

CHAPTER ONE	8
1. TEHRAN AND ITS FIELD OF INFLUENCE IN THE PAST AND THE PRESENT	9
1.1 THE GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION OF TEHRAN	9
1.2 SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS OF TEHRAN	13
1.2.1 IRAN'S HISTORY OF SUBDIVISION AND REGIONALIZATION	13
1.2.2 THE DIVISION OF THE COUNTRY AND THE SPHERE OF INFLUENCE OF THE CITY OF TEHRAN	14
1.2.3 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF TEHRAN AND SURROUNDING AREA	17
1.3 A BRIEF HISTORY ON THE EXISTENCE OF TEHRAN AND ITS ETYMOLOGY	18
1.4 CARTOGRAPHY OF TEHRAN AND CHANGES IN THE PAST	22
1.4.1 GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE CITY	22
1.5 TEHRAN'S POPULATION CHANGES OVER THE PAST CENTURY	29
1.5.1 REBUILDING STATISTICAL POPULATION IN THE PRESENT BOUNDARY OF TEHRAN DURING 1966, 1976 AND 1986	35
1.6 PICTURES	44

CHAPTER ONE

1. Tehran and Its Field of Influence in the Past and the Present

1.1 *The Geographical Situation of Tehran*

The city of Tehran, the capital of Iran and the provincial capital of Tehran province is situated at longitude 51 23E and latitude 35 41N.

The borders of Tehran stretch south to the city of Share ray and the flatlands of the city of Varamin, and north to the Alborz Mountains.

Damavand, the highest summit of the Alborz Mountains is located northeast of Tehran.

On a clear and sunny day, the snowy peak of Damavand can be seen from almost everywhere in Tehran.

The east and west borders of Tehran stretch up to the city of Damavand and to the city of Karaj, respectively.

It is stated in the historical sources that before Tehran became polluted from the elements of over-population, it had benefited from a good climate. It had been used by many people for their summer residences with many greens and gardens. Numerous writers have written about Tehran praising its green nature amongst whom are Yaghout Hemavi, Abdolrashid-ebne-Saleh-ebne-Nouri also known as 'Bakouie', Hamdollahe Mostoufi and also Ahmad Razi, the author of *Tazkare-ye-haft Egleem* (Biography of Seven Climates), which is one of the most renowned books written in the Islamic year of 1002 A.H. (1623 A.D.). Each of the above mentioned authors have written about the historical and natural characteristics of Tehran in those days.

As an example, Mohammadhasan Khan Atemadolsaltane, the author of *Meratolboldan* (The Mirror of the Cities) has quoted from Haft Egleem that;

*”Tehran with its many streams and wealth of trees, sunshine and gardens resembles a paradise. In particular are the Shemiran districts located north of this village, where words fail to express its grace and luxurious greens. Shemiran province, better known as the candle of Iran, is one of the best camping sites known worldwide.”*¹

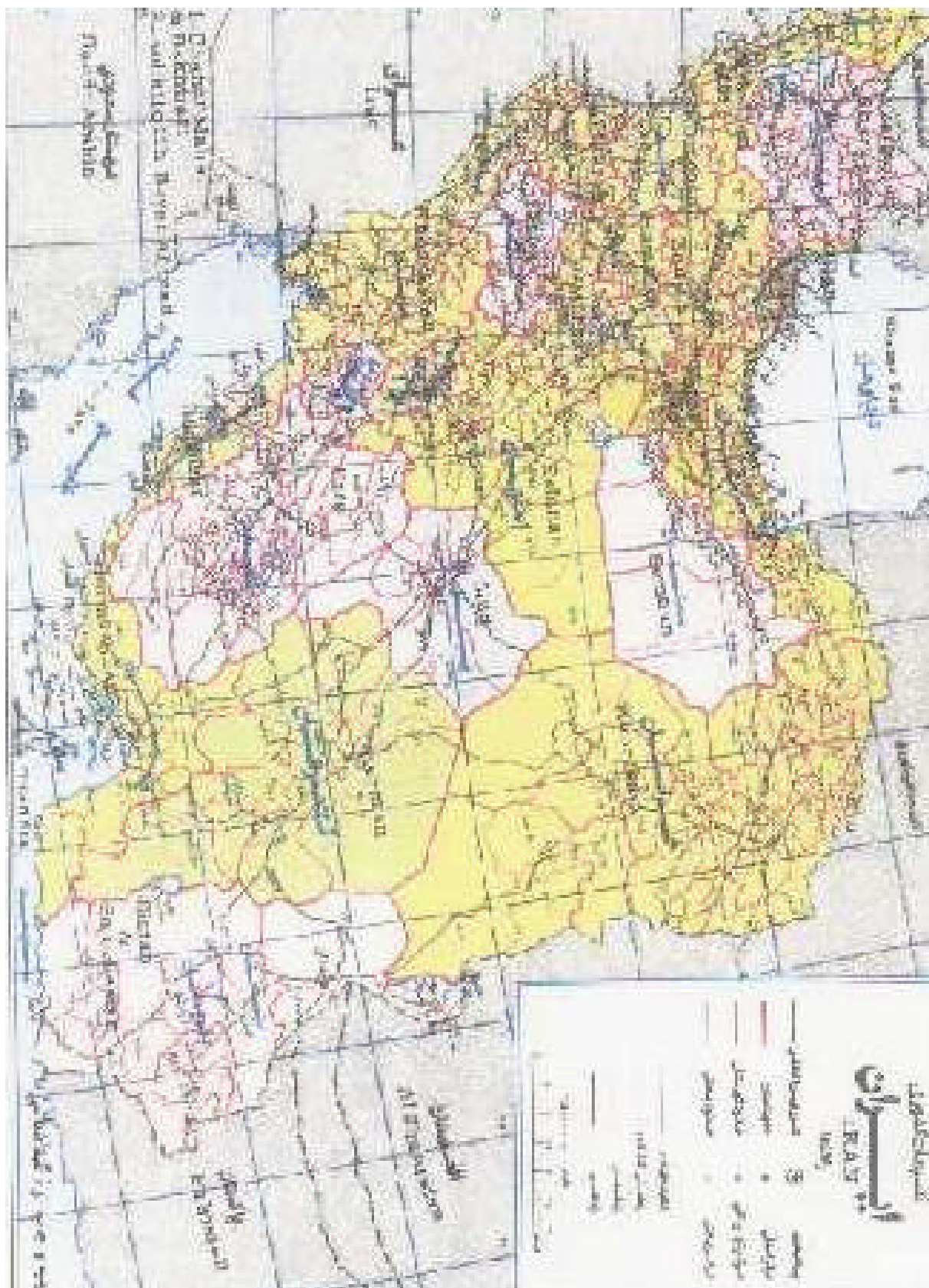
Even today signs of the old Tehran can still be seen in the very center of the city. Places such as Sarcheshmeh, Ghanate Haj-Ali-Reza, Sarassiabe-Doulab, Golab-Darreh, Parke Shahr,...

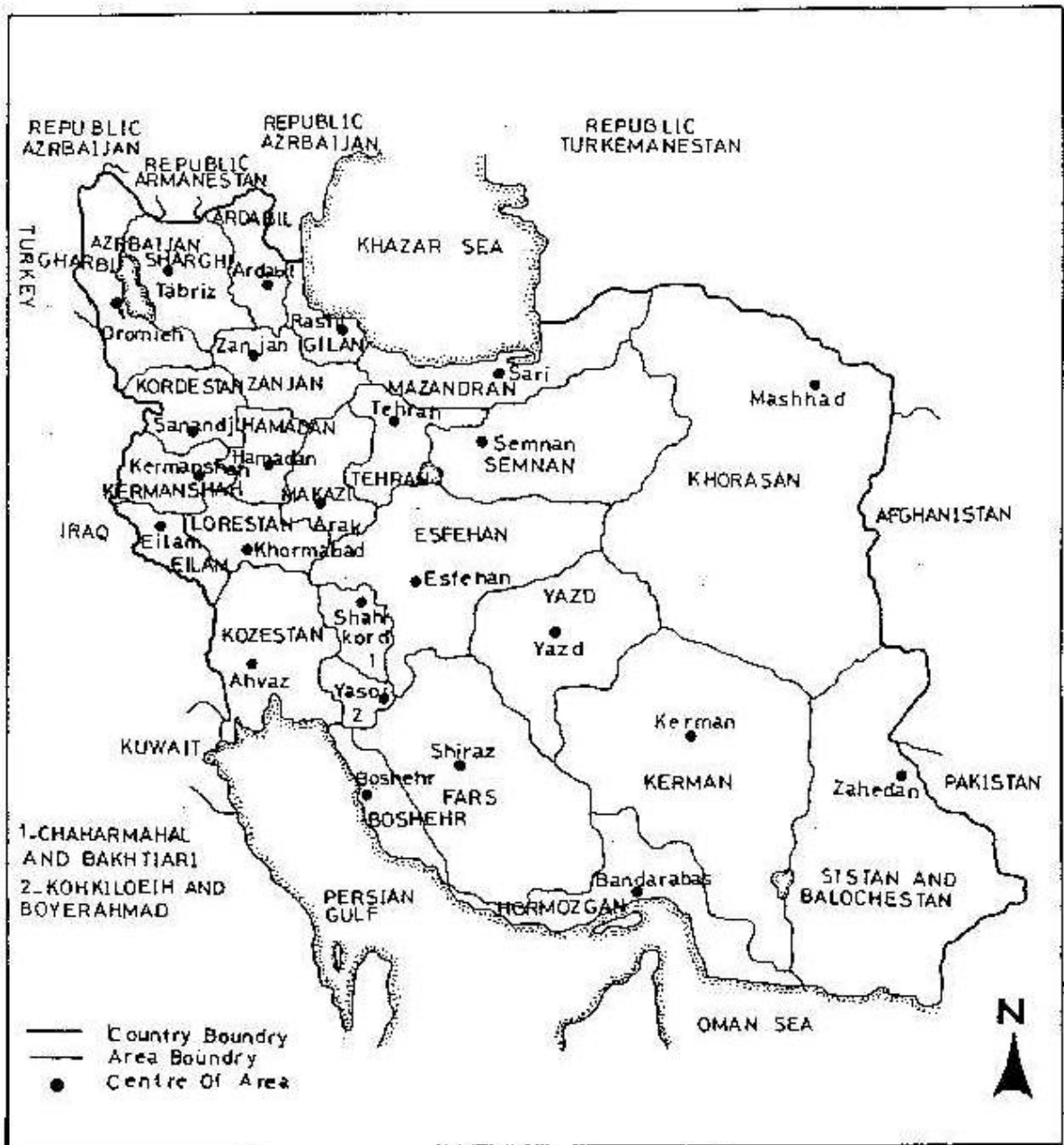
¹ Mohammadhasan- khan Atemadolsaltane and Motarjeman. Ministry of Education: Tehran 1364 A.H. Page 594
Verlag: Nashreasfar 1364 A.H. (1986 A.D.)

Naturally, the subsequent destruction of the environment has been the result of the crowding population in this inhabited village and its rich natural environment. Large buildings together with the contaminating environments rapidly changed the city's once healthy climate into one of the most polluted in the world. About 400 years ago Shemiran was admired and thought of as one of the world's premier summer residences. Today, sadly, this same Shemiran is included among the most polluted cities in the world.

The consequences arising from the encroaching spread of Tehran is not limited to the destruction of the environment, but also has had many other negative side effects which are to be mentioned later in this chapter.

Map one illustrates the geographical region and the position of the city of Tehran in this country.





MAP.N0:1 COUNTRY'S PROVINCES 1993 STATISTICAL
 YEAR BOOK'1993 PUUBLISHED IN 1994

1.2 Socioeconomic Factors of Tehran

1.2.1 Iran's History of Subdivision and Regionalization

The idea of dividing the country into smaller regions has a long tradition and history and it has been documented in many ancient governments. Records regarding this matter go back many generations over thousands of years.

Drawn from the historical text books from the Hakhmaneshian Dynasty, in the time of Daryus The Great, the empire was divided into kheshtareh, interpreted as a city or county. There were at that time a total of about 30 kheshtareh.

In the Sassanian Dynasty, King Anowsheervan had his own division of four, calling each division padgas. These divisions, organized along geographical directions, were named Abakhtar, Nimrouz, Khorasan and Kharvaran, denoting the northern, southern, eastern and western provinces, respectively.

In Anowsheervan's time each padgas was then divided into smaller subdivisions. The Mongolian divisions were in the twenties. In the Safavi Dynasty Iran had nineteen provinces.

The Ghajar Dynasty made a great deal of variation and changes within the country. The country was divided into 9, then 11, and later 18 provinces during their reign.

Iran's civil law shows that divisions in the country started just after the Constitutional Revolution. This law called 'The Province Formation Law and the Governors' Commands' was approved in 1285 A.H. (1907 A.D.) which divided the country into four provinces, twelve states and a Darol-Khalafeh meaning capital which was chosen to be Tehran. This law was revised again in 1302 A.H. (1923 A.D.) which divided the country into eight provinces.

After 14 years, in November 1937 a new law was approved which divided the country into 6 provinces and 50 states. However in January, 1938 (1316 A.H.) this law was amended with the number of provinces being increased to 10 and comprising 49 counties.

In 1978 (1357 A.H.) on the eve of the Islamic Revolution, Iran had 24 provinces comprising 165 states and 477 districts. Yet in 1983 (1362 A.H.) a new law titled 'Definition and Rules for Division in the Country' was approved. Since January 1994 (1373 A.H.), Iran has 25 provinces, 240 states, 625 districts, 2188 villages and 586 cities.

1.2.2 The Division of the Country and the Sphere of Influence of the City of Tehran

In dividing the country, based on the rules and guidelines for these divisions, several points can be observed. It is shown that the political/administrative affairs of a particular time has often become the predominant law.

Modifications in the country's provincial borders during different periods, demonstrate that the geographical divisions have been much more influenced by political affairs than by physical and climatic conditions. That is why one cannot necessarily accept a provincial geographical boundary as being solely the result of social and economical factors in a given province. Tehran is no exception in this matter. Its sphere of social and economic relations, whether in the times of Darol-Khalafeh or during those times it was the capital of the 'Central' province or even at the present time as the capital of Iran has not completely conformed to the rules and guidelines by which the country has been divided. And this is especially true today for the capital.

Keeping the above facts in mind it may not be self-evident in establishing a methodical approach to Tehran provincial divisions. However, upon observing Tehran's boundaries, it should not be accepted that the presence of the neighboring counties like Karaj, Ray, Shemiranat and Varamin, because of their close socioeconomic connections to Tehran, should explain the present boundaries of Tehran.

There are a noticeable number of people working in Tehran who are living in the neighboring counties (i.e., Karaj, Shemiranat and Varamin : the author) and in case the link between Tehran and any of these counties is broken, Tehrans economical activities will be badly affected, thereby, causing a social disturbance in the neighboring counties.

The county of Karaj which has common borders with Tehran, covering half of Tehran from the north, stretching throughout the west borders, and part of the south of Tehran, would be analogous to a moon which in spite of having its own axial rotation has its orbital movement completely governed by its planet.

In other words, in spite of Karaj being an independent county in terms of social/economical activities, in the long run it is influenced and defined by Tehran's economic life.

Regarding this matter an explanation is given in the '*Preservation and The Organization of Tehran Project*' as follows;

"A look at the statistics of the large industrial factories statistics of Karaj will highlight the close bonds that exists between Tehran and Karaj. In this respect, in 1983 (1361 A.H.), from the thirty large factories in Karaj (having more than 50

workers), nineteen have their central offices in Tehran. This accounts for 63.3% of these factories.

*Categorizing these factories based on the number of workers we will further find evidence of a close bond between these two counties. In 1983 (1361 A.H.) there existed four industrial enterprises having more than 500 workers, which had all been controlled and administered by the central offices based in Tehran. It can therefore be concluded that the border dividing these two counties is mainly geographical and in reality there exists no boundaries between these two counties with regards to their socioeconomic activities. They exist in name only."*¹

A similar relationship also exists between Varamin county and Tehran. Like Karaj and Tehran, comparable statistical data exists between Varamin and Tehran which indicates that 76% of the large industrial factories in Varamin are governed by their central offices from Tehran. It is important to note that Varamin was actually part of Tehran not so long ago, and has only become an independent county in recent years.

Regarding the above there is also this from the '*Preservation and The Organization of Tehran Project*' which states;

*"A look at the history of Varamin shows the separation of Varamin from Tehran and becoming an independent county has been carried out recently, and even to date many residents of Varamin generally regard Tehran as their center of social/economical activity."*²

Regarding the counties of Ray and Shemiranat their bonding with Tehran is strongly observed and there is little doubt about the strong socioeconomic bond between Tehran and these two counties.

Because of the close vicinity of some of the larger districts in these counties with Tehran, the urban civil texture of these counties is for all intent and purpose intertwined and their residents mainly commute to Tehran as opposed to their own district centers.

In the *Preservation and The Organization of Tehran Project* this matter has not been overlooked. It states that;

"The existence of a number of inner city public transports provided by the Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company between the city of Tehran and some outlying places in the suburbs of these

¹ - Tehrans Preservation and Organization Project, Atecs Consulting Engineers, Building Cities and Housing Ministry, Tehran 1986, Population and Employment, Chapter one Population Zone , pages 3, 4, 5

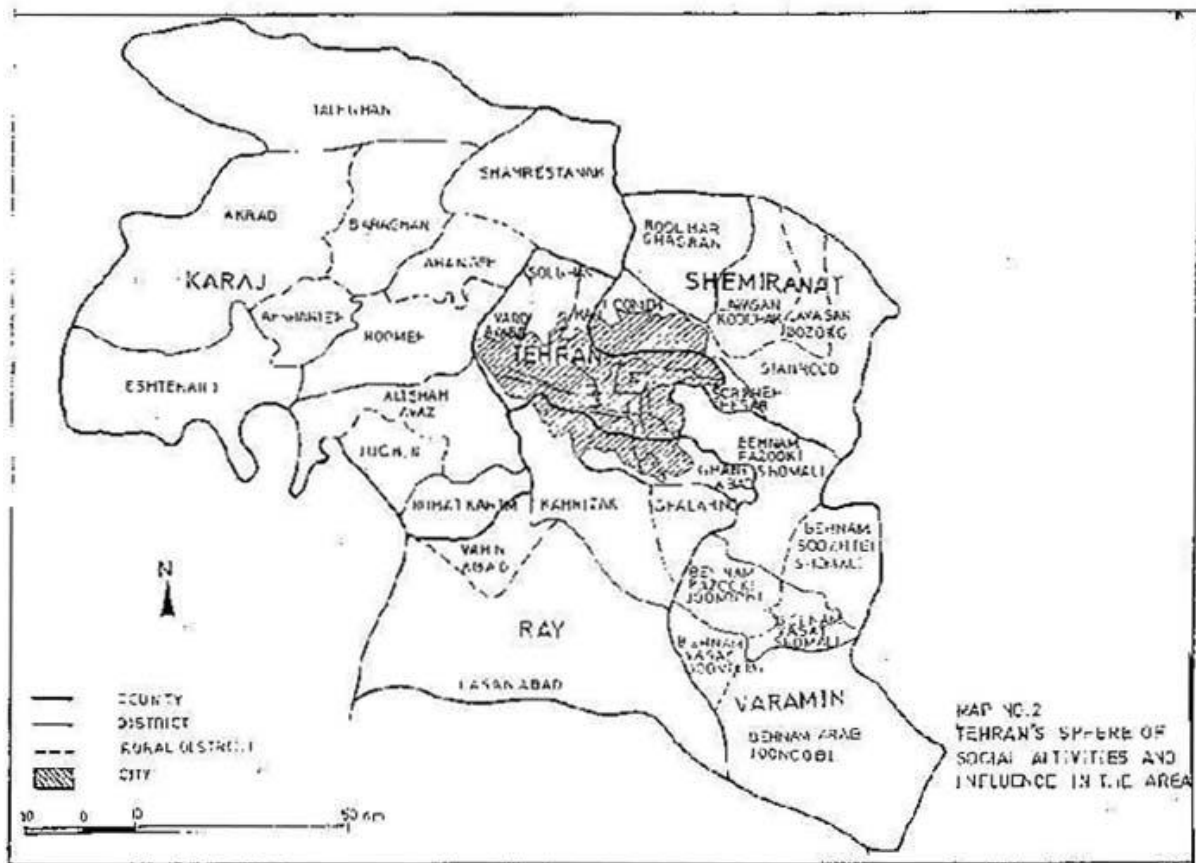
² - I bid - page 6

counties, which were introduced upon demand from the residents of these suburbs, indicates the extent of their daily commuting between these cities and Tehran.

We can therefore deduce that the cities of Tehran, Karat, Ray, Varmint, and Shemiranat taken as a whole make up a large geographical area which is primarily influenced by the socioeconomic dynamics of Tehran.

It must be mentioned that Tehran being the capital of the country and the central point of a number of the country's social activities, and for many other factors in its favor, has become the main focal point of Iran. There would be few people, for any reason, who would not want to be employed in or a resident of Tehran.

The bonding between Tehran and its neighboring counties, however, is not characteristic of the rest of the country and one cannot conclude that Tehran is similarly influencing the socioeconomic behavior of the remaining parts of the country."



1.2.3 Demographic Features of Tehran and Surrounding Area

In 1991(1370 A.H.), the greater area of Tehran (including Karaj, Varamin, Ray, and Shemiranat) had a population of nearly 8,412,253, occupying a total area of 14,995 km² . Therefore the population density would be 561 persons per km² Evidently this population density, has been influenced by Tehran like many other population related factors. Not taking into account the population of Tehran, the rest of the county, both urban and rural, has a population of 1,936,726 occupying a total area of 14,428 km² . Consequently the population density in this area is decreased to 134 km² From the administrative division point of view, at the time of preparing this report, the above area comprised seven cities, seventeen counties and fifty villages of which eighteen are cities (see MAP 3).

Table 1 The Geographical Division of Greater Tehran, 1991

Cities	Number of Counties	Number of cities	Number of Villages
Tehran City	2	1	2
Karaj	2	4	5
Shahr-ray	4	2	8
Varamin	3	3	8
Shemiranat	2	3	3
Savoj-belaghe	2	2	13
Shahryar	2	3	11
Total (Greater Tehran)	17	18	50

The cities' population broken down into urban and rural statistics are illustrated in Table 2.

Table 2 Population of Greater Tehran By Cities, Urban, Rural and Non-resident

Cities	Total	Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Non-Resident
Tehran City	6,497,238	6,475,527	21,563	148
Karaj	949,888	833,978	115,849	61
Shahre-ray	510,453	230,183	280,270	0
Varamin	426,832	195,676	231,109	47
Shemiranat	27,842	14,168	13,650	24
Savoj-bolaghe	222,224	532,227	168,997	
Shahryar	505,762	148,795	356,967	
Total	9,140,239	7,951,554	1,188,405	280

Up until the current demographic population, Savoj-bolaghe and Shahryar counties were counted as districts, of Karaj county.

As shown in table (2) Tehran city had approximately 71% of the total population of the province, of which 99.7% were living in the center of Tehran, leaving just 0.3% of the remaining population scattered in the rural areas.

A listing of the counties names, population, area, and population density is illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3 Population, Area and the Population Density for the Cities of Greater Tehran, 1991

City	Population	Area (sq km)	Population Density p/sq km
Tehran (Incl. Ray and Tajrish)	6,475,527	716.9	9032.7
Islam-shahr	230,183	17.0	13540.2
Oushan, Fasham and Maygoun	6353	7.0	N/A*
Galandouak	N/A*	22.0	N/A*
Eshtehar-deh	9144	3	3048.0
Robat-kareem	26656	9	2961.8
Nazar-Abad	28600	4	7150.0
Hasht-gerd	24627	18	1368.2
Shahryar	32459	17	1909.3
Reja-ye Shahr	160362	21	7636.3
Karaj	442387	40	11059.7
Mehr-shahr	197241	29	6801.4
Pishva	19850	5	3970.0
Ghar-chak	98202	6	16367.0
Varamin	77624	11	7056.7
Ghods (Ghal-a-Hassan Khan)	89680	N/A*	N/A*

* Note: Not available at the time of this research.

1.3 A Brief History on the Existence of Tehran and Its Etymology

There is no precise and reliable information about how and when Tehran began expanding its population. But it is believed that the beginning of these changes could not have been more than 3 centuries ago. However, according to common beliefs, Tehran has only begun to grow from 1192 A.D. (the 12th century), after the Moguls destroyed Share Ray. This is according to Dr. Abedin Dorkoush, the author of "An Income to a City's Economy". In reality Tehran was only recognized as a city from 1554 A.D.(933 A.H.) after Shah Tahmaseb (the son of Ismael, the king of the Safavi Dynasty), fortified Tehran with a rampart. As stated by "Service Maarefe Baladiyeh" on the history of establishing the city of Tehran:

" According to the historical sources, Tehran used to be part of the Ray villages and boroughs in which it was divided into 12 sections with two thirds being large productive gardens and running rivers and the remaining one third being cellar like dwellings. The citizens most often provided the bare necessities of life through agriculture and farming. Tehran was not a well-known city before Safavis time and rumor has it that even Varamin was considered more important than Tehran in

respect to its authenticity. Only travelers and geographers had much praise for the climate of Tehran and its fruit products.

One of the first monuments of Tehran was the enclosed rampart around this city built by Tahmaseb, the king of Safavi Dynasty, which was 6000 feet long with 114 towers and four gates.

The first royal palace was built in Karim Khan Zands time where there is still a small remnant standing in Golestan Palace, which is known as Karim Khan's 'Private Chamber'."

Other existing sources have more or less recorded similar events with some nuances. For instance, "Reza Gholi Khan", the author of "Rozatolsafaye Nasserii" states on discovery of Tehran that:

"Tehran and Mehran were two villages. After Ray was destroyed by the Moguls, the remaining citizens came to Tehran and lived there. King Tahmaseb Safavi, the governor of Ghazvin, used to make a pilgrimage to both his great grandfathers, Sayyed Hamzeh and Azrat Abdolazim Hosayni Nourollah who were buried next to each other.

On his way passing through Tehran, he used to go hunting and gradually intended to settle Tehran. He started by building a huge and strong rampart around the city.

After the overthrow of the Safavis and the Afshar Dynasty, due to rivalry between Karim Khan Zand and King Mohammad Hassan, and since Tehran was so close to Tabarestan, Mazandaran and Estarabad which was Karim Khans capital, he did not deem it wise to stay in Tehran but tried nonetheless to develop the city and built a part of the royal palace as mentioned earlier.

Right after the murder of King Mohammad Hassan, he made Ghafour Khan the governor of Tehran, leaving the building of Tehran unfinished, and moving on to Shiraz."¹

What is available from scattered documents in the historical record show how the Safavis, Karim Khan Zand and the Ghajar Dynasty contributed a great deal to the settling of Tehran.

As we read in "An Introduction to the City's Economy" written by "Dr. Abedin Dorkoush":

¹ Maratolboldab: Mohammad hassan Khan Etemadolsaltaneh and Translators of Enzebatat Ministry with efforts of Mr. Parto Nouri Alaa and Mohammad Ali Sepanlu, Asfar Publications, Tehran 1985, page 6 and 8

"In 1720 A.D. (1099 A.H.), Tehran was chosen as the capital of the country by King Hossein Safavi for a short while. This caused Karim Khan Zand and Agha Mohammad Khan to show interest in further developing the city."

In "Mer-at-ol-Boldan" written by "Mohammadhassan Khan Etemadolsaltaneh" there are many historical events about the city of Tehran available in chronological order and in detail.

However, the above events are mainly historical, and do not have a direct bearing on the development of Tehran. Therefore only the main events leading to the development and expansion of Tehran will be briefly considered.

It is also necessary to mention that are given in respect to their original source, and are in "Hejiree Ghamaree" (the lunar year starting in the year of the Hegira, 622 A.D.).

- In 961 A.H. (1582 A.D.) an earthen rampart was erected around Tehran.
- The only king from the Safavi Dynasty who stayed in Tehran was "King Hossein". In 1197 A.H. (1818 A.D.), the military of "His Majesty Agha Mohammad Shah" moved from Mazandaran in order to overthrow "Ghafour Khan Tehrani". The royal camp was settled in Shemiran and in the meantime Tehran was afflicted by a deadly disease cholera..., a great number of people were killed by cholera and plague in that same year.
- In 1199 A.H. (1820 A.D.), Tehran was overrun by the conquering army of His Majesty Agha Mohammad Shah.
- On Sunday the 11th,"Jomadee the first", 1200 A.H. (1821 A.D.), which happened to be "Nowrouz", New Years Day, his majesty "Agha Mohammad Shah Ghajar" ascended the throne in Tehran. The treasury minted money in his name. Ghasem Khan Davallou backed by his militia of a hundred soldiers was appointed to be the keeper and the magistrate of the castle of Tehran. Since then, Tehran was called "Darolkhalafeh", the capital. Thereafter Tehran became the permanent capital of the Ghajar Dynasty.
- In 1224 A.H. (1845 A.D.) a huge earthquake hit Tehran, Mazandaran and Rasht, with aftershocks lasting almost a month.

Looking back into the various historical textbooks, and even though Tehran was the capital of the country, it made quite a shabby impression, due to the lack of proper building materials used on the buildings and houses throughout the city. As Jack Mourier writes in his travel memoires:

"The present capital of Iran is Tehran. The city has a circumference of around four and a half to five miles, with six gates and a tiled facade to its sides,... It is as big as Shiraz but with fewer houses and buildings. Its buildings are not in good

condition as they were constructed with sun-dried bricks. The only noteworthy building in this city is "Masjed Shah" (Masjed, means mosque) which is unfinished and there are six more small mosques other than this mosque but none are of any distinction. This city does not have more than three or four large schools and rumor has it that there are one hundred and fifty inns and the same number of baths in Tehran."

Among other travelers, which have been written by Europeans, there is also one by Peter Wedlevel who traveled to Iran in 1618 AD (996 A.H.). Evidently he is one of the first European travelers who ever visited Tehran. He wrote in his itinerary:

"Tehran is bigger than Kashan but with less population. One third of the land within its boundaries is occupied by houses and two thirds by farming. Plane-trees are planted outside houses in almost every street and road."

He also writes on the basis of his observations that:

"It is said that Istanbul is famous for its plentiful cypress trees. It is just as well to call Tehran a "plane-trees grove" due to its numerous old plane-trees."

There are few good sources available on Tehran's etymology, except a few books which allude to this description. They are "Mojam-ol-Boldan" and "Assar-ol-Bellad" corresponding to "pointed city" and "a city's monuments", respectively.

Etezad-ol-saltaneh, the minister of science from Nassereddin Shahs cabinet, explains in reply to Mohammadhasan-khan Atemadolsaltane regarding the correct spelling of Tehran:

*"In 'Mojam-ol-Boldan' the author refers to 'the dotted t' implicitly. However in Assar-ol-Bellad this designation came about at a time of hostilities with their enemies, and Tehranians used to hide in their cellars/caves. For this reason, Tehran is called Tah-Ran which means 'under the ground'."*¹

Regarding the above description for the village of Tehran and its cellar-like houses, earlier in this chapter, this depiction is not far from reality.

¹ Mojam-ol-Boldan. Page 593

1.4 Cartography of Tehran and Changes in the Past

1.4.1 General Aspects of the City

The oldest and original map of the city of Tehran was sketched between 1833 A.D. (1212 A.H.) and 1847 A.D. (1226 A.H.). During those years in the reign of Mohammad Shah Ghajars, Elias Berehzin prepared a map of Tehran that is accepted to be the first map of the city. The rampart which was fenced around the city by Shah Tahmaseb Safavi in 1545, is thoroughly visible on this map. It is also clear to see 114 towers around this fence which are mentioned in the historical textbooks. They are shown as small semi-circles outside the rampart. In this year Tehran had five gates, whereas according to historical sources there were not more than four.

Although Jack Mourier's itinerary refers to six gates, only these gates are shown on the map:

1. Dolat Gate - to the north
2. Shemiran Gate - to the north
3. Doulab Gate - to the east
4. Shah Abdol-Azim Gate - to the south
5. Ghazvin Gate - to the west

Contradictions between historical texts and this map could have arisen for these reasons:

- a One of these gates may have been built after the rampart was erected.
- b In historical textbooks, Dolat Gate was not accessible to the general public. Therefore it was not considered to be one of the city gates. This explains why there were two gates in the north.

An overall look on the map shows the rural nature of the city of Tehran, where around 10% is occupied with by the Shah's residence, marked on the map as "the Royal Palace". There are more houses and buildings in the south, stretching up into the southwest, more again towards the west. In spite of only having around 50 housing units, they fill up the developed part of the city. There are also houses and buildings scattered on the remaining lands with plenty of gardens, farms and uncultivated lands. Therefore the total area is not large. In comparison with the royal palace and its percentage in area to the whole city, an estimated area of around 4 km² can be calculated.

Although, due to some probable changes within the Royal Palace and its boundary, this can only remain an estimation. Nevertheless, the total area of the city then was certainly no greater than 5 km².

In 1857 A.D. (1236 A.H.), ten years after the first map was drawn, another modern map was prepared by Aligholi Mirza Etehadolsaltaneh, under the technical supervision of Massir Karshish, the artillery instructor at the

Darolfonoun (a university or polytechnic) with an approximate scale of 1:10,000. Naturally as the map distances and angles being used were measured in steps and based on mathematical suppositions, this scale could not be very accurate. But generally in respect to the detail and road directions of the city, it is reasonably accurate. It was drawn on clothed back paper, using Farsi characters and lithographic print.

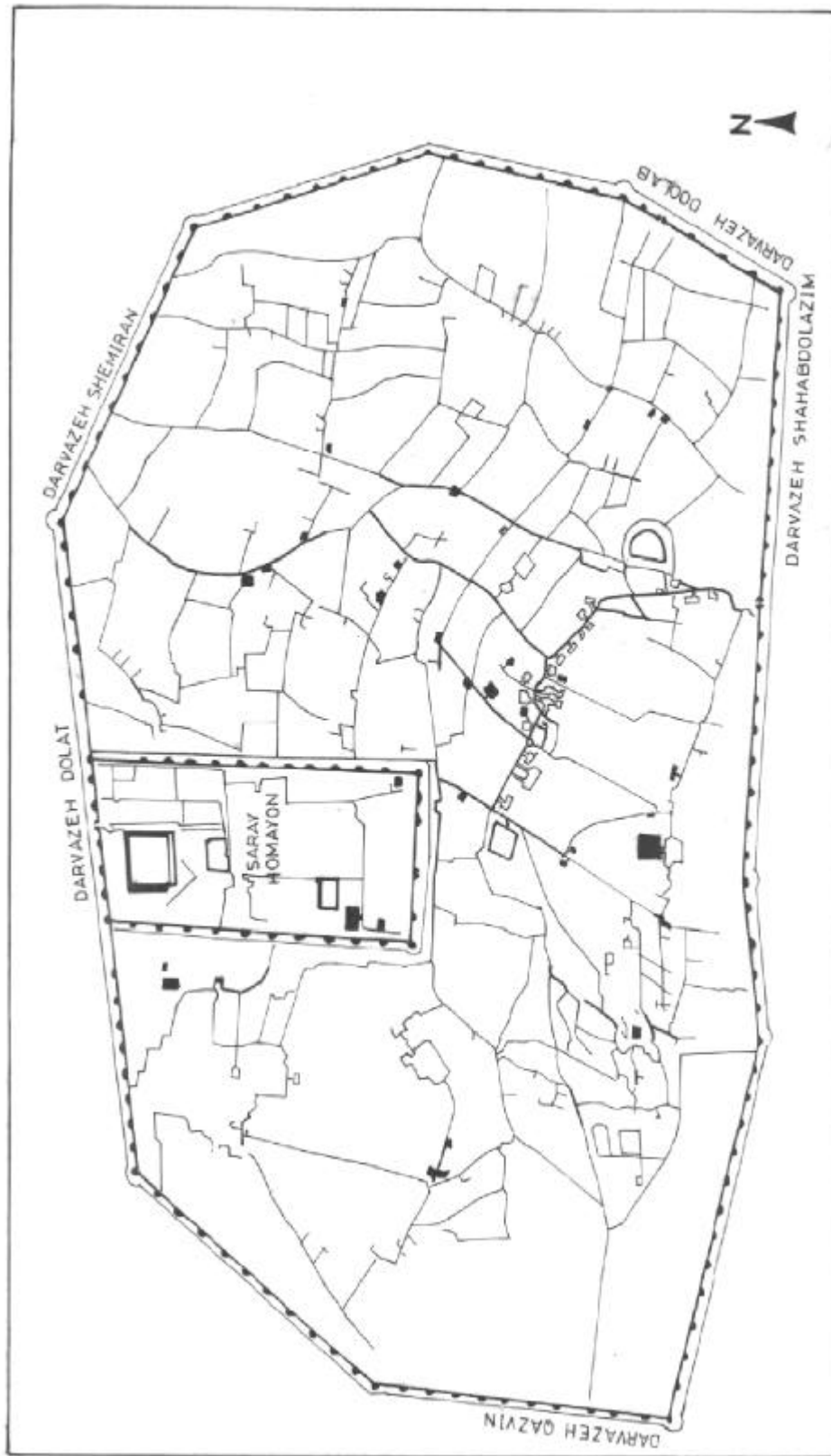
This second map in use was practically unchanged for almost four decades, i.e. for 39 years. In 1891 A.D. (1270 A.H.), Nassereddin Shah commanded Ali-Gholi Mirza Etezzad-ol-saltaneh who was the Minister of Science and Darolfonoun' vice-chancellor, Engineer Abdolghaffar Najmolmol, the mathematics instructor and several other academic specialists to prepare an updated version of this map.

There were also twenty students from Darolfonoun who came to their assistance. The reason behind these modifications was due to changes within the boundary of Tehran, such as moat excavations, the building of new gates and barriers. The new map known as 'Darolkhalafeh - Map 1891 A.D.' had new specifications. For instance it listed information on the number of houses in the inhabited areas. Considering the lack of facilities in those days, it was quite a valuable and useful contribution. In addition, the new map utilized a larger scale, presenting more detail and better clarity.

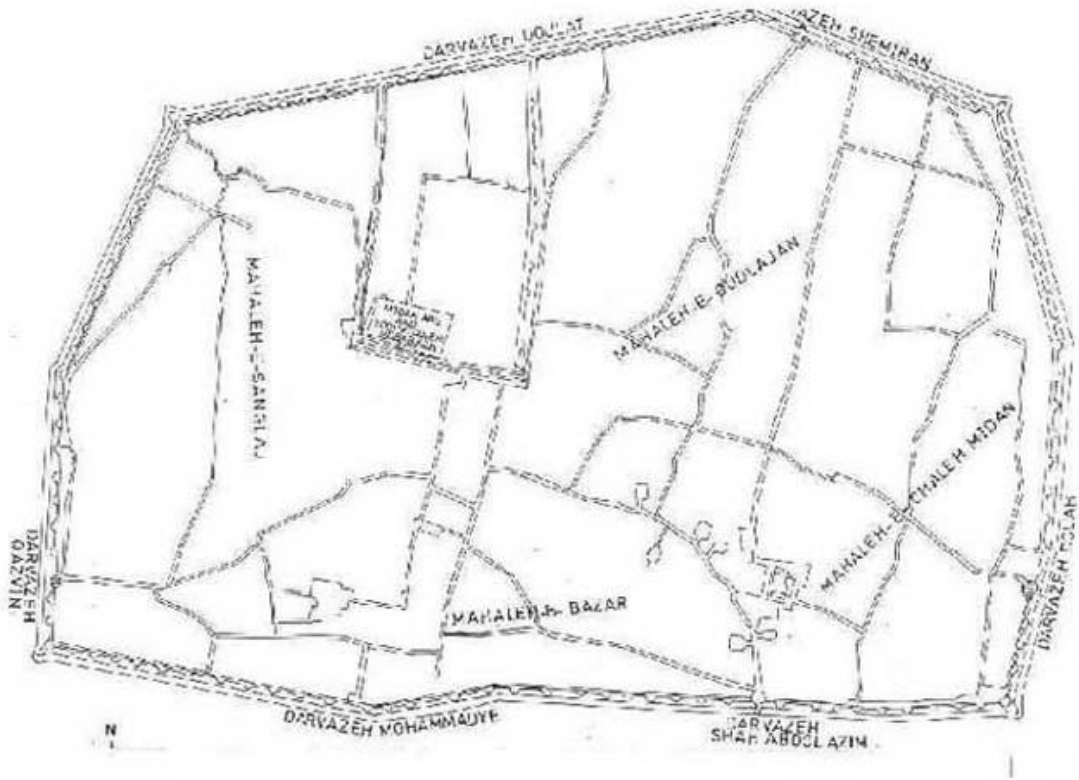
Based on the studies of the above mentioned collaboration, adequate population and geographical data about the city of Tehran were gathered to which a short summary follows:

The circumference of the city was measured at around 19,200 meters. There were circa 9000 houses. And the city was divided into six Mahalleh (corresponding to boroughs) called: Mahallehye Doulat, Sangalaj, Bazar, Oudlajan, Jalmaydan and Arge Saltanati.

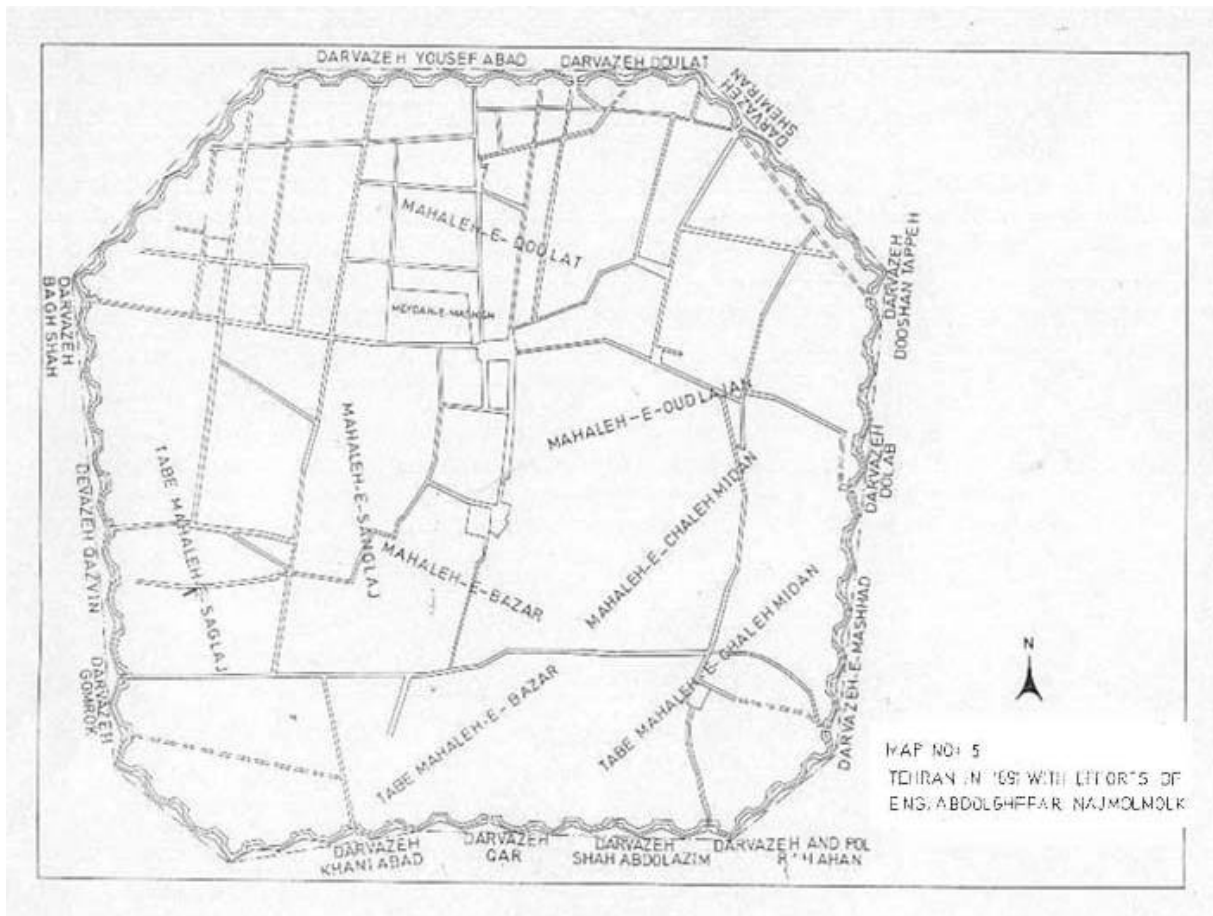
Due to the diligent effort and craftsmanlike hardwork of Najmolmol, an accurate map with a scale of over 1:4,000 together with useful indices from different places and monuments was published. A smaller map was also prepared by Najmolmol with a scale of 1:10,000. The first map was in fact the basis for the second map with a scale of 1:4,000. All Najmolmol's maps, like the previous ones, had lithographic prints, and used Farsi characters on clothed back paper. These maps projected a total area of around 24,458,290 sq m from the city of Tehran.



MAP NO: 3 TEHRAN 1834 TO 1847 WITH EFFORTS OF ELIAS BEREZHIN



Map 4 - TEHRAN 1837 WITH EFFORTS OF ALIGHOLIMIRZADOLSALTANEH



MAP NO: 5
TEHRAN IN '69 WITH EFFORTS OF
ENG. ABDOLGHAFFAR NAJMOLMOLK

Plenty of study and a lot of hard work was put into the map of Najmolmolok. It became a valuable source of information for other maps. For instance, when the first census was taken of the population of Tehran in 1939 A.D. (1318 A.H.), this map proved to be an extremely useful resource.

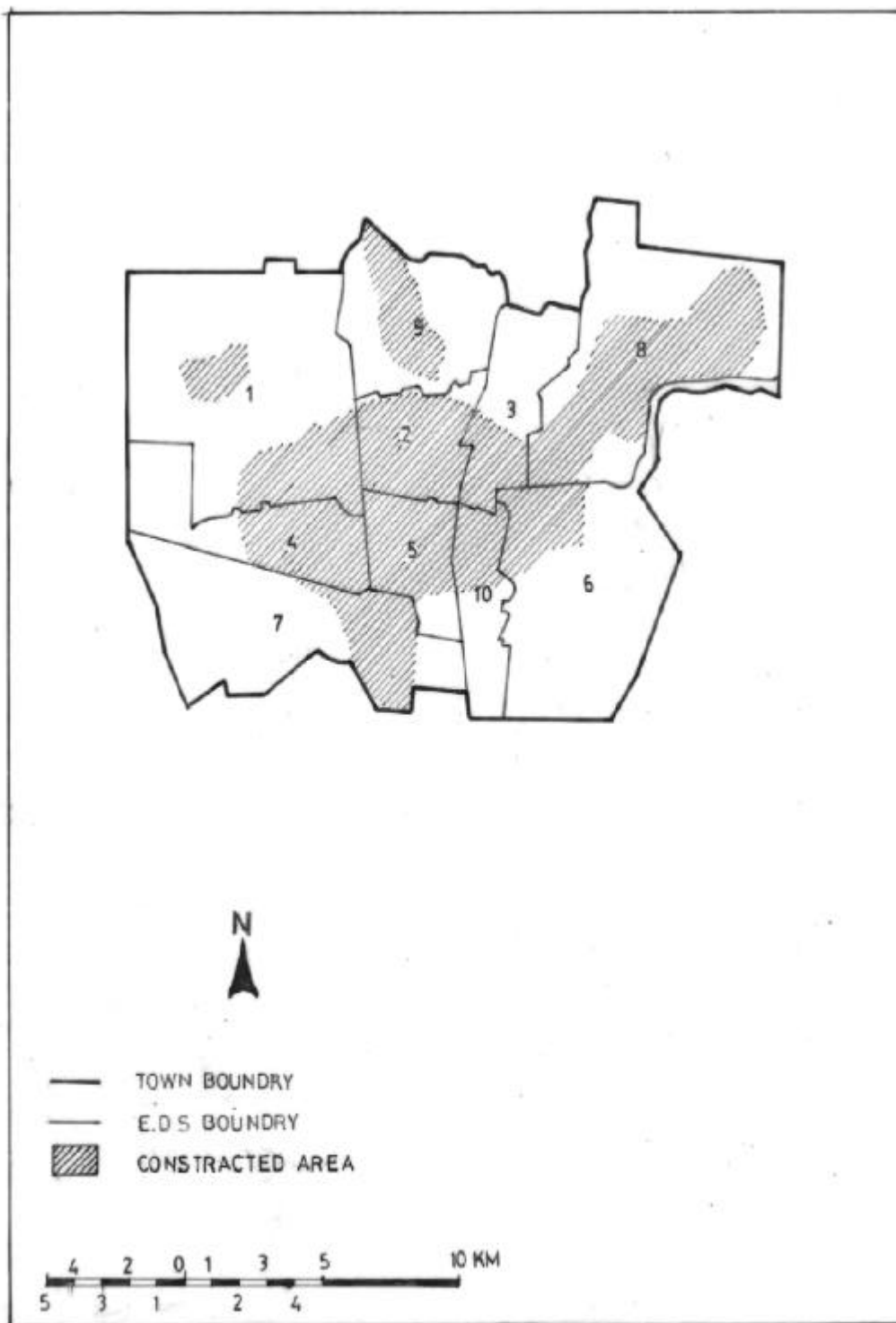
The geographical data of Tehran from this map as reported by Najmolmolok in 1890 A.D. (1269 A.H.) is as follows:

geographical latitude of $35^{\circ} 40'N$, longitude of $49^{\circ} 2'E$ from the equator relative to the Paris meridian known as "the origin", altitude of 1180 meter above sea level and a magnetic deviation of $1^{\circ} 30'W$.

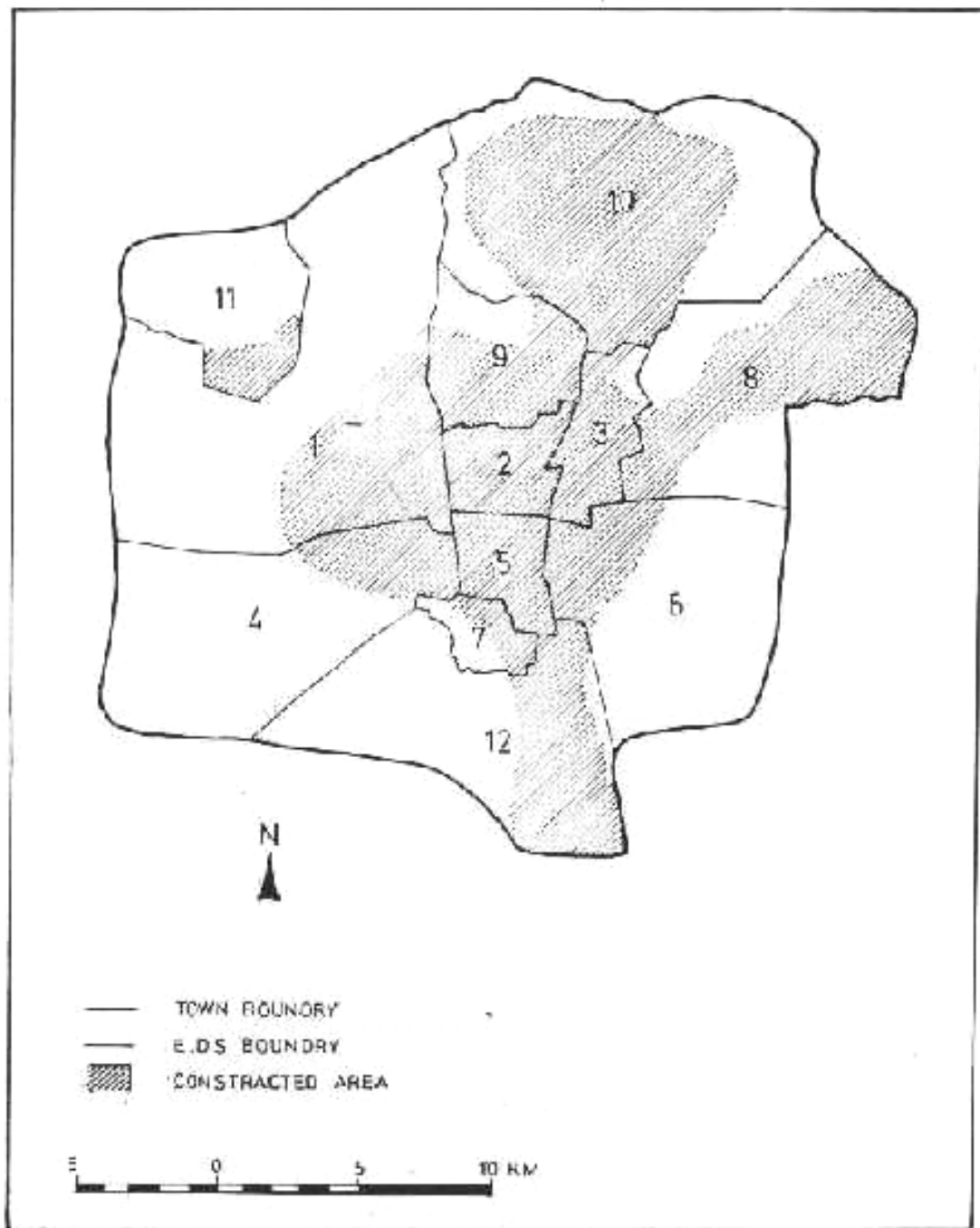
Since Tehran was surrounded by towers, rampart and moats, land expansion occurred sporadically. Accordingly the renovation of the city walls surrounding the city happened every few years, but on a large scale. Due to social changes and especially with the onset of industrialization, the existence of fences, moats and so on became no longer necessary. A number of big cities around the world including Tehran were no longer surrounded by such protective fortifications. Under these circumstances the city's expansion was occurring constantly and much faster than before, causing the rich and wealthy to lose their dominance and control over the city as they had previously known it. Therefore in 1956 A.D. (1335 A.H.), according to the general census of population and residential areas, Greater Tehran's total area was around 100 km², whereas in 1981 A.D. (1260 A.H.) this figure had jumped to 600 km², a six fold increase in just over 25 years. The expansion of Tehran has happened much faster, especially during the early years of the Islamic Revolution and Iraq's war against Iran. Naturally, the rush of the crowding population from other parts of the country into Tehran comes along with this expansion. Although special rules and regulations were established to combat this migration, this massive flood of refugees could not be halted. The only advantage to these regulations, was to limit the new arrivals from settling into the twenty zones of Greater Tehran and rush them back to the rural areas. Consequently, this flood of new population was accumulating outside Greater Tehran. In spite of these regulations, new buildings, towns and villages were springing up like mushrooms out of the ground!

Under these circumstances, some of these small villages with only few hundred people were overnight being recognized as big cities by the fact that they now had a population of over several hundred thousand.

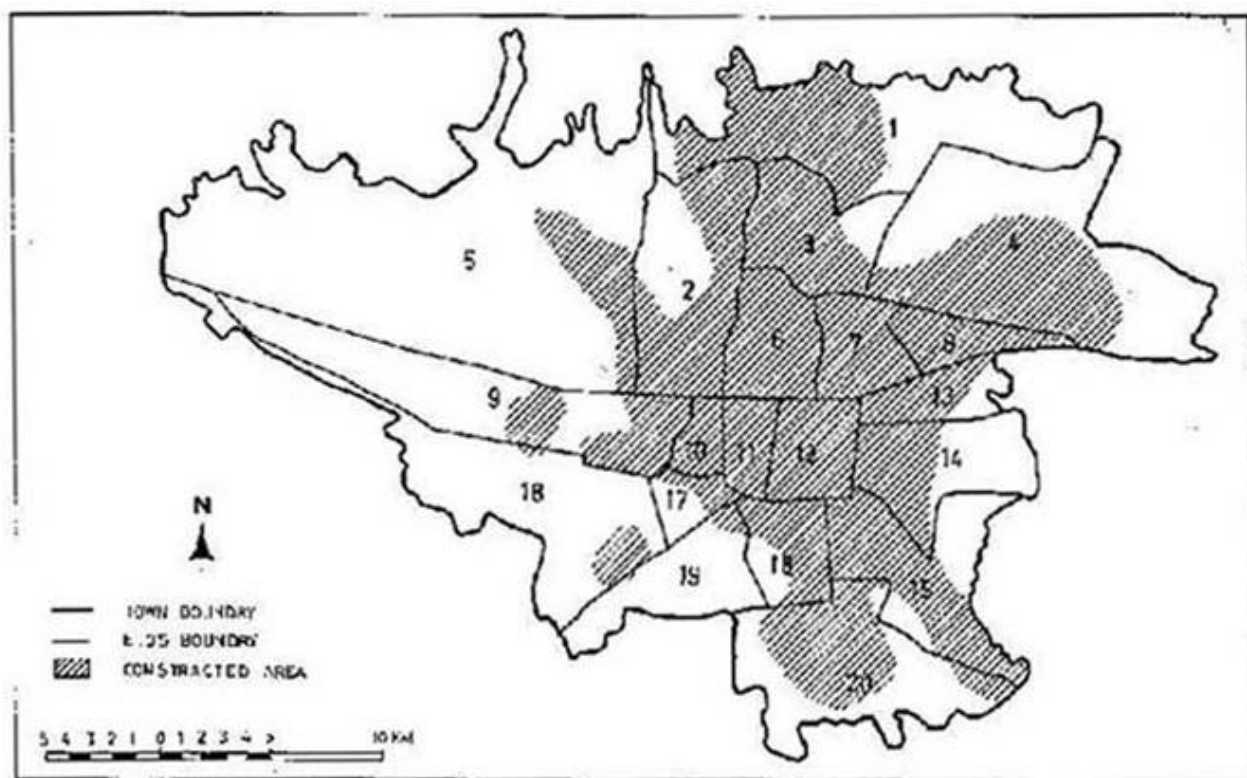
In summary, the political measures taken have not been very successful in preventing the city from becoming larger. This is to be further discussed later. However, in order to show how the city has expanded, there are maps to represent to illustrate the overall look of the city with all the changes and modifications over many years (Map Nos. 6, 7 and 8). Comparing these maps with each other, the rapid expansion of the city can be observed quite well.



MAP NO:6 CENSUS AREA OF TEHRAN IN 1966



MAP NO. 7 CENSUS AREA OF TEHRAN IN 1975



MAP NO. 8 CENSUS AREA OF TEHRAN IN 1986

1.5 Tehran's Population Changes Over the Past Century

As mentioned earlier in the chapter, in 1787 A.D. (1166 A.H.) , Agha Mohammad Khan during the Ghajar Dynasty, chose Tehran as the capital of the country, named Darolkhalafeh. Unfortunately there is no reliable information about the population of Tehran and of its maps. The only existing documents are from Tehran's municipal authority which have mentioned Darolkhalafeh with four boroughs in Agha Mohammad Khan's time, named Sangalaj, Challeh-maydan, Challeh-hessar and Arg. The municipal authority estimated the city's population at around 50,000 people.

However, according to the late Najmolmol's notes on describing his map about the city of Tehran, it is presumed that during the early years of Agha Mohammad Khan's reign, Tehran was rapidly expanding with a massive population increase . He also adds the reason why a revised map was necessary, and that because of the population density, expansion of the city became inevitable. In 1867 A.D. the late Eissa Vazir did make Tehran larger by adding lands from outside the rampart to the city. Therefore, Tehran became surrounded by a moat with 12 gates and divided into 6 boroughs, called Dolat, Sangalaj, Bazaar, Challeh-maydan, Oud-lajan and Arg. After completing moat excavation and building gates, topography was the next step. (Photos of Tehran's 12 gates)

The first population census of Tehran was completed in 1883 A.D. (1262 A.H.) by Mirza Sayyed Shafi Khan Mirfakhraei. Tehran's population was announced at 106,482 people in 9,193 housing units. Therefore, approximately 12 people would have been living in each and every house.

Service "Maaref in Baladieh of Tehran" has evaluated the results about the above mentioned census, by comparing it with other sources of information:

*"Although people were less familiar with statistical ways and scientific methods in those days, nevertheless, with adaptation to other contexts, like the consumption of bread for example, the above mentioned statistics could almost be acknowledged as reliable proof. "*¹

Eight years after the 1883 census, i.e. in 1891 A.D., the late Najmolmoluk had surveyed the population as well as preparing the map of Tehran. The results published from this census include a population of 160,000 people, 18,000 houses, 200 mosques, 4 churches, and 400 public baths. The total area was 24,458 km², giving a population density of 65 persons per hectare.

The third census in Tehran had been conducted in 1922. It took almost another 30 years before the municipal authority decided to maintain an updated census, when it created a new organization in order to safeguard the public health and welfare.²

Tehran's population of 210,000 with 45,138 families in over 21,745 houses were the new figures from the third census.

The Statistics Department in Tehran's municipal authority has evaluated these figures as follows:-

*"Obviously, the authority's clerks didn't quite meet their scientific requirements for measuring the population of Tehran, which was due to insufficient instruments, financial problems and most important of all, ignorance and illiteracy among many inhabitants. Nevertheless, it was much more advanced and thorough than in the years 1883 and 1891."*³

In the 30 years between 1891 and 1922, the city's area has not changed much, since it was still surrounded by the moat. But during this same period the population had grown from 160,000 to 210,000 people, and the number of

¹ Baladieh of Tehran, Service Ma-aref - Statistics, Tehrans population census, pursuing 2nd year on the municipal statistics- 1933 AD, pages,2, 3, 4

² ibid. Page 15

³ ibid. Page 3

houses had also increased from 18,000 to 21,745. Consequently, population density grew from 65.4 to 85.9 persons per hectare.

The fourth census for the city of Tehran came in 1932, 10 years after the previous one. It was also conducted by the municipal authority. According to their figures, Tehran's population was set at 310,139 people in 70,500 families. It includes 249,504 (80.5%) people living within the boundary of the city's gates with a total area of 24,458 km² and the remaining balance of 19.5%, a population of 60,635, outside this boundary. Therefore the average number of people living in each house increased to 11, giving a population density of 102 person per hectare within this city boundary, a noticeable increase in comparison to 1922.

Although scattered statistical information on Tehran's population between 1932 and 1939 exists, it can be said that statistical records taken from 1939 to 1941 in over 35 cities throughout Iran, were reliably comparable with current standards. These records show a population of 540,087 for the city of Tehran. These statistical updates were interrupted due to the start of the Second World War in 1941. With relative peace established in the country and before the 1956 census, updated statistical information was gathered regarding Tehran's population. According to this figure the population of Tehran was set at over 618,976 people in 1949.¹

The results from the 1956 general census, population and housing is the first set of demographic information gathered simultaneously from throughout the country. According to its results, the population of Tehran was announced to be 1,512,082 people, including 333,438 families within the Tehran area then estimated to be 100 km². Therefore the population density could be calculated at 150 persons per hectare.²

Ten years later, in 1966, the second general census was completed, when the Tehran population rose considerably to 2,719,730 of which 1,425,606 were male and 1,294,124 persons female. This is a gender ratio of 110 males for every 100 females. The average number of people in every ordinary household living in Tehran was 4.7.³

Until the next census, which was 10 years later in 1976, the boundary of Tehran had expanded to incorporate the cities of Tajrish and Ray. This new boundary, which was then called "Tehran- e- bozorg" (The greater Tehran) had a population of 4,530,223 which included 2,382,641 men and 2,147,582 women making a gender ratio of around 111 men for every 100 women. In 1976 there were on average 4.5 people living in every family household.

¹ Country's Official Statistics, Second Edition, February/March 1949

² General Census Results, Population and Housing 1956, Tehran's General Statistics Head Office

³ General Census Results ,Population and Housing 1966, Budget and Planning Organization , Iran's Statistics Center

After the Islamic Revolution, the institute of "The Statistical Center of Iran" gathered statistical records for Tehran as well as for a few other large cities in the country. The figures obtained in 1980 for Tehran showed a total area of 567.2 km² with a population of 5,443,721 of which 2,817,648 were male and 2,626,073 female.

Based on this census it showed a population of 5,361,335 living in the 20 zones in a total area of circa 515.4 km². The remaining population were counted as residents of rural areas. According to the population and total areas obtained by these figures, the population density is calculated to be 96 persons per hectare working out to an average of 4.1 people in every household.

The 1986 general census and housing count taken during the period of Iraq's war against Iran, had estimated a population of 6,042,584 with a sex ratio of 105 men to 100 women and an average number of 4.4 people in every family, thus reflecting the war's impact upon (and not just) Tehran. Recent official information about the population of Tehran is from 1991 which comes from the current population survey with reported figures of a population of 6,475,527.

Table 4 Tehran's Population and Estimated Annual Population Growth Rate

Year H.S.	Year A.D.	Population	Estimated Annual Growth Rate from the Beginning of Each Period until the Next Period (%)
1262	1883	106,482	
			5.2
1270	1891	160,000	
			0.9
1301	1922	210,000	
			3.98
1311	1932	310,139	
			8.25
1318	1939	540,087	
			1.37
1328	1949	618,976	
			13.61
1335	1956	1,512,082	
			6.05
1345	1966	2,719,730	
			5.23
1355	1976	4,530,223	
			4.7
1359	1980	5,443,721	
			1.7
1365	1986	6,042,584	
			1.4
1370	1991	6,475,527	

Table No. 4 illustrates the population of Tehran during the past century (from 1883 to 1991 A.D.) together with its average annual growth rate.

As shown in the table these averages are called the annual gross ratio for the population growth. As these ratios have been calculated without considering the merging of the surrounding villages and small towns in the outskirts with the city of Tehran .

The table above is a clear indication of fluctuating population growth in Tehran before 1920. However, the actual reasons behind these fluctuations may be related to the period of the First World War, the outbreak of contagious diseases such as cholera, plague and drought throughout the country. Nevertheless, the fact remains that statistical records were not completely accurate in some cases.

In many instances they were based on the impressions of travelers and historians. Data was even developed by comparing Tehran with other large cities.

Therefore it may be better not to carry out any deeper analysis based on these figures alone.

In addition, the population in 1949 does not quite agree with other figures. Investigating the source of these discrepancies, it was found that these were also estimates which were obtained based on the daily food consumption such as bread.

Should the above mentioned fluctuation be ignored, it can be found that since 1939, the Tehran annual population growth has always been declining.

As shown in table No.4 a decreasing trend is illustrated as follows;

between	1939 and 1956	a decrease of	6.20%
”	1956 and 1966	”	6.05%
”	1966 and 1976	”	5.23%
”	1976 and 1980	”	4.70%
”	1980 and 1986	”	1.70%
”	1986 and 1991	”	1.40%

A further discussion is on the figures from 1980 onwards comes later in this chapter.

As a result the annual growth rate of population during 1980 to 1991 will be more than the figures shown in table No.4, yet it does not change the declining trend in population growth. As mentioned earlier there are several points to consider in calculating the annual population growth rate which cannot be easily understood by a quick look at these figures. However with more investigation, a suitable explanation is possible. This point can be observed by comparing the census figures obtained in 1991 with the ones obtained prior to this. It is however advisable to delve deeper into this matter. For this reason a more detailed investigation may result in more reliable data.

Therefore, based on these variations, different methods have been used which will be discussed here.

Obviously, any kind of investigation conducted by comparing the population of a city in different years, requires stability in geographical zones. Should there be any changes in the geographical boundaries of Tehran during the years 1976, 1980, 1986, etc. causing any kind of attraction or migration away of people from the city, this naturally will not yield reliable and accurate information.

Taking into account the above factors, changes to the city's boundaries and the increase or decrease in population are also important factors which are to be considered.

Therefore it is necessary to eliminate the geographical effects on Tehran's population during 1956-1966 in order to eliminate the boundary growth factor from any calculations.

To compare Tehran's population during different years, a fixed geographical boundary has to be considered.

For reasons beyond the scope of this report, the geographical boundary of Tehran in 1991 has been especially selected, principally to facilitate the simulation procedures for comparison.

1.5.1 Rebuilding Statistical Population in the Present Boundary of Tehran during 1966, 1976 and 1986

Part of the present geographical boundary of Tehran during 1966, 1976 and 1986 has included a number non-residential and residential areas situated around the populated part of the city which have been incorporated into Tehran in the past 25 years.

Naturally, in the first instance, towns and villages in Tehran county have become part of the city, followed by villages located in the neighboring counties, e.g. Shemiranat and Ray. Tables 5 to 11 illustrate a list of such villages together with the families and population of the villages for every 10 years, according to each county (Tehran, Shemiranat, and Ray).

Bearing in mind that among these villages, there are some which have become a part of Tehran in the past 10 years, but which may not have necessarily been included in the old boundary of Tehran.

In fact the only factor considered under this survey has been the residential area from these villages and not the cultivated or uncultivated lands.

Table 5 Population and Households from Villages Becoming Part of Tehran Between 1966 and 1976

Row	Village Name	Number of Families in 1966	Population in 1966
1	Bagh-e-vask	9	43
2	Pounak	56	245
3	Hesarak	110	571
4	Khak-e-larri	11	71
5	Khordin	21	65
6	Do-chenaran	2	6
7	Karkhan-e-mikh-sazi	38	242
8	Golkary	2	4
9	Morad-abad	17	81
10	Vard-avard	489	2064
11	Esmaeil-abad	24	106
12	Istgah-e-rah-ahan	28	141
13	Bashgah-e-afsaran	31	160
14	Chitgar-bala	53	282
15	Chitgar-paein	54	254
16	Karkhane-deh-e-Chitgar	124	582
17	Darou-pakhsh	33	161
18	Jangalak	2	8
19	Bagh-e-mir	2	3
20	Ghale-e-aramaneh	6	30
21	Kan	914	4206
22	Iran-national	40	176
23	Motor-ab	1	1
24	Shamvand	101	5498
25	Negahbani-e-motor-e-ab	2	8
26	Parvaresh-e-morgh	4	14
27	Jangal-bani-e-tabe	45	625
28	Jangal-kari-tabe	14	91
29	Negahbani-e-ab-e-tehran	2	8
30	Khok-dani	2	11
	Total	2237	10807

**Table 6 Population and Households of Villages from Shemiranat
Becoming Part of Tehran Between 1966 and 1976.**

Row	Village Name	Number of Families in 1966	Population in 1966
1	Ehtesabieh	3	16
2	Araj	123	539
3	Ozgol	176	860
4	Aghdasieh	12	62
5	Evin	434	1779
6	Bagh-e-Jahan-bakhsh	5	17
7	Bagh-e-lazar	4	21
8	Pas-ghale	55	222
9	Javadieh	1	4
10	Hadigheh	6	37
11	Darakeh	213	1018
12	Deh-e-sik	2	10
13	Rahman-abad	4	14
14	Sorkh-e-hesarak	6	15
15	Sargostavak	1	12
16	Sa-adat-abad	111	477
17	Sohanak	126	608
18	Shah-pasand	2	11
19	Sharif-abad	2	7
20	Shams-abad	3	17
21	Farah-zad	296	1377
22	Ghal-e-mirza	4	20
23	Gol-kahriz	2	7
24	Lavizan	380	1910
25	Lark	21	107
26	Monshavieh	1	3
27	Mohandes-e-omoumi	4	13
28	Naz-abad	5	26
29	Negahbani-e-shekargah	1	7
30	Vanak	427	2207
31	Shah-abad	346	1788
	Total	2776	13211

**Table 7 Population and Households of Villages from Ray County
Becoming Part of Tehran Between 1966 and 1976**

Row	Village Name	Number of Families in 1966	Population in 1966
1	Andarman	34	173
2	Bagh-e-afsharieh	12	54
3 **	Parvareh-gah-e-shoamr-e-chahar	2	113
4	Haj-ali-pour-javadi	24	73
5	Khani-abad	47	233
6	Ard-Atlas	1	3
7	Ard-vatan	1	6
8	Asia-ghermez	1	1
9	Afsarieh	343	1726
10	Amin-abad	317	3772
11	Ambar-e-iran-gaz	3	7
12	Istgah-e-rah-e-ahan-e-ray	22	116
13	Bi-bi-sang	1	1
14	Taghi-abad	92	424
15	Taghi-abad	151	728
16	Tolid-e-roghan-e-esso	2	9
17	Dolat-bad-e-gheisarieh	43	212
18	Roghan-e-khorous-neshan	26	116
19	Sang-bori-e-riz	1	2
20	Sang-e-sadaf	3	19
21	Emad-avard	33	159
22	Ghale-e-alimoun	7	34
23	Karkhaneh-soulfat-e-sodium	4	25
24	Karkhaneh-Kakhshan	9	38
25	Kour-e-kasra	18	69
26	Mobarak-abad-e-beheshti	375	1574
27	Masoudieh	58	299
28	Mavad-e-nasouz	31	168
29	Vali-abad-e-beheshti	123	552
30	Dangeh	18	80
31	Sakhteman-e-eslam-abad	37	172
32	Azim-abad	28	142
33	Karkhaneh-shah-passand	9	9
34	koureh-e-eghbali	27	98
35	Koureh-e-sarhang	21	76
36	Koureh-e-shojaee	7	31
37	Karkhaneh-darie-e-shakouri	5	14
38	Moghavaei-e-shargh	13	51
39	Taghi-abad-e-ghaliani	140	660
40	Yakh-chi-abad	53	264
41	Yaft-abad	882	4115
Total		3024	16410

** collective households.

**Table 8 Population and Households of Villages from Tehran County
Becoming Part of the City of Tehran Between 1976 and 1986**

Row	Village Name	Number of Households	Population in 1966	Number of Households	Population in 1976
1	Darreh-e-Ghamsh	1	4	10	36
2	Sologhan	196	1050	246	1225
3	Gholhak-darreh	6	23	3	12
4	Anbar-e-makhzaneh-shekateh-naft	-	-	-	-
5	Bananieh	2	11	1	2
6	Chal-estalak	-	-	-	-
7	Darreh-e-vosough	1	7	1	1
8	Shad-abad	64	259	2	12
9	Ali-abad-e-shad-abad	1	6	1	7
10	Yord-karim	2	9	2	9
11	Azgi	8	36	11	42
12	Kavousieh	69	306	288	1251
	Total	350	1711	568	2605

**Table 9 Population and Households of Villages from Shemiranat County
Becoming Part of Tehran Between 1976 and 1986**

Row	Village Name	Number of Households	Population in 1966	Number of Households	Population in 1976
1	Sorkh-e-hesar	29	107	42	204
	Total	29	107	42	204

**Table 10 Population and Households of Villages from Ray County
Becoming Part of Tehran Between 1976 and 1986**

Row	Village Name	Number of Households	Population in 1966	Number of Households	Population in 1976
1	Esfandiari	29	112	166	877
2	Esmaeil-abad	24	74	442	2161
3	Tappe-ye-safe	33	154	46	234
4	Chahar-dangeh	296	1315	111	552
5	Hassan-abad-e-shah-saltaneh	4	19	64	392
6	Abdolah-abad	30	132	33	139
7	Abdolah-abad-e-farman-farmanian	40	223	38	215
8	Ali-abad-e-ghajar	26	106	63	309
9	Ghasem-abad-e-khoshkeh	82	340	217	997
10	Ghasem-abad-e-tappe-ye-sefid	88	341	334	1403
11	Mozafarieh	36	252	16	75
12	Mohammad-abad-e-homayouni	38	177	20	109
13	Norouz-abad	12	56	59	249
14	vali-abad	10	50	4	20
15	Kazem-abad	-	-	2	12
16	Ghasr-e-firouzeh	7	28	6	23
17	Hassan-abad-e-loghmani	446	1931	1866	8686
	Total	1201	5310	3487	16453

Table 11 Population of Cities and Villages Becoming Part of Tehran in the Past Two Decades in 1966

County	Grand Total	Grand Total	Villages	Popula-tion	Villages	Popula-tion	Cities	Popu-lation
Tehran	42	12518	30	10807 **	12	1711 *	-	-
Shemiranat	33	13318	31	13211 **	1	107 *	1	157486
Ray	59	21720	41	16410 **	17	5310 *	1	102825
Total	132	47556	102	40428 **	30	7128 *	2	260311

* Population of villages becoming part of Tehran between 1976 and 1986

** Population of villages becoming part of Tehran between 1966 and 1976

The results taken from the surveys noted in Table 11 show that there are 132 villages from the Tehran counties of Shemirana and Ray and their centers, Tajrish and Share Ray, which have been merged with Tehran.

Table 12 The Number of Villages Which Have Become Part of Tehran During 1966 - 1991

County	Total		1966 - 1976		1976 - 1986	
	No. of villages	Population	No. of villages	Population	No. of villages	Population
From Tehran Counties	42	12518	30	10807	12	1711
From Shemiranat Counties	33	13318	31	13211	1	107
From Ray Counties	59	21720	41	16410	17	5310
Total	132	47556	102	40428	30	7128

As shown from the table above, the largest population and the most number of villages which have been merged with Tehran belong to the Ray Counties for the years between 1966 to 1986.

It can be observed that about 40% of the villages and population merging with Tehran were from the Ray counties in the first ten years, i.e. from 1966 to 1976.

There are similar movements as well between 1976 and 1986. As the figures show there has been an increase of 57% in the number of villages which merged with Tehran from Ray County.

Survey results also indicate a massive growth in population within the same decade.

Taking the combined population of Tehran into account, approximately 75% have been from the Ray counties. This is an indication of the trend by which Tehran has been expanding. This process which has also been approved by direct survey, validates such a trend for the expansion of Tehran towards Ray, i.e. both along the south and southwest boundaries.¹

In discussions earlier made about the morphology of Tehran, the expansion between Tehran and Ray county is clearly visible by comparing relevant maps in different years.

¹ Mohammed Hossein Nejatian. The Greater Tehran Preservation and Organization Project: Building Cities and Housing Ministry, Population and Manpower. Tehran 1987. And, Mohammed Hossien Nejatian. The Greater Tehran Survey Project: Establishing New Cities, Building Cities and Housing Ministry, and Population. Tehran 1988.

As can be observed in 1966, there are a total of 132 villages and two cities which combined with Tehran during the past 25 years, with a populations of 47,556 and 260,311.

Therefore the population in 1966, whose reference is the present boundary of Tehran, reaches the figure of 3,027,597 people.

By the same token in 1976, using the present boundary of Tehran, there has also been 30 villages added to Tehran with a population of 19,262 .

Therefore, within the present boundaries of Tehran, and in addition to the population of Greater Tehran, there were 30 other villages with a population of 19,262.

Consequently it can be concluded that to compare the figures between the population of Tehran in the years 1986-1990 the Tehran population would have been 4,549,485.

Table 13 Tehran's Population Growth In The Past Fifty Years Based on Census Results

Demographic year		Counted Population in Demographic Boundary	Counted Population in the present boundary of Tehran	Average Annual Population Growth in any period of time based on figures from column 4 in percent
H.S.	A.D.			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1318	1939	540,087	- *	
				6.2 *
1335	1956	1,512,082	- *	
				**
1345	1966	2,719,730	3,027,597	
				4.16
1355	1976	4,530,223	4,549,485	
				2.84
1365	1986	6,022,079	6,022,079	
				1.46
1370	1991	6,475,527	6,475,527	

* There are not adequate information on uniformity of Tehran's boundary in years 1318 and 1335 H.S. corresponding to 1939 and 1956 AD

**Due to boundary discrepancies, calculating the population growth is not possible.

As illustrated in Table 13, two facts can be observed.

- Firstly the Tehran population growth has been constantly declining during the past fifty years.
- Second, the more closer to the present time the faster the declination of the population growth has been seen.

Table 13 also illustrates the fact that there is a decrease of annual average population growth of 4.16% down to 1.5% during the past two decades.

However there are some hidden facts behind these figures.

These are as follows;

- a From 1976 onwards, Tehran has not been able to sustain an annual population growth of 4.16%. The impact of such growth with its socioeconomic consequences on Tehran has been a factor in controlling the over-population of Tehran. If such growth had continued, it would have doubled the population of Tehran every 17 years. This would have required twice as much more socioeconomic development and infra-structural investment, which were practically impossible given the social and economical realities at the time.
- b The sudden steep decline of the population growth from 1976 to 1991, cannot be taken as an indication of less people migrating to the city. Both legal restrictions for resident permits for non-residents and economic difficulties pushed the flooding immigrants out to the neighboring towns and villages. Under these pressures slums became the norm and these outlying areas eventually began to function as satellite communities of Tehran.

A deeper examination on immigration to Tehran follows later.

1.6 Pictures

Background of the Pictures

Tehran has changed little from the time before and after the Savavi Dynasty. The Geographical area and the City's way of Life varied little over time.

For this reason the historical and souoeconornic development of Tehran began Tobe documented ofter the evection of the city wall and ist five gates. Schah Tahmasp Savavi was the initiator of these Public Works projectes.

Loter the number of gates was increased to twelve during the reign of Nasserdin Schah Ghajar. Tehran's area was doubled. Tragically the historical to monuments were entirely removed circa fifty years ago.

The Pictures are arranged in the follwing order:

The city gates, old Tehran, and recent Pictures of Contemporary Tehran.



East . West view of Shemiran Gate in North of Tehran



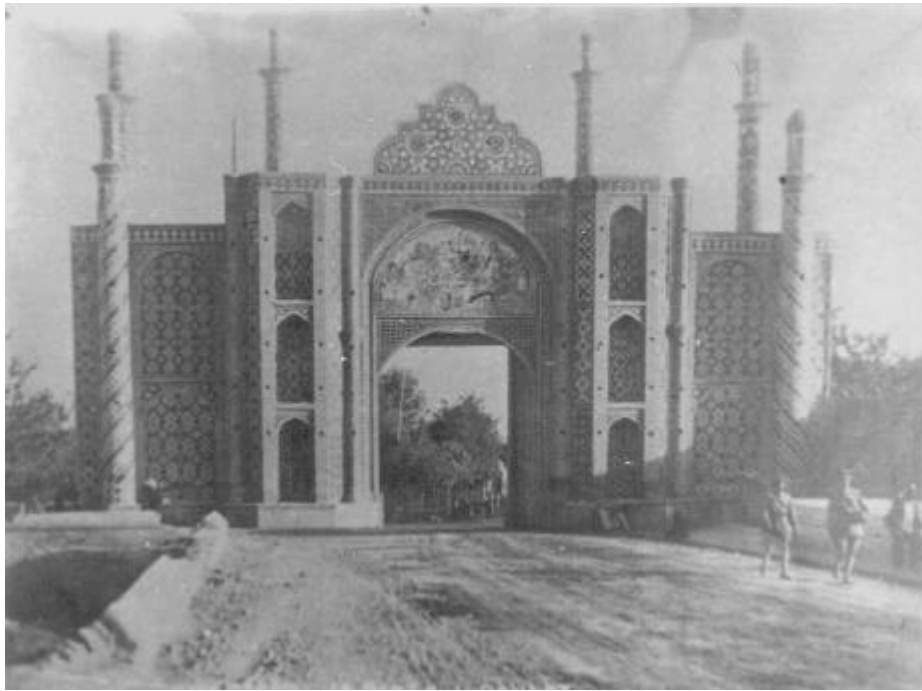
Yusef. Abad Gate in North of Tehran



Toupkhaneh Gate in North of Tehran



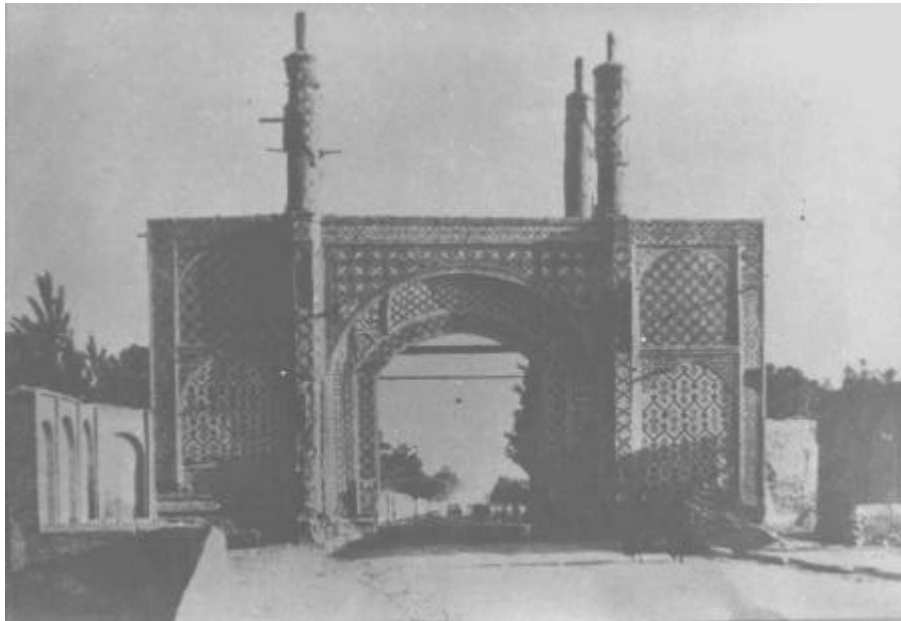
Mashgh Gate in North of Tehran



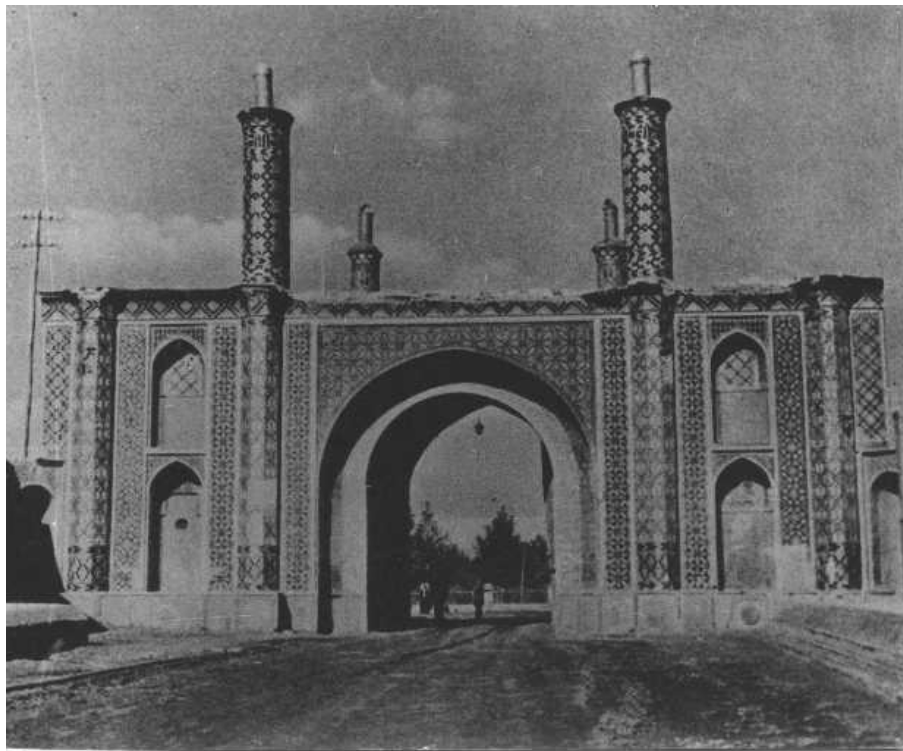
East view of Dolat Gate in East of Tehran



South West view of Dolat Gate in east of Tehran



Doushan Tappeh Gate in East of Tehran



Khorasan Gate in East of Tehran



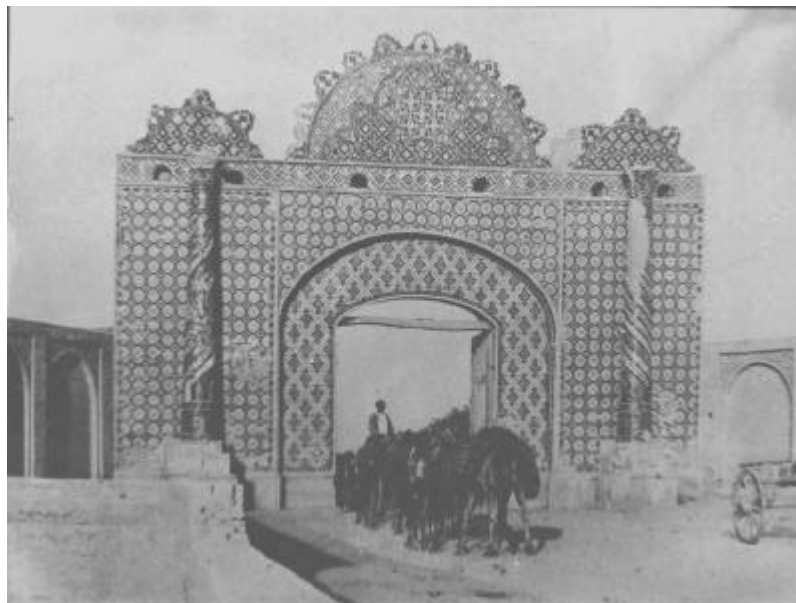
East View of Doulab Gate in East Of Tehran



West View of Doulab Gate in East of Tehran



Ghar Gate in South of Tehran



Gomrok Gate in West of Tehran



Qazwin gate in West of Tehran



South view of Shah. Abdolazim Gate in South of Tehran



West view of Shah.Abdolazim gate in South of Tehran



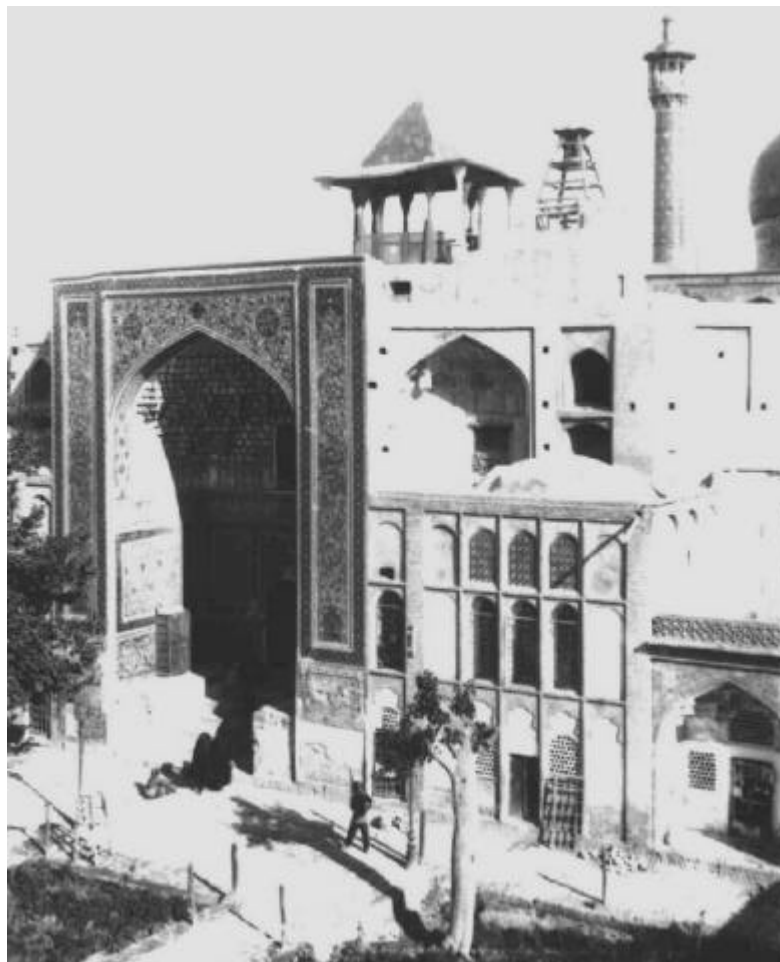
First Aerial picture of Tehran



Bab.e.Homayun gate in Central Tehran



Imam Khomayni (Shah) Mosque



Imam Khomayni (Shah) Mosque



Nasser Khosro South Gate



Nasser Khosro Street



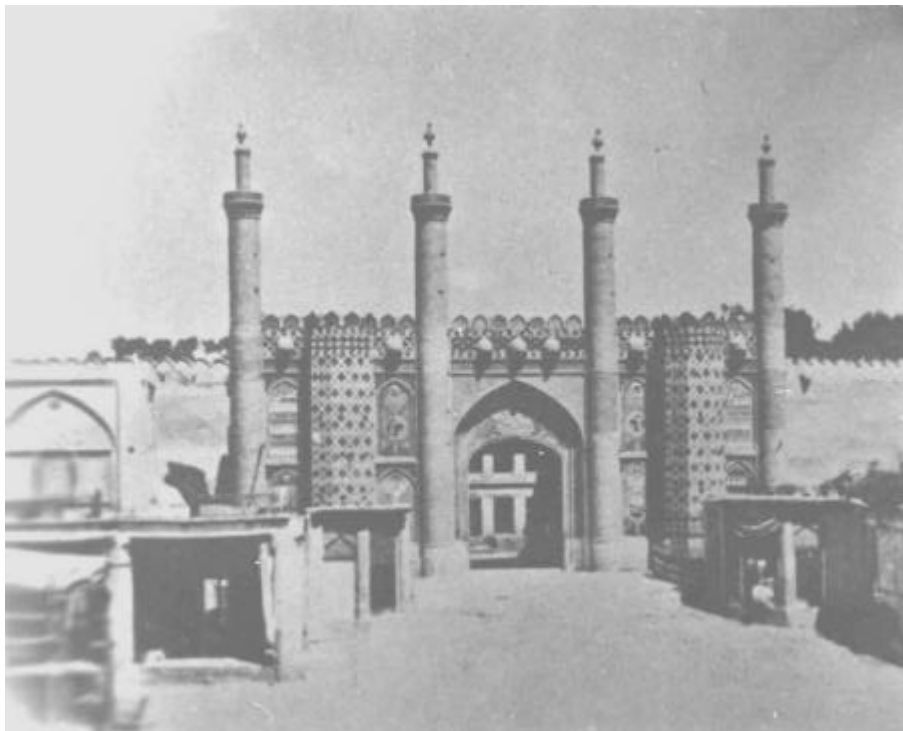
Amir Kabir East Gate



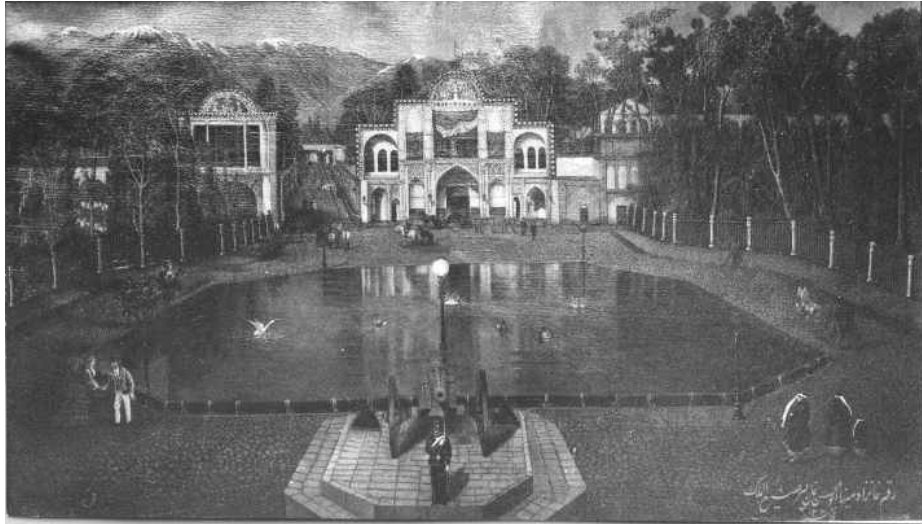
Cheragh Bargh Gate



Toopkhaneh Square North east Side



Ark Gate



Ark Square . Ark.e.Nasseri



Shahpoor Square



Saady Street



Valy.e.Assr (Pahlavi) Street from North to South part of Tehran



Old Road of Shemiran which goes from Shemiran to Central Tehran



Lalehzar Street (Toopkhaneh Square)



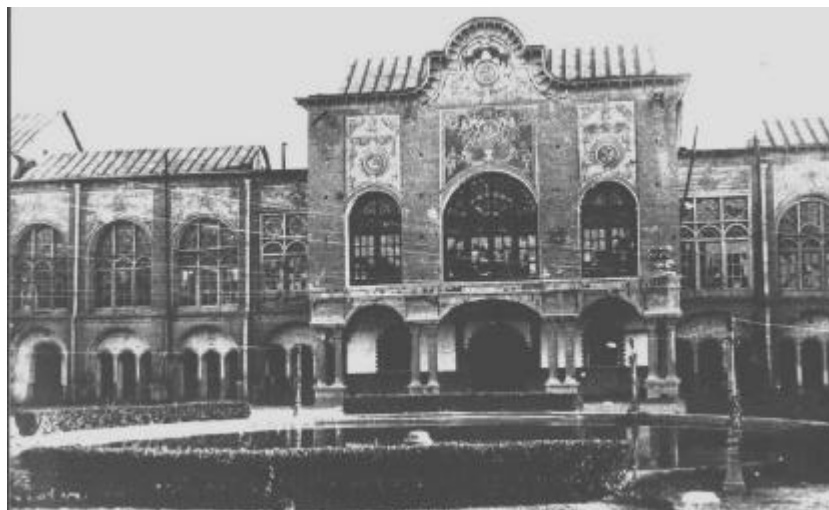
Central Police Building located in National Garden, in which most of the Governments offices were located in this Garden



National Garden's Entrance



Sepahsalar Mosque (Mothari School)



Zellolsoltan Building



Entrance of Marmar Palace



Loghante Restaurant



Bazaar of Tehran during Ghajar Dynasty



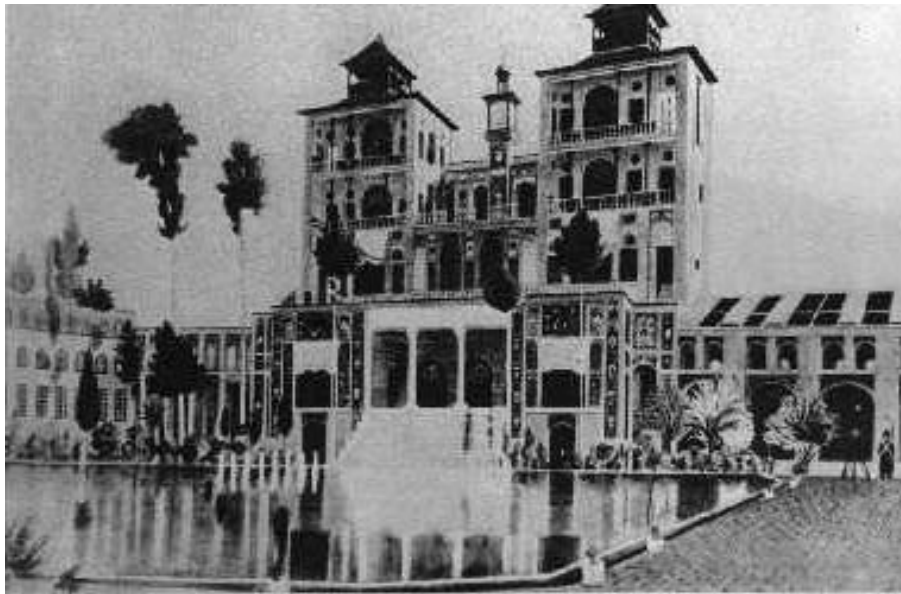
Entrance of Bazaar during Ghajar Dynasty



Eshratbad Palace



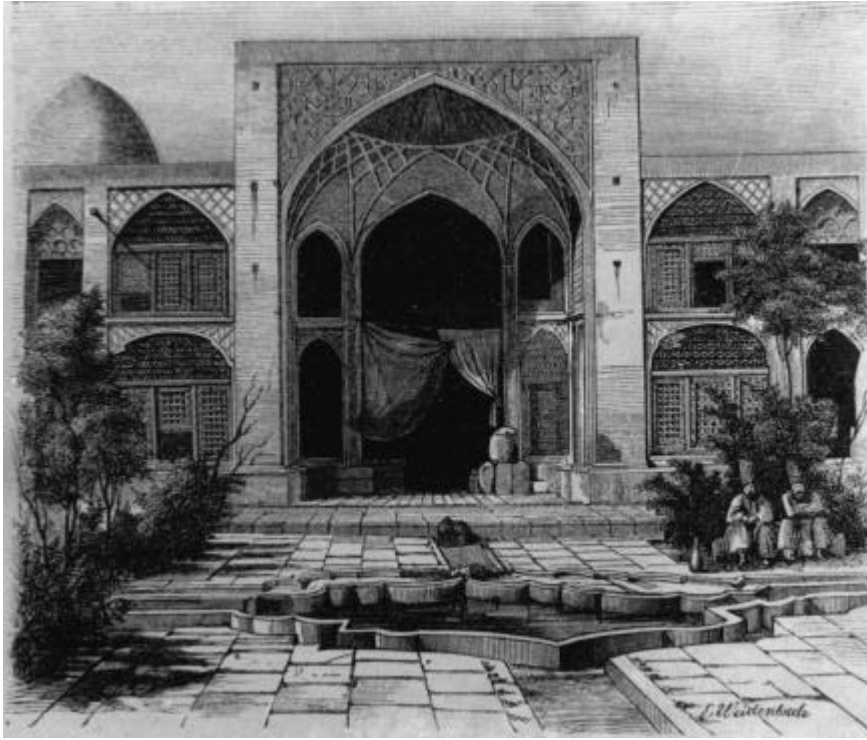
Entrance of Eshratbad Palace



Building of Sun within the Complex of Golestan Palace



Golestan Palace



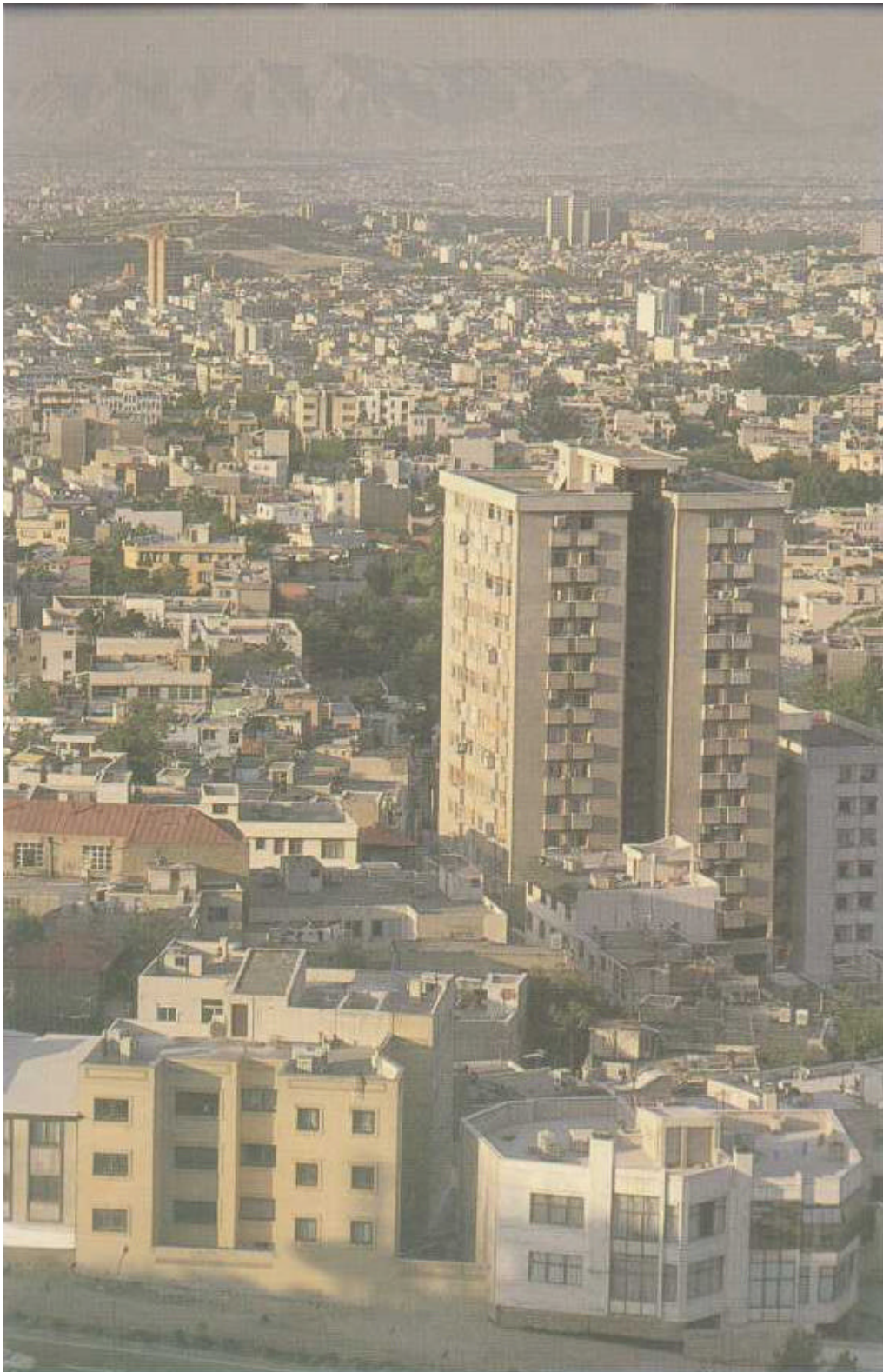
Basar Amir



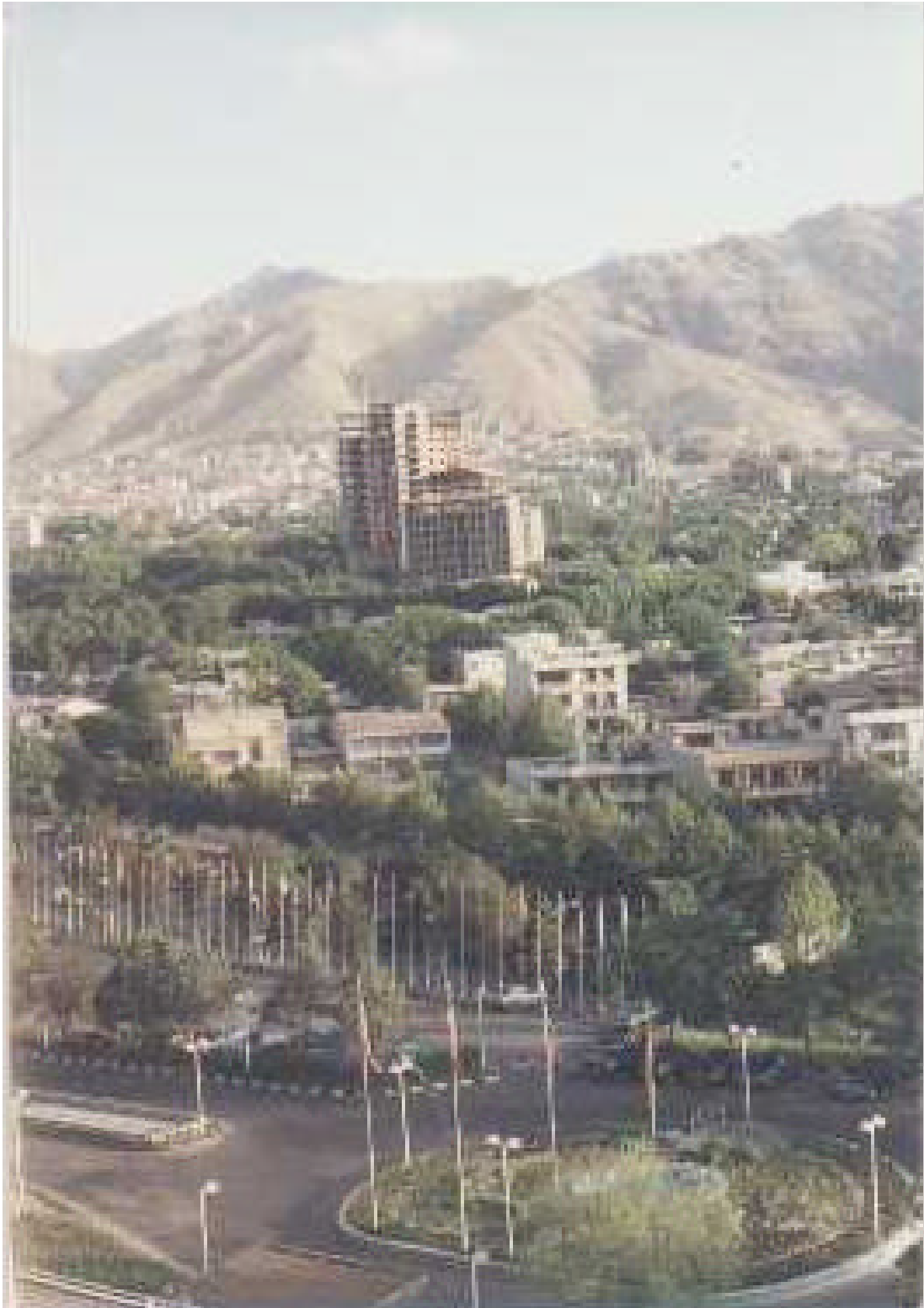
Cityhall Tehran



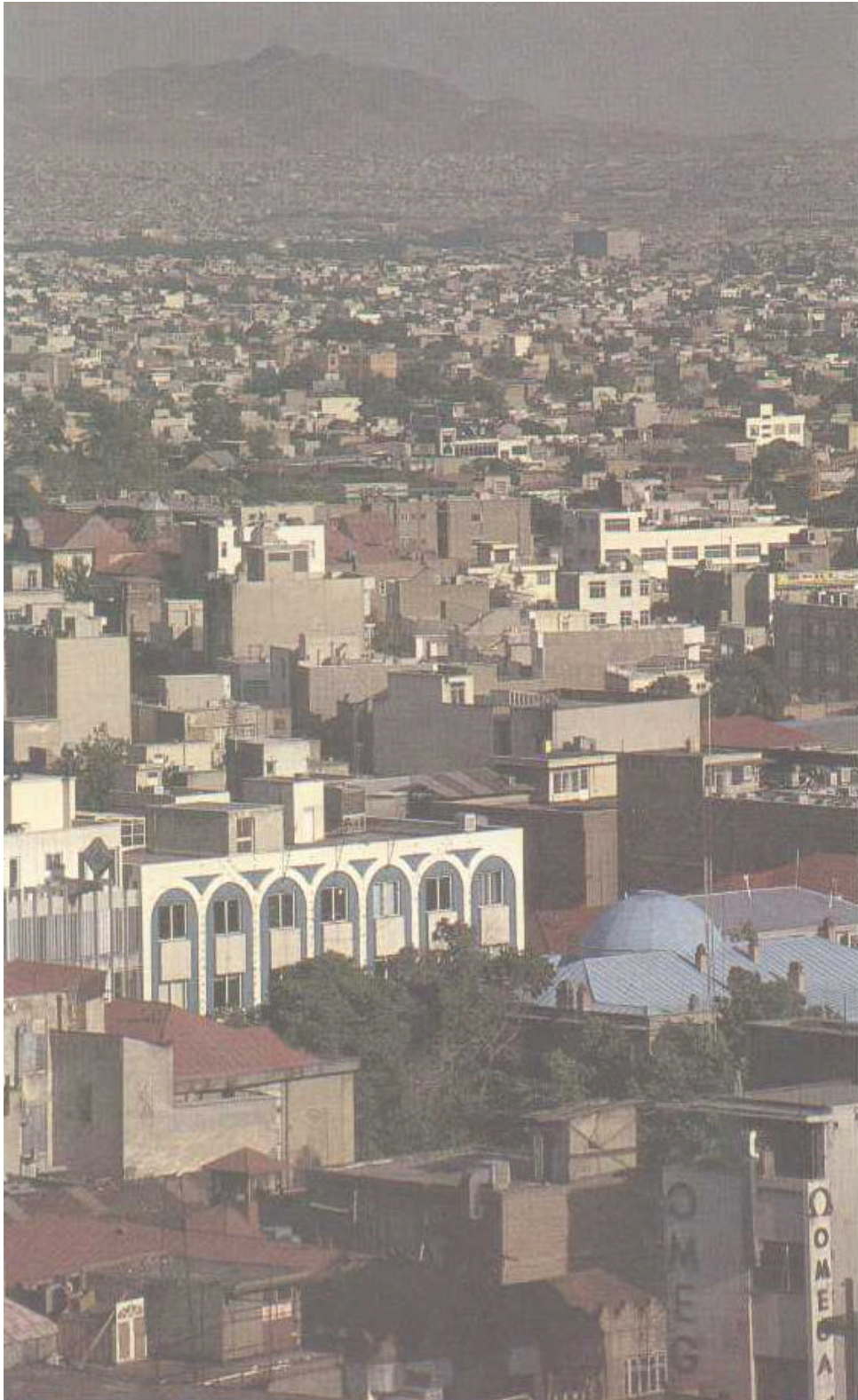
Outward Appearance of Center of Tehran Toward North & Alborz Mountain



Outward Appearance of Tehran Toward South & BiBi Shahrbanou Mountain



Outward Appearance of North Tehran



Outward Appearance of Tehran



Enghelab Ave. (Shahreza) ; Tehran



Darband. Shimran; Tehran



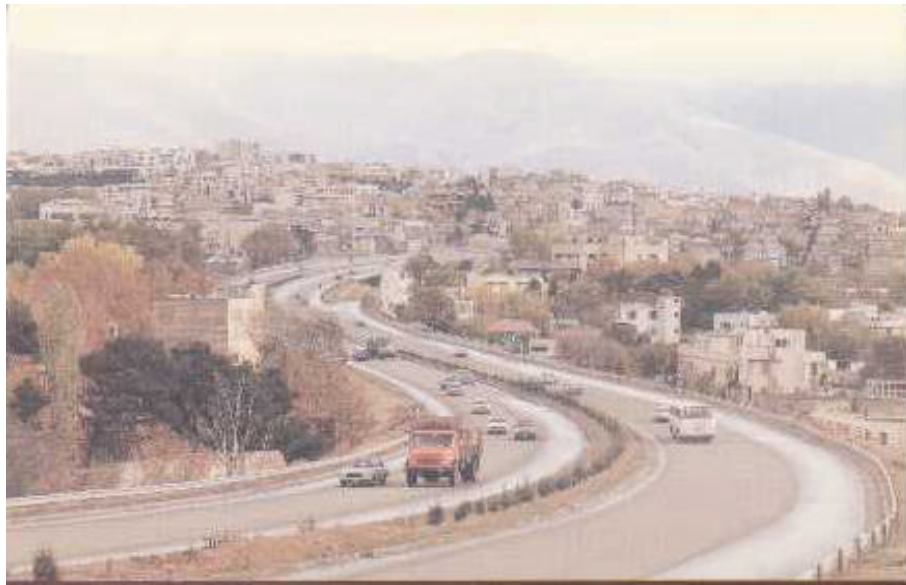
National Library, Tehran



Shamsol Amareh, Nasser - Khosrow Ave.; Tehran



A view of Tehran, Shahreza Ave.; Tehran



Mohamad Baqer-e-Sadr Highway, Tehran



Baharestan Square; Tehran