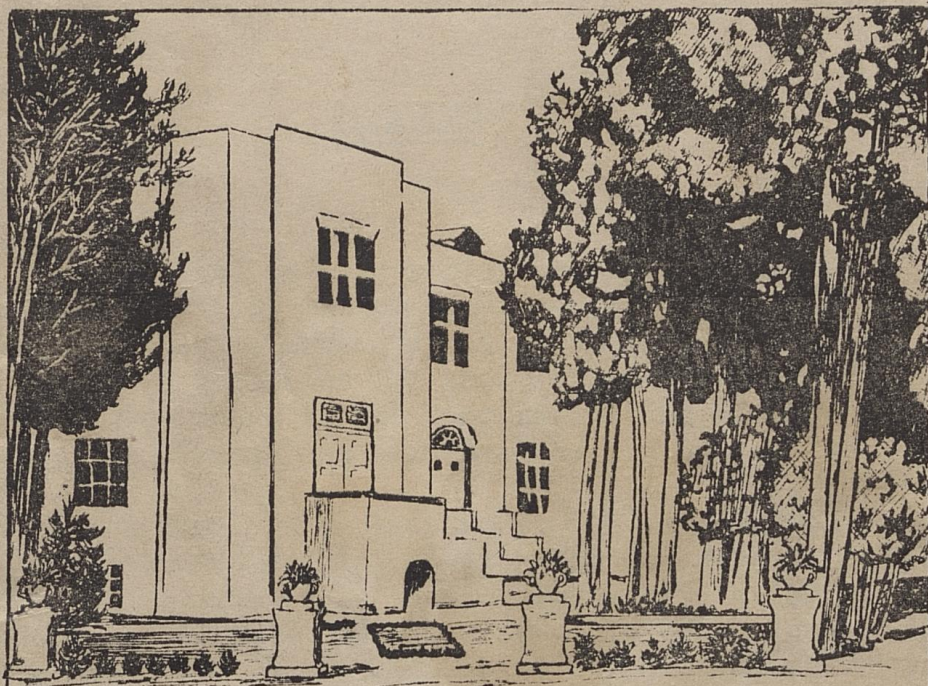


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RECREATION CENTER



## RECREATION CENTER TOURS

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## FOREWORD

The material in this booklet has been prepared especially for visitors of the U.S. Army Recreation Center in Teheran, Iran. Its purpose is to serve as a source of information for those who desire to make the conducted tours to the many historical points of interest in Teheran and its environs.

We are deeply indebted to Mr. C.B. Fisher of the American Presbyterian Mission for his work in compiling this material. Having been in Iran for 22 years, he is well qualified for this work. At the present time he is serving as superintendent of the Community School in Teheran.

By keeping this concise booklet, you will always have an accurate account of your visit to Teheran, and in the future you may say to your grandchildren, "Now when I visited Teheran, Iran--"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TEHERAN, THE CAPITAL CITY..... *July 11-1944*.....

ANCIENT CITY OF RAY..... *July 12-1944*.....

GULISTAN PALACE.....

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM..... *July 13-1944*.....

DARBAND HOTEL..... *July 12-1944*.....

MAJLISS OR PARLIAMENT.....

SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.....

SEPAH SALAR MOSQUE.....

RUSSIAN EMBASSY.....

OTHER TOURS.....

AMERICAN MISSION.....

TEHERAN THE CAPITAL CITY

Teheran, the twenty-fifth capital city of Iran, is 3800 feet above sea level, and according to the official census of March 1940, had a population of 540,087. At present the population is estimated at more than 750,000 due to a marked influx of people from the provinces. The Elburz mountain range, with Tochal, 12,600 feet above sea level, and the extinct volcano, Demavend, 18,500 feet, gives a picturesque setting to the town and plain that stretch out below it.

Agá Mohammad Khan, the founder of the Qajar dynasty, chose Teheran as his capital in 1794 after overthrowing the Zand dynasty at Shiraz. It was safer to have his seat of government nearer to his Turcoman supporters in Gorgan where he had been a tribal chieftain.

Nasser ed Din Shah built a moat and a wall with twelve gates about the city in 1874, after returning from a trip to Europe. These were demolished by Reza Shah Pahlavi. The city rapidly assumed a modern appearance as the Shah forced through his scheme of wide paved streets and two-story modernized buildings.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Some of the public buildings in Teheran are built on the site of what was formerly the military barracks and parade ground. The main entrance was through the large gateway which still stands between the postoffice and the offices of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. A bronze bust of Reza Shah Pahlevi is fixed above the gateway, and from the room above this gate an Iranian orchestra plays a weird dirge every evening just at sunset. Within the past fifteen years this parade ground, bordered by Firdosi and Raphael Avenues on the east and west, and by Hafiz and Sepah Avenues on the north and south, has been developed as a government center of Iran.

The most beautiful government building is the cream-colored stone building occupied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or State Department. The National Museum and Library are on the Raphael Avenue side of this garden. Across the street to the north is the Iranian Officers' Club, a modern, five-story, brick building set in a beautiful Persian garden. The Ministry of War occupies a modern brick building across the street where are the offices of the American Advisers to the Iranian Army.

Adjoining the Ministry of War is the modernistic red stucco, three story orphanage building, a special project of the former Shah. Army uniforms, shoes and other equipment are made in factories which occupy the old one story buildings that stand in the midst of these modern structures. The six bronze cannon mounted outside these old buildings date back to the 16th century.

The police Headquarters building is perhaps the most picturesque building in Teheran. It is directly across the street from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and is patterned after the palace at Persepolis. Tall, fluted columns, surmounted by great bulls, are used to ornament the building and to support the great entrance hall. A panel of ten more than life-size armed Achemenid soldiers is between the winding steps that lead up to the main entrance.

A description of this section of the city would be incomplete without mentioning the unfinished Opera House. Before the building was completed, it was discovered that the acoustics were bad and that the foundations were sinking. So for the past ten years the building has remained in this unfinished condition, awaiting the end of the war so that proper equipment and materials might be imported for its completion.

Above the Opera House is the National Bank with its hospital, library and beautiful water tower. The very modern white building just below the bank was to have been a department store, but at present is being used as a distribution center of supplies for government employees.

Opposite the Bank building, behind a high iron fence, is the former German Legation, and next to it, on the corner of Firdosi and Istanbul Avenues, is the Turkish Embassy. The British and Russian Embassies occupy large walled compounds in this same part of the city. The American Embassy is in a wooded garden on the edge of the city.

The Central Square, with fountains and a statue of the former Shah, is bordered on the East by the Imperial Bank of Iran, a British organization, while on the west is the office of the British information Center. City offices occupy the building on the north, and the Telegraph Office is on the south of the square.

The Gulistan Palace lies between the unfinished buildings which are to house the Department of Justice and the Finance Department. The white "Palace of Justice" faces a great open park which was cleared of all buildings a few years ago by order of the Shah who planned to construct a modern "bourse" or stock exchange on this site. The enormous unfinished brick building of the Department of Finance should easily accommodate all its requirements. The office of the Department of Interior is on the west corner of the park in front of the Gulistan Palace. This palace is no longer a royal residence, for the Shah and the imperial family live some distance away in four palaces built at the intersection of Nakh and Pasteur Avenues.

A list of modern buildings in Teheran would not be complete without mention of the railroad station and office buildings near by. The swastika design on the ceiling is an unmistakable trademark. The grain elevator and glass factory back of the railroad station are further evidence of the industrialization of Iran. However, at the head of the list of factories should be placed the Teheran tobacco factory. The building, sanitation, machinery and management of this organization are the equal of the best to be found anywhere.

Many modern school buildings have been built in recent years. Some of the buildings of what was the American College can be seen along Shah Reza Avenue, and at the west end of the Avenue are the new buildings of Teheran University. The white building across the street from the University, now used as a Polish hospital, was built to be used as an orphanage. The large red brick building used as a British hospital, a quarter of a mile northwest, was built by German engineers for the Iranian government.



The Loganteh restaurant on Parliament Square, contains a famous mural painted in 1853. This painting contains more than 80 life sized figures and represents a state visit of Nasser ed Din Shah to this palace of his Vizier, Nizam ol Molk.

During recent years, many broad avenues and modern buildings have been built, trees have been planted, telephones and electric lights installed, and horse drawn tramcars replaced by modern motor buses. However, behind this impressive front lie great sections of the city and people--the old Iran--for those who wish to find it.

This, briefly, is Teheran, the capital of Iran.

ANCIENT CITY OF RAY

RAY (Ray, Rhages, Rei, and also spelled Rhey)

HISTORY:

Ray was an old city when Alexander the Great passed through it in 330 B.C., in pursuit of Darius III, whom he had defeated at the battle of Arbella near Mosul. It was the most important city in this part of the world after the Moslem conquest, and was the seat of government of the Seljuk dynasty in the tenth century.

Destruction by Genghis Khan (1162-1227).

After consolidating his power in China, Genghis Khan turned towards the west -- Turkistan, Afghanistan, Iran - to establish peaceful trade relations. Mohammad Shah, ruler of Iran, brought down upon himself and upon his country the wrath of the "Scourge of God" when he beheaded Genghis Khan's chief envoy and sent the others back with shaved beards.

The supreme strategy and lightning cavalry strokes of Genghis Khan easily broke through the Persian defenses, and the cities of Samarkand, Bokhara, Merv and Mishapur were his reward. One spearhead of this blitzkrieg then pushed on to Ray where 700,000 inhabitants were slain in 1221. The Mongol hordes then pushed on through the Caucasus, and stormed the gates of Kiev on the Dneiper River.

Cities were completely destroyed and pyramids of heads were piled up to help win the war of nerves.

Tales of ruthless cruelty were magnified and spread abroad to unnerve and forestall prospective resistance.

### Ruins and Excavations:

Besides ruined walls and heaps of dirt, the only outstanding monument to be seen at Ray is a round, fluted tower in a nearby garden. This is presumably the tomb of Togrul Beg who ruled from Ray (1037-1063).

The archaeological work at Ray was done by Dr. E.F. Schmidt and a group of men from the University of Pennsylvania in 1934-1938. Evidence of their work and the methods used can be seen at two places: apart.

### Cheshmah Ali: Ali's Spring:

Here one can see how the top surface was removed from a considerable area before three deeper excavations were made. The deeper pits are about 20 yards square and 10 or 15 yards deep. Such excavations reveal layer upon layer of interesting relics. Near by are dumps of broken pottery that was separated from the dirt as it was removed.

Bricks of unusual size may be seen in the ruins as well as remains of ovens, foundations and walls.

### Citadel Hill:

This lies at the southern end of the mountain range which is being blasted away by the cement factory. Ruins of the old wall and watch towers can be seen on the ridge. Brick pillars and arches still stand on the eastern slope of the Citadel, and fairly well preserved brick steps lead up towards the top.

At this point, another test excavation about 20 yards square and 15 yards deep was begun on May 16, 1935. Strips of broken pottery recovered from this excavation still remain about the place.

Shah Abdul Azim:

The most valuable discoveries were made in a garden inside the village. A number of coins dating from 984 to 1432 were found and classified by Dr. Miles. Seals, cups, jars and various fragments were found which date back as far as 4000 B.C. However most of the specimens were found in refuse pits and wells, showing that they had been discarded or hidden away. Cornerstones and royal wealth are still to be unearthed.

Stone Panels of Fath Ali Shah - (1797-1834).

Near the big spring that bubbles from under the ancient walls is a large memorial panel showing this ruler of modern Iran. The Shah is seated on his bejeweled throne which can be seen in the Gulistan Palace.

Ministers with umbrellas and hunting falcons are also carved upon this panel. The Royal Chair, stone platform and steps leading down to it make it easy to picture this site with a miniature lake and Persian gardens as it must have been in former times.

A second Fath Ali Shah panel is carved into the mountain a few hundred yards beyond Citadel Hill.

This panel defaces an older inscription to show Fath Ali Shah killing a lion. More interesting than the sculptures, however, is the royal slide, or chute, that is carved into the mount in side. More than half of the slide has been removed by the cement factory, but with a bit of imagination one can hear the king and his ministers chuckling with dignifi

Tower of Silence, Zoroastrian:

About two miles further up the valley, at the foot of the opposite mountain range, is the tower of silence. Here the Zoroastrians in Teheran exposed the bodies of their dead to the elements, until about ten years ago when they abandoned such practices and made a cemetery at Qasr-i Firuzoh.

Conclusion:

From the Citadel Hill, old walls and mounds can be seen in the distance. Much soil lies buried beneath the fields and gardens that are out on the plain still awaiting the archaeologists' pick and shovel. After the war, watch your papers and magazines for accounts of additional excavations and discoveries at Ray.

GULISTAN (Rose Garden) PALACE

This was begun by Aga Mohammad Khan, the eunuch founder of the Kajar dynasty which ruled Iran from 1794 to 1925. His successor, Fath Ali Khan (1797-1834), completed the building, and additions were made by Nasser ed Din Shah, who reigned from 1848 to 1896.

Though fallen on evil days and no longer used as a royal residence, this palace with its tiled walls, and its garden with its pools, hedges and old chinar trees, still have an air of grandeur. State receptions are still held here, and offices of the Prime Minister and of Dr. Millspaugh, the American financial advisor, are in these quarters.

From the screened windows of the Shems el Imaret, the high six storied building facing the Bazaar Street, royalty could look down upon the city without being seen. Under the tented area of the adjoining steel girdered dome, large assemblies were held. Such an assembly is shown in the hand-painted picture to the right as you enter the Throne Room.

The Throne Room:

The approach to the Throne Room is up an impressive carpeted flight of steps, past the small open booth of the chief receiving clerk and into the mirrored ante-room overlooking the pool and garden.

The Throne Room itself is impressive in size, about 60 by 20 yards. The rich carpets and six immense cut glass, Russian-made chandeliers are a proper setting for the jewelled thrones at the far end of the room.

The Peacock Throne:

The original Peacock Throne was built in 1628-1635 by Shahjehan of Delhi at the cost of 1,250,000 pounds sterling. Nadir Shah, the Persian Napoleon who conquered Delhi in 1739, brought the throne back with him as a part of presents made to him by the King of India in appreciation of the Crown of India that he had bestowed upon the former ruler, valued at 87,000,000 pounds sterling.

Probably this bed-like throne is not the original Peacock Throne, for such wealth could hardly have been transported in those days without its "falling to pieces". However, such valuable pieces were very likely retrieved by various individuals, and perhaps some of the original is built into this throne here in Tehran. At any rate, this is the nearest thing to the original, and, together with the jewelled chair beside it, this must represent considerable wealth. Synthetic stones are a modern invention, so make up your own valuation of the sapphires, rubies, diamonds and pearls that adorn this throne.

Museum Exhibits:

Mosaics from Rome, vases from Berlin, together with leather shields, swords and rugs, decorate the walls of the throne room. Of special interest is the hand painted picture of Nasser ed Din Shah, seated in the ante-room looking out over the pool and garden. This picture is remarkable for its detail, the natural color of the carpet and chandeliers, the reflected sunlight, and its likeness of the Shah himself.

The alcoves are filled with vases, dishes, carved ivory, and jewels that were presented to different Shahs by other reigning monarchs.

The Damascene sword of Tamerlane with his own name - "Amir Tamur" - inlaid in gold, is here, as well as swords and guns of other rulers and conquerors since his day. Tapestry, using real pearls and gold and silver thread for designs, and carpets as fine as velvet are hanging on the walls.

Hand painted portraits of Reza Shah Pahlevi, 1925-1941, and of his son, Mohammad Reza Shah, 1941, hang near the throne, also a historic document signed by Reza Shah naming his son his heir and successor.

An interesting carpet - the "Tree of the Nations" woven for a former Prime Minister, Farmanfarmaian, shows high regard for outstanding figures in world history.

#### The Marble Throne Of Karim Khan:

This is in the curtained porch facing the outer yard. This throne and the two large, single-piece, carved pillars supporting the porch were brought up from the former capital city, Shiraz, the seat of the overthrown Zand Dynasty (1750-1794). It is popularly believed that 72 oxen were killed during the arduous task of transporting these from Shiraz. Pictures of the Qajar Shahs adorn the walls, as well as a battle scene showing Tamerlane on horseback wielding his sword with telling effect.



## THE NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

### BUILDING:

This modern, steam heated building, built by the Iranian Ministry of Education especially as a Museum, is well worth a visit for itself alone. The gardens, inner courts, well-ordered exhibits and smooth operation of the Museum are a tribute to the architect archaeologist, M. Andre Godard, who designed the building and is still the Director.

Though not formally opened as yet, the Museum has been in use since 1936 and is open to the public three days a week.

### EXHIBITS:

A large map shows the location of ruins and finds of archaeological interest. In the cases nearby are seals, both cylinders and flat, together with their plaster casts dating back to 3500 B.C. The larger cases contain pottery dishes and vases and some beautifully shaped pieces of alabaster. Many bronze daggers, battle axes and bridle bits, etc., are also on exhibition.

### PERSEPOLIS:

The entire upper section of the first floor is filled with large stone panels, decorations, inscriptions, steps and columns from the ruined palace at Persepolis which was destroyed by Alexander the Macedonian in 330 B.C. At the center of this section stands a sealed glass case in which they were found by the Iranian expedition of the Oriental Institute.

of the University of Chicago, headed by Dr. Herzfeld, on September 18, 1933.

These priceless tablets are  $13 \times 13 \times \frac{1}{2}$  inches with identical cuneiform inscriptions. The same inscription on the broken silver tablet was found in Hamadan in 1925. Underneath the stone box were four gold coins of King Croesus and two silver coins of Greek origin. Two days later an identical box, tablets and coins were found in the opposite corner of the foundation of King Darius' great audience hall. The cuneiform inscription is in three languages, 10 lines Old Persian, 7 lines Elamite, 8 lines Babylonian, and is as follows:

"Darius the Great King, King of Kings, King of Countries, son of Hystaspes the Achaemenid. With Darius the King, this is the country which I possess: from Susa in Trans-Soghdiana to Lusha (Ethiopia), and from Sind to Sardis, which territories have been bestowed on me by Ormuzd, who is the greatest of the Gods. May Ormuzd take care of me and my kin!"

#### GREEK INFLUENCE:

On this same floor, near a large bronze statue from Luristan, is the beautifully carved head of a Persian Queen found at Susa. This Grecian marble is the figure of "Queen Mopsa", the Italian slave woman who became the wife of Hystaspes the King of Persia (50-32 B.C.). Her son killed his father, and as his successor instituted an unfortunate era of Foreign influence and intrigue. Cases nearby contain collections of coins dating back to Alexander the Macedonian.

#### SECOND FLOOR:

Here are exhibits of post-Islamic importance. Designs in plaster, tile, wood and weaving show the

documents are hanging on the wall. The larger bears the seal of Arghun Khan (1284-1291). The great seal overlaps each strip of parchment so as to prevent substitution or removal of any piece. The smaller document is that of Abu Saeed Bahadur Khan, 1320. The script is that of the Mongols, "Oyghuri", rather than Arabic, the language of the Koran.

Two carved doors more than 600 years old may be seen near the high pulpit. The "swastikas" carved here are much older than that of Hitler's flag.

Of the carpets and tapestries, an outstanding one is that decorated with an intricate design composed of writing only. This was done about 300 years ago and contains the entire Koran.

#### RUSSO-PERSIAN MURAL:

This was done by boot-licking courtiers to flatter their King, Fath Ali Shah, for his victory over the Russians in the battle of Erivan. Though he won that battle, the Russians won the war, and by the Treaty of Gulistan, 1813, the Caucasus, Georgia, Baku, and sailing rights on the Caspian Sea were all given up to the Russians.

#### ARDEBIL PORCELAIN:

This china service of immense bowls, platters and vases, brought from Ardebil, a town of about 30,000 people in the northwest of Iran, west of the Caspian Sea, in 1935, fills a special room on the second floor. Shah Abbas (1587-1629) presented this service to the Mosque of Sheikh Sdfi at Ardebil where Shah Ismail is buried. These huge dishes, perhaps brought overland from China, were used in feeding many as 1,000 pilgrims each day.

OTHER BUILDINGS:

The Library:- Though built to hold manuscripts of special value, this building is now used as a public library.

Ethnological Museum:- The foundation for this new Museum, beside the Archaeological Museum, has been completed. The exhibits from the old museum will be moved here when the building is completed.

ETHNOLOGICAL MUSEUM

This museum is a typical, ornately decorated Persian residence of a former governor of Teheran. The pool, boxwood hedges, flowerbeds, lawn borders, honeysuckle bower, weeping willow and persimmon trees add to the interest and beauty of the place.

Flintlock muskets, daggers and battle axes decorate the walls of the entrance hall. The stairs lead up to an exhibit showing all the comforts of caravan travel. Camel bells, compact kits for tea service and a two horse "pullman" show that caravan trails over a trackless wilderness need offer no barrier to comfortable travel.

UPPER HALL: ASHURA, MOHARRAM MOURNING PROCESSIONS:

Standards and relics used in the Shia's religious processions, commemorating the death of the Imam Hosein, are gathered here. Paintings and murals of the processions show the gory details of the battle and murder of the Imam. A large framework of poles, representing the limb of the martyr,

were carried along as part of the procession. Heavy coats of mail are also to be seen in this group.

TRIBAL GROUPS: KURD, LUR, TURKOMAN, BALUCH, BAKHTIAR  
AND QASHQAI

Pictures of tribal chieftains hang on the wall, while life sized models showing facial appearance and typical costume of each group are shown in different glass cases. A small circle on a small map on each case shows the location of each tribe.

Two types of Turkoman round felt tents are on exhibition. The ingenious framework of the tent, assembled with thongs of rawhide so that no metal is required, helps to a better understanding and appreciation of these wandering nomads of central Asia.

Wax Models:

Merchants, letter writers and Persian women in typical costume of former days are well done. A wandering dervish, with gnarled stick and begging bowl, stands in his niche. The personal wardrobe of Muzaffer ed Din Shah (1896-1907), with its gold braid and trappings, occupies a case of its own which adjoins another with the costumes of Persian Cossacks and the scarlet robe, skull cap and business-like blade of the official executioner.

Miscellaneous Displays:

Accessories used in physical exercise, 30 pound Indian clubs, 100 pound doors and an iron bow with rattling chain, all are assembled here. Also many types of musical instruments, strings, drums, flutes and cymbals, are shown.

Carved blocks for making cloth prints fill a special case. Another is filled with charms and prayers and aids to the fortune teller, while pipes of all kinds, carved pencil boxes, spoons, etc., are also on display. Glass ware, tearbottles and vases fill a large show-case; brass and copper utensils-pitchers with tremendous spouts, and oil lamps with seven wicks, all carved with interesting designs-fill another.

THE PERSIAN BATH:

A small room is fitted out with articles of the bath. The alabaster foot rest is used, while the bath attendant removes callouses with the silver-mounted pumice stone and gives the foot a henna pack. Copper pitchers and basins are still in use today.

Wooden combs and mirrors in decorated cases fill one case, while pins and articles of personal adornment fill another. A famous "pin-up-girl", the Princess bathing in a stream, adorns the wall.

WORKSHOP:

Clay models, plaster casts and wax figures are being made in the workshop of the Museum. At times, groups are permitted to visit this interesting part of the Museum also.

DARBAND HOTEL

Darband Hotel, situated at the foot of a picturesque, snow-capped peak, is one of the scenic splendors of Teheran. Built a few years ago at the order of Reza Shah, this delightfully modern structure has recently been operated as a resort hotel by the Irantour Company.

Because of its proximity to the mountains, Darband has an invigorating summer climate which appeals to many heat-weary Iranians.

Adding to the beauty are the well kept shrubbery and terraces of the seven nearby villas which are leased to Iranian governmental officials and members of foreign diplomatic corps. A rippling stream, fed by the melting snow of the Eiburz range, adds to the beauty of this typical alpine scene.

Two series of concrete steps lead from the front terraces to the attractive entrance of the hotel. In the main lobby are located the information desk and the door-ways leading to the dining room and the two comfortable lounge rooms. At the far end of the lobby are two flights of stairs; the one leading to the private rooms on the second floor, and the other descending to the American-style bar which is located beneath the main floor.

Shimran Avenue is the tree-lined, hard surfaced highway leading from Teheran to Darband. Traveling this route, one will pass the numerous barracks of the Iranian Army, the modern radio station of the city of Teheran, and the summer palace of the Shah. This latter place is approximately one half mile to the west of Darband.

For the return to Teheran, it is possible to motor down the scenic Pahlavi Avenue with its bordering bridle paths which, during the summer, attract many riding enthusiasts.

Briefly, it can be stated that Darband is an attempt by the Iranian government to provide a truly modern resort for the residents of Teheran.



SEPAHSALAR MOSQUE

Teheran is not famous for its mosques, the largest being that adjoining the Parliament building. This mosque was built by the Commander in Chief, Sepah Salar, of Nasser ed Din Sheh, who reigned from 1848 to 1896.

The tall minarets, large dome, courtyard surrounding a pool, tile work and domed hallways are good examples of this type of architecture. An unfinished false arch of honeycomb pattern under the arched porch of the large dome shows how these designs are developed.

The rooms opening into the courtyard are living quarters and classrooms for students of the Theological College which uses this Mosque as its headquarters.

This College has been copied from the famous Char Bagh College of Isfahan, built in 1708, which is a masterpiece of taste and fine art. The comparison shows the decadence in art in the 19th century.

MAJLIS or PARLIAMENT BUILDING

This was the residence of the Commander in Chief of Nasser ed Din Shah (1848-1896). The Zoroastrian emblem and decorative columns, as well as the Shah's waiting room, the Hall of Brilliants, whose walls and ceiling are completely covered with intricate designs of mirrors and cutglass, have been added to the building. Inside, the building and grounds have been made into a much more impressive place than the simple brick front of the building would indicate.

The library is in a building directly opposite the gateway, and the government printing establishment, which prints all stamps and prepares all documents, occupies the long modern building facing the street just above the Parliament Building.

Two gilded lions with drawn swords and the flaming sun over their backs guard the gateway to the grounds.

THE ART SCHOOL

Near the Present Parliament building are the Teachers College and Art School. These occupy the site of the "Negaristan", a palace of Fath Ali Shah (1797-1834), which was demolished in 1928.

The art school, under the direction of Mr. Behza undertakes to carry on the fine old Persian art of ceramics, miniature painting and design, wood carving intricate inlay work, and weaving with silver and gold thread.

The Museum, the former bedroom of Fath Ali Shah, all that is left of the old palace, contains many pieces of the best work that has been turned out.

Tables and writing sets fit for a king, cloth with intricate designs, pictures woven into Persian rugs so smooth that they seem to be oil painting, and miniatures and pictures of people and scenes show that the fine arts are not a thing of the past in modern Iran.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY

One of the highlights of the tours is the visit to the Russian Embassy, the scene of the historic Teheran Conference. A Russian guide will conduct the group into the conference room and through the various chambers used by President Roosevelt during his stay in the Embassy.

TOBACCO FACTORY

This modern, government-operated tobacco factory employs approximately 2,000 workers, who produce each working day over 12 million cigarettes, 8 tons of pipe tobacco and several thousand hand rolled cigars. Of special interest is the well equipped dispensary with its facilities for medical and dental treatment of the employees. The tour will include the warehouses and stockrooms, the modern cafeteria at which each worker receives a warm mid-day meal, and the cigarette, pipe and cigar departments in which the visitor can follow the entire process from raw material to finished product.

### GLASS FACTORY

This is the largest and most important glass factory in Iran. Here, you can follow the entire process from the grinding of the quartz to the stocking of the finished product. Probably the most interesting thing is the blowing of glass into moulds of various sizes and shapes. Most of this work is done by boys under the supervision of more experienced men. Also included are visits to the mould rooms, machine shops and the finishing rooms, where women operate edges of the newly cut glass. A trip to the sharp edges of the newly cut glass. A trip to the grinding department will show how the Iranian workers cut the beautiful designs on the heavy colored dishes.

### BAZAAR

The Teheran Bazaar is similar to those of other Iranian cities but far surpasses them in size. Its covered hallways total some 35 miles. Often in these halls will be found a tank of water or fountain which tends to cool the air which enters through an opening in the brick roof. The conglomeration of shops is amazing and should prove extremely interesting should you care to include it on your tour list.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

CHURCH and MISSION COMPOUND:

The church, shady garden and homes of the missionaries offer a hearty welcome to everyone, Iranian and foreigner alike. Church services are held in Persian, Russian, Armenian, Syriac, and English.

The Iranian church of more than 400 members conducts a six-grade primary school in this compound. Here, also, are the offices of the Mission Treasurer, the homes of six American families, and the Community School.

COMMUNITY SCHOOL:

Here more than 200 students from twenty different nations are busy with American texts and American teachers. All the instruction is in English, and the school is a typical kindergarten and 10-grade Junior High School. Students from the school go back to their different countries carrying with them a knowledge of English and an appreciation of the American way of life.

MISSION HOSPITAL:

The Army "Recreation Center" is using the Mission hospital garden and plant, for the time being. After the war the plant will again be used to minister to the needs of the people of Teheran.

MISSION STATIONS:

American missionaries, churches and hospitals may be found in other places in Iran: Tabriz, Meshed, Hamadan, Keramshah, Resht, and Malayir. From all these centers for more than 60 years, foundations of good will and understanding have been built up.

Don't miss an opportunity to meet these missionaries - real folks from home. Church services in the English language are held in Teheran every Sunday at 11:30 and 7:00 o'clock. You are cordially invited to attend these services to visit the missionaries in their homes, and to visit the Community School at any time.

