County Tour (26 Days)

For those who wish to observe a collection of archaeological, historical and beautiful architecture along with continental and ethnical diversities, and also enjoy delicious food from all over the country and local music and dances, the Around Persia tour is undoubtedly a perfect choice. In this tour you will visit Tehran, Ghazvin, Masooleh, Ardebil, Sarein, Jolfa, Kaleibar, Tabriz, Kaleibar, Sanandaj, Oraman, Kermanshah, Hamedan, Khoram Abad, Shush, Shushtar, Shiraz, Yazd, Isfahan, Kashan, Abyane and Qom in less than a month! This trip will make you a significant Iranologist who will find a collection of valuable and different experiences along with adopting a new approach to the globe and the East.

Day 1: Arrival in Tehran

On your pre-dawn arrival at Tehran airport, you will be met by our representative will direct and transfer you to hotel. You will have time to rest and relax before our morning tour of Tehran commences. Tehran, a modern megalopolis, prides itself in having unique museums with immense and unrivaled collections and artifacts dating from the earliest onset of history to the present era.

Our tour begins with a trip to the Archeological Museum, one of the rare places in the world where we have the special opportunity to visit and experience the “evolution of mankind” through the marvelous display of historical relics.

Next on the agenda is our very much-awaited chance to savor the distinctive flavor of Iranian cuisine. Lunch will be in an exquisite traditional Iranian restaurant where we will sample a wide range of delightful Persian dishes and desserts.

Afterwards, we will visit a world of jewels in the priceless Crown Jewels Museum one of which includes one of the two greatest diamonds, Darya-e-Noor (sea of light).

At the end of the day, we will get a chance to see a variety of Persian hand-woven carpets and rugs in the Carpet Museum which houses more than 100 spectacular pieces from all over Iran. We will also be given an insight into the history of these carpets. Stay overnight in Tehran.

Attention: The priority in sightseeing may be changed due to the time of your arrival, preference of your guide and also official and unofficial holidays of some museums.
Day 2: Visiting Tehran & driving to Ghazvin

A morning visit to Sa'ad Abad Complex with an immense area of 1,100,000 square meters and 18 magnificent historical palaces (2 of which we will visit). This palace was built by Pahlavi dynasty and it will undoubtedly leave a lasting impression on us. And our Tehran excursion will end at the Ceramic Museum where we will be able to witness its construction with glorious ancient archaeology. Then we leave the hotel for a tasty Iranian lunch in a traditional restaurant. Afterwards we drive 130 km to highway toward Ghazvin.

Ghazvin, have been founded by Shapur II, King of Persia in 250 CE. Archeological findings in the Ghazvin plain reveal urban agricultural settlements for at least nine millennia. Ghazvin contains several archeological excavations which are in progress. And in the middle of the city lie the ruins of Meimoon Ghal'eh, one of several Sassanid edifices in the area.

Day 3: An excursion to Alamoot

We’ll start today’s adventure with Alamoot. Near Ghazvin is the historic castle of Alamoot, which is the unique memory of the God of Alamoot (Hasan Sabbah). The fortress was destroyed on December 15, 1256 by Hulagu Khan as part of the Mongol offensive on Islamic southwest Asia.

Stay overnight in Qazvin.

Day 4: driving 242 km to Masooleh via visiting Manjil & Roodbar, visiting Masooleh & an excursion to Anzali swamp

Today early in the morning we’ll depart for the ancient village of Masooleh (and drive 242 km), en route we’ll enjoy visiting Manjil and Rood bar.

Manjil is known as the ‘Windy City’ due to its being sited at a cleft in the Alborz mountain range, causing wind funnel through. Wind turbines have been erected here to take advantage of this natural power. We’ll be accommodated in one of the memorable hotels of the north of Iran in the middle of the mountain forests.
We will visit the historical village of Masooleh. Its architecture is one of the inquests in the world which is registered in UNESCO. Masooleh architecture is unique. The buildings have been built into the mountain and are interconnected. Courtyards and roofs both serve as pedestrian areas similar to streets. Masooleh does not allow any motor vehicles to enter, due to its unique layout. It is the only village in Iran with such a prohibition. However, the small streets and many stairs simply also wouldn’t make it possible for vehicles to enter. Yellow clay coats the exterior of most buildings in Masooleh. This allows for better visibility in the fog.

Then we have an excursion to the Anzali swamp which is one of the most beautiful and biggest swamps in the world. There are lots of beautiful flowers such as water lily, lots of unique birds and the silence there will hush us. Stay overnight in Masooleh.

**Day 5: driving 266 km to Ardabil & visiting port of Astara & drive 25 km to Sarein**

Today we will depart for Ardabil and Sarein (266 km). In this beautiful route we’ll pass through beautiful forests of North and Heiran Strait where we can see one of the best Iran landscapes. The forests of North of Iran are a kind of hirkani forests which has been recorded as a National heritage with specific flora and fauna. The EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) pays special attention to it. The Cultural Heritage considers it as a Natural Heritage and Natural Resources reflects it as a National Park.

En route we will visit the port of Astara, an area probably visited by Zoroaster. Its history dates back to 6,000 years ago. We will see the most beautiful coasts of the Caspian Sea here.

Next we transfer to Sarein. Near Ardabil (25 KM) is the city of Sarein which is well-known for its spas. There we can enjoy the remedial miraculous benefits of those spas, which have therapeutic attributes for some skin diseases, some internal illnesses, and joint problems. Stay overnight in Ardebil.

**Day 6: Visiting Ardabil**

Ardabil is a historical, beautiful and unforgettable city which is located in the skirts of Sabalan Mountain (the bride of Iran Mountains). In this city the Safavid dynasty took up residence. We will visit the mausoleum of Sheikh Safi-ad-Din-e-Ardabili. It is an impressive ancient monument, comprising the following components: the mausoleums of Sheikh Safi and Shah Isma’il, Chini khaneh (meaning the house of chinaware), a mosque, Jannat Sara (meaning the house of paradise), Khanqah (the house of
Dervishes), Cheragh Khaneh (the house of lamps), Shahid khaneh (the house of martyrs) and Chelleh Khaneh (the place where devotees shut themselves up during the forty days of Lent). The mausoleum of Sheikh Safi, the famous dome of which is called "Allah-Allah" has an octagonal interior. Archeology museum will be also seen. Stay overnight in Ardebil.

Day 7: Drive to Kaleibar

Today we drive 226 km from Ardebil to kaleibar. The county Kaleibar is noted for the Arasbaran forests protected area and the Bazz Galasi, the fortress of Babak Khorramdin. Babak Tower (Ghale-eh Babak) is where Babak-e Khorramdin lived. It is 3200 m above sea level. The landscape is fantastic.

Bābak Khorram-Din was one of the main Persian revolutionary leaders of the Iranian of the Khorram-Dinān. He was the leader of a local freedom movement fighting the Abbasid Caliphate. The Khorramdin rebellion of Babak spread to the Western and Central parts of Iran and lasted more than twenty years before it was defeated. To access the castle you have two options: you can leave the car in an entertainment area near the town and climb up towards the castle through dense forests or drive to the point the road extends, leave the car there and have an hour trek to the castle.

Stay overnight in Kaleibar.

Day 8: Drive to Julfa, visit Julfa & drive 150 km to Tabriz

Today’s excursion includes the historical border city of Julfa which is located near the Aras River and the fascinating forests of Arasbaran. Julfa is the stronghold of the Armenian Christians who possess a rich and unique culture of their own. We will visit the ancient churches there. The St. Stepanos Monastery (Maghartavank) is an Armenian monastery about 15 km northwest of Jolfa city, East Azarbaijan Province northeast Iran. It is situated in a deep canyon along the Aras River on the Iranian side of the border between Azerbaijan and Iran. It was built in the 9th century and was rebuilt in the Safavid era after several earthquakes damaged it. Julfa also has a nice waterfall. Then we will drive 150 km to Tabriz. Stay overnight in Tabriz.

Day 9: visiting Tabriz

www.arianaagency.com
Azerbaijan is home to one of the most cultured and bravest races in Iran, the Azaris. You will be impressed by the profundity and richness of Azeri culture, language, music, dance and literature. Lots of sightseeing here catches the eyes of visitors such as the former Shah Goli or the present Eil Goli (the Shah's pool) which is the name of a large park in Tabriz. It seems that it was used as a water resource for agricultural purposes. It was used as a summer palace during the Qadjar dynasty (when Tabriz was the official residence of Prince of Iran). Then we'll visit the exotic bazaar which is one of the oldest bazzars of the Middle East and the largest covered traditional bazaar in the world. It was inscribed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO in July 2010.

Next place to visit is Kabood Mosques Remains of a Great Mosque Kabood or Jahanshah Mosque is one of the works by Abul Mozaffar Jahanshah bin Qara Yousef, a member of Qaraqoyounglu tribe, in Tabriz. It was completed in 870 AH subsequent to supervision of Jahanshah's wife, Jan Beigum Khatoon. Then we'll visit holy Serkis church, this church was constructed by 'Petrossian' in the Banvan neighborhood of Tabriz in the year 1821 AD. Stay overnight in Tabriz.

**Day 10: driving 298 km to Takab, on the way visiting Orumieh Lake**

We'll drive 298 km to Takab, on the way visit Kandowan village. This village lies 62 km. southwest of Tabriz. From the architectural points of view this village is interesting, as the settlements are rocky dating back to the 7th century AH. or even the pre-Islamic period. These 'houses' resemble caves, being 'dug out' in the mountains and therefore are reputed worldwide. Mineral water in this area is also used for treatment of diseases. There are various other interesting villages in the province having specific architectural features.

On our way we visit Orumieh Lake (if not dry). It is the largest lake in the Middle East, and the third largest salt water lake on earth. In this beautiful route you’ll pass Azerbaijan province and reach Kurdistan province. And visit some villages of these two ethnics on the way and observe the lifestyle of Kurds, Turks and Azeries.

In the evening step into the archaeological site of Takht-e Soleyman, in north-western Iran, situated in a valley set in a volcanic mountain region. The site includes the principal Zoroastrian sanctuary partly rebuilt in the Ilkhanid (Mongol) period (13th century) as well as a temple of the Sasanian period (6th and 7th centuries) dedicated to Anahita. The site has important symbolic significance. The designs of the fire temple, the palace and the general layout have strongly influenced the development of Islamic architecture. Stay overnight in Takab.

**Day 11: driving 268 km to Oramanat Takht, on the way visiting Sanandaj capital of Kurdistan province**

www.arianaagency.com
Sanandaj is the capital of Kurdistan province. The economy of Sanandaj is based upon the production of carpets, processing hides and skins, milling rice, refining sugar, woodworking, cotton weaving, metal ware and cutlery.

Among sightseeings of Sanandaj you may visit Old bazaars of Sanandaj and Hajar Khatoon Mosque which is architecturally a unique and ancient Muslim mosque (now a tourist destination) in the city. Hajar Khatoon Mosque was built more than hundred years ago by Haj Sheikh Shokrollah who was a very prominent Sunni cleric or Sheikh in that region.

Kurdistan enriched with beautiful and mountainous lands, first encouraged Aryan tribes to settle down after their immigration to Iran.

Then we reach the Oranamat Takht village. The Oramanat Takht Village is one of the attractive rural areas of Kurdistan which besides its panoramic views has valuable tourism capacities because of the annual performance of an ancient and wonderful ceremony of Peer Shahriar. The Sirvan River flows in the deep valleys of this region and enter Iraq. Here the lands are covered with walnut, pomegranate, fig and mulberry trees.

The tombs of Peer Shahriar Urami, writer of the book Acquaintance of Peer Shahriar are one of the creditable pilgrimage sites of the people, which was a Zoroastrian celestial before the advent of Islam. Stay overnight in Oraman Takht village.

Day 12: Driving 250 km to Kermanshah and visit the beauties of the city.

Kermanshah which was one of cities for recreation during the Sassanid era has a moderate and mountainous climate. The majority of residents are Kurds with Kalhur who speak Kalhur dialect but Kalhur of the new generations speak Persian with a Kermanshahi accent.

The province has a rich Paleolithic heritage. Many caves with Paleolithic remains have been surveyed or excavated there. Some of these cave sites are located in Bisetun and north of Kermanshah. There is only one vestige, but it is a remarkable one, Taq-e Bostan, ‘The Garden Arch’. It is a group of rock sculpture, several of them protected by a porch roof which forms a grotto. Motifs date back to the great Sassanid period (3rd century A.D. until Islam).

Day 13: Driving 189 km to Hamedan, on the way visiting Kangavar, Bistoon and Ali sadr cave.
In the small town of Kangavar, ruins of a majestic historic site start to appear by the roadside. Kangavar was mentioned by the Greek geographer Isidore of Charax in the first century AD, as Konkobar in the ancient province of Egbatana; its name may be derived from the Avestan Kanha-vara, ‘enclosure of Kanha’. The site is known as the Temple of Anahita, built by an Achaemenian Emperor, 404 BC to 359 BC. This temple was built in honor of ‘Ardevisur Anahita’, the female guardian angel of the waters. Architecture of this temple coincides with palaces and temples built during the Achaemenian period, 550 BC to 330 BC, in western Iran. From Kermanshah the road runs along the bottom of a fine velvety fawn colored cliff.

Bisotun clusters around a source nearby a vertical rock wall. The carvings at Bisotun are set high in the rock facing by an important trade route for all travellers to see. The site is 30km from Kermanshah City near the village of Bisotun.

Afterwars we have an excursion to Ali Sadr Cave. Ali Sadr Cave is a water cave. It’s a great tourist attraction for people interested in the wonders of nature. It’s believed that this cave is 130 million years old. Its walls can extend up to 40 meters high, and it contains several large, deep lakes. A tour of the cave can be done by pedal boats to a centrally located large atrium.

Afterwards we’ll reach Hamadan which is one of the age-old Asia Mediterranean caravan route. Stay overnight in Hamedan.

Day 14: Visiting Hamadan

Hamadan province is situated in Middle Western Iran. It has long and severe winters from September to May with a great deal of snow; however, in summer its pleasant climate offers visitors a welcome break from the soaring temperatures elsewhere. The province is famous for its raisins (1500 hectares of vineyards) and in the Persian rug trade it ranks second only to Kerman.

In the city center of Hamadan is the Esteroo Mord Khay (Ester and Mord Khay) Tomb. Located in the city center, the structure has been constructed of brick and stone. This is the tomb of Ester the Queen of Shoosh (the wife of Xerxes of Iran). Mordecai (Mord Khay) was her uncle. The structure was originally constructed about 11 centuries ago, in order to pay homage to these two personalities. This is a place for pilgrimage by the Jewish sect, and is also held in respect by Moslems.

The next site is the Ganj Nameh Inscription, which are relics from the period of 'Darius' and 'Xerxes' of the Achaemenian era. They are located 5 km. west of Hamadan at the end of the Abbas Abad Valley, and have been engraved on a mountain.
Avicenna was Muslim Persian physician and philosopher, and who wrote almost 450 treatises on a wide range of subjects, of which around 240 have survived. In particular, 150 of his surviving treatises concentrate on philosophy and 40 of them concentrate on medicine, our next step will be the Avicenna Tomb.

Hegmatane Archeological Palace is located in Hamadan, dating to the 6th century BC. Said structure is from the times of the Medes. Kiyakesar Madi and Nabopolasar Baboli were responsible for its construction in the year 614 BC.

The next fascinating step will be Gonbad-e Alavian (or Masjid-e Alavian) which is a four-sided interesting 12th century mausoleum belonging to the late Seljuk period. On the exterior, it resembles the Gonbad-e Sorkh of Maragheh. (We will visit if it is possible we.)

Our next site to visit is tomb of Baba Taher, which is located in a park, surrounded by flowers and winding paths. Baba Taher is known as one of the most revered and respectable early poets in Iranian literature. He was known by the name of Baba Taher-e Oryan (The Naked), which suggests that he may have been a wandering dervish. His poetry has touched many souls.

Day 15: Driving 540 km to Shush on the way visiting Khoram Abad

Khoram Abad lies in the mountainous area of Zagross, and this region enjoys a temperate climate, whereas in the south on the plains of Khuzestan it is hot. The territory of Khoram Abad has a rich historical back ground and has seen the rise of many civilizations such as the Kasi, Babolian, Elamite, Sassanid, Saljuqi, Kharazmshahi and ... Relics from these periods is evident in the area, such as ancient and historical castles used to safeguard the rulers against attacks. One of these castels is Falak-ol-Aflak which is one of the most impressive castles in Iran. It is situated on the top of a large hill with the same name as one within the city of Khorramabad, the regional capital of Lorestan province. This gigantic structure was built during the Sassanid era (226–651). Falak ol-Aflak Castle appears to have been built with a dehumidifier system which is one of the wonders of the ancient world.

At night we will at arrive Shush and transfer to Hotel, which is our only choice in the city.

Day 16: Visiting Susa, Shushtar, Chogha Zanbil
Today we’ll visit Susa which is one of the oldest cities in the world. This is the region where one of the first governments of the world was formed, resulting in the merger between the two cultures of the Iranian plateau and Mesopotamia. Excavations have established the existence of urban structures from about 4000 BCE, and it is reasonable to assume that the town, situated between the rivers Karkheh and Dez (one of these is the ancient Eulaeus), was already the political center of Elam in the fourth millennium. Pay homage to the tomb of Daniel which has attracted a steady flow of pilgrims from all over the Middle East. Next, be enchanted by the exquisite beauty of the Apadana palace and the historical castle of Susa.

Shushtar is our next step, the name itself, Shushtar, is connected with the name of another ancient city, Susa, and means ‘greater (or better) than Shush’. During the Sassanian era, it was an island city on the Karun River and selected to become the winter capital. Then, visit the charming Shushtar waterfalls and historical bridges.

Next, be enchanted by the exquisite beauty of the magnificent Chogha Zanbil temple. It is one of the few extant ziggurats outside Mesopotamia (the other is Sialk). Archaeological excavations undertaken between 1951 and 1962 revealed the site, and the ziggurat is considered to be the best preserved example in the world. In 1979, Choqa Zanbil became the first Iranian site to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List. Stay overnight in Ahvaz.

Day 17: driving 660 km to Shiraz on the way visiting the historical relics of Kurangan, Sarab-e-Bahram, Bishapoor, Chogan strait

140 km southwest of Shiraz are several outstanding sites dating back to Elamite (3-5 thousand years ago) and Sassanid eras (1800 years ago). These monuments are interesting and worth visiting.

At Kurangan, The relief shows a God with a crown, behind him sits a goddess that is also crowned. Both hold staff in a hand. Before and behind the divinities stand further figures. The scene is framed by two further reliefs, which show standing figures. Since there are no inscriptions, the dating of the reliefs is disputed.

Sarab -e- Bahram is a scene showing an audience with Sasanian king Bahram II. The relief is just located above a spring, area of Noorabad, Fars.

Bishapour is an ancient city situated south of modern Faliyan, on the ancient road between Persis and Elam. The road linked the Sassanid capitals Istakhr (very close to Persepolis) and Ctesiphon.
The next marvelous step will be Tang–e Chogan which is a valley with a running river at north of the Ancient city of Bishapur. There are 6 giant rock arrivings on walls telling the story of the Roman Empire defeat by Sassanid king, Shapur II (309–379) and also king Bahram II (276–293) conquering Arabs and rebels.

At night we arrive in Shiraz and transfer to the hotel.

**Day 18: Visiting Shiraz**

Shiraz has a reputation as an enlightened city that has been at the center of Persian culture for more than 2,000 years, and was at one time the country’s capital.

Shiraz is crowned as the heartland of Persian culture and this city of sophistication will never fail to conjure up images of roses and nightingales, gardens and poetry. Early in the morning, relish in the highlights of Shiraz when it was the capital of Iran during the Zand Dynasty. Be inspired by the glorious Karim Khan palace, the splendid Vakil mosque, Vakil Bazaar and Saray-e-moshir with its splendid architecture and interesting ethnic souvenir shops, and the Nasir Almolk mosque. Next, we will stop for a mouth-watering Iranian lunch at one of the traditional restaurants of Shiraz.

This gorgeous city is home to famous poets such as Hafez and Sa’adi and historical sites from different eras stretching back 6,000 years ago can be found. Hafez is one of the great poets who impressed everyone with his mastery. His poems give us a special feeling and the peace in his tomb is really outstanding. Sa’adi is a poet, philosopher and mystic who is known as the father of tourism. About seven previous centuries he travelled to different countries and cities. Then he collected all his experiences in verse and rhyme prose in two books named Boustan and Golestan. These two books give you lots of inspiration and information. We will get a chance to pay homage at the tombs of these great poets.

In the evening, we will visit Ali-Ebn-e-Hamzeh and be prepared to marvel at its beauties. We will take a stroll through the Jahan Nama Garden and witness its tall and proud cedars. Finally we will visit the Delgosha Garden and Khajoy-e-Kermani tomb from where the perspective of the mysterious city of Shiraz will remain in our mind.

At night we will have dinner in a restaurant in the north of Shiraz.
Our visit for today is Persepolis. Founded by Darius I in 518 B.C., Persepolis was the capital of the Achaemenid Empire. It was built on an immense half-artificial, half-natural terrace, where the king of kings created an impressive palace complex inspired by Mesopotamian models. The importance and quality of the monumental ruins make it a unique archaeological site. It seems that Darius planned this impressive complex of palaces not only as the seat of government but also, and primarily, as a showplace and a spectacular center for the receptions and festivals of the Achaemenid kings and their empire such as Nowroz.

Next is Necropolis. Opposite the mountain of Rahmat, ten minutes to the north, proudly stands the Necropolis, the magnificent burial place of Achaemenid kings. The site also provides seven bas-reliefs dating back to Elamite and Sassanid periods.

On the way we will have a few short stops in Pasargadae to visit the most important and majestic monuments there. The tomb of Cyrus the Great, great Achaemenian Emperor, (500 years BC) is the oldest historical tomb. The wonderful architecture of his tomb, the fertile land and the brave personality of Cyrus the Great will impress visitors. This was the worshipping place for the followers of several religions and still it is so. Nearby is a relief of a mysterious winged man and there are many theories as to what it symbolises.

Abar Kouh, a ancient city, is the place to see historical sites and wonderful desert architecture. Old trees are evidence that appropriate weather and good conditions lead to long life.

The 4500 year old cypress tree in Abar Kouh is a marvellous attraction. Cypress tree leaves a trace of eternity in the heart and on the mind of all travellers.

Afterward we will visit Zeinoddin, a Safavid Caravanserai in the heart of the desert which is restored beautifully and received 2 awards from UNESCO in 2005 and 2006.

Mehriz is located 30 kilometers south of Yazd. Mehriz consists of one central district and five village centers. According to historians, the name belongs to Mehrnegar the beloved daughter of Anoushirvan, the Sassanid King. Mehriz was known, during the late
Sassanid era (4th century AD), as a natural pleasant area. One of the most important places to visit in Mehriz is Sar yazd.

Sar Yazd has a castle belonging to the Sassanid era which was used as a haven in time of war. Another historical place is a caravanserai in Saryazd which dates back to Seljuk and Safavid era. It is noteworthy that Sar yazd produces one of the best pomegranates in Iran. After that we will transfer to Yazd.

Yazd, the oldest adobe city in the world is surrounded by the 4000m summit of Shirkooh and two majestic deserts, Dasht-e-Kavir and Kavir-e-Loot. This ancient city is furnished with mosques of stunning beauty. The co-existence of the splendid fire temples and the holy sites of different religions astonish every visitor.

**Day 22: Morning visiting in Yazd, then driving to Isfahan**

Today’s tour includes visiting Dakhmeh (tower of silence, where Zoroastrians leave the dead to be eaten by vultures). We will see Zoroastrian fire temple which come under three categories in terms of importance:

We will also visit the marvelous Water museum, Jame' mosque and Doulat Abad Garden.

Lunch will be at a traditional restaurant. Afterwards we will depart for Isfahan. On the way, we will visit the attractive city of Nain. Nain is known as the city of cisterns and possesses around 80 cisterns. We will get a chance to visit one of the oldest and most important mosques of Persian Islamic architecture. Stay overnight in Isfahan. If possible some of the thirty three bridges will be seen.

**Day 23: Visit Isfahan**

Isfahan the legendary city which never fails to enchant its visitors is the pearl of traditional Islamic archeology. This city is revived by the works of contemporary artists. Isfahan prides itself in having fascinating historical garden palaces. Legend has it that the city was founded at the time of Tahmoures and because of its glories has been entitled “Half the World”. Our full day tour includes the famed Imam Square (Naqsh-e-Jahan), a huge square second in the world to Beijing’s Tiananmen Square. Tour the architectural marvels of Sheikh Lotfollah and Imam Mosques, Aliqapu Palace, Chehel Sutoon and Hasht Behesht Palaces, and also visit one of the most famous bazaars in Iran, where we can purchase the arts & crafts for which Isfahan is so well renowned. Stay overnight in Isfahan.
Day 24: Visit Isfahan

Isfahan’s Jame' mosque displays several centuries of historical Islamic evolution. This mosque is a gallery of Islamic architecture in which the progress of architecture from the outset of Islam till recent times is evident. Then we will visit Vank Church which is one of the most beautiful Armenian churches in the world and will undoubtedly capture the attention of every Christian. Our day will conclude with a visit to Monar Jomban, the tomb of a Sufi with its shaking minarets and some historical bridges. Evening is free at leisure.

Day 25: drive 200 km to Kashan via Abyane

On the way to Kashan, we will visit the UNESCO recognized village of Abyaneh, located at the foot of Mount Karkas and in the vicinity of desert. Appreciate the serenity of this quaint village with its splendid archaeology and meet the dwellers who speak, live and dress in the original Persian style.

Next, visit Tabatabaiha and Borojerdiha houses in Kashan and some other historical places specially chosen by our tour guide and be acquainted with the previous century’s architecture, the Qajar era. Stay overnight in Kashan.

Day 26: Transfer to IKA (195 km), depart Iran

Today we will be transfered to IKA on the way visit Qom (if it is possible), Depart Iran the land of warmth and hospitality with fond memories.

Tour Services:

1. Invitation letter for Iranian visa
2. 27 nights stay in middle class hotels
3. 26 days transportation across Iran
4. Experienced English speaking guide for 26 days
5. Breakfast and lunch
6. Domestic flights
7. All entrance fees
8. Special offers
9. Transfer by guide

www.arianagency.com