*Sanāye'-e Dastī-ye Ostokhān*

# Bone Handicrafts

The group includes methods of making applied objects with bones and horns as raw materials. After a worldwide ban on ivory sales in 1989, the crafts were considerably restricted, and similar materials like camel and cow bones gradually expanded.

## Hakkākī rūye Ostokhān

It refers to a technique of carving and sculpting bones or different kind of horns using small hand-held chisels or blades to form a decorative object. Also, the craft is used in jewelry making. The product includes knife handle, scabbards, jewelry pieces.

## Naqqāshī rūye Ostokhān

It indicates traditional painting using water-based paints, especially gouache paint, to decorate finished objects made of bone. Isfahan is one of the leading centers for the art.

*Sanāye'-e Dastī-ye Daryā-eī*

# Sea Shell Crafts

The group indicates a number of handicrafts are often practiced by the residents of the coasts of Iran, especially the shores of the Persian Gulf, due to easy access to the sea and raw materials. The artisans make decorative and utilitarian items using various kinds and parts of shells (e.g., nacre or mother of pearl, which is the inner layer of the shell), starfish, fish bones, teeth, skin, and fish scales.

## Naqqāshī rūye Sadaf

It indicates traditional painting using water-based paints, especially gouache paint, to decorate polished nacre surfaces. Jewelry makers also practice it to make different jewelry pieces and keychain pendants and decorate boxes made of mother of pearls.

## Tolīdāt-e Daryā-eī

It refers to a wide range of decorative products such as statues, lampshades, vases, and jewelry made through piercing, assembling, or gluing. Bushehr and Hormozgan provinces are renowned for this major.

## Tarāsh-e Sadaf

Seashell cut, especially mother-of-pearl cut, produces jewelry or primary materials for some majors, like wooden marquetry or Khātam marquetry. It is practiced by residents of southern coastal cities using steel blades or sea shell-cutting machines.

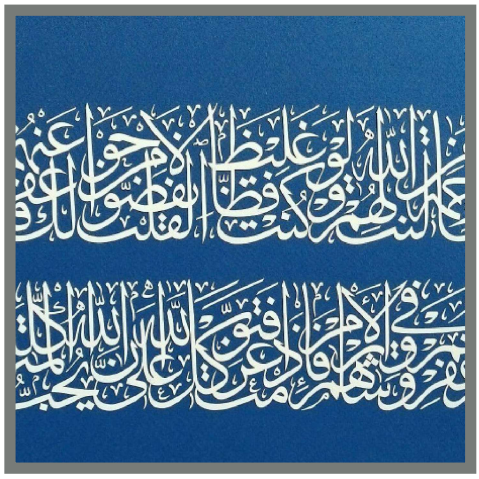
*Sanāye'-e Dastī-ye Kāqazī*

# Paper Handicrafts

This group includes techniques for creating decorative or utilitarian works using paper or pulp. Also, traditional bookbinding is a significant subdivision with a history as long as books. Paper crafts are integral to some arts, such as traditional painting, calligraphy, and lacquer painting.

## Tolīdāt-e Daryā-eī

It refers to the traditional techniques of moaning, agate-burnishing detaching (fassālī), and assembling (vassālī) the leaves of a book between a cover by gluing and stitching. Due to the high importance of books in the past, bookbinding has been an essential traditional major.



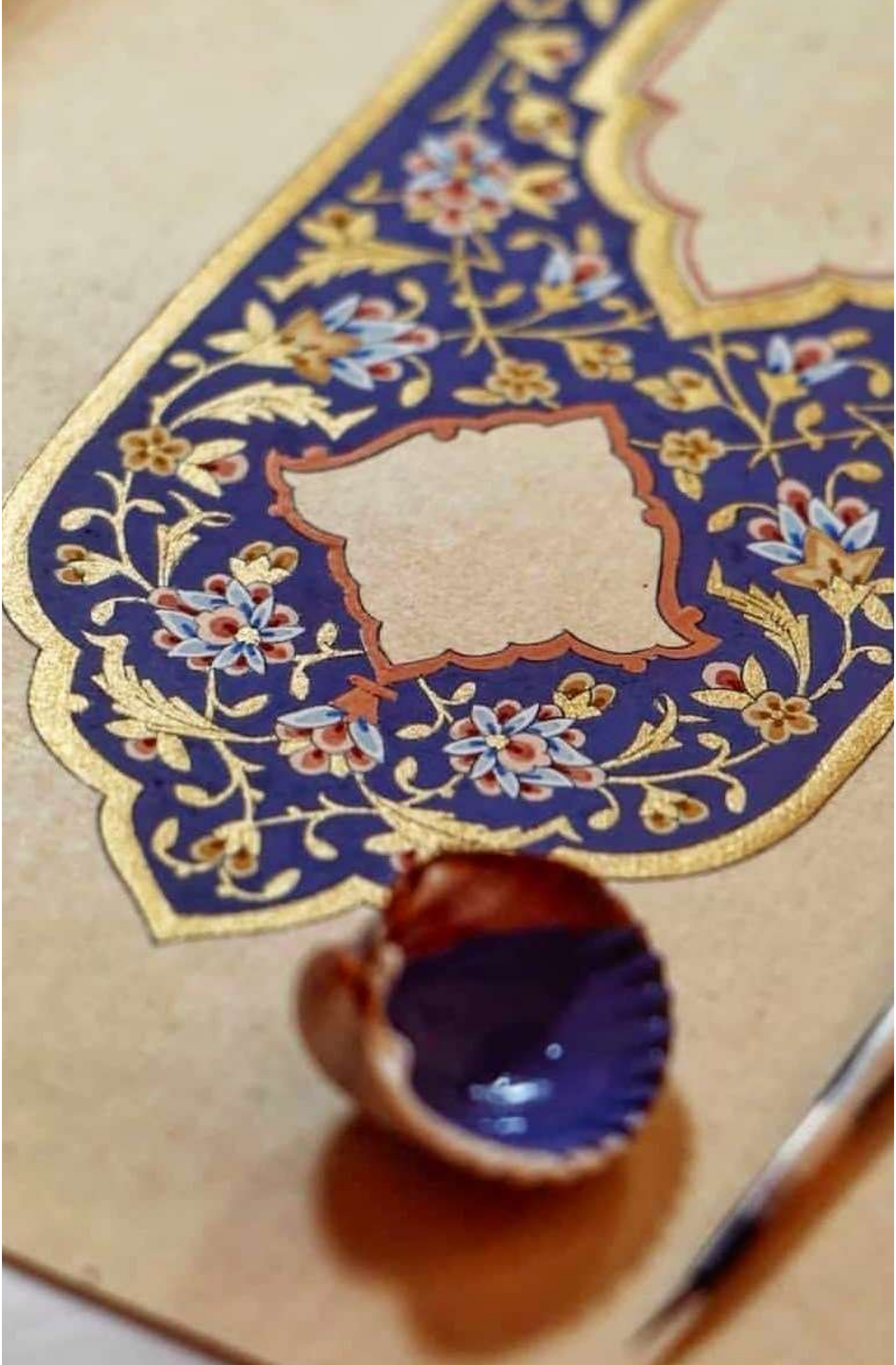
## Qattā-'eī | Kāqaz-borī

It indicates the art of paper cutting and elaborated floral designs or calligraphy with cutters or blades and gluing the detached piece on a new background in another color. Some artists practice the art throughout Iran.

## Papier mâché

Papier mache (chewed paper) is a French term that indicates layering of moistened paper or pulp and other materials onto the mold to make a base object to apply lacquer painting.

Some relevant centers are Isfahan, Tehran, Mashhad, Tabriz, and Karaj.



*Tarrāhī va Naqāshī-ye Sonnatī*

# Traditional Persian & Drawing

Iranian traditional painting, which is also known as Negārgarī, entails acquiring skills in drawing arabesques, Khatai floral motifs, Farangi motifs (occidental style of Persian painting), Girih (geometric patterns), traditional lotus, Chinese-styled clouds, and different methods to link and disconnect motifs. Also, gaining knowledge and experience in color schemes and compositions. Persian painting does not observe perspective rules and instead complies with an invented regulation called Perspective-e Maqāmī (to magnify characters in a picture regarding the character's importance)

## Tarrāhī-ye Sonnatī

It indicates the art of drawing specific motifs (arabesques and khatai) arranged in an interlaced web. Being skilled in Persian drawing is the primary requisite for many other majors.

## Naqqāshī-ye Qahvehkhāneh

It is also called Khiyalī-negārī and is technically done with oil paint on a large canvas. Depicted themes include stories from Shāhnāma or about Āshūrā tragedy, which are narrated through Naqqāli (Iranian dramatic story-telling) for audiences.

## Naqqāshī-ye Gol-o-Morq

It indicates a specific theme in Persian painting, depicts roses and nightingales, and evokes the traditional romanitic theme in Persian literature, suggesting love (flower as the beloved and bird as the lover).

## Negārgarī

Persian Painting is a traditional water-based painting and a way of illustration with various subdivisions. In this method, no subject is depicted realistically; all forms and figures are two-dimensional without shading in an imaginary place that stands for heaven.

## Naqqāshī-ye Lākī

For lacquer painting, the artist first covers the papier-mâché base's surface with a black or dark-brown varnish (lacquer) and then starts to paint traditional designs with oil paint.

## Taz'hīb

The word Taz'hīb means decorating with gold, and the art of illumination is embellishing traditional paintings (with floral design) with precious metals (gold and silver). It is used to decorate Quranic manuscripts.

It should be noted that another major in the group is Tash'eīr.

*Sāzsāzī-ye Sonnatī*

# Making Musical Instruments

Iranian musical instruments are integral to Persian traditional and folk music, imbued with Iran's rich culture and history. Some evidence, like Mural paintings and excavated musical relics, can strongly support that traditional music has been significant among Iranians and can only be played using its particular instrument. Thus far, the making of Iranian musical instruments has been carried on from generation to generation. Traditional musical instruments are made of wood, tanned leather, reed, bone, and metal. These are classified into four categories: bowed strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments. These objects are made of wood (wall nut, hazel nut wood, boxwood, mulberry wood, etc.) and organic material (skin, horn, nacre, etc.). Sometimes, the objects are embellished with techniques such as marquetry, inlaying, and the like.

*Shahr-hā va Rūstā-hā-ye Jahānī*

# World Craft Cities & Villages

The World Craft Cities List was launched in 2014 by The World Crafts Council (WCC AISBL). The criteria for receiving the title of World Craft City/ Village include the following:

- The specific production method
- A considerable number of active workshops
- A considerable number of NGOs
- Considerable marketplaces and studios
- Effective urban and rural management
- Cultural and historical attractions

The prerequisite for submitting for approval is to be registered in the National Craft Cities/ Villages program list, which applies the very criteria. After receiving the application form, referee's visit, and evaluation, the city/ village may be designated as the World Craft City/Village. Accordingly, Iran has registered 46 National Craft Cities and 27 National Craft villages, 13 World Craft Cities, and 3 World Craft Villages, so far.

# WCC - World Craft Cities of Iran

## Isfahan

Isfahan province
WCC- World Craft City
Designated in 2015

# Tabriz

West Azerbaijan province
WCC- World Craft City for Carpet Weaving
Designated in 2015

# Lalejin

Hamadan province
WCC- World Craft City for Pottery
Designated in 2016

# Mashhad

Khorasan-e Razavi province
WCC- World Craft City for Gemstones
Designated in 2016

# Sirjan

Kerman province
WCC- World Craft City for Kilim
Designated in 2017

# Marivan

Kurdistan province
WCC- World Craft City for Klash (Footwear) stitching
Designated in 2017

# Meybod

Yazd province
WCC- World Craft City for Handwoven Floor Covering (Zilou)
Designated in 2018

# Abadeh

Fars province
WCC- World Craft City for Wood Carving (Monabbat)
Designated in 2018

# Zanjan

Zanjan province
WCC- World Craft City for Filigree (Malileh)
Designated in 2019

# Shiraz

Fars province
WCC- World Craft City
Designated in 2019

# Malayer

Hamadan province
WCC- World Craft City for Carved Wooden Furniture
Designated in 2019

## Dezful

Khuzestan province
WCC- World Craft City for Basket (Kapu) Weaving
Designated in 2023

## Kashan

Isfahan province
WCC- World Craft City for Traditional Textile Weaving
Designated in 2023

## WCC - World Craft Villages of Iran

# Kalpourgan

Sistan and Baluchestan province
WCC- World Craft Village for Handmade Pottery
Designated in 2017

# Khorashad

South Khorasan province
WCC- World Craft Village for Towel Weaving (Toebafi)
Designated in 2018

# Qasemabad

Gilan province
WCC- World Craft Village for Bedsheets (Chadorshab) Weaving
Designated in 2019

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