



# GOLESTAN PALACE PORTFOLIO

(2021 - 2022)

---

PHOTOGRAPHER & VIRTUAL TOUR CREATOR :  
**JABER YAZDANKHAH**



PHOTOGRAPHER & VIRTUAL TOUR CREATOR  
**JABER YAZDANKHAH**

<http://www.photojyk.com/Assets/etc/portfolio.pdf>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/jaberyk>

<https://www.instagram.com/photojyk>

<https://www.instagram.com/jykpix>

<https://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/yazdankhah.html>

<http://www.photojyk.com>

**PHOTOJYK**

## ABOUT ME

My name is Jaber.

I am a 45 year old freelance photographer based in Tehran. The wonderful thing about having a lot of interests is that I find inspiration everywhere. It can be a scene from a movie, it can be a line from a song. It can be a particular photograph, or an amazing culinary dish. It's everywhere if we just allow our imaginations to roam free.



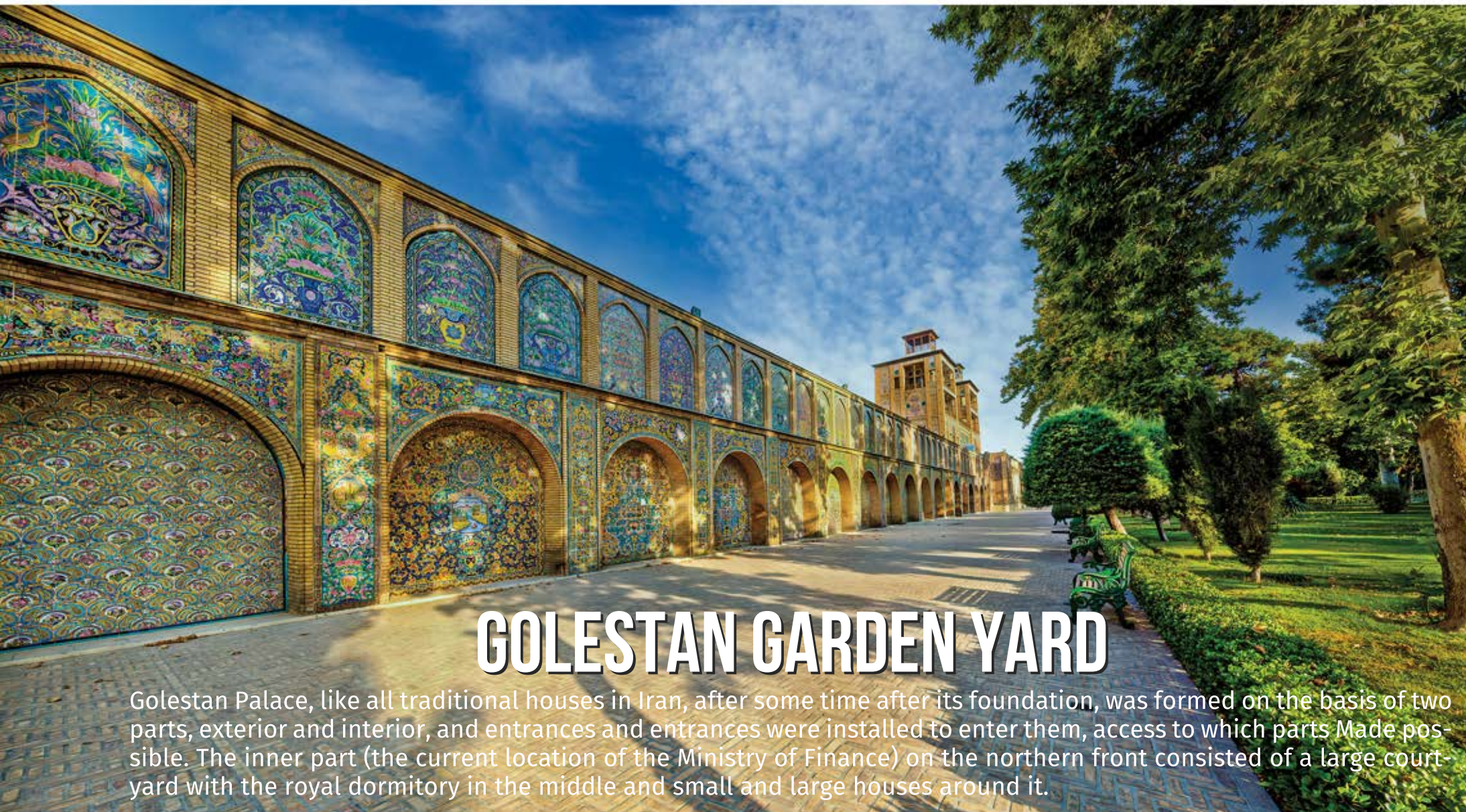




## ABOUT GOLESTAN PALACE

The lavish Golestan Palace is a masterpiece of the Qajar era, embodying the successful integration of earlier Persian crafts and architecture with Western influences. The walled Palace, one of the oldest groups of buildings in Teheran, became the seat of government of the Qajar family, which came into power in 1779 and made Teheran the capital of the country. Built around a garden featuring pools as well as planted areas, the Palace's most characteristic features and rich ornaments date from the 19th century. It became a centre of Qajari arts and architecture of which it is an outstanding example and has remained a source of inspiration for Iranian artists and architects to this day. It represents a new style incorporating traditional Persian arts and crafts and elements of 18th century architecture and technology.





## GOLESTAN GARDEN YARD

Golestan Palace, like all traditional houses in Iran, after some time after its foundation, was formed on the basis of two parts, exterior and interior, and entrances and entrances were installed to enter them, access to which parts Made possible. The inner part (the current location of the Ministry of Finance) on the northern front consisted of a large courtyard with the royal dormitory in the middle and small and large houses around it.













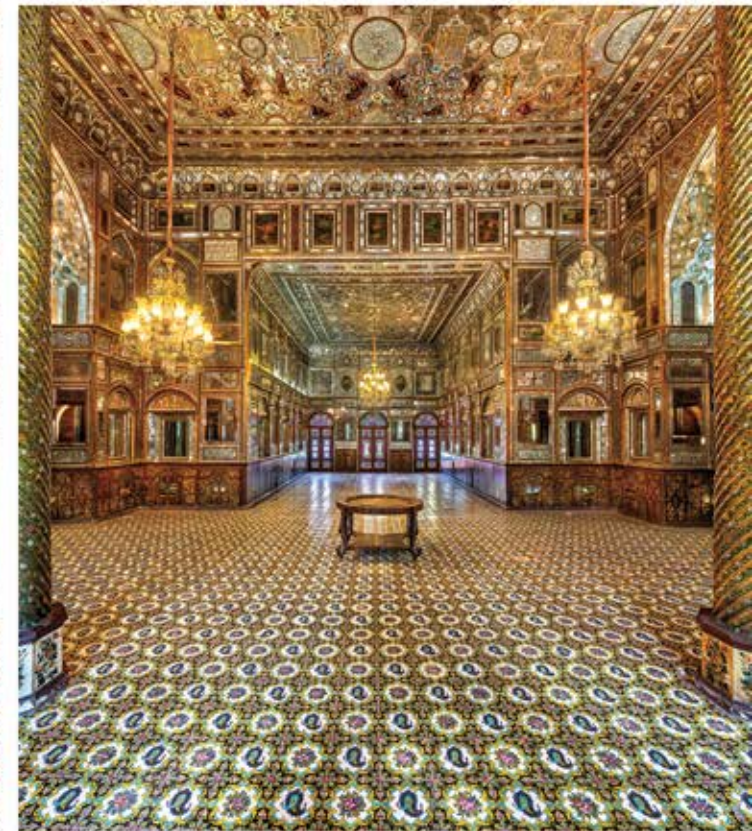
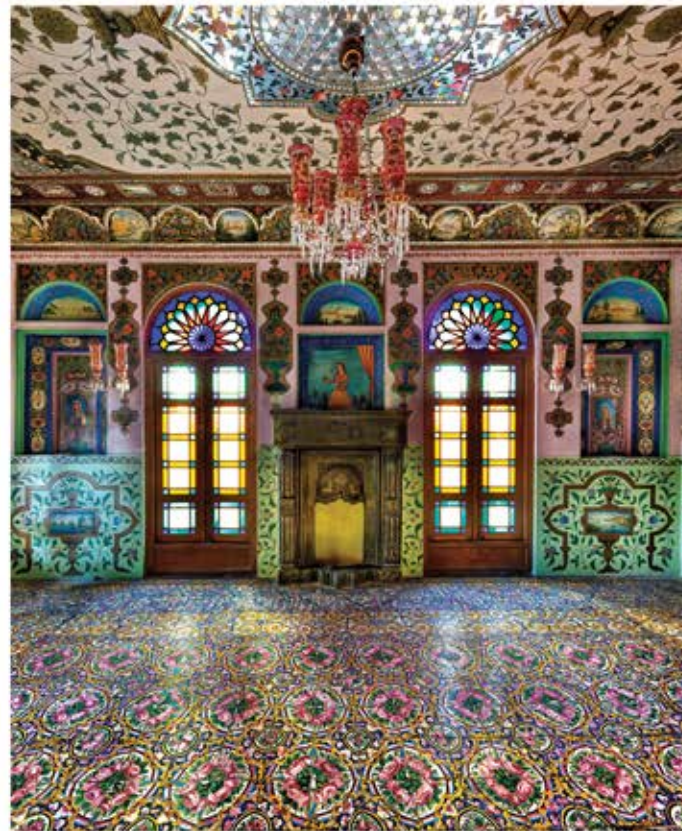
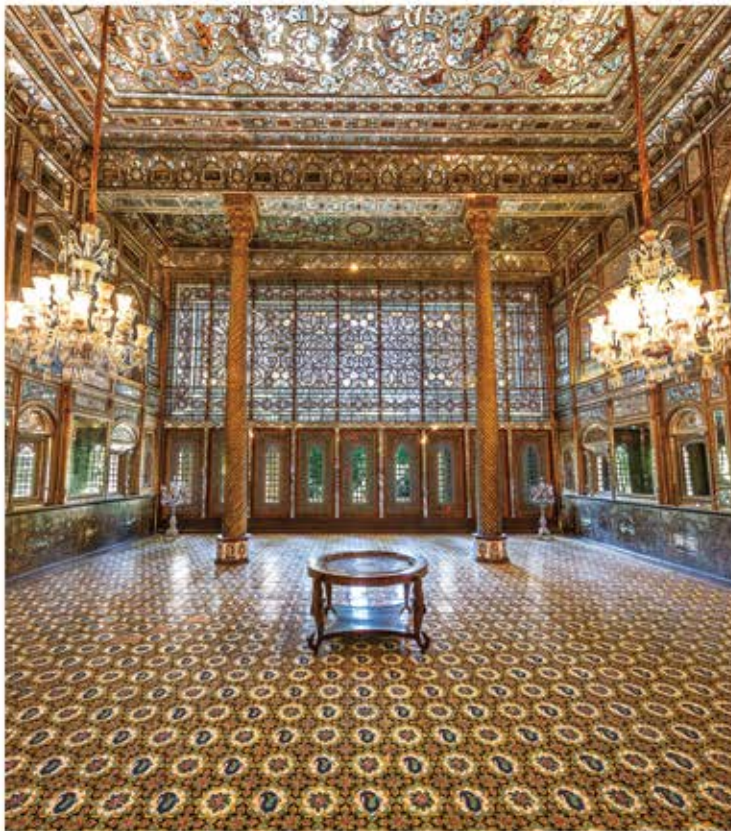




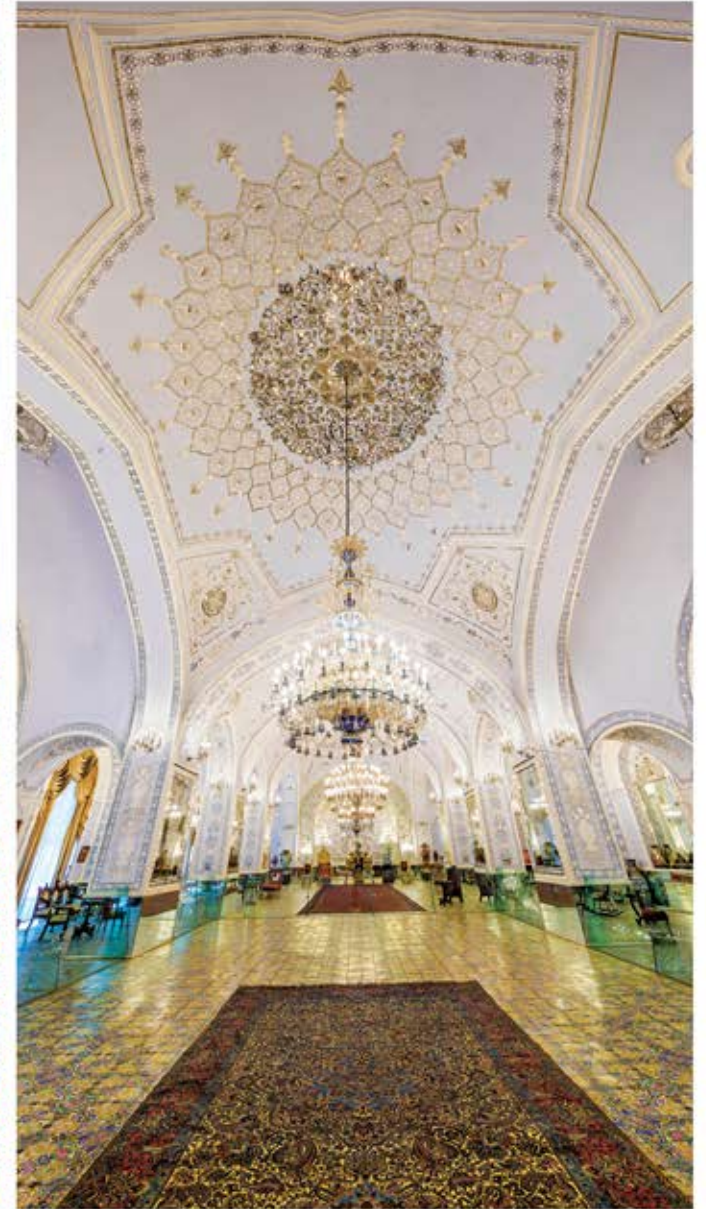


# BUILDING OF WINDCATCHERS (EMARAT E BADGIR)

The building, one of the oldest in the complex, is located on the Southeast side. The existence of windcatcher towers allow it to be truly unique. The date of construction is not known. In the book "History of the Royal Palace in Tehran", Yahya Zokae states it is associated with the reign of Fath Ali Shah. In the article series from the 3rd Bam Citadel Congress (C2), Sedigeh Golshan considers this building to be related to the Nasser al-Din Shah period.









# MUSEUM MANSION (SALAM HALL OR CORONATION HALL)

Museum Mansion (Salam Hall or Coronation Hall) is located on the Northwest side of Golestan Garden. The Hall was built in Golestan Palace- after Nasser al-Din Shah's first visit to Europe and museums and galleries in the West- by the able hand of Haji Abolhassan Memar Nawai (Sani al Mulk Isfahani) and under supervision of Mirza Yahya Khan Motamed al-Molk. Other halls were built around Salam Hall including Mirror Hall (Talar Ayneh), Talar-e Aj (Ivory Hall), Antechamber, Royal Library and Talar-e Brelian (Brilliant Hall), etc.



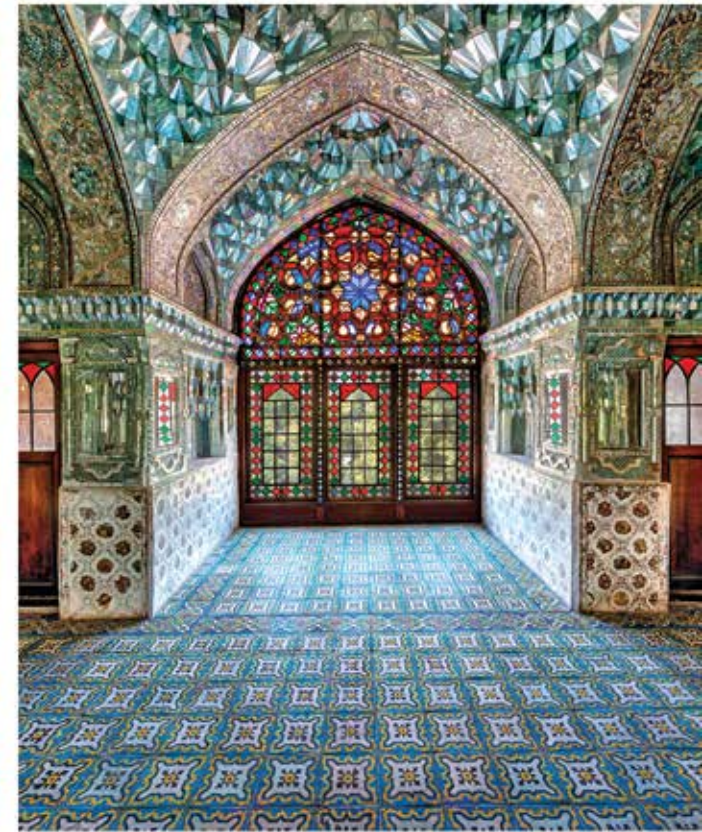






# SHAMS OL-EMAREH

Naser Addin Shah, The forth of Qajar Kings, was the one who commanded upon building Shams Ol-Emareh in 1903. As he had a lot of travels to European countries, he was sort of interested in tall buildings with carvings that he had seen there. Then, he decided about the construction of a palace that was tall and multi-storey. The construction of Shams Ol-Emareh took 2 years to complete and then it was established by Naser Addin Shah.





# IVORY HALL

Ivory Hall (Talar e Adj) is located after the Mirror Hall, on the West side of the Diamond Hall (Talar e Almas). The Mansion and Pool House were built in the Nasser Period circa 1866-1867 before Salam and Mirror Halls. Later during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah, the facade was altered and brought to the same level as Salam Hall. The height of the building along with its pool house was again altered during the reign of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in order to coordinate it with the mirror and Salam halls. Since then it has been known as Ivory Hall. At the time, it was the location for receptions and official parties of the royalty and major alterations have repeatedly been made to the interior. A watercolor painting by Mahmoud Khan Malek-ol-shara dated 1869 shows the façade of the hall before the extensive overhauls.









# IVORY MANSION POOL HOUSE (SOFREHKHANEH)



The Ivory Mansion Pool House (Sofrehkhaneh) was built in the Naseri period (1866-1867) and major alterations were made to it after the return of Naser al-Din Shah from his first visit to Farangistan (overseas). The changes were made in order to harmonize the façade of the mansion with the newly built Salam and Mirror Mansions. The mansion was used to hold religious festivals and ceremonies during the reign of Pahlavi II and showcased a collection of paintings and gifts of European royalty from 1997. From May 2010, the mansion became the permanent location displaying select pictures from the travels of Nasser al-Din Shah and Muzaffar al-Din Shah to Farangistan, taken from the Golestan Palace Album Collection.





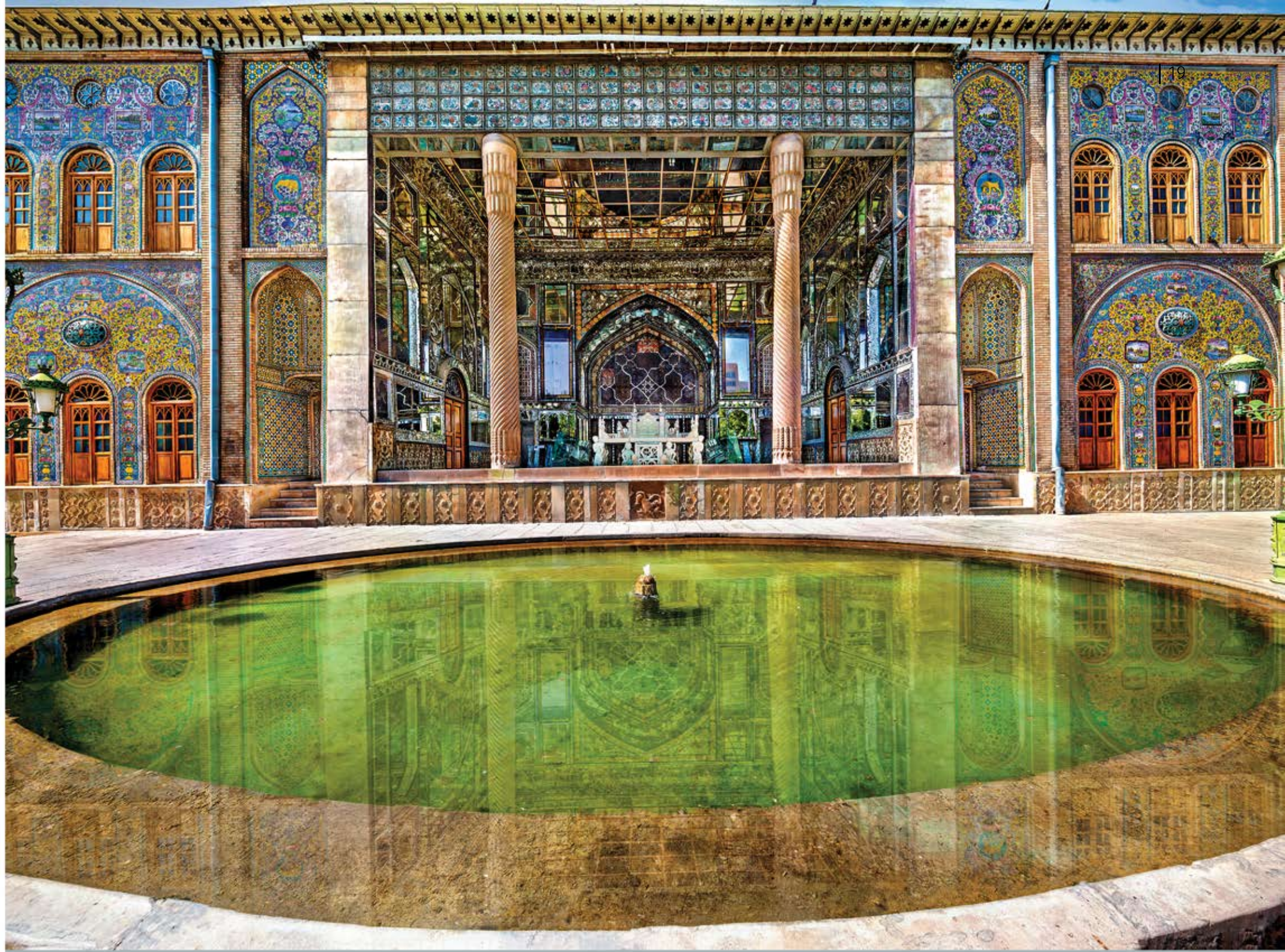


# MARBLE THRONE COURTYARD (IWAN)

The Marble Throne Porch (Iwan) is the oldest building in Golestan Palace, which dates back to the time of Karim Khan Zand (summer 1759). Qajar kings sat in the marble throne porch for the Greetings ceremony and on special occasions various classes of people and the public would be allowed to meet him. The mansion underwent many alterations during the Qajar period. When Agha Mohammad Khan occupied Shiraz in 1791, he ordered the destruction of Vakil Palace. The treasures were sent to the Marble Throne Courtyard in Tehran.



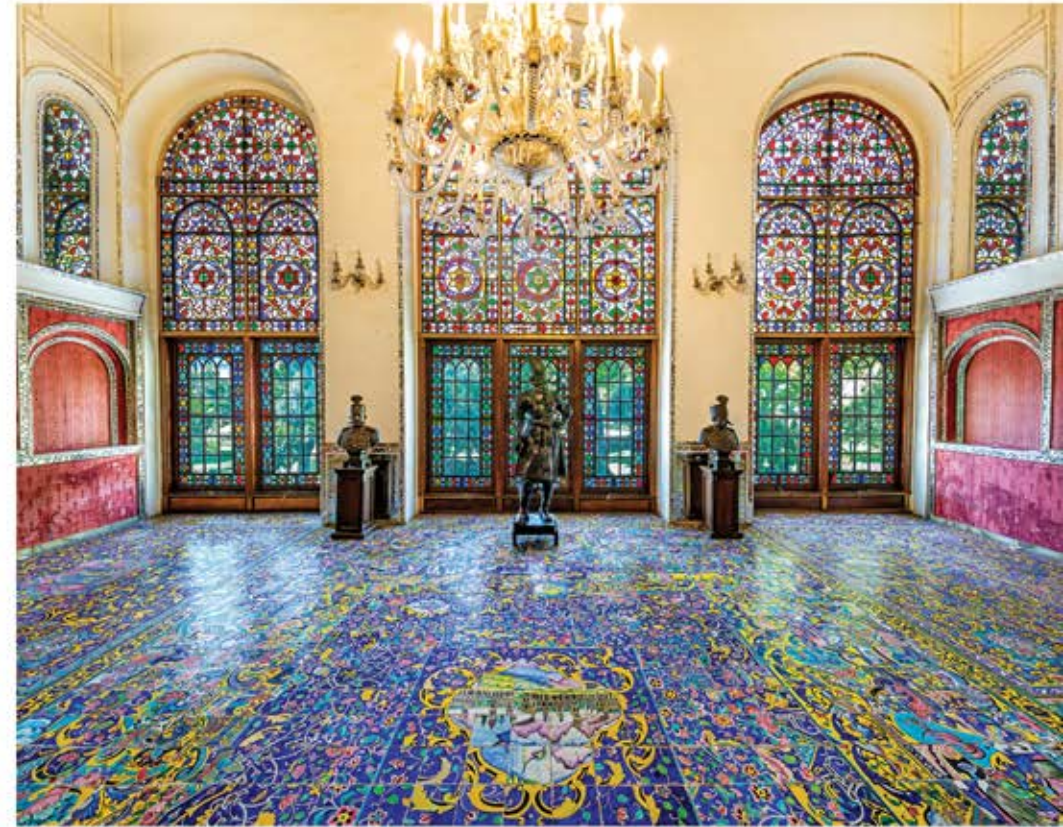












On the south side of Golestan Garden, after the windbreak mansion, there is a diamond mansion, which is one of the old and ancient parts of the royal citadel. The foundation of this mansion was laid in the time of Fath Ali Shah and its shape, divisions, doors, stairs and Mogharnas work like the buildings of his time.

## ALMAS HALL

This building is called the Diamond Mansion due to its interior mirrors and includes a large hall and rooms with earrings and vestibules and attics and numerous slums. Below the hall there is a large pool house or basement. On the three sides of the hall above the shelves, in the style of the buildings of Fath Ali Shah's era, there are three porches of Mogharnas mirror work and narrow and elongated arches, and the north side of the hall is covered with large sash with beautiful colored glass.









## MIRROR HALL

Mirror Hall (Talar Ayneh), wall to wall with Salam Hall on the East, with its portal and the Stone Iwan in front of the entry hall is the most well-known hall of Golestan Palace complex and was built at the same time as Salam Hall (1877), by Haji Abolhassan Memar Nawai (Sani al Mulk Isfahani) and under supervision of Mirza Yahya Khan Motamed al-Molk. It is considered as a recent structure and was completed around 1879, but its adornments, mirror work and plasterwork continued until 1882. Its fame is due to the oil painting of the hall created by Kamal-ol-molk in 1895 which is currently preserved at this location.









# MUSEUM MANSION

Museum Mansion (Salam Hall or Coronation Hall) is located on the Northwest side of Golestan Garden. The Hall was built in Golestan Palace- after Nasser al-Din Shah's first visit to Europe and museums and galleries in the West- by the able hand of Haji Abolhassan Memar Nawai (Sani al Mulk Isfahani) and under supervision of Mirza Yahya Khan Motamed al-Molk.









## TABLEWARE HALL (TALAR E ZORUF)

Tableware Hall (Talar e Zoruf) is located in the North section of Golestan Garden and leads to the Khabgah or Bedchamber mansion (Elizabeth's Residence) to the East, Brilliant and Ivory mansions to the South and to the main Antechamber of Golestan Palace to the West. The hall's purpose in the past was a dedicated display of the tableware, silverware and chinaware gifted to the Qajar kings by kings and royalty from other countries.



# BRILLIANT HALL (TALAR E BRELIAN)

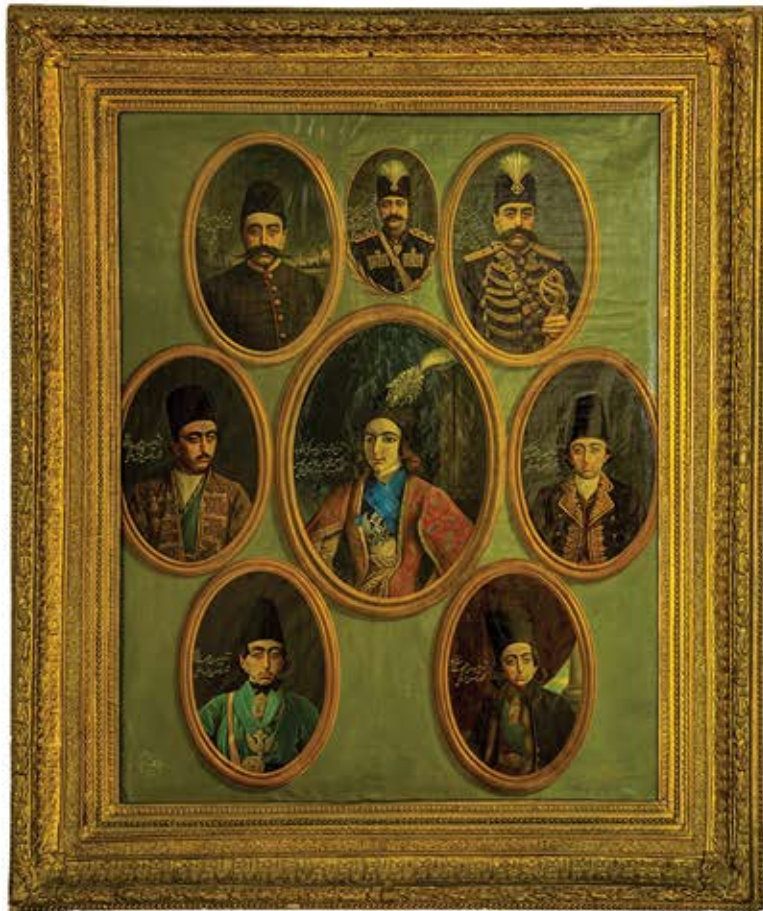
Brilliant Hall (Talar e Brelian) is located in the North of Golestan Garden and leads to Ivory Mansion to the West, Tableware Hall to the North and Elizabeth's residence to the East. The floor of the hall is lower than the rest of the halls and mansions. The writings of Mohammad Hassan Khan (Etemad al-Saltanah) reveals that Fath Ali Shah's Crystal palace stood at this location until 1883, but due to alterations between 1885-1895 to other parts of Golestan Palace, Fath Alishahi Crystal Palace was demolished during the reign of Nasreddin Shah (1886-1887) and replaced by Brilliant Hall.











# TABLEAU PHOTO & PAINTING





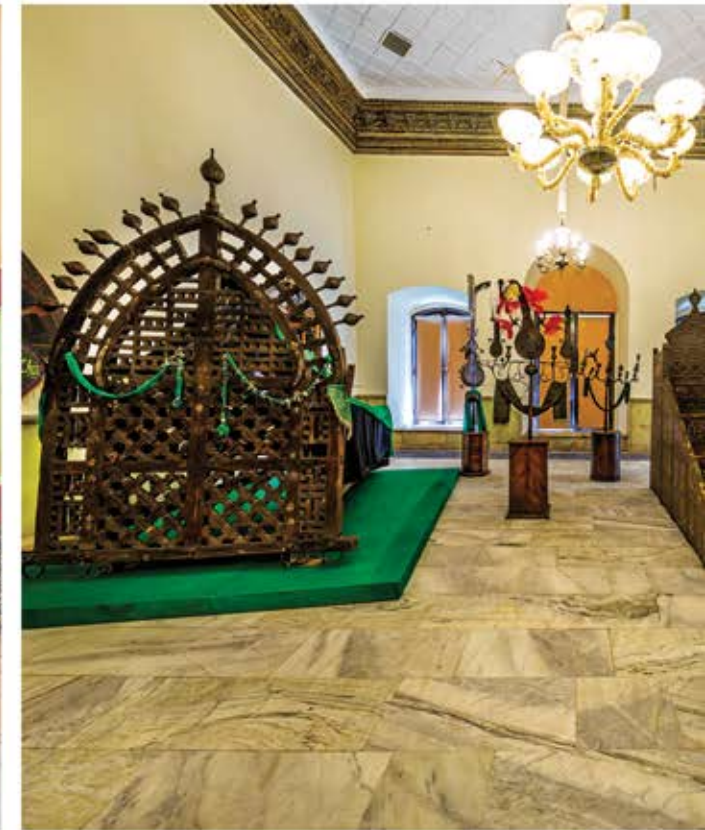






# ABYAZ (WHITE MARBLE) PALACE

Abyaz (White Marble) Palace, now Anthropology Museum, was the last structure to be built at Golestan Palace, during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah. The construction of this palace is based on the date (1892-1893) written on the tile on the second-floor entrance of the building. This building was named the White Palace due to the whiteness of the facade of the building, 'European style' plastering and exterior finishing technique.







Google Street View



**TRUSTED**  
Photographer

I designed and implemented a virtual tour of the Golestan Palace World Heritage Complex in 2021, which you can see at the following link:

<http://www.golestanpalace.ir/vt/index.html>



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization



World  
Heritage  
Convention

---

WEBSITE : [www.photojyk.com](http://www.photojyk.com)