Glossary

1- Airyana Vaêgah, The origin land of Iranian and the first land which has been created by Ahura Mazda

2- Amesha- Spenta; In Persia the seven gods are known as Amesha- Spenta “the undying and well-doing ones” they by and by, according to the new spirit that breathed in the religion, received the names of the defied abstractions, Vohu-Mano (good thought) Asha-Vahista (excellent holiness) Khshathra-Vairya (perfect sovereignty), Spenta Ārmaiti (divine piety) Haurvatāt and Ameretat (health and immortality).

3- Baresma (now called Barsom) is a bundle of sacred twinges which the priest holds in his hand while receiving the prayers. They were formerly twinges of the pomegranate, date, or tamarind tree, or of any tree that had no thorns, and were plucked with particular ceremonies, which alone made them fit to be used for liturgics purposes.

4- Dāitya, The River which comes from Airyana Vaêgah. It flows through the mountain of Gorjestān ( the country which is now in north of Iran )

5- Dakhma is the circular building where the Zoroastrians lay the bodies of their dead.

6- Garothmān is the place of Ahura Mazda. It is call the place of unlimited light (Afifi, Rahim; Mythology and culture of Iran, P 605). Garothmān of Parsis; literary means ‘the house of songs (The Zend Avesta, part I, P 214).

7- Hutaosa is the name wife of Vishtāsp (Kai- Goshtāsp) who was one of
the ancient Iranian King in the time of Zoroaster.

8- Keresāspa is a warrior in the ancient Iranian literature. He had a brother namely Urvâkhshaya, a judge and law giver. Urvâkhshaya was killed by Hitāspa, the golden-crowned and avenged by Keresāspa.

9- Kista (Chista or Chisti) is the name of the genius of knowledge (Afifi, Rahim; Mythology and culture of Iran, P 495). In the Avesta it is means the religious knowledge, the knowledge of what leads to bliss (The Zend Avesta part II P 264).

10- Kostī or Koshtī, the sacred girdle which the Parsi must never part with.

11-Māzana, is the name of one era in north of Iran, now it is called Māzandaran.

12- Mitra, the God of heavenly light, the lord of Vast luminous space, he became later the god of the Sun.

13- Naotara is the name of a hero in the ancient Iran.

14- Rashnu Razista, the truest true, is the genius of truth; he is one of the three judges of departed, with Mithra and Sraosha; he holds the balance in which the deeds of man are weighed after their death. (The Zend Avesta, part II, P 168)

15- Sraosha is the priest god; he first tied the Baresma into bundles and offer up sacrifice to Ahura; he first sang the holy hymns

16- Takhma-Urupa, was the brother of Yima, He reigned for thirty years and rode Ahriman, turned in the horse. But at least his wife deceived by Ahriman, revealed to him the secret of her husband’s power, and
Takhma-Urupa was swallowed up by his horse (Ahriman). But Yima managed to take back his brother’s body from the body of Ahriman.

17-The Fravashi was independent of the circumstance of life or death, an immortal part of the individual which existed before man and outlived him.

18-Thraêtaona is one of ancient Iranian heroes and kings who Kills Azi-Dahāka (a demon), He is called Freidan in modern Persian.

19-Var, this seems to be the Var-Nirang, or ordeal which is alluded to in several passage of Avesta. According to learned opinion Var means Exam, test, and, to prove the truth. According to the Dinkart (one of the Pahlavi texts) there were thirty there kind of Var ordeals, the most common was the pour melted copper upon the breast of the man whose truth was to the tested, if he went off uninjured, he was considered to have spoken the truth.

20-Vishtāsp, the name of an Iranian King.

21- Yima is one of ancient Iranian Kings. He is called, Jamshid in the modern Persian literature.