



University of Zabol

Graduate school

Faculty of Art & Architecture

Department of Architecture

**The Thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (in the field of Iranian
architectural studies)**

**Study and Analysis of Architectural Features of Buildings
Built By Europeans in Sistan**

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September 2023

Abstract

The 19th century, which is similar to the Qajar era and the Nasrid era, is the birthplace of colonial countries, especially Russia and England. The result of the conflict and confrontation between the major actors of this colonialism was the secession of large parts of eastern Iran. Sistan was not an exception to this rule, the British, in line with the policy of creating intermediate countries and protecting India, despite Naseruddin Shah's insistence, divided Sistan into two parts, the main Sistan and the outer Sistan. After these divisions and with the aim of weakening the Russians in Sistan and keeping them away from India, they established offices such as a consulate, bank, clinic, railway, post, and telegraph.

As stated in sources such as travelogues and official documents, the Russians had arrived in Sistan before the British and established their consulate. However, the British soon took control of affairs in Sistan by spending huge money and influencing the Qajar court. On the other hand, the Russians, with their penetration and political connection with the Belgians, had full supervision and involvement in customs decisions and affairs. Although freedom and independence are the necessary conditions of a country, in the short period of the presence of the colonialists, we have seen the growth of commercial transactions and the increase in the number of merchants who came to Sistan, in addition to this, due to the establishment of a military espionage network, both in Sistan and Along the route of the convoys by England, the security of the convoys was maintained, which caused more interest of traders to Sistan.

The purpose of this research is to use a combination of descriptive-analytical and interpretive-historical research methods along with existing evidence research. Collecting documents on the topic of buildings established by Europeans as well as field studies in the form of on-site presence and direct observation. Investigate and analyze their characteristics.

Key words: Sistan Architecture, Vernacular architecture, Sistan Customs, Bank of Iran-England, British Consulate