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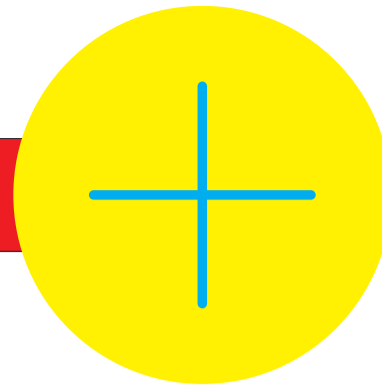
Serbian corner opens in National Library, Archives of Iran



IRNA – The Serbian president's wife, Tamara Vucic, officially opened a Serbian corner in the National Library and Archives of Iran on Saturday.

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Tomb of Baba Yadegar, a national heritage in Kermanshah Province



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Kermanshah Province not only has many ancient and natural attractions, but is one of the regions that have a considerable variety of customs. The existence of different ethnicities with their own culture and ideas shows the social maturity of this region of Iran.

In the north of Sarpol-e Zahab, in Zardeh village, there is a tomb belonging to a sect called "Yarsan" or "Ahl-e Haq", which, in

addition to its spiritual aspect, is also known as one of the sites of this region, persiplanet.com reported.

Surrounded by Kouh-e Kamar in the north, Rijab rural district in the south, Dalahu Mountain in the east, and Dasht-e Zahab in the west, Zardeh has seventeen springs and two aqueducts.

More than 1,200 inhabitants of Zardeh village speak in one of Kurdish

dialects, Hawrami. They are farmers, ranchers, and gardeners. Around this village, oak, pomegranates, walnuts, ash, olives, almonds, figs, cloves, cottonseed, speedwells, and garden cress can be found. Baba Yadegar Tomb is located at the end of the road leading to Rijab village; depending on the road conditions and the amount of traffic, you can travel by car to the vicinity of the tomb. This

tomb is located in a beautiful valley among the old cypress and oak trees. In a corner of the space around the tomb there is a spring water that is used as a blessing.

Being registered on the list of the national heritage of Iran, this tomb is situated near the Yazdgerd Castle, and it is situated on the hillside of Takht Saraneh Mountain.

It is a chahartaqi (an architectural design consist-

ing of four barrel vaults and a dome) monument, with a foursquare plan and a dome. All walls are made of bricks and are seven meters long. It is clear that it has been renovated recently and there are white stone veneers on the facades. Its door is installed in the eastern ivan (porch), decorated with mirror work from the Qajar dynasty.

Baba Yadegar was one of the elders of the Yarsan

sect, founded by Sultan Ishaq. The supporters and followers of the Yarsan sect are called 'the people of truth'.

Baba Yadegar was one of the great disciples of Sultan Ishaq and, at his command, he traveled from Iraq to Pakistan and India to promote and spread the new religion of Yarsan. Later, Baba Yadegar's burial place was turned into a tomb by his students, who went to this

tomb on different occasions to perform ceremonies and their traditional and religious rites.

In the area around the tomb there are a number of buildings that are often used for religious ceremonies and the cooking of votive food. Visiting the tomb is open to the public, but it is necessary to observe its etiquette. An important etiquette is to enter the tomb without shoes.

Royal tomb discovered near Luxor dates to time when female pharaoh co-ruled ancient Egypt

Archaeologists in Egypt discovered a 3,500-year-old royal tomb near Luxor. The tomb was likely constructed at a time when Hatshepsut, a female pharaoh, co-ruled ancient Egypt.

"Partial inscriptions and ceramic evidence suggest this was constructed during the joint-reign of Thutmose III and Hatshepsut," archaeologists said in a statement, Live Science wrote.

The tomb was excavated by a team of archaeologists from the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities and the New Kingdom Research Foundation mission, which is affiliated with the Macdonald Institute for Archaeological Research at the University of Cambridge. The team found the tomb in October 2022 while exploring an area near Luxor called the Wadi Gabbanat el-Qurud, which is located near the Valley of the Kings. Thutmose III was a child, possibly only two years old, when he came to the

throne around 1479 B.C., and Hatshepsut, his stepmother, acted as his regent and later co-ruler until her death around 1458 B.C. Their joint reign saw the construction of a temple at Deir el-Bahri and a successful Egyptian expedition to a place known as Punt — which may have been located in East Africa.

The newfound tomb contains multiple burials, and "the architecture, as currently understood, indicates the tomb was altered several times shortly after it was first constructed," the team said in the statement.

The archaeologists aren't certain who the tomb was originally built for. "Surviving decoration and the size of the few accessible chambers currently point to a royal burial of some importance, most likely, given the location [near the Valley of the Kings], the burial of a great royal wife and several children of a Thutmoseid

king," the team said in the statement. It's not clear how many human remains there are.

The tomb was badly damaged by flooding in ancient times. "Repeated flooding has completely filled the main axis of the tomb with concrete-hard debris and has caused the ceilings of the tomb to weaken and collapse," the team said in the statement.

Excavation and analysis of the tomb's remains are ongoing. "It will take several seasons to clear the chambers and make the tomb safe," the statement said. Members of the team did not return requests for comment by time of publication.

A number of recent archaeological discoveries have been made near Luxor, including a cache of priests, giant ram statues found near Karnak Temple and the mummy of a teenager who was buried with fine jewelry.



A skier is seen at the Darbandsar piste, Tehran Province, on January 22, 2023, as the ski competition for selecting the Iranian national team is held.
● AHMAD BELBASI/IRIBNEWS