



Saadabad cultural and  
historical complex

Saadabad Diamond for Tehran



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Public Relation of Cultural & Historical Complex of  
Saadabad







The building of "Royal Albums and Document museum" is one of the oldest building of sadabad complex that was built near the two very important places of the Royal court and the white palace in the time of Pahlavi I ( Reza shah ) by his order to protect the Souls and properties of the members of the Royal Family and the palaces of sadabad. In the time of Pahlavi ( Mohammad Reza Shah ) with some renovations , the building was given the name the office of the Royal Guard , with the same fonetiuos and duties as the time of first Pahlavi. After the Islamic Revolutiou in 1979, the building has had different official fouchious , so as the Museum of the Royal Albums and Documents was opened in 1212. In this museum over 500 valvable Albums with different properties are kept from which over 40 Albums like , Reza shah trip to turkey, the staves of Reza shah tomb construction in Tehran, wedding ceremony of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and princess Fauzia, and... are on show. some of the documents shown in this museum one about the normal affairs of the palaces, the Queen mother private doctor's pres criptions , some pages of Reza Pahlavi (the crown price)'s homework notebooks. In visual documents section, several videos of some events of the Pahlavi dynasty's time are kept which are shown in the museum's cinema on different o ccasions.

### Contemporary Costume Museum



This building belonged to Shams Pahlavi (Reza Shah's daughter). It is a mixture of Iranian and European architecture. It was built by the order of Reza Shah during 1936-1940. Shams Pahlavi used this building as her summer residence, and then in 1964 she sold it to Mohammad Reza Pahlavi. During 1964-1979 this palace was used as a private museum of Pahlavi dynasty and it housed numerous antiques and royal gifts. After the revolution since 1995 till 2004 this place was used as the Anthropology Museum. Later in February 2010 it was converted to the museum of "Contemporary History and Royal Gifts of Pahlavi Dynasty".

In April 2012, to improve the content of this museum, a new museum titled: "The Museum of Art & People" which is the incorporation of Handicrafts Museum, Anthropology Museum and Contemporary History Museum (includes Pahlavi's court apparel and contemporary photographs), opened in this place. this building will be inaugurated with the name of costume museum of Persians from Qajar to the time after the Islamic revolution (1979) near future.



Shahvand Palace, which is now called Green Palace, is one of the most beautiful palaces in Iran. This palace is located in a higher ground in the north west of Saadabad. Formerly this building belonged to someone called "AliKhan" who was one of the big land owners and sold this building to Reza Shah. During 1923-1929 Reza Shah renovated and redecored this building by an architect called" Mirza Jafar Memar Bashi".

The outside view is covered by rare green stones from Zanjan province and hence it was called Green Palace.

This palace is a two story building containing an area of 1203 square meters. The most interesting part of this palace is a mirror hall with a large scale carpet of seventy square meters and the artist who wove this carpet was Master "Amoghli" from Mashhad.

### Royal Weapons Museum



This museum is located in the north of Saadabad complex. Originally this building was the residence of Mohammad Reza's brother, Gholam Reza Pahlavi. This collection contains more than 70 pieces of war weapons and numerous hunting rifles made in some of the famous manufacturers such as: Remington, Winchester, Spring Field and Brno.

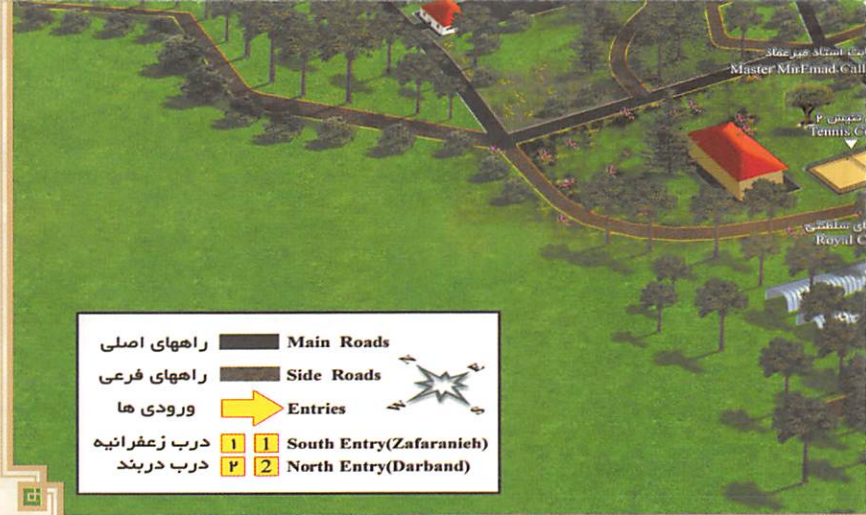
There are also some of the earlier weapons made by Iranian Royaarmy in this museum. The outstanding old item is the front loaded rifle with its gun hammer which belongs to 16th century and it was made in India. There are some gun powder leather bags remaining from Qajar era.





Royal cars used by Pahlavi dynasty are on display in this exhibition.

The cars such as: Mercedes Benz 600, Rolls Royce, Cadillac and etc, each with their own specification and application. This exhibition is placed temporarily next to the entrance gate of Zaferanieh.



## Nations Art Museum

During 1967-1971 by the order of the queen, Farah Diba (Pahlavi), the basement of Mellat Museum turned to a special art museum. After the revolution in 1992 it was named Nations Art Museum. This place contains unique collection of art works from all over the world which have been either bought or gifted and they range from: pre-Islam civilization, Islamic era, arts of Africa, India, Far East, Malaya, and also contemporary arts of Iran and the rest of the world



## Omidvar Brothers Museum

This museum is located at the north west of Saadabad complex and was built during Qajar era (1794-1925). It consists of four rooms which are decorated with beautiful plaster works.

This place was used as the coach-house for coach drivers. In 2003, this building was repaired, renovated and was named after the first two Iranian tourists called Omidvar brothers who travelled around the world since 1954 for ten years and started their journey with only 90 \$.





## MirEmad Museum

This museum is located in one of the historical buildings of Saadabad.

Originally this building was the residence of Pahlavi's children (Farahnaz and Ali Reza).

It is a two storey building and its architecture belongs to late Qajar (1794-1925) and early Pahlavi era (1925-1979).

Since 1997, it was used as Calligraphy Museum of MirEmad, the most famous Calligrapher of Safavid dynasty (1501-1722).

In this two storey museum, there are Collections of selected works of famous calligraphers of Iran's Islamic periods (from the 4th to 14th century AH) such as MirEmad, Mustasimi, Ahmad Neyrizi, kalhor and etc.



## Royal Cars Museum



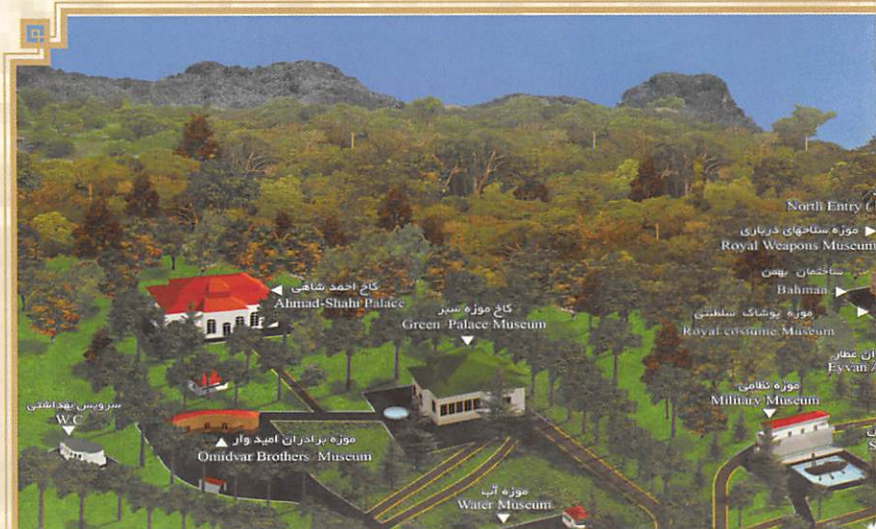
## Farshchian Miniature Museum

This museum is located in the central part of Saadabad, and it was built during Qajar era.

This building was the residence of Reza Shah and his fourth wife, queen Esmat.

During Mohammad Reza Pahlavi era, his brother and later on his chief cook used to live here. In the year 2002 this building was converted to Mahmood Farshchian Museum.

It hosts fifty paintings of this outstanding artist in its five halls.





## Garden Museum



Saadabad complex is famous for a beautiful, unique and very large garden which covers more than 70 percent of 110 hectare Saadabad complex. The garden alongside with historical buildings made Saadabad one of the most important tourism attractions in Tehran. Darband River extends from the north to the south of the garden and diverse vegetation includes natural forests, different species of needle leaf and wide leaf trees and etc. are grown at the sides of it. Lots of these decorative species are unique and

non-native that were imported to Iran in different periods of time. Saadabad garden is infrequent, antic and amazing. The decorative species of plants located irregularly on the grass around the palaces added the beauty of Saadabad Complex in all the seasons especially in spring.

## Royal Albums and Document museum



## Mellat Palace Museum (White Palace)



White Palace is the largest mansion in this collection. In addition to ceremonial and official affairs, this building was used as a summer residence of Mohammad Reza Shah (the second king of Pahlavi dynasty) and the queen Farah.

The first king of Pahlavi, Reza Shah ordered to build this palace in 1932 which was completed by 1937. But it was effectively used three years later.

Many artists and engineers were involved in building this palace. Layout

plan was designed by Mr. Khorsandi and engineering drawings were developed by Leon Taavosian, Pesyan and Russian Boris.

This palace is built in surrounding area of 2164 square meters; it is a two story building and a basement with a total of 5000 square meters area.

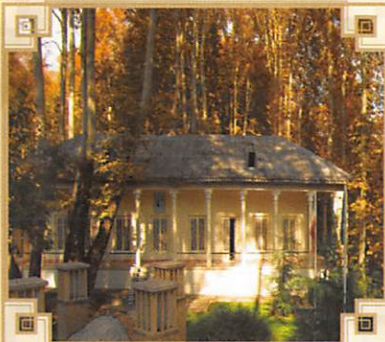
This building includes 54 units including ten large ceremonial saloons which was the official reception of Mohammad Reza Shah. The largest hall in this building is 220 square meters used as the dining room.

## Green Palace Museum





## Water Museum



This building which was built during the second Pahlavi was the special office of Mohammad Reza Shah that was used for reception of the Courtiers and clients. Later it was assigned to General Kasraee (Person in charge of Military Protection) and after Islamic Revolution of Iran, it changes to Water Museum. This 2670 square meters building is located at the south east of Green Palace in Saadabad Complex and this museum is an exhibition of ancient and traditional techniques and instruments for water supplement

and distribution. Various water-related vernacular structures are introduced like water reservoirs and traditional ice houses. Some ancient water dams and royal orders concerning them are presented as well.

## Behzad Museum

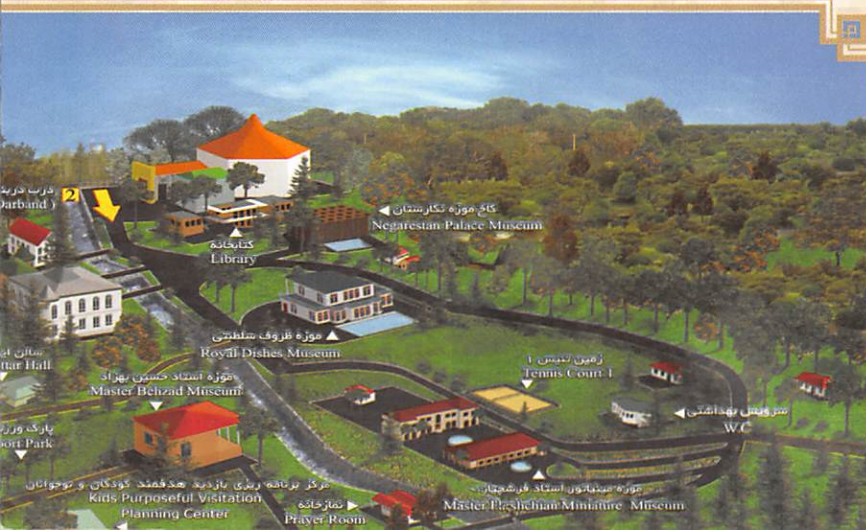


This building was built during Qajar era (1794-1925) and in the course of the first Pahlavi; it was the residence and office of Reza Shah. Later, in order that it was used as the summer residence of Reza Pahlavi (the former prince of Iran) in his childhood, this building was called "The Prince Palace" After Islamic revolution of Iran, in 1994, with the donation of some works of Hossain Behzad to the Cultural Herit-

age Organization by his son, and coincide with the centenary of the birth of this great artist, this building reopened as Behzad Museum. Precious paintings Behzad, who is one of the founders of contemporary painting and his ideas, opinions & works led to fundamental changes in the contemporary Iranian painting, is displayed in this museum.



## Military Museum





### An overview of the Cultural Historical Complex of Saadabad

The cultural and Historical Complex of Saadabad covers an area of 110 hectares and is located in the ever refreshing foothills of Tochal and Darband. Saadabad is enclosed from the north to the Alborz Mountains, from the east to Golabdar, from the west to Velenjak and from the south to Tajrish During Qajar dynasty (1794-1925) this area was used as the summer palace of the Royal family and after the coup of 1921 by Pahlavi, it expanded to a greater area with the addition of new gardens and became the summer residence of the kings of Pahlavi dynasty (1925-1979), Reza Shah, Mohammad Reza Shah and their families. Later, in different occasions, numbers of palaces and mansions were added to this collection. Eighteen small and large palaces were built in Saadabad during Pahlavi era which they exhibit Iranian art and architecture. Since 1979 revolution, this complex was turned into museum. Two palaces namely Nation (white) palace and Green palace are open to the public as palace museums and other buildings with regards to their specialty have been allocated for different kinds of exhibitions.



### Royal Kitchen Museum

Royal Kitchen with an area of 800 square meters is located in the central part of Saadabad complex, next to Darband River. It was constructed during Pahlavi the second as the kitchen of the White Palace. In 1975, a German company was assigned to furnish the kitchen with modern equipment. Dedicated cooks were commissioned to serve the king, queen and the children. Recently this place has been opened to the public. It contains a main hall and 4 rooms.



### Kids purposeful visitation planning center



The building of this center was the summer residence of "leyla Pahlavi", the younger daughter of "mohammadreza Pahlavi" from 1975 to 1978 and is now transformed into Kids purposeful visitation planning center. certain programs including :research studies .educational workshop ,exhibitions and seminars are also conducted at this center as well as planning for kids purposeful visitation.