



DARJAZĪN

DARJAZĪN (or DargazĪn), name of two rural subdistricts (*dehestāns*) and a village in the Razan district (*baḡš*) of Hamadān province. The administrative center for the subdistrict of Upper DarjazĪn (DarjazĪn-e 'olyā) is Razan, for Lower DarjazĪn (DarjazĪn-e soflā) FāmenĪn. The average altitude of the Razan plain is 1,830 m above sea level, and winters are cold. The chief products of the region are grains, fruits (especially grapes), and dairy products. The village of DarjazĪn (35° 21' N, 49° 04' E) is situated 83 km northeast of Hamadān in Upper DarjazĪn subdistrict. The population was 2,825 in 1365 Š./1986 (Me'mārĪān, p. 89).

In the 11th century the DarjazĪn area was populated by Mazdakites and the related Ḳorramīs (*Anūšervān b. Ḳāled.*, apud 'Emād Kāteb, p. 114 and Yāqūt, *Boldān* II, p. 569); it was also the native city of an important family of viziers (see *DargazĪnī*). In 1032/1622 Shah 'Abbās I (996-1038/1588-1629) resettled some of the Sunni population of the Baghdad area around Hamadān (Dehgān, pp. 171-72; Krusinski, p. 70). The Ottoman writer AwlĪā' Čelebī (IV, pp. 355-57), who passed through the area in 1065/1654, described the layout of the town and the Moḡarram mourning ceremonies of the Shi'ites there and also referred to the garrison and the fort. No trace remains of this fort, which Čelebī associated with the Sasanian king Yazdegerd, possibly referring to Yazdegerd I (399-420). After the Afghan invasion in 1135/1722 DarjazĪn became the scene of conflict between Persia and the Ottoman empire, changing hands several times (ḤazĪn, pp. 91-93; Marvī, I, pp. 218, 221, 223). In the mid-19th century Zayn-al-'ĀbedĪn ŠĪrvānī (p. 311) reported that the population spoke



Turkish and belonged to the Shi'ite Qaragozlū clan.

Two noteworthy shrines survive at Darjazīn. The Emānzāda Aẓhar includes a circular tower with a conical dome 12 m high. A wooden chest in the shrine, part of which has been stolen, bears the date 1056/1646, but the building itself has been dated to the Mongol period. It may be the tomb of Shaikh Salmān 'Āref Dargazīnī (13th century) or Shaikh Šaraf-al-Dīn Dargazīnī (14th century). The Emānzāda Hūd, situated 3 km west of the Emānzāda Aẓhar near the village of Yengī Qal'a, is probably the *kānaqāh* (Sufi monastery) of Shaikh Šay'-Allāh Dargazīnī (late 14th century). It is a twelve-sided tower 11 m high (Wilber, p. 189, pls. 213-14; cf. Moštawī, pp. 204-10; Ḥāfeẓ Ḥosayn, I, pp. 129, 399, 578-79; *Nozhat al-qolūb*, ed. Le Strange, p. 73; cf. Sāzmān, pp. 228, 301; *Dāyerat al-ma'āref*, pp. 415, 481-82).

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