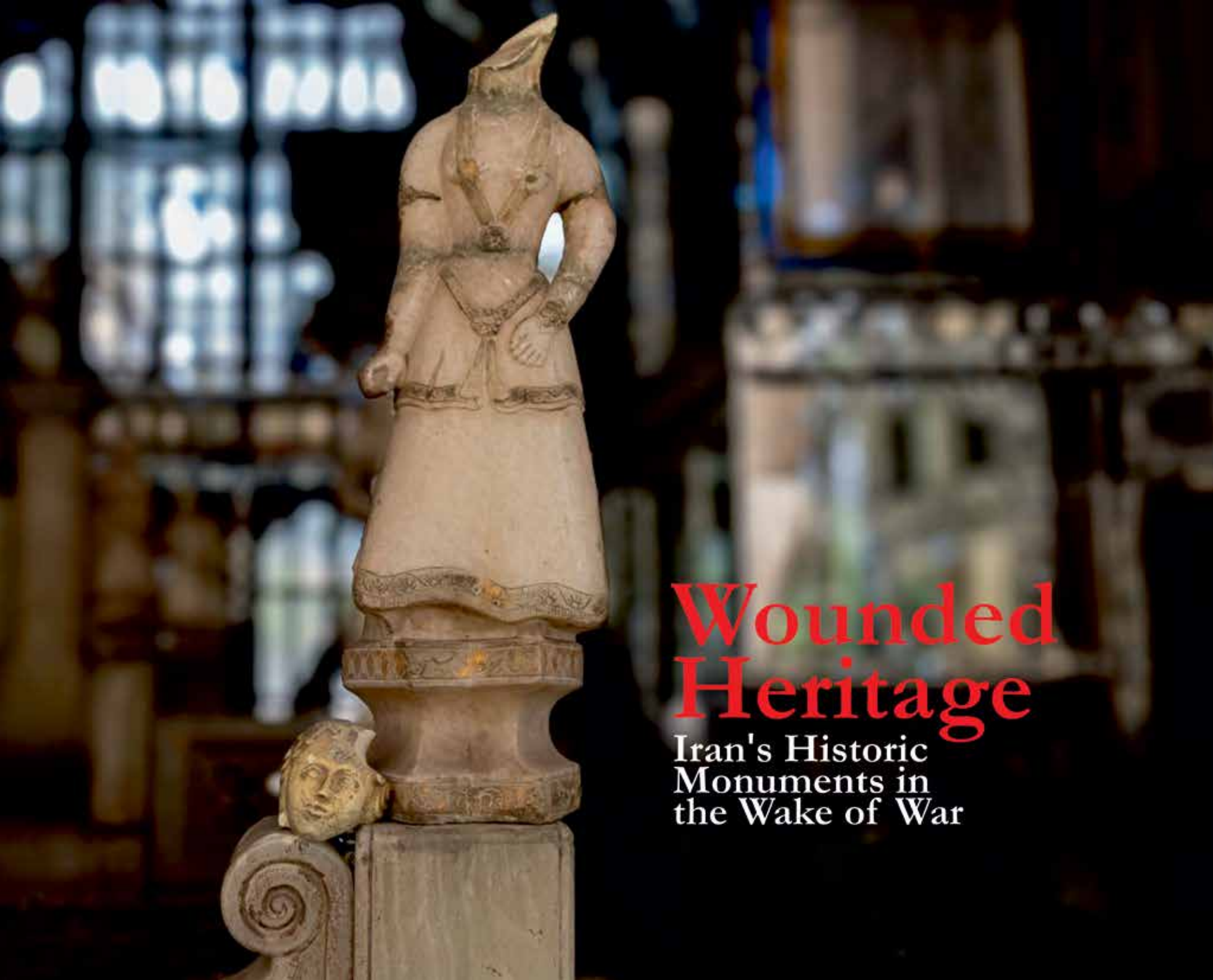




Wounded Heritage

Iran's Historic
Monuments in
the Wake of War

**Credits &
Publication Details**

**Wounded
Heritage:**
Iran's Historic
Monuments in the
Wake of War

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Printed by: Ayandeh Press Institute

Date of Publication: 2026

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Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts.

Introduction

History does not live only in books. It endures in stone and brick, in domes and bazaars, in caravanserais, bridges, gardens, and ancient houses that have carried a nation's memory across centuries. These places are more than monuments; they are the living custodians of identity and continuity, linking the voices of the past to the generations of today. When they are struck, more than structures are damaged. Heritage itself is wounded.

During the US–Israel War on Iran, 149 cultural and historic sites sustained damage as a result of military operations and their shockwaves. This was not simply material loss. Each damaged monument represented a wound to the historical memory that this land has preserved for millennia. In the modern world, harm inflicted upon cultural heritage is increasingly recognized as one of the gravest forms of violence against collective identity and historical continuity.

The protection of cultural heritage is not merely a national concern; it is a shared responsibility of humanity. International conventions were created on the principle that monuments, archaeological sites, and historic landscapes belong not only to one

nation, but to the common inheritance of civilization itself. Damage to such heritage therefore extends beyond borders and generations.

Yet the history of Iran is not a history of surrender to destruction. Across centuries, Iranian civilization has endured invasion, conflict, and devastation, while preserving an unbroken thread of cultural continuity. Time and again, periods of loss have been followed by renewal, restoration, and the reassertion of cultural life.

This book stands as a record of both damage and resilience. Building upon the visual narrative first shared through the nationwide photography exhibition, *Standing in the Dust*, these pages provide a profound and documented testament to the monuments that have been wounded, but not silenced; scarred, but not erased. Every site presented here bears witness not only to the cost of war, but also to the endurance of a civilization whose roots extend deep into history. Civilizations rooted in the soil of history may be wounded, but they do not disappear. Iran still stands, within the continuity of its history, within the living fabric of its culture, and with confidence in the future that lies ahead.



A Statistical Overview of the Damages

By 18 April 2026, military operations and their shockwaves had affected 149 cultural and historical sites and museums across 18 provinces of Iran. The documented damage included 5 World Heritage properties, 54 museums, and 7 historic urban fabrics, demonstrating the wide geographical and cultural scope of the impact.

Blast waves accounted for the largest share of recorded damage (74 cases), followed by direct impacts (42 cases) and explosive fragments (33 cases). While 27% of the affected sites belonged to the Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts, the majority fell under the responsibility of other public institutions and private owners, underscoring the complexity of protection, assessment, and recovery efforts.

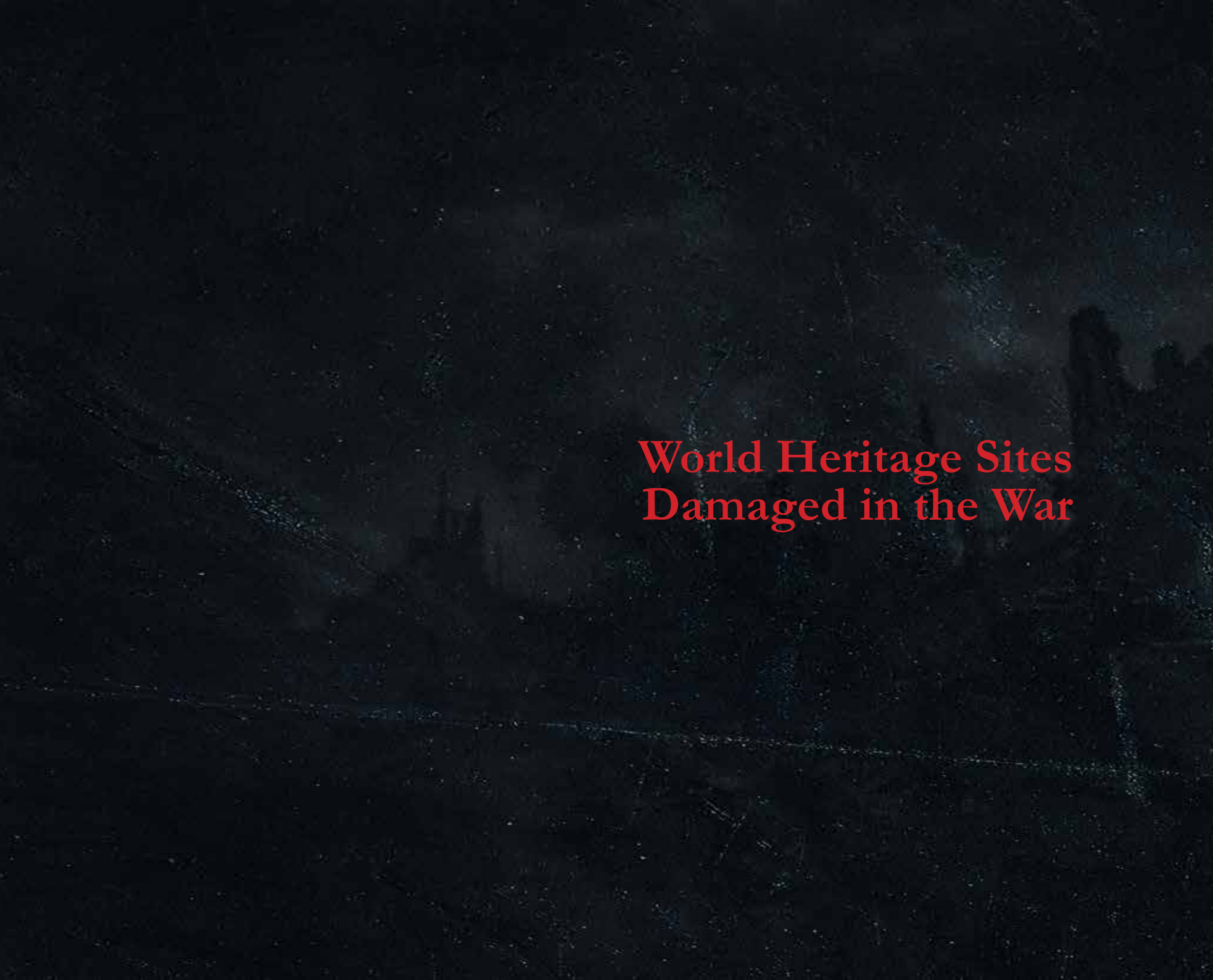
These figures represent more than material loss. They document the vulnerability of cultural heritage during armed conflict and reaffirm the importance of international commitments to the protection of humanity's shared cultural legacy.



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



World
Heritage
Centre



World Heritage Sites Damaged in the War

Golestan Palace

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Safavid to Pahlavi Era

Damaged: 1 March 2026

Located in the heart of Tehran, Golestan Palace represents the surviving core of the historic Arg (Citadel) of Tehran and stands among the most important royal complexes in Iranian history. Its origins date back to the Safavid period, while its present form largely took shape during the Qajar era, when Tehran became the capital of Iran and the complex evolved into the political, ceremonial, and cultural center of the country.

Combining traditional Persian architecture with influences from nineteenth-century European art and design, Golestan Palace reflects a unique chapter in the architectural and artistic history of Iran. For generations, it served as the setting for royal coronations, state ceremonies, diplomatic receptions, and official events, preserving within its walls an important part of Iran's political and cultural memory.

Recognizing its outstanding universal value, Golestan Palace was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2013.

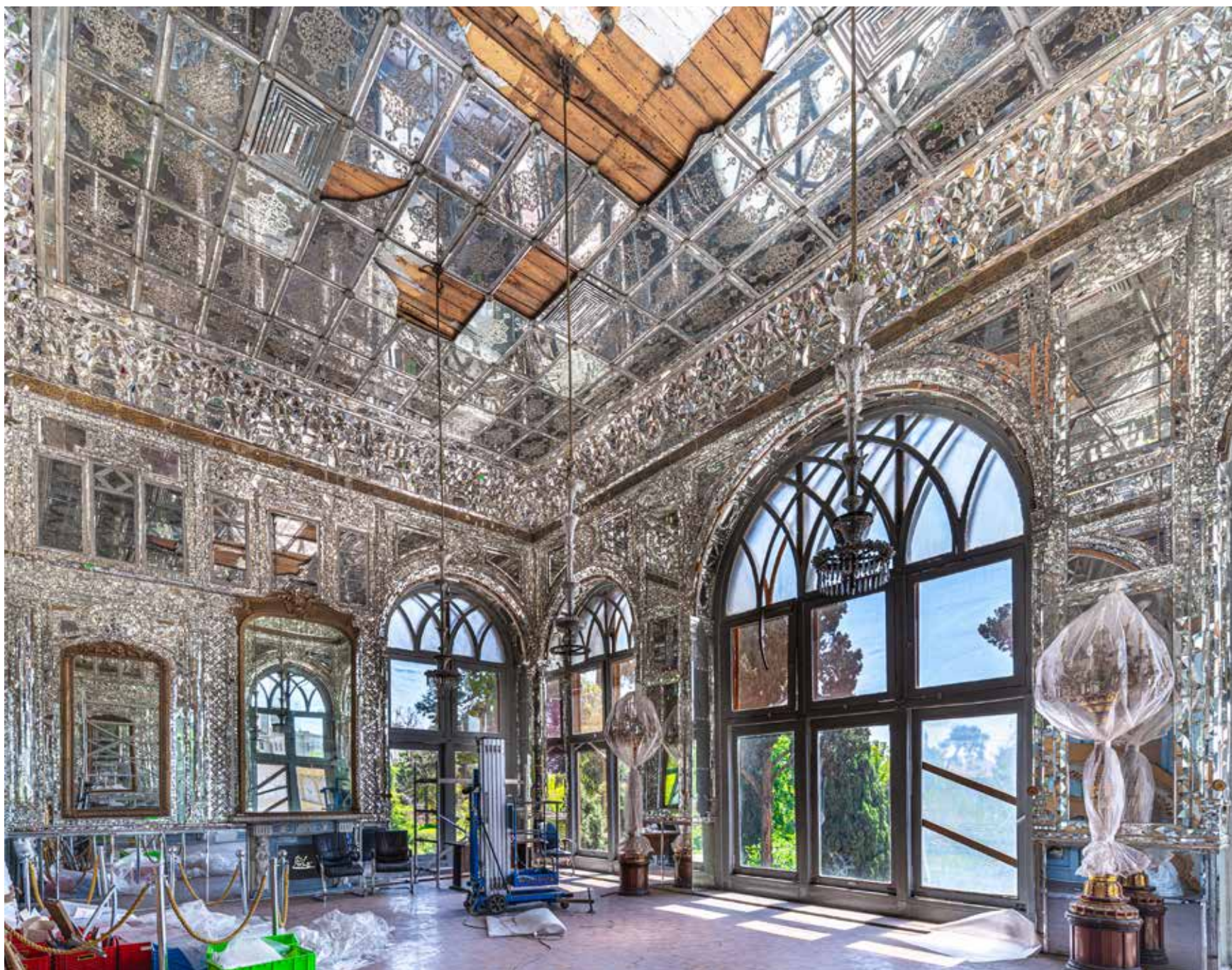
The damage caused by the war extended across multiple historic structures within the World Heritage property, affecting ceremonial halls, museums, residential quarters, and iconic architectural landmarks that together contribute to the integrity of the World Heritage property.





Before | The Mirror Hall (Talar-e Ayneh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



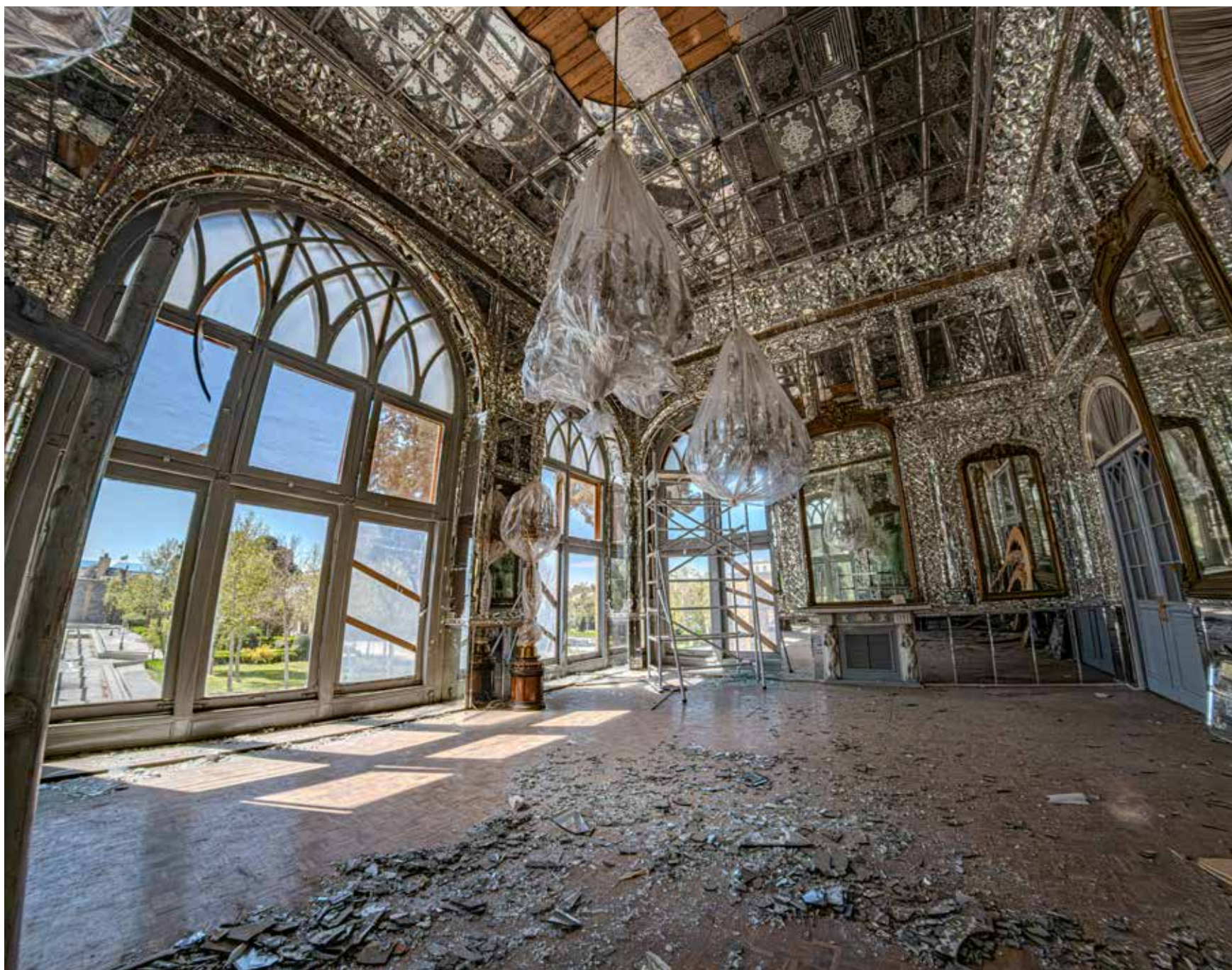
After | The Mirror Hall (Talar-e Ayneh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



The Mirror Hall (Talar-e Ayneh)

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



The Mirror Hall (Talar-e Ayneh)

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



Before | The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



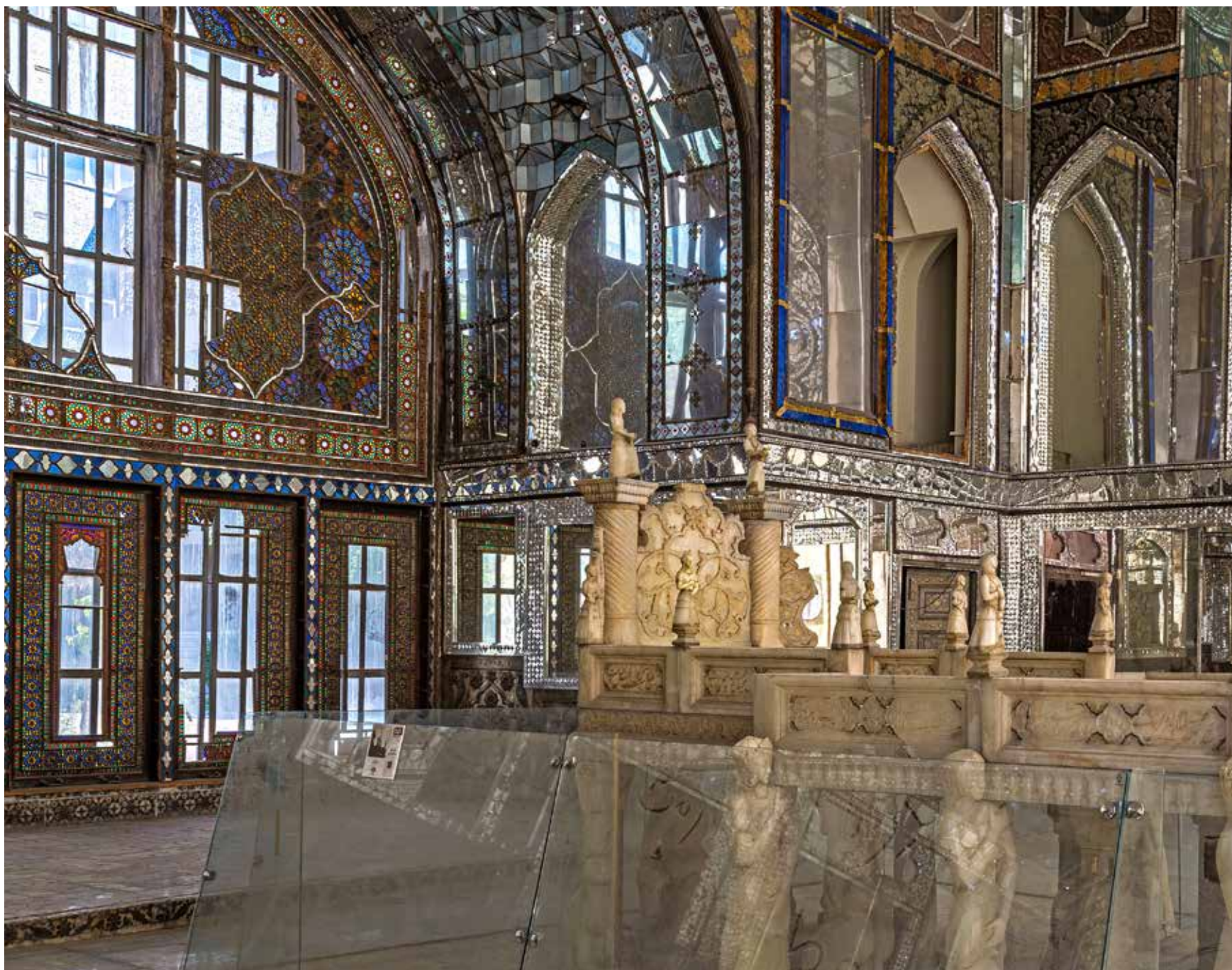
After | The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



Before | The Marble Throne (Takht-e Marmar)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznavah



After | The Marble Throne (Takht-e Marmar)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



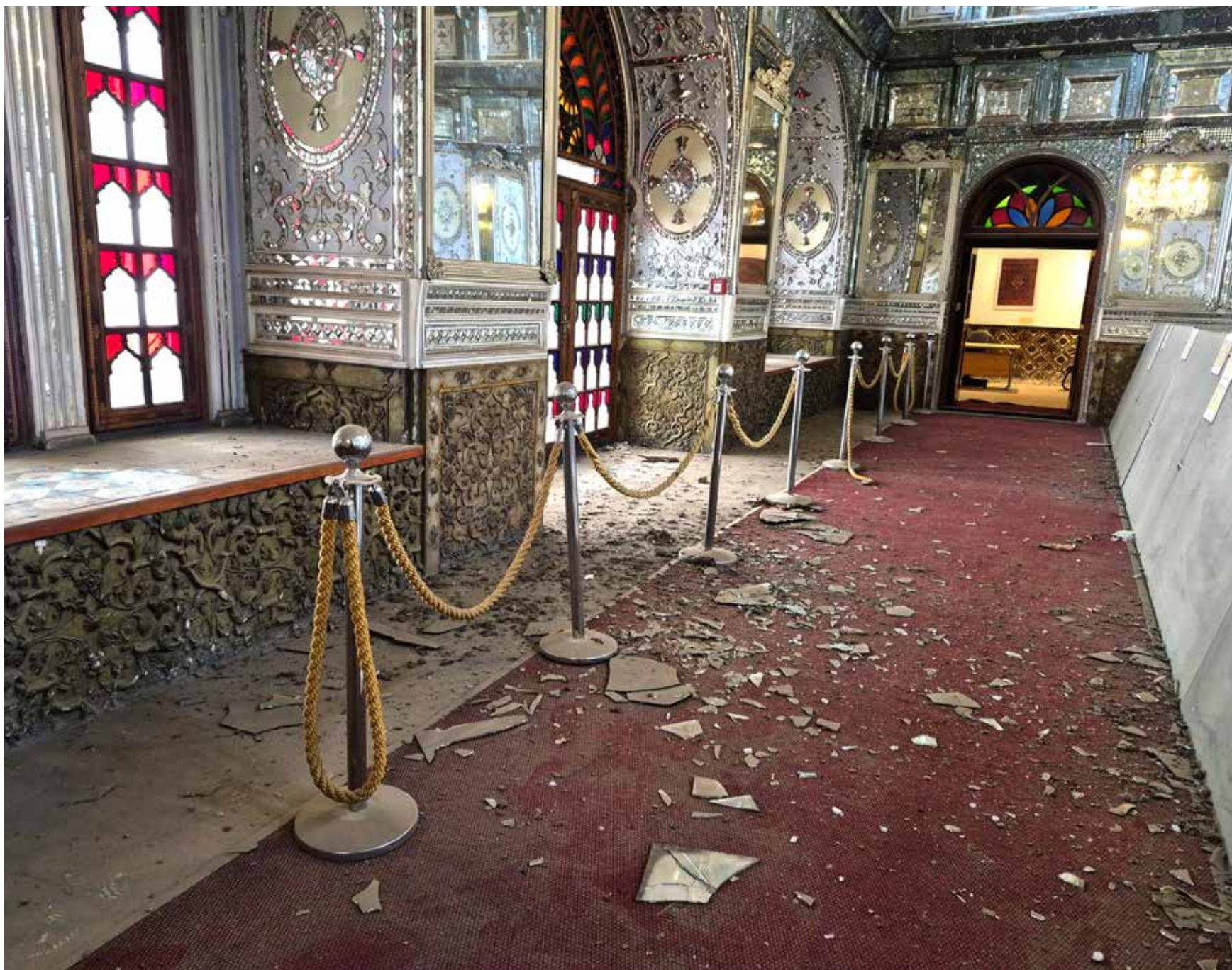
Before | The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



After | The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznaveh



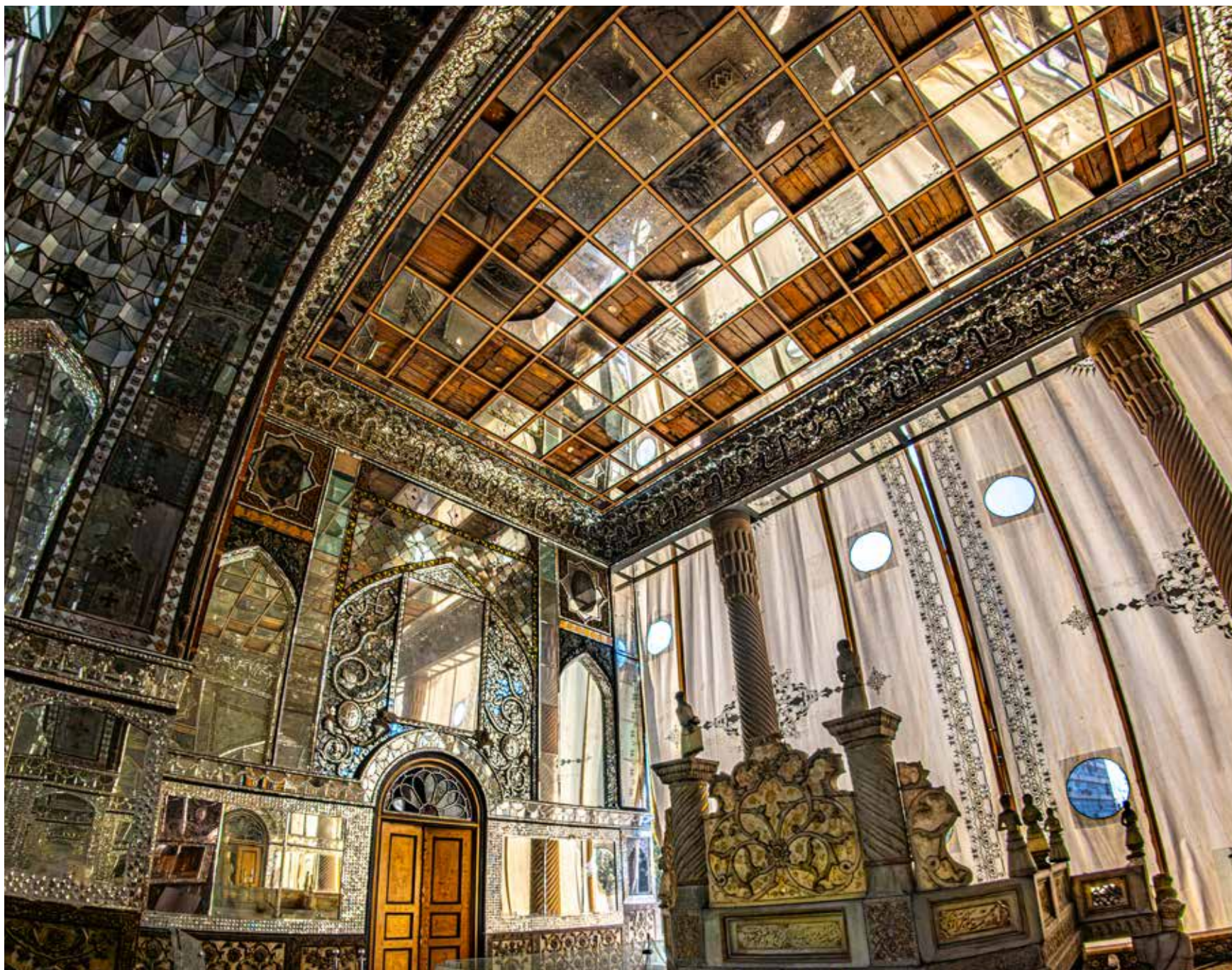
The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Hadi Afarideh



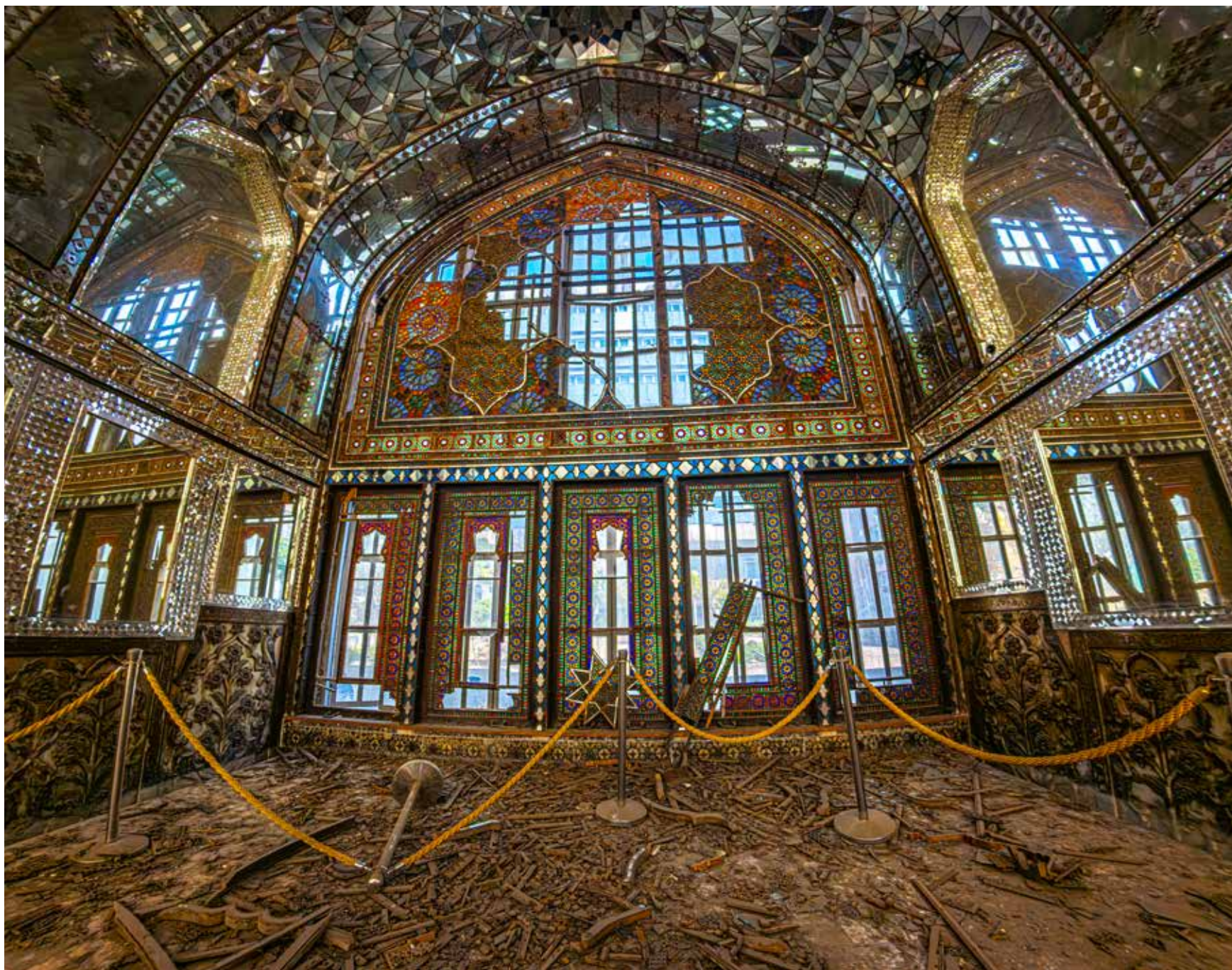
The Sun Mansion (Shams Ol Emareh)

Photo: Hadi Afarideh



The Marble Throne (Takht-e Marmar)

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



The Marble Throne (Takht-e Marmar)

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi

Chehel Sotoun Palace

Isfahan Province, Isfahan City

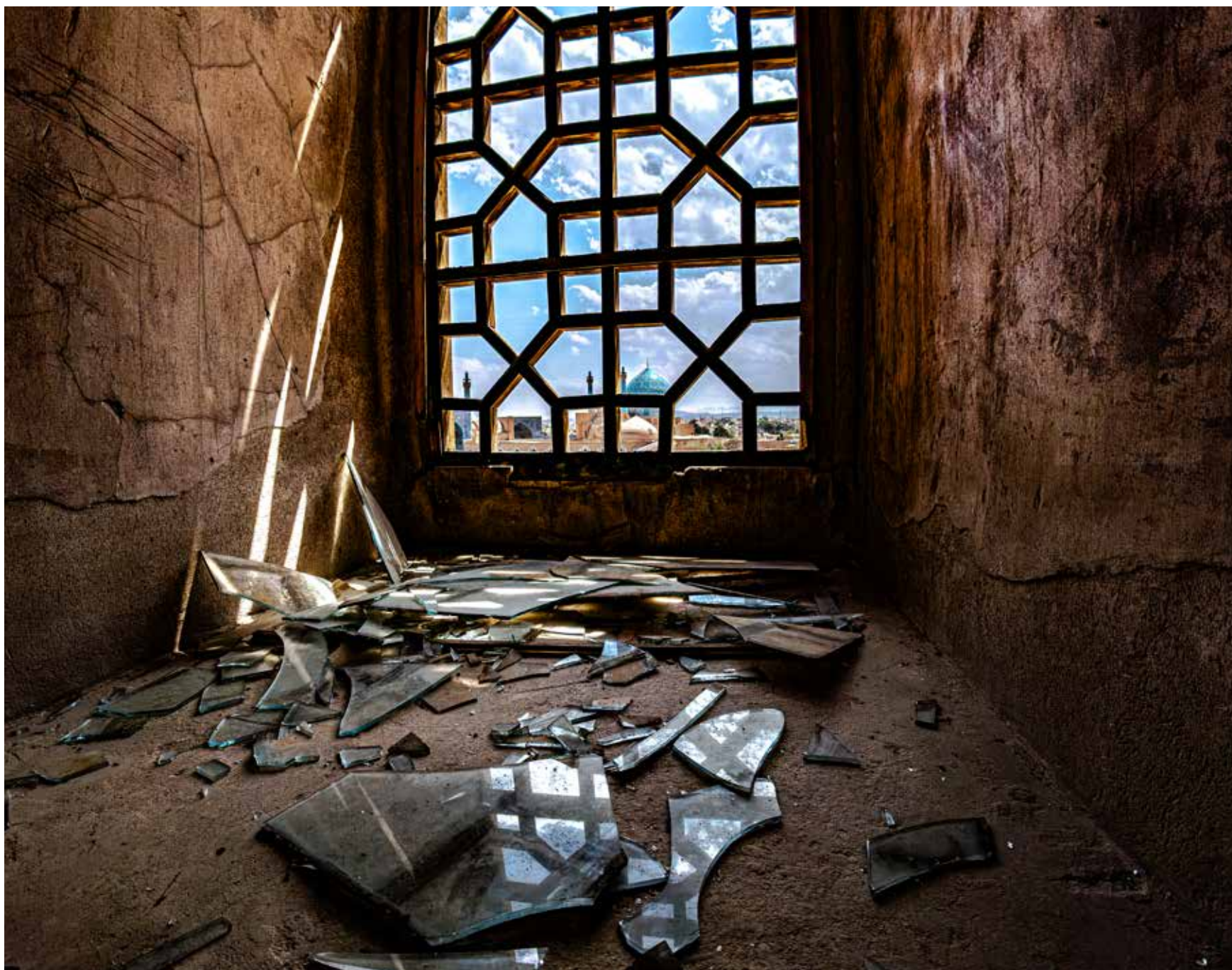
Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 16 March 2026

Chehel Sotoun Palace, one of the most iconic structures within Iran's historic garden network, was initiated during the mid-17th century by order of Shah Abbas I and reached its zenith under Shah Abbas II. Its magnificent iwan, featuring twenty monolithic columns crafted from pine and plane trees, creates an iconic illusion of forty pillars when reflected in the turquoise pool below. The grand central hall is adorned with unparalleled frescoes of the Isfahan School, depicting scenes from Safavid history, such as the Battle of Chaldiran and the reception of foreign dignitaries, in meticulous detail. As one of the nine properties constituting the "Persian Garden" serial inscription, the palace was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2011, serving as a living museum that epitomizes the pinnacle of Safavid architectural mastery, hydraulic engineering, and decorative arts.

During the US-Israel War on Iran, the structure's valuable murals and intricate Gereh-chini latticework windows sustained significant damage.





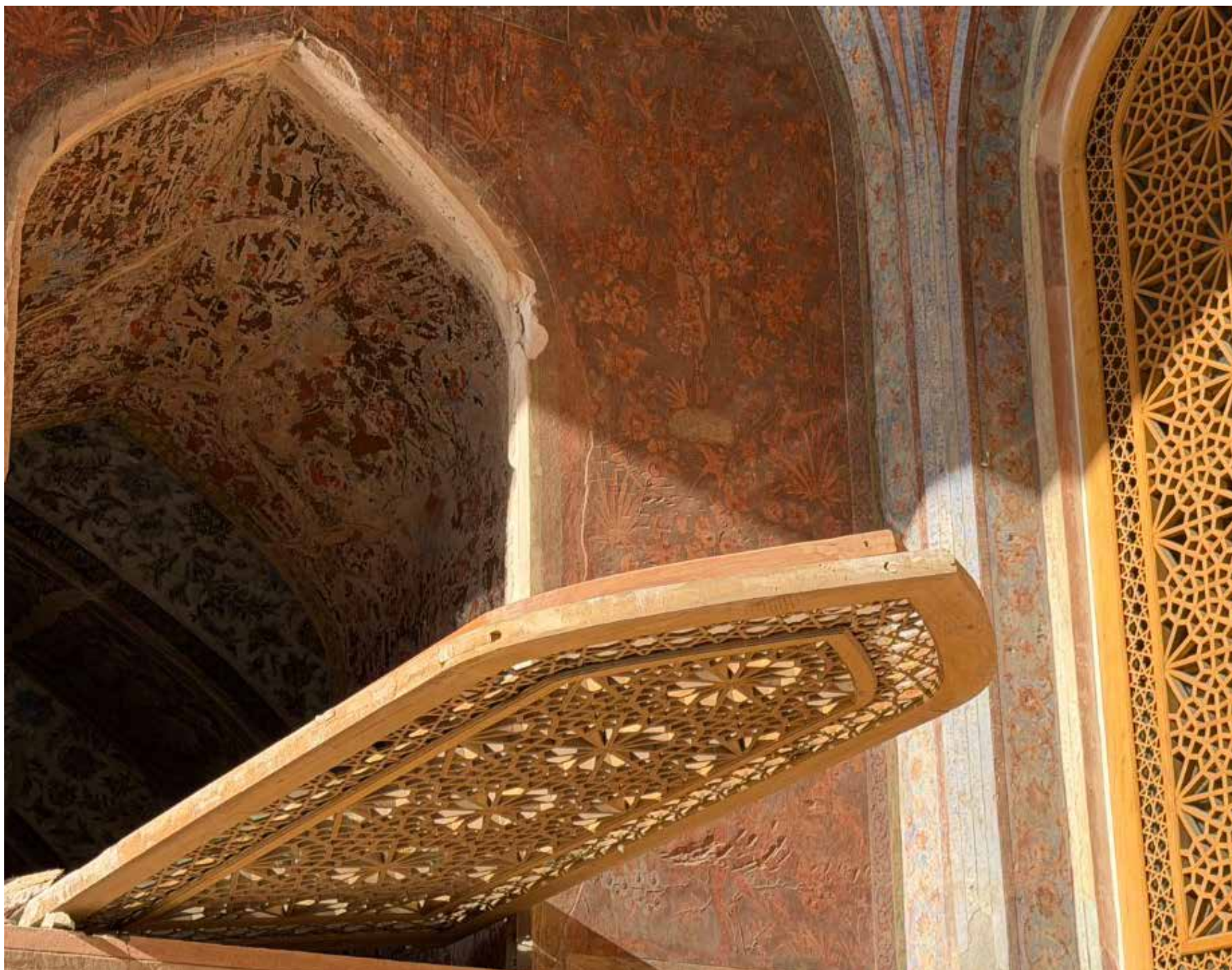
Gereh-chini Latticework Windows in Chehel Sotoun Palace

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



Gereh-chini Latticework Windows in Chehel Sotoun Palace

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



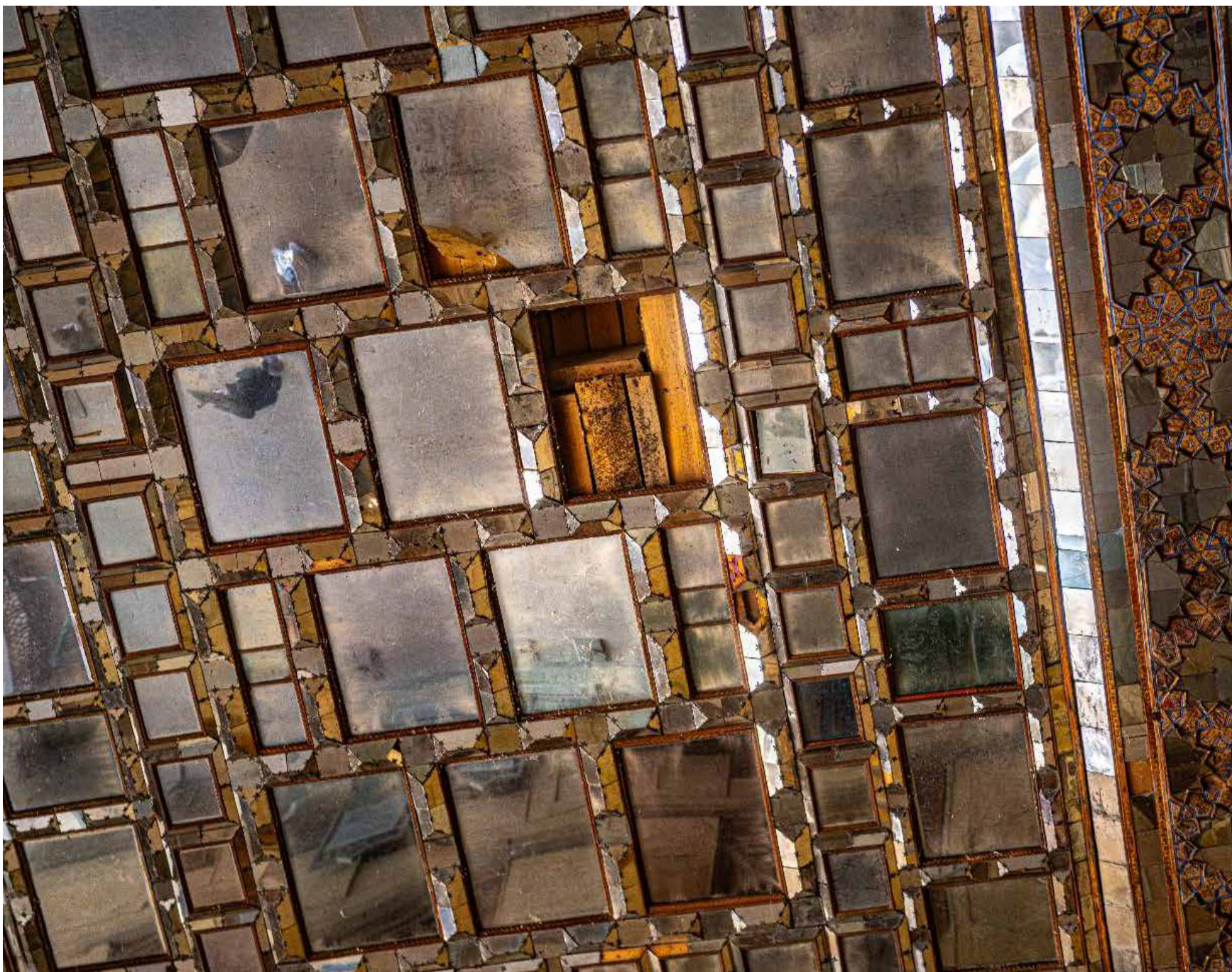
Gereh-chini Latticework Windows in Chehel Sotoun Palace

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



Gereh-chini Latticework Windows in Chehel Sotoun Palace

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi



Mirror-work at Chehel Sotoun Palace



Murals at Chehel Sotoun Palace

Photo: Herbert Karim Masihi

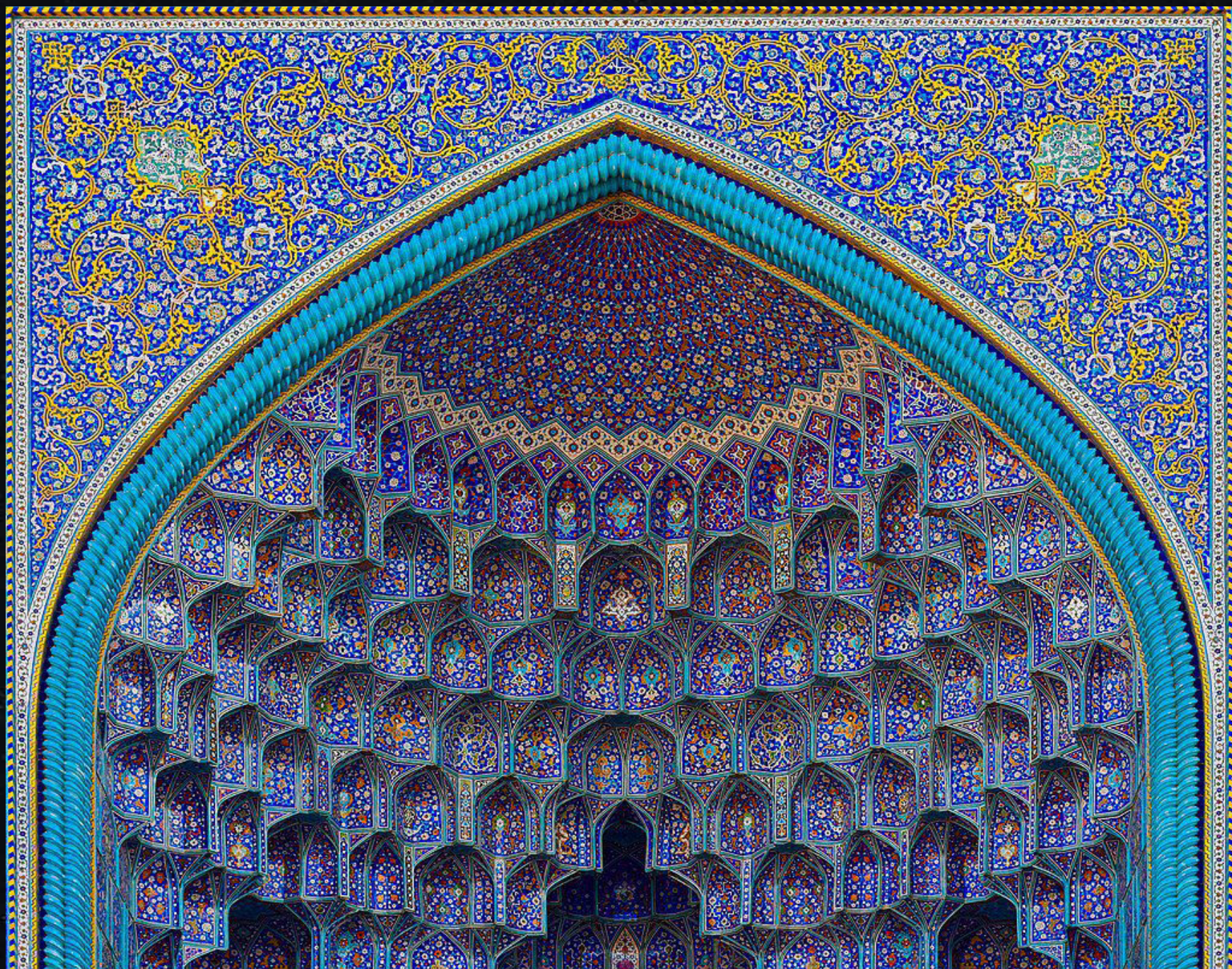
Imam Mosque of Isfahan

Isfahan Province, Isfahan City

Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 8 March 2026

Imam Mosque of Isfahan, situated on the southern side of Meidan Emam (Naqsh-e Jahan Square), represents the pinnacle of a millennium of mosque evolution in Iran and a masterpiece of the Isfahan School of architecture. Construction began in 1020 AH under the patronage of Shah Abbas I, orchestrated by the master architect Ostad Ali Akbar Isfahani, and continued through the reigns of his successors. The architect masterfully resolved the 45-degree orientation of the Qibla relative to the square within the entrance vestibule. The massive, 52-meter-high double-shell dome, exquisite seven-color tilework, intricate calligraphy by Alireza Abbasi, and remarkable acoustic properties beneath the dome transform the structure into an encyclopedia of sacred art. As an integral part of the Naqsh-e Jahan Square complex, the mosque is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1979, standing as a testament to the zenith of Safavid artistic and architectural splendor. During the US-Israel War on Iran, a number of invaluable tiles from this World Heritage site were dislodged.





Fallen Tiles of the Imam Mosque of Isfahan



Fallen Tiles of the Imam Mosque of Isfahan

**National Heritage
Sites Damaged in
the War**

Sa'dabad Cultural-Historical Complex

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Late Qajar & Pahlavi

Damaged: 15 April 2026

Nestled at the foothills of the Alborz Mountains in northern Tehran, the Sa'dabad Cultrual and Historical Complex is the largest historic garden complex in Tehran and one of the most significant royal ensembles of modern Iranian history. The complex combines elements of late Qajar architecture with the artistic and architectural trends of the early and mid-Pahlavi periods, preserving within its boundaries a unique record of Iran's transition into the modern era. Today, its palaces and museums house important collections of historical artifacts, decorative arts, and documents related to Iran's contemporary history.

During the US-Israel War on Iran, fourteen buildings, palaces, museums, and historic structures within the complex sustained damage as a result of blast waves and military activity in the surrounding area. Among the affected properties, the Green Palace, renowned for its exceptional mirror work and decorative arts, the historic Vali Mansion, the oldest structure in the complex, and the Omidvar Brothers Museum, which preserves the legacy of Iran's pioneering world travelers, sustained the most significant damages.





Before | The Green Palace



After | The Green Palace

Photo: Mohammad Vashineh



Before | Interior of the Green Palace



After | Interior of the Green Palace

Photo: Herbrt Karim Masihi



Before | Khatam-inlaid Furnishings in the Green Palace



After | Khatam-inlaid Furnishings in the Green Palace

Photo: Herbrt Karim Masihi



Before | The Mirror Hall (Reception Hall) in the Green Palace



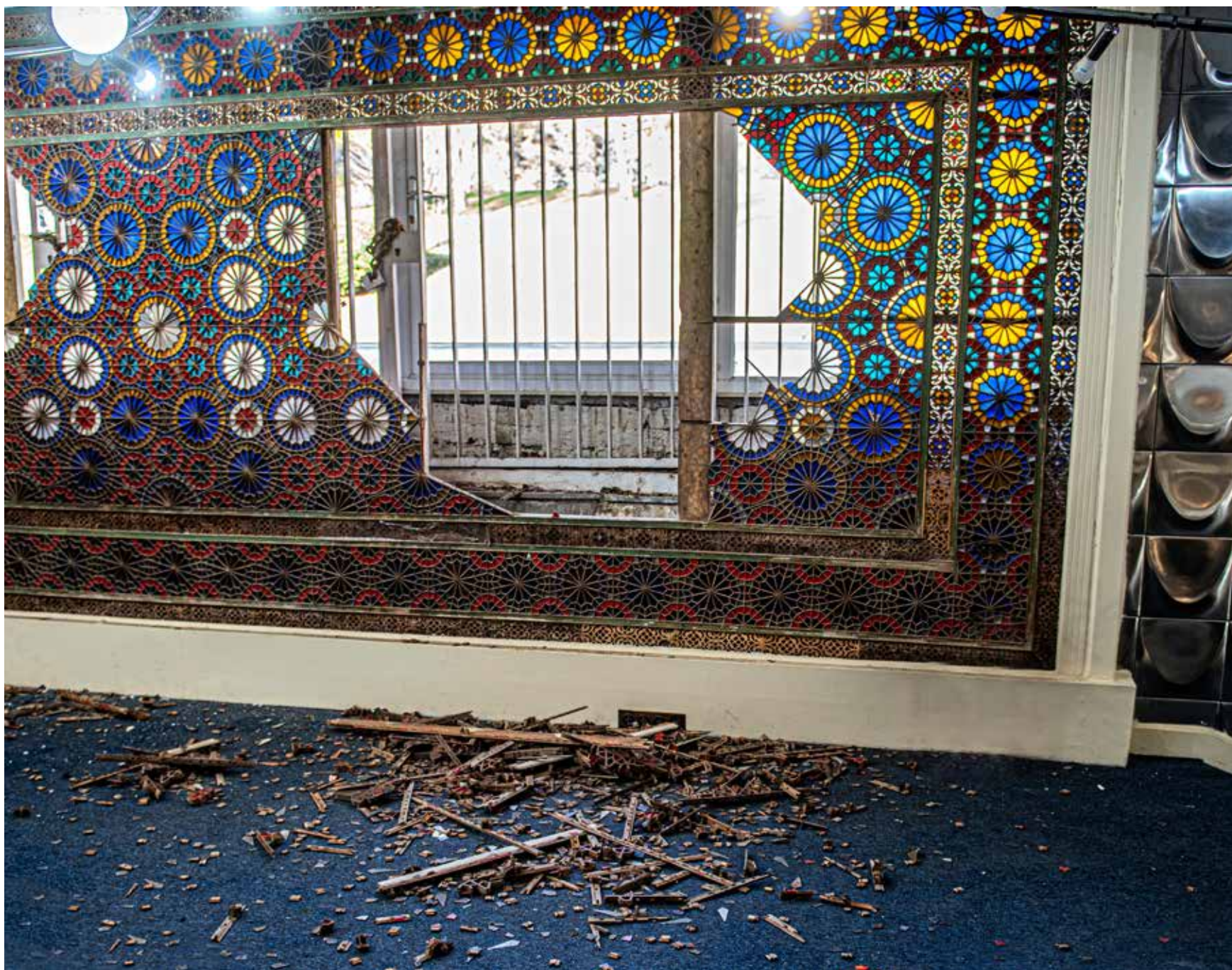
After | The Mirror Hall (Reception Hall) in the Green Palace

Photo: Hamid Asoud



Before | Mellat Palace

Photo: Saeid Mahmoudi Aznavah



After | Mellat Palace

Photo: Herbrt Karim Masihi



Before | The Omidvar Brothers Museum



After | The Omidvar Brothers Museum

Photo: Ahmad Pishkar



Ahmadshah Pavilion

Photo: Ahmad Pishkar



Ahmadshah Pavilion

Photo: Ahmad Pishkar

Islamic Consultative Assembly Building

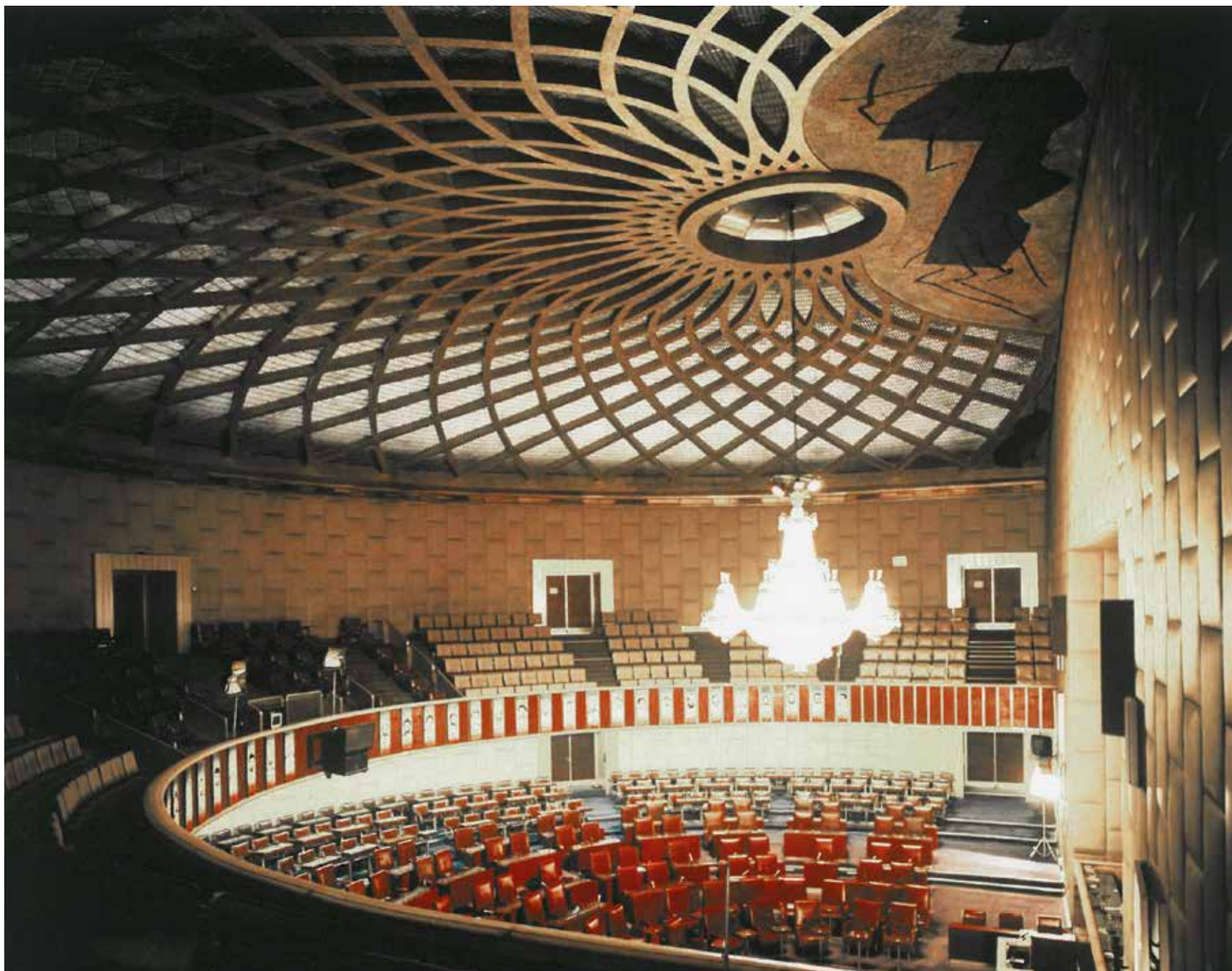
(Former Senate Palace)

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Second Pahlavi Era

Damaged: 2 March 2026

The former Senate Palace is one of Tehran's most prominent modern administrative and governmental landmarks, designed by renowned architects Heydar Ghiai and Mohsen Foroughi and inaugurated in 1955. Built on the site of the former Alireza Pahlavi Palace, the structure features distinct architectural elements, notably the main hall's ceiling, which was inspired by the dome of Sheikh Lotfollah Mosque and architectural techniques employed in the Shah Abbas Mosque of Isfahan. Throughout its history, the building served as the Senate during the Pahlavi era, the Islamic Consultative Assembly after the 1979 revolution until 2004, and subsequently as the headquarters for the Expediency Discernment Council and the Assembly of Experts.





Before | Senate Palace



After | Senate Palace

Photo: Ahmad Pishkar

Falak-ol-Aflak Castle Complex

Lorestan Province, Khorramabad

Period: Sasanian with Safavid and Qajar additions

Damaged: 7 March 2026

Perched atop a historic hill in the heart of Khorramabad, the Falak-ol-Aflak Castle Complex stands as a formidable testament to Iran's multi-layered architectural history. Originating in the Sasanian period and later modified during the Safavid and Qajar eras, it served various military and governmental functions and today operates as an archaeological and ethnographic museum.

While the ancient fortress, an intricate ensemble of mudbrick, brick, and stone, remained largely resilient following the blast, the site's surrounding structural integrity was gravely compromised. The explosion dealt a catastrophic blow to the complex, resulting in the total destruction of the building housing the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage. Simultaneously, the site's historic barracks suffered significant structural trauma; the force of the shockwave shattered the glazing and caused deep fractures across the walls.



Photo: Yassin Mohammadi



Before | Lorestan Cultural Heritage Directorate Building



After | Lorestan Cultural Heritage Directorate Building



Sarbazkhaneh (Barracks) Building



Sarbazkhaneh (Barracks) Building

Vosough al-Dowleh House

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Qajar Era

Damaged: 14 April 2026

Built during the Qajar era by the influential politician Vosough al-Dowleh, this mansion stands within a vast garden in the Dolab district of Tehran. It is renowned for its exquisite traditional Persian decorations, including intricate mirror-work, «Gol-o-Morg» (flower and bird) paintings, delicate muqarnas, and traditional Orsi windows with stained glass. Once known as Pomegranate Garden, the site preserves its historic landscape and remains a significant example of Qajar-period architecture and garden design.



Khosroabad Mansion

Kordestan Province, Sanandaj City

Period: Late Zand – Early Qajar Era

Damaged: 28 February 2026

Khosroabad Mansion is one of the most prominent historical landmarks of Sanandaj. It was built in 1223 AH by Amanollah Khan Ardalan, the governor of Kordestan, and served as the seat of the Ardalan rulers as well as the venue for official ceremonies and receptions for royal and governmental figures. One of the most notable events held in the mansion was the wedding of Hasan Jahan Khanom, daughter of Fath Ali Shah Qajar, to Khosro Khan Ardalan. The complex underwent restoration and conservation between 1993 and 2000.



Kazerooni Tekyeh

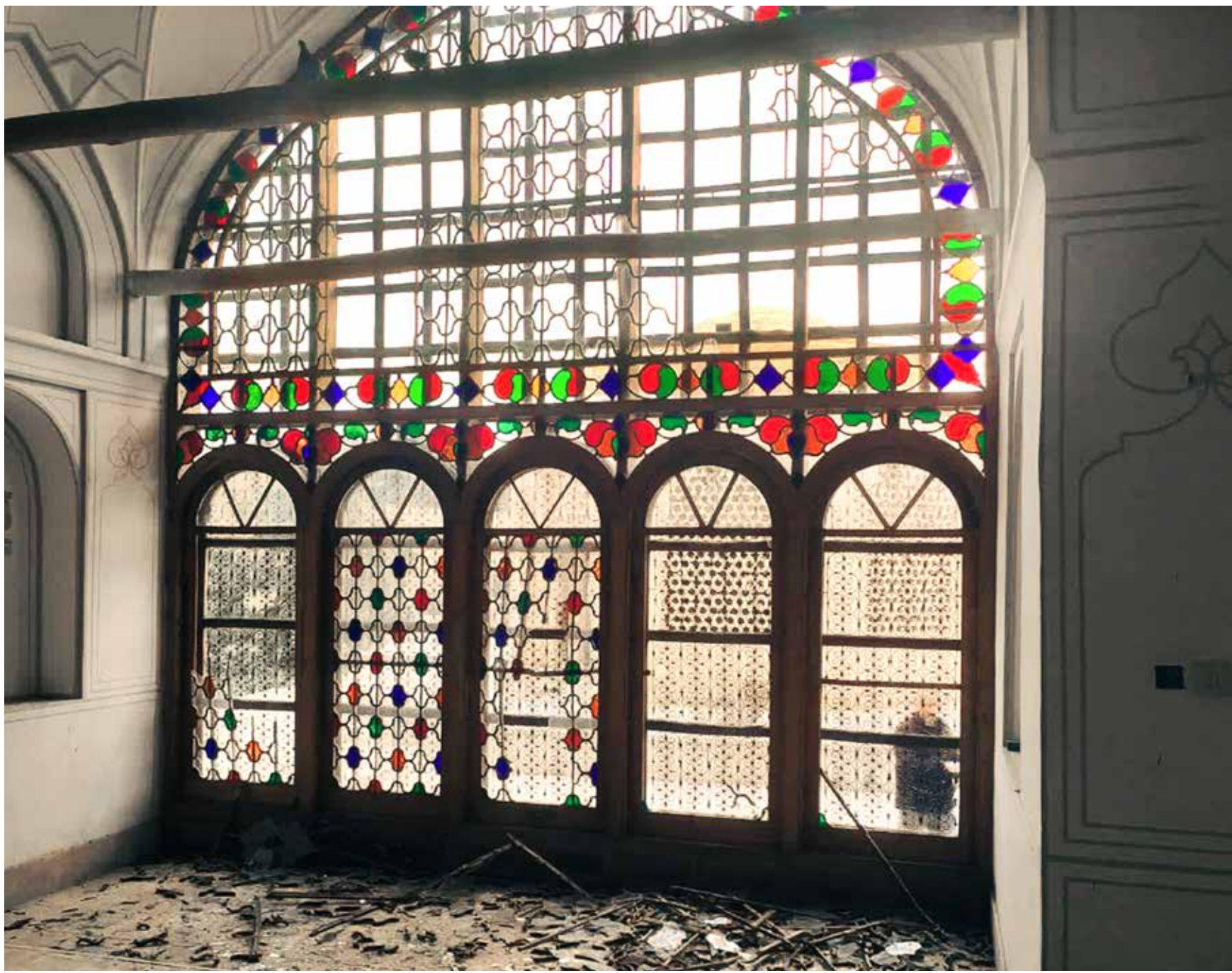
Takht-e Foulad Historic Complex

Isfahan Province, Isfahan City

Period: Qajar Era (1336 AH)

Damaged: 9 March 2026

Kazerooni Tekyeh is one of the most significant monuments within the historic Takht-e Foulad complex in Isfahan. Built in 1336 AH during the Qajar period by Haj Mohammad Hossein Kazerooni, it represents a distinguished example of late Qajar religious and public-service architecture. Beyond its funerary function, the complex included a mosque, water reservoir, chambers, an orsi hall, and a central courtyard, forming a self-sufficient and socially active architectural ensemble.



Salar Saeed Mansion

(Sanandaj Archaeological Museum)

Kordestan Province, Sanandaj City

Period: Qajar Era

Damaged: 28 February 2026

Salar Saeed Mansion is a historic Qajar-era building in the city of Sanandaj. It was originally commissioned by Molla Lotfollah Sheikh ol Eslam. In 1937, the building was transferred to the Department of Culture and served for years as a teacher training center, library, and scouting center. In 1972, it was acquired by the Ministry of Culture and Arts and, after restoration, officially opened in October 1975 as the Sanandaj Museum. Today, the building functions as the Archaeological Museum of Sanandaj.



Rakibkhaneh Mansion

(Museum of Decorative Arts)

Isfahan Province, Isfahan City

Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 8 March 2026

Rakibkhaneh Mansion is a historic building within the Safavid royal complex in Isfahan, constructed during the reign of Shah Abbas I in the 11th century AH. Originally used to store royal equestrian equipment, it now serves as the Museum of Decorative Arts of Isfahan, housing a valuable collection of Iranian artworks from the Safavid period to later eras, including manuscripts, miniature paintings, metalwork, ceramics, glassware, and traditional textiles.



Koohpayeh Historical Complex

Isfahan, Koohpayeh City

Period: Sasanian Era

Damaged: 5 April 2026

Situated on a vital branch of the ancient Silk Road, Koohpayeh is a multi-layered historical site with roots extending back to the Sasanian era. The complex is characterized by its defensive Sasanian fortifications, its significant caravanserais (notably the Abbasi Caravanserai), and a massive, four-story subterranean city that extends seven kilometers beneath the historic fabric. The conflict caused the collapse of the roof of the Abbasi Caravanserai's entrance gateway and significant damage to the historic Hammam.



Ashraf Hall, Isfahan

Isfahan Province, Isfahan City

Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 9 March 2026

Ashraf Hall is one of the most valuable surviving structures of the Safavid royal complex in Isfahan, completed during the reign of Shah Suleiman and used as a ceremonial palace hall. Its central hall is distinguished by delicate muqarnas, fine stucco work, and rich gilded and lapis-lazuli-colored decorations, representing the refined artistry of Safavid architecture. The elegance of these decorations gave rise to its name “Ashraf,” meaning the noblest of halls.



Kazazi High School

(Museum of Education)

Kermanshah Province, Kermanshah City

Period: Contemporary

Damaged: 8 March 2026

The Museum of Education of Kermanshah Province is housed in the historic Kazazi High School, one of the oldest schools in the city. Construction began in 1921 by Seyyed Hossein Kazazi, and the school officially started its educational activities in 1928. The building is considered one of the notable historic educational structures in Kermanshah and originally housed the Ahmadiyah School.



The Residence of Martyr Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani

Kermanshah Province, Kermanshah

Period: Contemporary

Damaged: 31 March 2026

Located within the historic fabric of Kermanshah on the street bearing his name, the residence of Martyr Ayatollah Ashrafi Esfahani stood as a testament to the contemporary era. Inhabited by Ayatollah Ashrafi starting in 1962, the house held significance less for its architectural distinction and more for the historical and cultural stature of its occupant. Although designated as a National Heritage site in 2002, the structure was completely obliterated during the war, silencing a significant fragment of Kermanshah's collective historical and cultural memory.



Before |



After |

Asif Vaziri Mansion

(Ethnography Museum)

Kordestan Province, Sanandaj City

Period: Safavid Era (expanded during the Qajar Era)

Damaged: 28 February 2026

Asif Vaziri Mansion, widely known as the “Kord House,” is one of the most prominent historic buildings in Sanandaj. Its original core dates back to the Safavid period and was commissioned by Mirza Ali Naqi Khan Lashkar Nevis (Asif A’zam), and it was later expanded during the Qajar era. Today, the complex functions as the Kord Ethnography Museum, presenting exhibitions on the traditions, culture, and lifestyle of the Kordish people, and is considered one of the most significant cultural sites in Kordestan Province.



Pir Omar Shrine and Mosque

Kordestan Province, Sanandaj City

Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 28 February 2026

Pir Omar Shrine and Mosque is located near the historic Sanandaj citadel (Senh Dezh). The complex includes the shrine, a mosque, and burial areas for several notable Sanandaj families. The main structure was built in 1046 AH during the reign of Soleiman Khan Ardalan and expanded in later periods. The building consists of three domed chambers, two functioning as a shrine, and the third as a mosque. Decorative brickwork, stucco ornamentation, mirror mirror-work, wooden orsi windows, and brick calligraphic inscriptions are among its notable architectural features.



Ardabiliha Mosque

(Chal-Hesar)

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: First Pahlavi

Damaged: 12 March 2026

The Ardabiliha Mosque stands on the site of the former Chal-Hesar mosque-school complex. According to a marble inscription on the building, the original structure dated back to 1212 AH during the reign of Fath-Ali Shah Qajar and was founded by Agha Mohammad ibn Seyf-Ali. Over time, the school was demolished and the mosque fell into disrepair. During the late First Pahlavi period, the Ardabili community of Tehran purchased the site with the assistance of Abbas-Qoli Bazargan and constructed a new mosque. Completed in 1944, as indicated on the entrance inscription, the building has since been known as the Ardabiliha Mosque.



Museum of History of Education

(Old Municipality Mansion)

Fars Province, Shiraz City

Period: Late Qajar Era

Damaged: 22 March 2026

This historic mansion, dating back to the late Qajar period, is a site of significant cultural and historical value in Shiraz. The mansion is situated within an 8,000-square-meter garden and covers a built area of approximately 480 square meters. It features exquisite craftsmanship, including stucco work, mirror-work, intricate brickwork, and a masterfully crafted wooden marquetry entrance door. It was converted into the Museum of History of Education in 2022.



Mirza Rasul Historical Bathhouse

(Ethnography Museum)

West Azarbaijan Province, Mahabad City

Period: Safavid Era

Damaged: 6 March 2026

The historic Mirza Rasul Bathhouse, now serving as the Mahabad Ethnography Museum, is situated in the heart of the city within the historic bazaar district. Its location, adjacent to the Jameh Mosque and the traditional “Meydan-e Ard” (Flour Square) thoroughfare, underscores its strategic importance in the city’s urban fabric. The bathhouse was originally accessed via a passage near the Simon Caravanserai; however, a new entrance was later constructed facing Seyyed Nezam Street.



Prospective War Heritage Sites

Beyond the internationally and nationally celebrated monuments, there exists a profound stratum of cultural heritage that bore the wound of war while lacking formal status at the time. These sites—some subsequently inscribed as National Heritage, others currently in the process of registration process—possess an intrinsic value that transcends administrative labels. This section honors these resilient witnesses to history, reminding us that cultural significance is defined not merely by official registers, but by the enduring spirit of the places that connect us to our collective past.

The Shajareh Tayyebah Memorial Site (Minab)

Location: Hormozgan Province, Minab

Period: Contemporary

Damaged: 28 February 2026

The Shajareh Tayyebah Primary School in Minab is officially registered as a “Defense Event-Site” on Iran’s National Heritage List. This designation recognizes the location not merely as a physical structure, but as a vital documentary testament to the humanitarian tragedy and the violation of international humanitarian law during the US-Israel War on Iran. By registering this site, the Ministry aims to safeguard the collective memory of the nation and provide an authentic narrative for global public opinion. The site is currently slated to be transformed into a “Student Martyr’s Memorial Site Museum,” serving as a cultural and educational landmark dedicated to bearing witness to the victims and preserving the historical truth of the event for future generations.

On the first day of the military aggression, the Shajareh Tayyebah School was completely destroyed by a direct missile strike.



Rafi-Nia Synagogue

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Second Pahlavi

Damaged: 7 April 2026

Built in 1958 by Abdolrahman Rafi-Nia during the expansion of the Jewish community near Tehran's Keshavarz Boulevard, the Rafi-Nia Synagogue was a two-story religious structure with a distinct historical spatial division: the upper floor served the Mashhadi Jewish community, while the ground floor was dedicated to the Kermani Jewish community. During the 1970s, the synagogue also functioned as a hub for religious and Torah education under the guidance of Rabbi Mousa Zargari. The building underwent a significant renovation in 2016. Despite reduced usage due to demographic shifts, it remains recognized as a site of historical and cultural value for the Tehran Jewish community.



Saint Nicholas Church

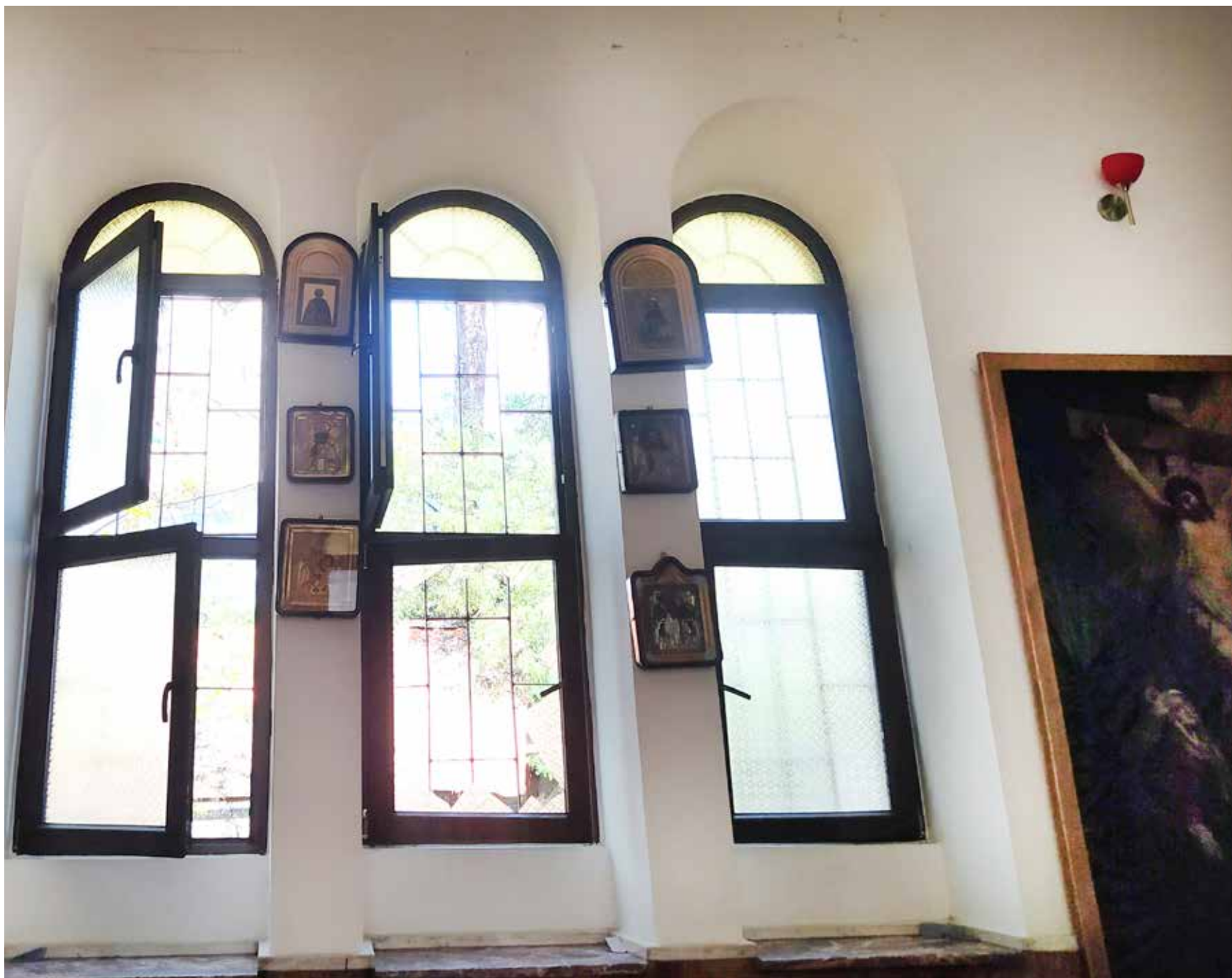
(Russian Orthodox)

Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: First Pahlavi

Damaged: 1 April 2026

Built between 1941 and 1944 during World War II, this church was established by Russian refugees who had sought asylum in Iran. It is named after Tsar Nicholas II, who was canonized by the Russian Orthodox Church as "Saint Nicholas the Passion-Bearer." Reflecting Russian architectural influences, the church is currently under the administration of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Iran and stands as a testament to the history of the Russian Orthodox community in contemporary Tehran.



The Iran Electricity Museum

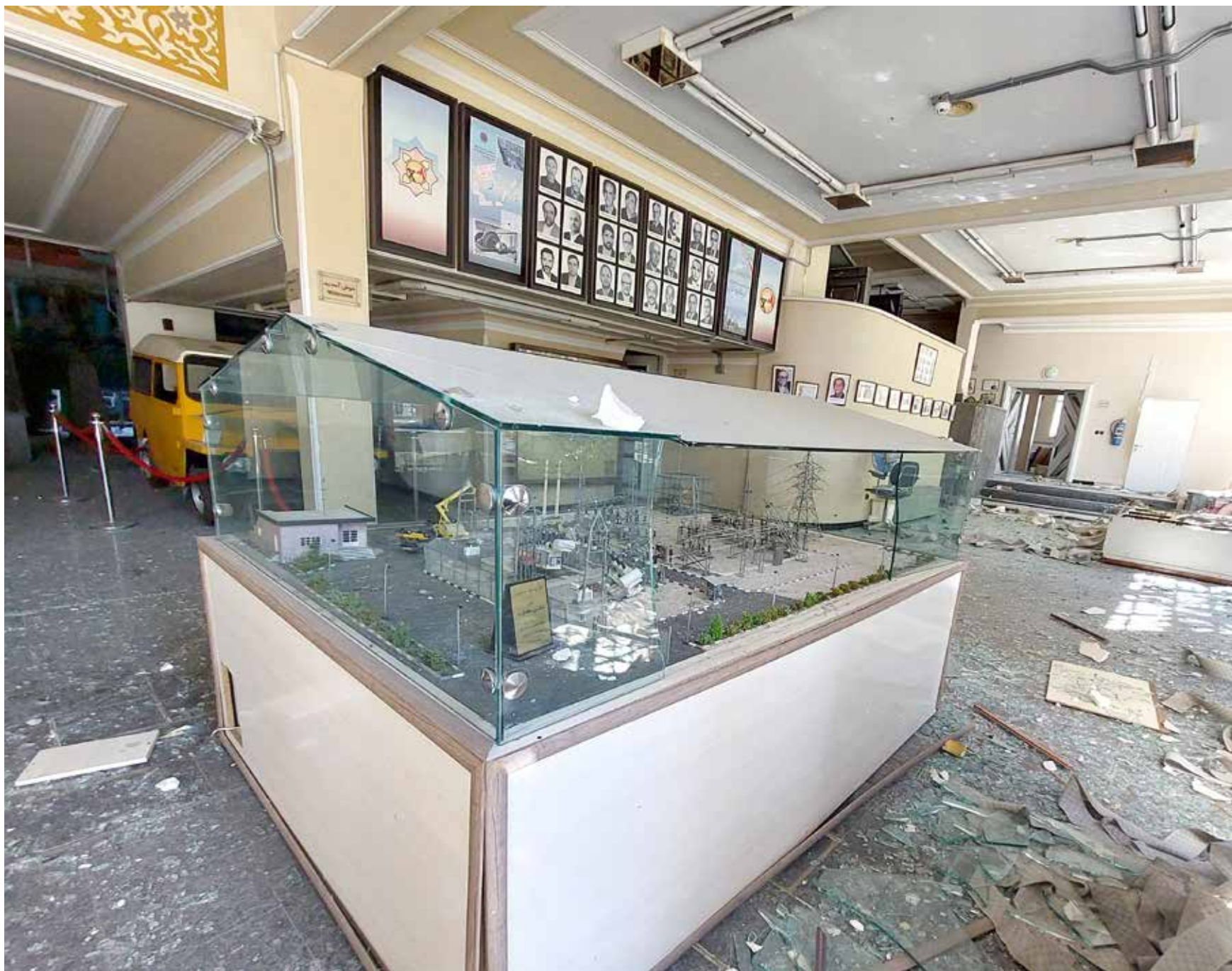
Tehran Province, Tehran City

Period: Contemporary

Damaged: 16 March 2026

The Iran Electricity Museum is a significant industrial and educational institution established on the grounds of one of the country's oldest power plants. Opened in 1995, it preserves the memory of the early development of electricity in Iran through a rich collection of historical documents, machinery, and objects dating back more than a century. Its setting, combining a preserved power plant with landscaped grounds and interpretive galleries, gives the museum both documentary and architectural value as a rare witness to Iran's industrial modernization.

The museum was partially damaged during the war.



Epilogue

What is gathered in these pages is not merely a list of damaged monuments; it is a record of wounds left on the historical memory of this land. Each of these sites carries a part of Iran's story—a story told through bricks, arches, and the old streets of its cities, passed down from one generation to the next. Documenting this damage is an effort to ensure that this moment in history is not forgotten: a moment when war harmed not only people, but also the cultural legacies of a nation.

Yet the story of cultural heritage in Iran has long been intertwined with renewal and continuity. Many of these monuments have already survived centuries of upheaval and change, standing again after periods of destruction. It is hoped that today's wounds will also heal, allowing these sites to return to the cultural life of their cities. Perhaps this is the deeper meaning of this book: a reminder that the historical memory of a land, even when wounded, endures.



Ministry of
Cultural Heritage,
Tourism and
Handicrafts

At the heart of the UNESCO-listed Golestan Palace stands the Marble Throne, a masterpiece of Qajar-era craftsmanship. Commissioned by Fath-Ali Shah, this intricate monument is renowned for its delicate carvings of angelic and mythological figures. Yet, even this emblem of royal artistry was not spared the brutality of the US-Israel War on Iran. The violence of the conflict left a haunting scar on the throne, shattering the head of one of its sculpted figures.

