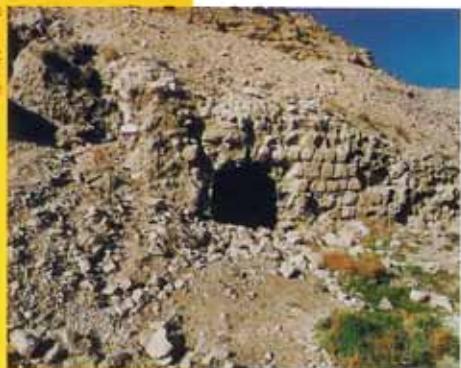


The Ancient Sites in Chehel Cheshmeh are located close to the fire-altar. Unfortunately, nothing remains of the city except the lonely stone of the city gate famous as Salman's stone. It was so badly damaged by weather conditions that its precious inscriptions got absolutely illegible. It can be found in the vicinity of Tang Gyarm Village.



The Ancient Sites in Jalian Area consist of the mounds of Timarestan, Golestan and Na'laki.

Maj Gorge and Gebri (Zoroastrian) Cave are located at a short distance from Malian village (18 km north of Fasa).

The Ancient Area of Kuzegyar Khaneh - in Vasel Abadeh

Tal-e Nokhodi - close to Kushk-e Qazi

Kharman Kuh Mounds - All the mounds are spread on the slopes of Kharman Kuh mountain in Runiz area, around Imamzadeh Ebrahim.

Imamzadeh Zahed - The 12th-century (6th-century AH) original building has undergone later amendments.



The quadrilateral building is crowned with an unexpectedly high dome.

Naqareh Khaneh (Drum-House) - The edifice was erected about 800 years ago in the vicinity of the town's marketplace. It is embellished with tiles depicting the shahs ruling in various epochs. The exquisite wooden adornments grant further beauty to the building.

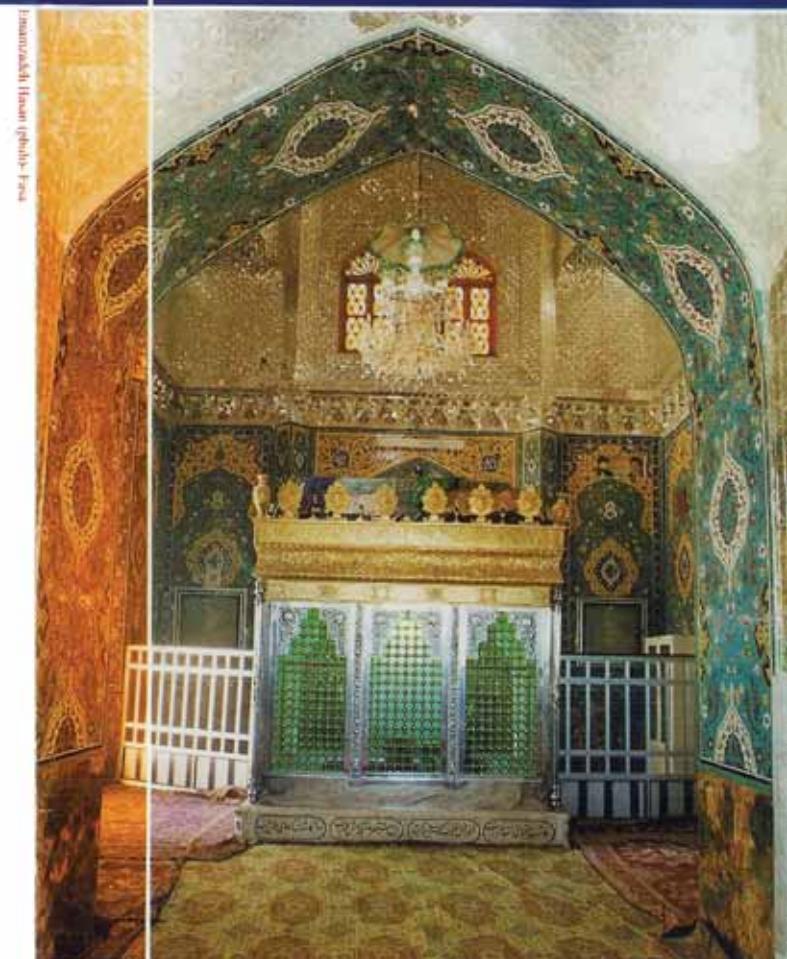
The Tourism Capabilities of Fasa

Fasa township's main claims to fame are numerous historic places, striking mountain scenery, abundant water springs, dense forests, the famous Bakhtegan Lake, pleasant mild climate and unique local handicrafts. The place is also equipped with good roads and basic tourist facilities. Fasa is situated 164 km from Shiraz.



Zahhak Hill- Fasa

Fasa



Fars Province

Fasa

The first record of the town of Fasa was found on the clay tablet at Persepolis deciphered by Professor George Cameron. During the Achaemenid period it was called *Paseh* or *Baa-she-ia* and was a large and prosperous city. In the course of history *Baa-she-ia* or *Paseh* turned into *Pasa*, while the Arabs called it *Fasa* in their usual manner, and everything related to the place *Fasavi* or *Fasaei*; on the other hand, some called it *Basa Siri*.



The book of *Majmal ot-Tavarikh* written in 1175 (570 AH) attributes the building of Ramshasan township to king *Gashtasb* and says that the place is called *Fasa* now. It also points out that *Hamzeh* in his book of *Seni Moluk ol-Arz* called the place *Ramvashasgan* that is again the same place that is presently called *Fasa*. *Forsat od-Dowleh* in the book of *Asar ol-Ajam* says: "Somewhere it is written that the town was founded by *Pasa*, the son of king *Tahmures*. *Tahmures* had several sons called *Jam*, *Shiraz*, *Estakhr* and *Pasa*, and he divided the territory of *Fars* among his sons, and every one of them founded a city and called it after his name. And the name of *Fasa* was originally called *Basa*, but after



Ghom-e Atashkadeh; Alter Lake

the Arab invasion it was changed to *Fasa*. *Basa* also derives from "i bas ast" that means "enough", or from "i besyar" that means "very"; and this name can be explained by the fact that when the builders founded the city, they said what they had done was enough for the place, or that the place they had founded was very good." Of course, this derivation of the town's name is not substantiated and rather reflects the local tradition. Professor Harold Beyli presumes that the name might mean "the living place" or "the military camp".

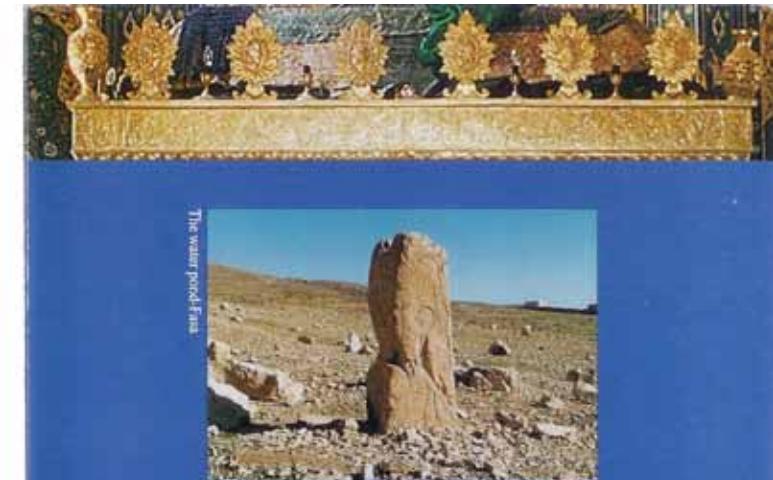
The Historical Places of Fasa Township

Tal-e Zahak

To the south of *Fasa* township at a distance of 3 km there is a mound famous as *Tal-e Zahak*. The work of the European archaeologists on the site has revealed the evidence of life here from the prehistoric time to the 10th century (4th century AH). During the archaeological excavations of 1936 a number of prehistoric and later pottery was unearthed. Numerous items dating to the Islamic period were also excavated. They testify to the life here up to the time of *Abbasid* caliphs.

Tal-e Na'laki

This prehistoric mound, with artifacts dating to the earliest stages of the Paleolithic age, is located 2 km north of the *Jalian* village of *Nowbandegan*. Stone arrows and knives unearthed from the site are now kept in the *Pars* Museum of *Shiraz*. The remarkable feature about the site is that items



The water pool Fasa

dating to the turn of the Stone and Bronze Ages were discovered in the prehistoric cemeteries of the area.

Qamp Ateshkadeh

Located 20 km north of *Fasa*, the crumble ruins of the fire-altar and some other buildings group around a small lake. The whole complex dates to the Sasanian time, but the local legend goes that it was erected by *Pasa*, the son of *Tahmures*.

Tal-e Siyah

This prehistoric mound is situated near *Fadshokuyeh* village.

Qanbar's (Salman's) Stone

Located at the foot of *Tudaj* mountain upper *Chehel Chesmeh* and *Tang Gyarm* village, this stone is 2 m long and 0,5 m wide, and seems to be the only remains of what probably was a city gate in Sasanian time.



Imamzadeh Zahed-Ikhani time-Fasa