

USMNT backtracks on flag blunder after Iran’s complaint to FIFA

→ Ketamine is a dissociative anesthetic used medically for induction and maintenance of anesthesia.

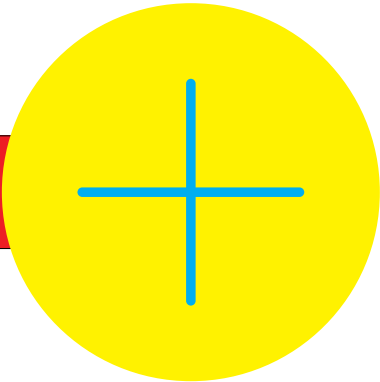
IRNA – The CEO of Exir Pharmaceutical Company in Borujerd, Lorestan Province, Saman Gholami, said that Ketamine was produced and released on the market for the first time in Iran by his company, making the country self-reliant.



• Tuesday
• November 29, 2022
• Vol. 8065

IRAN
NEWSPAPER

ISSN 1027-1449
Keytitle: IRAN (Tehran)
irannewspaper.ir



IRAN

Iranian Morning Newspaper

Top traditional Iranian bathhouses



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Are you interested in oriental architecture and Persian culture? Then why don't you treat yourself to one of Iran's beautiful traditional bathhouses? As a relic of an Islamic city of the good old days, a bathhouse, known in Persian as hammam, was one of the main elements of a city. Not only was it a place to clean and groom, but it was also a hotspot for social activities like idle gossip, political discussions, and charming customs. That's why a visit to one of them isn't only a treat to your eyes.

It is also a door that opens up interesting aspects of the culture before you. But which ones to visit? This list of the top five traditional Iranian bathhouses will lead you to the must-see examples of Persian art and ingenuity around Iran, iranontour.com wrote.

Vakil Bathhouse in Kerman

Now an impressive underground teahouse, Vakil Bathhouse is a piece of a larger 19th century complex. Although it was inspired by Kerman's other

gem, Ganjali Khan Bathhouse, this monument is still one of a kind. As one of the definite top traditional Iranian bathhouses, it treats your eyes to elegant tilework and your ears to live traditional music. The ornamented vaulting of the portal, the floral patterns of the hashti (entrance chamber), and the tasteful skylights, all contribute to the general beauty of the bathhouse. Trying Kerman's delicious treats while lending your ear to traditional music and enjoying the precious archi-

ture is an experience that is hard to forget.

Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse in Kashan

The adorable Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse in Kashan, central province of Isfahan, is a gallery of Persian taste and a fine example of traditional Iranian bathhouses. The 16th century bathhouse features richly colored tiles, delicate paintings, and an amazing panorama of the city's wind towers and minarets. Knowing that 17 layers of plaster

cover the walls makes this bathhouse even more special. Plus, many architectural tricks, like the twisting architecture of the corridors, are of the charms of this top traditional Iranian bathhouse. If you ever go there, don't miss the rooftop where the domes, glass openings and the sky have created a photogenic background.

Qajar Bathhouse in Qazvin

As a memento of the golden days of Qazvin, the capital of the north central

province of Qazvin, this 17th century treasure is one of the city's top attractions. The hexagonal central chamber, the blue tilework, and the dome-like ceiling give a special beauty to this top traditional Iranian bathhouse. People from different walks of life used to come to this lovely place to clean, groom, chat, and hold special ceremonies. The museum of anthropology that is set up there beautifully displays the charming customs and the tribal and cultural variety that exists in Qazvin.



Sultan Amir Ahmad Bathhouse in Kashan (L)
Qajar Bathhouse in Qazvin (C)
Vakil Bathhouse in Shiraz (R)



MEHDI BOLOURIAN/IRNA

Remember the name: Seyyed Hossein Hosseini

For a goalkeeper, conceding six goals in one single match is devastating, but for a keeper present at FIFA World Cup, the biggest football showcase on the planet, conceding six burns you down to ashes. That is exactly how life was defined for Seyyed Hossein Hosseini, Iran's keeper on Monday against England. Coming on as a substitute for an injured Alireza Beiranvand at the 19th minute of the game, Hosseini was in a pure state of shock. England won the game 6-2 in the end, and there he was, a heartbroken keeper who couldn't believe his

luck. Many critiqued Hosseini's performance, while some veteran footballers backed him, saying that he wasn't to be blamed for the goals, as poor Iranian defending allowed Englishmen to penetrate through the defense several times, imposing a heavy defeat on Iran. I have reason to believe that a 5-4-1 formation and a widely wrong lineup arranged by Carlos Queiroz had everything to do with the biggest defeat Team Melli ever suffered in the World Cup finals. After the final whistle, many football pundits began to speculate

on Beiranvand's replacement for the big game against Wales. CQ and Team Melli knew that they had to win this one to win back the hearts of millions of Iranians, gain their trusts, and regain their pride to keep the Cheetahs in the mix. Among the speculations, almost nobody favored Hosseini as Iran's goalie against the Dragons. Their reasons surrounded his mental state of mind and his confidence, which was crushed by the English strikers. However, when CQ released Iran's lineup against Wales, surprisingly, Hosseini was his first choice. I admit I personally had serious doubts about Hosseini starting against Wales, as I was fairly certain he didn't have enough confidence for a final-like game like this. Nonetheless, he proved me and everyone else wrong with a crucial save in the 11th minute of the game to keep Iran in the race. Rising from his ashes like a phoenix, Hosseini proved to be rock solid in the back with his spot-on tendency to punch and reflexes. He diverted Ben Davis' screamer in the second half, injecting more belief into the players that they can win this, and they did. A well-deserved win over Wales had many high points. It was Iran's first win in FIFA World Cup with a margin of two goals, and a first ever against a European team in the competition. A well-formed tactic based on fluid counter-attacks certainly helped, but it's crucial to note that Hosseini had a great impact in the back. Respect and remember the name!

I miss those niches the most



FARZANEH SHAHROKHI DANA/IRAN DAILY

Taking things for granted is kind of a second nature to humans, who rather quickly cease to appreciate whatever is around them, quite like the inhabitants of seaside areas who grow deaf to the rhythm of waves which they would otherwise find deeply soothing. Whether a person or a thing, the object of our underappreciation falls victim to their ceaseless presence. Certain things, however, curiously defy being ob-

jectified into oblivion. A case in point for me was this beautiful painting on a recessed wall niche, which I used to see on a daily basis as a child but always found anew. I had a heartfelt love for its details, constantly wondering why an artist should paint it on the wall of a bedroom. A common feature of traditional Iranian architecture, the niches were used for the placement of oil lamps, certain books, framed photos or decora-

tive pots. What made the niches special, it occurred to me, was their status as a safe, cozy place for keeping things we hold dear and want to be in front of our eyes. That old house of my childhood had several niches as such. Razed to the ground, that house is gone now, being gradually replaced with a multi-story building. Thinking back to my childhood, what I miss the most about where I grew up are those exact niches.