

Coin Museum

Established in 1963, the Coin Museum is located on Imam Khomeini Street. It showcases a diverse collection of coins from various periods of Iranian history, ranging from the coinage of central Iran during the Achaemenid era to the present day. Notably, the museum features an impressive

display of coins from the Sassanid period, alongside a complete array of coins from the Safavid era, struck in various cities across

In addition to Iranian coins, the museum houses foreign currency, including commemorative coins from the Montreal Olympic Games in Canada and the Asian Games held in Tehran in 1974. Among the collection are also gifts received from Bank Sepah, as well as a copy Ferdowsi's Shahnameh inscribed by Amir Toman, accompanied by his rifle used during the Azarbaijan unrest and the struggle against the Russians.



National Jewelry Museum



The National Jewelry Museum of Iran is located in Tehran, on Ferdowsi Street, directly across from the Turkish Embassy. Operational before the Victory of the Islamic Revolution, the museum was closed for a time but reopened to the public in

Among the museum's most significant treasures are the Darya-e Noor Diamond, the Takht-e Tavous (the throne of Fat'hali Shah) and the Naderi made during the Qajar era). It features a true value.

remarkable display of royal jewels from various Iranian dynasties, including the Safavid, Afsharid, Qajar, and Pahlavi periods.

This unparalleled collection represents only a fraction of Iran's vast jewel heritage, which has remained intact and unlooted. The gems showcased are considered unmatched worldwide, and the collection holds unique artistic and historical significance. Even expert scholars have Throne (a gemmed and enameled throne found it challenging to estimate its

National Arts Museum

The National Arts Museum is located in Tehran at Baharestan Square, Kamal al-Molk Street, within the building of the Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. Established in 1930 through the efforts of the esteemed Hossein Taherzadeh Behzad — an artist, painter, and designer of carpets and miniatures — the museum showcases a rich collection of Iran's artistic heritage.

In the time of Fat'hali Shah, the current site was home to a large garden

extending from the north at Hedavat Street to the south at Baharestan Square. Today, the only remnants of that garden and palace are the pond house (howzkhaneh), which now houses the National Arts Museum. This structure dates back to the Qajar era and was built in the southernmost part of the Negarestan Garden. The museum takes its name from this historic garden.

The pond house features a unique design, complete with four shahne*shins*, the luxurious halls, that open into the garden. Its domed roof is supported by four stone columns. The museum's collection highlights the best of Iran's national arts, including miniatures, gilding, inlay-working, tile-working, carpet and textile weaving, velvet embroidery, enamel-working, engraving, and marquetry.

The National Arts Museum was officially registered as a National Heritage Site on February 17, 1991.



Ali Akbar San'ati Museum



The Ali Akbar San'ati Museum was established in 1946 to showcase the works of the renowned painter and sculptor, Ali Akbar San'ati. Housed in a building dating back to the Qajar period, the museum is located in Imam Khomeini Square.

One of the most striking features of this small, historic museum is a monumental sculpture depicting a group of political prisoners from the Pahlavi era, prominently displayed in the center of the museum.

In addition to this compelling piece, the museum features notable statues of key figures, including Ferdowsi, Sa'di, Dehkhoda, Kamal al-Molk, Karim Khan Zand, Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, Louis Pasteur, Malek al-Shoara Bahar, Shah Abbas, and Nader Shah Afshar.

The museums which are situated within the historical fabric of Tehran hold particular importance due to their architectural significance and the priceless artifacts they contain.

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