

# Cultural and architectural treasures of Bushehr

## Iranica Desk

**Bushehr, a hot, border province in southern Iran rich in history and culture, boasts numerous tourist attractions that reflect the historical and cultural identity of its people. From centuries-old historic buildings to museums and cultural centers showcasing the region's tangible and intangible heritage, Bushehr stands out as a significant destination for anyone interested in Iran's history and culture. Once recognized as a key commercial port, the city has witnessed many historical and cultural transformations, with remnants of its rich past still visible throughout the area.**

**The historic buildings of Bushehr symbolize Iranian architectural art in the south of the country, each telling stories from a distant past. These unique structures have played important social and economic roles and are now highlighted as attractions that draw visitors and researchers alike. Many have been transformed into museums and cultural centers, displaying artistic works, handicrafts, and other aspects of the province's cultural heritage, IRNA wrote.**



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### Taheri Mansion

One of the ancient structures in Bushehr is the Taheri Mansion, formerly known as the Amiriyyeh Mansion. During the Pahlavi era, this building served the municipality but is now administered by the provincial Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Department as the Bushehr Anthropology Museum. This museum narrates the culture, lifestyle, and traditions of the region's people, making it a valuable attraction for those interested in Bushehr's history and culture.

This building features two floors with sea views and is constructed from various materials, including coral stones, plaster, teak wood, and sandalwood. The Bushehr Municipality has undertaken renovations to prevent significant damage to the structure. Inside the Anthropology Museum, visitors can explore various rooms and exhibits, including agricultural tools, a ship model, aerial maps of Bushehr port, a henna room, a kitchen, a traditional living room, a music room, and handicrafts.



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### Golshan Mansion

Golshan Mansion is one of the historical and magnificent buildings in Bushehr, dating back to the Qajar era. Situated near the shores of the Persian Gulf in the city's old fabric, it is regarded as one of the most significant historical sites due to its unique architecture. Constructed from local materials such as coral stones, teak wood, plaster, and stained glass, the mansion's design is well-suited to Bushehr's hot and humid climate. Key features include tall wind-

catchers, balconies overlooking the sea, and intricately designed wooden windows, all of which contribute to natural ventilation and a cooling effect within the space. Historically, the mansion served as the residence of a prominent merchant named Mohammad Golshan, after whom it is named. The interior is adorned with beautiful plasterwork and intricately carved wooden doors, reflecting the artistic achievements of Iranian architecture during that period.



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### Persian Gulf Maritime Museum

Persian Gulf Maritime Museum, showcases one of the most important aspects of Iranian history through its collection of historical and cultural artifacts related to sailing and the maritime life of the region. This museum beautifully presents not only the history of navigation but also the maritime arts, industries, and customs of the people along the Persian Gulf, offering visitors an excellent opportunity to engage with this facet of Iran's cultural heritage.

As one of Iran's key ports and a gateway to maritime trade, Bushehr has long been a hub for sailors and mariners, playing a significant role in the country's commercial and maritime history. Drawing on this rich historical background, the museum houses an array of artifacts and documents related to navigation, allowing visitors to explore the developments and advancements in this industry throughout the Persian Gulf.

### Persian Gulf Museum of Medical History

The Persian Gulf Museum of Medical History is one of the province's key cultural and scientific attractions, focusing on the rich history of medicine in the region. Established to preserve and showcase medical and health achievements throughout various eras, particularly in the Persian Gulf and Iran, the museum features a collection of ancient medical instruments, scientific texts, historical documents, and artifacts related to the medical history of Iran and the surrounding region. Visitors can explore ancient therapeutic practices and the medical tools once used for diagnosing and treating diseases. In addition to its displays of medical instruments and documents, the mu-



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seum highlights the contributions of Iranian physicians to the history of medical science. Notably, the museum is housed in the Dehdashti Mansion, which traces the evolution of medicine in Iran from ancient times to the modern era. It presents medical developments across various historical periods, including ancient times, Islamic civilization, the Safavid and Qajar periods, as well as during the Pahlavi era and after the victory of Islamic Revolution. The collection includes valuable artifacts, documents, books, photographs, and historical images.

The Dehdashti Mansion, originally a residential home for Haj Gholamhossein Dehdashti, a prominent merchant from Bushehr, is one of Bushehr's historic and magnificent buildings, dating back to the Qajar era. Built with materials such as stone, teak wood, gypsum, and colored glass, the structure features windcatchers for natural ventilation, demonstrating an intelligent adaptation to Bushehr's warm and humid climate. Its exquisite decorations, lattice windows, and spacious interiors make this mansion an outstanding example of traditional southern Iranian architecture.

### Kazeruni Mansion

Kazeruni Mansion, one of the most beautiful and magnificent historical buildings in Bushehr, was constructed during the Qajar era in the historical Behbahani neighborhood. This building belonged to Hajj Abdul Rasul Kazeruni, a prominent merchant from Bushehr, and its geographic location and unique architectural style make it one of the city's most important historical attractions.



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This two-story structure features exquisite arches and wooden columns, built in the traditional architectural style of southern Iran. The materials used for its construction include teak wood, plaster, coral stones, and lime, contributing to both its strength and beauty. The wooden windows and tall windcatchers enhance its visual appeal while providing adequate ventilation during hot seasons.



● [wikipedia.org](#)

### Malek Mansion

Malek Mansion is another magnificent historical building in the city of Bushehr, constructed in the late Qajar era. It belonged to Malek al-Tojar, a wealthy and influential merchant from southern Iran, and is an exemplary representation of traditional Bushehr architecture.

This three-story mansion is inspired by both French and Iranian architectural styles, featuring columned balconies, wooden windows, large windcatchers, and luxurious rooms. Notably, the mansion

is constructed with teak wood and local materials such as coral stones and plaster, making it resilient against the region's climatic conditions. Presently, the Cultural Heritage Department of Bushehr is responsible for its restoration and maintenance, with ongoing efforts to revive this important structure. Malek Mansion is considered a historical symbol of Bushehr, showcasing the grandeur of traditional architecture and the rich history of this ancient port. It was registered on Iran's Cultural Heritage List in 1998.



● [kajaro.com](#)

### Raees Ali Delvari Museum

The house of Raees Ali Delvari, situated in the southeastern part of Delvar city in Bushehr Province, is a significant historical site from the late Qajar period. Now a museum, it commemorates Raees Ali Delvari, a commander in the fight against colonialism. Donated by his descendants to the province's Cultural Heritage Organization, the house is open to the public as a museum. It not only holds historical importance but also embodies the resilience of the people of southern Iran against foreign powers. Raees Ali Delvari was a prominent figure in the con-

stitutional movement and the leader of the uprising against British forces during World War I. His courage and patriotic spirit made him a symbol of resistance in Iranian history. The Raees Ali Delvari Museum aims to preserve and promote the history of this notable figure while raising awareness among new generations. It displays various artifacts, including documents, photographs, weapons, historical records, and personal items belonging to Delvari. In addition to showcasing the history of resistance, the museum also reflects aspects of the culture and lifestyle of the people in the region.



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### Persian Gulf Maritime Commerce Museum

The Persian Gulf Maritime Commerce Museum is an important cultural center in Bushehr, dedicated to the rich history of maritime trade in the city and the broader Persian Gulf region. As one of Iran's ancient ports, Bushehr has played a crucial role in navigation and international trade. The museum offers visitors the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the historical developments of this industry in the

region through its collection of maritime tools, maps, historical documents, and items related to maritime commerce and transportation. A notable feature of this museum is its emphasis on the history of trade relations between Iran and various countries. In addition to showcasing maritime tools, the museum includes sections that display models of ships, photographs, and documents pertaining to commercial voyages and naval battles.