



Code: Cu - 119

Best season: All seasons.

Duration: 8 Days.

Brief:

Tehran, Rasht, Anzali, Masouleh, Ramsar, Damavand, Tehran, Kish Island, Tehran

Day 1: Tehran

Arrival at Tehran meet and assist at airport and then transfer to Hotel full day Tehran city tour to visit National Museum of Iran, Golestan Palace, Glass Museum, Carpet Museum.

O/N: Tehran

Iran Bastan: It is an institution formed of two complexes, including the Museum of Ancient Iran which was inaugurated in 1937, and the Museum of the (post-) Islamic Era which was inaugurated in 1972.

It hosts historical monuments dating back through preserved ancient and medieval Iranian antiquities, including pottery vessels, metal objects, textile remains, and some rare books and coins.

There are a number of research departments in the museum, including Paleolithic and Osteological departments, and a center for Pottery Studies.

Iran Ancient Museum, the first museum in Iran at the beginning of the Street 30 July, in the western part of the drill Tehran is located on the street C-beams. Construction of the museum on 21 May 1313 and the sun on the orders of Reza Shah by French architect, Andre Godard, began. The museum building was completed in 1316 and the museum opened to the public.

5,500 square meters of land assigned to this museum, which is 2744 square meters.



Glassware and Ceramic Museum: is one of the museums in Tehran is. This historic house built in Qajar era and in Tehran. Avenue C bar is located. The effect on 7 Persian date Ordibehesht 1377 with registration number 2014 as one of the national monuments has been registered. Museum of Glass Museum of Glass and pottery.

This sets up 1330 home and work Qvamalsltnh and then for seven years was in the hands of the Egyptian Embassy. Then, to the Embassy of Afghanistan, Bank of Commerce, in 1355 with the cooperation of Iranian and Austrian engineers began to change.



Carpet Museum of Iran exhibits a variety of Persian carpets from all over Iran, dating from the 16th century to the present.

The museum's exhibition hall occupies 3,400 square meters (10,200 ft²) and its library contains 7,000 books. The museum was designed by the last Queen of Iran, Farah Diba Pahlavi. The perforated structure around the museum's exterior is designed both to resemble a carpet loom, and to cast shade on the exterior walls, reducing the impact of the hot summer sun on the interior temperature.



Golestan Palace is the former royal Qajar complex in Iran's capital city, Tehran.

The oldest of the historic monuments in Tehran, and of world heritage status, the Golestan Palace belongs to a group of royal buildings that were once enclosed within the mud-thatched walls of Tehran's Historic Arg (citadel). It is a masterpiece of beautiful garden and buildings consist of collection of Iranian crafts and European presents from 18th and 19th century.

Golestan Palace Complex consists of 17 structures including palaces, museums, and halls. Almost all of this complex was built during the 200 years ruling of Qajarian kings. These palaces were used for many different occasions such as coronation and other important celebrations. It also consists of three main archives as the royal photographic archive collection 'Album khane', the royal library of manuscripts 'Ketabkhane Nosakhe khati' and the archive of documents 'Markaze asnad'.

- The Marble Throne (Takht e Marmar)
- Karim Khani Nook (Khalvat e Karim Khani)
- Pond House (Howz Khaneh)
- Picture House/Gallery (Negar Khaneh)
- Brilliant Hall (Talar e Brelian)
- Museum of Gifts
- Containers Hall (Talar e Zoroof)
- Ivory Hall (Talar e Adj)
- Mirror Hall (Talar e Aineh)
- Salam Hall (Talar e Salam)
- Edifice of the Sun (Shams ol Emareh)
- The Building of Windcatchers (Emarat e Badgir)
- Diamond Hall (Talar e Almas)
- Abyaz Palace
- The Photographic Archive



Day 2: Tehran, Rasht, Anzali

Morning drive from Tehran to Rasht via Qazvin. In Qazvin visit Chehel Sotun Palace and Kolah Farangi edifice, continue to Rasht and then to Anzali. Visit Anzali Lagoon.

O/N: Anzali

Ali Qapu one of the monuments and tourism in the city of Qazvin at the beginning of Sepah Street - First Street built in Iran - is located. The building entrance is one of seven at the entrance to the citadel of the royal Safavid respectively. And on South Main Street and King Square that was open and only in this collection that now has remained.

The first built during Shah Tahmasp built in the time of Shah Abbas I present form is distorted. Nasser al-Din Shah's era, repairs and additions were made in the first Pahlavi era police stay there because of the name "police" and "police" in the medallion above the entrance to the deceased Abdul Pizishkiyan, teacher Qazvini line, stucco, and additional area above the entrance at the time of the second side in the second Pahlavi era were removed. On the front of the 17 meter high entrance, an inscription with mosaic tiles to line a third of Alireza Abbasi - calligrapher famous Safavid era - is manifest.

Above the inscription, huge grille of tile is located. More than two long pair on either side of the entrance to the top Taqnmayy which is located adjacent to the buildings linking.



Day 3: Anzali, Masouleh, Lahijan, Ramsar

Morning drive from Anzali to visit Masouleh Village and then drive to Lahijan and visit Lahijan traditional Bazaar, continue to Ramsar, visit Caspian Coast line.

O/N: Ramsar

Masuleh is approximately 60 km southwest of Rasht and 32 km west of Fuman. The village is 1,050 meters above sea level in the Alborz (or Elburz) mountain range, near the southern coast of the Caspian Sea. The village itself has a difference in elevation of 100 meters. Although it has been written that the community was established around 10 AD, the province of Gilan has a long history. The first village of Masuleh was established around 1006 AD, 6 km northwest of the current city, and it is called Old-Masuleh (Kohneh Masuleh in Persian). People moved from Old-Masuleh to the current city because of pestilence and attacks from neighbouring communities. Masouheh-Rood-Khan is the river passing through the city, with a waterfall located just 200 meters away from the village. It's cut-off by snow during the winter months. Fog is the predominant weather feature of Masuleh.



Lifts Ramsar: The lifts are 10 minutes from Ramsar to CHABOKSAR of origin coast to the mountain extended, and attractive environment. Considering the kart track and shopping centers, cafes and entertainment centers and joyful atmosphere full is triggered. Ramsar lifts as the lifts Country along the Caspian coast to the highlands forest with 40 rooms over 2 kilometers long and is created by the private sector. This lifts the tourism entertainment facilities catering units with a capacity of 50 rooms equipped with carrying capacity of 450 people per hour.



Day 4: Ramsar, Damavand, Tehran

Morning after breakfast drive from Ramsar, visit Caspian. Evening back to Tehran on the way
Visit Damavand.

O/N: Tehran

Damavand is a significant mountain in Persian mythology. It is the symbol of Iranian resistance against despotism and foreign rule in Persian poetry and literature.



Day 5: Tehran – Kish Island

After breakfast, transfer to airport and flight to Kish Island. Arrive at Kish Airport and be transferred to your hotel.
The rest of the time is free to explore the beautiful tropical sights.

O/N: Kish



Day 6: Kish Island

Full day visit Island: Visiting of The Park with the oldest trees on the island.
A small zoo with exotic animals on display

O/N: Kish



Day 7: Kish - Tehran

Afternoon transfer to airport and fly back to Tehran.

O/N: Tehran

Day 8: Departure

Early morning transfer to international airport and back to your country.