



FENDERESK

FENDERESK, a rural district (*dehestān*) of the county (*šahrestān*) of Gonbad-e Qābūs (q.v.). It is situated north of the Alborz range (q.v.) in the eastern part of Māzandarān, bordered to the north by the rural districts of Bāḡlī-mārāmā and Daland; to the east by Qal'a-ye Mīrān; to the west by Katūl; and to the south by the district (*baḡš*) of Bāstām/Bestām in Semnān province (Markaz-e āmār-e Īrān, *Naqša*, p. 17). Its lands are irrigated by the tributaries of the Gorgānrūd (Sāzmān-e Wezārat-e defā', pp. 51, 59, 83, 92, 103, 172). Its principal agricultural products are wheat, barley, rice, cotton, cereals, potato, oilnuts, and various kinds of fruits. Its handicrafts include carpets, felt, *jājīm*, textiles, and mats made out of plants (Wezārat-e jehād, pp., 1342-45). According to Rabino (tr. p. 249), the Āq Emām shrine, revered by the Turkmens, was situated on a hill top in the vicinity of the hamlet Nīlī. The poet and scholar Mīr Abu'l-Qāsem Fendereskī (d. 1050/1640) was from this area. The little information we have about the history of this district belongs to the post-Safavid period and concerns a few minor events which took place there (Sotūda, VI, pp. 362-72; Hedāyat, *Rawzat al-ṣafā* IX, p. 10; E'temād-al-Salṭana, *Montaẓam-e nāṣerī* II, p. 1177-78, III, p. 1360). According to Melgunov (tr. p. 70), in 1242/1826 the tribal nomads Godār (Godar) lived in the district of Fenderesk and the surrounding areas. In 1276/1859-60 the population of the district, made of twelve villages, comprised 1,300 households (ca. 6,570 souls). The census of 1296/1879 put its population at 7,912 (Ḍabīḥī, ed., in *Gorgān-nāma*, pp. 220, 236, 263-65). The people of Fenderesk were often in conflict with the Yomūt Turkomans (Qūrḡānčī, p. 31).



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- M. Dabihī and M. Sotūda, *Az Āstārā tā Estārbād VI*, Tehran, 1354 Š./1975.
- M. Dabihī, ed., *Astarābād-nāma*, Tehran, 2536=1356 Š./1977.
- Idem, ed., “Nofūs-e Astarābād dar 1276,” in Ī. Afšār, ed., *Gorgān-nāma*, Tehran 1363 Š./1984.
- Idem, “Ketābčā-ye nofūs-e Astarābād dar 1296-e hejrī-e qamarī,” in Ī. Afšār, ed., *Gorgān-nāma*, Tehran 1363 Š./1984.
- Markaz-e āmār-e Īrān, *Sar-šomārī-e ‘omūmī-e nofūs wa maskan, 1365. Farhang-e ābādihā-ye kešvar: Šahrestān-e Gonbad-e Kāvūs*, Tehran, 1368 Š./1989.
- Idem, *Naqša-ye taqsimāt-e kešvarī, 1370, Ostān-e Māzandarān*, Tehran, n.d.
- G. V. Melgunov, *Das südliche ufer des Kaspischen Meeres oder die Nordprovinzen Persiens*, Leipzig, 1868; tr. M. Golzārī as *Safar-nāma-ye Melkonof be sawāhel-e janūbī-e daryā-ye Kazar*, Tehran, 1364 Š./1985.
- Moḥammad-‘Alī Qūrḳānčī, *Noḳba-ye sayfiya (dar tāriḳ o joḡrāfiā-ye Astarābād)*, ed. M. Ettehādīya (Nežām Māfi) and S. Sa‘dvandīān, Tehran, 1360 Š./1981.
- H. L. Rabino, *Māzandarān and Astarābād*; tr. Ġ-‘A. Waḥīd Māzandarānī as *Māzandarān wa Astarābād*, Tehran, 1365 Š./1986.
- Sāzmān-e joḡrāfiā’ī-e kešvar, *Naqša-ye ‘amalīyāt-e zamīnī-e Gorgān*, Tehran, 1354 Š./1975.
- Wezārat-e defā’, Edāra-ye joḡrāfiā’ī-e arteš, *Farhang-e joḡrāfiā’ī-e ābādihā-ye kešvar-e Jomhūrī-e Eslāmī-e Īrān XXIX: Šāhrūd (Gorgān)*, Tehran, 1367 Š./1988.
- Wezārat-e jehād sāzandagī, *Farhang-e eqtešādī-e dehāt wa mazāre’-e ostān-e Māzandarān II*, Tehran, 1363 Š./1984.
- Wezārat-e kešvar, *Taqsimāt-e kešvar-e Jomhūrī-e Eslāmī-e Īrān*, Tehran, 1373



Š./1994.