













14<sup>th</sup> International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East

## **ABSTRACT SUBMISSION**

# Ali Abad Qabrestan 2 Mound of Naghsh-i-Rajab: New evidence of Early and Middle Fars periods in Marvdasht Plain

ESFANDIARI BAGHNAVI B. 1, MORADI A. 1, BAHRAMI M. 1, ZARE M. 1, NOORI M. 1, REZAEI S. 1, SETAREH N. 1\*

<sup>1</sup> Tehran university, Tehran, Iran

\*Corresponding author

#### **Abstract**

Introduction: It was registered, Ali Abad Qabrestan 2, through survey in Marvdasht area at 2007. The site is 3 Km west of Naghsh-i-Rajab archaeological site, southeast of Ali Abad village from Marvdasht central district in Fars province. Methodology: the research is also field-documentary research, in which the desired work was documented in the field method, and in the document method, it was then compared and analyzed by using library sources.

Results: The mound was changed into a Cemetery at Qajar era, for it is known as "Tepe Qabrestan 2". Regarding to evidence, the earliest settlement on the site is dated to early Islamic period, Bakun B2 phase (Middle Fars), and Shams Abad red and buff coarse ware (Early Fars- Bakun B1) period that are Characteristic for Bakun and Shams Abad period in the region. Shams Abad can be regarded as transition period between Early Fars into Middle and periods (Bakun & Gap).

Conclusion: Here is attempted to investigate characteristic Shams Abad and Bakun B2 wares and Stone tools while introducing Ali Abad Qabrestan 2, as a prehistoric site.

## **Keywords**

Qajar, Early Fars, Bakun, Shams abad, Middle Fars

#### Session

1. Advances in Near Eastern Archaeology

## Type of paper

Poster session