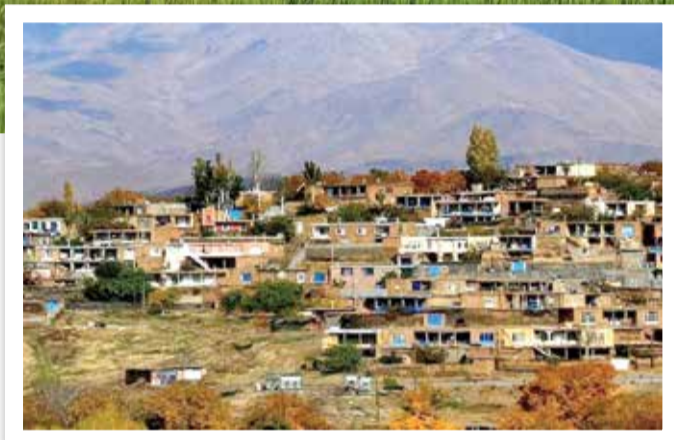


# Hamedan Province; home to numerous tourist villages

Akanlu village  
● balad.ir



Gashani village  
● iranbomgard.com



Simin-e Abaru village  
● tasnimnews.com



Varkaneh village  
● visitiran.ir

## Iranica Desk

Hamedan is one of the ancient provinces of the country, designated as the capital of the history and civilization of Iran, attracting many tourists annually to visit its stunning attractions. From historical sites to the most beautiful natural landscapes, Hamedan has become a suitable destination for tourism. One of these natural attractions is its villages, which are unique in their own right and offer a perfect place for wandering and finding peace.

Many tourists recognize Hamedan for its famous historical and natural landmarks, such as the tombs of Avicenna and Baba Taher, the ancient site of Hegmataneh, the Ali Sadr Cave,

and the Ganjnameh Complex. Others know it for the world-renowned pottery town of Lalejin or the globally recognized furniture and woodcarving city of Malayer. However, Hamedan also has numerous tourist villages that leave lasting memories for visiting tourists, chtn.ir wrote.

Exploring the heart of nature in Hamedan's villages offers a chance to indulge in the green gold of tourism, reaching a dreamlike peace far from environmental pollution, the hustle and bustle of urban life, and the fatigue of a mechanized existence. The unique attractions of the villages, combined with pristine nature and hospitable people, resonate with a calm and soothing rhythm in the

minds of those weary from city living.

## Green tourist destinations of Hamedan

Currently, 21 villages in Hamedan Province, each with unique attractions, are considered green tourist destinations, offering visitors a memorable experience through their special features.

**Ali Sadr village:** Located 80 kilometers west of Hamedan, this village is home to the largest water cave in the world and is surrounded by fruit orchards. It also features the shrines of Imamzadeh Hashem and Imamzadeh Zeyd for visitors.

**Akanlu village:** One of the famous villages in Kabudarahang, located 75 kilometers west

of the center of Hamedan, is abundant in fruit orchards and springs, as well as being a center for sheep farming.

**Gashani village:** Situated in the central part of Tuyserkan, 35 kilometers from Hamedan, this village boasts terraced architecture and is next to the shrine of Imamzadeh Ibrahim, with numerous mineral springs and cherry and walnut orchards, especially beautiful in the fall.

**Oshtoran village:** Located 37 kilometers from the center of Hamedan along the Ganjnameh to Tuyserkan route, this village features an ancient inscription in Kufic script, an ancient hill, and abundant handicrafts such as woodcarving and carpet-weaving.

**Shahrestaneh village:** Another

village near Oshtoran in the central part of Tuyserkan, it has terraced structures and a rocky cave, along with cherry and sour cherry orchards, as well as mineral springs.

**Kohnush village:** Known for its agricultural diversity and ancient architecture, this village in Tuyserkan attracts many tourists.

**Simin-e Abaru village:** Located 10 kilometers east of Hamedan, this village has been registered nationally due to its historical and natural significance, making its name known throughout Iran.

**Khaku village:** This southeastern mountainous village is known for its cherry, sour cherry, and apple orchards, featuring beautiful rocky terrain.

**Varkaneh village:** Located 22 kilometers east of Hamedan on the Ekbatan Dam Road, this village features terraced rocky structures, an ancient bathhouse, and a variety of handicrafts and agricultural products.

**Molham Darreh village:** In Asadabad, this village is home to Kurdish and Persian residents and is rich in tourist attractions, diverse agricultural products, and terraced architecture.

**Manizan village:** Located in Malayer, this village is famous for traditional rituals such as grape syrup preparation, offering products like syrup and raisins. It also features a unique variety of handicrafts, including weaving, and always welcomes numerous tourists.

## Restoration project launched for historic Zaboli Castle

### Iranica Desk

A project to preserve and restore Zaboli Castle in Mehrestan, Sistan and Baluchestan Province has been launched, as announced by the deputy head of the Provincial Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Organization.

Mojtaba Sa'adatian noted that the castle, which has a history spanning 400 years, is situated on the outskirts of the city, adjacent to agricultural lands and atop a natural hill. He explained that the castle comprises two sections: the rulers' section and the public section, chtn.ir wrote.

The main structure features two floors, with some areas extending to three floors. It includes a central courtyard measuring approximately one



● chtn.ir

thousand square meters. The roof is constructed from palm trunks and branches. Sa'adatian further indicated that the restoration

and preservation project commenced this year, following a damage assessment conducted by provincial experts. The identified damages in-

clude material deterioration and damage to the roof structure.

He elaborated that the restoration project will involve repairing the roof,

walls and adobe sections of the structure, as well as thatching the roof and walls.

Castles are significant architectural structures from

the past, and today, few buildings resemble them in style and design. Primarily, castles were built for safeguarding cities, villages, or roads. In some

instances, they served as bases for ruling authorities or their residences; often, these structures acted both as seats of government and living quarters for rulers.

Such castles are abundant in Iran, with small examples found throughout the country. These structures have survived from various historical periods, making it difficult to determine definitively which era saw the most castle construction. However, it is noteworthy that most remaining castles in Iran date back to the Qajar era, which is closely related to the later period of this rule and its proximity to modern times.

Sistan and Baluchestan Province, one of the earliest regions of human habitation, is rich in historical artifacts, including the Zaboli Castle.