کارکاه های آموزشی مرکز اطلاعات علمی جهاد دانشگاهی

کارکاه آنلاین
کاربرد نرم افزار SPSS در پژوهش

کارکاه آنلاین
اصول تنظیم قراردادها

کارکاه آنلاین
پروروزال نویسی
In 1860, Naseredin Shah ordered the governmental newspaper be illustrated. Hence, the 427th issue of Vaghaye Ettefaq newspaper was illustrated with painting drawn by Mirza Abolhasan Khan Ghaffari and it was renamed to the Dowlat Alliyeh Iran Newspaper. Publication of illustrated papers resumed in 1882 and that happened when Sharaf and Sherafat newspapers were published. The pictures of these two newspapers comprised illustrations of Iranian and non-Iranian distinguished men, places, and other subjects of interest, that were painted by Mirza Aboutorab Ghaffari, Mirza Mousa Naghash, and Mosawverolmolk. In these two newspapers, you find 250 works of art painted in realism style. The years these papers were published coincided with the rise of photography in Iran. The entrance of photography in Iran happened just three years after the invention, and seems that the Qajar court had the most important role in the case. The particular geographic position of Iran and its plentiful sources, all together helped the appearance and development of this art in Iran. The monarchy of Naseredin Shah is very important because of its interest in forming and development of photography in Iran. He was not only attracted, but collected so many photos, and helped so much development of photography. He always encouraged photographers and supplied all the possible facilities for them. Old photos have valuable role in introducing and represent of the history, culture and habits of a nation. Studying and research on the photos of each time is necessity for a knowledge and introducing the cultural past of a country, in historical, economic and cultural fields. Photos are mirrors to the past and with the particular language and concerning their being documented, are very precious. From the beginning of photography and its being commene, about one and a half century ago, this art has so much been taken in attention, this is why today there are rich collection of historical photos. Expert believe that among the photographers of Nasr edin Shah’s monarchy period, Agha Reza Eghbal-ol-saltane, Mirza Ahmad Sani-ol-Saltane, Abdullah Mirza Qajar, Mohammad Hasan Khan-e-Qajar, Mirza Seyyed Ali Khan Etemad-e-Hozour and Manucher Khan Akkasbashi has been the most important. The realism of portraiture photography where subjects are not a mere placid faces, but rather a silent narration of emotions, are these photographers main contribution to portraiture photography. Its impacts on cultural changes has been boundless and continues to be the best venue of visual communications to date. Agha Reza developed his own unique style of capturing the emotions of realistic expressions of his group subject. Abdullah Mirza Qajar works and activities will reveal many points about background of photography in Iran. His priceless photo collections which are kept in Golestan palace are not only important in studying the history of photography in Iran but also significans documents for other researches in anthropology and sociology. This article tries to study the impact of photography on pictures in illustrated newspapers, print industry, and journalism with emphasis on two newspaper of Sharaf and Sherafat.

KEYWORDS: Lithography, Illustrated Newspaper, Sharaf, Sherafat, History of Photography in Iran.

* Corresponding Author: Tel (+98 -21) 61112752, Fax (+98 -21) 68982593, E-mail: Sattari@ut.ac.ir.
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