

In Case You Missed

Artifacts of Different Eras
At Kashan Museum

Kashan National Museum was built in 1967 on the western side of the historical garden of Fin. A collection of pottery, archeological findings, handicrafts, anthropological works and copies of old manuscripts are being kept at the museum.



According to IRNA, the museum contains pottery discovered in the 7,000-year-old Sialk Hill, the historical objects of art of Lorestan, Shoush, and Esmaeelabad, as well as works belonging to Achaemenids, Sassanids and Arsacides eras. Furthermore, artistic works belonging to the Islamic period, enameled porcelain of Hamedan and Gorgan as well as ancient coins are being kept at the museum.

Curator of the museum, Mohsen Ahmadi Kafshani, said museums, in a way, represent the identity of the people and help safeguard the historical, cultural, scientific and religious precedence of the society. Museums keep the treasury of arts and documentations of the past and serve as role models for a better life in the future.

He pointed out that since Kashan National Museum is situated inside the Fin Garden and since the garden is adjacent to Amir Kabir Highway, it is among the most frequently visited museums of the country.

"Over 400 invaluable items from 7000 BC up to the contemporary times are being kept at the museum," he concluded.

Bisotoun Excavations
To Resume

Iranian archeologists are to resume a new phase of excavations at the historical site of Bisotoun in Kermanshah Province.

Experts from Iran's Archeology Research Center will excavate Bisotoun's watermill along with the Sassanid



Khosrow Palace, reported Press TV.

"Bisotoun has many ancient sites, which have not been studied by archeologists as yet and they can provide valuable information about Iran's past," said Director of the Bisotoun Archeology Center, Davoud Daneshian.

Bisotoun, which has been excavated since 1971, was registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2006.

Bisotoun monument dates back to the Sassanid era (224-651 AD).

Carpet Weaving Townships
Planned

Deputy head of Iran National Carpet Center gave word of the plan for establishing carpet weaving townships nationwide.

Speaking to IRNA, Mohammad Reza Abed added the first township will be established in Tehran as a role model for other townships to be established throughout Iran.

"Townships will be established in industrial cities, in which carpet weaving is not commonplace the way it is in rural areas," Abed pointed out.

He also said that INCC is ready to launch carpet stock market.

"Private sector is currently pursuing the issue of establishing carpet stock market in Kish island," Abed noted.

He pointed out that there are currently 1.2 million carpet weavers in the country.

Anbough Village
Legacy of the Past

The historical village of Anbough is located some 180 km to the south of Gilan's capital city, Rasht and 116 km to the east of Roudbar. Based on historical documentations, the arch-shaped bridge of the village was built during the reign of the Abbassids (750-1258 AD), IRNA reported.

The grand mosque of the village, on the basis of discovered epitaphs, dates back to 1,200 years. There is an ancient castle in the village called 'Chismaroud'. The ancient Grochel cemetery is also located in this village. The oldest epitaph found in the province of Gilan belongs to Anbough. The epitaph belongs to 451 AH. There is another epitaph in the old cemetery of the village that pertains to a Muslim



combatant who was martyred while defending his country and religion in 1199 AH.

The residents of the village are hospitable and always welcome tourists. They meet their own food and basic needs, such as sheep milk, yoghurt, meat, wool, pomegranate and walnuts. The people of the village are good-natured and honest. They hold special rituals, such as the Pomegranate Festival, which can help revive the spiritual legacies of the past which have been enfeebled because of western cultural onslaught.

The village's inhabitants speak the ancient dialect of 'Tati', which is rooted in Pahlavi language.

Head of Public Relations Office of Gilan's Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Department said the second traditional Pomegranate Festival was held in the current Iranian year to revive the ancient traditions of the historical sites of Gilan, especially Anbough Village, and promote the tourist attractions of the village, which is among the 60 exemplary tourism sites of the province.

Jafar Abedinejad added, "The department pays special attention to the village because of its historical importance, beautiful scenery and the spiritual and religious values of its people."

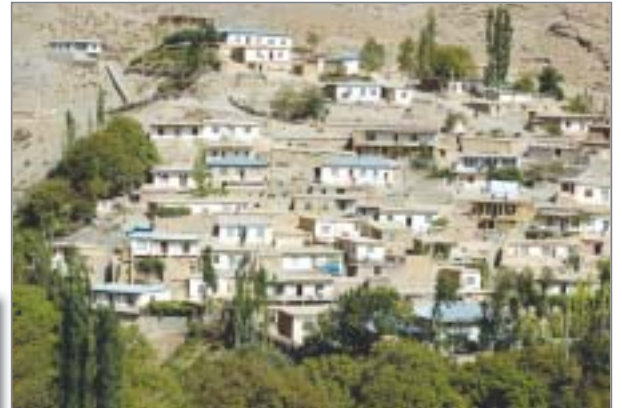
He recalled that one special feature of this year's pomegranate festival was holding a wedding ceremony, which appealed a great deal to the people visiting the area.

The official referred to traditional wrestling contest and traditional music as other attractive programs of the festival.

"What was most interesting in the festival was that people, especially women, were dressed in local and colorful costumes," he observed.

The dignified people of Anbough only have 300 hectares of hazelnut gardens and 200 hectares of pomegranate gardens.

Anbough and other villages similar to it need more attention from the officials to preserve the cultural legacies of ancient times.



Money Museum Displays Coins, Notes

Curator of Money Museum, Parisa Andami, said that about 700 coins and 260 banknotes from different historical eras are being kept at the museum.

She noted that the museum was established in 1997, IRNA reported.

"History of money and coin in Iran dates back to the Achaemenid era (559-329 BC). Some coins have also been found belonging to the pre-Achaemenid era," she noted.

Andami referred to the importance of the coins in archeological findings.

"Coins and banknotes help researchers

obtain information on sociopolitical, cultural and economic developments of different periods.

The general trend is that rulers of the country expressed their political, religious and philosophical viewpoints by minting coins and printing banknotes," she pointed out.

The official emphasized that the Money Museum is one of the most important and effective museums of the country due to hosting historical and ancient coins which provide researchers with the opportunity to learn more about different periods.

