



ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

Recognition counting tools in the ancient area of Farash on the banks of the Seymre river

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Abstract

Farash area is situated along the banks of the Seymre river in Lorestan province. Archaeological excavations conducted in 2014 revealed settlement patterns that transition from rural communities to early urbanization in this ancient region. Numerous cultural artifacts including counting tools counting balls discs & stamp seals were unearthed during excavation. Purpose of this research is to identify & analyze economic function management roles and production process under early government during the 4th & 3rd millennia BC. This analysis is conducted using counting methods rather than employing writing systems as temporary accounting tools. Another focus of study is to determine types of goods utilized in this area. Research findings regarding cultural artificial & architectural structures indicate that one of the key factors contributing to the flourishing of Farash ancient site during this period was specialization of society marking the transition from rural to urban settlement. Counting tools discovered indicate their significant role in facilitating both intra-regional & extra-regional communication while also providing a fundamental system for simple computation. This process highlights extensive connection between Farash & nearby settlements along the Seymre river as Qala Pirouz Ali, Cham Papi neighboring cultural area in western Iran including Godin & early historical sites like Ubaid in heart of Mesopotamian river valley.

Keywords

Central Zagros, Seymre River, Farash, management tools, late 4th/3rd

Session

3. Heritage and archaeology

Type of paper

Oral presentation