FAMOUS CITIES OF IRAN, BY LAURENCE LOCKHART

Reviewed by Donald N. Wilber



ÇEKÜL KÜTÜPHANESİ

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BOOK REVIEWS

Famous Cities of Iran. By Laurence Lockhart. Brentford: Pearce, 1939. Pp. 115, Figs. 1-65. 7s. 6d.

The nature of this volume is clearly stated in the Preface. The sixteen chapters, previously published as separate articles in *The Naft Magazine*, describe the cities—towns would be a more accurate label—of Teheran, Isfahan, Tabriz, Meshed, Shiraz, Kazvin, Nishapur, Hamadan, Kermanshah, Yezd, Kerman, Kashan, Kum, Shushtar, Ardabil, and Bandar Abbas in a manner intended to interest past, present, and future visitors to Iran.

The author, having compiled his accounts from the records of Arab and Persian geographers and of medieval and modern travelers, takes no credit for originality. His claims are too modest, for it is clear that he has read widely and judiciously and possesses an exceptional first-hand knowledge of sites scattered over the vast expanse of Iran.

Each town has its history outlined in chronological order from legendary accounts of its founding down to its aspect at the present day. None of the material is startling, nor is it presented in polished literary style, but the discursive text is consistently interesting. Probably of greatest value are the chapters on certain towns less well covered in the travel books of recent years—Shushtar, Bandar Abbas, Ardabil, and Kerman. Emphasis is placed upon events of the

eighteenth century, a reflection of the author's special interest in this period, which has found previous outlet in his Nadir Shah; A Critical Study Based Mainly upon Contemporary Sources.

The illustrations are good, and at the end of each chapter there is a comprehensive list of the buildings and places of interest in or near the town. A few dates assigned to Islamic buildings could be questioned by the specialist, but a high level of accuracy has been maintained throughout the book. One feature, the recent installation of museums in several of the towns-significant for travelers in the new Iran-has been slighted. The National Museum at Teheran is listed by name. Since its opening last spring the fact that material not elsewhere available is presented in a series of most modern and carefully designed exhibits has resulted in a growing crescendo of praise. Kum has its own museum housed within the shrine precincts, where emphasis is placed upon carpets and glazed and lustered tiles. Shiraz has restored a pavilion of Karim Khan and filled it with a general collection of which the focal point is a series of fine Korans of great size. At Meshed the walls of a large museum building are rising within the sacred precincts and soon important treasures will be on display. The formerly inaccessible courts of the shrine are already open to accredited visitors.

DONALD N. WILBER

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