

Tamisheh, the Forgotten City in History (The Emergence until after the Islamic Revolution)

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Abstract: Now understanding the culture and realize the quality of political, social, economic and cultural are initial action which has attracted the attention of a large number of fans in the country and the region. Since the identification of lands, peoples and cultures and societies and real life, that factors are effective in the development of human society which are the basis of the formation and evolution of mankind. But despite the many achievements that obtained of this region. We can not clearly know little obtained of the quality of social, political and cultural. The researcher of this article attempts to analyze the positions of one of the first people to name Tamisheh area in Golestan Province from birth until after the Islamic Revolution.

Key words: Tamisheh, cultures, Islamic revolution, mankind, analyze

INTRODUCTION

Today, knowing culture and civilization and recognizing the quality of political, Social, economic issues of primary tribes have attracted the interest of many enthusiasts to our country. Despite the numerous discoveries out of this area, one can not clearly get more information of political, economic and social issues yet. Tamisheh is one of the sites. It's geographical extension, based on many historical books, begins from Jarkolbad on Nokandeh (2001) lands and limits to South the Port of Kordkuy and East part of Balajaddeh village namely the area of Bonkalateh (Sotodeh and Abad, 2000).

The centrality of this area, according to many domestic and foreign historians and remaining traces on the forestry foot of Sarkalateh village is known as Kharab Shahr (ruined city) indicates the fact that once there has been a city which was ruined (Alumen, 1999).

This region, today is located in geographic limit of Kordkuy with the centrality of Kordkuy in golestan province the construction of this city is linked to Fereydoon by historians (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1941) and other Pishdadi kings like Iraj and Manuchehr were coroneted there. As Ferdowsi, the poet, points in his book, Shahnameh: (Following the exit of Fereydoon from Royan and Damavand, he set for Tamisheh. The people of Tabarestan accompanied him towards Iraq and Kiveh. He took the throne from Zahak and sat on the throne). As Ibne Esfandiar writes about it: seven continents were established by his order and he chose Tamisheh as his dwelling and the ruins and relics are still present, domes and bath rooms as well as ditches and mementoes are

obvious from the rocks to the sea and the place of the grove (elm tree) was noted in the books (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1941).

Defeating Zahak, Fereydoon assaulted the devils of Mazand and beat them and then he divided the vast territories among his sons. Thus, he granted Iran to his dearest son Iraj and enthroned him. His brothers made their mind to over whelm him and at last assassinated Iraj. Manuchehr (Freydoon's grandson) provided a troop from Tamisheh and took Iraj's revenge. Following the settlement Manuchehr entered Iran and then Tamisheh and was enthroned by Fereydoon who died after weeping over his killed sons (Safa and Sarai, 1984).

The region where Tamisheh is located, has once been the dwelling and palace of the kings of ancient Iran and an entrance gate to the city of Ister Abad (Mashkoor, 1992) and last territory of Tabarestan (Lestereng, 1985). Some historians assumed Ister Abad one of the older cities of Mazandran and the only entrance of Tabarestan for troops and passengers. This town once has been a steady base to defend against invaders, so the boldness of it's men has been indicated in books and historical resources. In this city Aryan attackers suffered much more than other places like North parts of the country. They started risky and dangerous wars to reach these areas. Tamisheh in fact can be assumed as one of ancient bases of human culture and civilization on the foots of green mounts of Alborz. Different and anonymous traces are occasionally excavated in this land by hidden and unauthorized diggings. It is the fact that there is a heritage of people's starvation in the north and far away years by which many historians and researchers are able to reveal a vast

number of history obscures. Evidences and history show that the familiarity of the people with the art of pottery, made them utilize those arts as defending and military means upon invaders. Resistance and sustainability of the people against invaders are indicated in the pages of history.

The natural texture of the region certainly helped this resistance. During the ancient Iranian dynasty, Tamisheh which was apart of Hircania territory (ancient Gorgan) (Melgonof, 1985) was considered in terms of strategy, geopolitics and brave and bold human power for the king. Thus Achaemenian Cyrus used there to apprehend Masajets assaults. Before attacking Babylon, Cyrus decided to Capture Gorgan and Parthuh in east regions of Maad colony as was not under the supervision of Persia yet. For this purpose, he spent a 5 or years (539-545-B.C) to quell east region rebels and moved towards invading primary groups which might put interior security at stake. In this challenge, he utilized citadels and castles of Tamisheh. Cyrus represented Vishtasb as the governor of Gorgan and Parthuh (Zarin, 1985).

The extent he moved forward to fight is not clear, but it seems he has been invading in these areas more than once. Cyrus finally was killed by the primary tribes of this town, through various narrations such as Moshiroodolleh Pirnia in his book, Iranian History, Herodotus says: Cyrus was killed in a war against Masajets who were a group of Sakas lived between Caspian sea and Aral. But Beros says: Cyrus was killed by a Saka tribe near Gorgan.

During the time of Dariush the 1st, due to a rebellion at Hircania and in order to control the areas, he sent Wishtasb or Goshtasb as the governor and so coped with the issue. Of course some historians say that the succession was achieved by dispatching troops of Dariush (Emayef, 1994; Pirnia, 1991).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Now a days, there are such various names as Gorshabi and Goshtasbi which remind the ancient Iranian names among the people. Dariush III (331-333 B.C) collected a great army all the Empire in garrisons, (Pirnia, 1991) including different local groups and military immigrants to fight Alexander of Macedonia. Greek resources report of Persian, Assyrian, Hircani troops in Asia as minor combatants providing groups of armies when necessary. Hircania was ancient Tamisheh which has been noted by central governors. During Selucids kingdom this area like other north east regions again demonstrated its persistence against aggressive strangers. Organizing Tabarestan issues, Alexander was determined

to capture eastern territories. So he first headed for Gorgan to quell all opponents in the villages then to Parthia (Court, 1999).

In this era, Antiochus, after crossing desert through koms and hekatum Polis (near Dameghan) rode to govern Gorgan. Arashk the third, king of Parthians who claimed a domination and independence in the that time first withdrew against his army, but then, in order to secure his realm which was defeated by Arsacids till then, expressed his obedience verbally and offered many presents to the king (Zarin, 1985). Arsacids who had nationalism orientations made use of Iranian national spirits and patriotism spirit to expel the strangers. They managed to defeat the Selucids and established their independence.

During Arsacid dynasty, desert dwelling tribes would make trouble in Gorgan, in the time of the first Balash received the news that Daheh and other desert residents were assaulting Iran frontiers, while he was going to capture Armenia. Then he returned to Gorgan and with the assistance of the brave warriors and cavaliers drove the foe out of Iran. The rebellion of Gorgan was occurred in this Arsacid king which was quelled by himself (Pirnia, 1991).

An important state during Arsacides which assumed to be a steady obstacle against the aggressors of deserts was Hircania state. The prominence of this defensive barrier was impossible without the protection of bold watch men and guards of Tamisheh. Sometimes, due to taxation disciplines and oppression of the federal kingdom agents, this region violated the rules of government and called for it's independence. In the era of Sassanid kings, they had constructed various stable citadels and other protective structures. These installations are related to the first khosrow (Mashkoor, 1992). As Atrak valley and plain of Gorgan are located between the Caspian Sea and Alborz mountains, this area has always been exposed to attacks of desert dwellers. Sassanid kings, built a long brick wall in some kilometers to protect themselves. The traces are still being observed. Anushiravan divided the states in to four divisions to have more domination, thus the people had to be obedient. Khosrow trained soldiers out of villagers. In order to protect the limits, he stablized various groups on the borders, established durable structures and barriers to block invaders, a wall with kilometers length along the Caspian sea to secure the plain of Gorgan as it was like a deck on the mountains of Iran (Girishman, 1989). While Turks invading Tabarestan and khorasan, Anushirvan set for these areas. He inspected Tamisheh and was received there. He ordered for expanding the city. Probably following this command the wall of Tamisheh was constructed and according to

Ibne Esfandiar, this city was the residence of king Khosrow in the time of Espahbodan. In this instance, every body was asked to help the castle. Holders of Tamisheh showed their devotion to drive back Turks.

Following this, Khosrow eradicated the tribe of Chool. The survivors were accommodated in the city of Pirouz and different defensive installations were established against the Turks. This buildings are correlated to Khosrow the first (Mashkoor, 1992)

This tall and long wall sometimes is related to Bahram 5 (Bahrame-goor) and some said that this great wall was built by Phyrus and his son, Qobad. The length of the wall recorded as 30 kilometers. It extended from Tamisheh in the Caspian sea to three miles into the sea, (Zabihi, 1983) and has been the border line of Tabarestan and Hircania as indicated in the First caver, third chapter of Cambridge. this Sassanid wall which still has signs goes through villages of Sarkalateh, Karkandeh a few kilometer far from east of Bandar Gaz towards the sea (Alumen, 1999). This wall is known to extend from South deep in the jungle of castles such as: Dokhtar Ghaleh (Girls Castle) Narenj Ghaleh (arrange Castle) and continues to the sea. The ancient mementoes despite many excavations by raiders of cultural heritage are intact. The existing reports say that used bricks were made out of the soil and were used in other areas. Today we can see many bricks inside the walls of Sarkalateh Kharabshah. The explorations by archeologists in 1964 relate this wall to Sassanid. Dr. Chegini in his essay Mazandaron in the time of Sassanids describes the wall as follow: The dimensions of the bricks were (38×38×10) (36×36×8). The found potteries without glaze proved it's relation to Sassanids. The structure of the circular Tower in the site of excavation has been a cradle for the towers of Sassanids. As they were discovered in the castle of Turangtappe the connection to ancient time are proven more than before. In the same study, it is pointed that a small hill which is known for the people of Bansaran located in the west part of ruins. During the excavations numerous potter coatings of ceiling were found which were not told to connect with Islamic ages. The potteries were heavy and canal shaped and frame worked, some with projected hobnail on the concave sides and some other on the convex sides. In order to be maintained in ceiling columns, the digging showed that this pottery must at least belong to Sassanids. The dugouts by archeologists in 2001 in Tamisheh confirmed it's coincidence with Sassanid epoch. The report of the chief of archeology Board of Tamisheh in the weekly park-e-Khazer says: The archeological explorations along the historical wall revealed the walls with bricks (32×32×8) were build. Besides the Full shape bricks, broken bricks were used

too. The concrete included mud and lime. Unfortunately the recent reforms resulted in unbearable damages on it. Archeological researches accomplished in Bansaran Castle, reported the width of the Castle as 5 hectares which is surrounded by trenches except eastern part which leads to seasonal river with many trenches.

Red colored potteries of Sassanids and potter roofing in the from of canal or mold with embedded hobnail on Con Cave and Convex sides to protect the potteries in the ceiling. At least one of these palaces belongs to Sassanids. Also it is reported that Tamisheh had irrigation system and the canals originated from Miranloo river which was unknown in archeology. In the present study this ancient canal was identified from its origin to the city limits. Archeological evidences show that a soil canal to transfer water was build in Sassanids for Tamisheh. A similar irrigation System is present in the area (Nokandeh, 2001).

As Spuler tells in his book Iranian history in primary centuries one of the Abdollah Ibne Taher's achievements in Tamisheh was irrigation (Eshpoler, 1992) He commanded to dig for spring in mountains. In the end of Sassanids, due to the attacks of Arabs, Tamisheh like other North parts of Iran showed resistance. As we know the mountains of Mazandaran had not submitted to Islamic government till late third century and there was still resistance on the heights of Tabarestan. Aryan had the same problem as Muslims did. Arabs suffered very much to achieve these high lands (Safa Sarai, 1984)

Local brave militants, made it so difficult to reach the lands for Arabs that even 300 year after the immigration of the holy prophet (Hijrat), they hadn't recognized Islam yet and fought with caliph governments. Finally with the rise of century (lunar calendar) North cities of Iran were surrounded (Motahari, 1981).

Usman ben Afan the third caliph adjusted Saeed Ben Aas Ben Umayyeh as the governor of kufa. Saeed got out of Kufa to Fight Tabarestan. He took Tabarestan, Temis and Namiyeh and fought with the king of Gorgan and accepted 200 thousand derhams for peace. In this war Hassan and Hossein (AS) the sons of Imam Ali (AS) accompanied saeed (Ibne Faghih) The people of Tamisheh resisted the war and requested Saeed not to kill even a man. He accepted but then killed every man but one and said "I promised not to kill one man so I did". They said: we wanted you not to kill any one. "I wanted not to kill one" he answered. He headed for Tabarestan, On the way Saeed made every city to the border of Gorgan to accept Islam. But they again retreated and continued to persist. It is clear that the advancement of Arabs didn't exceed Tamisheh and surroundings of Tabarestan (Mehdini, 1991).

Tabari writes: the conquest of Gorgan in 30 (Hejrat) has been coincided with Usman (Tabari). Thus, the entry of Islam Troops to Gorgan was in 30 Hejrat. This year was the starting point of history in those lands. During the invasion of yazid ibne Mahlab (98H.) they went on the mountain to chase Espahbodan, but the followers of Espahbodan targeted them with stone and arrow over the castle and defeated them.

Ibne Esfandiar writes: Espahbod, after victory ordered to cut the trees down to block the enemy, Yazid. While Arabs had the occupation of coastal parts of Mazandaran, local leaders bothered them now and then. For this, Arabs knew it better to quell the locality and >50 military garrisons named Moslaheh all over Mazandaran to Deilam, the best of which was Tamisheh, directed by shemr ebne Abdol khazaii with about one thousand Arabs. He could quell the rebels and occupy the area. Tamisheh which also was called Espahbod during Mazandaran kingdoms was one of the strategic points and resided always by plenty of armies in the castles for protection, many conflicts and events had occurred which are noted in the historical books. During the caliph of soni Umayyeh who desired to conquer Tabarestan, Gorgan-Mazandaran and Gilan were frustrated. Except the brutal massacre of Yazid-ebne-Mahlab who was killed after two years no other utilization of the areas was granted to Arabs of Omavi. The more they sank into aggression, brutality and corruption, the stranger and bolder became the people. The governors and leaders of Arab were not the administrative of Islam. As we will see, the anti Arab-movements started from North parts of Iran in Tabarestan, Deilam of Gorgan. When these areas accepted Islam, Sacrificed and elevated themselves for Ali's (AS) followers and rules.

The state of Gorgan which began from Tamisheh during the first to tenth Century (Hijri) was governed by Umavi, Abbasi, Taheri, Soffari, Samani, Alavi, Alebuye, Ziarian, GhaZnavi, Saljugi, Bavandi, kharazmshahi, Mongolia, MorAshai Saadaat of Mazandaran, Teimoori and finally Safavi respectively. Till the end of first century still some divisions of south coast lands of Caspian Sea, e.g., Tabarestan, Gorgan (which comprised Tamisheh), Gilan, Deilom, were dominated by local independent governments under the leadership of Gharni and Padoosban (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1999).

As the above mentioned regions located on the mountains, massive forests and impossible paths with plentiful provisions, the people long lasted to protect and persist against Muslims. Except parts of Tabarestan and Gorgan which were occupied in late 1st century, the rest of the lands were unattainable for Islamic realms, until Shiite probated there and the task which Bani Umayyeh and Bani

Abbas caliph couldn't accomplish was done over these Territory. Following ceaseless defeats of Shiite and Alavi revolts in the time of Abasi, the people sheltered in natural and stable citadels of North areas to be safe for the oppressions of Governments.

There are different views on how and when Alavis invaded north areas. Some relate it to Motevakkel and his enforcement over Shiites and others connect it to Mamoon (Esfehiani and Moghatelo). As Ebne-Esfandiar says: due to the betrayal of Imam Reza (AS), every Sadat escaped to the mountains of Daylaman, Tabarestan and Gorgan. Some of them were martyred there and some continued hiding to get rid of the Umavis who went off the limits of oppression over the people (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1999).

No doubt Alavis had relationship with North areas from the beginning of Abbasi government and realized it's geographic and political importance. Thus many of them flooded here to invite the people to stand against the aggression of Abbasi and prepared them. One was the rise of yahya who was one of the relatives of Hossein ben Ali (AS). As Mohammade Ibne Ous from Taheri dynasty was dominating Northern ports he attempted to block the shiite's invitation to Islam and fought successive power of safaris. Amir Taheri made the peasants to pay tax and charge three times more than before. He captured barren lands, forest, forages of villagers which resulted the revolt of people. Tamisheh was the witness of conflicts of Espahbod and governors. One of these governors, Maziar who did very brutality upon the people, they called themselves Sorkh alaman (Red Flags). People wrote a complaint letter to Mamoon. Not long after this, in the time of Motasam, due to the differences with Taheri, Maziar refused to send taxes of Tabarestan and Tamisheh to Abdollah Taher who was the governor of the emirate. He sent some indirect taxes to the Court of Caliph. At last, he refused to pay the taxes by the motivations of Afshin who was the enemy of Taheris in khorasan. In 224 (lunar calendar) he clearly disobeyed against the caliph and established the sect of Red Flags (Sorkh Alaman) and began to fight Abdollah Taher (Rabinoo and Mazandaran).

In this war, Maziar ordered to widen the trench of Tamisheh and ruin the defending wall of the city. The result was the victory of Abdollah Taher. The guards of the city handed over Tamisheh to Abdollah (Zarin koob and Iranian). He was the most active governor of Taheri and did many good services to people like irrigation system and digging springs for drinkable water of mountains in the city of Tamisheh was one of his accomplishments (Eshpoler, 1992). The rebels, regarding the resistance against Taheri leaders, finally requested

Hassen ibne Zeid Alavi who lived in Ray City. He could unite the people of Tabarestan and Tamish Gorgan against Abbasi government. Hassen ibne Zeid fought Taheris until Yakub Laythesafar defeated Mohammad ibne Taher the last king of Taheri. Yaqub who was concerned about the promotion of Alavi, dispatched an army to fight Hassan ibne Zeid in 260 (Hejri) and defeated Hassan. So, Tabarestan, Gorgan and Tamishe were occupied by yakub (Alumen, 1999). But he suffered many damages due to flooding rains and muddy lands and escapes of Alavi soldiers. Then yakub stopped chasing Hassan and this led to another conquest of Hassan over these areas till 270 (H). (Shojae, 1997). After the death of Hassan his brother Mohammad replaced him. His age was full of war and conflict with safari and Samani and finally due to an injury of a horrible war between him and Esmael Samani he passed away.

Tabarestan, Tamisheh and Gorgan were thus taken by Samanis, but after a while Alavis succeeded to cooperate with people and drive away Samanis from these areas and handle the power. Hassan Ibne Ghasem with Naser Kabir dominated over Gorgan and Tamisheh. They propagated their movements and by utilizing the courage of the people achieved many great victories. At last, because of interior differences and severe hostility of Abbasi caliph they couldn't stand, so their age came to an end (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1999).

In the last days of Alavis, due to interior conflicts, military commanders obtained more power and fought with each other. Asfar ibne Shiruoyeh and Makan ibne KaKi were some of these leaders who competed upon power. Asfar who was governing over Gorgan, moved towards Tabarestan and quarreled with them to get the power. Makan was defeated and escaped to hills until 318 (Hijri) 930 (AD). Makan conquered Tabarestan, Tamisheh and Gorgan and Neishabour. In this age, Mardavij ibne Ziad, one of the fellows of Asfar, could take advantage of the situation and killed Asfar and Dae saghir the last Alavi government (Girishman, 1989).

By killing of Dae Saghir there was no significant Alavi in areas of Tabarestan, Tamisheh and Gorgan to bully over the Government (Turkmani Azar). After a while, some of them tried to establish movements again and could establish some partial governments though limited, in Tabarestan. Finally Mardavij, because of it's rude and coarse manner was killed by slave Turk. The cause of this assassin is noted as: Mardavij humiliated the Turkan (Turkish slaves) do this led to his death.

The deputies of Mardavij who were not so authorized as himself quarreled with Ale Booyeh and Samanians. Voshmgir was one of them who took Gorgan after the support of samanians and established the government of Aleziar on that area (Shojae, 1997).

During AleBooyeh, North parts of Iran refused to fight them due to their constituted government. As they followed shite, Alavis began to promote and explain principles of shite school. In the time of Saljughis, Espahbod Alaeddolleh Ali Bavand, Ordered his nephew Rostam to take back Tamisheh from Saljugis in 520 (H). Rostam surrounded Tamisheh, the war lasted 38 days finally a hot wind and fire came to the town and accordingly Ibne Esfondiar (Tamisheh was burnt down so horribly that nothing lasted) (Eghbal and Sphandiar, 1999).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Tamisheh was devastated by the invasions of kharazmshahi army about 565 (H) and 4000 people were killed in 598 (H) again Kharazmshahi troops attacked Mazandaran and destroyed any thing on their way till they arrived at sari (Rabino)

Tamisheh had no rebuilding and flourishing chance since then for 25 year later the Mongolians enter the Mongolians entered Gorgan, Tamisheh and Mazandaran. The destroying date is not really clear but one can guess the events relate to Mangolian invasions (Marashi *et al.*, 1997).

Mangolians eradicated every city which resisted such as Tamisheh. There is no correct data about the inhabitants, more likely the people of this area-scattered to other lands, e.g., Nimmardan, Balakhil, Baladeh, Banookalateh Balapalang. Following the destruction, there was no name of Tamisheh. The village near kordkuy named Sarkalateh Kharabshahr is the reminding sign of Tamisheh where one can observe the grave yard of martyrs of the defensive wall. In the last ages of Teymoori and beginning of Safavi monarchy this region was considered as in the time of Shhah Abbas or Sahahtahmasb due to the attacks of North east groups (Uzbek) some Turkish and kordish residents, ordered by Shah Abbas were settled and dwelled here in terms of the fresh air and fertile lands. Of course historian note two reasons for this decision of shah Abbas: First he was concerned about their power and expansion of their influence so, he decided to accommodate them in other areas second as khorasan and Ister Abad were exposed to the raids of Uzbek. (Etemadosaltaneh, 1994; Kerzen, 1994). So, stabilized them on North Ports and used their boldness and talent of milliary skills to act as a shield upon foes. The head quarters was located in Gorgan and the towns of this state constantly provided forces and arms for commanders, such as Turk and Kurd men who were immigrated by Shah Abbas to make a defensive-steady line against raiders associated with

tribes of Gorgan and Ister Abad. when Qajar tribes conflicted and was a suitable base for Russian military force. As in the last days of Safavi domination and due to the invasion of Afghans, the people of this area like other parts of Ister Abad rushed to help king Tahmasb the second of Safavi under the leadership of Fat Ali shah khan, that they showed their loyalty to the king of Safavi (Shafi and Nadernameh).

Krosinsky writes in his book; Tahmasb needed thousands soldiers when/afghans attacked and only the people of Ister Abad could provide this Force. During Afshari and Zandiyeh this area was noted by the government because of the residential situation of Qajaris for power. Due to the close relationship of Mohammad Hassan Khan Qajar with the people of Kord Mahalleh and his marriage with one of their girls, (Sepehr, 1998) and according to Russian Tourist Gemlin, Agh Mohammad Khan son of Mohammad Hassan Khan, searched for power and provisions there. Commanders and brave riders of Kordkuy had a key role in wars providing troops and arms. Thus many lands and inhabitants belonged to them. The age of Qajar domination was the time of conflict and battles with west countries and Russia with weakening periods over Iran which has experienced the invasions of great states. Kordkuy didn't have any reconstruction due to the aggressions of Russians and the local wars with Turkman tribes intensified this problem. In the era of Pahlavi, regarding the achievement and modernized policies of Reza Shah and his son for evolving agriculture and due to unsuitability of ownerships and fertility of lands and the relationship of owners with farmers, there was no profit for people. Rezakhan destroyed and decreased the level of living by purchasing Kordkuy lands with lower prices and capturing the granted land of people (Fooladzadeh).

Having a live society, Kordkuy takes an effort to gain cultural and economic developments but couldn't find its ground and economical, cultural and social activities are moving in low speed. If we use the potentials of efficient and young forces of the area in the right path, we will have powerful processes in rebuilding our society and country. This cannot be achieved without comprehensive activities, omitting obstacles, a nationwide co-operation of all groups of the society and the consideration of the responsible bodies.

So it's essential to face any blocks, malevolence, negligence and misjudgments seriously. We should protect the young and active generation from being polluted with imported and obsolete cultures by making a suitable cultural atmosphere. Thus, we can make them familiar with real enemy and friend of our nation and to have a live and dynamic city. If, in fact, we want to have a noble, gentle and respectful area, we should not doubt to consider ancient Tamišeh and current Kordkuy. This

claim has been proved many times in the past when the area was under aggression of Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties, smashed by Saljuqi and Kharazmshahi and suffered the destruction of Mongols. In fact the area of ancient Tamišeh and today's Kordkuy is a region which owns history and makes history with the oldness of history.

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