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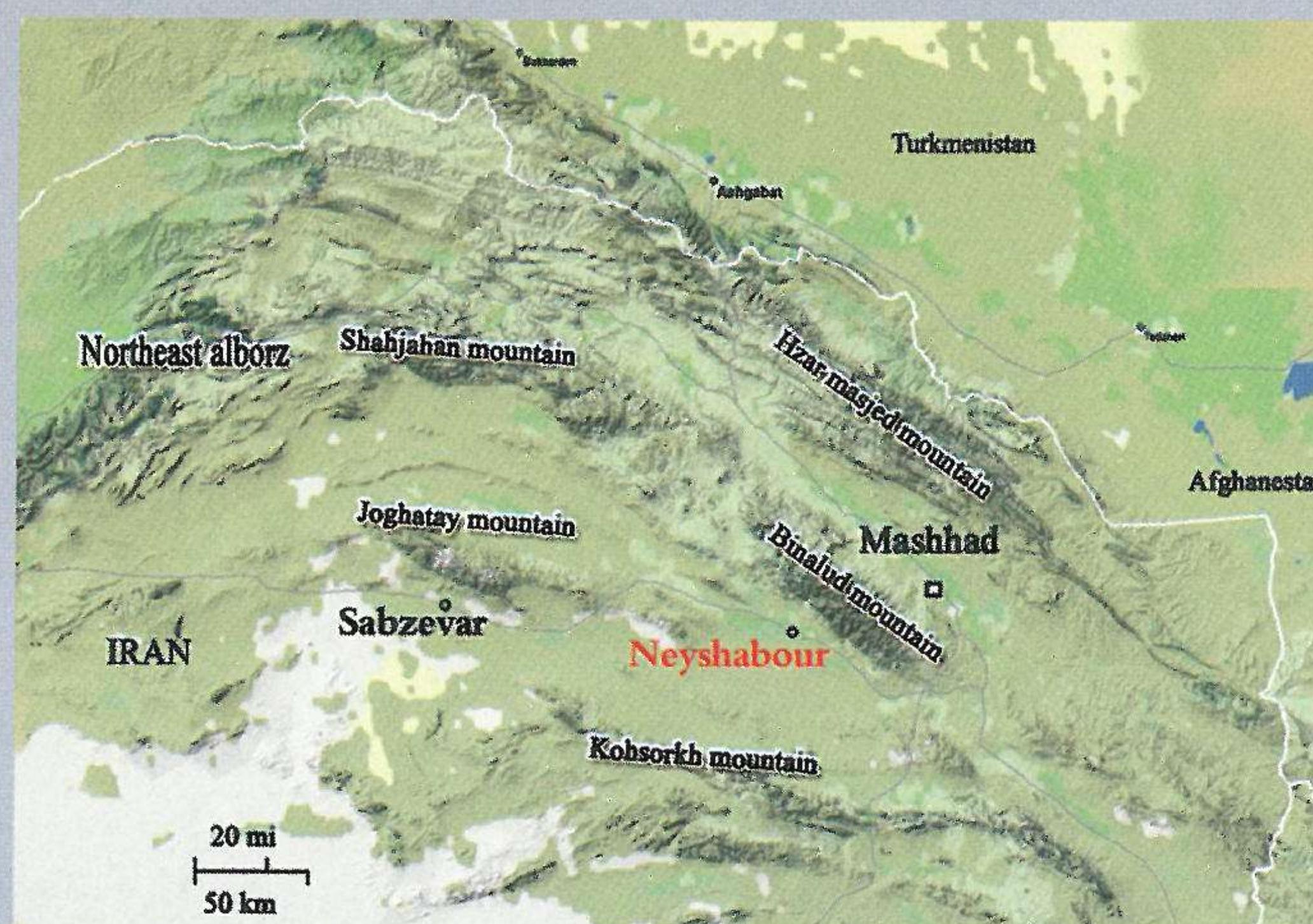
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## 1-1-Geographical and Natural Position

Neyshabour, in the central area of Khorassan Province, in 58.19- 59.30 longitude and 35.40- 36.39 altitude is located in the North- East of Iran. A great part of Neyshabour is located in a vast plain limited in the north and east by Binalud ranges to Mashhad the center of the Province, Chenaran and Ghuchan in the south by the heights of Kuhsorkh, SiahKuh and NeizehBand hills to Torbat Heydarieh, and Kashmar, and in the west by Joghatai heights, it is limited to Sabzevar. In other words, Neysahbour is limited to mountains and high hills on all sides.

The more you go from around Neyshabour to the center of its plain, the lower altitude you'll notice, so that it finally reaches an altitude of 1050 meters in the south west of the plain exactly at the exit of Kalshour river to Sabzevar plain.



Neysahbour, with an average altitude of 1240 meters in the northern part of the plain, is located 120 kilometers west of Mashhad and 780 kilometers east of Tehran, the capital



of the country. The whole area of Neyshabour amounts to 8722 square kilometers, 6.8% of the province, the 4100 km of which is the plain and the rest are heights. Binalud heights, located in the north of the plain, and stretching on to the heights of Yal Palang and Leilajugh in the east, are in fact the extension of Alborz ranges in Khorassan with a north- west to south- east direction. Binalud and Gowdzard (Shirbad), located in the North of Neyshabour plain, amount to 3200- 3400 meters above sea level. These two summits are among the highest of all in Khorassan and number one in Neysahbour. The flow of significant climate masses (Siberia, North and west Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean), altitude direction of Binalud ranges and heights around Neyshabour are all factors having an essential role in the region's climate. Long, hot and dry summers and short cold winters are typical features of Neyshabour weather. Due to the great altitude differences, about 2300 meters, between the plain and the heights, temperature changes in different places and at different times are very great.

## Binalud Mountain



The coldest time of the year is in February-March with an average temperature of -0.2 degrees centigrade, 30 years statistics, in the plain area and the hottest in July- August with an average temperature of 25.9 degrees centigrade. The rain season starts from October-November and continues up to April- May. According to some standard classifications such as Amberzhe, Dumarton, Conrad, and Cillianov, the climate of the plain of Neyshabour is semi- dry to dry cold and the climate over mountainous areas is semi- dry cold. The average annual rainfall over the plain of Neyshabour equals 274 mm, and 357 mm over mountainous areas.



## 2.1-The Most Important Historical Events

### 241- 272 A.D.(349 years before Islam)

Occupation of Neyshabour by Shapur Sasani the 1<sup>st</sup>, destruction of town due to a devastating catastrophe, probably an earthquake.

### 309- 379 A.D.

Reconstruction of town by Shapur Sasani the 2<sup>nd</sup>. The introduction of Islam to Neyshabour and the selection of Neyshabour as the capital for Omavian in the east, and residence of 50000 Arabs in town. Before Islam and during the first 4 centuries after Islam: the selection of Neyshabour as one of the 4 state capitals in great Khorasan.



Abarshahr Coin- Coinage in Zeyad ebn Abi Sofyan- 675 A.D.

### 746 A.D.

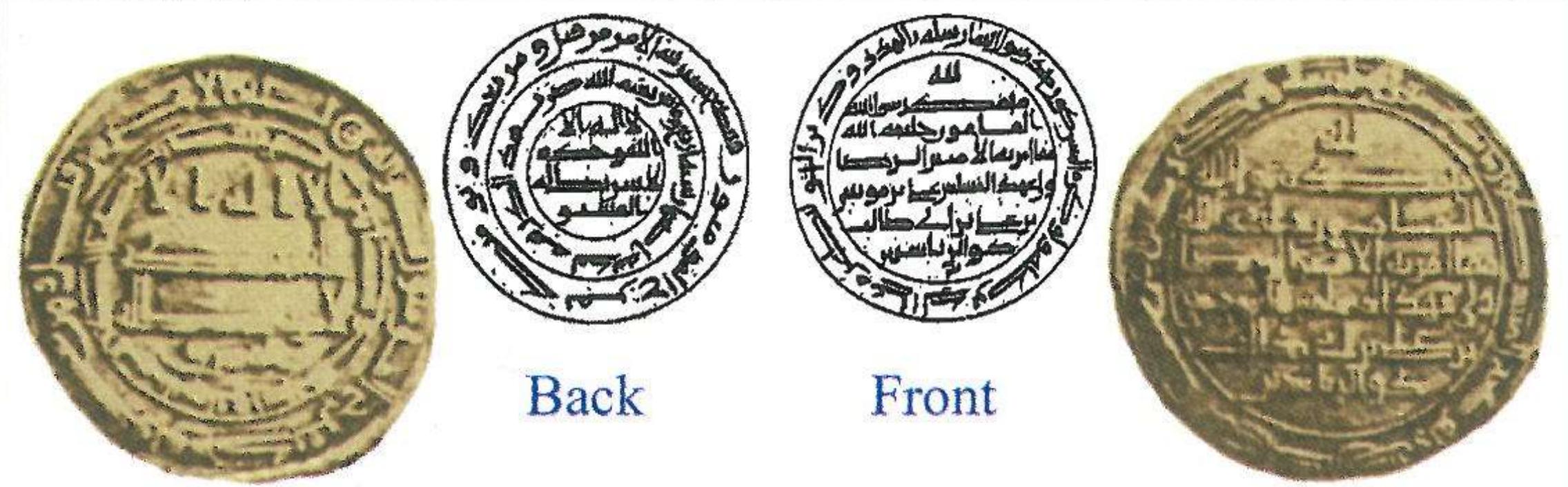
Abumoslem Khorasani rebellion against Banyomayyeh government and the selection of Neyshabour as a governmental center in the east of the country.

### 754 A.D.

Abumoslem assassination and Sandbade Neyshabouri rebellion to revenge Abumoslem murder and self-government of Neyshabour for a few years.

### 815 A.D.

Arrival of Imam Reza (A.S.), one of Shiati's leaders to Neyshabour, some lecture presentation and the statement of the famous Selselatoz Zahab Hadith in town, Some reliable sources have mentioned the record of this valuable Hadith by 12000 students using gem- studded pen holders.



Emam Reza Coin- Neyshabour Coinage 824 A.D.

### 820 A.D.

The selection of Neyshabour as the capital of the first Iranian government after Islam (Taherian) by Taher Zol Yminain and the selection of this town as the capital by Taher's substitutes and Taheri rulers.

### 891 A.D.

The selection of Neyshabour as the capital for Saffarian by Amr Ibne Leith (the founder of Saffari Dynasty)

### 891- 1037 A.D.

Neyshabour as the second capital for Ghaznavian followed by Saljughian reign and choosing Neyshabour as the capital by Toghrol Beik (1037)



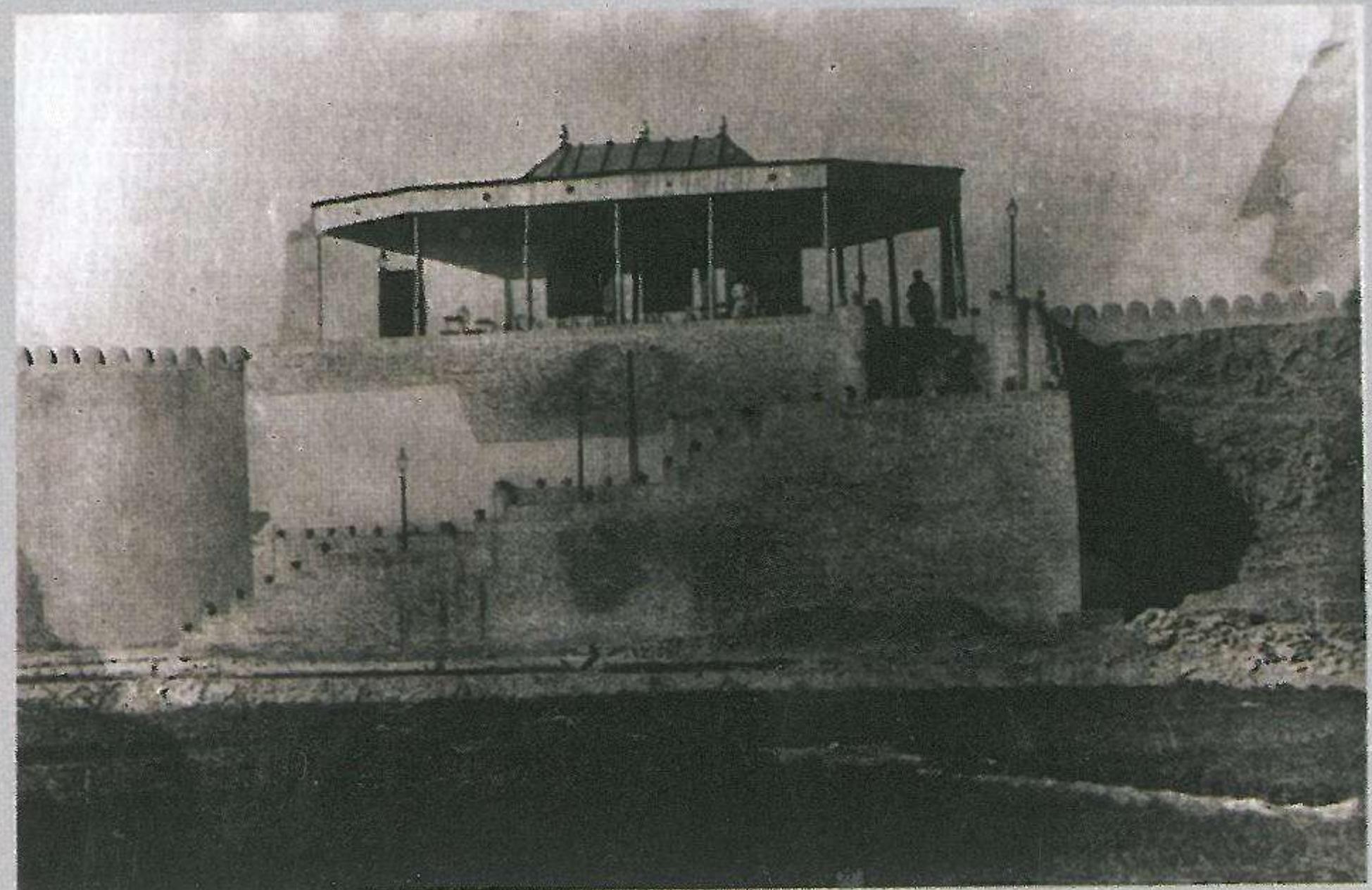
Colourful Glazed Plate  
Museum of Art Kansas- Neyshabour 1892 A.D.

## 1072- 1091 A.D.

The foundation of Nezamieh University along with 13 libraries (some containing 5000 books) in Neyshabour during the ministry of Nezamol Molk Toosi (Saljughian).



Toghrol Bayk Salghoghi Coin- Coinage in Neyshabour- Gold- 1050-1076 A.D.



The Fence & Ditch of Neyshabour in 1892 A.D.

## 1153- 1160 A.D.

Two utterly devastating invasions to Neysahbour by Ghoz Tribe; plunder, destruction, and burning of cultural and scientific centers and civilization symbols of town.

## 1220 A.D.

Attacks by Mongols and murder of Changiz Khan's daughter's husband followed by fights and entire destruction of town and killing more than 1000000 residents.

## Neyshabour after Mongols attacks

Collapse of Neyshabour from golden age civilization and development after Mongols' attacks and lack of attention by Teymuris Dynasty rulers.

## 1405 A.D.

Complete destruction of town due to the occurrence of an extreme earthquake, relocation of town from south east to the present location.

## Ney. during Afshar, Safavi, and Ghajar Dynasties

Two devastating invasions by Afgans during Afshrieh and Safgavieh Dynasties, the occurrence of a famine in 1813 A.D. and Ghajar perfect negligence toward town.

## Neyshabour from the Beginning of the Present Century until Now

Removal of town fortifications, extension of town to east and west and the construction of three squares (Khayyam, Iran and Hafiz), foundation of railroad station during 1934- 1956, quick extension of town to north west after the administration of the general plan of the town in 1971, zealous presence of people and their effective role in the victory of the Islamic Revolution, movement of Neyshabour toward regaining its previous cultural position, fixation and establishment of important national industries, etc.



The Great Historical Mosque of Neyshabour in 1925 A.D.

### 3-1- Urban Geography of Neyshabour

The present location of Neyshabour is 120 km west of Mashhad, 780 km east of Tehran and in the northern part of the plain it is located 15 km north of Binalud Heights. Neyshabour plain bears a general slope of 1- 3% from north to west. The foundation of the city at the present location, according to historical evidence, dates back to an earthquake in 1405. Translocation of the city from south and south east to the north and northwest has always been very slow until the turn of the present century. During the present century, however, the space extension of the city to the north and north west has been accelerated. The extension of Imam Street from east to west as the only one starting from the limits of historical location of Neyshabour has been connected to the ancient section of the town (at the beginning of the present century). Imam Street is now the main connecting route to different sections and other roads in Neyshabour and bears great importance insofar as it contains important official, historical and trade centers. North and South Ferdosi Streets cross Imam Street and extend down to the ancient core of the town.

The location of some other important historical and trade centers on these streets along with their role to connect downtown section to northern part, have given them great importance.

After the victory of the Islamic Revolution, along with the increase in urban investment and the enhancement of different services, industries and tourism in Neyshabour, the extension trend from north to northwest continued along with the construction of Farhangian, Behdari, Ghods and Bassij towns. The population of Neyshabour was 115955 in 1986 and 169131 in 1996 and now (2009) it equals to 190000 (480000 State).

### 4-1- A Reflection of Population and Economy

Documented on famous Iranian and foreign logs ( Sani'od dolah, Schindler, Ivan Smith, etc.) Neyshabour has had a population of 11- 15000 at the beginning of the present century. The first census in 1956 reported the population of the city as 25820 and the State 181793. The advent of some political and economic changes, especially after the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the turning of villages to towns, villagers' migration



and sudden potential of Neyshabour to absorb and run important national and beyond national important industries caused Neyshabour to gain an outstanding political and economic position in the area. The population of Neyshabour (2009) equals 480000 including 7 towns named Neyshabour, Darrud, Ghadamgah, Kharvein, Chakane, Eshghabad, and Shahre Firuze.

#### Industry Section

The production of the highest quality turquize in the world, the existence of the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest steel production complex in the country, the largest power plant in the east of the country (1050 Mega Watt Shahid Rajaei Power Plant ), the largest textile complex in the province (Khosravi), Iran Khodro complementary Industries (Egzoz Khodro, Part Lastic),



the greatest utensil production industries in the province, (Iran Shargh, Mehriran, Iran Shole, Alborz, Owj, Aria Shargh), outstanding Electrical producing Industries (Khayyam Electric, Mehr Attar, Fazl Electric, Jahan Electric), Food Industries (Se Gol Khorasan, Shadgol, Jolgeh, Binalud, Milad, Nobar) and the production of the largest world hand- woven carpet, 6000 sq m show only a small section of Neyshabour industrial capabilities.



### Agriculture Section

Due to the existence of the highest mountain ranges of the country in North and North east of Neyshbour plain, sufficient rainfall, a moderate climate and the flow of more than 25 seasonal and permanent rivers, Neyshabour is now one of the most important centers to produce crops and fruits not only in the province but in the country as well. All through the province, Neyshabour has placed second for areas planted and the production of farming and garden crops both for irrigated and dry farming, first to third in producing 35 farming and garden fruits, production of 22.5% of milk and diary, 14% red meat, 3.1% chicken, 15.5% eggs and 15.5% honey in the province.

# Neyshabour Tourism map

