

## Stair-stepped architecture of Hoyeh village attractive to tourists



Hoyeh village is located in the western part of Kurdestan Province, between the cities of Sanandaj and Marivan, in the Kellaterzan region.

Although the village is located in a mountainous area, it is in a relatively

hollow place, surfiran.com reported. Among the neighbors of Hoyeh village we can men-

tion the names of Oihang, Bisaran, Serhoyeh and Salian villages. This village attracts the eyes of every viewer with its interesting stair-stepped architecture. The architecture of this village, located in the lap of the mountains, displays an extremely attractive view. Hoyeh village is divided into two parts. Like any other terraced

village, the roof of every

house is considered the yard of the above house. This type of architecture requires less land, and in such a mountainous area, where suitable land for construction is rare, it is known as an interesting and widely used method.

There are also some mountain ranges around Hoyeh village, among which Zardeh Khani Mountain, which is located directly in front of the village, is the most important.

Other mountains around this village that give it a special beauty are Shah Neshin and Se Bid, each contributes to the beauty

Valeh Mecheh Cave is located in the heart of Zardeh Khani Mountain. Although this cave is small, it was very important and widely used in its time. It is still considered a must-

see attraction. The village has two popular springs and a waterfall which give a special effect to the surrounding nature. The best season to visit Hoyeh village is in the spring and summer.

## **Evolution of miniature painting in Iran**

Hamideh Hosseini

Staff writer





as the choice of color palette or the proportions of human figures, they all shared some similar stylistic characteristics such as the depiction of faces from the



Miniature painting is a unique and intricate form of art that has been practiced in Iran for centuries. In the modern era. this art form has seen resurgence in popularity, as artists continue to explore its potential for creating stunning, detailed works of art. In this article, we will take a closer look at the tradition of miniature painting in Iran and how it has evolved in recent times.

Although its origins can be difficult to trace, many consider 'Arzhang,' the illustrated book of prophet Mani (founder of Manichaeism and himself an artist) from the third century CE, during the Sassanid Empire, as the foundation of Persian schools of painting.

However, in the 13th century, when the Mongols invaded Persia, it led to a blending of Mongol and Persian artistic styles. These influences can be seen in the intricate patterns, calligraphy, and stylized forms that are characteristic of Iranian miniature painting. Over the centuries, the art form has been used to depict a wide range of subjects, from historical events and religious scenes to portraits, landscapes, and animals.

Aside from the capitals in each period, certain regions and cities also witnessed and welcomed the appearance of different schools of painting, some of the best-known of them being Tabriz, Shiraz, and Herat.

Although each school had its own characteristics which would make it distinct from the others, such

three-quarter view, absence of perspectival depth, and the use of various angles in picturing the elements within a single painting. In the modern era, Iranian artists have continued to explore the potential of miniature painting as a form of contemporary art. While some artists remain faithful to traditional techniques and styles of miniature painting, others have experimented with new materials and techniques to create works that are more abstract or conceptual in nature. Some have even combined miniature painting with other forms of art, such as sculpture, installation, or digital media, to create truly unique works of art.

Furthermore. Persian miniature paintings have experienced various influences from the Chinese and, later in the 18th and 19th centuries, from European paintings. Nevertheless, it has always managed to keep its Persian identity and essence.

Women and a man in their local traditional clothes pose for a picture on February 22, 2023 on the /sidelines of a campaign, which provides free vaccination for rural and nomadic livestock in Iran MAJID DEHQANIZADEH/MEHR