



Karim Khaneh Zand (1760 until 1779) is the founder of Zand Dynasty. He refused to adopt the title of Shah. Instead, he was called by the title Vakil e Ra'ayaa *وكيل الرعايا* (Advocate of People)

Karim khaneh Zand

• He was the chief of Zand Tribe. He refused the title of king and asked people to call him vakilol Roa'ayaa which means representative of people.

• The zand era was the time of relative peace and prosperity. He stimulate trade by allowing British to establish a trading post in Bushehr

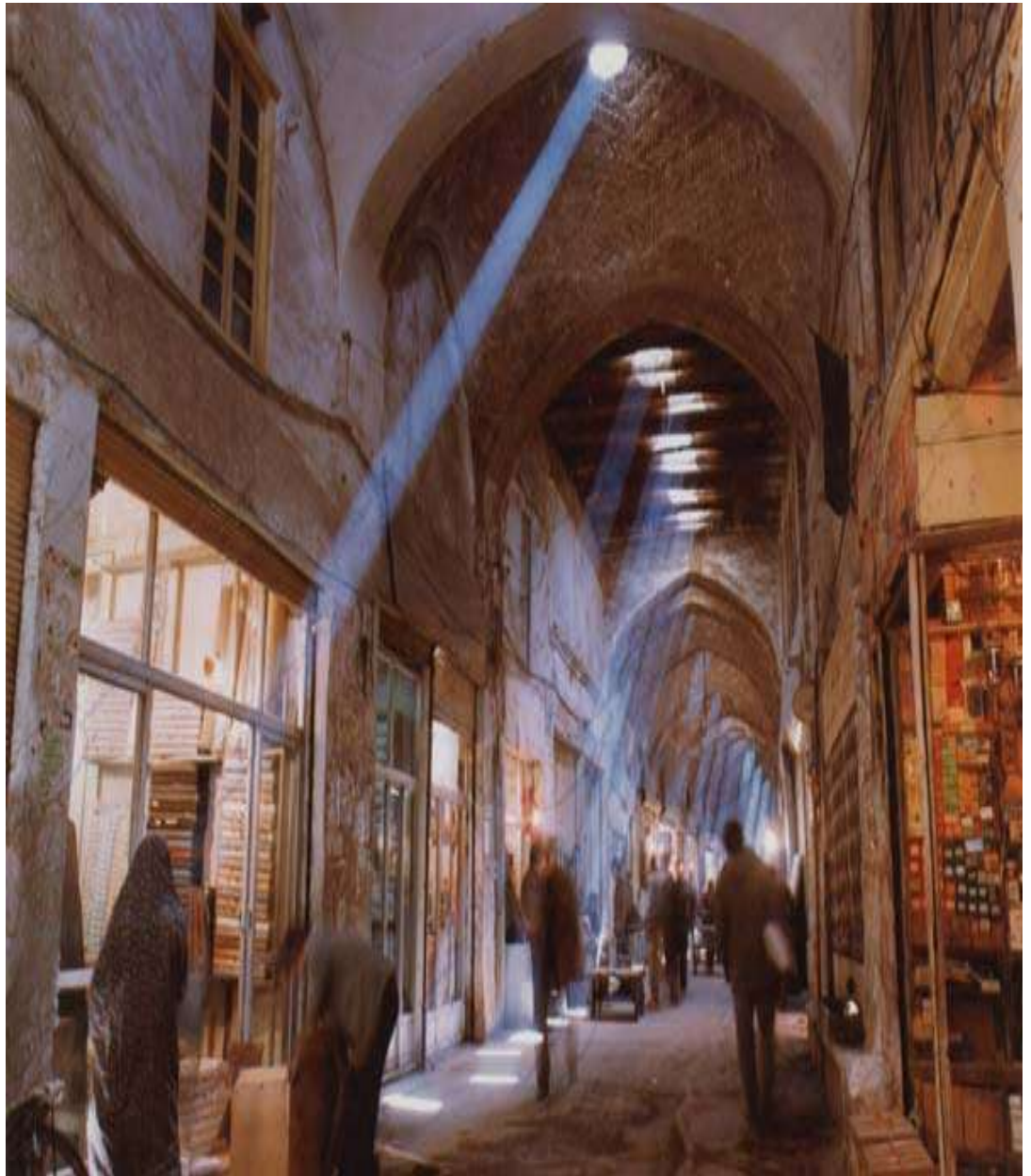
• The taxation system was re-organized to impose taxes fairly. The judicial system was generally humane, and capital punishments were rarely implemented.

• After Iranian painting reached its height at the end of 17th century, a special school of painting was established in the 17th and 18th century.



Bazaar

The word derives from the Persian word *bāzār*, the etymology of which goes back to the Pahlavi word *baha-char* (بهاچار), meaning "the place of prices". Although the current meaning of the word is believed to have originated in Persia, its use has spread and now has been accepted into the vernacular in countries around the world. In North America, the term is used as a synonym for "rummage sale", to describe charity fundraising events held by churches or other community organizations, in which donated used goods such as books, clothes, and household items are sold for low prices.



Bazaar Vakil

- some archaeologists believe Karim Khan himself designed the bazaar pioneering a unique pattern for Iranian market place.
 - Others argue however the Vakil bazaar is a spin off of the great emporium of Larestan built at the helm of Safavid king. Shah Abbas one rule Ruins of the Larestan Bazaar still remain in place.
- It is though that the market was established by the Buwayhids and and was completed by Attabaks of Fars and only was renamed after karim khan zand in in the 18th century.





The cornerstone of the site is laid by a number of huge rocks, surrounded by four bazaars and constructed by brick and gypsum. The vaulted (domed, arched) brick ceiling ensures that the building interior is cool during the summer and warms in winter.







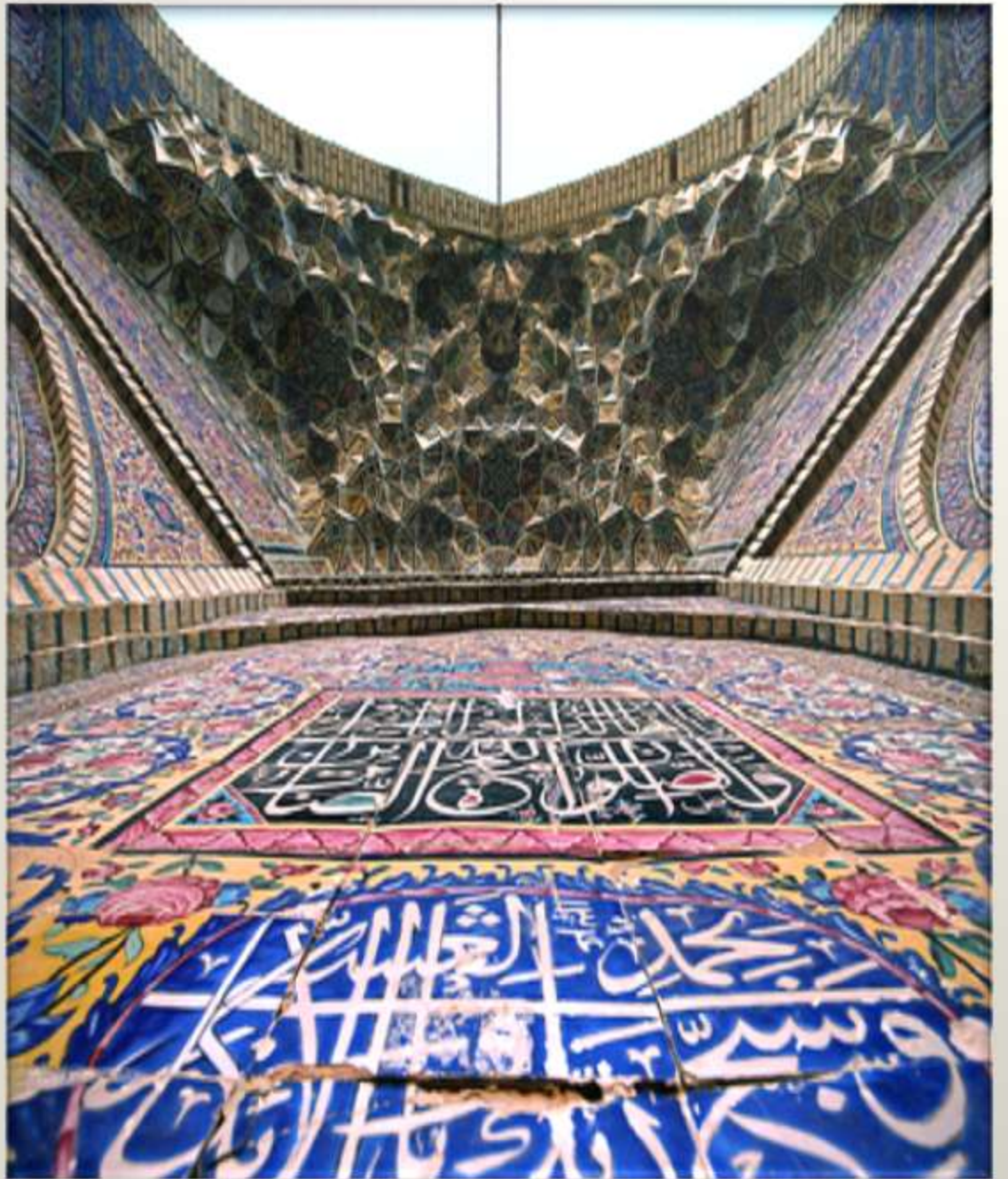
The beautiful Mosque called Mosque of Regent, was built by Karim khaneh Zand at 18th century.







The main gate was restored at 19th century. It is decorated with floral motif.

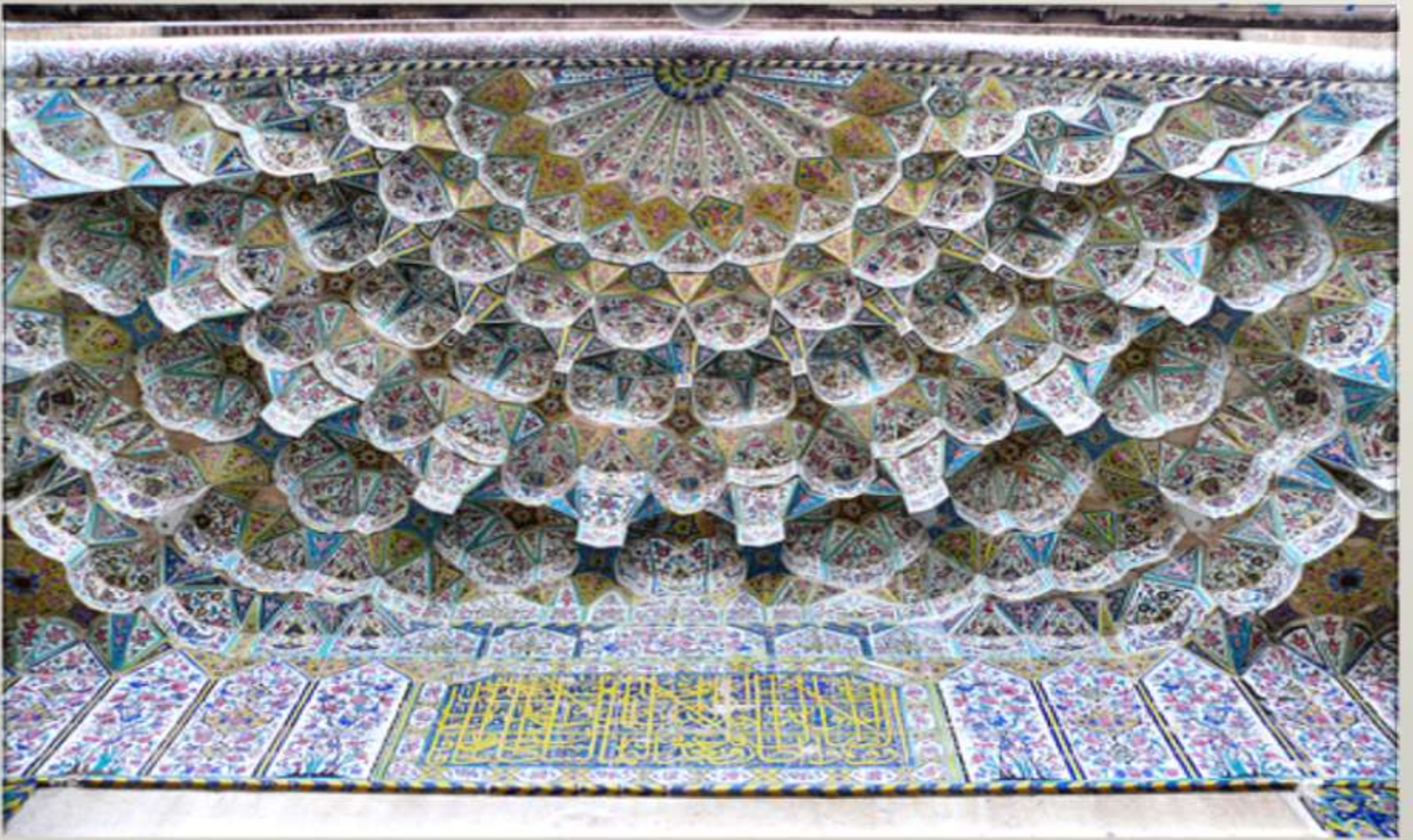




The tile Most of the tiling with its predominantly floral motif was added in Qajar era.



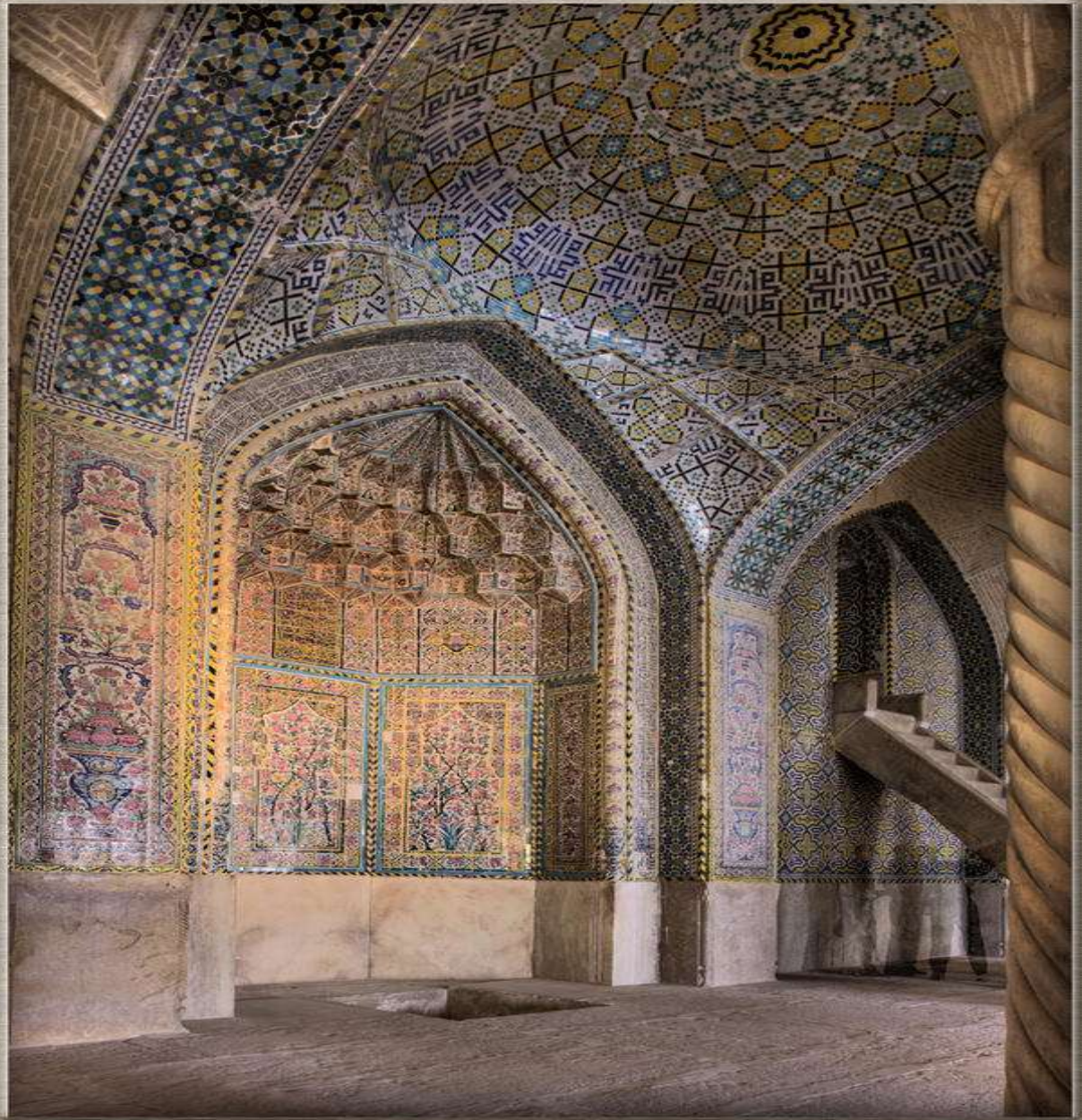
The art work inside the Vakil Mosque.

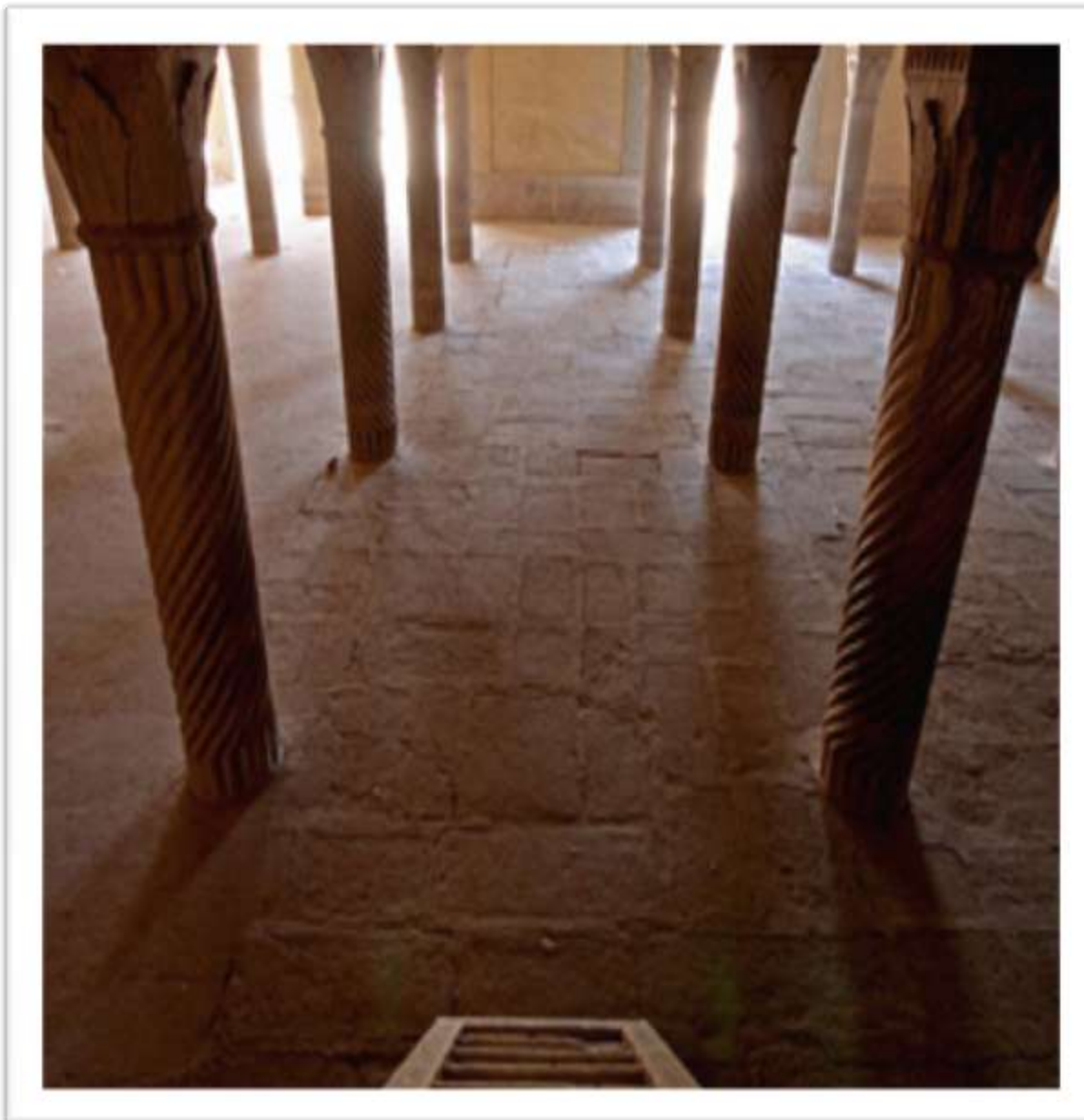


Front door ceiling on vakil Mosque.



It also contains a magnificent inner courtyard surrounded by beautifully tiled alcoves and porches. Two iwans frame the courtyard. The south iwan leads to the prayer room, which is in the same style as that of Nasir al Molk Mosque, with small cupulas supported by rows of columns





The picture of the prayer room from above the Menbar. 14 step marble minbar, the enormous block of marble from which it was cut was carried all the way from Azarbaiyan







Walls of the vakil Mosque.





Hammameh Wakil

The access to the tea house is from Bazaareh wakil through a small door and a narrow corridor. It is a former hammam with a huge arched room surrounded by a number of small rooms around an ornamental pond. Several winding corridors lead from there to hot baths.









