

Survey of Ashkanied and Elimaid tombs

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Abstract: Parthian rose up from Scythian and Pern tribes had been ruled in Iran, about five centuries. Governance practices of Parthian king were feudal or dispersed and it has been for several Satraps (the governors of the provinces of the ancient Median (Persian) Empires). One of the satraps called Elomayd (Elomays). Eilmaiest are the descendants of Elamites who are in territory of Bakhtiyari land today, they often had ruled independently and sometimes semi-autonomous. The title of local rulers has been (Elomay) Kamnaskiyr that title can be seen on minted coins. The two remained building are the temple "Shami" and "Bidzard".the most famous exploration is the Parthian man statue which maintain in the Ancient Parthian part of the Iran National Museum. The most of this time are petroglyphs that the most important of them are Khongazhdar and Tngsarook petroglyph.

Key words: *Kamnaskyr; Petroglyph; Anahita temple*

1. Introduction

There are some temples that remain of the middle Elamite period. Chogha Zanbil is an ancient Elamite complex in Khuzestan province of Iran. This Zigurat constructed inspired by temples of Mesopotamia. Other famous Elamite temples are Eshkoft-e Salman and Kul-e Farah temple, these temples remained from Elamite era in IZEH (a city of Khuzestan province) and place in the mountains. The name of temples established based on translating the remained cuneiform characters and there are many visible stone carvings beside them which present two temples called "Narsia and Tarisha. Historians refer to the Temple's "Nahid" or "Anahita" where places to received gifts people in parthian period. In ancient hill in Bakhtiyari region has found an inscription that showing the Temple belonged to Parthian period -Elimaie and written by Elimaiie handwriting.

2. Temples of Parthian-Elimaiie period

One of the satraps of Parthia had been Elimaiie that ruled sometimes independently and sometimes dependently. Greek called survivors of the Parthian, Elimaiie or Alamaeis. The ancient (Elam), always had retained its cultural and political relations with successive dynasties that ruled on Mediterranean. In those days the road passed from Ahwaz related to Alomys and it was the vital commercial road that connected the Persian Gulf heads to Iranian plateau. Alomys people were the mountain bandits that many years ago the invasion of Alexander comes to the Dez water plain. Because they worshiped her Goddess, "Nanaya" (NaNaia) they built the great temples for

her in Susa. Although Susa often claim independence, but it belongs the geographical domain of Alomys. Antiochus that was one of the greatest kings of the world he was originally Grecian. After a Meqnisa battle had occurred in 190 BC the Romans lost more power. Although he tried by looting the, "Nanaya" Temple increase his property but two years later he killed by Alomys. His death and the subsequent bloody struggle of Greeks decreased Solokiyian influence on Mesopotamia and pressers of Elomys kings. He let one of them who named Hoknapssln162 BC to minted bronze coins and achieved independence. These coins like Grecian coins, on one side of coin drew an image that was a face without beard and very shining and at the other side you can see the image of Apolon and king Hokanpss, after the year 147 BC Alexander Balas Was forced to leave the country then another separatist movement begins. This movement was more effective because Kamnaskyrs was the first stimulus for bronze coinage and Drakhom (silver coin) too, but these coins followed the Seleucid Empire. Alvmays once again failed of wishes. But this time it had been performed by leading the Parthians at the beginning of the year 140 BC; in the days of King Mehrdad I. Parthian kings known that perpetual occupied of land is not possible. A local ruler who named "Tigraovs" about 6 years after 138 BC could to coinage the less valuable metal. At this time Susa had much influenced by Greek culture that staying of king Alomys was not suitable. After the time of Mehrdad II Parthia was overshadowed by Armenia whether in some place may Seleucia independent Olymof of Hidyfon were coinage. All rulers of Alomys named yourself Komnsker by emulating Parthian.

There is an Alymay reliefs in four word inscription which carved in Kamalvand (a village placed in Izeh city). Hyoon and Hyoong decoded the

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inscription and it would have read as: Farhad son of Kamnaskiir, man on horse was Farhad the king of Alymay from Kamnaskirdyna style is seen with his attendant, this petroglyph had discovered in 1969 by the German archaeologist Hinz, the next petroglyphs place in the northwest near the petroglyphs "Yaralivand" and "Kamalvand" called "KhongAzhdar". The petroglyph registered by the name of village and the village is located 15 kilometers from the city IZEH. The pictures describes as Mehrdadon horses (according to its existing coins) that local rulers had come to greet him. One of local ruler, whose name was Kamnaskyer with his ministers and officials have participated in this ceremony (Moghaddam, 1992).

In the "Mord-e Tngzir" relief is a stone temple which its dimensions is 45 × 125 and the diameter 40 cm. In this petroglyph can be seen four man standing side by side with four cups in their hands all four had lying and had cup in their left hands and their right hands placed behind the next person, three of them were men and the last ones in left was women. There is two writing on relief surface which the word "Kamnaskyer" is in one and the word "Anzaze" is in the other. Kamnaskyr I (first from right), kamnaskyr II (Great King), Kamnaskyr III is the consort of queen Nzazreh, and finally a fourth is queen Anzaze. This petroglyph in year (1987) while digging gas canal accidentally were discovered by an archaeologists (Jafar Mehrkian) in thirty kilometers of Izeh. Now it is protected in the Department of Cultural Heritage and tourism of Izeh. There is some petroglyphs discovered from Izeh mountains: the petroglyph of Tision hill discovered by Shopen (German archaeologist), Khong Azhdar petroglyphs discovered by Eric Deval (1973) and a petroglyph which discovered by Loiiie Vanderberg (a Belgian archaeologist). In all Alymay coins writing mention the name of Kamnaskyr. The stability of the East condition and Mediterranean Sea in the west forced Antiochus to make a new decision. He tried to govern the Asatolia Eyalet completely, and his intervened in Greece affairs made the Roman his enemy (Mashaykh, 1972).

The Roman had been standing powerful and consistence in Ili coast and penetrated in Greek slowly and firmly and he was fighting against Philip V who was the king of Macedonia. The emergence of new claiming on Greece, the Roman was worried. Antiochus (III) in the Thermopile battle (191 BC) was defeated and had to back down toward Asatolia Eyalet. Hence they followed Antiochus and arrived in Anatolia and they defeated him in the battle Mghnisia (189 q.m) hardly. The treasury was empty and he was desperately trying to find the money to continue the war. When he attended to occupy the major temples treasures of Alymyd (Elam) he was killed. The small groups of people who were with him also had the same fate. Evidence indicates that Shami temple is a temple which Antiochus attacked it. There are many objects was discovered from this temple that the most important of them is Shami nobleman. This temple is located 36 km southwest of

mountainous areas of Izeh. Parthian sculpture bronze statue is the great statue of nobleman was in the Shami (Ellimied- Elam) that he is wearing the Parthians special curly clothes. In Shami (Shami), the marble statue head of a prince and a few other statues have been found. He (Antiochus) was to greed the Artemis treasures (Nanaya) in Alvmays, he tried to plan a ceremonial marriage with the goddess of temple to achieve these treasures. Abdolhossain Zarinkob writes: "Antiochus III (the Great) in Elam and Lorestan, while intended to occupied the treasure and properties of an Elamite temple and use it to strengthen the force of his army but in the rush of angry worshipers "Lord Bel" was killed and a small military group who were associated with him had also the same fate. The Solocos son who had remained in the Syria was ruled as Seleucus IV (Ebadi, 1978).

Antiochus Epifans (IV) fight in Armenia against king Artkhshir. Though he won and reached to some victories against the Armenian king Artkhshir but because of his extremely violence made hated person of him in there. At the end of his life it seems to follow the same idea that killed his father, he decided to despoil temple reserves of Elam. He did the same brutally works in Elam also did in Jerusalem. After the influx of angry people he retreated and went to a place "Tabe" or "Gabe" (Jay the city of Isfahan) then he suffers the incurable disease that people know it the result of anger gods died, so it had been apparently pulmonary tuberculosis. Omestd also writes about the temple: "The lending at the temple was in the monopoly of temples which were the only large economic unit. Agricultural loans apparently free but stated if they could not granted their loan after harvest 25 percent to be added to their loan. at non-agricultural loan bonus rate is twenty percent penalty. If the borrower was not a reliable proof (if the loan was not paid by the due date) hard fine added to it in December 1935, Mr. "Stein" or Stein traveled to Khuzestan region for archaeological studies. one of the areas investigated were IZEH and Shami temple. In addition Stein (things that people of the city showed him), had studied another discovered bronze statue in this area, this statue wearing the Greek-style skirt and Parthian style pants. He studied the bronze statue, bronze arms and hands and the object made of marble and a marble head of a princess with a crown Greek style and a small head in Parthian style. Recent object likes a marble head of Godhead "Aphrodite" that have been found (at Fars region). Stein English Hungarian descent after observing objects in where the objects discovered beginning to exploring. As a result of this excavation the foundation of rectangular (a temple with no roof) with dimensions (23 × 14 cm) which had been damaged as a result of fires and looting. There was an alter between a temple which built with bricks. There are 12 statues placed on twelve stock stones. During these searches a large amount of small bronze statues, the arms and hands remains of bronze statues and bronze sword drips candle and

abroken bronze statue founded that attributed to fourth Antiquity to build new temples throughout the country and restoration and renewal of the Achaemenid temples all the country was under the spiritual power of religion. The vast wealth of temple treasures from various religious tax, public charities and gift of kings and princes and nobles were collected. Gradually the temple changed as sacred place and became a place for gathering treasure and major centers of economic wealth (Mohammadifar, 1997).

In the year 190 BC the battle occurred between the Romans and the Seleucids of Magnesia. In this battle Antiochus III was defeated and surrendered peace agreement "Pamh". In the year 188 BC, was signed and created a new world order. In this battle Antiochus III was defeated and surrendered peace agreement called "Apamh". In the year 188 BC, this was signed and created a new world order. Based on this contract, the Seleucid should dissolve its navy and had limited its ground troops. Especially it noted that the amount of compensation to be fifteen thousand "Talanobe" (= 437 grams of silver per Talanobi) in twelve installments, about four hundred tons of silver per year paid to the Romans. Antiochus IV was looting temples, and at first he tried to legitimize. He was a crazy man who claimed he is God and is married the goddess of "Berber" is and wants her as a dowry to the temple wealth. When he find out that these nonsense and weak sentences has no effect on the people spirit, he attack to Alymydand defeated. Maybe he was wounded and compulsorily to retreat to Seleucia. According to observations, in the village of "Bid Zard" which is located in the southwest of the Izeh city the temple remains that seems it be an Alymyd temple (Behfrozi, 1976).

The historical sources stated that the two temples in the Bakhtiari Mountains of Seleucid and Parthian which were looted by Antiochus III and Antiochus IV first Mehrdad. It seems that they are Shami and "Bid Zardi" temple (Bajalan, 1972).

There are other historic villages around this village such Alhak village, Nurabad, Holagon (Hlayjan) Chalky, Nashlil and Chhartang (Isa, 1948).

In past these temples attributed to Venus (Nahid), the goddess of water and fertility and statues of marble and bronze woman were made in their name that is showing the Alymyied people belief. The discovered statue in the mountains of Bakhtiari is a marble Venus (Nahid) who is half naked. Before the advent of Anahitaa goodness named "Krirshe" had worshipping. This goddess had worshipping from pre-Aryan till Parthian. She called "NINI" she is a great goddess who had worshiped in ancient times from Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean coast and the eastern borders of Iran by names such Nahid by Iranian, Ishtar and Nini by Grecian, Bablban and Asians.

Maybe the goddess worshipping background belongs to the second millennium BC, or pre-Aryan. Maybe the word "Nane" means the mother in Iranian dialects of Persian language had surviving of this

matter. Water is sacred and divine element among Iranians, because in the old days, Iranian like the world Sumerian priest had believed in the creativity of water in the world and there is so many mentioned in the Avesta about its sacred significance. In Aban Yesht and Tryst have talked about Anahita (sheer and sincere) or Nahid as the goddess of water and fertility, was praised. Greek historians had attributed the praising of water to Iranians and writes: Iranian did not urinate in water and did not spit on it and did not washed their hands among water. Surly means the flowing water that should be clean, Iranians also had a ceremony to the victims of water. A century BC, when the Persians sacrificed to the goddess of water, caved a hole by rivers or springs along the shore of the sea beside a victim so that the water does not contaminate with victim blood. The ceremony continued as regards the fifth and sixth centuries (Keshavaez, 1795).

3. Conclusion

Official documents remains of the period Parthian are very limited. In this period the country had improvement in many parts and in the early years BC. M both domestic and international trade increased, and the cities were expended. The cities lived by the profits and gains achieved from merchant businesses. In these days Silk Road or Silk Route had more extended and prospered.

For the five-year long-term understanding of Parthian coins are the most valuable documents left on the signs and symbols of their religion and gods and goddesses picture tells it. For understanding the five-year long-term Parthian history the Parthian coins are the most valuable documents. They had the signs and symbols of their religion and gods and goddesses picture on themselves which tells it to whole. According to foreign sources and reports about the local temples and looted them by poor Seleucid- Parthian ruler our knowledge is improve.

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