

Tourist's viewpoint of Kerman

Source: tourism websites



A great number of those people traveling to Iran, have had memorable days of their visits to Kerman and its tourist attractions. Kerman is the largest province of Iran and has got several ancient sights to offer. On the other hand, it is growing into a large industrial center in Iran and preparing for much better services for those who stay there as travelers. Fabulous architecture, a lot of local culture, Zoroastrian faith and fire temples, traditional handicrafts and beautiful landscape are some of the highlights this province offers to its visitors. The city is the capital of the largest province of Iran by the same name. With an altitude of 1760 m above sea level and a population of approximately 750,000 people, it rests on a flat area between sets of local mountains. They are particularly on its eastern side where a set of high mountains separate it from Kavir-e-Lut, the southern desert pit of Iran. Kerman is of moderate climate and of hot summer days. In spring, there are cases of strong winds and sand storms. Kerman's location has made certain journeys possible from the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea to Khorasan at

the north east of Iran for trade. Also, it has been on the spice road, a branch of Silk route going to India. Therefore, the location of the city has had some vital benefits to the merchants and trade people. Travelers visit Kerman tourist attractions that are different from other parts of Iran. There are several instances of vernacular architecture in this town too. Kerman has a long history and rich cultural heritage. Farming is still the main source of income for this province. When you travel to Kerman from Yazd, you see a lot of pistachio gardens stretched across the desert for tens of kilometers. Also, it has the second largest copper mine of the world in Sarcheshmeh. Carpet weaving is also another craft that has made this city quite famous among Iranians and the people of the world since long time ago. Also, the word Pateh reminds every traveler of this city in Iran and nowhere else. It is an embroidered piece of cloth traditionally made in this province from wool in traditional colors and with patterns. Kerman was well-known for the production of cashmere wool shawls and other

textiles during 8th century, but you do not find them produced there anymore. Visit Kerman Tourist Attractions inside the City There are several sights to explore in this city, but most of Kerman tourist attractions inside the city are the ones listed below: **Kerman Jame Mosque:** also spelled Jame Mosque, Jami Masjid, Jameh Mosque, Jamia Masjid or Jomeh Mosque, Built in 14th century by architects from

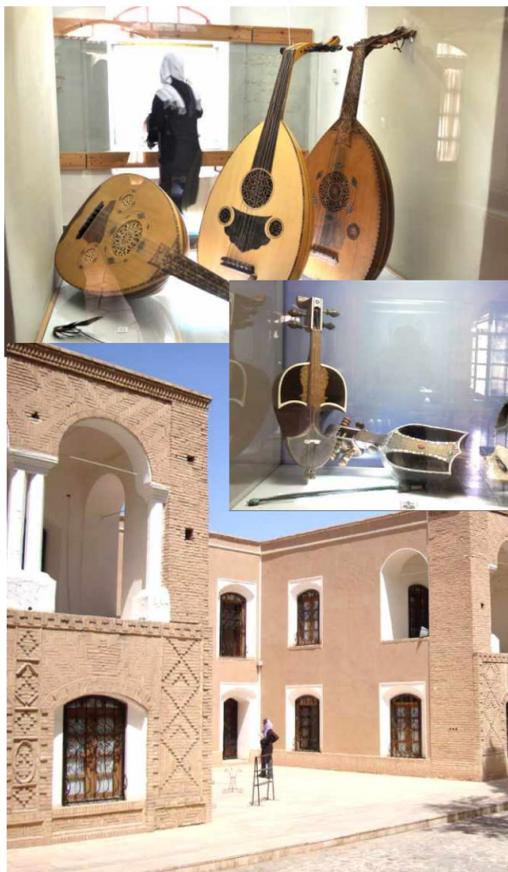
Yazd, is a functional mosque with beautiful portal decorated with tiles of blue color in different shades. **Ganjali Khan Complex:** This is a set of structures built at the side of Kerman Bazaar by Safavi governor general, Ganjali Khan. It includes a caravansary, a bathhouse, a water reservoir, a minting house, a mosque and part of the present-day bazaar. **Kerman Bazaar:** Apart from Ganjali Khan Complex, the rest of the bazaar is made at Qajar period. The herb shops' area and the open air fruit market of Kerman Bazaar are worth visiting. **Malek Mosque:** Also known as Imam Mosque, this is a Seljuk mosque and is considered as one of the largest in the entire country. There are three unique Mehrabs in this mosque. **Jabalieh Dome:** This octagonal building looks like Sassanid buildings and has interesting features. Today it accommodates tomb stones

found in the province. Visit Kerman Tourist Attractions outside the City Taking a drive outside the city, you can visit Kerman province tourist attractions that are worth exploring. Here is the list of the highlights: **Arg-e Bam:** the largest adobe building in the world, located in Bam. Unfortunately, as a result of the earthquake, the major part of this 2000-year-old Iranian world heritage site was destroyed and needs restoration. **Rayen Citadel:** This is another walled town dating back to almost 2000 years ago in which the local governor of Rayen used to live. It was served as the summer residence of Bam governor too. **Shahzadeh Garden:** This fabulous Persian Garden dates back to Qajar era and has got beautiful water cascade design leading the water from its mansion to the entrance. **Shah Nematollah Valy Mausoleum:** This gigantic four-courtyard plan mausoleum of the 14th-century Sufi was first built and expanded in Timurid era and enlarged under Safavids. Qajars added some sections to it as well. **Shahdad Kalouts:** They are natural rock formations developed and formed as a result of thousands of years of erosion and sand storms in the hottest desert of the world, Kavir-e-Lut. Nature lovers who travel to Iran, witness to its uniqueness. safari is the best idea for this place. **Meymand Ancient village:** The village is made of rock-carved houses by local people, located approximately at 270km to the east of Kerman. These houses date back to 12000 years ago.



Kerman Tourism Attractions:

Harandi museum



Harandi Garden Museum which is now Harandi Garden and Museum, dating back to 13Th century (SH), where musical instruments of kerman are maintained there. This garden museum with its unique architecture and suitable space is one of the most important garden museums of country. Harandi Garden Complex at the time of construction was outside of Kerman city and has all the characteristics of Iranian garden mansion. Now, in ground floor of its building traditional music instruments are kept and its first floor is an archeological museum that attracts visitors. In archeology museum, the ancient culture and civilizations of Kerman province and their relations to historical lands is introduced. In music instruments museum, visitors listen to traditional and local music performed by ancient and traditional instruments of Iran and other neighbor countries which are culturally similar to Iran.

Ganjali Khan bathhouse

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