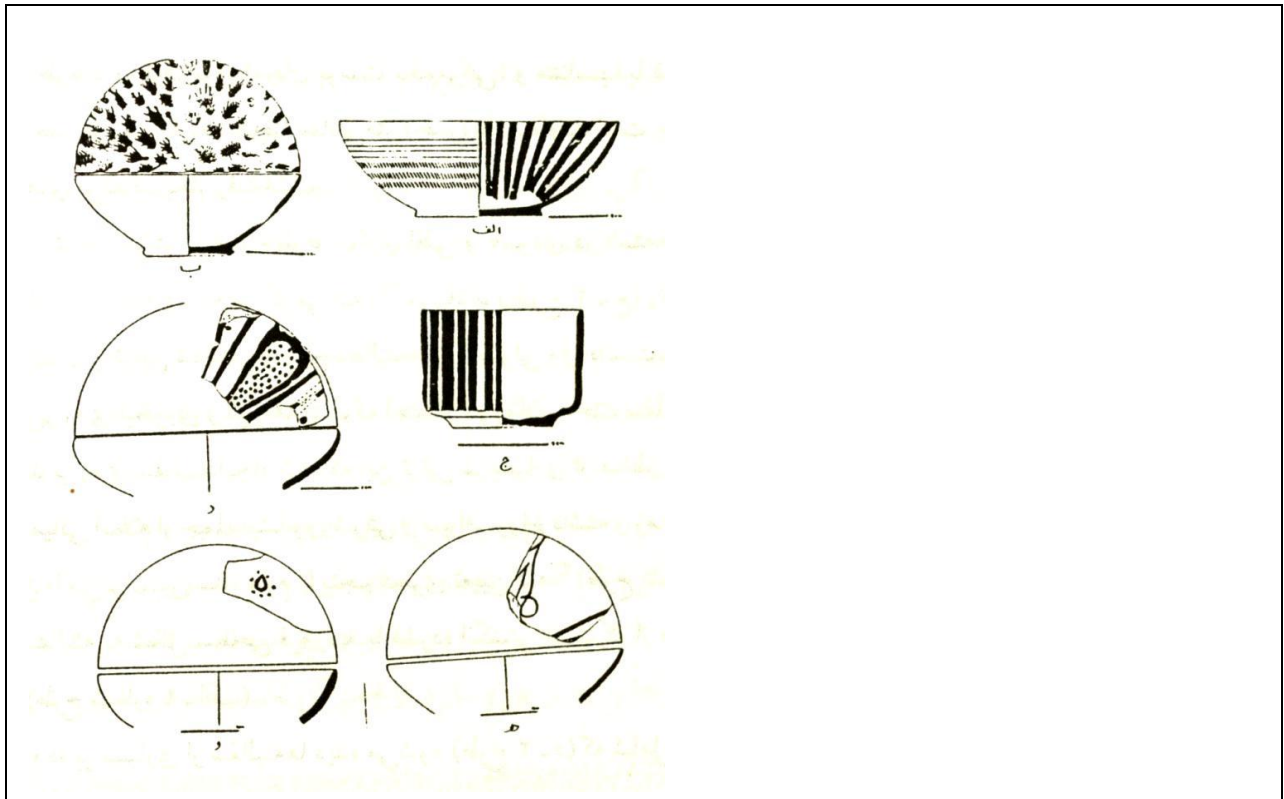


Image 4-114: Discovered Enameled Pottery in Gabri Fortress  
 (Source: Koşari: "Pažuheši dar Qal'e Gabri-ye Rayy-e Bāstān")



Image 4-115: Restored Rampart of Rayy in  
 Češme 'Ali, View of Southeast  
 (Source: Author-2011)

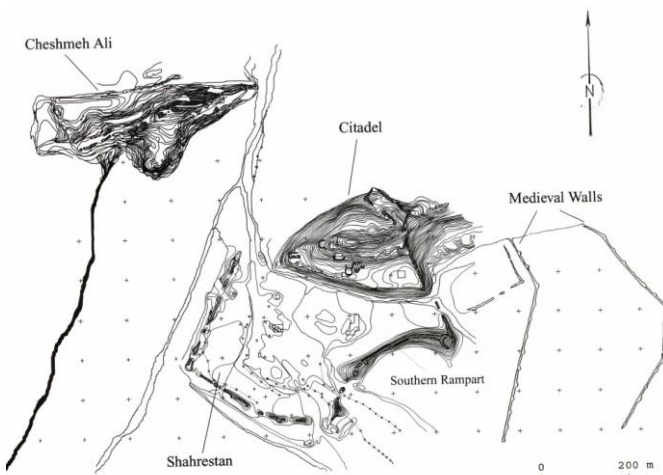


Image 4-116: Map of the Castle and Rayy's  
 Rampart  
 (Source: Rante: "The Iranian City of Rayy:  
 Urban Model and Military Architecture")



Image 4-117: Ancient Rampart in the Southern Side  
(Source: Rante: "The Iranian City of Rayy: Urban Model and Military Architecture")

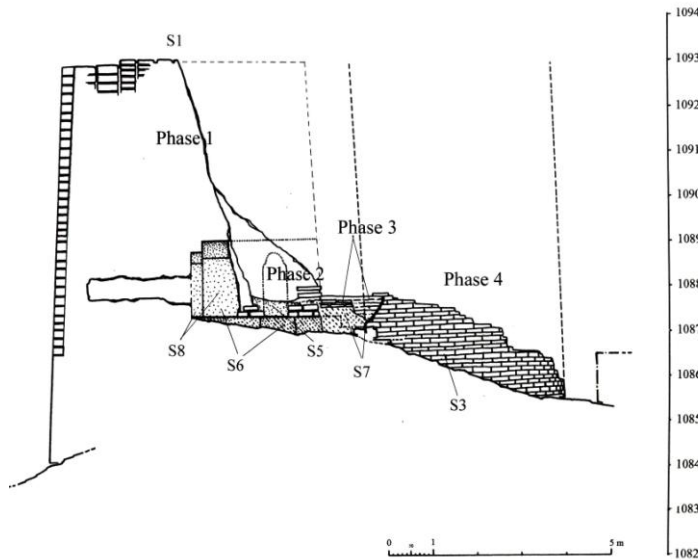
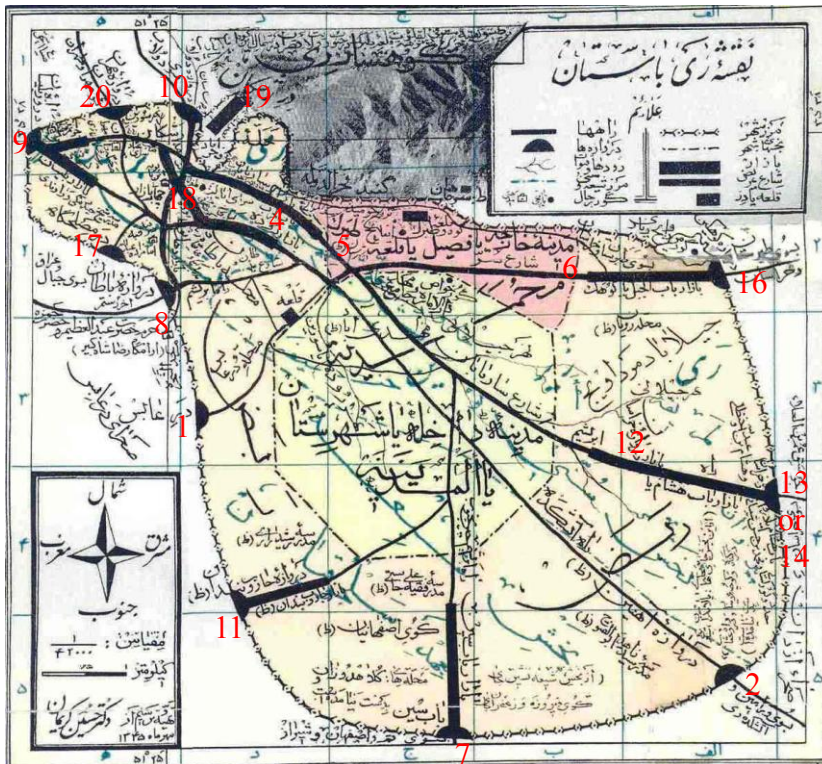


Image 4-118: Part of the Ancient Rampart on the Southern Side  
(Source: Rante: "The Iranian City of Rayy: Urban Model and Military Architecture")



1. 'Ābes Gate
2. Āhani (Iron) Gate
3. 'Aṣāb Gate (Unknown)
4. Bāb al-Ḥarb
5. Bāb al-Madine or Gate of the Town
6. Bāb al-Ṭabarin
7. Bāb-e Sin or Bāb al-Ṣin (= China Gate)
8. Bāṭān Gate
9. Belisān Gate
10. Dulāb Gate
11. Ġārub Bandān Gate
12. Ḥanẓale Gate
13. Ḥorāsān Gate
14. Hoṣām Gate
15. Kande Gate (Unknown)
16. Kuhakin Gate

Image 4-119: Karimān's Map of Ancient Rayy and the Names of the Gates  
(Source: Karimān: *Rayy-e Bāstān*, vol.1)

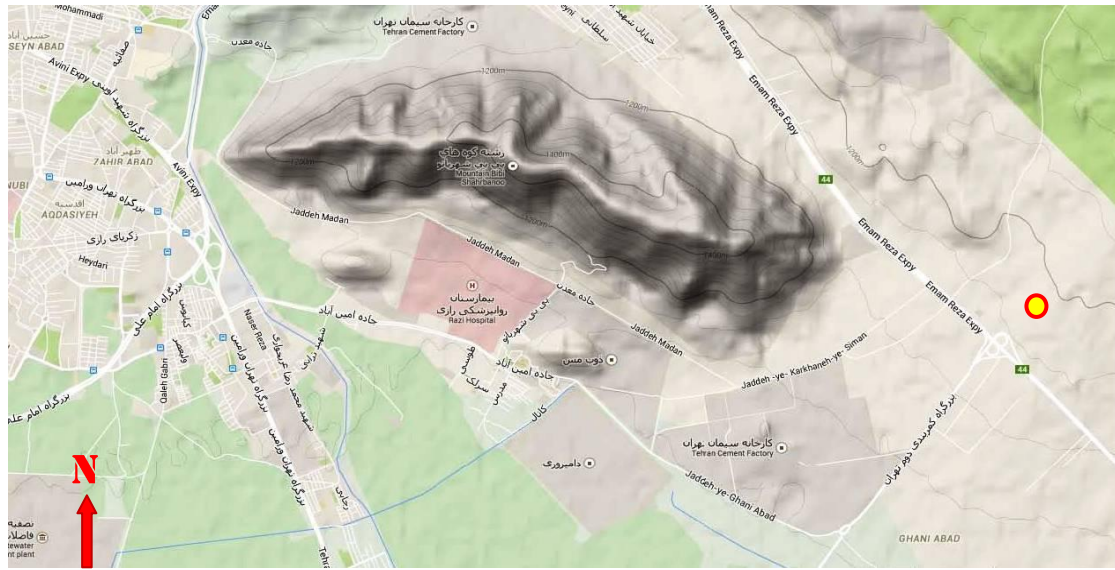


Image 4-120: Position of Prison

(Source: *Google maps*- 9.10.2014, with addition by the author)

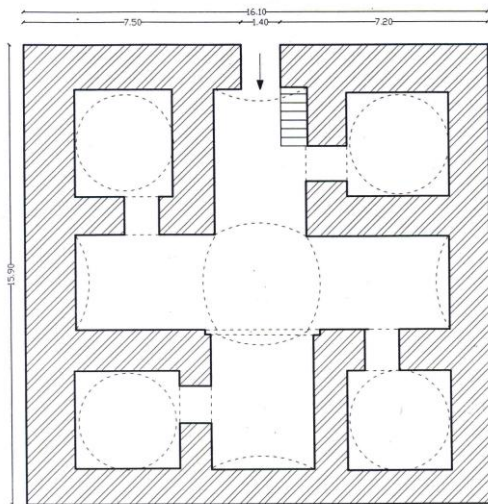


Image 4-121: Map of Prison, First Floor

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 4-122: Photo of Prison

(Source: Hāmed Mohāġer, in: *Panoramio* Site)

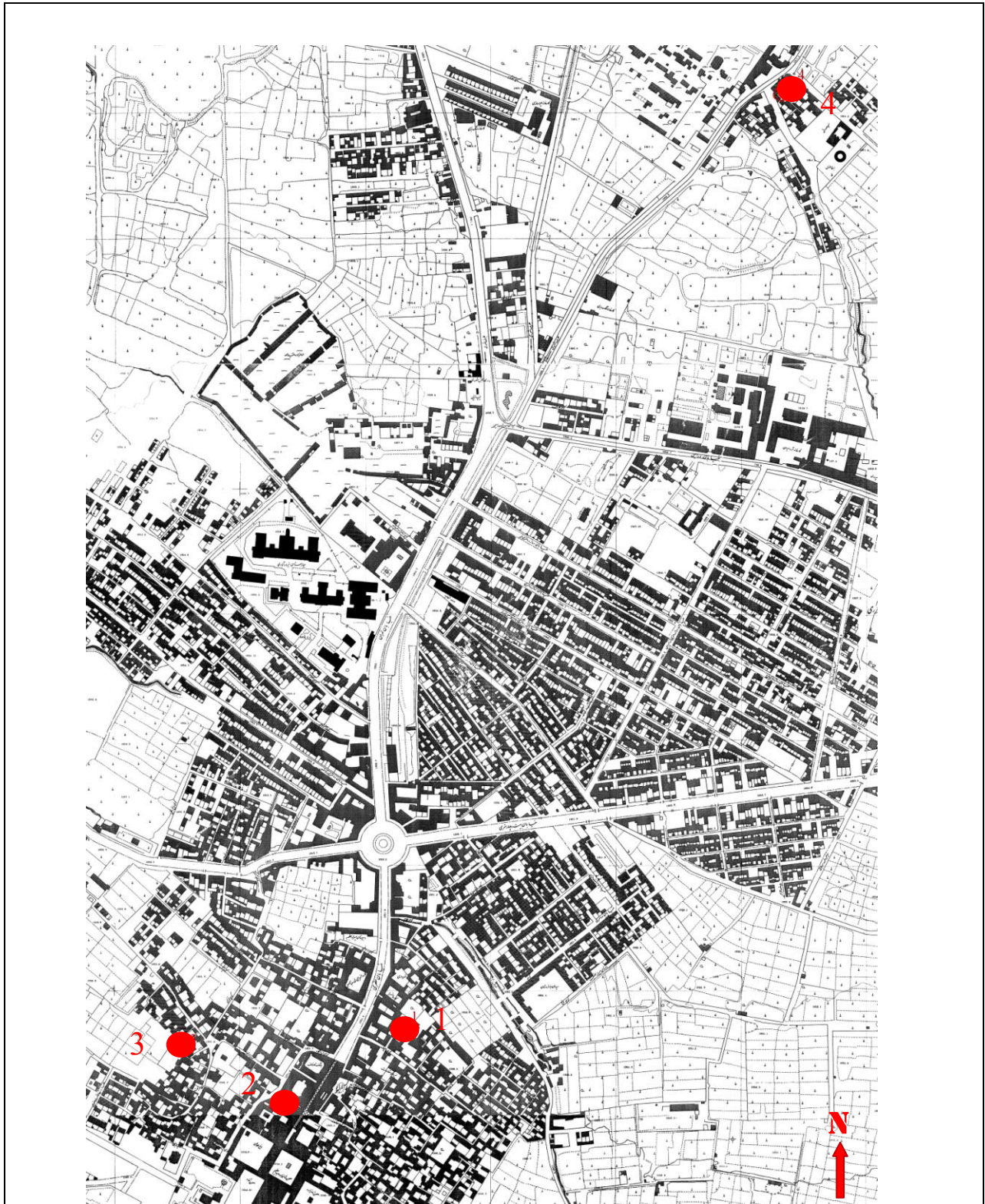


Image 4-123: Location of Baths (1342Š/1963)

- 1- Hāfez Bath
- 2- Hāzrati Bath
- 3- Sar Taht Bath
- 4- Ebn-e Bābawayh Bath

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With addition by the author)



Image 4-124: Former Cement Factory of Rayy  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

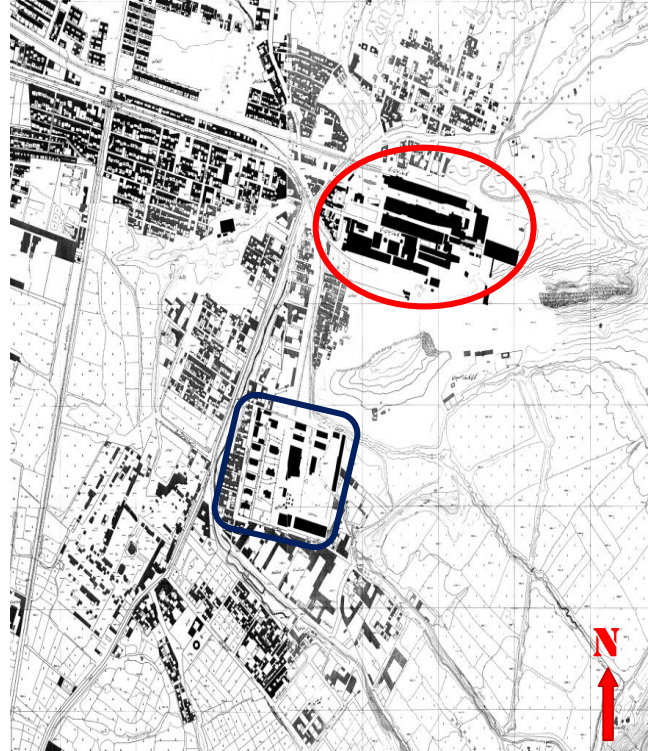


Image 4-125: Location of the Former Cement (Red) and Glycerin Factory (Blue) of Rayy (1342š/1963)

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963.*

*With addition by the author*)



Image 4-126: Pigeon House of Rayy from Dr. Labat's Tent (c.1833)

(Source: Thornton: *Images de Perse- Le Voyage de Colonel F. Colombari á la cour du Chah de Perse de 1833 á 1848*)

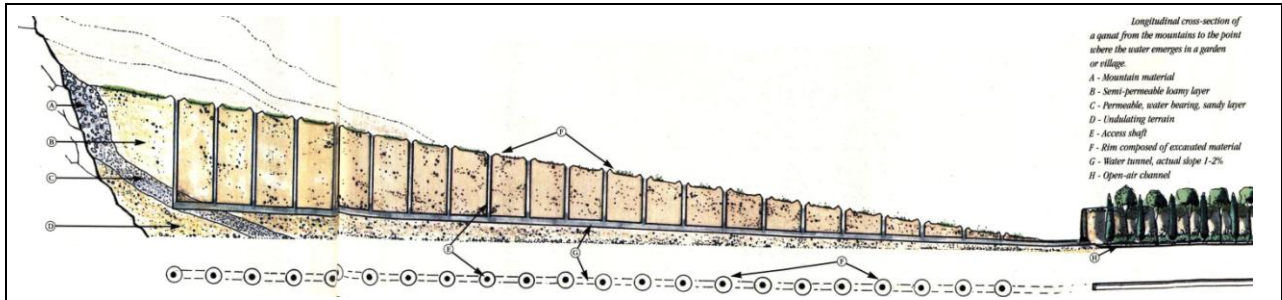


Image 4-127: Figure of a Subterranean Canal (Qanāt)  
 (Source: Khansari; Moghtader; Yavari: „*The Persian Garden*“)

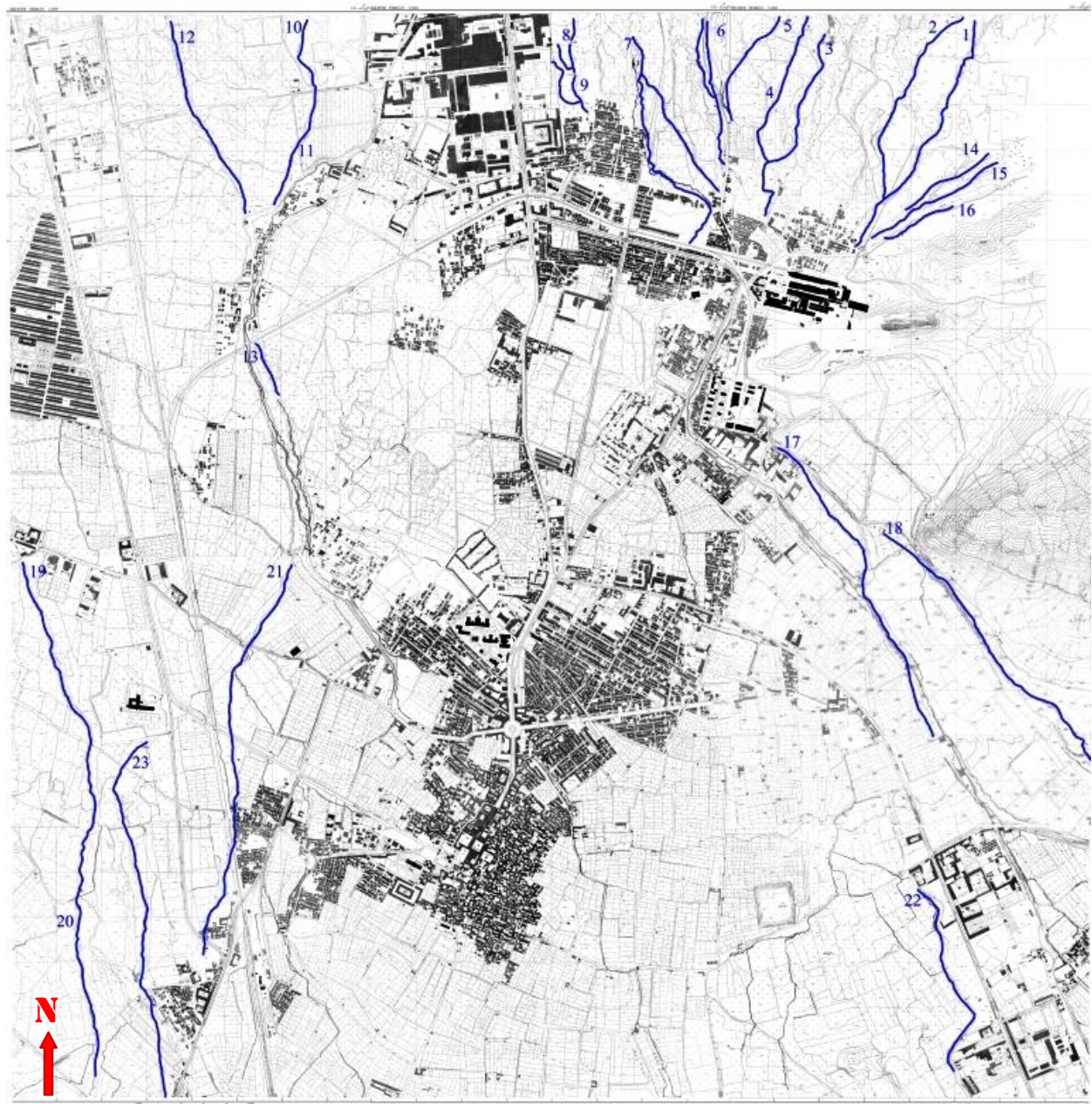


Image 4-128: Map of Qanāts in Rayy (1342š/1963)  
 (Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With addition by the author)

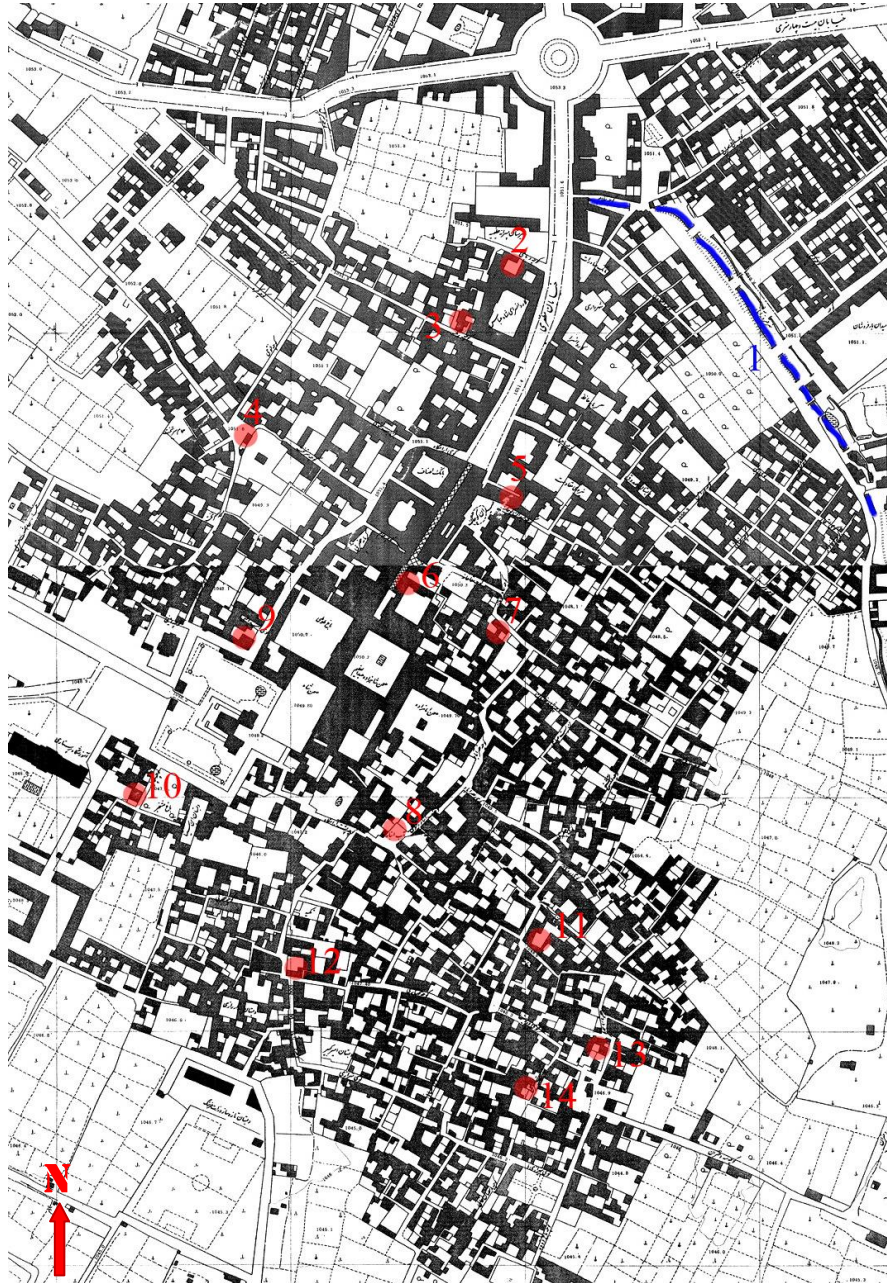


Image 4-129: Location of Water Reservoirs (1342š/1963)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Firuz Ābād River                     | 8. Water Reservoir of Molā                 |
| 2. Water Reservoir of Dabbāgi Alley     | 9. Water Reservoir of Mo'ini               |
| 3. Water Reservoir of Zangene Alley     | 10. Water Reservoir of Čāli Alley          |
| 4. Water Reservoir of Sartaḥt           | 11. Water Reservoir of Nafarābād           |
| 5. Water Reservoir of Ḥāġ Ra'is         | 12. Water Reservoir of Bāġ-e Ḥazrati Alley |
| 6. Water Reservoir of Bazaar            | 13. Water Reservoir of Šayḥ Ṭāier Mosque   |
| 7. Water Reservoir of Šāhġolāmiān Alley | 14. Water Reservoir of Arbāb Sayf Allah    |

(Reference: Re-locating according to Maḥbubeh Šāberi-Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*.

With addition by the author)



Image 4-130: Češme 'Ali, Aerial photograph, 1934

(Source: Schmidt: *Flight over ancient cities of Iran*)

Sites		Tepe Hissar	Tepe Sialk	Morteza-gerd & Cheshmeh Ali	Ghabristan and Zagheh		Qara Tepe	Tepe Mah-moudieh	Qumm Region (Qara Tepe)
Late Plateau	B	IC	gap		Ghabristan IV 3-1				
	A		III 6-7b		Ghabristan IV 6-4				
Gray Ware		gap	gap		Ghabristan III 8-7				
Middle Plateau	C	IB	III 4-5	X		Ghabristan II 10-9		X?	
	B	IA	III 2-3	Cheshmeh Ali IB	Ghabristan I 13-11 Plum		C		
	A		III 1 Plum Ware	Plum Ware A	B A	16-14 Ware 19-17	B A		Plum Ware Plum Ware Plum Ware
Early Plateau	B		II	Cheshmeh Ali Upper IA	Late Cheshmeh Ali				
	A		I	Cheshmeh Ali Lower IA	Early Cheshmeh Ali		X	X	X
Archaic Plateau					Zagheh Ware				
					Neolithic belt				

Image 4-131: Relative Chronology For The Later Prehistory Of The Central Plateau Of Iran  
 (Source: Fazeli & Coningham: "Cheshmeh-Ali Revisited: Towards an Absolute Dating of the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic of Iran's Tehran Plain")

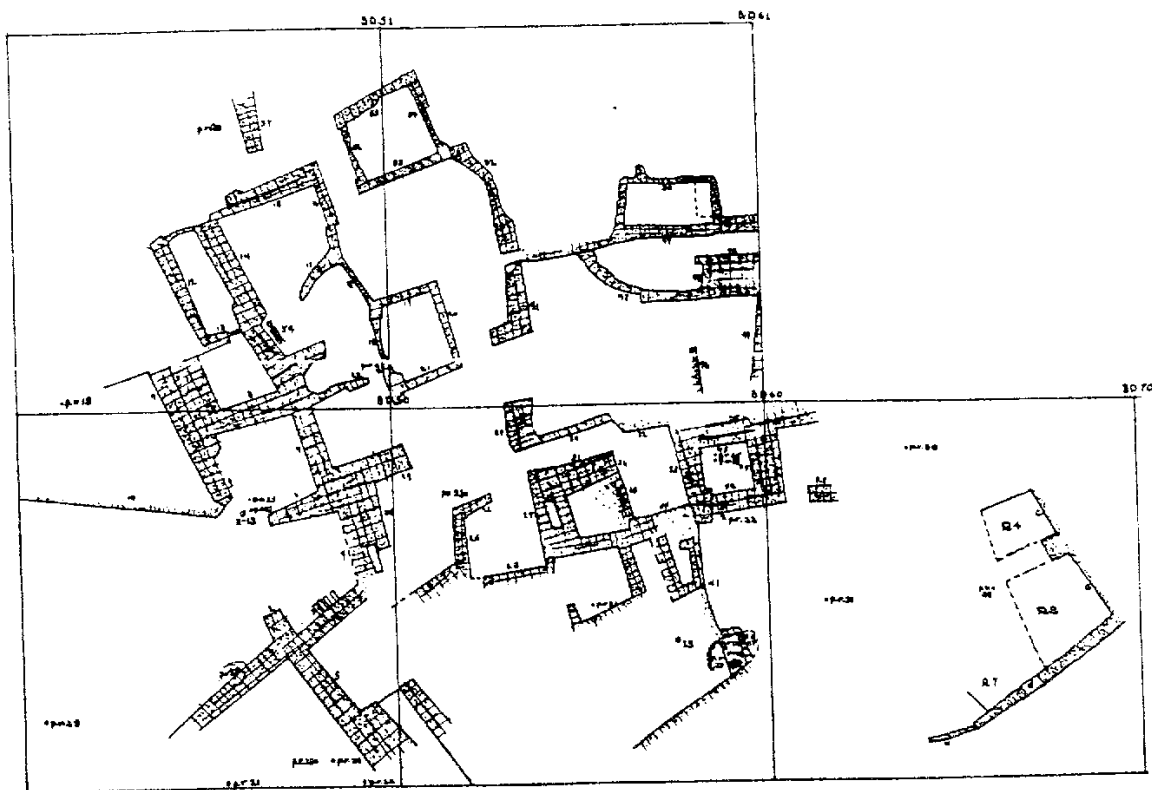


Image 4-132: Plan of the Place Drawn by Schmidt's Board. The large squares represent 10m. by 10m. excavation units. The walls (shown stippled) of this occupational level show a typical rectilinear arrangement of rooms. These plans represent the primary key to finding spatial patterns in the records of Schmidt's excavations.

(Source: Matney: "Reviews and Reports. Re-Excavating Cheshmeh-Ali")



Image 4-133: Pre-Historic Burial Ceremony in Češme 'Ali. The body lies on its right side in a flexed position, hands near the pelvis. Schmidt carefully recorded the orientation of all grave offerings in relation to the body allowing the modern researcher considerable accuracy in reconstructing the record of Early Chalcolithic burial practices. *Redrawn from Schmidt's field notes.*

(Source: Matney: "Reviews and Reports. Re-Excavating Cheshmeh-Ali")



Image 4-134: Picture of Toğroliye Garden. Toğrol Tower is Shown at the Bottom of the Picture. (Source: Viollet, Henry: *C.N.R.S. Monde Iranien*, HV697)

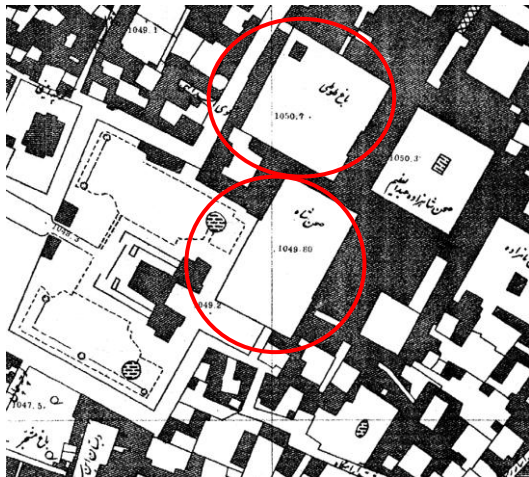


Image 4-135: Courtyards of Šāh and Tuṭi Garden (1963) (Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*, No. 31-D4. With addition by the author)



Image 4-136: Picture of the Western Part of Ḥażrat-e 'Abd al-'Azim, Courtyard of Šāh or Courtyard of Nāšeri (Courtyard of Āyat Allah Kāšāni) in 1944. From left to right: Firmaments of Ḥażrat-e 'Abd al-'Azim's Shrine, Nāšeri Porch, Firmaments of Emāmzāde Ḥamze (Source: *Ḥaram-e 'Abd al-'Azim Site*)

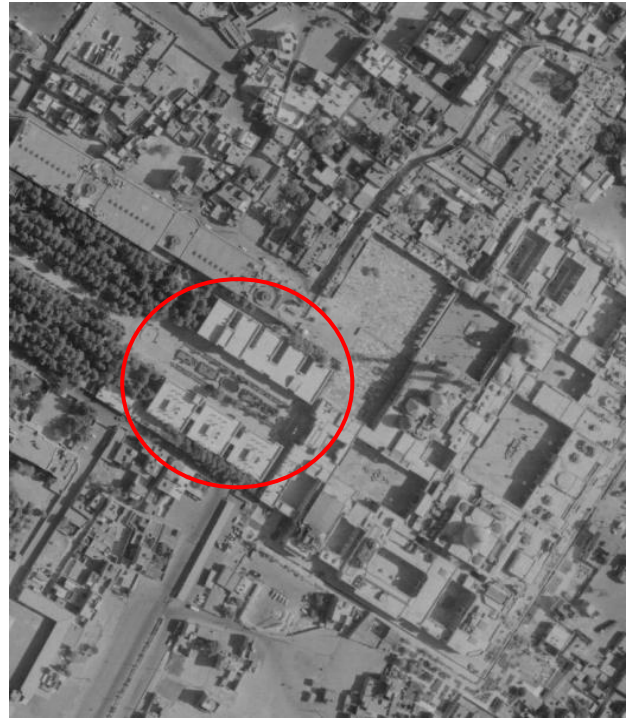


Image 4-137: The Possible Place of Mahd-e 'Oliā in an Aerial photograph from 1956 (on the left) in which Rezā Šāh Pahlavi's Grave can be seen. Aerial photograph from 2002 (on the right) in which the Seminary is built in (Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956 & 2002*, Nos. 5001 115 & 81 2840 23 60. With addition by the author)



Image 4-138: Aerial photograph of the Firuz Ābādi Hospital in 2002 (Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 2002*, No. 81 2840 23 60)



Image 4-139: Aerial photograph of the Firuz Ābādi Hospital and the Main Street of Rayy (1956) (Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956*, No. 5001 169)



Image 4-140: The First Building of the Firuz Ābādi hospital in 1952  
 (Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 4-141: The remains of the eastern building in the Malek garden  
 (Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 4-142: Malek al-Toğğār Garden (red), Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm's Mausoleum (green), and Režā Šāh's tomb (blue) which is a school now. Top: Aerial photograph - 1335Š/1956. Down: Aerial photograph- 1381Š/2002

(Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956 & 2002*, Nos. 5001 115 & 81 2840 23 60. With addition by the author)



Image 4-143: Google Aerial photograph of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim and Ĥeyr Ābād (Dehĥeyr)  
(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012)



Image 4-144: Part of the 1868 Map (Image 4-158) of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim and Ĥeyr Ābād (Dehĥeyr)



Image 4-145: Part of Abd al-Ġaffār Ĥān's Map which Shows the Situation of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim's Gate, Railroad Gate, and the Naġaf Ābād Estates-(1309/1891)  
(Source: Abd al-Ġaffār Ĥān's Map- Geographical Armed Forces Organization)

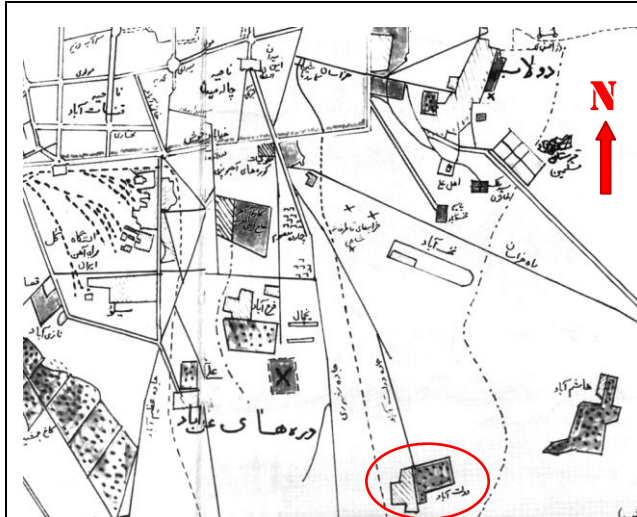


Image 4-146: Dolat Ābād Garden (1944)  
(Source: Mo'tamedī: *Ġōgrāfiā-ye Tāriḫi-ye Tehrān*)

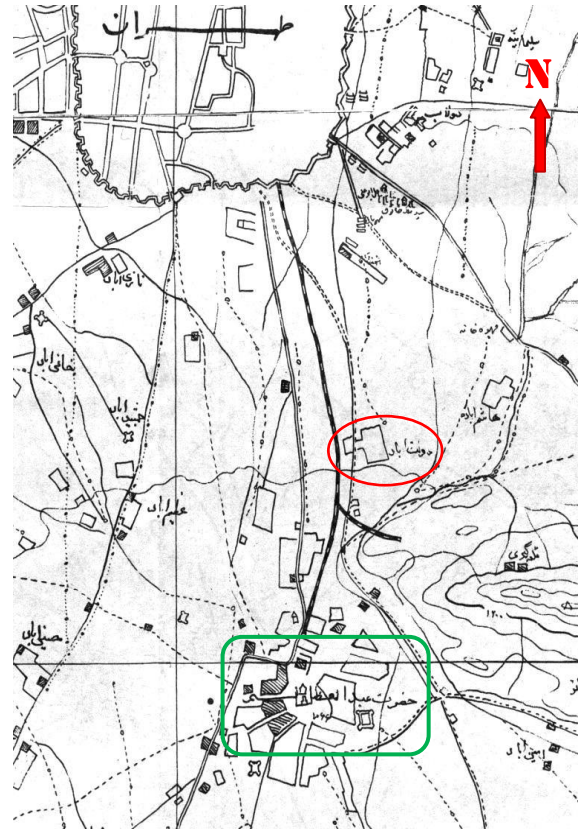


Image 4-147: Dolat Ābād Garden and Tehrān's Ways to Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim (1910)  
(Source: Abd al-Razzāq Ḥān's Map- Mo'tamedī: *Ġōgrāfiā-ye Tāriḫi-ye Tehrān*. With addition by the author)



Image 4-148: Aerial photograph from 1335š/1956. Dolat Ābād Garden is Denoted by a Red Circle. Defensive Walls are Located Over Češme 'Ali Specified by Green  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956*, No. 565001 191)

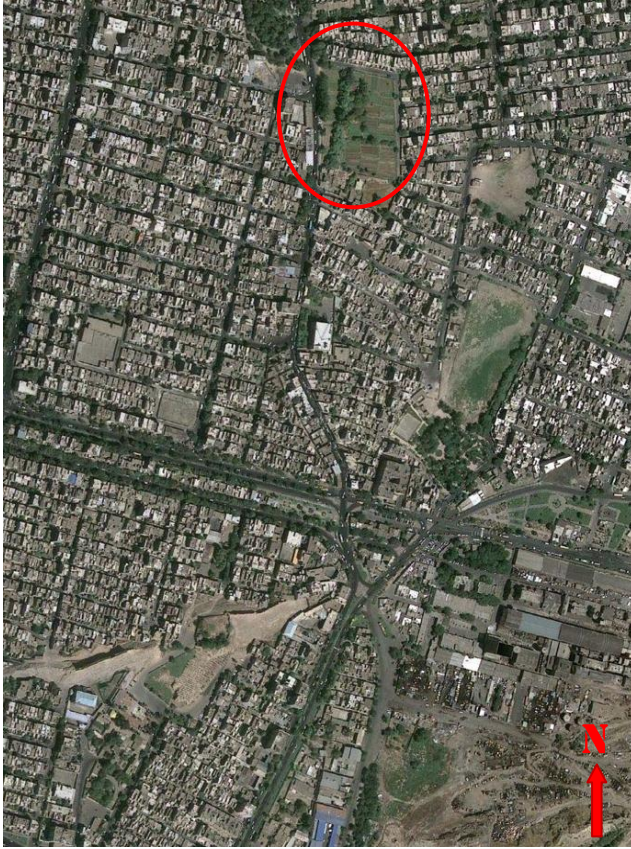


Image 4-149: Dolat Ābād Garden (1391š/2012)  
(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012)



Image 4-150: Dolat Ābād Garden 2012  
(Source: Author-2012)

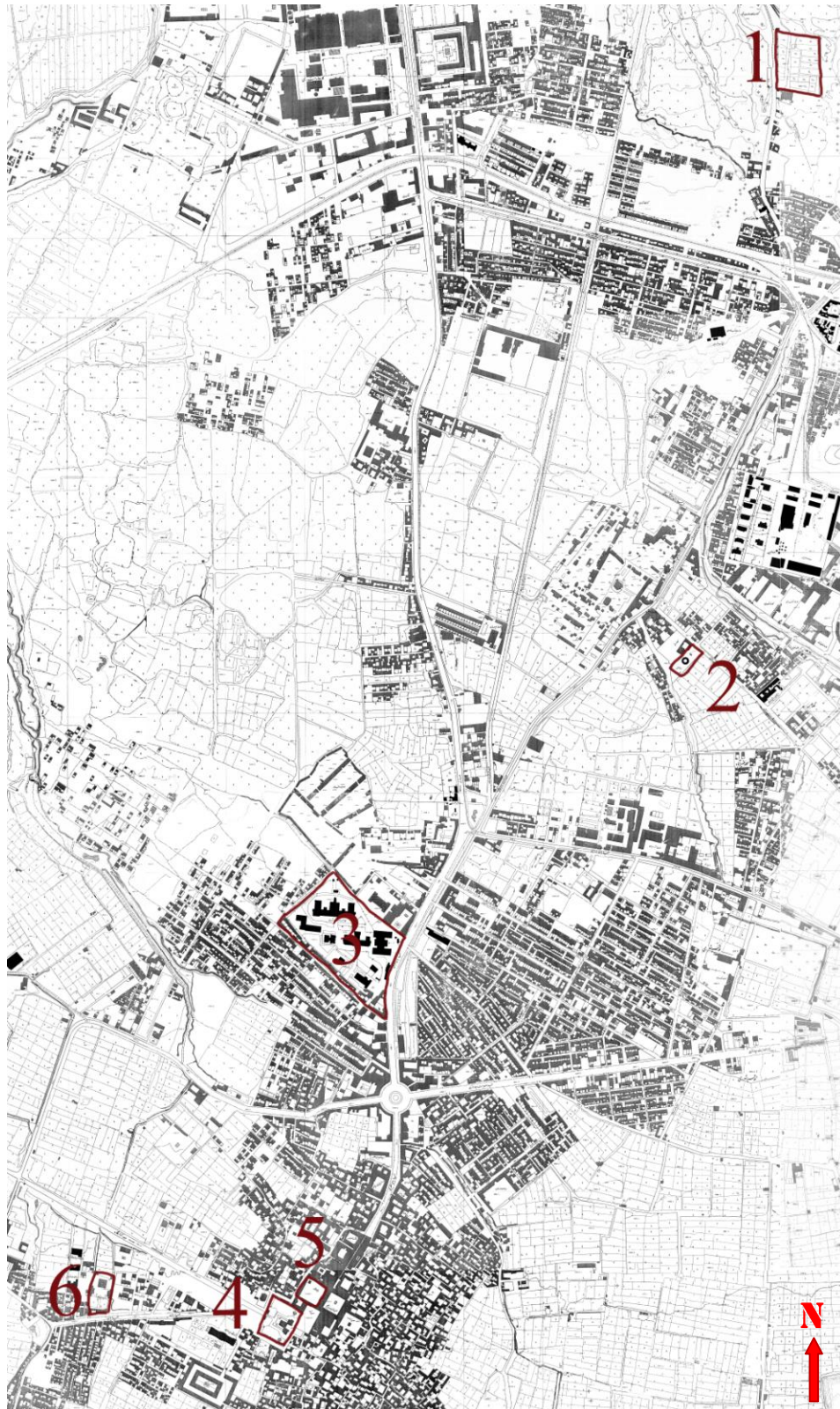
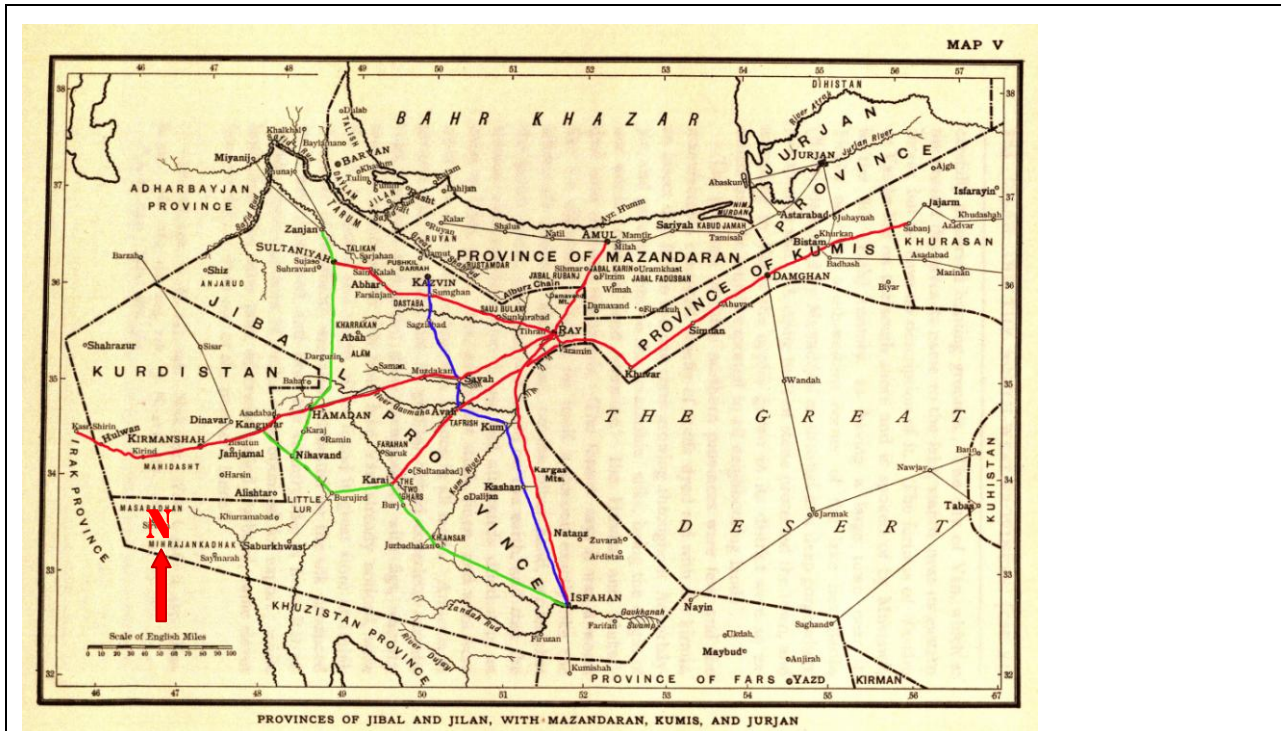


Image 4-151: Location of the Gardens in Rayy, on the Map from 1963

- |    |               |    |                 |
|----|---------------|----|-----------------|
| 1. | Dolatābād     | 4. | Mahd-e 'Olīā    |
| 2. | Ṭogroliye     | 5. | Ṭuṭi            |
| 3. | Dolat al-Dole | 6. | Malek al-Toḡḡār |

(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*. With addition by the author)



- Old Roads
- A Road Used after the 10<sup>th</sup> century
- Mongolian Road

Image 4-152: Map of the Mountain State, Māzandarān, Kumes, and Gorgan  
 (Source: Le Strange: *The lands of the eastern caliphate*. With addition by the author)

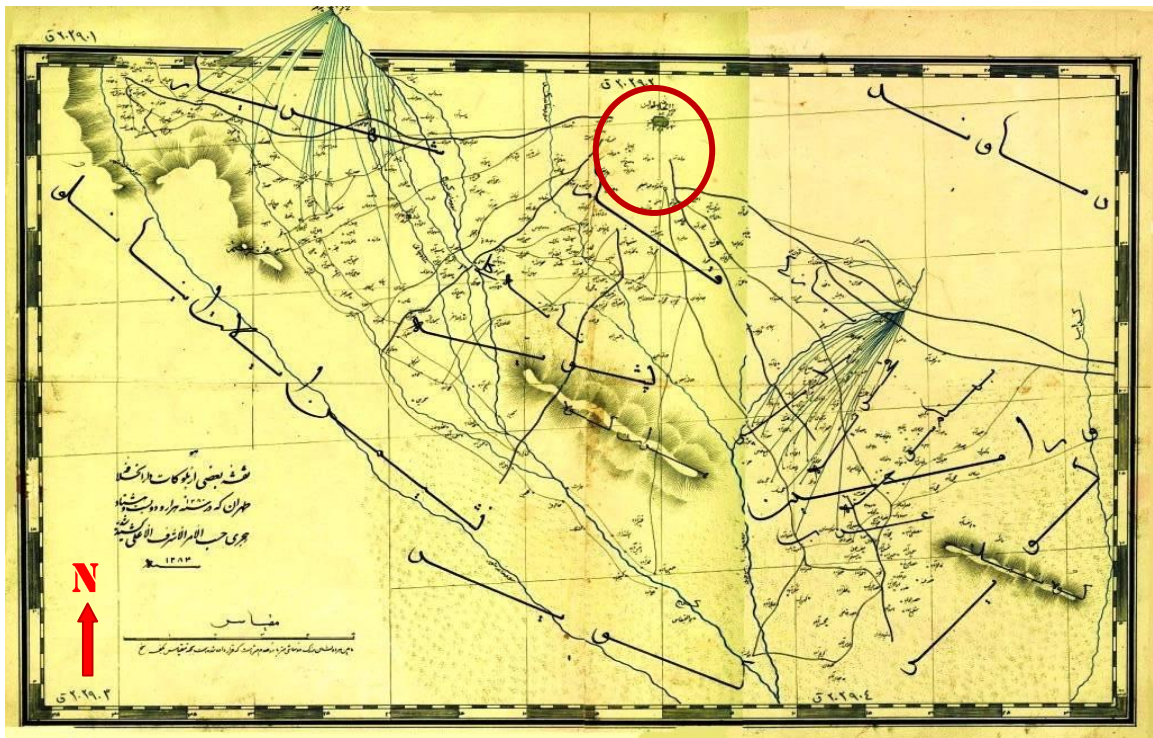


Image 4-153: Plans of Tehran Dār al-Ḥalāfe (Capital), 1280/1863. Different Paths are seen on this Plan as well  
 (Source: Saḥāb Institute)

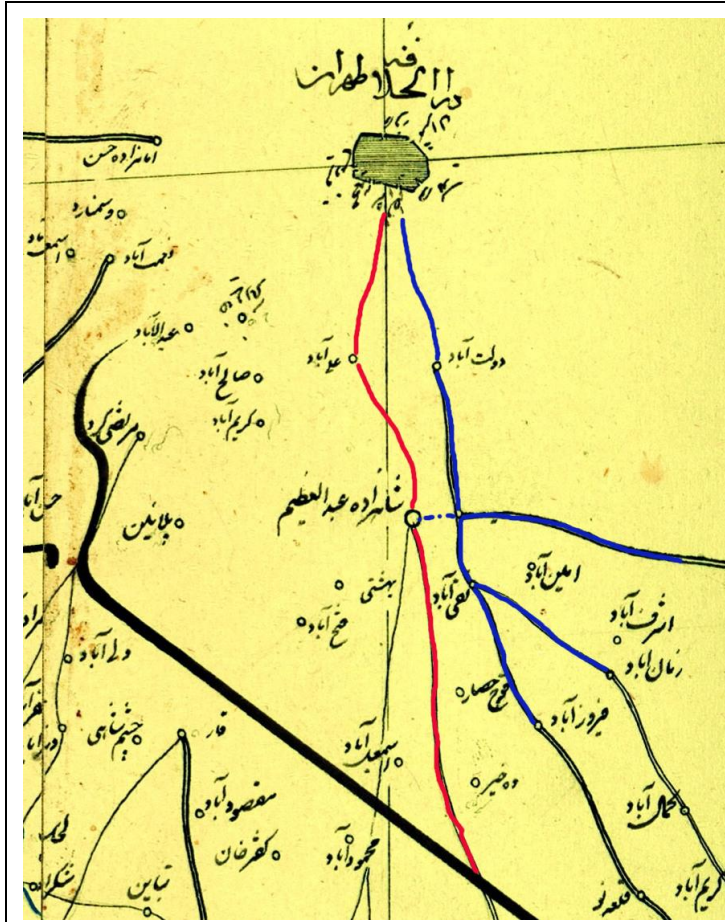


Image 4-154: Plans of "Tehran Dār al-Ḥalāfe" (Capital), 1280/1863  
(Source: Saḥāb Institute. With addition by the author)

- Češme 'Ali and Bibi Šahrbānu Road
- Ġavānmard-e Qassab Road

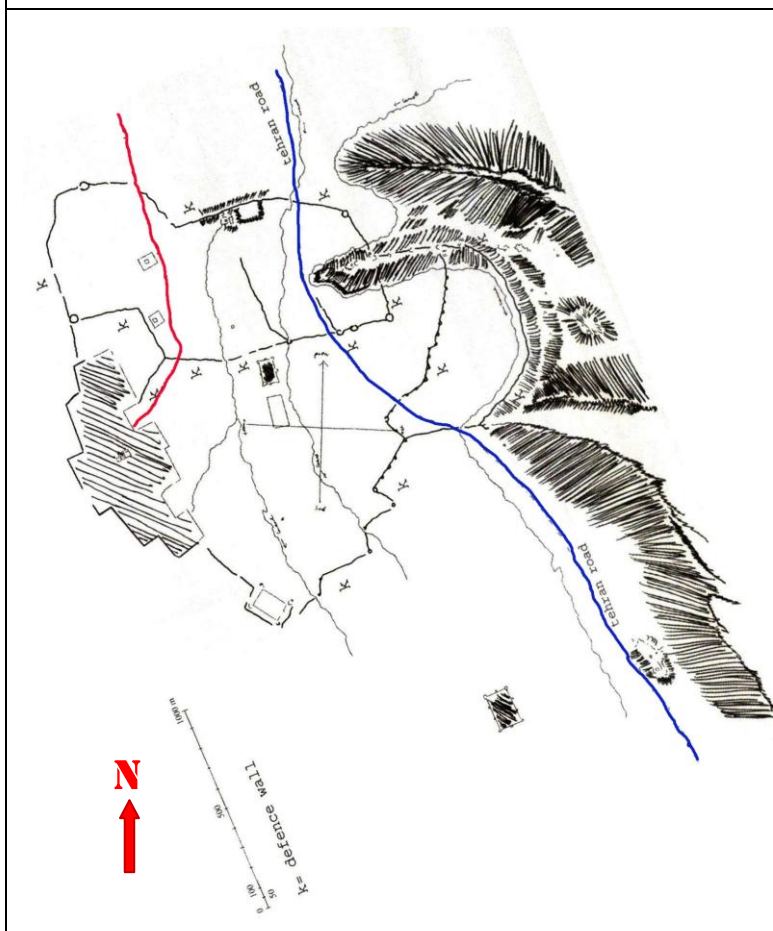


Image 4-155: Coste's Plan and the two Specified Paths on it, 1840  
(The north direction has been corrected)  
(Source: Rante: "The Topography of Rayy during the Early Islamic Period".  
With addition by the author)



Image 4-156: Rayy's and Tehran's Railroad Stations  
(Source: Google maps-20.9.2012)

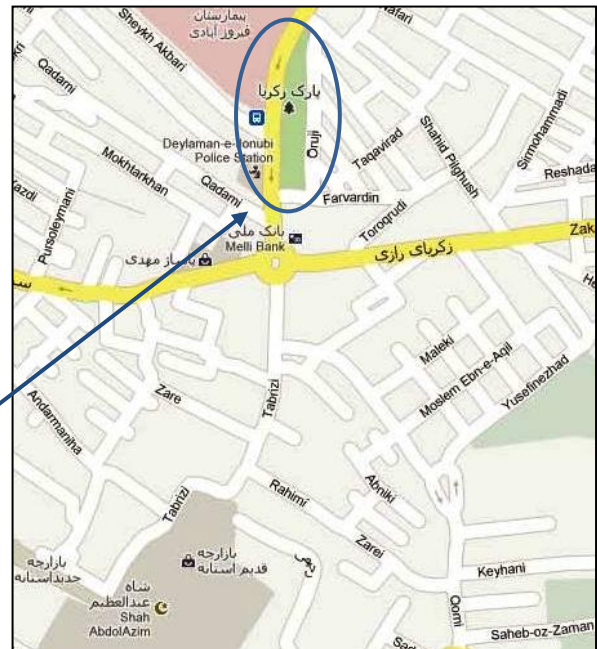


Image 4-157: Top: Tehran Station on the City Map.  
Bottom: Rayy's Station on the City Map (Source: Google maps-20.9.2012)

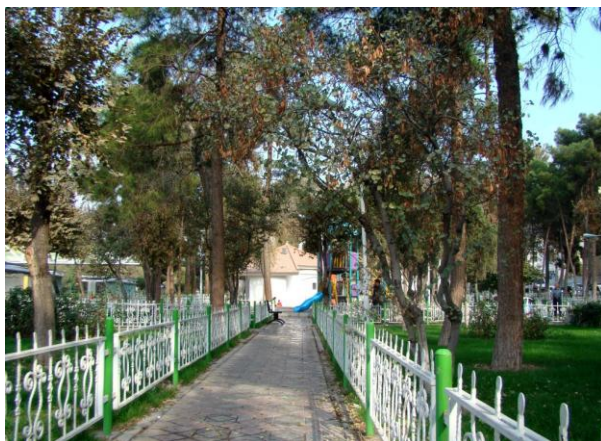


Image 4-158: Zakariā Park  
(Source: Author-2012)

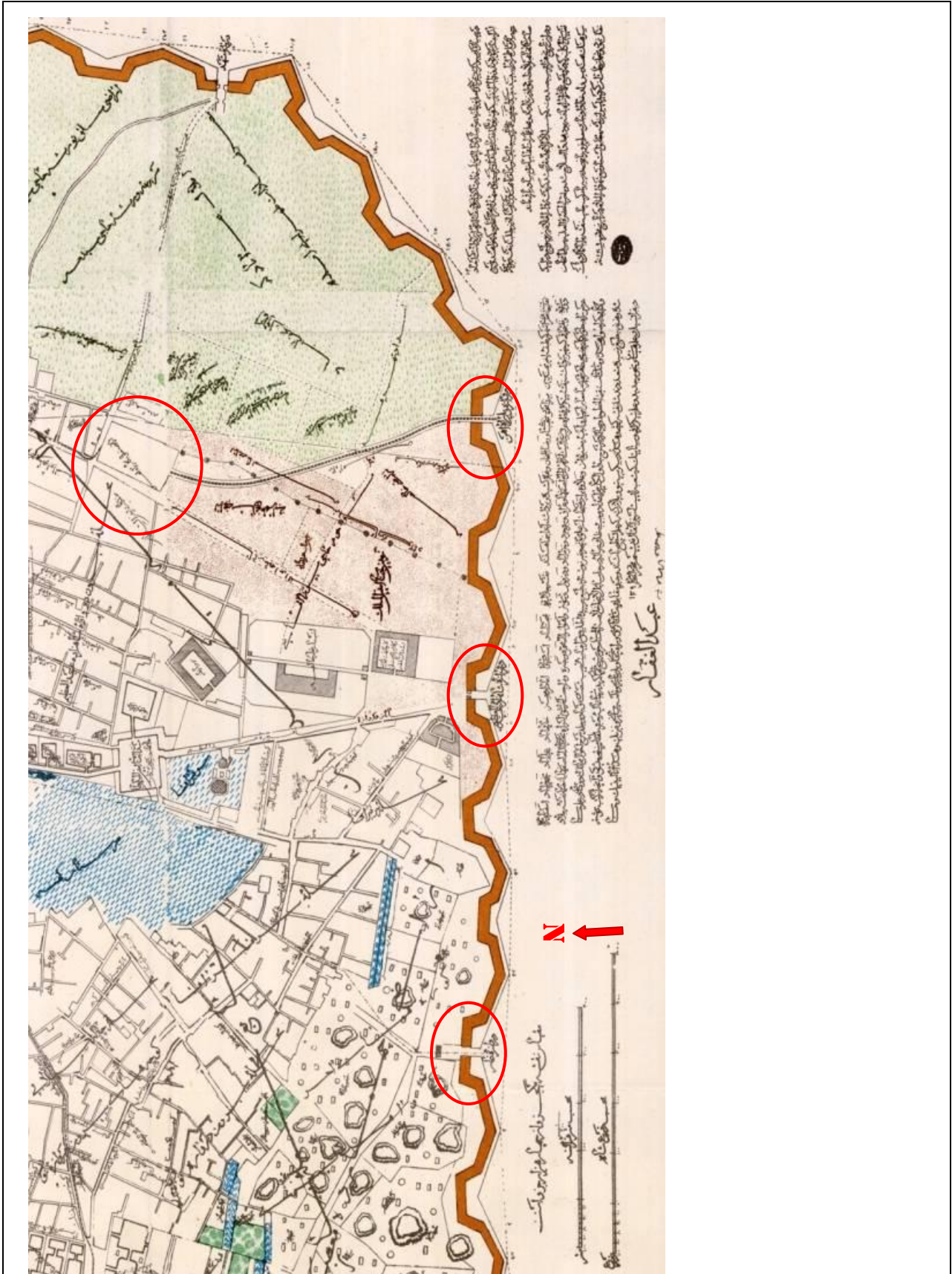


Image 4-159: Railroad Gates, Gate of Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm and Darvāze Gār (Gār Gate) and the Railroad Station of Tehran on a Part of the Map "Dār al-Ḥalāfe (Capital)-1309/1891 (Source: 'Abd al-Ġafār Hān- Geographical Armed Forces Organization)

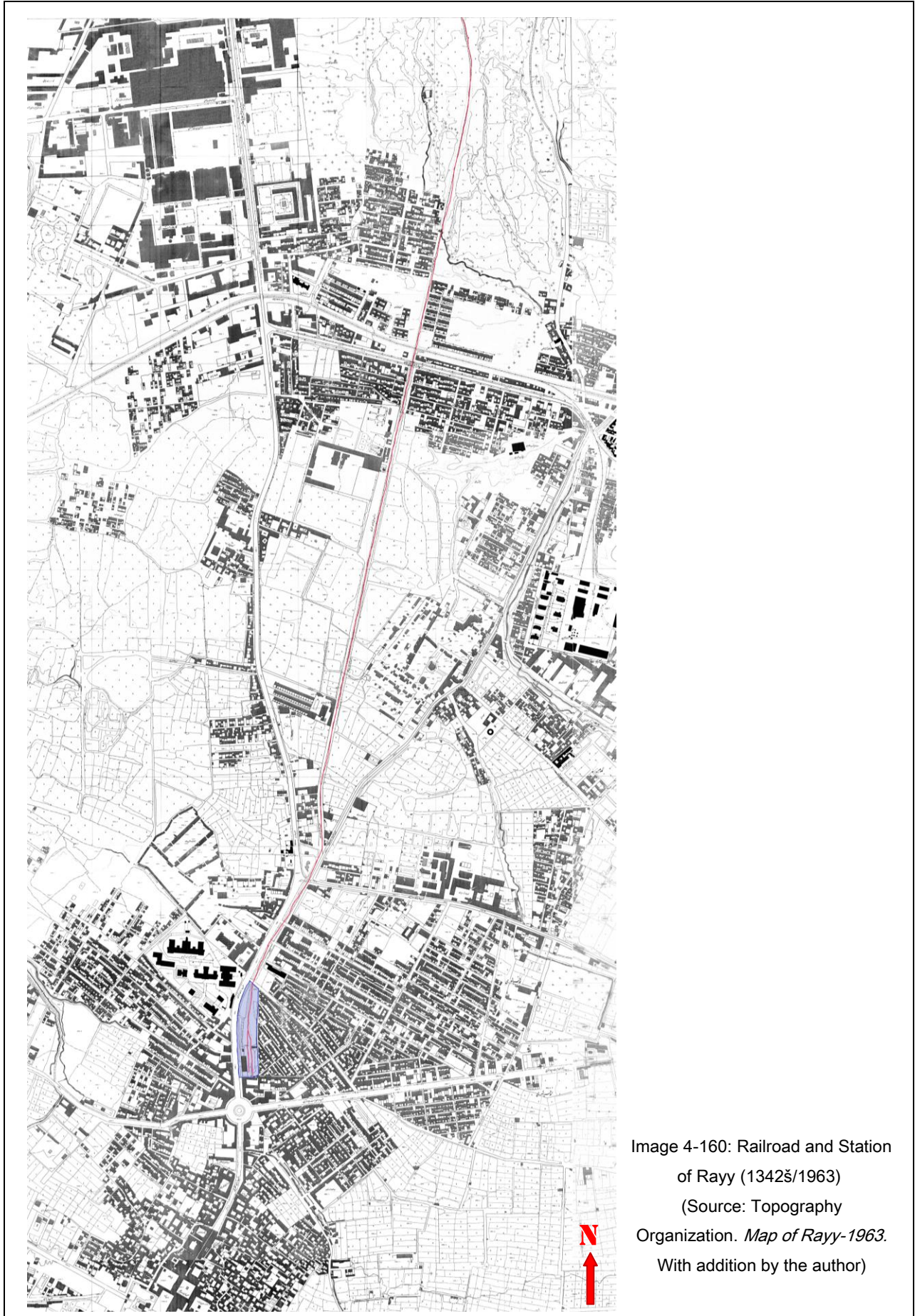


Image 4-160: Railroad and Station of Rayy (1342š/1963)  
(Source: Topography Organization. *Map of Rayy-1963*.  
With addition by the author)

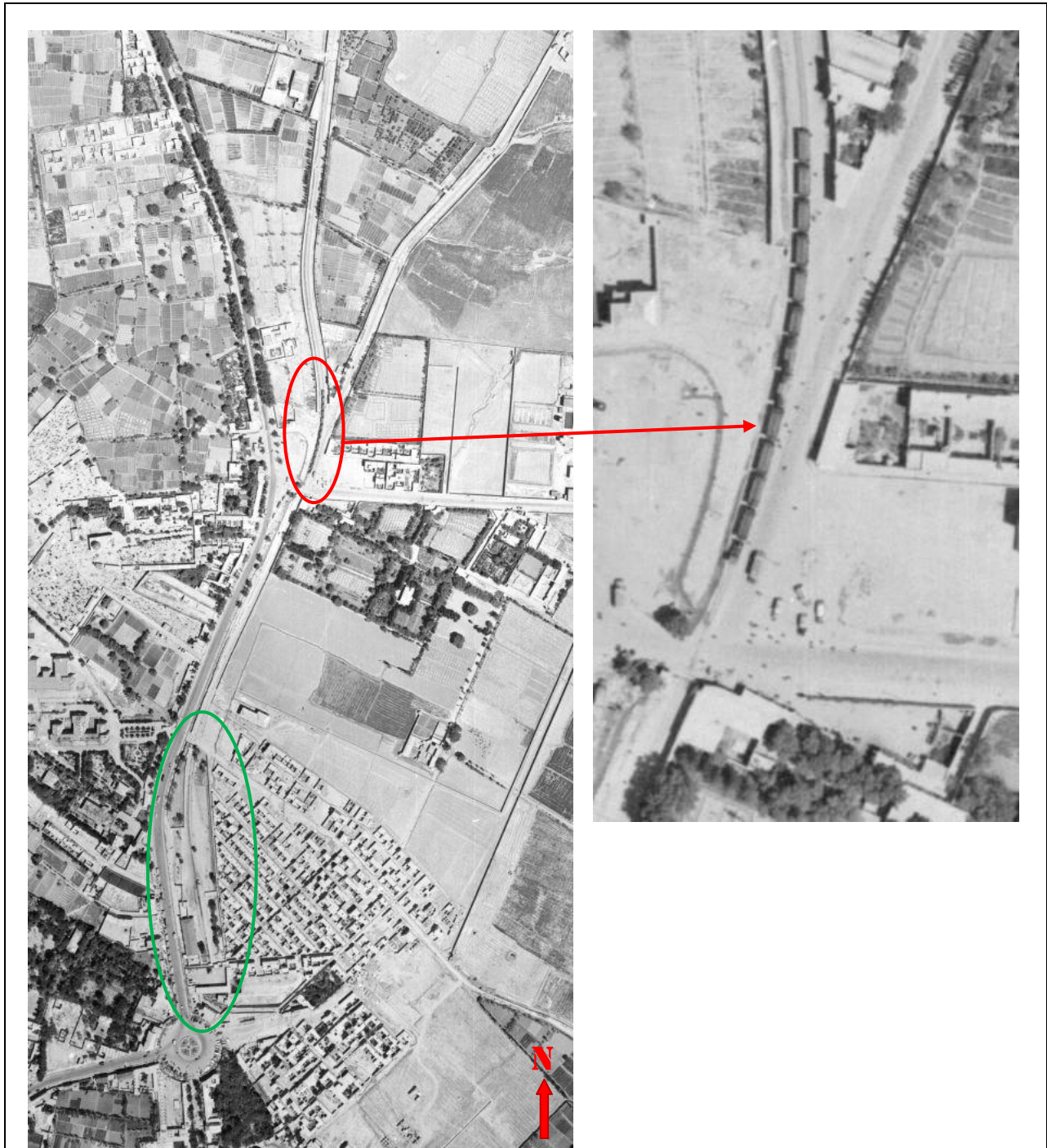


Image 4-161: Aerial photograph (1335š/1956). Train can be seen Clearly in this Image. (Marked with a Red Sign). Rayy's Railroad Station is Marked with a Green Sign.

(Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956*, No. 5001 169)

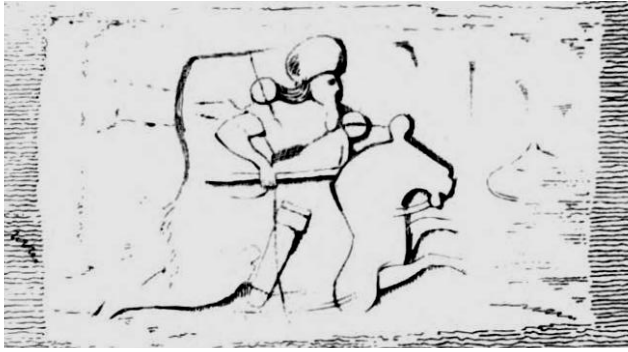


Image 4-162: Rock relief. Sasanian period, Drawn by Sir William Ouseley

(Source: Ouseley: *Travels in Various Countries of The East, More Particularly Persia*)



Image 4-163: Rock relief. Sasanian period, Drawn by Price

(Source: Price: *Journal of The British Embassy to Persia-vol.1*)



Image 4-164: Rock relief. Sasanian period, Drawn by Jame's Morier

(Source: Morier: *A Second Journey Through Persia*)



Image 4-165: Rock relief. Sasanian period, Drawn by Ker Porter. There is a caption under the image:

"Rayy: The lost embossed engraving of a Cavalry. An unpublished painting by Robert Ker Porter in 1818 in the Library of England, London."

(Source: Gall: *Das Reiterkampfbild in der iranischen und iranisch beeinflussten Kunst parthischer und sasanidischer Zeit*)



Image 4-166: Rock relief of Fath 'Ali Šāh while Hunting a Lion

(Source: Flandin; Coste: *Voyage En Perse*)

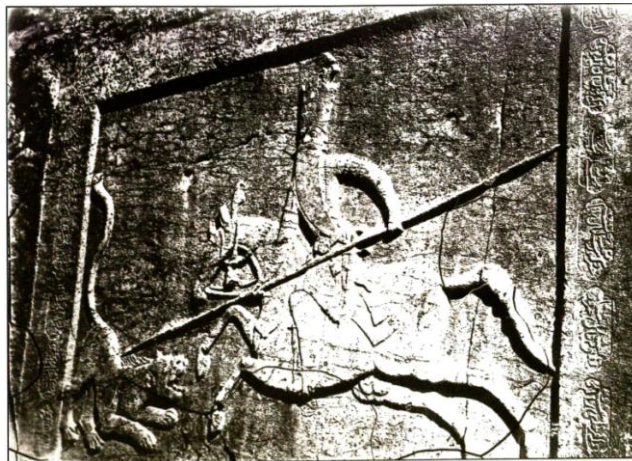


Image 4-167: Rock relief of Fath 'Ali Šāh while Hunting a Lion

(Source: Sevruguin: *Sevruguin's Iran*)



Image 4-168: Image of 'Abd Hān the Painter from the Copy of a Large and Valuable Painting of him Portrayed on the Wall Plaster of the Negarestan Garden in Tehrān. He and his students completed this masterpiece over the course of two years by using gold and oil paint. Aḥmad Soheyli Hānsāri provided a list of the names of the men presented in the painting in which the portraitist is on the left in the "Honar and Mardom" (Art and People) journal No.

144/ 1974

(Source: *Aga Khan Museum*, Online Gallery)



Image 4-169: Ardešir I

(Source: Göbel: *Sasanian Numismatics*, Plat-2, No.19)



Image 4-170: Šāpur I

(Source: Göbel: *Sasanian Numismatics*, Plat-2, No.23)

VARHRAN V.



Image 4-171: Bahrām V

(Source: Göbel: *Sasanian Numismatics*, Plat-9, Nos.153, 155, 156, 157)



Image 4-172: Bahrām VI

(Source: Göbel: *Sasanian Numismatics*, Plat-12, Nos.203, 204)

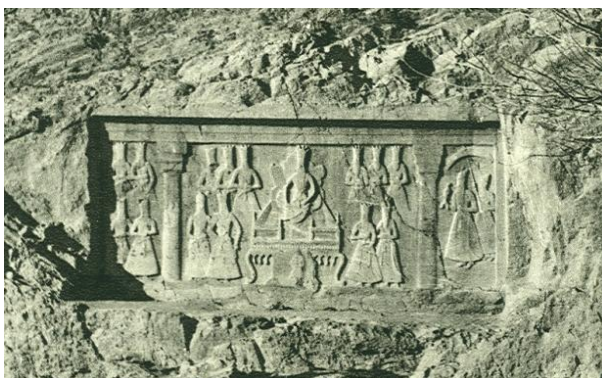


Image 4-173: Fath 'Ali Šāh's Rock relief in Češme 'Ali, 1937

(Source: Graefe: *Iran, Das neue Persien*)

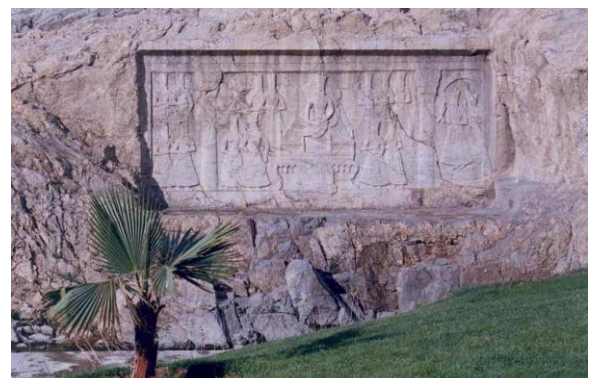


Image 4-174: Fath 'Ali Šāh's Rock relief in Češme 'Ali, 2000

(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)

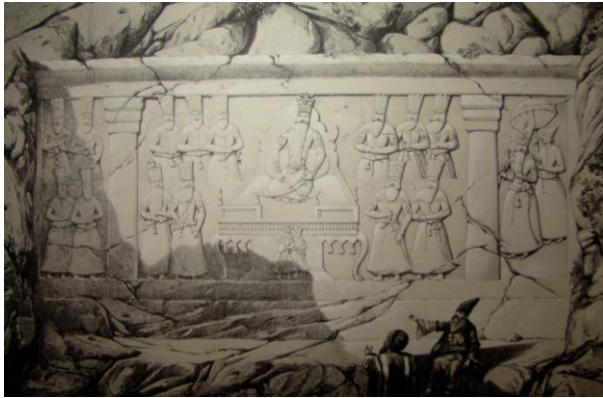


Image 4-175: Fath 'Ali Šāh's Rock relief in Češme 'Ali, 1841  
(Source: Flandin; Coste: *Voyage En Perse*, Pl.XXIX)

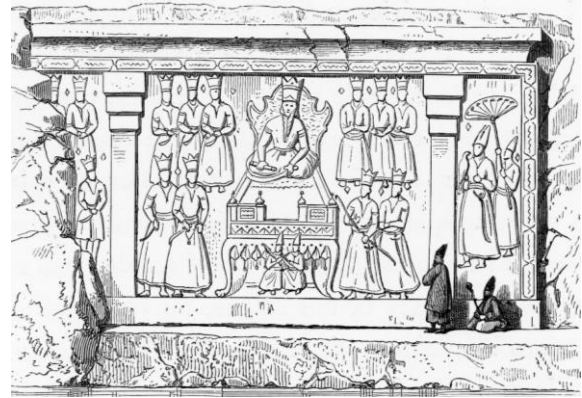


Image 4-176: Fath 'Ali Šāh's Rock relief in Češme 'Ali, 1841  
(Source: Coste, Pascal Xavier: *Banāhā-ye Dore-ye Eslami-ye Irān*)

چون منصور نقش شاهنشاه طراز از سنگ کرد شاهشاهان خان ایران خسرو صاحبقران ... زمان فتحعلی شاه آنکه اندر کبر و داد آفتابش ز آسمان برده آهنگ کرد آنکه چون نوشیروان زنجیر عدل آویگ کرد قهر او بر شهریار ملک گیتی تنگ کرد

تعالی الله همه روی زمین را رونق از دارا سپهر عزیم و گوهر آرای که همواره زمین و آسمان از حزم و عزمش و الهه و شیدا بود ..... پاک جان آدم و حوا

جهان داد و بین فتحعلی شاه آنکه از دانش به پیکر جهان از حلی طاعت خود میداد

بیدمان فتح علی را با این دو سینه گیتی عیان تمام عاقلان شد چو از زلفه اش گیتی زده شد عاقلان با این دو سینه گیتی

چو سلطان ملک بر سنگ نه گنبد خیزد شاهان برادر از روی تاریخ سالیان درستی او

چو می ... صفت گریه و گیم بختی کرده نور جوانان از سینه سیدان ۱۲۸۸

محل نقشه شاه سلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار شاهباز بردست ۱۲

محل نقشه پیشخدمتی چتر بدست ۱۳

نواب والا محمد ولی میرزا ۵

نواب حسنعلی میرزا ۵

نواب محمد قلی میرزا ۷

نواب اشرف والا نایب السلطانه حسنعلی میرزا ۳

نواب محمد نواب اشرف والا نایب السلطانه حسنعلی میرزا ۴

نواب علی میرزا ۱۰

نواب امیر امیر میرزا ۸

نواب علی تقی میرزا ۹

نواب کمران میرزا ۱۸

نواب اشرف والا نواب اشرف والا (محو) ۱۱

نواب علی میرزا ۱۰

نواب موجود میرزا (?) ۱۱

نواب حیدر نواب شیخ نواب علی میرزا ۱۵

نواب عبدالله نواب اشرف والا نواب بهمن میرزا ۱۷

نواب محمد تقی میرزا ۱۶

هر دو مسلح بخود و خفتان

محل نقشه تخت خاقان السلطان فتحعلی شاه قاجار

(متن کتیبه از کتاب "ری باستان" استخراج شده است)

Image 4-177: The People around Fath 'Ali Šāh in this Rock relief and its Epigraph  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āšār-e Bāstāni va Tārīhi*)



Image 4-178: Old Image of Depictions on a Wall of the Soleymāniye Palace (Before the Demolition of the Central Part)

(Source: Bāstāni Pārizi, Moḥammad Ebrāhim: *Ḥamāse-ye Kavir*)



Image 4-179: Current Image of the Soleymāniye Palace Depiction in Karağ

(Source: Author- 2004)



Image 4-180: Landscape of the Large Mountain of Rayy (Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain), Seen from Ṭabarak Slope (Naqāre Ḥāne)  
(Source: Author- 2011)



Image 4-181: Landscape of the Large Mountain of Rayy (Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain) and the Cemetery below, Seen from the Ṭabarak Mountain (Naqāre Ḥāne)  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)

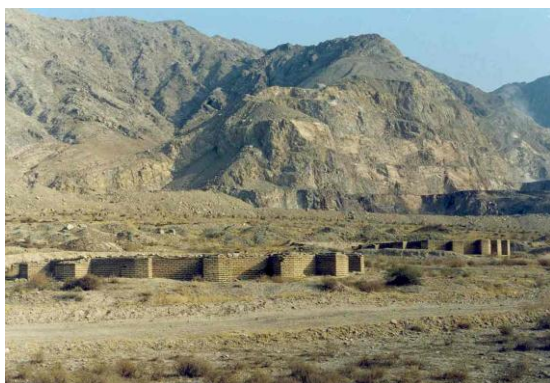


Image 4-182: A Mausoleum Remained in the Cemetery Below in Rayy's Slopes (Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain)  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tāriḥi*)



R.G: Ragā (Rayy)=



Image 4-183: Coin Minted in the Name of Dāriuš Šāh of Medes (70 B.C.). This name could not be found in any sources. But it is absolutely similar to the coin of Mehrdād III in an article by Dr. Bayāni. Attention must be paid to the sign of the mint house of Rayy in the Parthian period under the bow.  
(Source: Dr. Busso Peus Nachf, in: *Parthia* Site)



Image 4-184: Coin of Parthian Mehrdād III. Attention must be paid to the sign of the mint house of Rayy in the Parthian period under the bow.

**Mithradates III (57-54 B.C.)**

(Source: Anne van't Haaff, in: *Parthia* Site)



Varharān =



Afzu =



Regā= Rayy



Image 4-185: Coin of Bahrām VI (Čubineh) in Rayy  
(Source: Göbl: *Sasanian Numismatics*, Plat-12, No.203)



Image 4-186: Silver Coin of Manšur 'Abbāsi, 151/768. It was minted in Moḥammadie.  
(Source: National Museum of Tehran, No.327, Negative: 12/36, 12/36A)



Image 4-187: Coin of Toğrol Bak, in 438/1046. A text is written in a circle about the place of its minting: "ضرب هذا الدينار بالرّی" [= This Dinār has been minted in Rayy].

(Source: Qučāni: *Ganġine-ye Sekkehā-ye Neyšābur Makšufe dar Rayy*, Image-572)

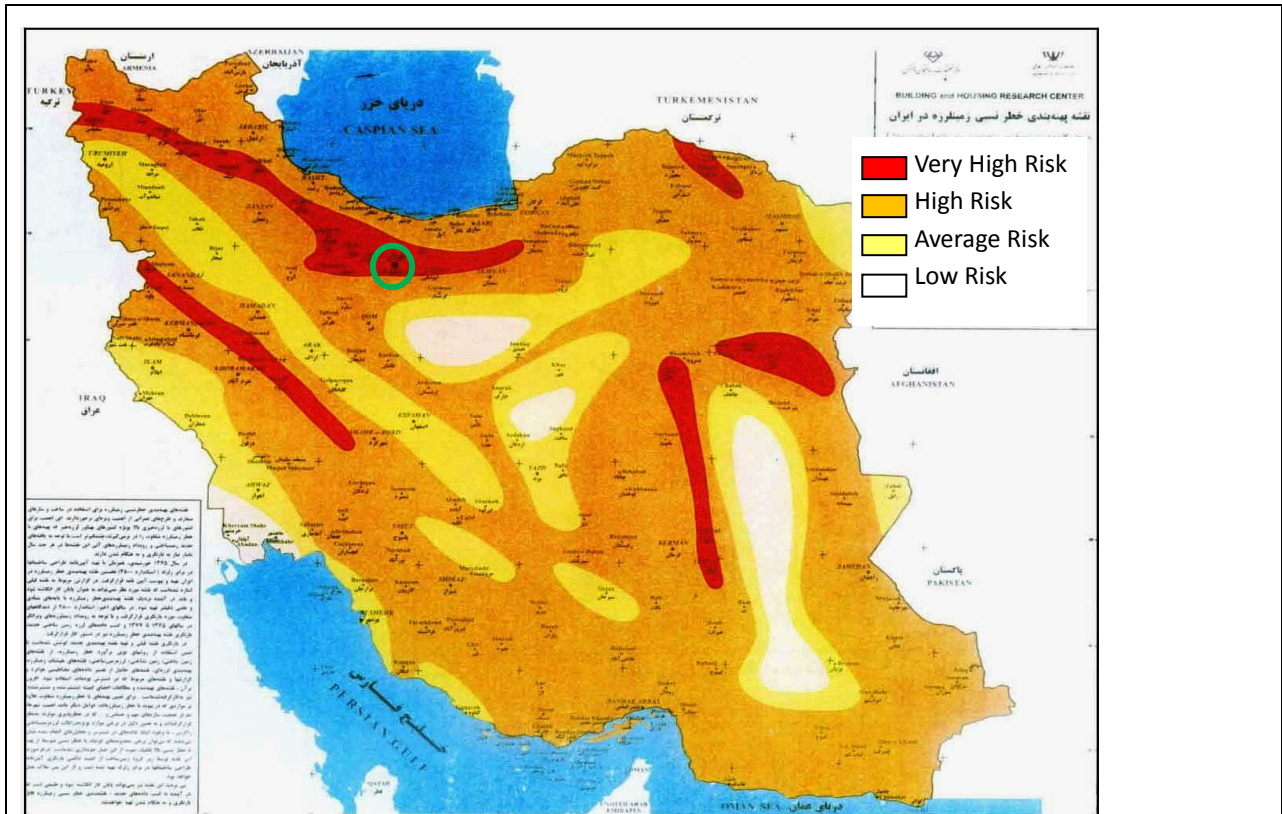


Image 5-1: Location of Ray in a Hazardous Zone on a Risk Zone Map of Earthquakes in Iran  
 (Source: *Ā'in Nāme-ye Tarrāhi-ye Sāhsemānāh dar Barābar-e Zelzele. Standard No.2800*)

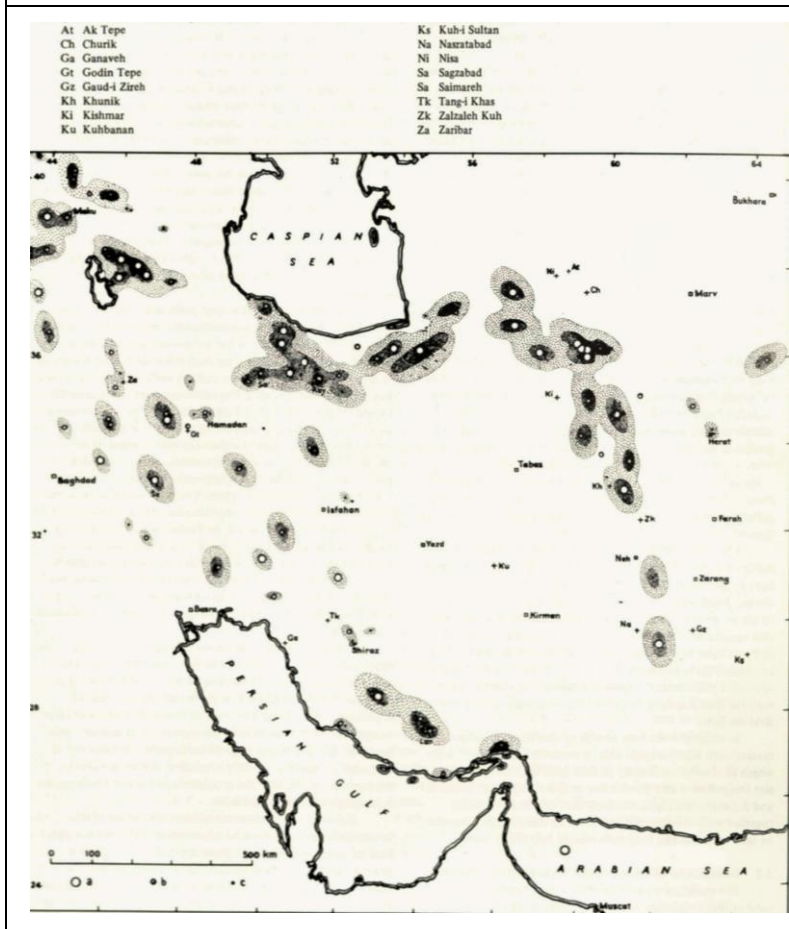


Image 5-2: Areas affected by destructive earthquakes during the period 700-1790:  
 a=major events; b= large events; c= moderate events. Darker shading shows areas of Intensity  $i < 2$ , Lighter shading shows  $i < 3$ . The following sites marked + are associated with earthquakes before the Islamic period, or with later traditions of seismicity  
 (Source: Ambraseys; Melville: *A History of Persian Earthquakes*)

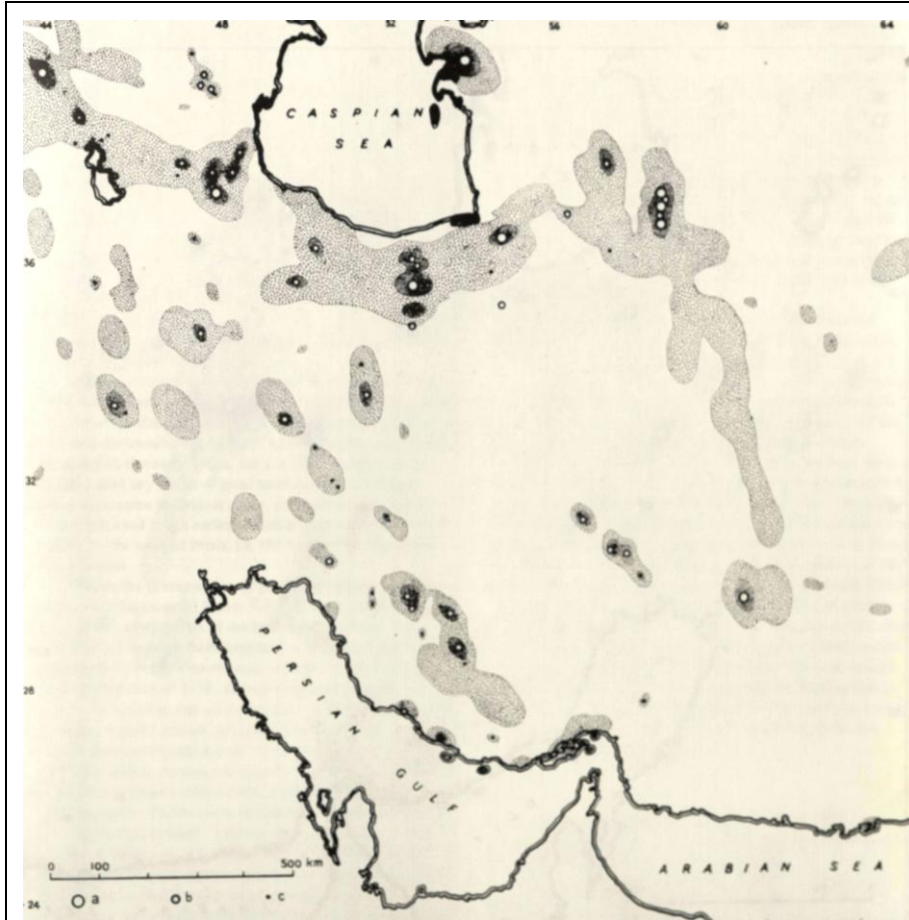


Image 5-3: Areas affected by destructive earthquakes during the nineteenth century, superimposed on areas affected before 1800 (Source: Ambraseys; Melville: *A History of Persian Earthquakes*)

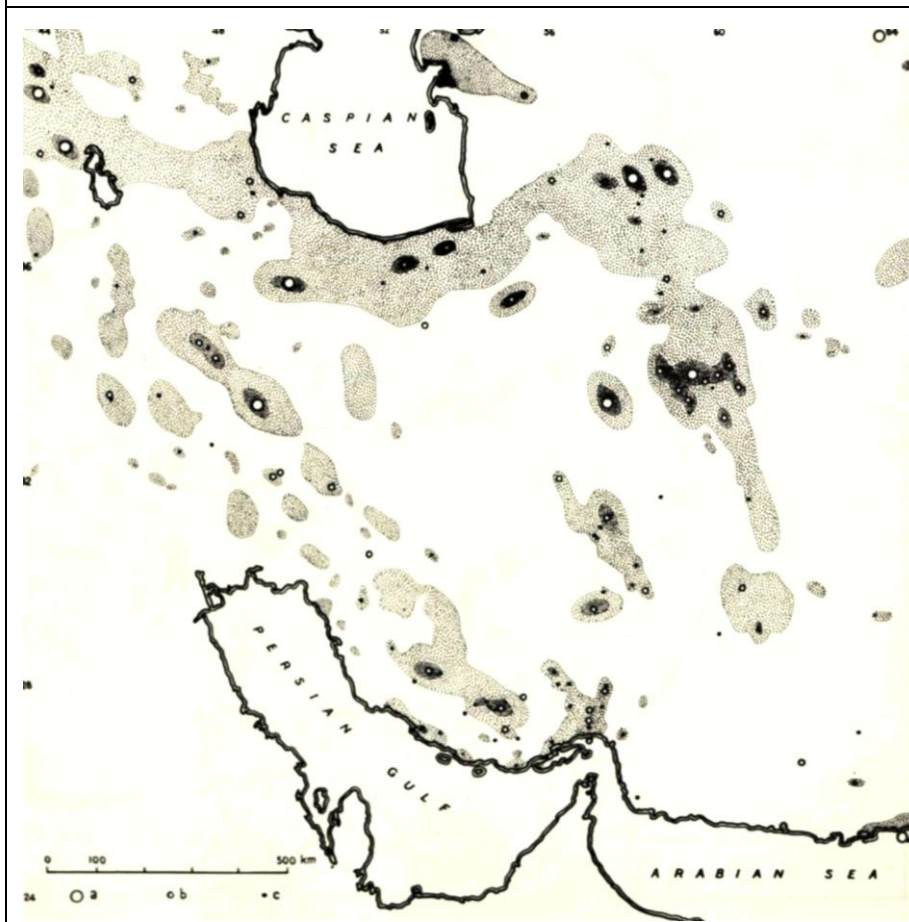


Image 5-4: Areas affected by destructive earthquakes during twentieth century superimposed on areas affected before 1900 (Source: Ambraseys; Melville: *A History of Persian Earthquakes*)



Image 5-5: Sewage on Streets  
of the Historical Area  
(Source: Author-2012)



Image 5-6: Rayy Cement Factory, Bibi Šahrbānu Mountain and its  
Destructive Road Makings, Seen from the Ṭabarak  
(Source: Author-2012)



Image 5-7: Route Expansion and New Tall  
Houses in the Historical Area of Ray  
(Source: Author-2012)



Image 5-8: Constructing a Building next to the Ancient Wall of the City  
(Source: Author-2012)



Image 5-9: The Former Cement Factory next to the Raškān Castle  
(Source: Author-2012)

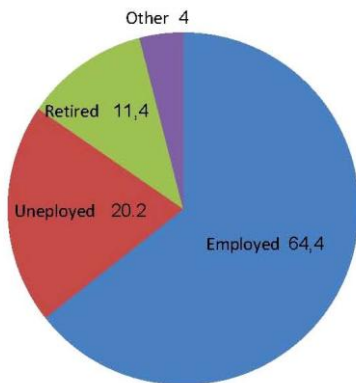


Image 5-10: Diagram of the Occupation Rate  
(Source: Author)

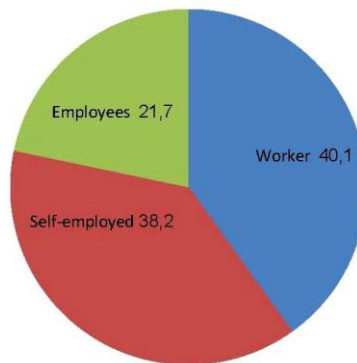


Image 5-11: Diagram of the Occupation Type  
(Source: Author)

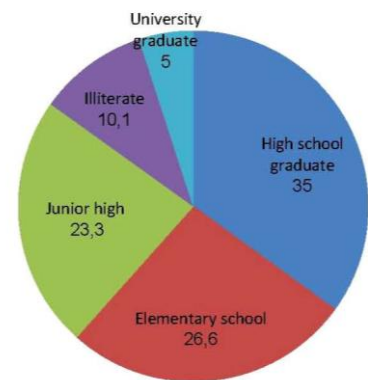


Image 5-12: Diagram of the Education Level of Employed People

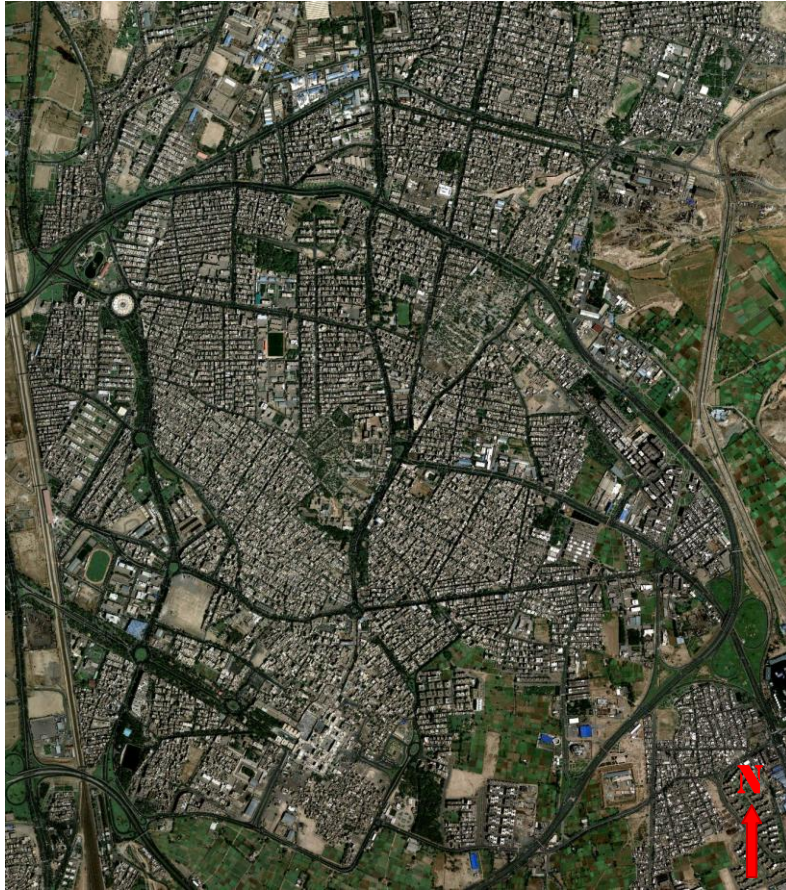


Image 5-13: Satellite Photograph  
(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012)



Image 5-14: The Ašraf Ābād stream and the unsuitable landscape around it (Gilāni River in ancient sources)  
(Source: Author-2011)



Image 5-15: Historic House of Saqafi  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 5-16: Historic House of Farzāne  
(Source: Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*)



Image 5-17: Visual Disorder due to Recent Inappropriate Buildings in Old Areas  
(Source: Author-2012)

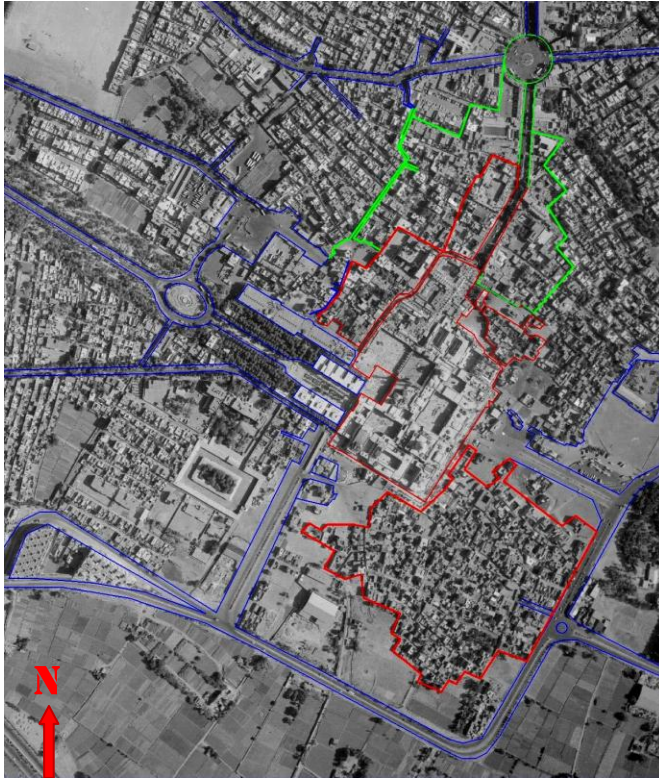


Image 5-18: Aerial photograph taken in 1381š/2002

(Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 2002*, No. 81 2840 23 60. With addition by the author)

- New Streets
- Parts in which there are historical elements
- Historical Parts

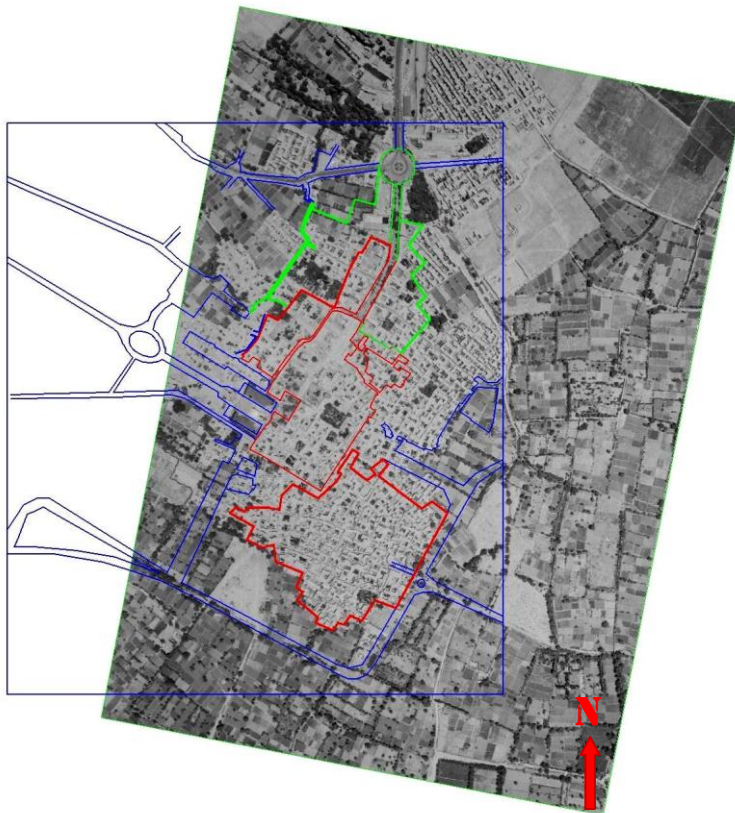


Image 5-19: Complete Adaption of Aerial photograph taken in 1335š/1956 and street layouts in 1381š/2002

(Source: Topography Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1956*, No. 5001 113. With addition by the author)



Image 5-20: Disorder in Vehicle and Pedestrian Network in Historical Areas  
(Source: Author-2008)



Image 5-21: Destruction of Caravanserais in the Bazaar  
(Source: Author-2008)



Image 5-22: Disorder in Bazaar  
(Source: Author-2008)

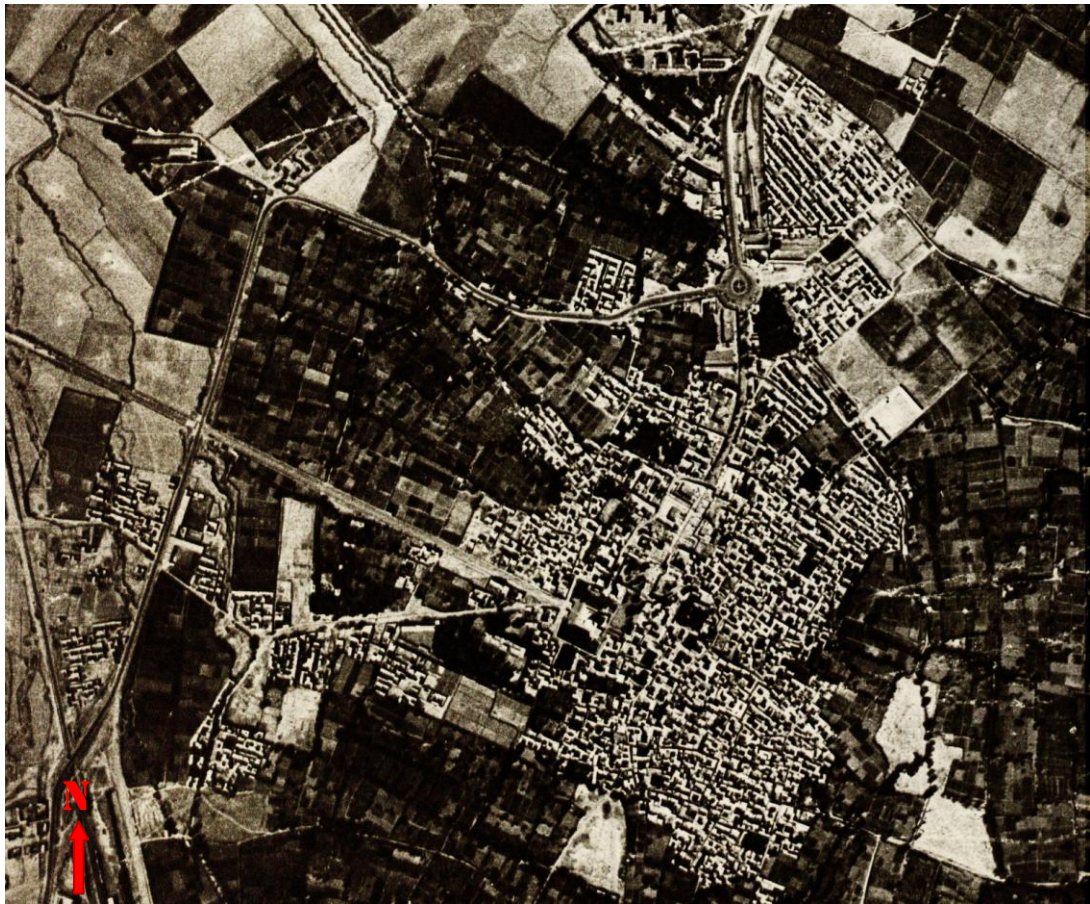


Image 5-23: Ray in 1955

(Source: Geographical Armed Forces Organization. *Aerial photograph in 1955*, No. 5369)

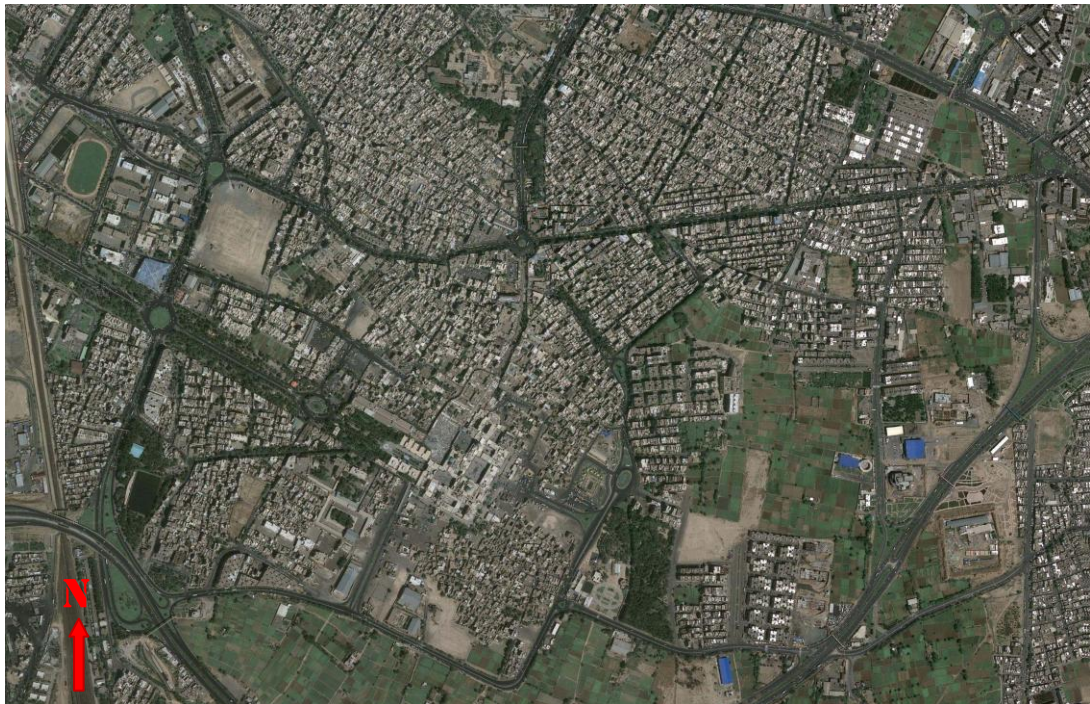


Image 5-24: Ray in 2012

(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012)



Image 5-25: Widespread Destruction in Historical Areas  
(Source: Author-2012)



Image 5-26: Widespread Destruction in Historical Areas  
(Source: Author-2012)

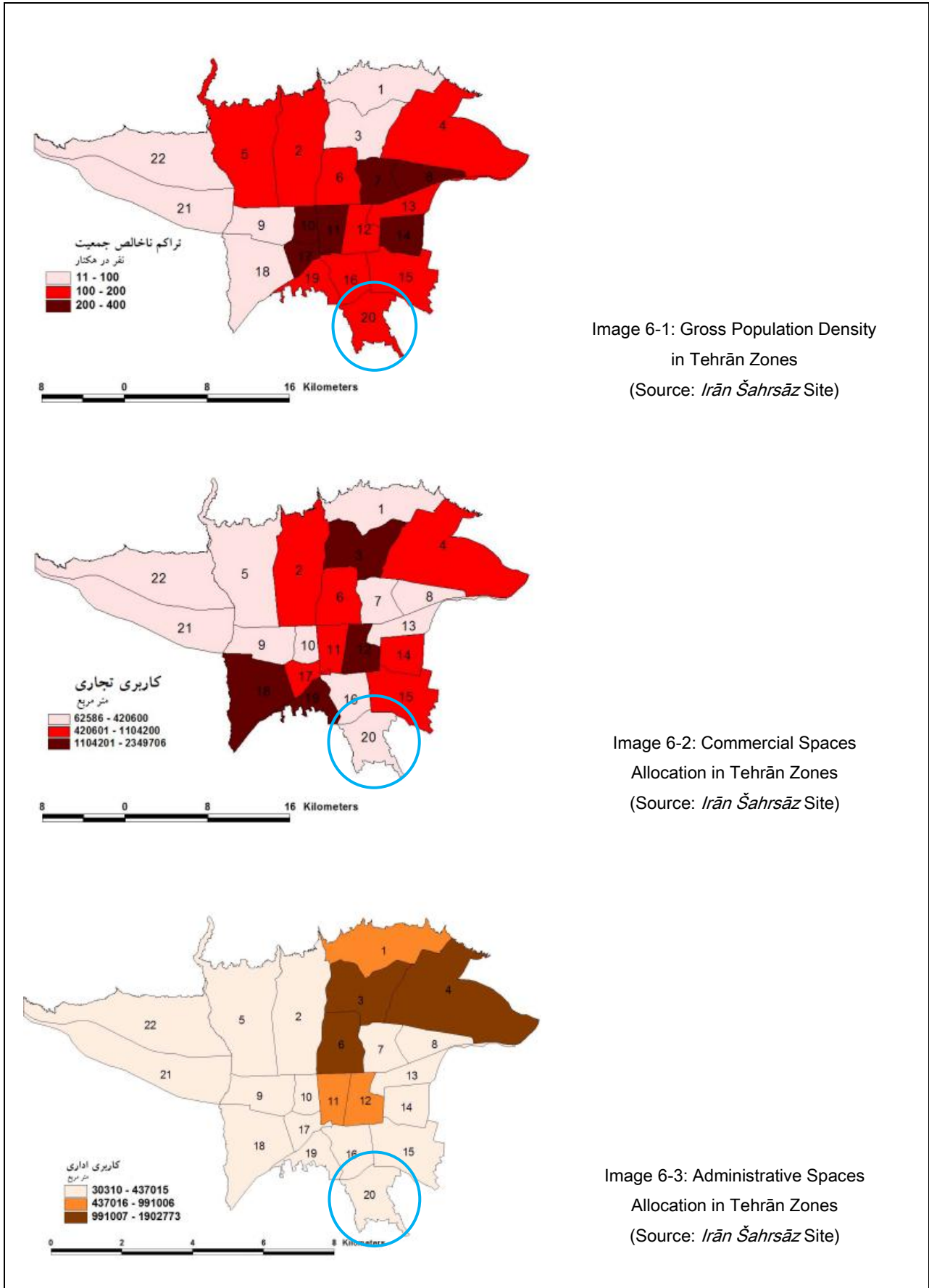


Image 6-1: Gross Population Density in Tehrān Zones  
 (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

Image 6-2: Commercial Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones  
 (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

Image 6-3: Administrative Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones  
 (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

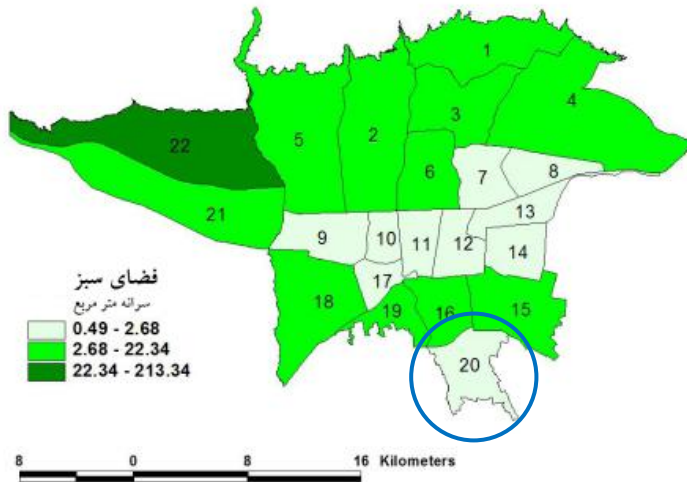


Image 6-4: Educational Space Allocation in Tehrān Zones (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

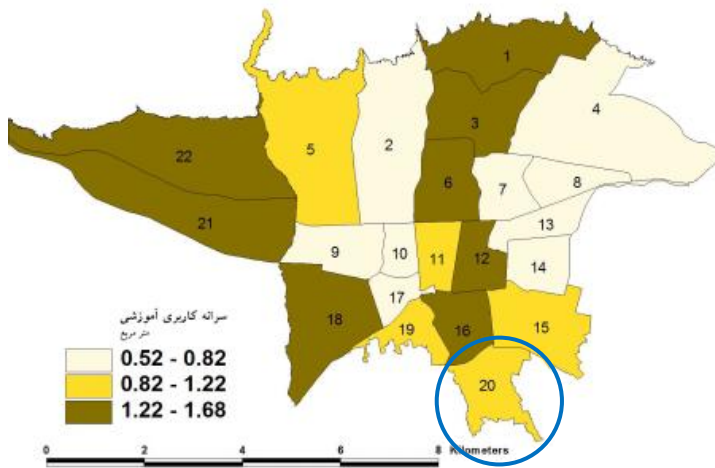


Image 6-5: Educational Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

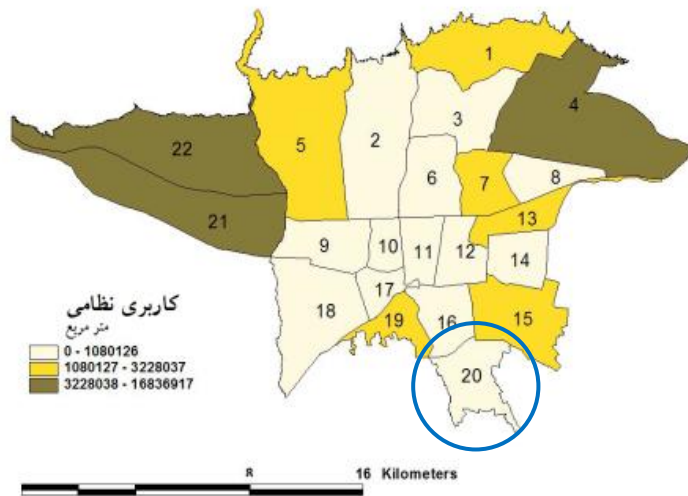


Image 6-6: Military Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones (Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

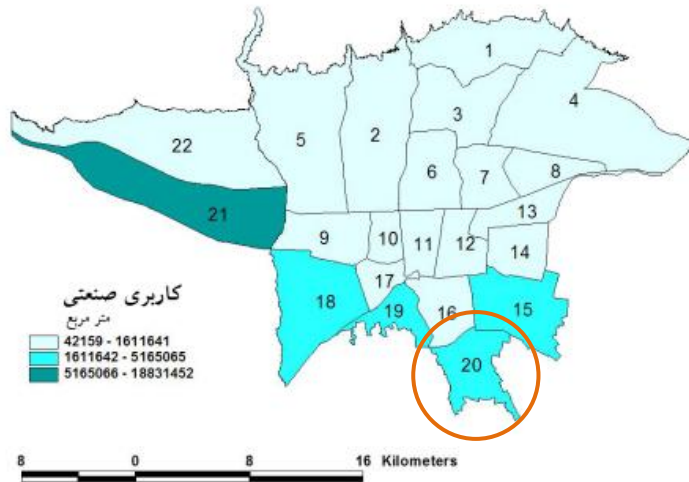


Image 6-7: Industrial Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones  
(Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

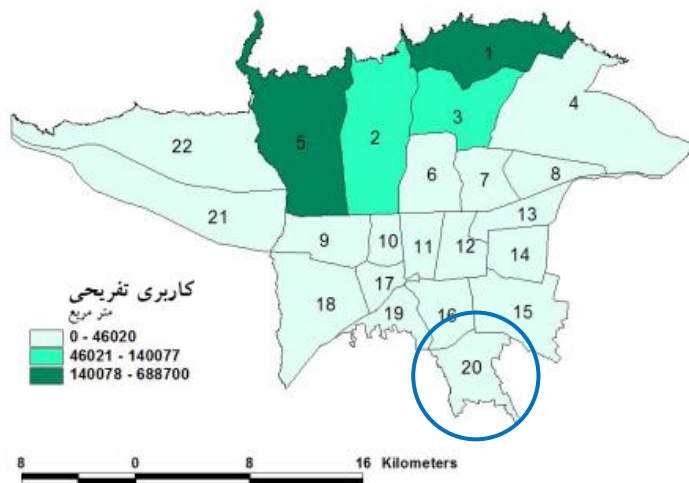


Image 6-8: Entertainment Spaces Allocation in Tehrān Zones  
(Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

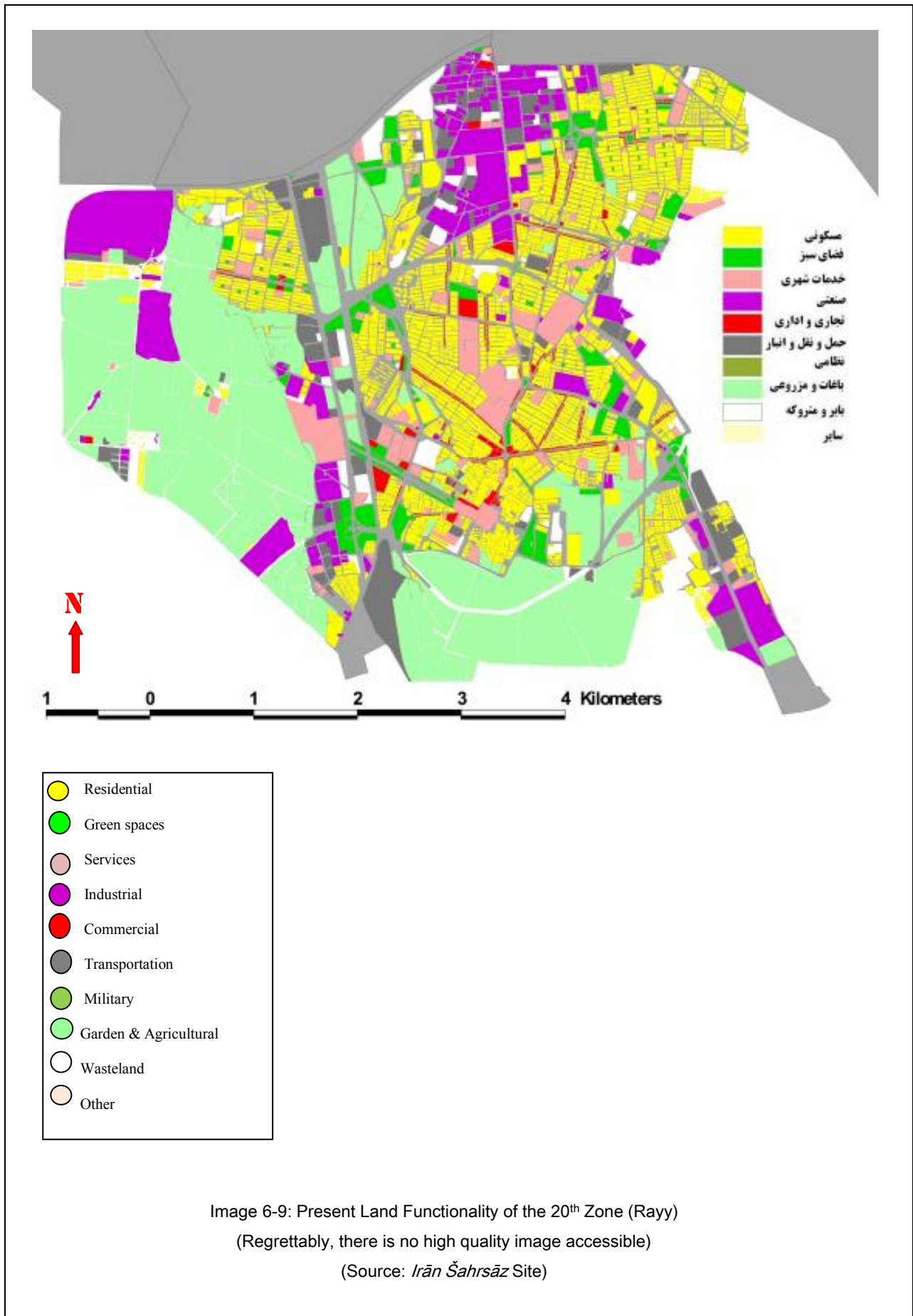


Image 6-9: Present Land Functionality of the 20<sup>th</sup> Zone (Rayy)

(Regrettably, there is no high quality image accessible)

(Source: *Irān Šahrsāz* Site)

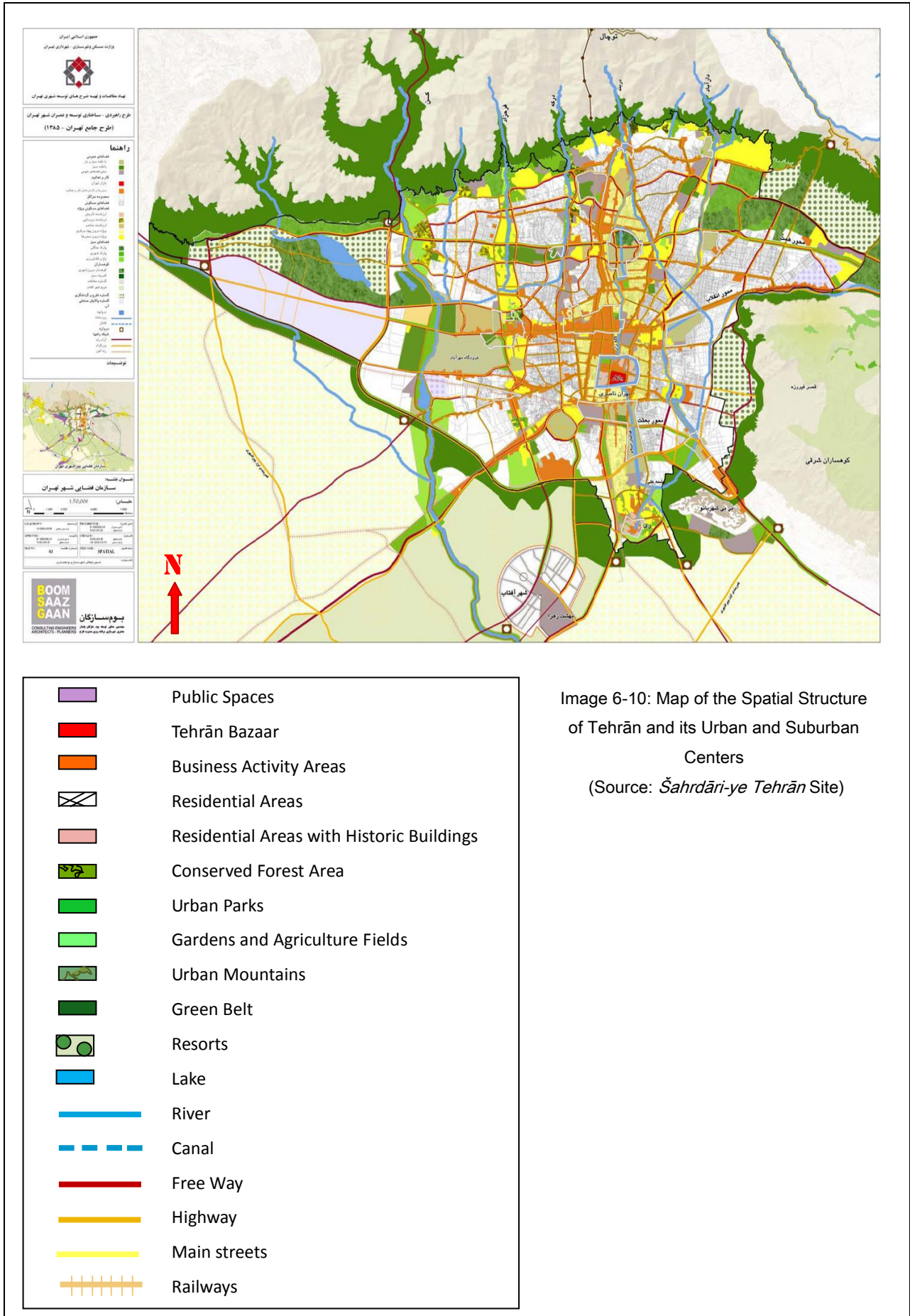
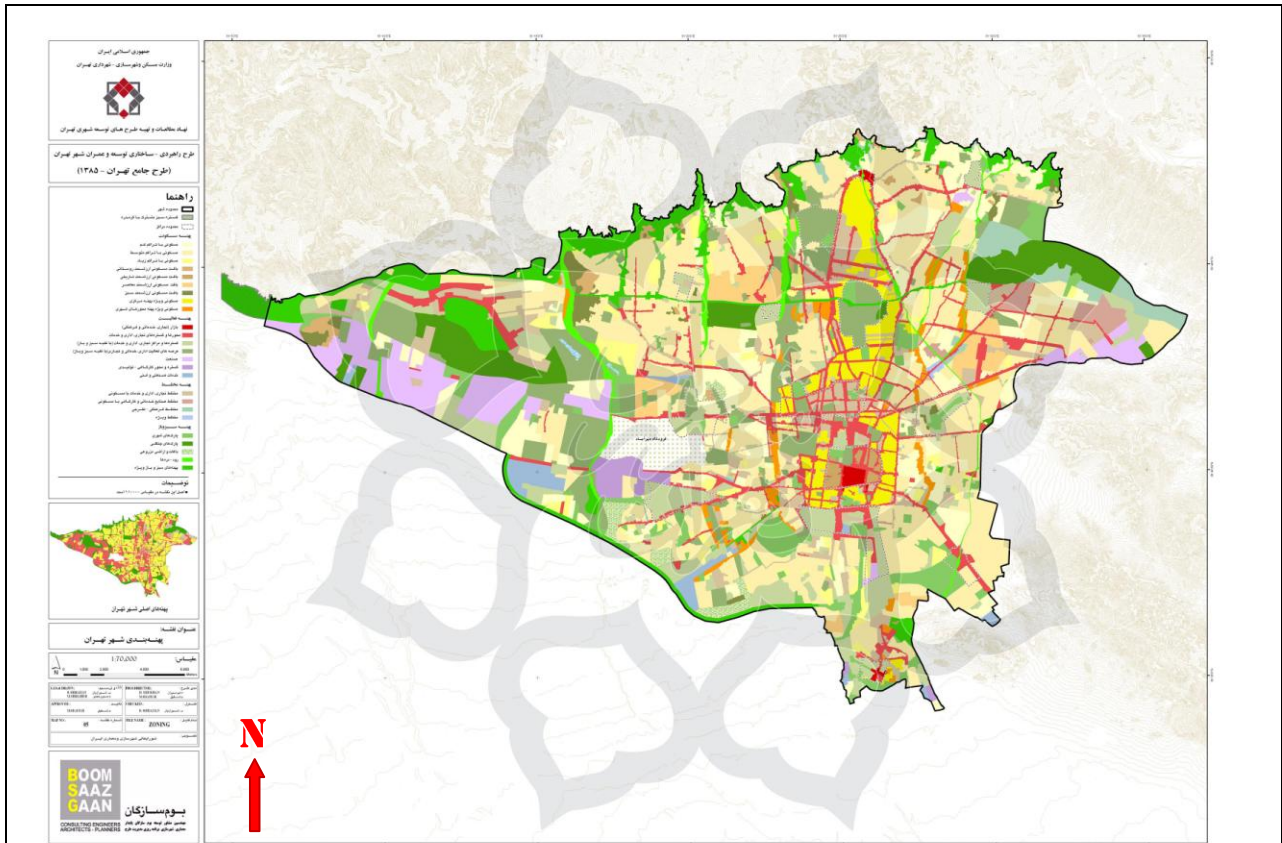


Image 6-10: Map of the Spatial Structure of Tehrān and its Urban and Suburban Centers  
(Source: *Šahrdāri-ye Tehrān* Site)



-  Urban Confine
-  Residential Area with Low Density
-  Residential Area with Medium density
-  Residential Area with High Density
-  Worthy Rural Area
-  Historic Worthy Residential Area
-  Contemporary Worthy Residential Area
-  Green Worthy Residential Area
-  Bazaar
-  Commercial-Ministerial Areas
-  Industrial Areas
-  Workshop Areas
-  Urban Parks
-  Conserved Forest Area
-  Green Areas
-  Cultural Areas and Resorts

Image 6-11: Tehrān Zoning Map  
(Source: *Šahrdāri-ye Tehrān* Site)

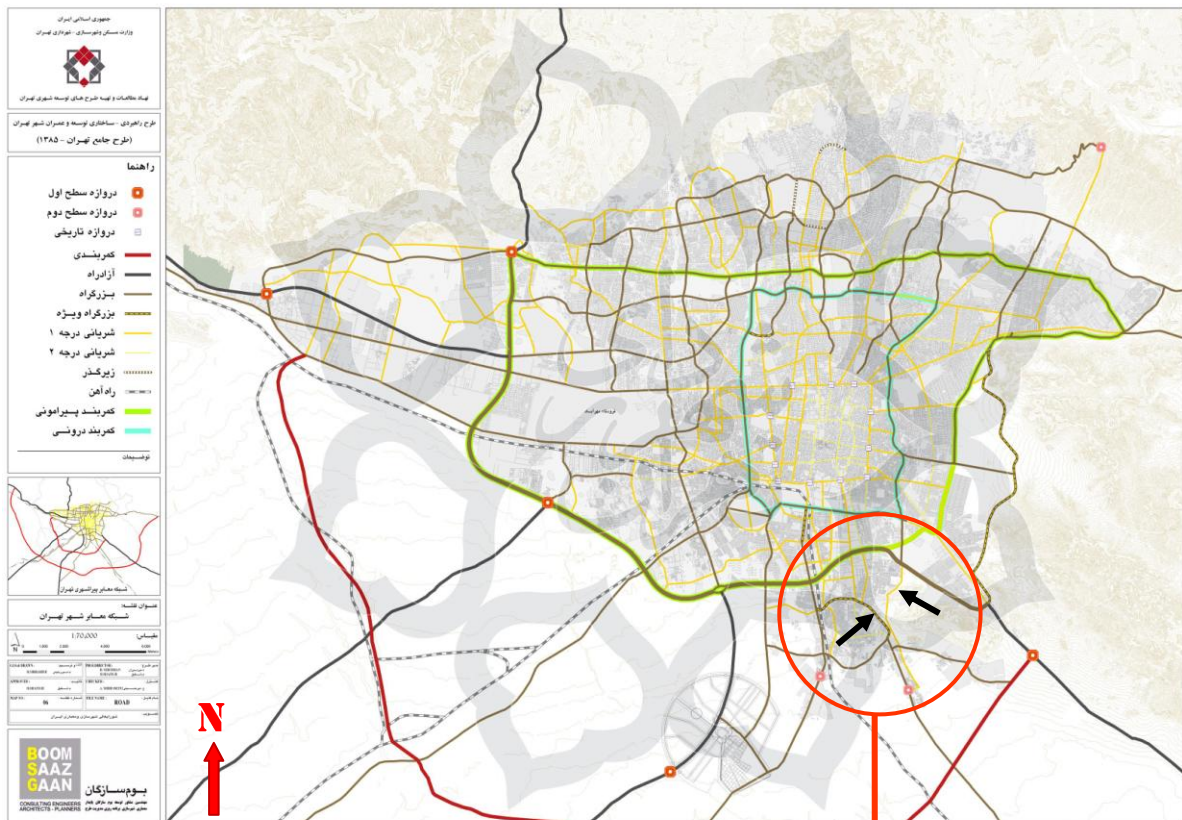
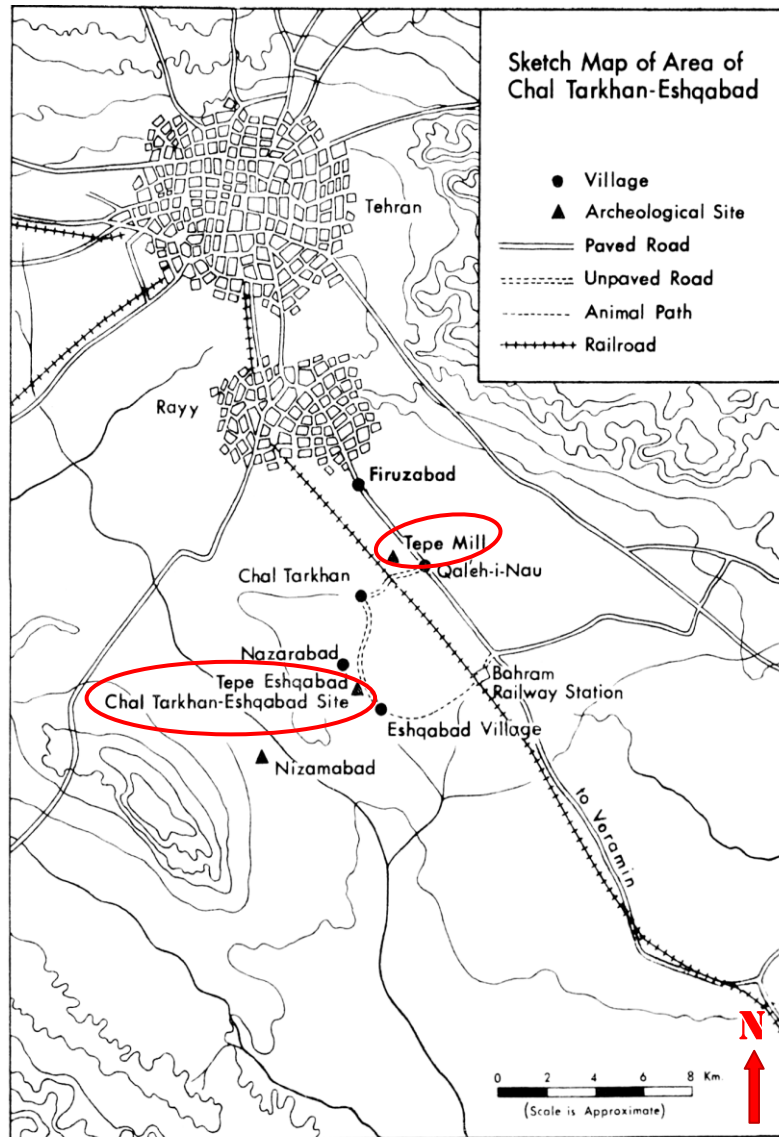


Image 6-12: Map of the Passageways' Network of Tehrān and the two Marked Routes

(Source: *Šahrdāri-ye Tehrān* Site)



SKETCH MAP OF THE AREA OF CHAL TARKHAN-ESHQABAD

Image 6-14: Position of Tappe Mil (Mil Hill) and Čāl Tarḥān Compared to the Historic Road of Rayy to Varamin

(Source: Thompson: *Stucco from Chal Tarkhan-Eshqabad near Rayy*)

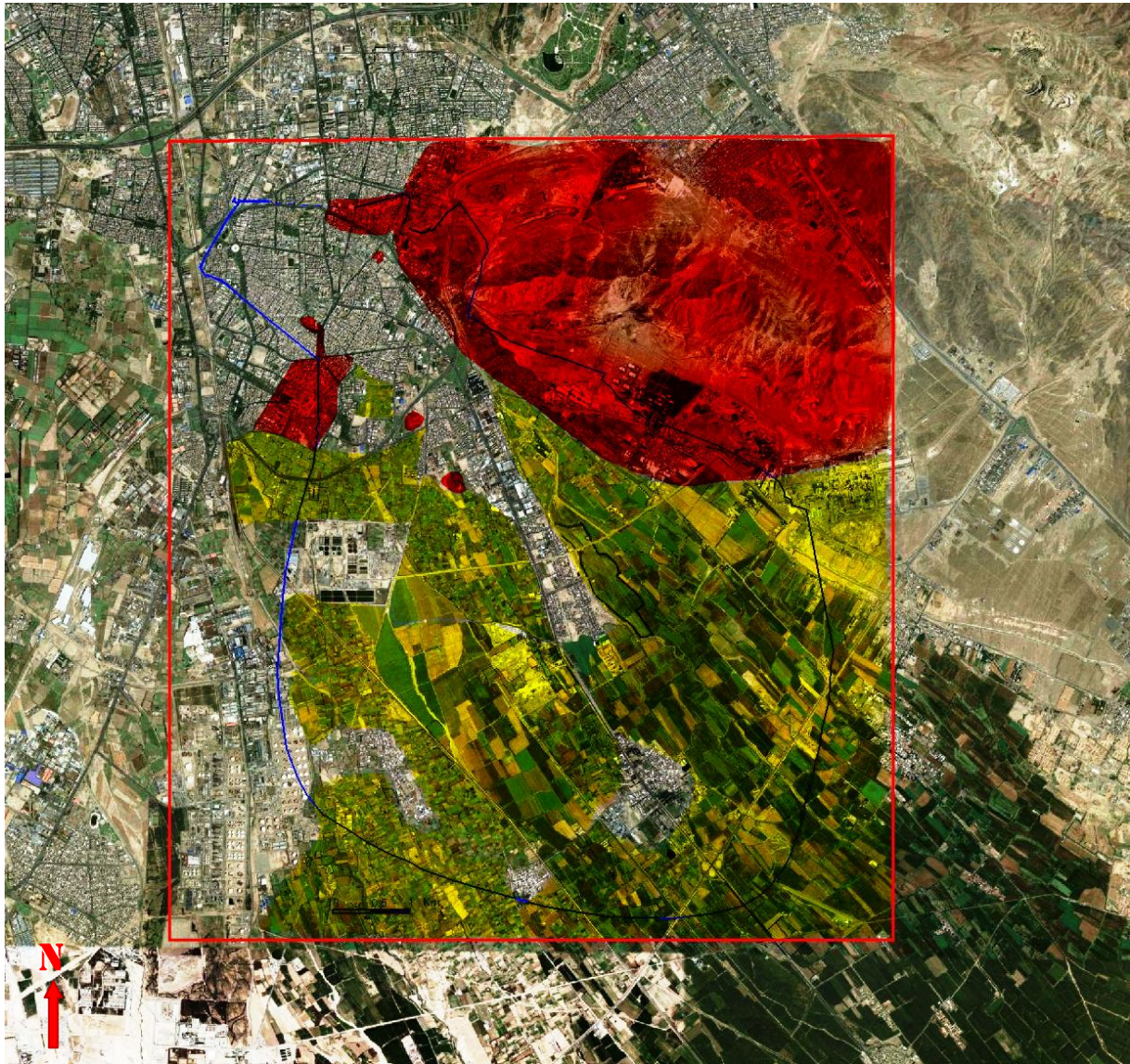


Image 6-19: Buffer Zone of the Area under Study

- : Archaeological and Historical Areas. No Construction is allowed
- : Unexplored Areas. Construction is allowed only with the Permit of the Cultural Heritage Organization

(Source: *Google maps*- 10.10.2012. With additions by the Author)


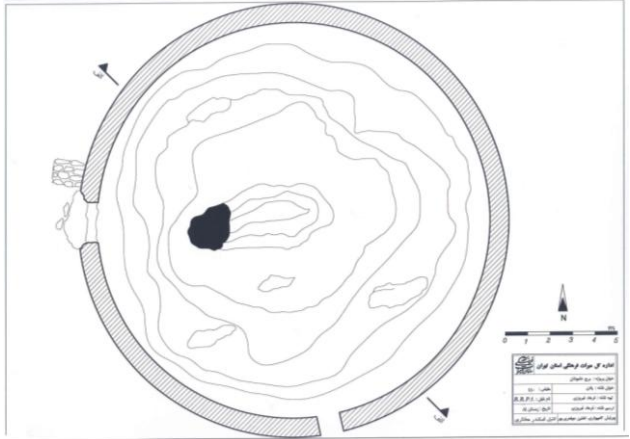


**Catalogue**


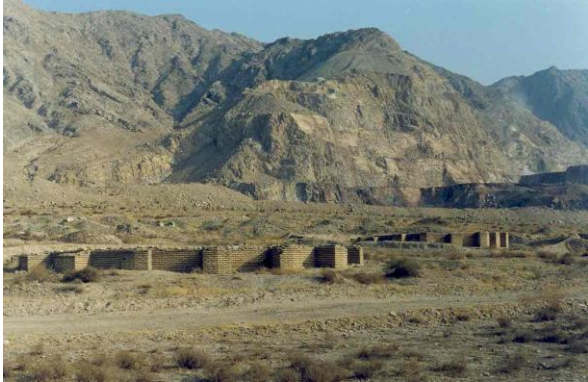

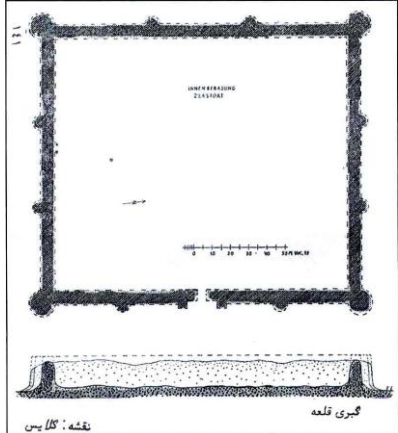
## Index

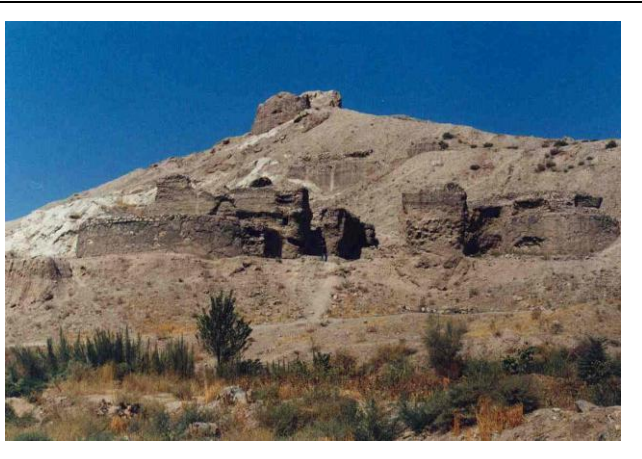
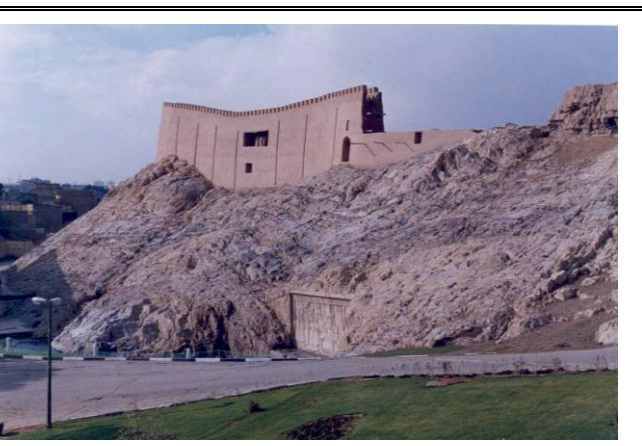

1. **BI:** Before Islamic era (Until 640)
2. **S:** Early Islamic era until the end of Seljuk epoch (640 – 1220)
3. **IT:** Ilhānid period until the end of Timurid epoch (1220 – 1501)
4. **Sa:** Safavid period (1501 – 1736)
5. **Q:** Qajar period (1785 –1925)
6. **P:** Pahlavi period (1925 – 1978)


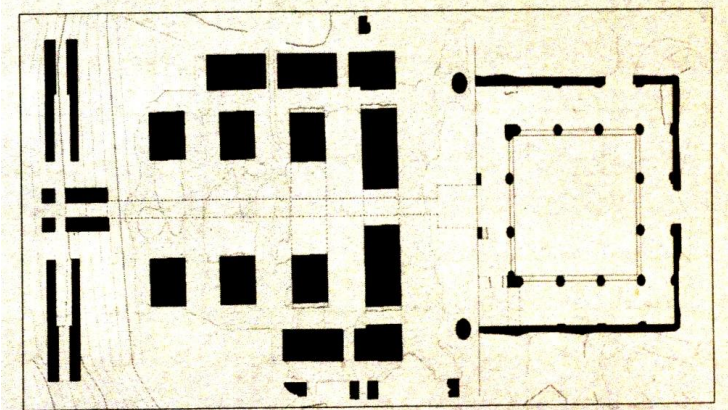


Index	Monument	Function	Dating	Monument no.	Recorded in the list	Position
BI-1	Tower of Silence	Zoroastrians Tomb	Sassanid (224–651)	-	-	E-2
BI-2	Češme 'Ali ('Ali Spring)	Pre-historic Settlement	Pre-historic (6000-4000 B.C.)	202	1934	C-2
BI-3	Cemetery of Rayy	Historic Cemetery	Before the Islamic era until Ilhānid period	-	-	E-3/D-3
BI-4	Gabri Fortress	Fortress	Before the Islamic era until Ilhānid period	1982	1998	D-4
BI-5	Raškān Castle	Citadel	Parthian (247 B.C.–224)	-	-	D-2
BI-6	Rampart of Rayy	Defence wall	Before the Islamic era until Ilhānid period	202	1934	C-2/D-2
BI-7	Tappe Mil (Mil hill)	Fire temple or Palace	Sasanid (224–651)	407	1955	F-8
BI-8	Čāl Țarhān	Palace	Sasanid	225	1936	F-9
BI-9	Țabarak Fortress	Fortress	Before the Islamic era until Seljuk period	203 (whole mountain)	1934	E-3
BI-10	Two Damaged Rock Reliefs	Rock Reliefs	a-Sasanid, b-Qajar	-	-	D-2
S-1	Inānġ Dome	Mausoleum	Buyid Period (934–1062)	203 (whole mountain)	1934	E-3
S-2	Naqāre Hāne Tower	Mausoleum	Buyid or Seljuk Period (10th-12th century)	203 (whole mountain)	1934	E-3
S-3	Țoġrol Tower	Mausoleum	Seljuk Period (11th century)	147	1931	C-2
S-4	Šaġare Mosque	Mosque	Original form: Seljuk Period (11th century)	-	-	C-3
S-5	Ruined Tower of Rayy	Mausoleum	1073-1074	-	-	D-3
IT-1	Bibi Zobayde	Mausoleum	Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15th- 19th century)	-	-	C-2
IT-2	Ġavānmard-e Qaššāb	Mausoleum	Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15th- 19th century)	2002	1998	B-2
IT-3	Bibi Šahrbānu	Mausoleum	Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15th- 19th century)	256	1936	F-3
Sa-1	Emānzāde Hādi	Mausoleum	Šafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16th – 19th century)	-	-	C-2
Sa-2	Emānzāde 'Abd Allah	Mausoleum and historic Cemetery	Šafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16th – 19th century)	2313	1999	C-3
Sa-3	Šāh 'Abbasi Caravanserai	Caravanserai	Safavid (16th or 17th century)	-	-	C-3
Sa-4	Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim	Mausoleum	Šafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16th – 19th century, Core: 11 century)	406	1955	C-3

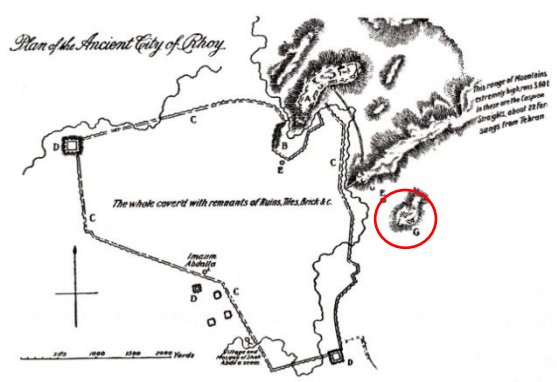

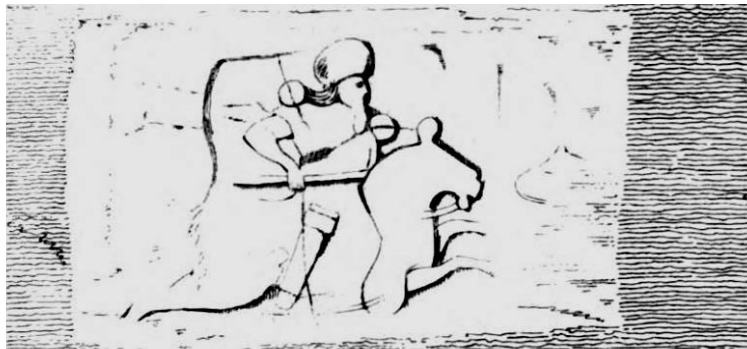

Sa-5	Emānzāde Ṭāher and Moṭahhar	Mausoleum	Safavid (16th or 17th century)	-	-	C-3
Sa-6	Emānzāde Ḥamze	Mausoleum	Şafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16th – 19th century)	-	-	C-3
Q-1	Ebn-e Bābawayh	Mausoleum and historic Cemetery	Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century)	1816	1996	C-2
Q-2	Qomi's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-3	Qajar Caravanserai	Caravanserai	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	9493	2003	C-3
Q-4	Refāhi's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-5	Saqaḥi's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-6	Mo'ini's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-7	Kelid Dāri's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-8	Farzāne's house	House	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-9	Bazaar of Rayy	Bazaar	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	1967	1997	C-3
Q-10	Malek's house	House and garden	Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-11	Rock reliefs in Češme 'Ali	Rock reliefs	Qajar epoch (1832)	2284	1999	C-2
Q-12	Borhān School	School	Qajar epoch (19 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
Q-13	The graves of famous people in Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim	Graves	Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century)	-	-	C-3
P-1	Cement Factory	Factory	Pahlavi (1933)	-	-	D-2
P-2	Glycerin and Soap Factory	Factory	Pahlavi (1940)	-	-	D-2

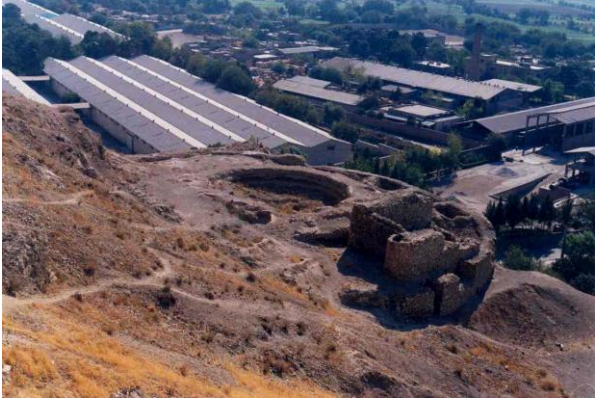
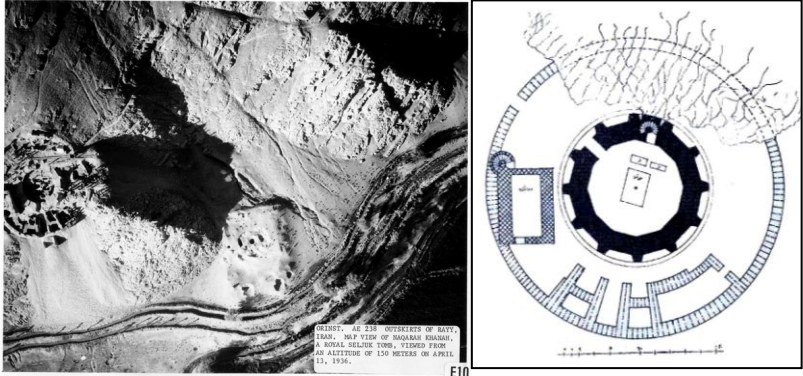


<p>BI-1: Tower of Silence</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Zoroastrians Tomb</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Sassanid (224–651)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> E-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay and Plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>b</p> 
<p>BI-2: Češme 'Ali ('Ali Spring)</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Pre-historic Settlement</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Pre-historic (6000-4000 B.C.)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 202</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1934</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>b</p> 

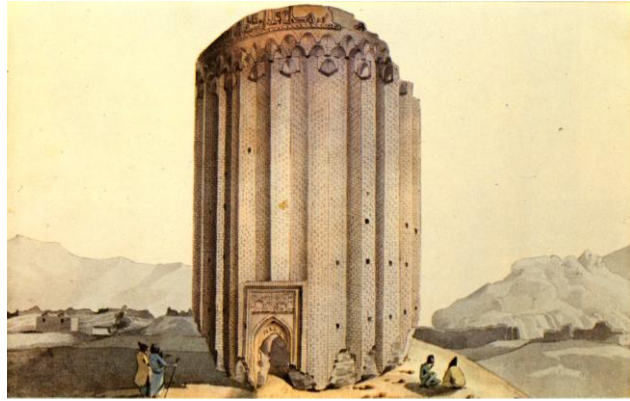
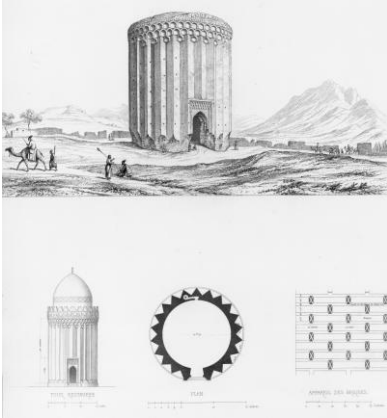

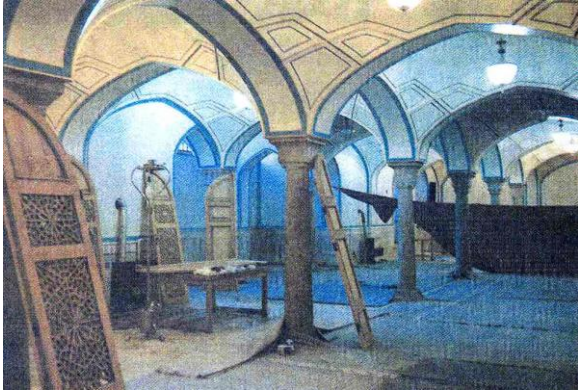

<p>BI-3: Cemetery of Rayy</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Historic Cemetery</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Before the Islamic era until Ilhānid period</p> <p><b>Position:</b> E-3/D-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay and Brick</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 
<p>BI-4 : Gabri fortress</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Fortress</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Before the Islamic era until Ilhānid period</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-4</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 1982</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1998</p>	<p>b</p> 


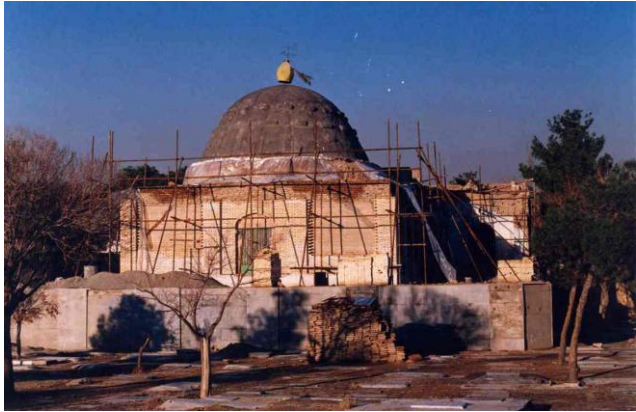
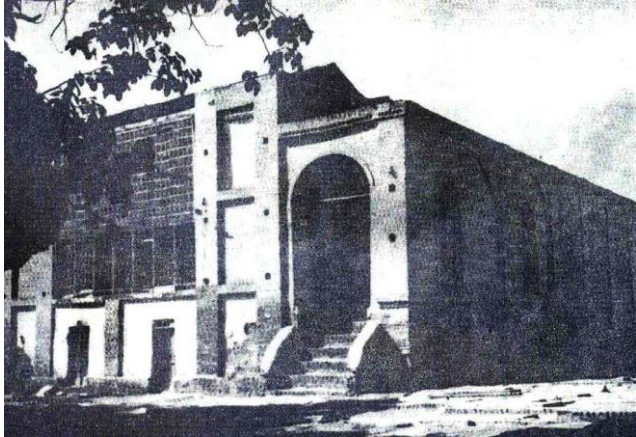
<p>BI-5: Raškān Castle</p>	<p>a</p>	
<p><b>Function:</b> Citadel</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Parthian (247 B.C.–224)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Stone and Mortar</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>	
<p>BI-6: Rampart of Rayy</p>	<p>a</p>	
<p><b>Function:</b> Defence wall</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Before the Islamic era until Ilḡānid period</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2/D-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 202</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1934</p>	<p>b</p>	

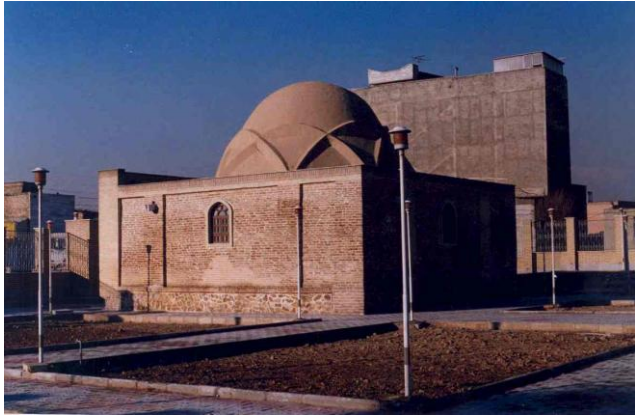
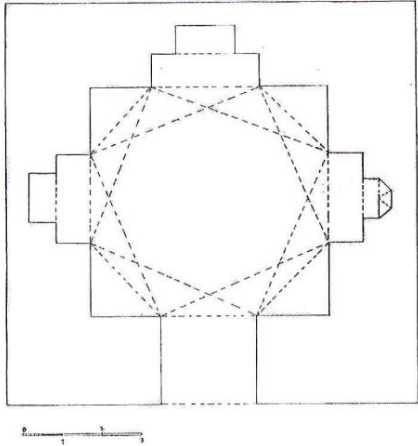
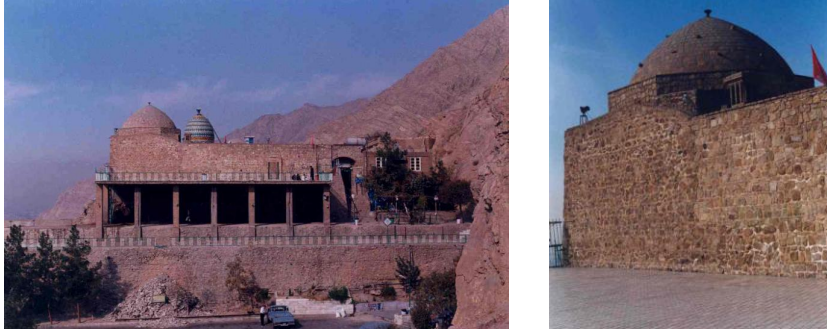
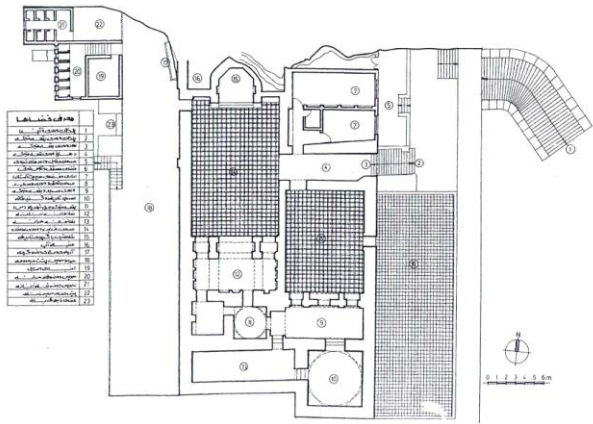
<p>BI-7: Tappe Mil (Mil hill)</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Fire temple or Palace</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Sasanid (224–651)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> F-8</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 407</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1955</p>	<p>a.</p>  <p>b.</p> 
<p>BI-8: Čāl Țarĥān</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Palace</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Sasanid</p> <p><b>Position:</b> F-9</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 225</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1936</p>	<p>a.</p>  <p>b.</p> 




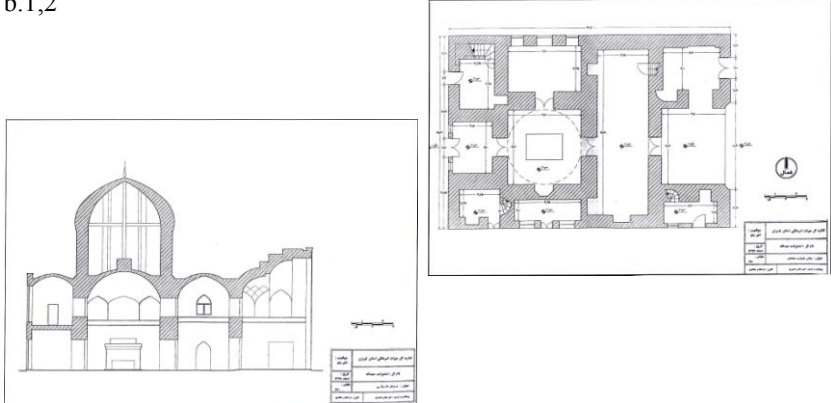
<p>BI-9: Ṭabarak fortress</p>	<p>a.</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Fortress</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Before the Islamic era until Seljuk period</p> <p><b>Position:</b> E-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> -</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 203 (Whole mountain)</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1934</p>	<p>b.</p> 
<p>BI-10: Two Ruined Rock Reliefs</p>	<p>a.</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Rock Reliefs</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> a-Sasanid, b-Qajar</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Rock</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b.</p> 

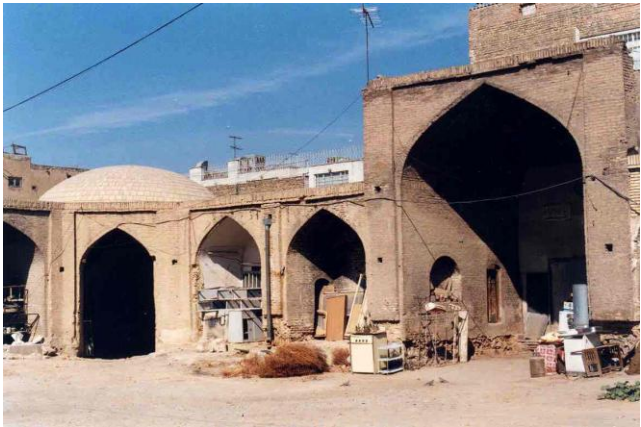
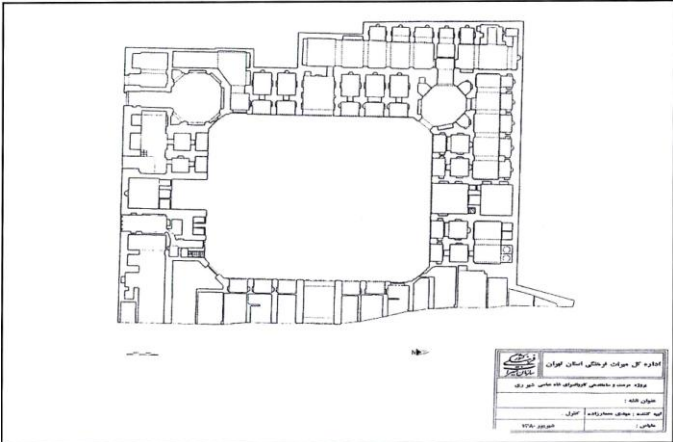



<p>S-1: Inānġ Dome</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Buyid Period (934–1062)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> E-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 203 (whole mountain)</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1934</p>	<p>b.1,2</p>  <p><small>CLIFF - AT 235 METERS OF RAY, IRAN - NEAR TYPIC OF SHARAB KHANAH. A ROYAL SHELTER TOWER, TYPED FROM AN ALTITUDE OF 150 METERS ON APRIL 13, 1934.</small></p> <p>E10</p>
<p>S-2: Naqāre Hāne Tower</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Buyid or Seljuk Period (10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> E-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Stone and Brick and Mortar</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 203 (whole mountain)</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1934</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> 


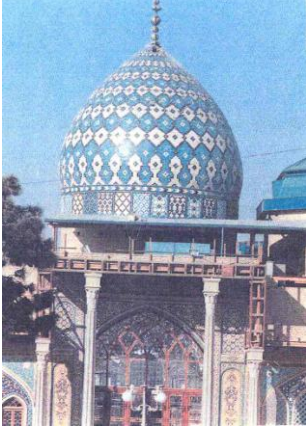
<p>S-3: Togrol Tower</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Seljuk Period (11<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 147</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1931</p>	<p>b.1,2</p>  
<p>S-4: Šağare mosque</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mosque</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Original form: Seljuk Period (11<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, tile and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 


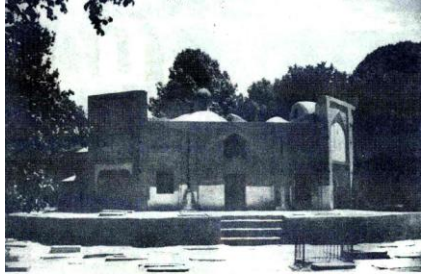




<p>S-5: Ruined Tower of Rayy</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> 1073-1074</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>
<p>IT-1: Bibi Zabayde</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 





<p>IT-2: Masar-e Ğavānmard-e Qaṣṣāb</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> B-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 2002</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1998</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>b</p> 
<p>IT-3: Bibi Šahrbānu</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Timurid period until end of Qajar epoch (15<sup>th</sup>- 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> F-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Clay and Plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 256</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1936</p>	<p>a.1,2</p>  <p>b</p> 


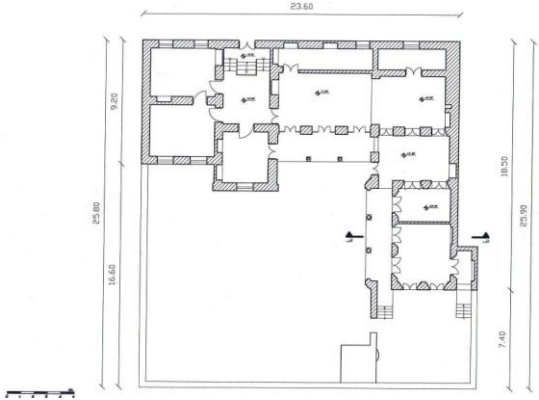

<p>Sa-1: Emāmzāde Hādi</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Şafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 
<p>Sa-2: Emāmzāde 'Abd Allah</p>	<p>a.1,2</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum and historic Cemetery</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Şafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster, tile and mirror</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 2313</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1999</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> 



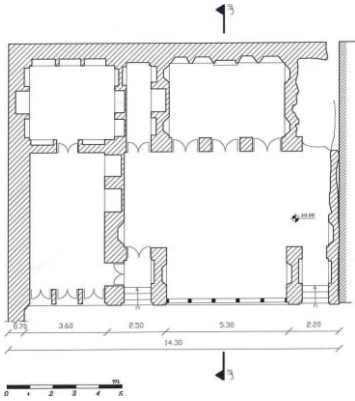

<p>Sa-3: Šāh 'Abbasi Caravanserai</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Caravanserai</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Safavid period (17<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>b</p> 
<p>Sa-4: Šāh 'Abd al-'Azim</p> <p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Šafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century, Core: 11 century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster, tile and mirror</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 406</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1955</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>b.1,2</p>  



<p>Sa-5: Emamzāde Ṭāher &amp; Moṭahhar</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Safavid period (16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>
<p>Sa-6: Emāmzāde Ḥamze</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Şafavid period until end of Qajar epoch (16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>


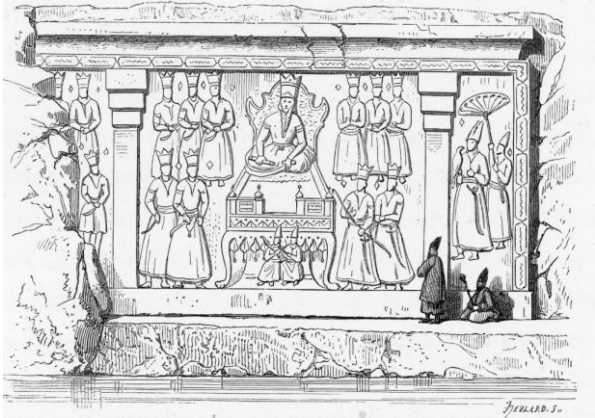

<p>Q-1: Ebn-e Bābawayh</p>	<p>a.1,2</p> 	
<p><b>Function:</b> Mausoleum and historic Cemetery</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 1816</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1996</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">Dehḥodā's grave</div> 	 <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;">'Ešqi's grave</div>
<p>Q-2: Qomi's house</p>	<p>a</p> 	
<p><b>Function:</b> House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 	

<p>Q-3: Qajar Caravanserai</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Caravanserai</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 9493</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 2003</p>	<p>b</p> 
<p>Q-4: Refāhi's house</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 

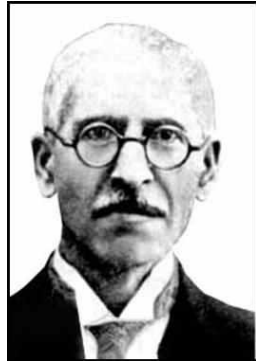

<p>Q-5: Saqafi's house</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>
<p>Q-6: Mo'ini's house</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> 

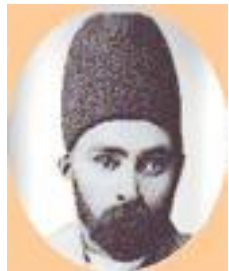




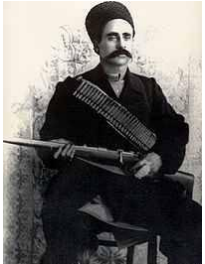
<p>Q-7: Kelid Dāri's house</p>	<p>a.</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> 
<p>Q-8: Farzāne's house</p>	<p>a.</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> A part of a House</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster + the plaster ornament</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b.1,2</p> 

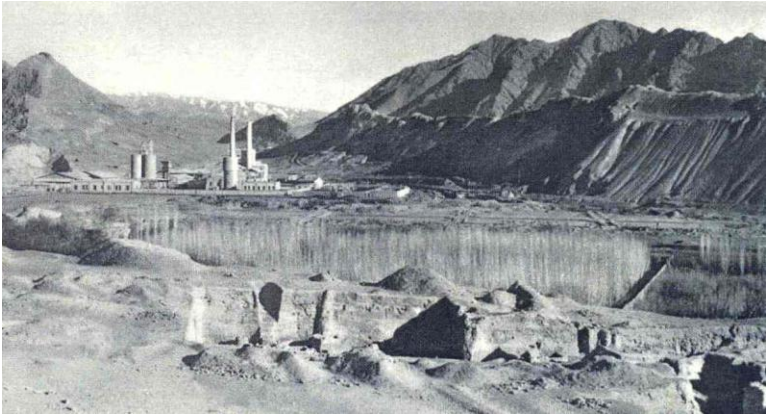


<p>Q-9: Bazaar of Rayy</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Bazaar</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and plaster</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 1967</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1997</p>	<p>b.1,2</p>  
<p>Q-10: Malek's house</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> House and garden</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch until Pahlavi (19<sup>th</sup> -20<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 

<p>Q-11: Rock reliefs in Češme 'Ali</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Reliefs</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (1832)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Stone</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> 2284</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> 1999</p>	<p>b</p> 
<p>Q-12: Borhān School</p>	<p>a.</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> School</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar epoch (19<sup>th</sup> century)</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick, plaster and tile</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	

<p>Q-13: The graves of famous people in Šāh 'Abd al-'Azīm</p> <p><b>Function:</b> The graves of famous people</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> Qajar &amp; Pahlavi periods</p> <p><b>Position:</b> C-3</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> -</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>a.</p>
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Nomnumber of Grave -Name	Dating:	Activity	Photo
1- Moḥammad Qazvini	Qajar & Pahlavi 1877-1949	Literary scholars	
2- 'Abbās Eqbāl Āštiāni	Qajar & Pahlavi 1896-1955	Historian	

Nomnumber of Grave -Name	Dating:	Activity	Photo
3- Ḥabib Qā'āni	Qadjar 1808-1854	Poet	
4- Abu al-Qāsem- (Qā'em Maqām-e Farahāni)	Qadjar 1780-1836	Author & Prime Minister	
5- Nāṣer al-Din Šāh	Qadjar 1831-1896	King	
6- Moḥammad Ḥosein Bošruye'i (Badi' al-Zamān Foruzānfar)	Pahlavi 1897-1970	Literary scholars	
7- Šeyḥ Moḥammad Ḥiābāni	Qadjar 1880-1920	Revolutionary and Constitutionalist	
8- Sattār Ḥān	Qadjar 1868- 1914	Leader of the Revolutionary and Constitutionalists	

<p>P-1: Cement Factory</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Factory</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> 1933</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick and Cement</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p> 
<p>P-2: Glycerin Factory</p>	<p>a</p> 
<p><b>Function:</b> Factory</p> <p><b>Dating:</b> 1940</p> <p><b>Position:</b> D-2</p> <p><b>Building Materials:</b> Brick</p> <p><b>Monument no.</b> -</p> <p><b>Recorded in the list:</b> -</p>	<p>b</p>

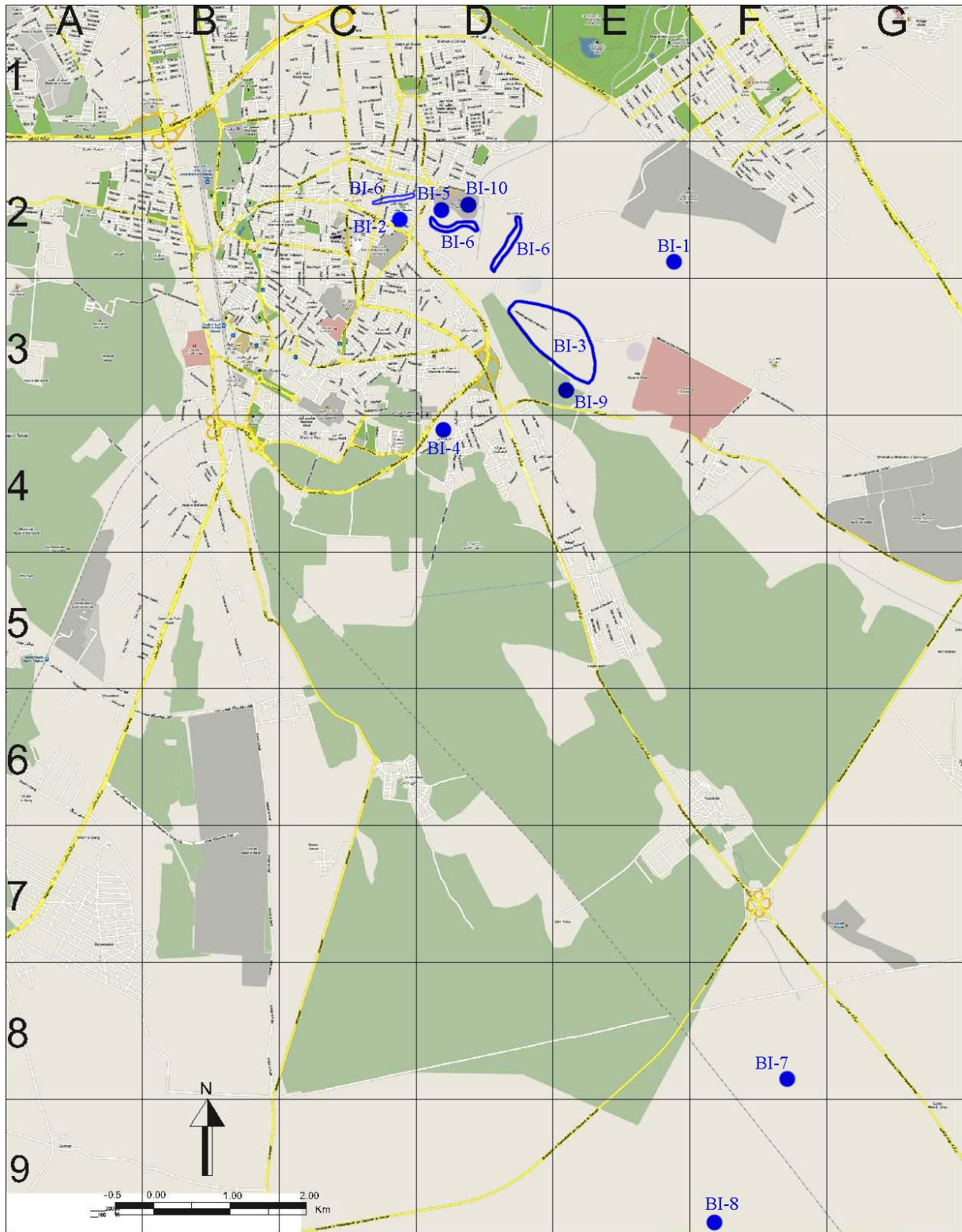


Image Ca-1: The monuments of pre-Islamic Period

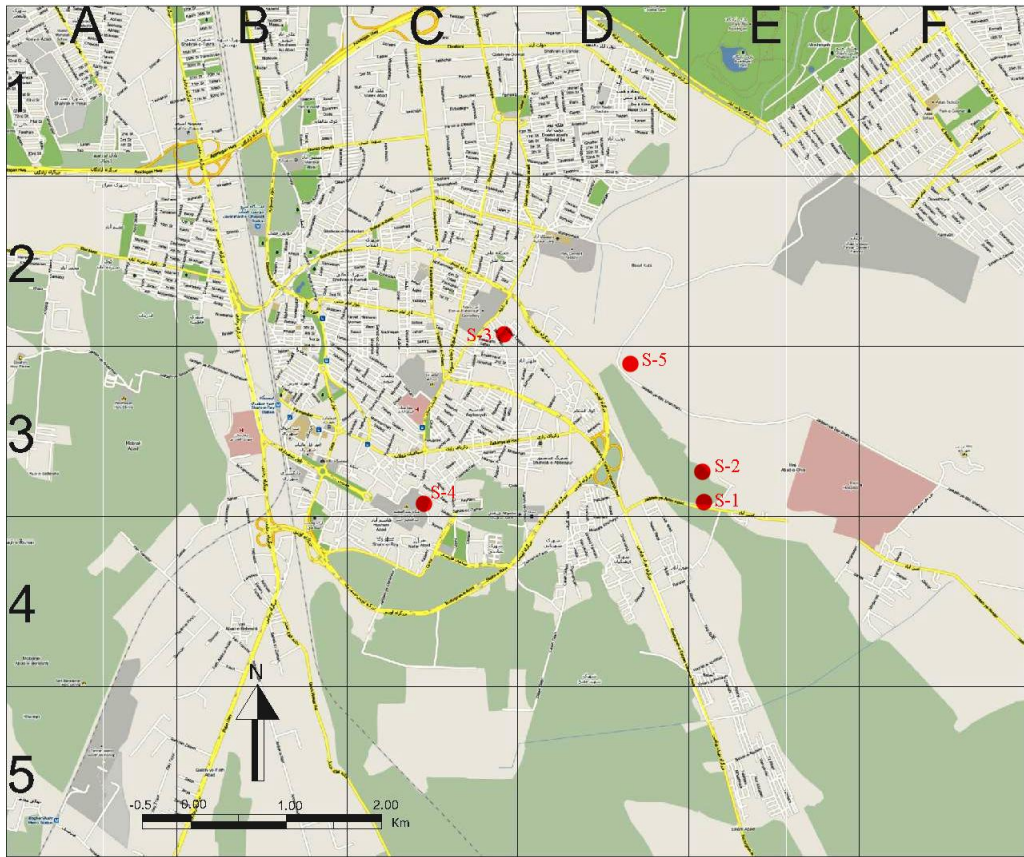


Image Ca-2: Monuments of the early Islamic Period until the reign of the Seljuk”

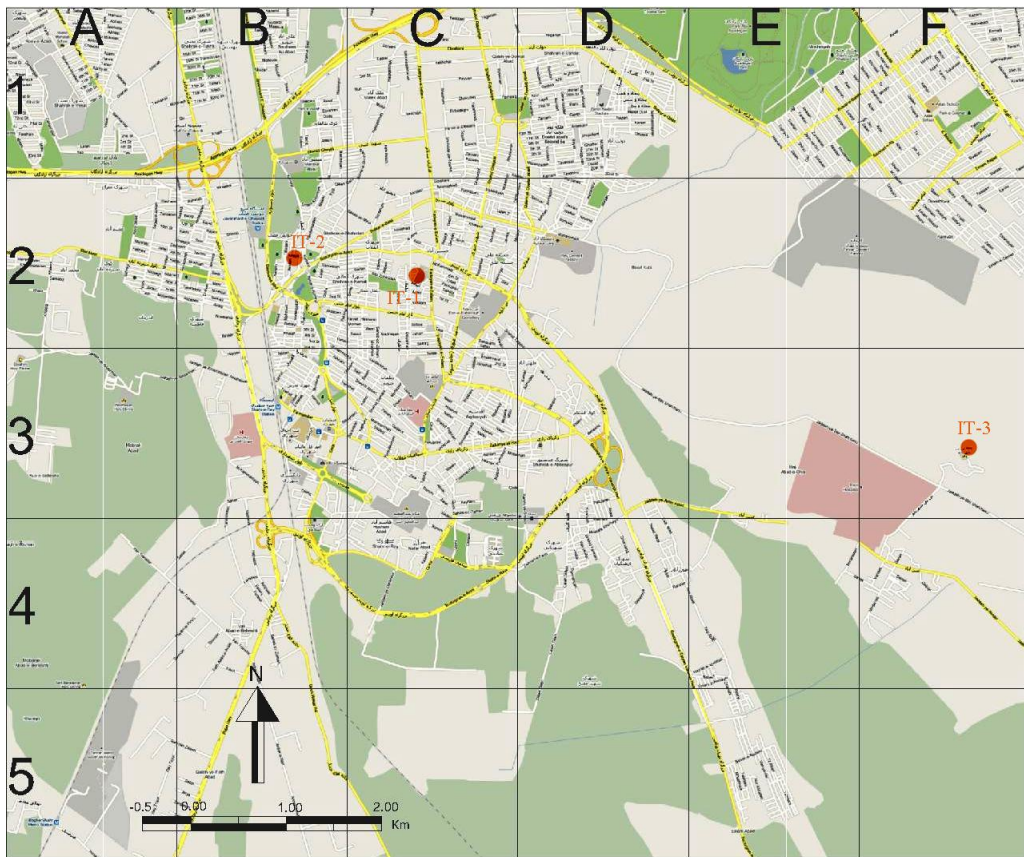


Image Ca-3: The Monuments of “Ilhānid period until the end of Timurid Period”

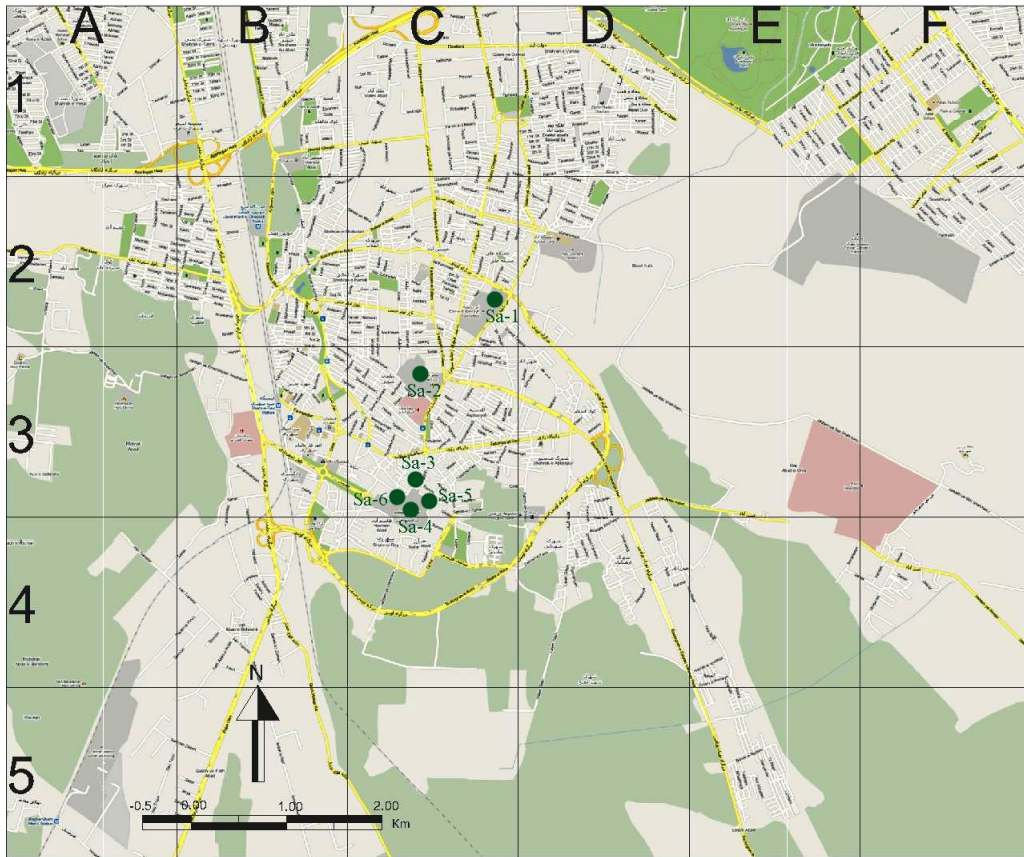


Image Ca-4: The Monuments of “Safavid Period”

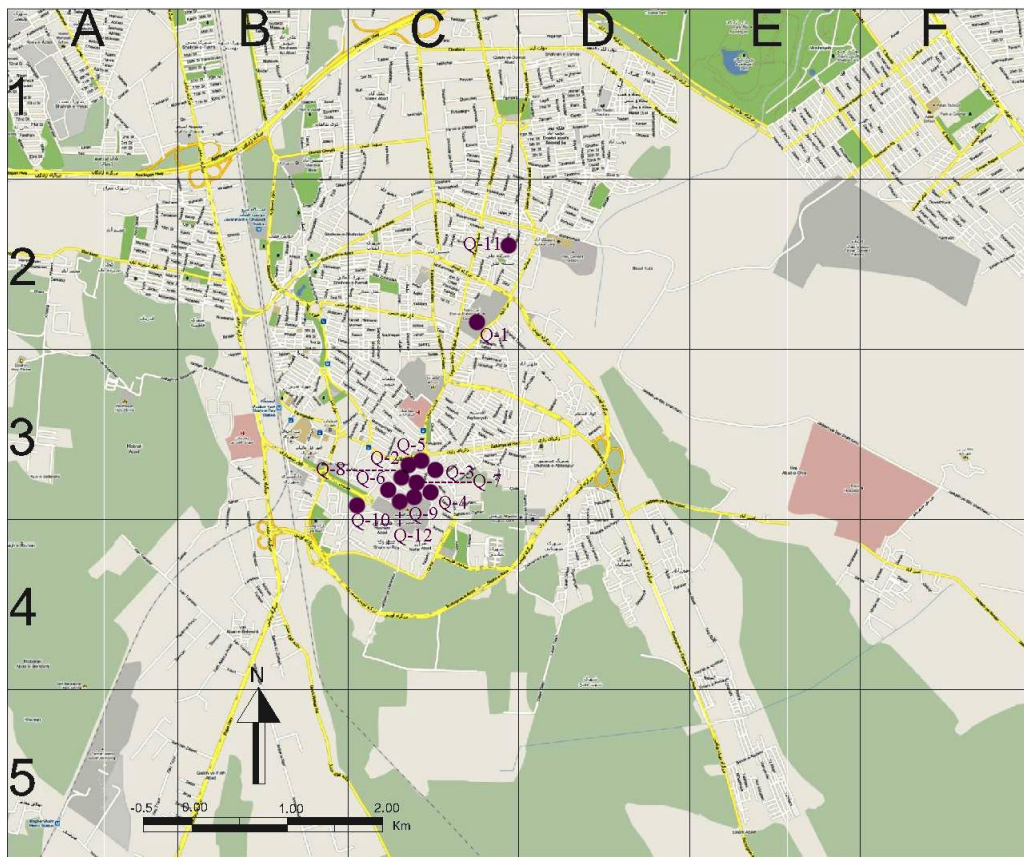


Image Ca-5: The Monuments of “Qajar Period”

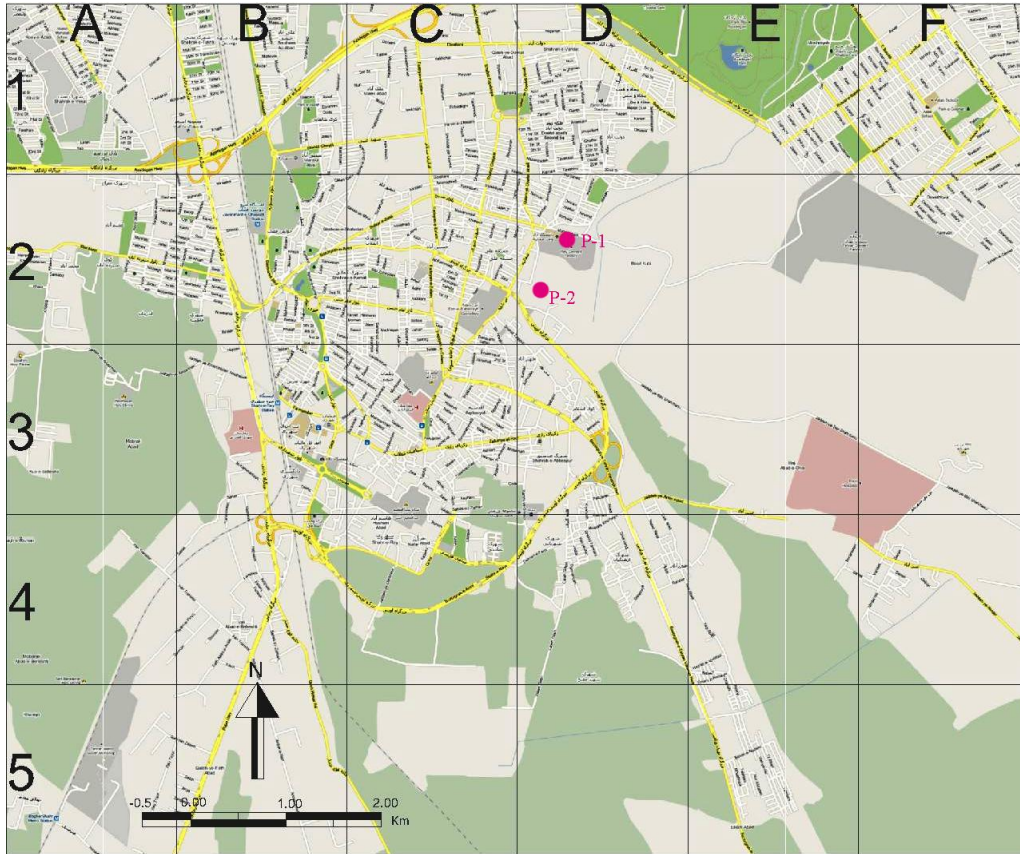


Image Ca-6: The Monuments of "Pahlavi Period"

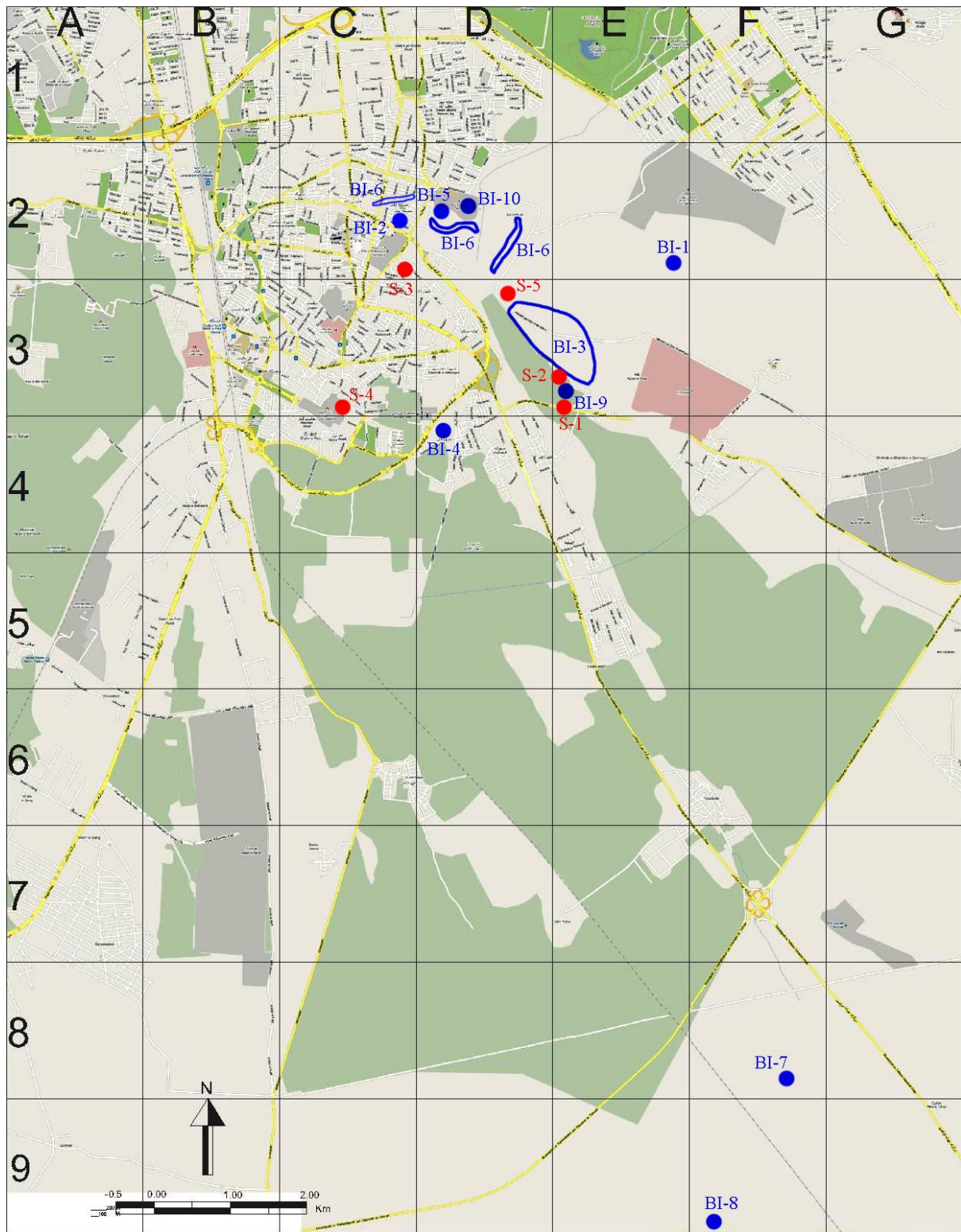


Image Ca-7: The Monuments of "The pre-Islamic Period until the end of Seljuk Period"

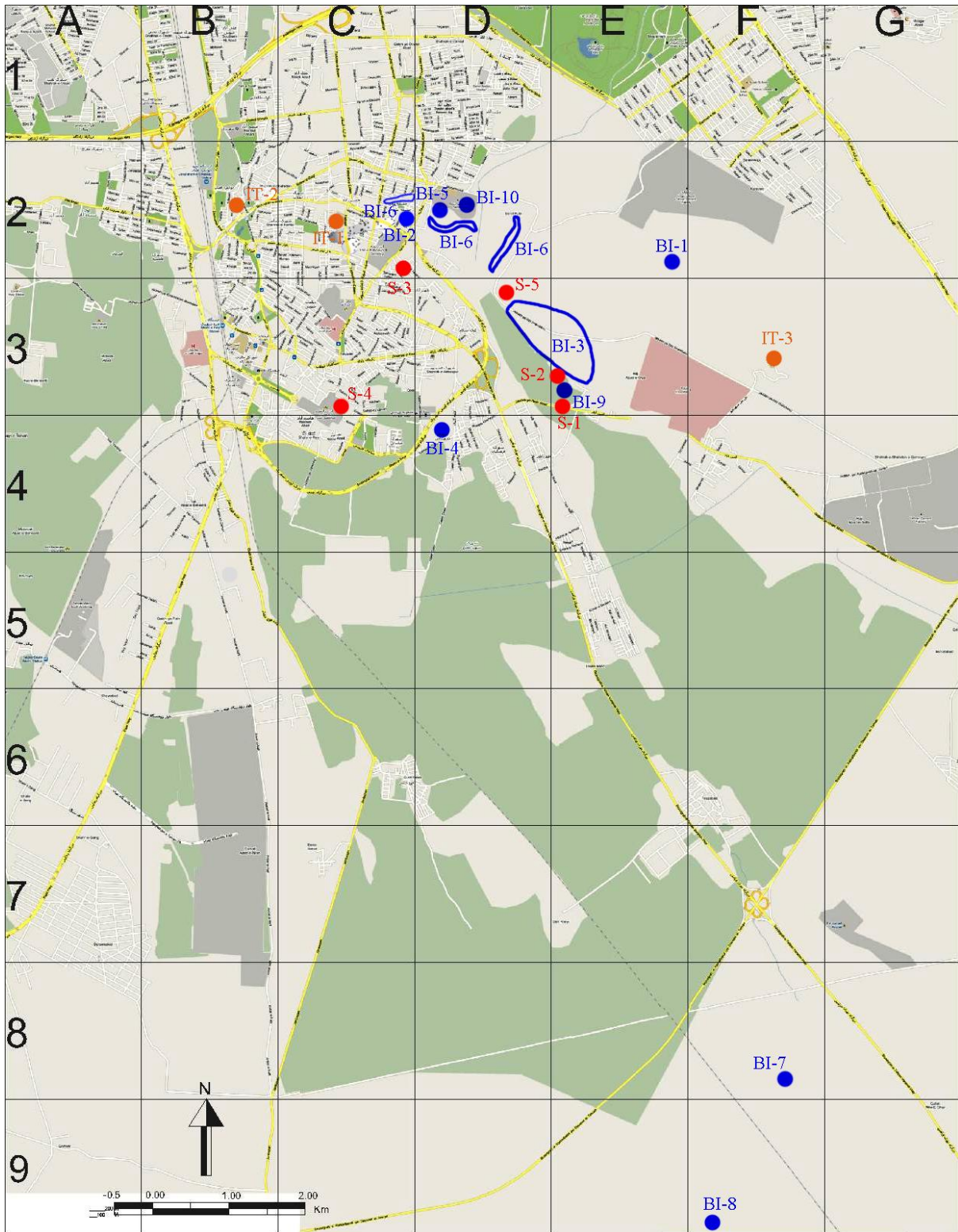


Image Ca-8: The Monuments of “The pre-Islamic Period until the end of Timurid Period”

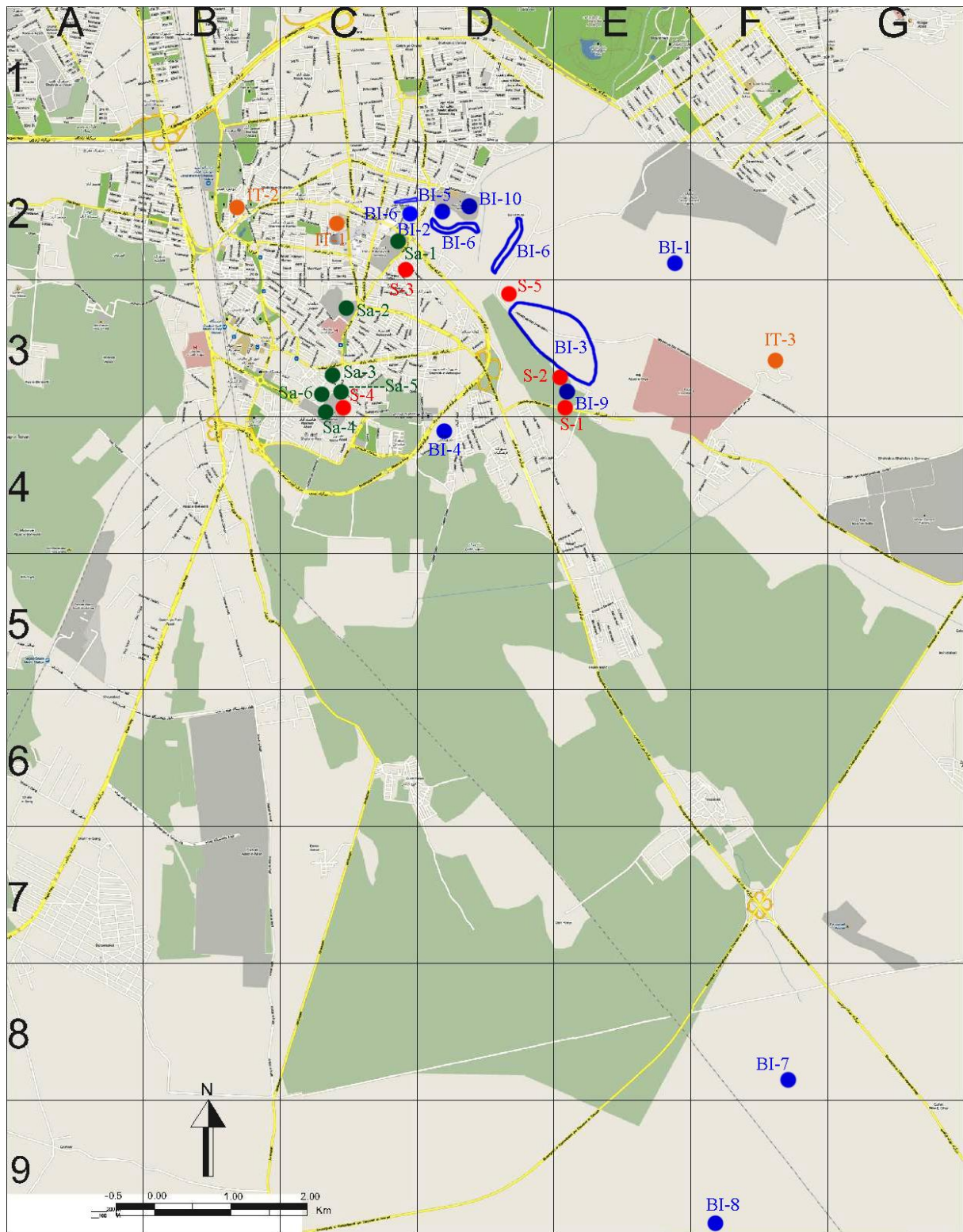


Image Ca-9: The Monuments of “The pre-Islamic Period until the end of Safavid Period”

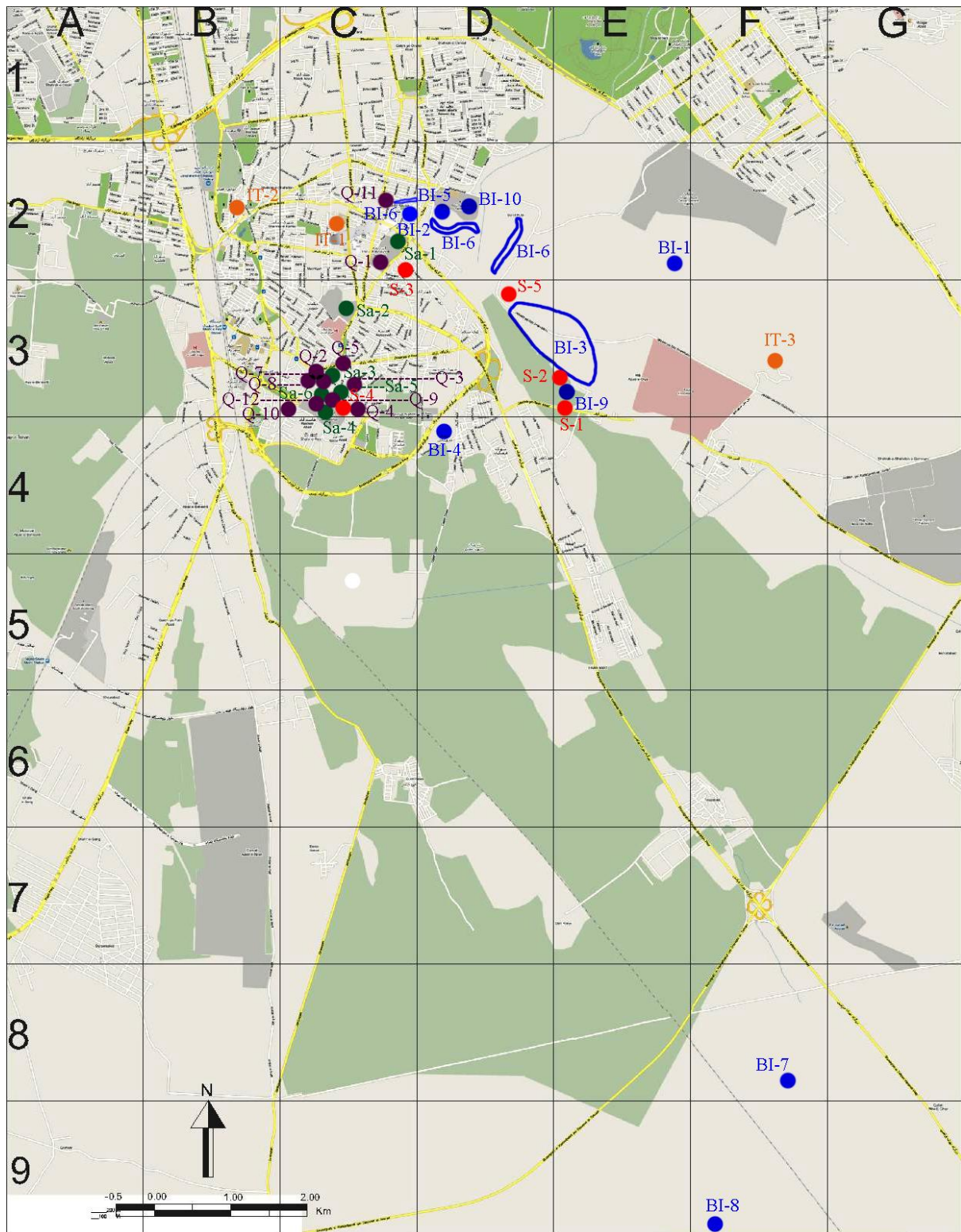


Image Ca-10: The Monuments of “The pre-Islamic Period until the end of Qajar Period”

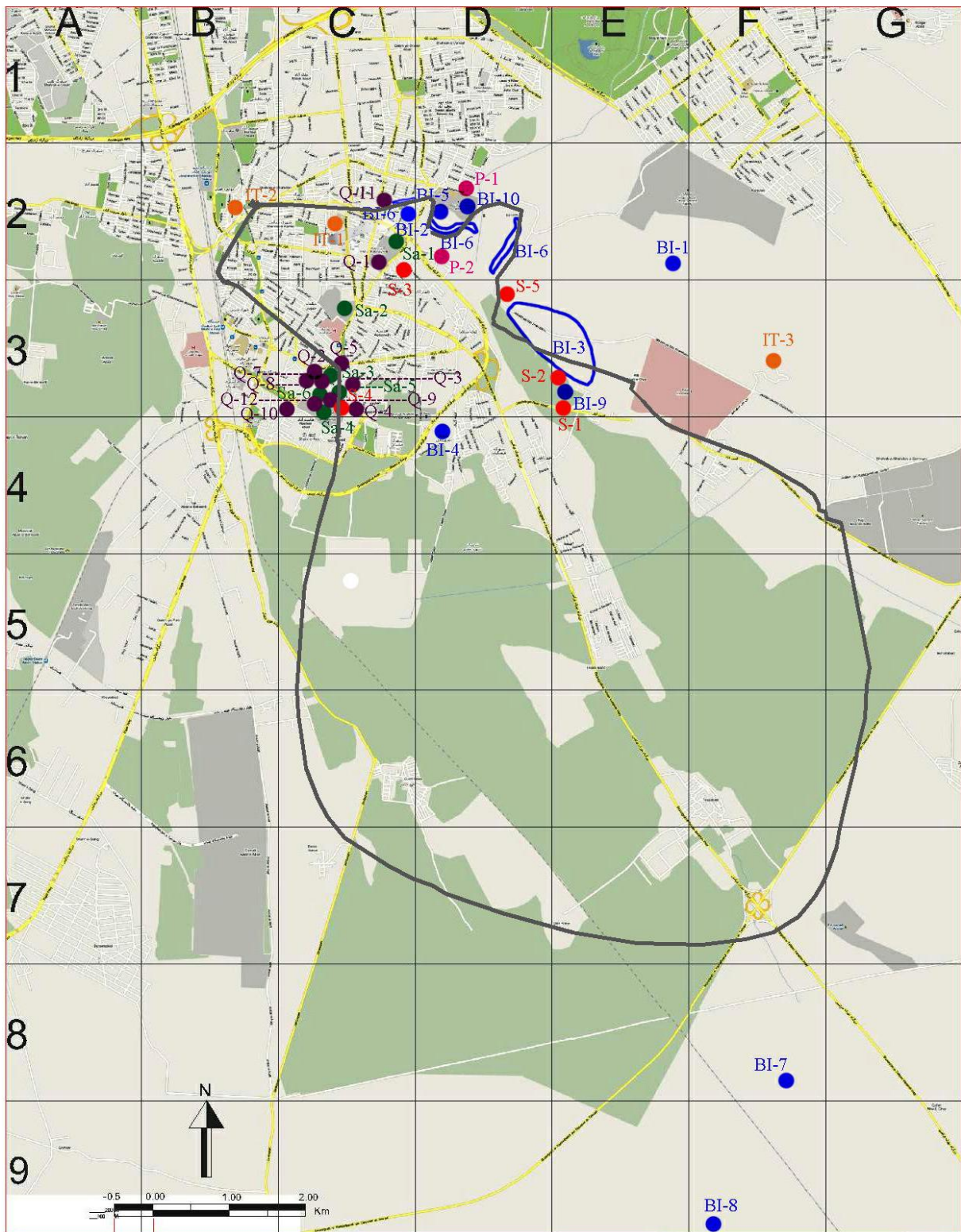


Image Ca-11: The Monuments of “The pre-Islamic Period until the end of Pahlavi Period” with the plan of Ray in the islamic era in 12<sup>th</sup> Century

## Reference of Images

- BI-1/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi (Hoze-ye Rayy)*, Mirās-e Farhangi-ye Tehrān-1381š/2000
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- S-4/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- S-5/ a: Pascal Xavier Coste: *Banāhā-ye Dore-ye Eslami-ye Irān*
- IT-1/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- IT-2/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- IT-3/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- Sa-1/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- Sa-2/ a.1,2; b.1,2: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
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- Q-1/ a.1,2: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*); b.1,2: Qadir Afrund: *Ibid.*

- Q-2/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*  
(*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
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(*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- Q-4/ a, b: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*  
(*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
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- Q-7/ a: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*  
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- Q-11/ a: Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*  
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- Q-12/ a: Author-2011
- Q-13/ a: Base of Qadir Afrund: *Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi*  
(*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
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*Gozāreš-e Pažuheši va Barresi va Šenāsā'i-e Āsār-e Bāstāni va Tārihi* (*Hoze-ye Rayy*)
- P-2/ a: Author-2011
- Image Ca-1 until Image Ca-11: *Google maps*- (20.9.2012), With addition by the author