Map 2.1

Iran Plateau
2. ETHNOGRAPHIC NOTES

2.1. GENERAL BACKGROUND OF IRAN:

2.1.1. NATURAL POSITION OF IRAN:

Iran plateau is situated in the Southwest Asia which is formed in the Tertiary Period. This territory joins Armanian Plateau in the west to the Pamir snf Tibbet Plateau in the east. There are seas and low and levelness pits such as Caspian Sea and Turkistan Desert in the north, Persian Gulf and Oman Sea in the South, Farat and Dejleh plains in the west and Punjab and Send's Plains in the east (Map 2.1.).

Iran country is the biggest part of Iran Plateau in the southern half of the North Temperate Zone between the 39°, 47' (northern) and 63°, 18' (eastern) from Greenwich Meridians. It is limited by U.S.S.R. and Caspian Sea in the north, by Afghanistan and Pakistan in the east, by Oman Sea and Persian Gulf in the south, and by Iraq and Turkey in the west (Map 2.2.).

For the long time its has been called Persia which means the land of Pars or Parsis (the old Iranian Ethnic Group), but at the time of the
Map 2.2
Iran and her neighbours
Kingdom of the Late Reza Shah the Great, it has been changed to Iran (1935) which means the land of Aryans.

Iran's area is about 1,648,195 Km² and its population is about 35 million. There are high and extended mountain ranges in the margins which cover the internal levelness pits. Mean height of Iran is more than 1200 metres. Its highest point is Damavand Mountain (5671 metres) and its lowest point is the Great Sand Desert (-187 metres). The largest axis is the Ararat-Govatre (2250 Kms.) and the shortest axis is the Sarakhs - Khorramshahr (1400Kms.) (Map 2.2.).

2.1.2.: PREHISTORY OF IRAN:

2.1.2.1.: GEOLOGY OF IRAN

Iran plateau has been changed a lot during the geological periods therefore the territory has been formed by the very old and new stones. The oldest stones, known in Iran, are the pre-Cambrians which are scattered in the centre and the north of Iran.

2.1.2.1.1.: PALAEZOIC SEA IN IRAN:

Seas gradually covered the centre and the north at the beginning of the Cambrian, therefore, sand and lime settled in these areas. The seas limited
in the next period (Silurian). The seas again covered the centre and the north of Iran, but the south was out of water in the Devonian. Seas became deeper with the lime sediments in the Carboniferous and the seas again covered the whole plateau in the Permian.

2.1.2.1.2. **Mesozoic Era in Iran:**

The sea covered whole of the Iran Plateau at the beginning of the Triassic, Wrinkle and sediment begun at the last of the Jurassic. Sediments of the central and eastern Iran begun in the Cretaceous and they came out of water and so the new wrinkles formed.

2.1.2.1.3. **Cenozoic Era in Iran:**

2.1.2.1.3.1. **Tertiary Period:**

The Thethis ocean settled sediments covered the creataceous sediments in the Zagros area (in the west) in the Paleocene Epoch. There were an undepth sea in the central Iran and the volcanic activities in Iran. Destructive sediments were spread in Iran in the middle of this period and the seas missed their depth in the Pliocene.
2.1.2.1.3.2. : QUATERNARY PERIOD :

Most of the Iran were out of water in this period and there are closed basins and lakes from the last oceans which the most of their waters have been dried of the intensity evaporation and less rain. The parts of the internal deserts are souvenir of that lakes. The most important factor of the changing land is the erosion in this period.

2.1.2.2. : PREHISTORIC MAN IN IRAN :

According to Dr. Ghirshman the gradual climatic changes happened in Iran about 10,000 to 15,000 B.C. At this time the rain period ended and the dried period begun, which is yet continued.

As the result of the less - rain, the rivers current became regular. In this period, prehistoric man, which was living in Iran, was living in the caves and stone shelters. Examples of these man has been found from the excavations of a cave in the Fere deh in the Bakhteiari Mountain (near Shooshtar Town).

These men were hunters and they were using tricks more than skills. They were using stone
hammer, hand axe and a kind of disagreeable potsherds vessels.

Mr. C. S. Coon from the University of California surveyed the caves in Mazandaran in 1949-1951. He found six strata in the Kamarband Cave (near Behshahr City) that were put together. The whole of the six strata were divided into 28 layers (each layer 20cm.). They belonged to the Mesolithic and Neolithic:

1. The upper stratum was contained the traces of the Neolithic to recent Ages.
2. The second stratum was contained the old Neolithic potsherds.
3. The third stratum was contained the pre-potsherds traces.
4. The fourth stratum was contained Paleolithic and Mesolithic traces like small knives (from black flint stone) and bones.
5. The fifth stratum was contained the things like the fourth stratum plus flint stone blades and parts of the bones of the beaver.
6. The sixth stratum was contained the clay and sand which were settled on the lowest layer of water.

There have been also found some skulls and bones. One of them is the skull of the 12 years old Neanderthal girl with the samples of grains and a fork of the animal horn from the Old Neolithic.

In the New Mesolithic Age, the people of the Kamarband Cave were hunting gazelle and wild goat and they were domesticating them.

In the Old Neolithic Age, they were domesticating animals and carried their flocks to the pasture.

In the New Neolithic Age, they started agriculture and they were knowing knitting and pottery. They used goat wool and milk, and afterwards they domesticated pig.

The traces of the caves of Mazandaran are completed by each other and allow us to distinguish man's existence and evolution from the Inter-glacial Period to the Recent Period.
The great central lake gradually shrank and there were pastures on the sides of the rivers and other places in 5000 B.C. The people were hunting animals and there is no information about the civilization and the people's characteristics because of the lack of archaeological research, but we can say that the material life of this period has been depended upon the different natural factors, climatic and the rush and the migration of the different ethnic groups.

Excavations of the Silek Hill (near Kashtan Town) tell us that the people of this period were living in the huts which were made of tree leaves. The aboved people gradually made the small clay-walls and they were still hunting, agriculturing and domesticating animals and they were depositing their surplus production. Pottery also developed in this period, and they were decorating the potteries with the horizontal and vertical lines. The stone and muddy spindles found in this area tell us that the people were knowing the principles of the weaving industry. Their tools were made of stone such as knife blade, sickle blade and polished hatchet. The first copper vessels appeared at the end of this period.
According to Dr. Ghirshman this period begun in Iran at the end of polished stone Age. The people in this period buried their deads under the floors with food.

The social life of the people of Iran, in this period, developed because of the domesticating animals. They used their foods and clothing from animals and they also used animals in transporting. They were also doing fishing. They had surplus production therefore the trade and goods exchange started. There was no direct trade, but the pedlars were the agents of the goods exchange.

There were relative developments in 4,000 B.C. The houses became wider using ran sun-dried brick. Pottery were skilfully made and the wheel has been invented there. Metal has been gradually used for the tool making such as hammered copper but not melted copper. They were doing agriculture on the smooth lands, irrigating and using the ploughshare, so they had surplus production which helped the development of trade. It is seemed that they were exporting wheat and grain to Europe and Egypt.

Iran was influenced by Mesopotamia in 3,000 B.C. In the west of Iran, there were activities in using metals especially, admiralty- metal.
Some boards with threads using cylindrical beads which are introducer of the goods owner have been found tell us not only the existence of a kind of writing but also show the economic activities.

Iran has been influenced by the different areas especially North east and South west at 3,000 B.C. At this time Iran has been a main road between west and east for the development of civilizations and their transmission.

2.1.3. HISTORY OF IRAN (A BRIEF OUTLINE):

According to Dr. Ghirshman, there were two important events which influenced the social life of the Western Asia in 1,000 B.C., one of them was the migration of the Indo-Europeans and the other was the Iran using.

Indo-Europeans invaded Iran from Caucasia and Transoxania and mixed with the people in the north of Iran therefore they established many ethnic groups. One of them was Mades which were living in the west of Iran and they were the first ethnic groups got power in Iran.

After Mades, Achaemenides or Parsis got power in Pars (Pars) in the south of Iran. They established the first kingdom in Iran by Cyrus the Great. They
ruled the whole country till 332 B.C. At this time, Alexander the Great attacked to Iran and overthrown them.

Iranian got their independence by Parthians (Ashkanian) and continued their kingdoms Sassanian, another Iranian Ethnic Group) overthrown the Parthians and again foreigners, Arabs, invaded Iran and overthrown them in 642 A.D. Arabs ruled Iran for about 200 years and they defeated by Jaqueb Leys Saffari in 861.

Mongols invaded Iran in 1220 and they were there till 1336. Another Mongol ethnic group invaded Iran (1381 - 1393) and ruled there till 1507.

Another foreign ethnic group which came to Iran were the Afghans (1722 - 1730).

Iranians again got their independence and they are still ruling themselves.

Therefore we can conclude here that every invader which came to Iran left his continual effects on the biological morphological and cultural characteristics of the people of Iran.

We came to know that in more than 2,500 years of the history of Iran some important factors happened in Iran which influenced the ethnic groups, both biologically and culturally. These factors were:

I - Migration of the Indo-Europeans.
Ethnographic map of Iran
II. Invasion of Alexander the Great (Greeks)

III. Invasion of Arabians.

IV. Invasion of Mongols.

These people plus native Iranians mixed together through years and established the present ethnic groups in Iran, therefore these people have been influenced by each other both biologically and culturally. The recent people and ethnic groups in Iran have been explained below:

2.1.3.1. \textbf{PRESENT ETHNIC GROUPS AND THE PEOPLE OF IRAN.}

There are all there major ethnic groups in Iran, but the major populations are Caucasians. The Negroes and the Mongols are only small minor populations (Map. 2.3.)

2.1.3.1.1: \textbf{CAUCASIANS :}

Caucasians were the first ethnic groups living in Iran. The majority of the ethnic groups which invaded to Iran were also Caucasians. These ethnic groups are mostly mixed and establish the below ethnic groups:

2.1.3.1.1.1: \textbf{PARESES (FARSI) :}

Fars (Fars) in an area in the south of Iran and is the cradle of Parsis and the Ancient Iranian Kings.
Farsis are the more or less pure Iranians (Aryans) and they are different from Central Iranians. Most of them are living in cities, towns, and villages.

2.1.3.1.1.2: Zoroastrians (Parsis):

They are the primitive residents of Iran which some of them migrated to India after Arabs' invasion. They are still pure minority which are mostly living in Yazd, Tehran, and Kerman.

2.1.3.1.1.3: Gilaks, Taleshis, and Tabaris:

They are residents of central north in the coastal area of the Caspian Sea. Gilaks and Taleshis are living on the western coast while, Tabaris on the eastern. All these three groups are more or less same from language and physical characters points of view. Mazandaran (Tabaris Residence) may be the remained place of the Ancient Asian Coastal Migration. It has been said that they are the descendants of Mades.

2.1.3.1.1.4: Kurds:

They are living in Kurdistan which is an area in the west of Iran, between the borders of Iraq and Turkey. They are Aryans and have a close relationship with Iranians (Farsis). Their origin is not yet known. Most of them are living in Iraq and Turkey. They establish tribes like: Kolhar, Tilaku, Lak,
Shamshiri, Jalalvand, Zangench, Jalilkand, etc.

2.1.3.1.5.: LORS:

They are living in Loristan, near Kurdistan. It is possible for Lors to be the mixture of Aryans and the local native peoples. They are called Sub-Aryan Iranis. They have some nomadic tribes. Some of their tribes are: Amalch, Baharvand, Mir-Baharvand, Balagarich, Chegini, Hassanvand, Razani and Yar-Ahmadi.

2.1.3.1.6.: TURKS (AZARIS):

They are mostly living in Azarbaijan in the north west of Iran. There are two views for their origin. One of them says that they are the descendants of the central Asian Invaders (Turks and Mongols), and the other says that they are descendants of the primitive residents which is imposed to them, the Turkish Language by the invaders. There are also physical and mental differences among them and other Iranians which are the indications of their mixture. They have tribes like: Khalkhal and Sheranlou. There are also Turkish nomadic tribes in Fars area which are called Qashqaei and establish many sub-tribes.
2.1.3.1.1.7. **BAKHTEYARIS**:

They are living in the central and western mountainous areas and establish nomadic tribes. They are called Mongol and Sami, but it is not so and they are Aryans. They are not a pure ethnic group and their tribes do not have the same origin.

2.1.3.1.1.8. **TAJIKS**:

They are a famous ethnic group which are not only living in Iran but most of them are living in Tajikistan (U.S.S.R.). They are living in the northeast (Khorasan) of Iran. They believe that they are from Arab origin but it is not so because they are a very big group. They are a mixture of the pure Iranians and Turkmans which live in a very big area in Asia in separate places.

2.1.3.1.1.9. **BALOUCHIS**:

They are living in Balouchistan and Sistan in the south east of Iran. They are Aryan and have a close relationship with Iranians. Most of them are living in Pakistan's Balouchistan. They believe that they are from Arab origin but their physical characters and language tell us that they are Aryans.
2.1.3.1.1.10. : ARMANTANS:

They have migrated from Armanistan (U.S.S.R.). They are Aryan and have a close relationship with Iranians. This minority has become a religious Armanian minority (Christians). They are living in Azarbaijan (Rezaiyeh), Tehran, Esfahan (Jolfa District) and are pure group.

2.1.3.1.1.11. : OTHER CAUCASIAN ETHNIC GROUPS:

They are living in urban areas and are mixture of several Aryan ethnic groups. Most of them are living in big cities like Tehran, Esfahan, Kerman, Mashad and southern cities.

2.1.3.1.1.12. : ARABS:

They have come after Arab invasion but they are not pure Arabs even their language is not pure Arabic. They are mostly living in Khuzistan. They are not Aryans but are Samis and are mixed with Aryans. Some of their tribes are living in Fars, which are Khamseh tribes and establish tribes like: Baseri, Baharlou, Abolvardi, etc.

2.1.3.1.1.13. : IRANIAN JEWS:

They are Samis and have been mixed with Iranian after prehistoric times, but the Jews which are still
living in Iran establish a pure religious minority and are mostly living in Tehran, Shiraz and Esfahan.

2.1.3.1.1.4.: OTHER CAUCASIAN ETHNIC GROUPS:

There are also other caucasian ethnic groups in Iran such as Dravidians and Patans which are living in Balouchistan and some nomads like Shah Savans and Qashqais in Central Iran.

2.1.3.1.2.: NEGROES:

Negroes were the primitive local people of the south of Iran. They were mostly living in Shoosh. They are mixed with Caucasians now. They are the ancestors of Indian Negroes. There are Negroes in the Coastal area of the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea from Shoosh to Balouchistan. They are from two major groups which are not distinguishable from each other. First group is the primitive local Negroes and the other group are the Negroes which brought from Africa as slaves.

2.1.3.1.3.: MONGOLS:

They have come after Mongol invasions and establish the below ethnic groups:
2.1.3.1.3.1. : OZBAKS :

They are Mongol - Turkish tribes which live in the north east (Khorasan). Most of them are living in U.S.S.R. and Afghanistan. They are more or less same as Turkmans.

2.1.3.1.3.2. : TURKMANS :

They are also called sub Mongols. They are living in Mazandaran and Khorasan. They are very close relatives of Ozbaks and they are also Mongol-Turkish tribes.

2.1.3.1.3.3. : KAZAKS :

They are Mongols which migrated from U.S.S.R. after 1917 and living in Mazandaran Province.

2.1.3.1.3.4. : Imaks and Chahar-Imaks :

They are Mongol tribes which are living on the Iran eastern border with Afghanistan, and Khorasan. Some of them are living near Herat in Afghanistan.

2.1.3.2. : ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN IRAN :

There are not much studies available on the origin and physical relationship of the people of
Iran, which have been done by the old and recent writers and researchers. Outline of these studies have come below:

2.1.3.2.1. : Herodotus (445 B.C.) has written that Iran is formed of several tribes.
Skull of Iranians in very weak and brittle because they use hat in whole of their life.

2.1.3.2.2. : Ammianus Marcellinus (360 A.D.)
Says that Iranians have small body and swarthy colour with pale face. They are proud, deceitful, pretentious and cruel.

2.1.3.2.3. : Sir John Chardin (1686) says that Iranian race is naturally rude and this is obvious from the Zaroshtrians (descendants of ancient Iranians).

2.1.3.2.4. : Sir John Malcolm (1815) has written about the population of Iran, Armanian religious minority, Zaroshtrians and Jews. He says that Khorasan is the place of the different groups which are the descendants of Arabs, Kurds, Turks and Afghan tribes.

2.1.3.2.5. : Fredric Shoberl (1828) has discussed about the numbers of the Turks, Kurds, Lors and Arabs, in Iran. He says that the population of Turks is more than other groups.

2.1.3.2.6. : James Cowles Prichard (1843) says that the recent
Tajiks of Iran are pure ethnic group. Most of the area of Iran has been occupied by nomads which are often mobile, and most of them are not Iranians (Aryans) but are Turks, Mongols and Afghans.

2.1.3.2.7. N.L. Westergaard (1846) has tested the Herodotus idea of the brittleness of the Iranian skull, in a cave near Yazd, and found the same result.

2.1.3.2.8. Sir Austen Henry Layard (1846) has discussed the origin of Bakhteyaris and says that they are not from the common ancestral origin.

2.1.3.2.9. Anders Retzius (1858) says that there are two head forms in the Asian ethnic groups. One of them is dolichocephal which is the specification of Hindis, Aryan Iranians, Arabs and Jews and they have Orthognathous.

2.1.3.2.10. Nicolas De Khanikoff (1866) says that Iranian skull capacity is too much, length is about 1.5 of breadth, frontal bone is less grown, vertical view is smooth and the occipital bone is very smooth. He has compared the skull measurements of Iranians with Samis, Jews and Africans. He concluded that the cradle of Iranian ethnic group is in the east. He describes some of Iranian ethnic groups as below:

Tajiks are an ethnic group in the east which
have long stature, black eyes and hair and are dolichocephals. Zoroastrians (Gabrs or Parsis) are more or less like Tajiks, the only difference is that they don't have aquiline nose and are shorter in stature. Kurds eyes are bigger than Afghans. There is similarities between Balouchis and Bakhteyarlis. There is an ethnic group in the north which are Armanians and are Iranians. Mazandaranis are pure Iranians and have medium stature and black hair.

2.1.3.2.11. : G.R.Aberigh-Mackay (1875) says that Turkmans are an ethnic group of the Mongol - Turkish origin, which are nomads. Ozabaks are also from Mongol-Turkish origin. These two ethnic groups are close to each other.

2.1.3.2.12. : George Rawlinson (1880) has described the general physical characteristics of the ancient Aryans from the statutes of the Hakhamaneshian Kings and concluded that they had long stature and were more or less similar to Greeks.

2.1.3.2.13. : H.W. Bellew (1880) has discussed the races of Afghanistan and said that the Tajiks are different from Afghans for their language and custom. They
are representatives and descendants of Iranians in Afghanistan.

2.1.3.2.14: Fredric Houssay (1887) collected the valuable information from the skull measurements, and classified the people of Iran to six ethnic groups as below:

1. Aryans, Farsis and Lors
2. Mongols, Turkmans and Azarbaijanis
3. Aryan and Mongol, Armanians, Tajiks and tribes
4. Mongol and Saml, Bakhtey-aris
5. Samis, Arabs, Seyeds and Jews
6. Aryan and Negro, recent residence of Shoosh.

2.1.3.2.15: Isabella L. Bishop (1891) says that Bakhteyari ladies have big black eyes with distinguished eyebrows, smooth and prominent nose, wide mouth, thin lips and bushy hair. Armanian ladies have often aleppo boil on their face.

2.1.3.2.16: G.N. Curzon (1892) has written about the geography and population of Iran. He has classified the Iranian tribe into four groups as below:

1. Turks, Turkish race, Turkmans, Tatars but not Turkish Turks.
2. Arabs.
4. Unnamed tribes which sometimes have been called Laks and contain Kurds, Lors, Filis Filis and Bakhteyaris.

There is still another ethnic group which is Armanian in Azarbaijan.

2.1.3.2.17. N.P. Danilov (1894) has done the various measurements on the soldcirs and says that Azarbaijanis are pure and have uniform physical characteristics. There is no much difference between Gilanis and Mazandaranis. Tribes are spread among the settled people in Iran. Kurds are Aryans because of their language and head form. Lors are one of the purest tribes in Iran. Bakhteyaris are mixed group. Shooshis are semi-black group. Armanian have short and wide head and Parsis (Gabrs or Zoaroastrians) are dolichocephals. Most of males have medium stature in Iran. The mean is 1688 mm. and the range is 1400 - 1910 mm. most of males are dolichocephals (the mean cephalic index is 782 mm.) Bizygomatic breadth mean is 138 and the range is 122 - 151.

Minimum frontal breadth mean is 105 and the range is 90 - 120.
2.1.3.2.18. : Daniel G. Brinton (1895) says that the Nereus or Dravidians pictures, which have been shown in the historical traces of Shoosh, may be slaves and captives not the residents of Shoosh.

2.1.3.2.19. : Albert Houton - Schindler (1896) says that we can not classify the people by the various measurements. Iranian people can be classified linguistically which is pure ethnic groups in mountainous areas, mixed ethnic groups which are living in cities, especially in Tehran, Armanians which are living in Tehran and Isfahan (Jolfa District), Jews which are living in Tehran, Kashan and Isfahan, and Parsis which are living in Tehran. There is only a few tribes in this area because of the lack of water and plant.

2.1.3.2.20. : William Z. Ripley (1899) has discussed the races of south west Asia and their influences on the people of Iran. He says that the invaders and migrators came to this area which were Europeans from Greece, Africans from Egypt, Turks and Tatars from Central Asia.

Linguistic classification does not help to solve the racial problem because Azerbaijani Tatars are Iranians but they use Turkish language and they
are linguistically classified Turks but they are pure Iranians. Armenian language is Iranian but they are closer to Turkmans than Aryans.

There are two distinguished ethnic groups in this area. The first is Iranians (Aryans) which contains Iranians, Kurds and Canacasians. There are Asian tribes in the east like Afghans and Hindis which are dolichocephalids and have dark face and hair and are close to the Mediterraneans. The pure Iranians are only found in Fars and Loristan. The second ethnic group is the Armenians. They are not spread as much as the first group and are brachycephalids.

There is still another ethnic group which are the migrators and the nomadic Turks.

2.1.3.2.21.: P.M. Sykes (1902 and 1921) says that there are Negroes in the warm level-ness areas, except the fertile areas which are recently occupied by tribes. These peoples (Negroes) are Iranians (not slaves), and have Iranian origins. Nomads origin is very complex and they have got different names in different areas. There is no perfect description of Iran unless considering the tribes which establish about one fourth
of the whole population. Tribes are strangely mixed, for example, tribes of Khorsan are formed of Kurds, Balouchs, Turks and Arabs.

2.1.3.2.22. : Alexander Finn (1914) has classified the Iranian ethnic groups, into four categories as below:

1. Parsis, descendants of the ancient Iranians.
2. Turks and Turkmans, descendants of Parts.
3. Arabs which came after Arab invasion.
4. Other ethnic groups like Hindis, Armanians, News and Afghans.

2.1.3.2.23. : A. C. Haddon (1924) says that there are two great ethnic groups in Iran, except small groups of Kurds and Arabs. The first group is the ancient Tajiks, Parsis which migrated to India in 640 A.D. is a sample of this group. The second group is Iranian which contains two major groups. The first group of Iranian is Parsis which are living around Persepolis, and the second group are Lors. There is still another group which are mesocephals and contain other Iranians, Azarbaijanis which mixed with Turks, Shooshis, Jews and Arabs.

2.1.3.2.24. : Joseph Deniker (1926) says that Iranians have occupied the Iran Plateau and its neighbouring areas. They may be classified into three geographic which are Tajiks in the east, Ajamis
(Gilanis and Mazandaranis) in the west and Coastal area of the Caspian Sea, and Farsis in the south.

2.1.3.2.25. : W. Ivanov (1926) says that Balouchis are different from Iranians and Kurds for their physical characteristics.

2.1.3.2.26. : L. H. Dudley Buxton (1929) says that Turkmans are an Iranians Turkish group which are living in Iran, Caucasus and trans-Caspian Sea areas.

2.1.3.2.27. : Sir George Macmunn (1929) says that there is a nomadic tribe in Balouchistan which called Rigis. Some of its sub-tribes are Arabs. Iranians are distinguishable in Balouchistan. Dravidians are spread in the southern part of Balouchistan. Balouchis are mixture of Iranians, Arabs and Dravidians.

2.1.3.2.28. : Sir Arnold T.Wilson (1932) says that there is no effect of the ancient tradition and common racial inheritance in Iran but there are still the descendants of the primitive residents of Iran which are living in the coastal areas of the Caspian Sea (Gilan and Mazandaran).

2.1.3.2.29. : E.E. Herzfeld (1935) says that there has been an effective and great change in the population
Composition of Iran which is the beginning of the Iranian role against the prehistoric situation of the last civilization by the Aryans. The best name for the pre-Aryan group in Iran is the Caspians.

2.1.3.2.30. : George G. Cameron (1936) says that it is difficult for an anthropologist to image that the residents of Iran establish a unity of ethnic group family. There are different ideas about the primitive residents of Iran (pre-Aryans) because of the lack of archeaological and anthropological documents and research.

2.1.3.2.31. : V. V. Ginzburg (1937) has outlined the different ideas of the Tajiks' origin and says that the mountainous Tajiks have the stature mean of 1658.3, the sitting height mean of 864.4, the head breadth mean of 152.50, and the cephalic index mean of 83.40.

2.1.3.2.32. : Alexander Baschmakoff (1937) says that Iranians are not an ethnic group unity but are a political group unity.

2.1.3.2.33. : Henry Field (1939) has quoted in detail all of the different ideas about the Iranian Ethnic Groups and
then has done the somatoscopy and anthropometry of four groups in Iran. Means of his anthropometric data has come in the table 1,1.

He concluded that ethnic groups of the Iran Plateau can be classified into two major groups as below:

1. Dolichocephals which can be classified into four sub-groups:
   a) Convex and narrow nose, hyperdolichocephal with bushy hair.
   b) Straight nose, square jaw, dolichocephal and long face from the Mediteranian Kind.
   c) Straight or concave nose, square jaw, dolichocephal and short face from the primitive Mediteranian Kind.
   d) Mixture of a and b which may be the primitive Nordic.

2. Mesocephals which can be classified into three sub-groups:
   a) Concave or straight nose, square jaw and round head which may be from the primitive Alp.
   b) Convex nose, long crown head and smooth brain from the Armanian Kind.
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<tr>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Ishfahan's Jews</th>
<th>Yazdkhast villagers</th>
<th>Kenareh's villagers</th>
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<td>Min. Frontal Diameter</td>
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<td>112.78</td>
<td>112.14</td>
<td>114.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipyzomatic Breadth</td>
<td>134.20</td>
<td>134.50</td>
<td>133.35</td>
<td>134.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Facial Length</td>
<td>123.45</td>
<td>121.00</td>
<td>122.40</td>
<td>126.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Length</td>
<td>53.82</td>
<td>51.22</td>
<td>51.66</td>
<td>62.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Breadth</td>
<td>34.19</td>
<td>32.84</td>
<td>33.81</td>
<td>35.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Index</td>
<td>63.86</td>
<td>64.62</td>
<td>64.54</td>
<td>57.42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE 1.1.**

Means of various Measurements has been done by Henry Field on four Iranian ethnic groups (1939).
c) Convex nose and long face which may be the mixture of a and Turkistan's Mesocephals.

The real composition of the Iranian ethnic groups will be determined when the samples of the all groups in whole parts of Iran completely measured.

2.1.3.2.34. M. Hynes and H. Lehmann (1956) has done a research on the hemoglobin Din a persian girl.

2.1.3.2.35. Podliachonk et al (1961) have done an extensive research on the serum factor Gm among the Iranians.

2.1.3.2.36. Bowman (1964) and Bowman et al (1967) have done an extensive research on the haptoglobin, lobin, G-6-P-D, phosphogluconate dehydrogenase and adenylate Kinase polymorphism in Moslems in Iran.

2.1.3.2.37. Nijenhuis (1964) has done an extensive research on the blood group frequencies in Iran.

2.1.3.2.38. Sunderland and Smith (1966) have done a research on the blood groups of the Shi'A in Yazd, Central Iran.

2.1.3.2.39. Bajatzadeh and Walter (1969) have done an extensive research on the distribution of the blood and serum groups in Iran.
2.1.3.2.40.: Farhud et al (1973) have done an extensive research on the red cell enzymes in Iran.

2.1.3.2.41.: Nikbin et al (1975) have done an extensive research on HLA-A antigen in Iran.

2.1.3.2.42.: Kirk et al (1977) have done an extensive research on the gene frequencies of the people in the Caspian Littoral.

2.1.3.2.43.: Van Longen et al (1977) have done a research on the immunoglobulin haplotypes of two population groups in Iran.

2.1.3.2.44.: Kamali (1977-78) has done an anthropometric measurements of the people of Southern Iran and dermatoglyphics of the Kazaks.

2.1.3.2.45.: Biological studies of Iranians (Iranis) in India:

2.1.3.2.45.1.: Undevid et al (1973-74) have studied serum protein systems and consanguinity among the Parsis and Iranis in Bombay.

2.1.3.2.45.2.: Malhotra et al (1975) have done morphogenetic studies and consanguinity among the Moslem females (include Iranis) of Maharashtra.
RECENT STUDIES IN IRAN

Nowadays there are many social researches available in Iran which mostly have been done in the three main research centres in Iran: Humanities Research Institute, Institute for Social Studies and Research, and, Centre for Iranian Anthropology. Among them, the biological anthropology unit has already been founded in the Centre for Iranian Anthropology and they have already started doing research in biological anthropology in Iran. Biological research on the people of Iran has been also started in Iranian National Organization of the Blood Transfusion.
2.2. : HORMOZGAN PROVINCE :

2.2.1. : Natural and Geographical situation of the Hormozagan Province.

Hormozgan Province is a plain in the south of Iran which is limited by Kerman and Fars Provinces from the north, by Bushehr Province from the west, by Persian Gulf and Oman Sea from the south and by Balouchistan Province from the east.

Centre of the Province is Bandar Abbas, and its other cities and towns are Minab, Bandar Lengeh and Aban. (Map 2.4.)

The Province is situated on the deserty and hot climate area with the warm winds in Summer. Mean of the rain fall is about 26 mm.

There are hills parallel to each other and it is generally a marine plain which is situated between and a mountain range its height is not more than 3000 fts. The highest mountain in the province is Genow with 7783 fts. height.

There is a hill from the sandstone parallel to the sea Coast with 3 to 10 miles distance which divides the area into the two parts. The height
of the hill is about 200 fts. There is a fertile plain from the east and there is a narrow plain between the hill and the sea coast which is salt-marsh and there are palm groves and small plantations in some parts of it.

There are some rivers such as Minab and shoor (near Bandar Abbas) in this area.

The province has many islands in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea such as Qeshm, Hengam, Larak, Lavan, Hormoz, Kish, Abov Moses, Tonbe Bozorgx and Tonbe Konchek which all of them establish the Aban City.

The province has got a fertile plain especially for the citrous fruits, palm, and vegetables.

There are animals like Camel, Gazelle, all kinds of monce, snake and goat in the province.

The province with 66557 Km$^2$ area has got 463.4 19 populations which 26.86 % of them are urban population.

Fishing is one of the most important job of the province.
Map 2.5.
Situation of Bandar Abbas, Minab
and Bandar Lengeh.
There are Iran and Coromit mines and fishery in the province.

Bandar Abbas in one of the most important ports of Iran which is the centre of the Iranian export and import.

2.2.2. : Cities and towns of the Province.

2.2.2.1. : BANDAR ABBAS:

Bandar Abbas is situated on the northern Coast of the Hormoz Strait in the Persian Gulf (Map 2.5)

Bandar Abbas is formed of the hilly, plainny and coastal parts. Genom mountain range is situated on the northern side of Bandar Abbas which its summits have very good and moderate climate. Forghan Mountain (3249 ms.) is situated on the northern side. There are rivers such as Miran or Mehran, Shoor and Shirin Rivers on the Bandar Abbas Plain which are poured to the Persian Gulf.

Bandar Abbas coasts are low and sandy on the eastern side to Minab and there is no any important port on this part till Jask Port on the Oman Sea Coast.
Gamberoun is the old name of Bandar Abbas, when it was freed from portugalis in 1622 it was changed to Bandar Abbas.

Nowadays Bandar Abbas is developing day by day and has got installations of administrative, cultural, important jetty, port and fishery.

One of the most important dependents of Bandar Abbas is Jask Port which is situated on the southern east side of Bandar Abbas on the Oman Sea Coast and has got importance from the Commercial point of view.

2.2.2.2. : M3HAB :

Minab is situated on the eastern side of Bandar Abbas in 90 Kms. distance. It has been called Old Hormoz in the past and has been important because it has been the port of both Kerman and Sistan Provinces.

Minab Town is situated on the Minab River coast. There are hills on the east which their height is almost about 640 ft. There are plantations and gardens on the south and palm-grove area which is spread in 6 miles width.
It has been told that Minab has got its own native Kingdom which gradually immigrated to Hormoz Island.

Tiab is Minab's Port which its water is saltish and its sides are covered by the gummy trees.

Minab is one of the agricultural centres of Iran and has got citrous fruits, gardens and palm-groves which irrigate by the Minab River.

There is opening of Khargon River in 10 kms. distance on the southern east side of Minab River and there is Kouhestak village with its small port in its 18 kms. distance.

There is no secure anchorage from 148 kms. on the Persian Gulf to Jask Port on the Oman Sea Coast.

2.2.2.3: BANDAR LENGC(H LENGC(H PORT):

Lench is situated on the persian Gulf in the southern west side of Bandar Abbas.

It has been one of the habitable ports of Iran in the past and has been called the bride of
Map 2.6.
Abu Dhabi City
the Persian Gulf but unfortunately it has become as a thrown port for a long time. Nowadays, with the development of Iran, it is developing day by day.

Lengeh is situated on the middle of the palm-grove and formed the half circle which its view is very beautiful from the distance.

Nowadays Lengeh has got importance from the political, administrative and commercial points of view.

Kong and Khamir Ports are two dependents of Bandar Lengeh. (Map 2.6.).

Kong Port has been the residence of the Portugalis for a long time. Its peoples are skillful in navigations.

Kharmir Port has got palm-groves and salt mines.

2.2.2.4. : ABAN :

Aban is formed of many islands and its centre is Qeshm. The other islands are Hengam, Hormor, Lavan, Larak, Kish, Tonbe Bozarg, Tonbe Konchek and Aban Mousa. (Map 2.6).
Qeshm is the greatest island of the Persian Gulf and has got its own history because it was governed by the native Kingdom in the past.

The island has been important from the military point of view in the past. There are traces of the military buildings in the island.

Its length is about 115 Kms. and its width is 10 - 35 Kms. There are Calcareous hills in the island with sharp and vertical cuts. The highest point of the hills is about 350 ms. and is formed by salt. There are under sea rocks near the island.

The Island has got Qeshm, Laft and Baseidou capes on the northern part and Deiristan or Nakhlistan cape on the southern part. The island has got 9 anchorages to the Iran side and 5 anchorages to the Persian Gulf.

The island climate is too warm and moist and it has rarely rain and so there is no any river in the island.

There are more than 40 villages on the island. The perimetre of island is about 262 Kms. and its population is about 15000.
2.2.2.4.2. : HENGAM ISLAND :

Hengam is situated on the southern side of Qeshm in the Persian Gulf. Its length is about 9.8 kms. and its width is 3-6 kms. Its area is about 50 km²s. The maximum height of the Island is Mitra (106 ms.) Its climate is warm and moist. It has got 6 village with the population about 400.

2.2.2.4.3. : HORMOZ ISLAND :

Hormoz has been important from the past and it has got its own governors which migrated from Minab.

Hormoz was important because of its commercial situations especially for pearl, silk and drugs trades.

Portugalis occupied the island and they were there till 1622. At that time, the island was called treasure island.

2.2.2.4.4. : LARAK ISLAND :

Larak is situated in the 12 kms. distance of Qeshm, 20 kms. of Hormoz and 40 kms. of Bandar Abbas.
There are many traces of the portugalis and Hol andians in this island.

Its length is about 11 kms. and its width is about 7.5 kms. There is a stony mountain with 155 ms. height. The island has got two villages with about 200 population.

2.2.4.5. : KISH ISLAND :

Kish has got a suitable anchorage. Its area is about 85 km²s. with 15 kms. length and 7 kms. width.

Island's ground is relatively flat and is calcareous and shelly in the shores but it is clayous and sandy in the island which is fit for agriculture.

There are palm and lotus trees in the island. Its climate is too warm and the population is about 1500.

2.2.3. : PEOPLE :

This area has been important from the ancient time because of its pearl fishing.

There were living a group of dark-skinned people before the Aryan migration to Iran on the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea Coasts. Then, the Aryans came to this side after their migration
to Iran.

The Negroes also immigrated to this area from African and Arabian Peninsula Coasts.

Therefore the people of this area were divided into two groups. The Caucasians (Aryans) and the Negroes. The Aryans were superiors and owners. The Negroes were workers, fishers and inferiors.

The Negro slaves were bought and sold such as other goods and they were as one of the owner's animals in markets. The owners had trained the other slaves.

The Negroes became Moslems because of Islam Laws which is equality and brothership after the appearance of Islam.

The slavery was also allowed in Islam and a moslem could have slaves. After the Islam is victories they could take captives and they transacted the captives, so the Caucasian (white) slaves were also appeared.

Many white slaves have been brought to this area by moslems so the Negro and white slaves assembled together for their freedom but they
couldn't.

Foreigners came and occupied this area several times because of its commercial position.

A Portuguese company opened the commercial way between Portugal and India. They were also thinking of the commercial way in Persian Gulf especially for their trade in Masqat, relation with the Hormoz governor, pearl fishing in Bahrein, transport of the Iranian and Iraqi productions to Portugal and occupation of some areas in Persian Gulf. They occupied Masqat in 1506, they attacked to Hormoz and occupied it in 1507. Hormoz traders were Iranians, Arabs, Balouchis, Indians and Portuguese at that time. They also occupied Gamberoun (Bandar Abbas) in 1512. Shah Abbas, king of Iran, was united with the British for thrown out the Portuguese. At last, Iranians occupied Hormoz and got it back in 1622. Now there is no any Portuguese in the Persian Gulf area.

Holand Commercial Company in India and east established in 1602 and they came to Iran for trade in Persian Gulf (Hormoz and Gamberoun) in 1623. They besieged Qeshm in 1641-42 but they couldn't occupy it. They had commercial relation in Persian
Gulf areas till 18th century.

British begun their commercial relation in Persian Gulf in 1600 when they established a honorzry company in India. They helped Iranians to get the Hormoz back from the Portugalis in 1622. Their centre of trade was Jask Port and Gamberoun (Bandar Abbas). They transferred their commercial centre to Boushehr and Basrah in the middle of the 18th century.

Therefore the people of this area compound of the below groups:

1. Native dark-skinned group.
2. Indo-Europeans (Aryan) group.
4. Arabs.
5. Recent immigrated Caucasians.

The Iranians migrated to this area because of its importance in Commerce, fishing, and agriculture in recent time. Now, there are living three main ethnic groups in this area which are:

1. Negroes which are remainders of the native dark-skinned and African Negroes.
2. Caucasians which are native and immigrants.
3. Another Caucasian group which are living in this area for a temporary time.

The people of this area are moslem and most of them belong to Shia sect. Negroes are also moslems but they have got some of their African traditions especially in some kinds of illness, for example, epilepsy which they treat it with the drum and African dances.

Negroes are not separate groups from Caucasians but their job is often lower than them. They usually get jobs in fishing, agriculture, working in farms, governmental job and trade. Caucasians usually get jobs in trade, agriculture and governmental jobs.

Both Negroes and Caucasians are endogamous but they have got good social relations among them. Marriage between the two groups are allowed but it is insignificant and the ratio is too less. If sometimes marriage occurs, it will be between Negro male and Caucasian female and usually not native caucasian but temporary migrators.
The native peoples were living in the huts made of palm leaves before, but now most of them are living in the houses made of brick.

There are many handicrafts made of palm leaves and potteries in this area.

Their language is one of the Persian dialects with some English, Arabic and Balochi words.