Ursula Weber. *Zu den Feldbildnisse des Königs Narseh*

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- 1 Some scholars have interpreted the rock relief of King Narseh (293-302 AD) at Naqsh-e Rostam as a scene of Anahita investing King Narseh. In fact, this relief portrays the king with his family and courtiers. Weber's detailed analysis of the relief discusses various theories about the identities of the portrayed figures. She points out that Narseh already had an investiture relief, the one usurped from Bahram I at Bishapur. Recent numismatic studies of Alram demonstrate that the royal crown belongs to the latter part of Narseh's reign (298-302 AD) – after the treaty of Nisibis and his family's return from Roman captivity. The use of a new type of crown signals the return of the royal *khwarnah*. This is the event celebrated by the king and his family on the Naqsh-e Rostam relief.

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