

# Archaeological wonders of Shadiyakh Museum Site



## Iranica Desk

The Shadiyakh Museum Site is a treasure trove of Iranian culture and art, according to the head of Neyshabur's Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Organization.

Hassan Giyahi told ISNA that Shadiyakh is an important part of ancient Neyshabur in Khorasan Razavi Province, primarily dating back to the early Islamic period. He noted that the Shadiyakh Museum Site is one of the most significant archaeological centers in the region.

Giyahi mentioned that efforts are underway to collaborate with the Cultural Heritage, Tourism, and Handicrafts Organization to swiftly implement a new plan aimed at preserving and improving the condition of Shadiyakh.

Additionally, he stated that excavations in the area have uncovered various features, including glass-making workshops, architectural decorations and stuccowork, architectural remnants, several skeletons, and other sites. The skeletons are likely linked to an earthquake that occurred in the 7th century AH.

He stated that a substantial portion of the country's history and that of Neyshabur is hidden within these areas. In these archaeological sites, one can learn about the way of life, the tools



and equipment used, social hierarchies and classes, architectural styles, and much more. Giyahi noted that until about 80 years ago, the poetic lifestyle was reflected in all aspects of the lives of the ancients. When a piece of tile is discovered, it reveals the taste, color, aroma, and essence of their culture, art, history, and civilization. He mentioned that the works carried out by the ancestors were rooted in a theoretical foundation that they deeply believed in, emphasizing that this mystical and philosophical connection can be seen in the artifacts that remain.

He added that these artifacts are signs of civilization, culture, and history, possessing identity and authenticity. They reso-

nate with the culture, history, and particularly the geography of the regions, and can be observed at historical sites.

He stated that these artifacts are treasures and cultural wealth of Iran, playing a significant role in introducing the history of the country. He emphasized that the essence of being Iranian and living as an Iranian is rooted in culture.

Giyahi considered Iran's cultural and artistic heritage to be its true gifts, noting that much of this culture and art lies hidden within the mounds and archaeological sites.

He expressed hope that further excavations will lead to even more discoveries. He pointed out that the area of the ancient city of Neyshabur spans approximately

5,000 hectares, mentioning that high costs and the importance of preserving and protecting the artifacts discovered so far have limited excavations to only a small portion of the site.

"We are working to uncover Iran's cultural treasures and assets. Neyshabur has faced numerous invasions throughout history and has even been devastated by earthquakes; however, it continues to rise from the ground, still bearing the marks of its past. The majority of ancient Neyshabur remains buried beneath the soil."

He noted the existence and identification of many ancient mounds, some of which are registered as national heritage, and emphasized that much of ancient Neyshabur is still hid-

den underground.

Giyahi highlighted that Neyshabur, with a history spanning 7,500 years, is one of the most culturally rich regions of Khorasan Razavi Province, mentioning that most excavations have taken place in Shadiyakh.

He announced preventive preservation measures for the skeletons found at the historical site of Shadiyakh in Neyshabur, explaining that the skeletons recovered from the rubble of the 7th-century AH earthquake hold significant scientific, historical, and spatial value. These skeletons have been subjected to preventive protection by conservation specialists from the Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts, and Tourism Organization.

Giyahi noted that, given the

specific protective conditions required at the site, measures have been implemented to manage humidity and strengthen the skeletons using calcium-compatible materials, among other strategies, to enhance their durability and preservation. He mentioned that the restoration and preventive protection operations were carried out by specialists from the restoration laboratory of the Cultural Heritage Organization of Khorasan Razavi Province.

He added that Shadiyakh is a crucial part of the ancient city of Neyshabur and one of the most important archaeological sites in the country, currently open for visitation as a museum site for enthusiasts.

He noted that the Shadiyakh site has been registered on Iran's National Heritage List, stating that during the early Islamic period, this ancient city served as the capital of the Tahirid and later the Seljuk dynasties, becoming one of the largest centers and a homeland for numerous scholars, poets, Sufis, and other notable figures. He emphasized that the Abbasid Caravanserai, the covered bazaar, historical bathhouses, numerous water reservoirs, historic houses, and the historic axis of Imam Khomeini Street constitute significant aspects of the tourism and cultural potential of this historic city.

IRNA



## Unforgettable moments at Luna Park of Shiraz

If you visit Shiraz, the capital city of Fars Province, be sure to visit Luna Park (Luna Amusement Park), located at the northern entrance of the city near the Qur'an Gate, which enhances its charm. Established three decades ago, Luna Park is situated next to the Shiraz Grand Hotel and nestled against a mountain backdrop.

The park's mountainous location and pleasant climate significantly enhance its appeal. For a breathtaking view of the city from above, Luna Park is an excellent choice. There's a large parking lot available, making it easy to find a spot. The park features a variety of exciting games suitable for all ages, with

attractions categorized by age groups to ensure everyone has fun. You'll also find numerous pavilions and shops offering various amenities, along with models of Shiraz's historical landmarks.

Luna Park boasts over 50 recreational facilities, including a classic carousel that has been a staple since the park's opening. At its highest point, you'll enjoy stunning views of Shiraz below. Additionally, there is a dedicated area for women within the park. Surrounding the park, you'll find many restaurants that offer comfortable dining options.

Luna Park is conveniently located near several key tourist attractions, allowing you

to explore multiple sites in one visit. Notable nearby attractions include the Qur'an Gate, Haft Tanan Museum, and Tang Allah Akbar. The tombs of Khaju Kermani and Baba Kuhi Shirazi are also close to the Qur'an Gate, with Hafezieh located to the south and Jahannama Garden nearby.

Luna Park is open daily until midnight. However, it has traditionally been closed during winter months, so it's advisable to check its current operating status before your visit. The best times to explore Shiraz are in spring, particularly May, and during the stunning autumn months, making either season a great choice for your trip.