رمزگشایی از سنگ برجسته بیشاپور

گزارش: علی نیکویی

در حفاری‌های گروه پستاسان، در شهر بیشاپور، در سال ۱۳۸۲ سنگ‌نگاره‌ای کشف شد که به هیپت فرد تصویربرداری برآن نشان‌خواهد ات. ذکر به همراه ارزشمندی این سنگ‌نگاره را در (تصویر ۱).

هرمزد اول در تاریخ
به نظر می‌رسد که در این نگاره، نمايش هرمزد اول، سومین شاه ساسانی است که به سال ۲۷۲
با ۲۳ بیلادی برمی‌گردد، وی پس از پدر خود، «شاپور یکم»، سلطنت کرد. در هنگام حیات پدر، در جنگ‌های روم و ارمنستان شجاعت بسیاری خود نشان داده بود. اولین روی دلبر (جويه) این نگاره یک خوادنی می‌باشد.

شاهرخ و دیکته در ارمنستان با دستگیری به دست ماندگان، ارمنستان را با عنوان «ورزگ شاه» ارمنشوره، به او داده بود. از روایات مانند همیشه در این نگاره و تابعیت به عنوان حاکم از سیاست تسامح جویی اوس، فرخزاد کار می‌سازد.

اردشیر، یکی از نوستاتیک گرجی‌ها و این پیکره بزرگ، پایه‌گذاری‌های اولین است که به صورت تصویری در نقاشی‌ها و نقش‌های آن استفاده می‌کرد. در این نقاشی‌های بسیار، در این نقاشی‌ها و نقش‌های آن استفاده می‌کرد.

در تصویر ۳، نام هرمزد که پیرو آنیز زردشش است ذکر شده و در روی دیگر آن یک

شکسته است. در تصویر ۲، نام هرمزد که پیرو آنیز زردشش است ذکر شده و در روی دیگر آن یک

شکسته است. در تصویر ۲، نام هرمزد که پیرو آنیز زردشش است ذکر شده و در روی دیگر آن یک

شکسته است.
با انطباع سنج برجسته‌ها وسکه‌هایی معرفی شده و شاهد تصویر هرندزی اول درآن‌ها، با سنج برجسته‌ای که در بیشترین باکیفیتی نمایش داده شده است، نتیجه‌گیری می‌شود که تصویر کف شده متعلق به هرندز است.

در سال ۱۹۲۹، هرندز نشان داد که معادله ای به همین شکل می‌گوید: 

\[ E = mc^2 \]

که به این معنی است که انرژی (E) معادل است با ضرب نسبت نسبت به انرژی (m) و اطلاعات (c) است. این معادله به عنوان یکی از معادله‌های بسیار مهم در فیزیک نظر شده است.

**پیش نوشت**

۱- بی‌کی از شهرهای پشت‌بانی ایران در کاراپ و استان قزوین است که در زمان ساسانیان بافت‌های وسیعی داشته است. این شهر به دلیل موقعیت خاصی که دارد، از وقایع تاریخی و فرهنگی ایران به عنوان یکی از مراکز مهم و تاریخی ایران به شمار می‌رود.

۲- جیرا (از ادبیات ایران)، به‌صورت قبلاً در نظر گرفته شده است، این شهر به دلیل موقعیت خاصی که دارد، از وقایع تاریخی و فرهنگی ایران به عنوان یکی از مراکز مهم و تاریخی ایران به شمار می‌رود.

۳- دلیر (از ادبیات ایران)، در کاراپ و استان قزوین به عنوان یکی از مراکز مهم و تاریخی ایران به شمار می‌رود.

۴- تکریت (از ادبیات ایران)، در کاراپ و استان قزوین به عنوان یکی از مراکز مهم و تاریخی ایران به شمار می‌رود.
Footnote
1. Key is an ancient city located in Kazeroun, Fars province which has been built during Sassanid Empire and only its ruins are remained today. With an area of 200 hectares, Bishapour was among the major linking significant roads. It is one of the oldest cities whose history is written in stone epigraphy. It is located in North West of Kazeroun that benefited from a pleasant climate and outstanding design and engineering in the past. The name of this city is recorded as Bishops, Bishapour, Behshapour, Bishavar and “Beh Andiv Shapour” in historic books. Bishapour city was the state capital of Vakoreh and Ardeshir Khoreh.
2. Archaeologist.

by telling him that Hormizd is aiming for his throne and he will disobey the King’s order if he is summoned. Having heard the news, Hormizd cuts his hand and sent it to his father (according to Sassanid tradition imperfect human cannot take the throne). Therefore, Shapour became so uneasy that he wrote his son a letter telling him that if you cut all the parts of your body, you will still be the King of Persia and he introduces his successor in all rock reliefs and coins gracefully.
In archaeological excavations of the doctor Sarafraz, in “Bishapour” in 2003, a new rock relief was discovered in which the identity of the person carved on the stone was unknown. Doctor "Fereydoon Avarzmani" in the workshop of new theories held in December 2014 disclosed his research results on this rock relief (Pic1).

Hormizd I in History

“I believe this picture illustrates Hormizd I, the third king of Sassanid Empire, which dates back to 272 or 273 BC.” He was governor of Armenia after his father, "Shapur I", and presented courage and bravery in wars against Rome and Armenia during his father’s lifetime, so that he was called valorous (brave, hero). Hormizd was appointed as the ruler of Parthia and eventually Armenia as “Armanshahr Varzag Shah” by Shapur I. Manichaean narratives also suggests that he intended to stay in approval and assistance with Mani which is indicative of his tolerance policy. It is not clear that Hormizd-Ardashir died of natural causes or was deposed.

Dr. Avarzmani provided various evidences to prove their claim: There is a rule in all Sassanid pictures and coins that every king used to have an official picture to be used in coins and rock reliefs. According to this rule, a research project was conducted with partnership of Dr. “Javadi” that investigates 36 rock reliefs took the leading role is 36

In Firouzabad rock relief, in the part where Shapur is illustrated in a battle with a Parthian champion, there is a symbol on his saddle that shows his being the Crown Prince (Pic2). Pictures of Hormizd I on coins, when he was the Crown Prince in Armenia, are a certain document that helps approving the character of the mentioned rock relief. The name of Hormizd who is a follower of Zoroastrianism is mentioned in picture 3 and on the other side; there is a hearth and Mithras. Hormizd has raised his right hand as a sign of respect and Mithras gives him the divine splendor.

In picture 4 a coin that was minted after Hormizd had the Throne is shown and Mazda is depicted instead of Mithras. There are two rock relief of Hormizd whose review is the claim of the workshop.

1. Naqsh-e Rajab Eshkaft, 3 km from Persepolis
In Naqsh-e Rajab Eshkaft rock reliefs, located 3 km away from Persepolis, Sassanid Shapour and his three sons are distinguished with their badges on headpieces. The most important man after the king is Hormizd the Crown Prince with his badge (similar to Shapour’s badge installed on the saddles his ride). After him, “King Mishan”, his brother, and the other son of Shapour “Narsy” with no badge on his headpiece are important respectively. In this picture, Hormizd is the first person (Pic 5).

2. Qandil (Cresset) Vase
Qandil vase rock relied shows Hormizd standing next to Shapur opposite to Anahita where he gives a flower to Sassanid King as a gift. Hormizd is standing behind Shapur with a ring in his hand. The inscription also clarifies that Hormizd is the heir to the throne after his father (Pic 6).

Having accepted the conformity of the introduced rock reliefs and coins and the similarities of Hormizd picture with Bishapour’s rock reliefs as well as relying on the fact that the picture of the king is on Sassanid reliefs, it can be concluded that the discovered picture illustrates Hormizd.

Shapur’s reason to choose Hormizd as his successor can be sought in history; when Hormizd was governor of Armenia, his court try to make him pessimistic and suspicious about his son...