



Culture House Embassy of I.R.  
Iran - New Delhi

# Cultural Glimpses of Iran

9<sup>th</sup> Edition Nov 2022  
Gilan Province

**A Colorful Region**  
With Seven Color Landscapes



In the Name of Allah, the Most  
Beneficent, the Most Merciful

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# PREFACE

Iran's cultural and tourism attractions are one of the most important factors that can help the Indian society to have the significant information and awareness about Iran and to choose its tourism destination. Despite the importance of cultural relations between Iran and India, there is least information regarding Iran's cultural attractions and tourism among the Indians. One of the main objectives of publishing "Cultural Glimpses of Iran" is to introduce these attractions to the audience, especially researchers in the field of Iranian studies. We are proud that this issue is dedicated to the introduction of Gilan province. The purpose is to introduce the most important features of Gilan province as one of the most visited tourist destinations in Iran. In this issue, we will know about the History, Society, Culture, Customs and Anthropology of Gilan as well as traditions and celebrations, tourism centers, food and clothing, intellectuals and prominent literary and cultural personalities, artistic and academic centers and Universities. It is hoped that this issue can be useful in strengthening and consolidating the understandings & relations between the two great countries of Iran and India and provide appropriate information for researchers and those interested in the field of Iranology.

**Dr. Mohammad Ali Rabbani**





Rasht Municipality Square, Rasht, Gilan Province.



Rasht Municipality Square, Rasht, Gilan Province.

## THE HISTORY OF GILAN

The northern part of the Islamic Republic of Iran is encircled by the provinces bordering the Caspian Sea. Provinces continue to live in the shade of lead trees and forest foothills. A unique nature covers it's entirely. When we hear the name of

Gilan Province, Mirza Kochuk Khan Jangli's immense efforts for freedom echoes in our ears. Maybe the local and colorful clothes of its people will show a spectacular world before our eyes or the smell of grilled fish will reach our noses.

Gilan is the tenth most populous province of Iran and the second most populous province in the north of Iran after Mazandaran province. The population density in this province is the third highest in Iran with 177 people per square kilometer. With 46% of the total population of the province, the Rasht metropolis is the center

and the most populous city in the north of the country and the 11th most populous city in Iran. Gilan province is one of the provinces that many tourists visit every year. In addition to historical attractions and good weather, this province has many natural and unspoiled tourist attractions that attract tourists.

Qaleh Rudkhan, Gilan Province.



Rasht Market, Gilan Province.



## THE HISTORY OF THE NAME GILAN

Some researchers believe that a tribe called Gilai lived in this land, then it became Gil and by adding it, it took the name Gilan. An here is a place suffix and the meaning of Gilan is the place of Giles. Some others believe that the name Gilan comes from the root of mud and means swampy and muddy land. It is stated in the writings of Alexander Khodzko.

The name of this state, which its inhabitants sometimes call Gil, sometimes Gilan, and sometimes Gilanat, actually represents the marshy land. In this part of the shores of the Caspian Sea, the land is lower than in other areas. Innu-

merable flood rivers that originate from the gap of the Caspian Mountains make this land, whose slight slope prevents the rapid drainage of water, drink and constantly flood its atmosphere with moisture. Historians, like the author of Bostan Turishe, believe that the name Gilan comes from Gilan and say that the construction of this land was done by Gil bin Masel, one of the children of Prophet Noah. Lestrangle says in the book Lands of the Eastern Caliphate about Gilan that Arab geographers specifically called the sedimentary lands of the delta Gilan or Gilan, and when they wanted to refer to the entire state of Gilan, they called it in the plural,

that is, Gilanat. They call it Gilanat. The region of Gilan was known as Dilam and Dilam before Islam, and at the same time as the power of Al Boyeh in the 4th century, the entire region of Gilan was considered a part of Dilam province, and the name Dilam was given to it, but with the separation of the regions, this name was forgotten. Today, only the center of Dilam district, Siahkal section of Lahijan city and another district of the same section called Dilam can be seen from Dilam Bozor. During the Arab invasion, they named it Dar-al-Marz because the limits of Muslim possessions ended at this point. The dictionary of Dekhoda, in addition to considering the word Gilan to be derived from "Gil", in addition to the place suffix "An", means the residence of the Gils, and also points to the fact that the form of this word in the Pahlavi language is Gilan and among the Greeks it is Gela.

## COUNTRY DIVISIONS

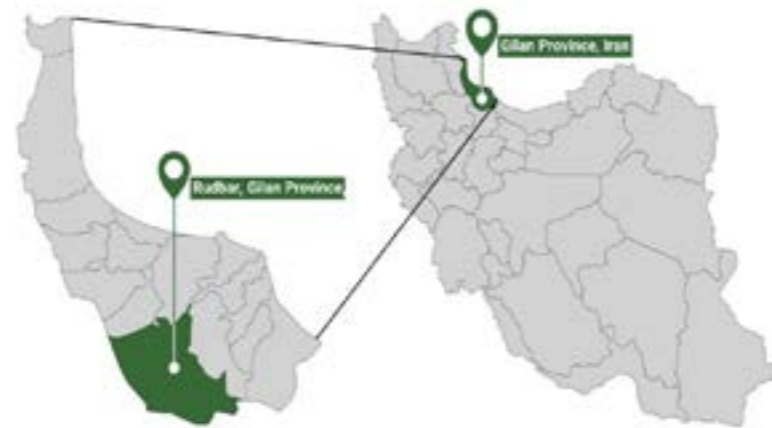
Based on the latest country divisions in 2009, Gilan province includes 16 cities, 43 districts, 51 small towns and 109 villages.

Gilan is the tenth most populous province of Iran. This province has third place in Iran with a population density of 177 people per square kilometer.

The city of Rasht the capital of this province, with 46% of the total population of Gilan, is considered the twelfth most populous city in Iran and the most populous city in the three provinces of Iran on the coast of the Caspian Sea.

Anzali port, the most important Iranian port on the edge of the Caspian Sea, is located in this province.

Lahijan, Talesh, Langrod, Rudsar, Bandar Astara, Fuman are among the important cities of Gilan province.



## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

This province belongs to the geographical unit south of the Caspian Sea and borders and neighbors the provinces of Ardabil in the west, Mazandaran in the east, Zanzan in the south and the independent country of Azerbaijan and the Caspian Sea in the north. Sefid Temashk River, which flows between Chabaksar and Ramsar, separates it from Mazandaran province.

### AREA

It is 14,044 square kilometers and is known as the 28th largest province of Iran.

Population: 2,530,696 people.



Map of Gilan Province.

## RASHT THE CAPITAL OF GILAN PROVINCE

The metropolis of Rasht is located in the center of Gilan province. Rasht became the capital of Gilan province more than four and a half centuries ago. In Gilan province and the neighboring provinces, Rasht is called the city of awake.

The metropolis of Rasht is the most populated city in the north of Iran among the three provinces along the Caspian Sea. This city is also considered the largest settlement in the south of the Caspian Sea.

Rasht was the third city visited by tourists in 2013. According to the official census of 2015, the population of this city is 2,530,696 people. Also, the population of this city reaches two million during holidays and tourist months.

The climate of this city is moderate and semi-Mediterranean with cold and wet winters and hot and humid summers. The first place in the amount of heavy down pour in the centers of the provinces of Iran belongs to the city of Rasht and this city is known as the city of silver rains.

In 2015, the city of Rasht joined the network of creative cities of the world as a creative city of gastronomy under the supervision of UNESCO.

Today, the city of Rasht is one of the agricultural hubs in the country. Rasht is one of the hubs of rice production in Iran and is also a major producer of steel and one of the hubs for the production of anti-cancer nano drugs and one of the most important cities in Iran.





Hafez Mausoleum, Shiraz, Fars Province.

## LANGUAGE

In terms of dialect and language, there are three Gilaki, Talshi and Tati groups and a small number of Kurds. Azerbaijani Turkish and some Gypsies (Indo – Iranian language) speakers (of Indian origin) can also be seen in this province.

## RELIGION

Most of the residents of Gilan are Shia like other Iranians. Among the Talashes, there are several Shafi'i Sunnis, especially in the center and north of Talash.



Akbariyeh Mosque in Lahijan, Gilan province.

## ECONOMY

Agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, bee and silkworm breeding form the economic foundations of Gilan. Rice and tea cultivation is done in Lahijan and Rudsar, olive cultivation in Rudbar, fishing in Astara port, Kiasher port and Anzali port, bee breeding in upper and lower Eshkur, Amarlu, Dilman, Astara and Talash and animal husbandry in the foothills. Wheat and barley, peanuts, tobacco and hazelnuts are other agricultural products in Gilan.

## INDUSTRY

- Rice milling factories everywhere in Gilan,
- Tea factories in Lahijan, Langrod and Fomnat,
- Oil factories in Rudbar,
- Fish and caviar processing factories in Anzali,
- Silk, tobacco and dairy factories in Rasht
- The utilization of wood from dense forests west of Gilan
- Paper factory also in Gilan
- Rasht Industrial City with 280 industrial units is one of the five largest industrial cities of Iran.

The presence of wind power plants in Rudbar and Manjil region, which are among the largest wind farms in Iran and the Middle East, make it possible to produce electricity from renewable sources in this province, and it is responsible for about two-tenths of the total electricity production in Iran.



Rice packaging.



Tea dry store,



Oil factory.



Caviar packaging.



# GILAN HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts can be referred to as silk, or Qasim Abad Chadorshab, Rasht crocheting, mat weaving including tablecloths, baskets and hats, bent wooden artifacts such as table legs and stools, etc. and Gamaj pottery (a type of glazed clay vessel).



Qaleh Rudkhan, Gilan Province.

# TOURISM INDUSTRY

Due to the existence of rich natural and historical monuments and the combination of these two together, the tourism industry also plays an important role in the economy of this province. Gilan province has managed to attract 5 million tourists annually.





Nowruz singing tradition of Gilan.



Nowruz singing tradition of Gilan.

## CUSTOMS

- The customs and traditions of Gilan depict an interesting example of the complex connection between pre-Islamic customs and Islamic customs.
- The integration of trees, bulls and eggs in holy places such as Imamzadeh and Baqeh for Shiites and Tarbat for the Sunni Talish minority, and the importance of natural elements in the performance of religious ceremonies have attracted a lot of attention.
- The importance of trees among Gilanis is quite palpable. Sometimes these same trees are considered the survivors of imams and they are called by the names of Noble, Pir, or Aghadar. The sap of these huge trees is considered a sign of the blood of Imams due to its red color. Pilgrims at the feet of these trees ask for their needs, make vows and ask their god to heal the sick.
- Boxwoods are used for decoration in Ashura rituals.
- In a part of the forest culture, a hospitable phenomenon and a place to take refuge, as well as the source of danger and the place of jinns and fairies, appear. The forest is the guardian of the bear, which has a prominent role in the culture of the people of Gilan.
- With the arrival of the first teeth of the child, the traditional ceremony of Dandan Fashun is held. They spread a table for him with a mirror, scissors, Quran, gold coin, book, pen, needle, etc. and the first thing he takes represents his destiny. If he takes the Quran, he becomes a cleric, if he takes the scissors, he becomes a hairdresser.
- Nowruz, Chaharbansuri and Yalda celebrations are celebrated in Gilan like in other parts of Iran.
- The wedding ceremony also has a certain hierarchy. Even the planting and harvesting of rice are so important that it is still done during special ceremonies.

## THE CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE OF GILAN PROVINCE ON YALDA NIGHT



The people of Gilan believe that they eat a variety of foods on Shab Chele and have special manners and customs like different regions. On Yalda night, the people of Gilan province use snacks such as watermelon, Izgil water or Konos water, roasted rice and three local fruits: orange, local pear called “Khoj” and lemon.

In Gilan, they provide watermelon and they believe that whoever eats watermelon on the night of Challeh will not feel thirsty in the summer and will not feel the cold in the winter. Also, the people of the cities and villages in the east of Gilan write a poem on the Yalda night when they cut the watermelon.

“Aukonus” is another food that is popular in this region on Yalda night and is prepared specially. In the fall season, raw Parsley are poured into a pot, the pot is filled with water and a little salt is added to it, and the door is closed and placed in a corner of the room away from the hot air.

Parsley is hard and raw, but after some time it becomes juicy and delicious. Auconus can be found in most homes in Gilan until next spring, and whenever they feel like it, they take fresh, cooked, ripe and delicious parsnips out of the khem and eat it with angelica and salt in a sunny atmosphere.



In Gilan, it is customary for families who have their son to be engaged or affianced in the same year to send a table to the newlywed's family. In this dish, fruits, special foods and snacks for Shabbat are beautifully decorated around, and in the middle of the dish, a fresh and raw fish (usually white fish) is placed along with vegetables, which are believed to bring good luck and abundance to the new couple. And also health and fertility will be affected.

Watermelon Horoscope in Yalda, Gilan: It is customary among some lucky people and young people of this province to take watermelon rind fortune (watermelon skin) on Yalda night they divide the watermelon into four lengthwise parts and throw all four skins behind their heads. In the meantime, there are four situations, if two watermelon wedges are white and two wedges are green, it means being in the middle for a person's intention. If three green wedges and one white wedge fall, the intention is good, if three white wedges and one green wedge fall, the intention is bad. If all four wedges are green, it means very well and if all four wedges are white, it means very bad.

Usually, people gather in the house of a person who is older than everyone and they respect him on Yalda night.

## WRESTLING OF GHILLIE MAN

Men's ghillie wrestling is mostly done in summer and holidays and at weddings. This wrestling is held in an enclosed area called "Yambar" or "Sanbareh" of the square. Wrestlers wear pants called "Laspar" and their upper bodies are uncovered, and they show their strength to their opponents with dramatic movements.



Nowruz singing tradition of Gilan.

## NOWRUZ IN GILAN

Nowruz singing is one of the last ceremonies of every year in Gilan. Nowruz singing, which is more or less popular even now, is a symbol of the arrival of spring and blessings in Gilan. For this, a group of Nowruz singers walk in the streets and sing poems. Among the most famous of these poems, we can mention "Dawazeh Imam" and "Arus Gole". Most Nowruz singers recite twelve imams first, and when they reach the part of the verse, they repeat it in pairs, and then they sing Nowruz and Nusal.



People serve cookies to Nowruz singers.

## PROMINENT GIFTS OF GILAN

Rice, tea, olives, cookies and plums and handicrafts such as silk, or Qasim Abad Chadorshab, crocheting and mat weaving.



## RESIDENCE

In Gilan province, you can stay in hotels, inns, local houses, villa complexes, or even set up a tent in places embedded in the city or nature.



## TRANSPORTATION

Sardar Jangal International Airport, with an area of 220 hectares, is the main airport of Gilan and the largest airport in the north of Iran, and is ranked 13th among Iran's airports. There are 66 flights to 13 flight routes including Baghdad, Najaf, Medina, Jeddah and Istanbul from this airport.

It has a land route with the Republic of Azerbaijan through the city of Astara and has a border terminal. This border terminal is the only communication route of this province with the former Soviet countries and the gateway to Europe and Amin border in Iran and has the first place in the country in the field of luggage trade.



Rasht International Airport, Gilan province.

## RASHT GIL SQUARE PASSENGER TERMINAL

This terminal with an area of 72,630 square meters was built in 1372 and serves all the cities of the country. Parking, restrooms, car wash and commercial stands are among the facilities of this terminal.

**Maritime transport:** Anzali port is the largest port in northern Iran and one of the most active ports on the shores of the Caspian Sea and the fifth active border of Iran is located in Gilan.

**Railway:** The railway in Gilan was built in 1914 by Khoshtariya Rus, from Pir Bazar to Rasht, with a length of 9 km. The executive operation of the Gilan railway project, which connects Qazvin, Rasht and Anzali, with a length of 205 kilometers, began in 2001.

**Intra-urban transportation:** Intra-urban transportation in Gilan province is limited to taxis and buses. There is no subway or BRT line in this province.



## THE MOST RELIGIOUS CITY OF GILAN

It is Astana Ashrafieh which due to the existence of Seyyed Jalaluddin Ashraf's court in this city, which attracts many travelers and pilgrims every year, especially during the days of mourning.

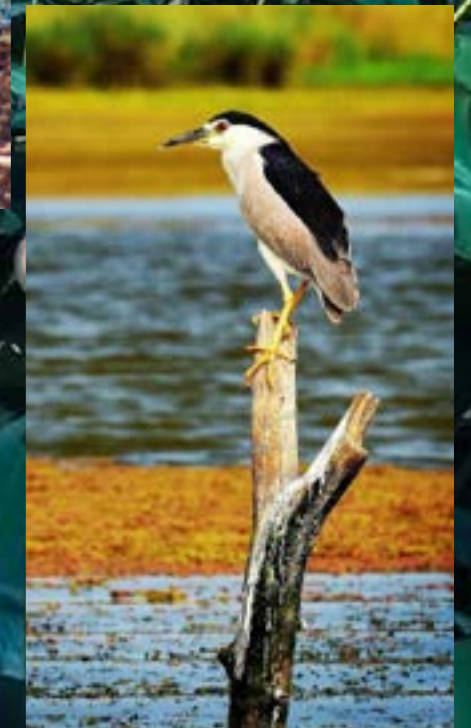
Muharram mourning in the city of Astana, Gilan Province.

# THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WETLAND IN GILAN PROVINCE

Anzali lagoon; A valuable ecosystem, a wonderful combination of nature from land and sea, the paradise of marsh tulips and a small European paradise in Iran.

Anzali lagoon; is among the most beautiful water views of Gilan. This wetland is a spawning place for aquatic animals and a refuge for native and migratory birds. Inside the lagoon, there are beautiful islands and the two beautiful cities of Anzali and Ab are located on its coast. The eye-catching attractions of Anzali lagoon can be mentioned the lotus flowers, whose buds and leaves rise from the water and cover a wide area of the lagoon. Even though reed growth in the wetland has caused many ecological problems, it is one of the main manifestations of the natural ecosystem of the wetland. A lot of birds live in this reed and while preparing their food, they continue to lay eggs and reproduce in it. Wetland is also a favorable habitat for migratory birds.

Every year, thousands of migratory birds from the northern parts turn to Anzali Wetland to spend the winter and continue their lives. Reeds, apart from being considered a suitable habitat for birds, are the habitat of plants with great flexibility, which are significantly used in handicrafts and indigenous crafts of Gilan. Wicker, basket, basket, wicker containers, etc. It is made from these plants. Anzali Lagoon is a good place for water sports, including boating.



## MINERAL WATERS OF GILAN PROVINCE

- **Sangrod gas water spring:** It is located in Sangrod village of Amarlu village, Rudbar County.
- **Manjil Koleshtar Spring:** This spring is located about one kilometer below Sefidroud Dam, five hundred meters from the main road from Qazvin to Rasht.
- **Masuleh mineral water spring:** It is located at the beginning of the entrance of the historical city of Masuleh, next to the city park.
- **Cheshmagol spring:** It is located in Talam village, one of Sangar's functions.
- **Mastkhor Spring:** It is located in Mastkhor village near Rudbar on the west side of Manjil dam.
- **Sejiran mineral water spring:** located in Eshkur Bala, near Sejiran village.



## FOLK MUSIC OF GILAN PROVINCE

Gilan province has one of the richest musical and culture treasures. Dr. Amirashraf Arianpour writes in the book of Gilan: This rich treasure of musical culture, unlike many regions of Iran, does not have a unified style. This means that different parts of Gilan have different styles, both in terms of the variety of songs and in terms of the characteristics of melody and rhythm, and this difference in style is especially noticeable between the music of the people of Tvalash and the local music of Dillman and Spili areas and other areas of Gilan. .

In general, Talash people have three types of songs: Old Dostan, Talash Dostan and Taze Dostan. The songs of Gilan, especially in Siahkol and Dillman, are inspired by nature and often remain pristine and untouched.

In the year 255 AH. Q. Ahmed bin Tawakal, Nadim of the Abbasid Caliph, trusted by Allah, in a book entitled "Al-Musihi Al-Iraqiyah", which was a part of the music of Dillman, said: "The singing of the people of Khorasan is with a bell, which has seven strings, and its sound is like the sound of a harp" and the singing of the people of Ray, Tabaristan, and Dillman with tambourines..."

Abu Nasr Farabi also mentioned the Gilani tanbur in the book "Al-Musiqi" (339 AH): "The Khorasani tanbur has two strings and another type is the Gilani (Gilani) tanbur." Gilani's style of tambour tuning is different from Khorasanian's style of tuning".

# SAFAVIEH

In the late 15th and early 16th century, Gilan was administered by two local families, until around 1367, an Alevi leader named Ali Kia bin Amirkiai Multi took over the control of the Bey Pish region centered on Lahijan. He and his companions settled in Lahijan until the early Safavid period and had dominion over it. The Shafi'i Eshaqoundi Sunni dynasty came to power in the Bey Pas region centered on Fuman at that time in the second half of the 13th century. This power first started from Fuman, but it gradually captured the west of Gilan. Both Sunni and Shia families were destroyed by Shah Abbas Safavi, and Gilan was considered the personal property of the Shah. Also, the ruler appointed by the central government took over the administration of affairs.



# GILAN IN 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

With the extinction of the Safavids in 1722 AD, the northern borders of Iran became vulnerable to the invasion of foreigners. Nader Shah Afshar, Karim Khan Zand and Agha Muhammad Khan Qajar were three powerful Ili (Turkish - Tribal) leaders who appeared in these riots. During this period, several governors were considered for Gilan by Nader Shah, Karim Khan and Agha Mohammad Khan, but they did not last long. After Nadershah's murder, Agha Jamal Fomeni along with Agha Safi defeated the central government in Gilan and dominated the entire Gilan through Rasht. With the death of Agha Jamal in 1753, Agha Hadi ruled Gilan for 4 months with the help of Mirza Zaki, the ruler of Gaskar, and was finally executed by Qajar leaders. Hedayatullah, the young son of Agha Jamal, became the ruler of Rasht, but after Karam Khan came to power, he was sent to Tehran and another person replaced him. Hedayatullah

escaped from Karim Khan at an opportune time and took over Gilan again, and in 1767 he was officially appointed as the governor of Gilan. During the reign of Hedayatullah, Gilan saw a large number of Armenians, Russians, Jews and Indians using foreign trade and became one of the most prosperous states of Iran with an annual income of about 200 thousand pounds. Hidayatullah Khan maintained the quasi-independent state of Gilan until Agha Mohammad Khan came to power in the 1770s. Hidayatullah Khan's interest in maintaining this independence was so great that he asked the Russians for support several times to resist the emerging Qajar rule, but he was met with their refusal. Mustafa Khan Dolo with 6000 soldiers defeated Hedayatullah Khan in Rasht. Agha Ali, the only survivor of Agha Rafi Shafti's family, who were all killed by Hedayatullah, was killed with the help of the Russians.





## GILAN IN 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

The colonial interests of Russia and Britain and the resulting major political, economic and social changes in Iran caused Gilan to experience many changes due to its connection with Russia. The increase in foreign trade and sea transportation and its effect on import and export expanded prosperity in this region. Also, there was an increase in the passage of passengers to Europe from the Anzali-Baku line as a result of the connection between Tehran and Anzali through Qazvin and Rasht. Again, the two states of Biyeh before and Biyeh after were created, but in the second half of the century, with the increase of foreign trade and the rapid development of maritime transport and the increase of passengers and cargo on the Tehran-Anzali road, the separation between the two states was eliminated and it became a circuit. Emerging global economy and became a central power. At that time, Gilan was one of the four richest states in Iran and earned variable but significant income.

## 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

In 1909, after the closing of the National Assembly, Gilani's constitutional mujahids came to Tehran and after conquering it along with the Bakhtiari nomads, established the constitutional system. With the beginning of the First World War and the turmoil in the country, the landowners of Gilan looted people's property. Mirza Kochuk Khan raised uprisings in the region and the government forces supported by Russia and Britain rose to fight them. After the formation of the October Revolution in Russia, the Russians, as a result of the weakness caused by the revolution, estab-

lished friendly relations with the jungles and stopped fighting with them. In the blink of an eye, the Janglis established themselves in Gilan, and by the end of the same year, they drove all the officials appointed by the government from Gilan to Tehran. The exemption of farmers from paying taxes, water supply and improvement of agriculture caused many changes in Gilan. The people of Gilan produced the most during the famine period and sent rice to Baku and Tehran. In 1920, the first and only socialist republic in Iran was established as the Soviet Socialist Republic of Iran, and in early July 1299, the first Congress of the Communist Party of Iran was held in Anzali. Finally, this government also fell with the attack of the central government forces. As a result of the Law on the Formation of Provinces in 1316 AH and the division of Iran into six provinces, Gilan was considered one of the districts of the Northern Province, including Gilan, Tankabon, Mazandaran, Gorgan, Tehran, Qazvin, Qom, Saveh, Arak, and Kashan. Gilan was divided into the following six regions:

- 1- Fomnat, Soamesara, Lashtnesha, Kochsefahan
- 2- Pahlavi, Chahar Farizah, Khammam, Gasgar
- 3- Rahmatabad, Rudbar, Siahkal, Dilman, Chaharlo
- 4- Lahijan, Ranko, Deshhal
- 5- Gerkanroud, Islam and Toalesh

In December the same year, 10 provinces were considered for the country, and Gilan, Zanjan, Qazvin, Saveh, Shaheswar and Sultan Abad (Arak) were included in the first province. On 19 February 1349, groups of people's devotees settled in the mountains of Gilan, and in the same year, they launched the first guerrilla operation in the history of Iran by attacking a gendarmerie post in Siahkol.



Dipection of Mirza Kochuk Khan.

## HISTORY OF CASPIANS

Gilan has a rich history that dates back to ancient times. In the excavations of Marlik Hill, which are three thousand years old, pottery vessels, bronze weapons, and small statues made of gold, silver, and bronze, and the tomb of the king, along with a large collection of jewelry, were discovered which shows the wealth of the people of this region in the past. BC, tribes called Caspians, Cadusians and Amardas lived by the Caspian Sea. It is possible that the Gilas, or the Giles of warrior men, entered Iran in the first or second century BC and settled next to the Dilmians on the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and west of the present-day Sefid River. Among them, there was a common dialect that other Persian speakers could not understand their words. Until the 7th century AD, today's Gilan, like other regions of Iran, was under the influence of the Achaemenids, Seleucids, Parthians and Sasanians, but was governed by local rulers. With the conquest of Iran by the Arabs, many local dynasties emerged in Gilan. From the distant past until a few centuries ago, Gilan consisted of two parts

- **Beyeh Pas:** the western part of Gilan and the right side of Sefid River
- **Beyeh Peesh:** the eastern part of Gilan and the right side of Sefid River

Shirdal cup is one of the ancient objects that was discovered in Marlik hill in Rudbar, Gilan province, located in Iran.



Beyeh is used to mean river or coast, so Beyeh Pas referred to the land that was located behind the Sefid River and Beyeh Pesh referred to the land that was located in front of the Sefid River.

During the invasion of the Arabs, the residents of the Dilem region put up strong resistance and did not surrender. The first Muslims who were able to enter this region were the Alawites who entered the region in the second century of Hijri during the opposition to the Abbasid caliphs. With the arrival of the Alawites, the Dilmians began to accept Islam, but they remained politically semi-independent and separate. Different dynasties, including the Ziyarians, the Boyans, and later the Seljuks, made many attempts to dominate Gilan, but they never succeeded. Gilan was the only region that was able to withstand the Mongols and was never occupied by them.

# UNIVERSITIES OF GILAN PROVINCE

46 scientific and academic centers have been defined in Gilan province. The universities of Gilan province have the privilege of 32 specialized scientific journals and have published 177 issues so far. Gilan province has hosted 53 specialized scientific conferences and 5 scientific lectures. The researchers of the universities and scientific centers of Gilan province have published 49754 scientific articles including 7502 journal articles and 26711 articles in domestic scientific conferences and 7502 international articles. In 2017, 85,759 students were studying in the universities of Gilan province and these centers have 3,425 Professors and Faculty Members.



University of Guilan

## GILAN UNIVERSITY RASHT CITY

Gilan University is a public university in Rasht city. And it was established in 1353. Currently, 16,229 students and 883 professors are working in this center. Based on the analysis, this center has published 16,032 scientific articles in domestic journals and conferences. Gilan University is the owner and publisher of 18 specialized journals and so far 27 conferences were organized by Gilan University. In addition, 8743 internationally authentic articles have been compiled in this center. In 1401, Gilan University researchers have published most of their articles with the keywords “Iran” and “Numerical Analysis”.

## MEDICAL SCIENCES & HEALTH SERVICES GILAN UNIVERSITY

Gilan University of Medical Sciences and Health Care Services is a medical sciences university in Rasht city, Gilan province. And it was established in 1364. Currently, 4805 students and 453 professors are working in this center. Based on the analysis, this center has published 1398 scientific articles in domestic journals and conferences. It is specialized and so far 7 conferences have been held by Gilan University of Medical Sciences and Health Services. In addition, so far 4061 international articles have been compiled in this center.

All campus articles of 2018  
All articles of ISI 4061  
Total 5 journals  
All conferences 7  
The total number of students is 4805  
Total number of 453 professors

# MOST SIGNIFICANT FIGURES

## HAZRAT AYATOLLAH MUHAMMAD TAQI BEHJAT

He was born at the end of 1334 AH in the religious city of Foman located in Gilan province. Sixteen months of his life had not passed when his mother rushed to the orphanage and tasted the bitter taste of being an orphan since he was a child. He completed his elementary school education at the Foman school and after studying Arabic literature in 1348 AH, at the age of fourteen he went to Iraq to complete his seminary courses and was in the presence of the great masters of that order such as the late Haj Sheikh Abul Qasem Khoei (other than Ayatollah Khoei). Famous benefited. In 1352 AH, he went to "Najaf Ashraf" to continue his education and completed the high level of the sciences in the presence of great scholars such as Hajj Sheikh Mortaza Taleqani (RA) entered the curriculum of Ayatollah Haj Sheikh Mohammad Hossein Gharavi Isfahani. Finally, after 16 years of living next to Imam Hodas (peace be upon him) active presence and tireless effort in acquiring knowledge and learning in the presence of first-



Hazrat Ayatollah  
Muhammad Taqi Behjat

class professors of Najaf Seminary and years of teaching and research, along with obtaining the degree of Ijtihad, with a chest full of knowledge and a heart full of passion and attention, he returned to his hometown. Non-stop scientific effort was one of the other characteristics of that honorable Shiite authority. Hazrat Ayatollah Behjat has several works on jurisprudence and principles, but he did not publish most of them. When a group of believers wanted to publish his works without using Islamic funds, he addressed them: "Many of the books of the great scholars have remained in manuscript for years; Print them. These books are not too late." They never took a step in the way of authority; Despite half a century of external teaching of jurisprudence and usul, they always refused to accept authority; However, after the transmission of the great verses of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Golpayegani and Sheikh Mohammad Ali Araki (may God have mercy on them) and following the persistent and repeated requests of many scholars and believers, they allowed the publication of the treatise; although they objected to writing their names on the cover of the treatise.

## DR. MOHAMMAD MOIN

REVIVALIST OF PERSIAN CULTURE AND LITERATURE

Mohammad Moin, the son of Sheikh Abulqasem and Talaat Saeed, was born on the 9th of May 1297 in Zarjoub neighborhood of Rasht. His paternal grandfather, Sheikh Muhammad Taqi Moin al-Ama, was among the spiritual scholars, and his maternal grandfather, Sheikh Muhammad Saeed, was one of the scholars and teachers of ancient sciences. At the age of six, he lost his mother and five days later his father, and inevitably Mohammad Taqi Moinul Ulama (his grandfather) took over his care and education. He was thirteen years old when he lost his grandfather. He completed his primary and secondary education in school number one in Rasht, then came to Tehran to continue his education. Completed the second year of high school in Dar al-Funun, Tehran. In 1313, at the age of sixteen, he received a bachelor's degree in Persian literature, philosophy and educational sciences from the University of Tehran. The subject of his treatise, which was written in French, was "Locent Doleil and the School of Parnassus". In 1321, at the age of 24, he wrote his doctoral thesis entitled "Mazdisna and its influence on Persian literature", which he later named "Mazdisna and Persian literature". He passed and was accepted with a very good grade, and he was recognized as the first doctor of Persian literature in Iran. In the same year, he married Mrs. Mahin Amirjahid, daughter of Amir Jahid (director of Pars Almanac), and the result of this marriage is five children. After receiving his doctorate, he was engaged in research and teaching as a professor at the "Research in Literary Texts" chair of Tehran University's Faculty of Literature and as a professor at the University of Higher Education. In 1324, according to the approval of the National Council

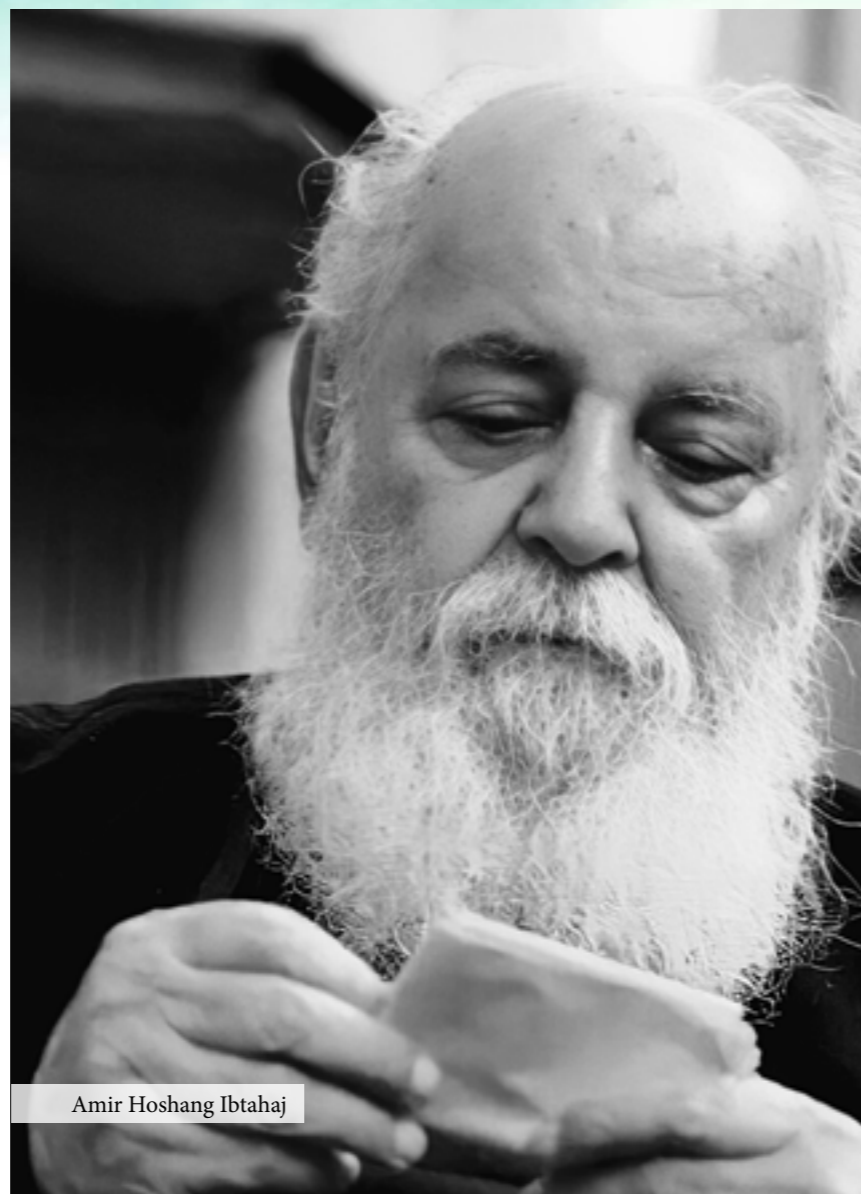
and the recommendation of Allameh Qazvini, he started working with Allameh Dehkhoda in the preparation of the dictionary, and he was his assistant in the work of the dictionary, and after him, he took over the headship of the dictionary organization. Dr. Mohammad Moin was familiar with Avestan, ancient Persian, Pahlavi, Arabic, French, English, German, Latin, and Sanskrit languages, and on numerous trips, he visited philological institutions in other countries, such as Larousse in Paris and Brockhaus in Wiesbaden, and closely studied the method. His work became familiar and he used it and took notes in meetings with writers, poets, critics and artists of different disciplines and for some time in the museums of different countries.



Dr. Mohammad Moin

## AMIR HOSHANG IBTAHAJ

Amir Hoshang Ebtahaj (March 6, 1306 - August 19, 1401) or “H.A. Sayeh” is a contemporary Iranian poet and one of the most popular poets among young people and poetry lovers. Among his most famous works, we can mention the poems “Purple” and “Life”. He is a powerful poet who writes poetry in both old and new styles. In addition to his abilities and artistry, other reasons have been effective in the fame and recognition of his works; For example, his poetry has been performed many times by popular Iranian artists and singers, in the form of songs and ballads. Another factor in his popularity among people is his association with the spirit of the times and social conditions. His poetry is not indifferent to what is happening in society. He brings social themes and people’s concerns into poetry with an artist.



Amir Hoshang Ebtahaj

He published his first book called First Songs in 1325. Among his other works, we can mention the ballad “Spideh” and the sonnets “Dar Kuchesar Shab”, “Hasar” and “Arghovan”. He also worked on the radio in the program Flowers and was the founder of the music program Golchin Habat. Among his other works, we can mention the ballad “Spideh” and

the sonnets “Dar Kuchesar Shab”, “Hasar” and “Arghovan”. He also worked on the radio in the program Flowers and was the founder of the music program Golchin Habat. Captivating and charming themes, similes and metaphors, and novel imagery, fluent and rhythmic language and well-composed and in tune with sonnets are some of the characteristics of his poetry, and its subtle social color is reminiscent of Hafez’s pleasant style.

## PROFESSOR MAJID SAMII

He was born in Rasht city in July 1937 in a cultured family. In 1956, he traveled abroad to continue his studies and settled in West Germany and was able to study biology and medicine at the university and continue his studies. And to complete and improve his expertise in neurosurgery under the supervision of Professor Kurt Shurman, and finally in 1970, he received a doctorate degree in this field. In 1372, he was awarded the degree of professor of neurosurgery. After a series of scientific studies and research, Dr. Samii was able to invent and complete the first microscopic brain surgery in the world in 1977, and behind it, he was the first doctor who was able to invent the surgery of the base of the skull in the world, which was notice by world-class surgeons.

- He has been the president of the International Society for Neurosurgery and was elected as the founding president of MASCIN – “Madjid Samii Congress of International Neurosurgeons” in 2003.
- Samii received the “Physician” award by the north German city of Hanover. Former German chancellor Gerhard Schröder hailed the 70-year-old Samii for his medical contribution to neuroscience as head of the International Neuroscience Institute (INI), based in Hanover.
- He is the president of the International Neuroscience Institute (INI).
- In 2007, he received the “Friendship Award”, from the Prime minister of China for his contribution to the medical progress of the country.
- He had earlier received the 2014 Leibniz Ring Prize in Berlin.



Professor Majid Samii

- In 2011, World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies coined a medal of honor bearing Samii’s name which would be given to outstanding neurosurgeons every two years.

## DR. MAHMOUD BEHZAD THE FATHER OF IRANIAN BIOLOGY

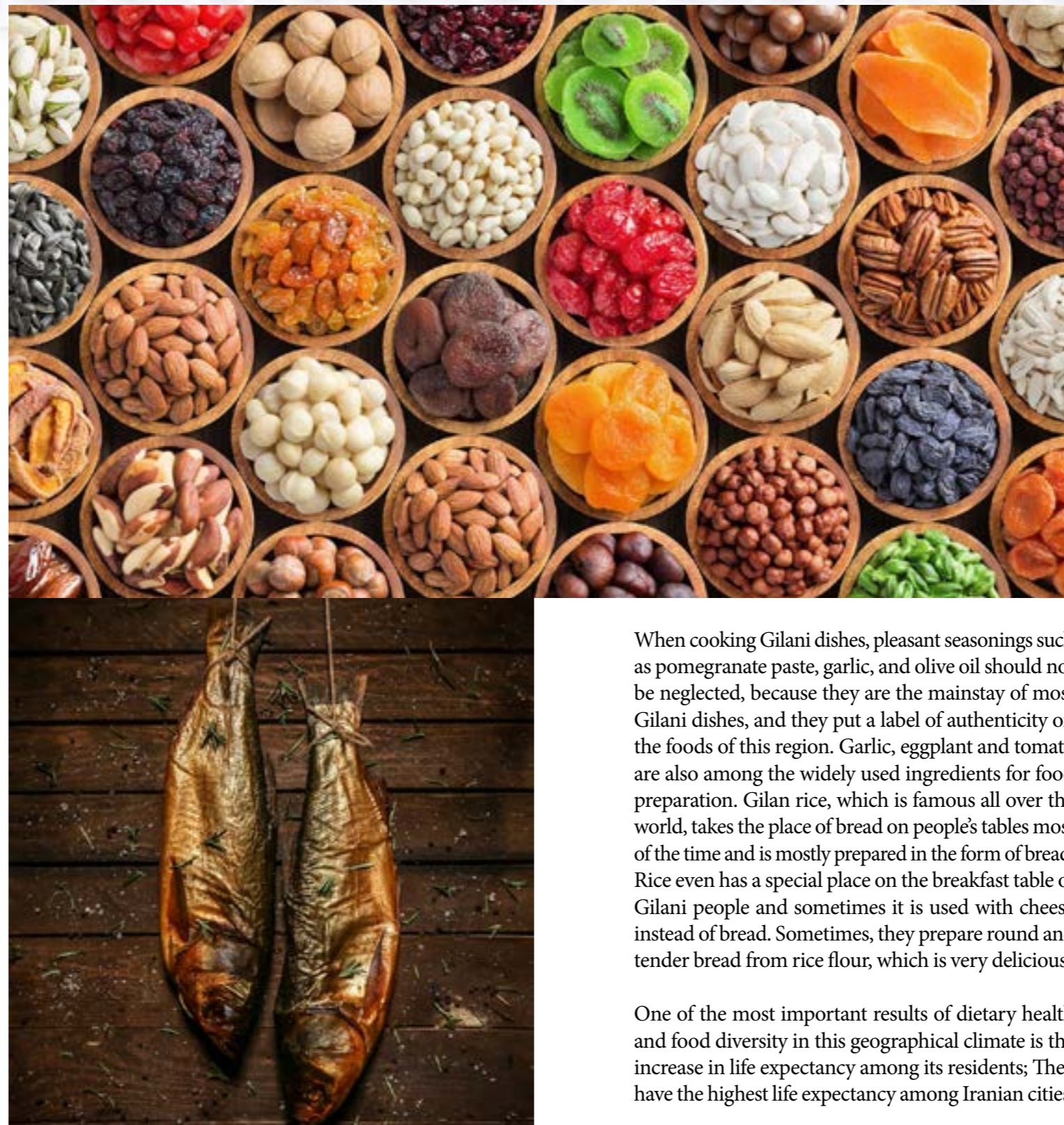
Dr. Mahmoud Behzad was born in Rasht Dedeh in 1913 and died on the evening of Thursday, September 8, 2007, at the age of 94. In 1949, after obtaining a Ph.D. in Pharmacy, he focused his activities on preparing textbooks and quantitative textbooks. In 1960, he won the royal award for the translation of the book “History of the Earth” written by George Gamov. He is the most prolific author and translator of scientific books in Iran. The number of his authorships and translations reaches 98 books, of which he has authored and translated 63 books alone and 35 books with the help of his scientific colleagues. He published “Hakmat” magazine containing the latest medical and pharmaceutical information in Rasht.

# GILAN SOUVENIR DIVERSE AND UNIQUE

The type of weather and climate of this region has made it possible to grow various agricultural products and many livestock products. Rice, olives, tea, citrus fruits, peanuts, foman cookies, honey, all kinds of fresh fish and smoked and salted fish are among the souvenirs of Gilan province.

## EATING HABITS OF THE PEOPLE OF GILAN

Food is very important for the people of Gilan and this can be understood from the variety and color of their dishes. It can be said that the reason for the formation of all these different and colorful foods is the climate and weather of this region and its diverse flora and fauna. The existence of different plants, chickens and marine animals leaves the hands of the people of this land open to create diverse dishes.



# THE LOCAL CUISINE OF GILAN PROVINCE

The local cuisine of Gilan province can be named Qataq beans, Mirzakasmi, Pomegranate, Kal Kebab, Fasanjan chicken, Shami pickles, Sirqaliyeh, and Eggplant Borani. Due to the presence of olives, fish and all kinds of local vegetables, it has special dishes. Among the most famous local dishes of Gilan:

- Fesanjan chicken or Lako chicken Mizra Ghasemi
- Baghalaqataq (bean stew)
- Sour leeks
- Sirqaliyah
- Allomsma
- Fibbage fish
- Vavishka
- Tarsh Shami
- Kal Kabab
- Eggplant Burani
- Burani spinach
- Burani beetroot
- Cultivated olives, shpel (fish caviar)
- Salted fish
- Smoked fish
- Pomegranate
- Six sizes
- Sirabij
- It is sweeter
- Aunt Abe
- My car
- Nazkhatun
- Lungi
- Moten John

When cooking Gilani dishes, pleasant seasonings such as pomegranate paste, garlic, and olive oil should not be neglected, because they are the mainstay of most Gilani dishes, and they put a label of authenticity on the foods of this region. Garlic, eggplant and tomato are also among the widely used ingredients for food preparation. Gilan rice, which is famous all over the world, takes the place of bread on people's tables most of the time and is mostly prepared in the form of bread. Rice even has a special place on the breakfast table of Gilani people and sometimes it is used with cheese instead of bread. Sometimes, they prepare round and tender bread from rice flour, which is very delicious.

One of the most important results of dietary health and food diversity in this geographical climate is the increase in life expectancy among its residents; They have the highest life expectancy among Iranian cities.



## GILAN HANDICRAFTS, SOUVENIRS OF COLOR AND AGE

### THE ART OF CARPET WEAVING

The art of carpet weaving has a long history in Iran, and every Saman carpet has a world-renowned reputation due to its special texture and pattern. In Gilan province, exquisite woolen and silk carpets can be found in homes or workshops.



## DRY STRING

Khokhar string with its special taste of cardamom and juice will sweeten your mouth and if you eat it with tea, it will create a magical and memorable combination for you.



## SIAH MAZGI CHEESE UNIQUE AND EDIBLE

Siah Mezgi cheese comes from Siah Mezgi region and is one of the most delicious souvenirs of Gilan. This cheese has a very good taste and the high-fat percentage of this cheese has made it competitive with similar domestic and foreign products.



## JASMINE BAKLAVA NEW TASTE

Baklava is one of the very sweet sweets that have many lovers. In the preparation of baklava, usually, baklava dough and various chopped nuts such as walnuts, almonds, pistachios and flavorings such as cardamom are used.



## WICKER BRAIDS

Wicker weaving is one of the most important and popular souvenirs and handicrafts of Gilan and is considered one of the native handicrafts of Gilan province. The tasteful people of Gilani weave all kinds of knotted baskets and baskets, boxes, straw mats, hats and all kinds of straw containers using rice stalks, marsh plant stalks and hemp plants.



## EMBROIDERY

Rashti Doozi is a traditional and manual art of fabric decoration that is popular in Gilan. This art is used to decorate simple fabrics with silk threads and creates beautiful designs. Rashti embroidery is one of the most lasting and beautiful souvenirs of Gilan, which has many fans among tourists. Thread embroidery is usually done on “Mahoot” fabric. This type of fabric is thick and woolen with a delicate texture. Tourists can buy the art of Rashti embroidery on all kinds of clothes, fabrics, underlays, tablecloths, bedspreads, hats, slippers, etc. and have a lasting souvenir of Gilan.



## HALVA - BEH

One of the most attractive and delicious foods and souvenirs of Gilan is halva. Gilki women make this delicious halva in copper pots, which gives it a wonderful color. You can eat this delicious halva for breakfast with local bread or as a unique evening meal with fragrant Lahijan tea.



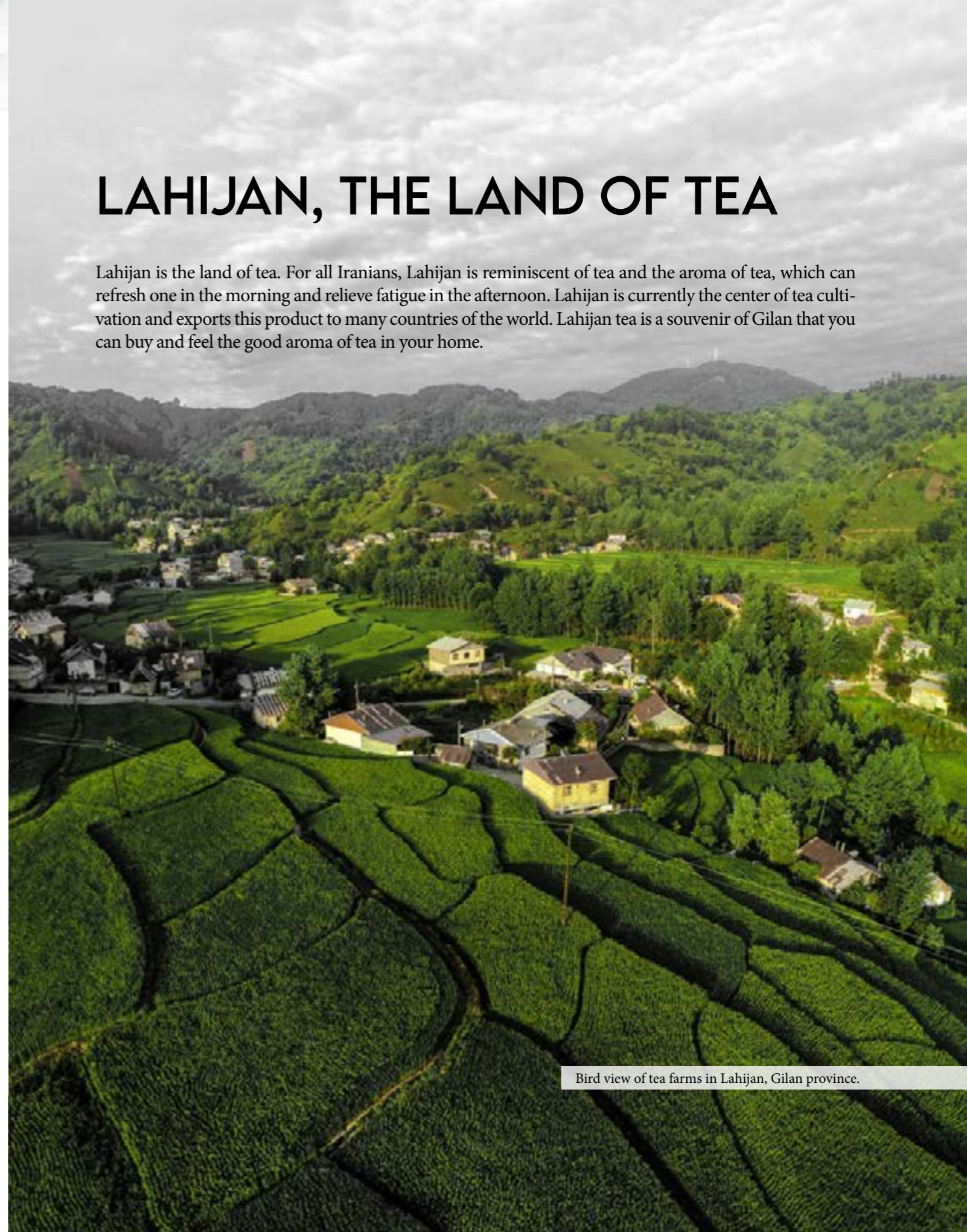
## PEANUT

Peanut is another souvenir of Gilan, which is grown in Astana Ashrafieh region. Astana Ashrafieh is known as the hub of peanut production in Iran because it owns 80% of the country's peanut production. This region is the place of cultivation of the best peanuts in the country, whose distinctive feature is large and tasty seeds.



# LAHIJAN, THE LAND OF TEA

Lahijan is the land of tea. For all Iranians, Lahijan is reminiscent of tea and the aroma of tea, which can refresh one in the morning and relieve fatigue in the afternoon. Lahijan is currently the center of tea cultivation and exports this product to many countries of the world. Lahijan tea is a souvenir of Gilan that you can buy and feel the good aroma of tea in your home.



Bird view of tea farms in Lahijan, Gilan province.



# GILAN RICE

## THE REAL AROMA OF RICE

One of the main meals of Iranians is rice. After bread, the most consumed thing among Iranian families is rice. The better the rice used, the more fans it has. Gilan rice is a guest in people's homes with its wonderful aroma and memorable taste. Gilan rice is the usual choice of tourists in this region and many people buy this product from Gilan rice farmers. If you are looking for the real aroma of rice and a memorable taste, be sure to get Gilan rice.



# DELLAR OR GREEN SALT

## ARE ALWAYS ACCOMPANIED BY GREEN TOMATOES

Dellar or green salt is usually eaten with green tomatoes; it is also consumed with salad, yogurt and cucumber. The taste of this salt is so good that it stays in your mind for a long time. Gilan dellar or derar is made with different vegetables and usually, the cities of Gilan have their recipe for making derar. Derar Lahijan is made with coriander, kotkoto or khalwash, bo anjir, chochag and mint. You can put it in buttermilk or eat it with sour apples and sour oranges.



# SARDAR JANGAL RASHT INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Sardar Jangal Rasht International Airport was established in 1348. This airport is the only airport in Gilan province and it is located 7 km from the Rasht to Anzali road and about 15 km from the free zone of Bandar Anzali. The total area of the airport is 220 hectares and its height is 40 feet below the waters of the sea. It is equipped with 7 converging plans. With the implementation of the runway cover in 2005 and the retrofitting of the runway and the expansion of the parking lot with an infrastructure of 55,000 square meters, it is ready to accept medium and wide-body aircraft with special conditions. Controlling the safety and health of civil flights (commercial, commercial) for about 4,500 sorties per year, providing flight services to the traffic of the air units of the army and the IRGC during exercises and unforeseen events and the traffic of air institutions in the public and private sector, which almost annually exceeds It is in charge of 2000 sorties.



Sardar Jangal Rasht International Airport, Gilan province.

# THE HAPPIEST DRESS IN THE WORLD

## THE LOCAL DRESS OF THE GILANIS

The local dress of Gilan is known as the happiest dress in the world. In 1996, this cover was selected with the same title at the New York Fashion Festival, which was held to introduce the local dresses of the world. Also, the local costume of Gilan was registered in the list of the spiritual heritage of the country in 2008.

Based on the excavations of Marlik Hill in Gilan, the clothing of Gilani women and men dates back to the second millennium BC. You can see the types of decorations used on the skirts, shirts and headbands of Gilani women's clothes in the oldest documents related to clothing from the archaeological excavations in Marlik Rudbar Hill.

“**Christian Bromberg**”, a French anthropologist, has said about the clothing of the Caspian region based on his research and writings that “the traditional clothing of the Caspian Sea coast expresses a pristine creativity that well represents the distinctive way of life in this region of Iran. In many plateaus of Iran in the past decades, the cultural behavior of the people was influenced by an enclosed lifestyle in which houses were surrounded by walls without entrance to protect the view and disturbance of outsiders, and lonely and isolated women lived indoors. But along the shores of the Caspian Sea, people's lifestyle has often been free. In this area, the houses were not surrounded by walls; gender segregation in the family environment was low. The covering of native maram, which is more visible even among the Galash and Talesh of the mountains than the Gilani and Mazandarani, has surprised the traveler in all periods.

Wearing native and traditional clothes is more visible in the villages and foothills of Gilan. In general, Gilani clothes should be divided into 3 categories, all of which are used. The dress that we now know as Gilani dress is the dress of the people of the eastern part of Gilan, which is called Galshi or Qasimabadi dress. Also, the people of Talashneshin region have their special clothes. In the tatneshin region of Ammarloi, Gilan, the special clothing of the region is still used.

Gilani women and men wear different clothes in different regions. As an example, women's clothing in the east, west and central regions of the province are separated by the names of Qasimabadi, Talashi and Reshami.

### GETTING TO KNOW THE LOCAL DRESS OF GILANI MEN, FROM CHOKHA TO KULAGIR

The local clothes of Gilan men include shirts, vests with loose pants, waist shawls and felt hats. In different regions, the clothes of Gilan men have differences and wearing native and traditional clothes is more visible in villages and foothills. In general, Gilani clothes should be divided into 3 categories, all of which are used. The dress that we now know as Gilani dress is the dress of the people of the eastern part of Gilan, which is called Galshi or Qasimabadi dress. Also, the people of Talashneshin region have their special clothes. In the Tatneshin region of Ammarloi, Gilan, the special clothing of the region is still used.

Gilani men's local dress includes a jacket called Chokha, cotton shirt, pants, shawl, felt hat and

The traditional attire of a local man of Gilan.



vest. Gilani men wear a woolen coat called Chokheh or Chokha. Of course, they wear short woolen coats on cold days and long coats or shula at night. These woolen coats are made of goat wool, because the pores of goat wool close in humid weather and prevent water from penetrating the coat. Gilani men also wear cotton shirts under the chokha. The color of this shirt is also bright. They wear plain black woolen pants. The men's pants of West Gilan, are called Shelar, Churodari trousers, Qadak, Tang Toman, Dij are among the types of local trousers of the people of Gilan.

A felt hat and a vest, which are called jalqatah or jalqadah, are also part of Gilani men's clothing, the material of which is different depending on the season. This vest is sewn from wool in mountainous areas and a cooler fabric in plains areas.

A wide shawl is also used to wrap around the waist, especially for parties and weddings among men. Gilani men's clothes change depending on their job. For example, the cattlemen's hats in the mountains, which are known as galash, are made of leather. In general, talshi cracked hats felt hats, and leather hats made from lamb skin are hats for Gilani men. Also, mountain ranchers use felt tops. Galshan's footwear is also a type of leather shoe called chumosh or chmosh. Gilani shepherds also wear a garment called Kulagir, which is made of felt and has no sleeves.

Sash, charuq, giveh, galash boot, boot, chokotor (chiktor) and wooden shoe or katle (a type of slipper) are other local footwear.

## GILANI LOCAL DRESS

The local dress of the people of Gilan is one of the most beautiful local dresses of Iranians, which is full of color and beauty and smells of thousands of years of history. Lach, scarf, headband, shirt, vest, coat, skirt, pants and chadorshab are the different parts of Gilan women's local dress.

The local dress of Gilan women is a rainbow of different colors. The happy colors of Gilani women's clothes are considered to be due to the colors found in their nature.

In different regions, the clothes of Gilani women have differences. As an example, women's clothing in the east, west and central regions of the province are separated by the names of Qasimabadi, Talashi and Reshami. That is, those who live in the plains and coastal areas wear different clothes from those in the foothills. The traditional dress is mostly seen in the city of Masuleh, which is a relic of the Qajar era.

Even Dembakht girls are known in Gilan by their clothes. They wear white shirts. This is while other women are wearing floral dresses. In the design of the clothes of Gilanis, especially the women, the details and the way of their life and work are paid attention to, so that the women's clothes are designed in such a way that their bodies cannot be seen when they ride a horse.

The closer we get to the foothills of Gilan, the thicker the type of fabric used to sew women's clothes, for

example, those who live in Dilaman use velvet fabric, and those who live in Jalga wear silk. The type of sewing is also different in different areas. Dilmani clothes are sewn very beautifully, in Dilmani clothes, the stitches are basic, so that the surface of the dress is simple with colored threads and hand stitched, and there are flower, vase, moon and star designs along with zigzag designs in this type of dress.

Shelit skirts and sequined vests are also seen in most Gilani women's clothes. Shaliteh or short Toman (Tanban) is a short and pleated skirt, which is also called "Gardtoman". Daraztoman (Tanban) is also a word used for a pleated long skirt in the center and east of Gilan. In the west of Gilan, Talshi people call it "Shelar". The length of the shirt and skirt is characteristic of different parts of West Gilan. For example, in Masal, they wear short shirts up to the knee. In general, scarves and headscarves, shirts or jama, vests, al-jaqba, coats, skirts, shalita, pants, and waistcoats are the main parts of Gilan women's local clothing.

Most Gilani women use two headscarves, one below (lechek) and the other on top (handkerchief). The upper garment of Gilani women is also a shirt, which is called Shasi in Talashi dialect and Talash Jammeh in the East and Jalga. Both sides of this shirt have slits. The size of the shirt collar and its length, which usually comes on the turban, is different in different parts of Gilan.

The vest is also an inseparable part of Gilan women's clothing. In the west of Gilan, it is called Jalkhte, in the east of Gilan, it is called Jarqada or Jarzqa, and in the plains of Gilan, it is called Jalqte, Jaltaqah, Jalkhta, and Jalkhdeh. This vest is sewn in a front opening, has three buttons and a haft collar with three pockets on the sides. And it has a buckle on the back so that it can be widened or narrowed.

Al-Jaqba is also sewn with velvet fabric or Chadorshab fabric, which is worn by women in the eastern mountains and Qasimabad.

In some central villages of Gilan, they tie the prayer cloth around their waists, but in the eastern part of Gilan, they use Chadorshab for this purpose. In the local dialect, Chadorshab is called "Charshu" and the main color of its background is usually red. Gilani women tie the tent around their waist when farming and picking green tea leaves, transplanting, weeding and picking citrus fruits in cold weather and when they have to work in a bent position for hours so that they don't get back pain and stay warm. Also, some of them tie their children on their backs while working with tents.



The traditional attire of a local Female of Gilan.

## SCARVES AND HEADBANDS

Scarves and headscarves are among the clothes of Gilani women. They use two headbands, one below (lachak) and one above (handkerchief).

## VEST

The vest is one of the common clothing of Gilan women, which is called Jalakhta, Niftneh in the west of Gilan, Jarqadeh or Jarzgeh in the east of Gilan, and Jalqtteh, Jaltaqeh, Jalkhteh, and Jalkhdeh in the Gilan plains. It is an open front vest with a Haft collar, which has three buttons and three pockets on the sides. The buckle on the back of the vest gives it the ability to expand and tighten.



The traditional attire of a local Female of Gilan.

## BACK TENT

Another part of Gilani women's clothing is the chador kamer, a cover that Gilani women wear around the waist. In some villages, especially the central villages, women use chadornamazi cloth, and in the eastern part of Gilan, chadorshab is used. In the local dialect, Chadorshab is called "Charshu" and the women living in Jalga call it "Kamardbad" whose main color is usually red. Chadorshab is very diverse and is woven by women and is part of the handicrafts of East Gilan. Patterned chadorshab is used for the bride's dowry. Among the designs that are used in the fabric of night, tents are mountain goat designs, horse riding man, table, candan, fork and mako designs. Chadorshab is woven from colored threads in a checkered pattern. Gilani women tie the nightshade around their waists to warm their backs and prevent backaches during farming and picking green tea leaves, transplanting, weeding and picking citrus fruits in cold weather so that they don't get backaches and stay warm.

## SHIRT

The top shirt is worn by women of Gilani, which is called Shasi in Talashi dialect, and Pirhan and Jammeh in the East and Jalga Talash. There are two slits on both sides of the shirt, the size of the slit and the length of the slit are on the turban. On the front of the shirt, embroidery and wheel embroidery of colored threads are used. Gilani girls wear a shirt on the wedding day or at a party that is embroidered and the fabric is woven with "Pachal" and raw silk on the spot.

## SHALITA

It is a short and pleated skirt, which is called short toman (tanban) or "round toman". The Gilanis call the long pleated skirt used in the center and east of Gilan, Daraz Toman, in the west of Gilan, the Talshis call it "Shelar".

# TOURIST SPOTS OF GILAN PROVINCE

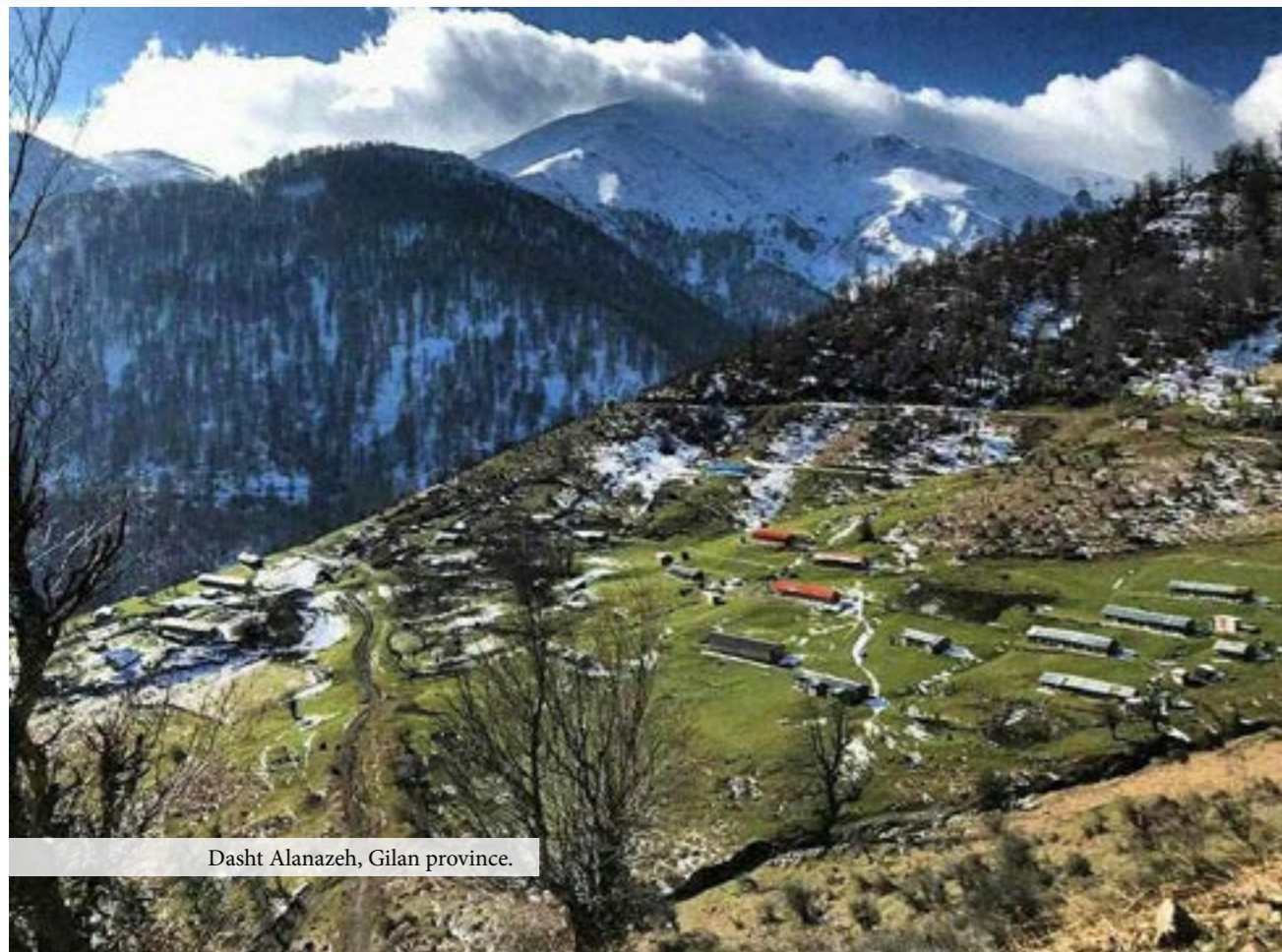


Masal plain, Masal county, Gilan province.

## MASAL GILAN THE PRISTINE HERITAGE OF TALASH

Masal is a mysterious and untouched city of Gilan. This city is a legacy of the ancient Talesh culture and its people all speak the melodious Talesh language. What has made Masal the dreamiest place among the sights of Gilan; Its climate and its pristine places.

Ancient caves, vast and green landscapes, small and intimate shrines and finally the place of martyrdom of Mirza Kochuk Khan are the sights that invite people to Masal.



Dasht Alanazeh, Gilan province.

## DASHT ALANAZEH SUMMER COTTAGE AREA THE SMELL OF WOOD AND RAIN

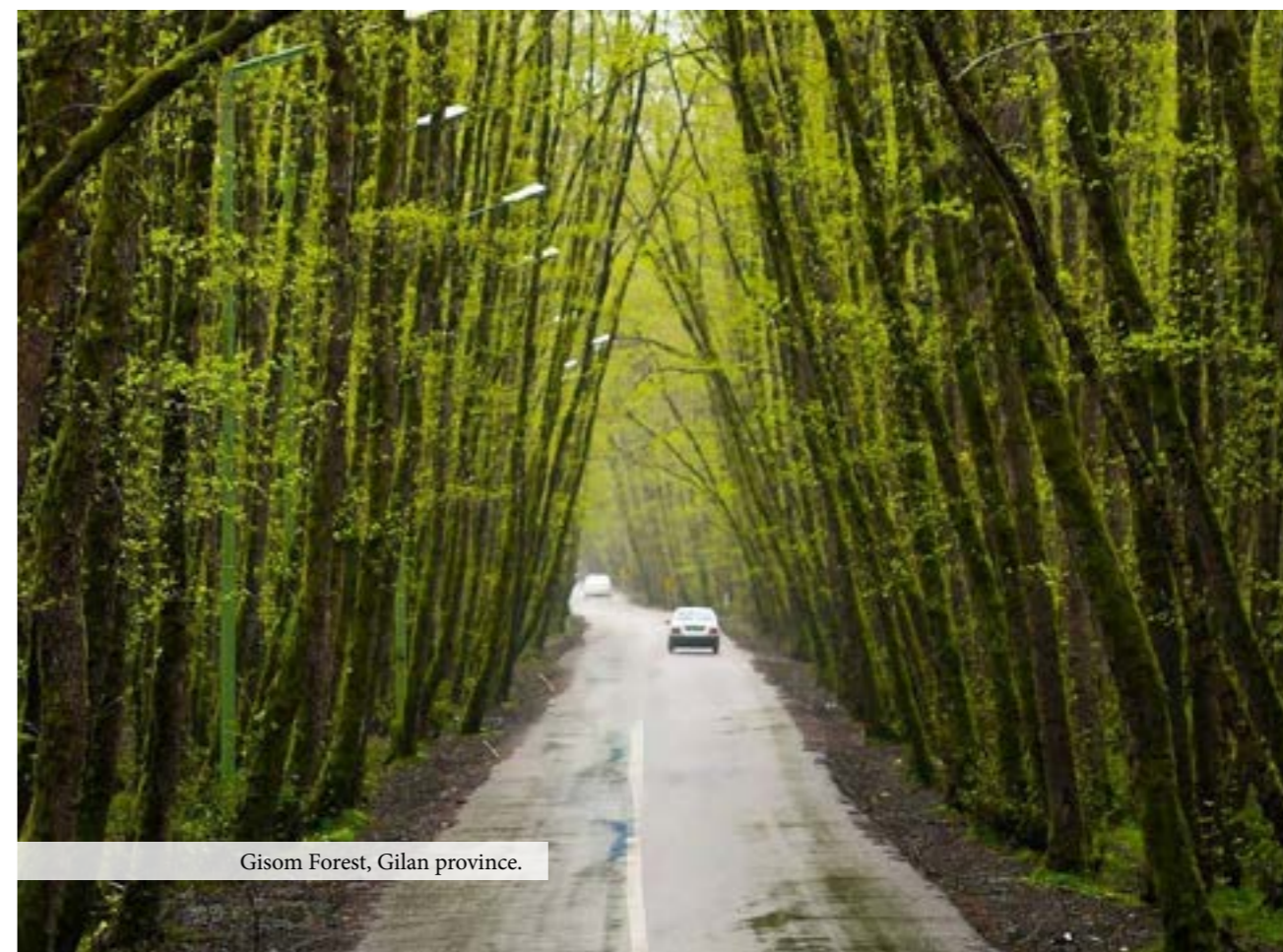
This villa is a colorful and magical image of northern lands. The holiday area of Dasht Alanazeh is full of green landscapes, which are embraced by a lot of trees, and it has created the most beautiful picture of the sights of Gilan. Yilaq Dasht Alanazeh still keeps its children in its soil and its residents have been living

in this area for many years. The method of building houses remains the same tradition of wooden doors and windows. If you are a guest of one of these houses, the pleasant smell of damp wood and natural materials will bring peace to your veins.

## GISOM FOREST PARK AND BEACH GREEN BREATHING AMONG TREE TUNNELS

You pass through the corridors built by the trees above you, and now and then the sunlight hits your skin through the foliage. The end of this path is the shore of the Caspian Sea. Gisum forest is the magic of Gilan forests. Linking the waves with the green tone of the forest. Where the rich green reaches the wet sands of Caspian. Gisum Forest Park is one of the most relaxing places in Gilan. In this park, you can go

cycling, hiking, boating, jet skiing and swimming. Also, there are horses in different parts of the park and the beach that you can rent for a short period by paying a small fee. Don't forget that the combination of the clear night sky on the beach along with the sound of the waves and burning firewood is the most memorable image of Gisum Forest Park.



Gisom Forest, Gilan province.



Masuleh village, Gilan province.

## MASULEH GILAN ARCHITECTURAL CITY, STAIRCASE CITY AND GREEN STAIRS OF DREAM

We know the village of Masoleh with its amazing architecture, which is based on the hillside. The two-story houses built on the steep slopes of the mountains, and all their communication routes are stairs, is the view that draws us to Masoleh. Masoleh has four neighborhoods named “Khanebar” (Khonvar), “Masjidbar” (Mazvar), “Keyser” including Kafa Keyser and Ben Keyser and “Asad Mahalle” (Assa Mal) and next to its four-story local market, a representative It is a complete culture of northern Iran. Masuleh village with its green nature, waterfalls and clear springs is at the top of the list of places to visit in Gilan.

## SARAVAN FOREST PARK SAHAR LAKES

Saravan Forest Park is one of the most valuable forest ecosystems where there are valuable flora and fauna. During Saravan Forest Park, a lake and a river bubble up from the heart of the earth, which has created the most beautiful landscapes in its periphery. The area around this lake and river is usually crowded. Saravan Forest Park can be considered the oldest park in this area. Don't forget to walk in the semi-foggy paths of the forest and put your feet on the road.



Saravan forest, Gilan province.

## NAKHLEBAR FOREST BEAUTY NEXT TO SEPIDROUD

Nakhla Bar Rudbar forest is one of those places of interest in Gilan, which can be said to be still untouched and unknown compared to other forests of Gilan. A very beautiful forest with a variety of trees that makes you feel good. This forest and its surrounding meadows with beautiful green plains and warm rural houses can be a good option for a trip. On the way to the Naqla Bar forest, you can see the Herzville cedar. The cypress is more than a thousand years old and is a national treasure. Don't forget your camera when you come to the jungle. Here, next to Sepidroud, it is full of pure photography subjects.



Nakhlebar forest, Gilan province.



Chamkhale beach, Gilan province.

## CHAMKHALE BEACH THE SOUND OF WAVES CRASHING AGAINST ROCKS

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## FUMAN A CITY SITTING IN THE HEART OF HISTORY

Masal is a mysterious and untouched city of Gilan. This city is a legacy of the ancient Talesh culture and its people all speak the melodious Talesh language. What has made Masal the dreamiest place among the sights of Gilan; Its climate and its pristine places. Ancient caves, vast and green landscapes, small and intimate shrines and finally the place of martyrdom of Mirza Kochuk Khan are the sights that invite people to Masal.



Statue of Anahita, Fuman city, Gilan province.

## SIAHKOL FOREST AND LUNK WATERFALL ONE OF THE MOST MAGICAL SIGHTS OF GILAN

On the mountain and forest road from Siahkol to Dilman, anyone who is a bit interested in nature will want to get out of the car somewhere and enjoy the spectacular forests of Siahkol. Right next to the road, you will see a tall and beautiful waterfall, which, combined with tall forest trees and small and large plants, has created a heavenly landscape. Here lives to rest and enjoy nature. All amenities are available. Platforms where you can sit, watch the waterfall and be treated. Places for picnics and camping. Restaurant, photo booth, drinking water, toilet, barbecue, souvenir booth and even stone stairs that make it easy for you to climb the Forest Mountains and see the beautiful forests around. So, in Gilan, make your way to Dilman and Siahkol and enjoy their magical nature.



Lunk waterfall, Gilan province.



Olsbelengah, Gilan province.

## OLSBELENGAH MASAL VILLAGE LAND OF CLOUDS

This village takes its name from the Talshi language and means a high place on which the marigold tree grows. Olsbelengah Masal village gives you a view that is unique among the sights of Gilan. In Olsbelengah, the clouds are so close to the ground that dreams fill your mind. You can take the best photos in this area.



Talish city, Gilan province.

## TALISH HISTORY AND NATURE TOGETHER

Talish is a reminder of a long history and many ups and downs. This city, which hosts various tribes, is considered one of the popular sights of Gilan. The nature of the effort is its special magic. Don't forget Talish city on your trip to Gilan.

## ASALEM ROAD TO KHALKHAL THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ROAD IN IRAN

Maybe the title of the most beautiful road in Iran is not enough for it. A dream road that sometimes feels so beautiful that you are going to heaven. A winding road that starts from Asalem, Gilan and takes you through the mountains and forests of this province to the city of Khalkhal in Ardabil. This road, which is often covered in fog due to its high altitude, will be a different experience and a dream for you with occasional rains and the sound of the beautiful river. The road from Asalem to Khalkhal

passes through dense forests passes by green plains and takes you to see another face of nature. You can have a picnic somewhere along the road, indulge yourself in the restaurants on this road that provide delicious food with organic products, and spend the night in the beautiful and pristine villages of this region. Buy quality products from local people and be sure that the taste of natural honey and local bread will be under your teeth forever.



Asalem road to Khalkhal, Gilan province.



Rudkhan Castle, Fuman County, Gilan province.



## RUDKHAN CASTLE THE JOY OF WALKING A THOUSAND STEPS TO REACH AN INVINCIBLE CASTLE



Rudkhan Castle is the largest brick castle in Iran and one of the most amazing places to visit in Gilan. Amazing views, exciting history, pleasant weather, pristine nature, delicious local food and indescribable peace are all there in Rudkhan Castle. This castle is located 45 km from Masuleh. You have to climb about a thousand steps to reach the castle,

but as soon as you see the grandeur of a castle with 1500 meters of walls and 65 towers and ramparts, you will be pleased with the way you have walked in the heart of nature. The view of an invincible fortress belonging to the Sassanid era next to the green forest and the river will be one of the most beautiful views you have seen in your life.

## DILLMAN THE EXPERIENCE OF BEING IN THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY OF PAINTINGS

One of the most beautiful villages in Gilan is Dilman village. From the moment you plan to travel to this spectacular summer village, nature will reveal its magnificent scenery before your eyes. When you reach Dillman, you will discover yourself in the unique tableau of creation and see stunning green plains adorned with wooden houses and beautiful horses. Aside from the good weather and beautiful scenery, Dillman region has many historical and natural attractions. From the beautiful waterfalls to the towering peaks, you can step into the territory of special and endangered animals and enjoy nature in the prohibited hunting area of Dillman. Don't miss the historical sights of Dillman, including the TT Caravanserai, Dillman Clay Castle and its historical bath. Indeed, if you go to Dilman in the spring, you will always remember the beautiful anemone plain of Dilman.



Dillman Plain, Gilan province.

## JAVAHER DASHT PAINTING OF NATURE

At the heights of Gilan, there is a unique village in the heart of mountains and clouds called Javaher Dasht, which must be seen. The village is located at an altitude of 2000 meters above sea level. The residents of the village believe that the village is about 400 years old. On the way to this colorful bungalow, you will see beautiful flowers and the ocean of clouds from the forest and the plain, and you can take pictures and enjoy the space in this dreamy bungalow. If the environment is suitable, you can even see the coastline from the elevated Javaherdasht. This climate region with beautiful plains full of flowers and fields with wooden fences will remind you of paintings. In this green and charming area, you can have the exciting and enjoyable experience of riding a jeep on the beautiful and ups and downs roads of this area.



Javaher Dasht, Gilan province.



Tea museum, Gilan province.

## LAHIJAN TEA HISTORY MUSEUM

It is the only specialized tea museum in Iran. Lahijan is known for tea and the best tea in Iran is harvested from this region. With the efforts of the government, a museum called the Tea History Museum was built in Lahijan so that future generations can get to know this important industry. In 1319, with

the efforts of Mohammad Mirza Kashif al-Sultaneh Chaikar, tea was popularized in Lahijan for the first time. After the city of Lahijan became known as the city of tea, because of his efforts, his body was buried in this museum.



Anzali city, Gilan province.

## ANZALI THE CITY OF DOCKS AND SEA

The breakwater and Anzali Boulevard are the most famous sights of this city. Also visit the Military Museum, Pasdaran Park and Ghazian Bridge. You can also see the lagoon tulips by boating in the Anzali lagoon. Be sure to visit the bath and ice in the famous Paradise and Meles pickles on the way, which are very famous and delicious and have various flavors. Anzali Lagoon is one of the most

important natural attractions of Anzali that you will visit. Do not miss Anzali Free Zone. You can enter the Anzali Free Zone by entering the Zibakanar road and easily buy suitable items by visiting the largest commercial and tourism center in the north of the country. Don't forget to visit Iran's largest aquarium in the free zone.



Satellite image of north Iran