

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.



Fasa



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.

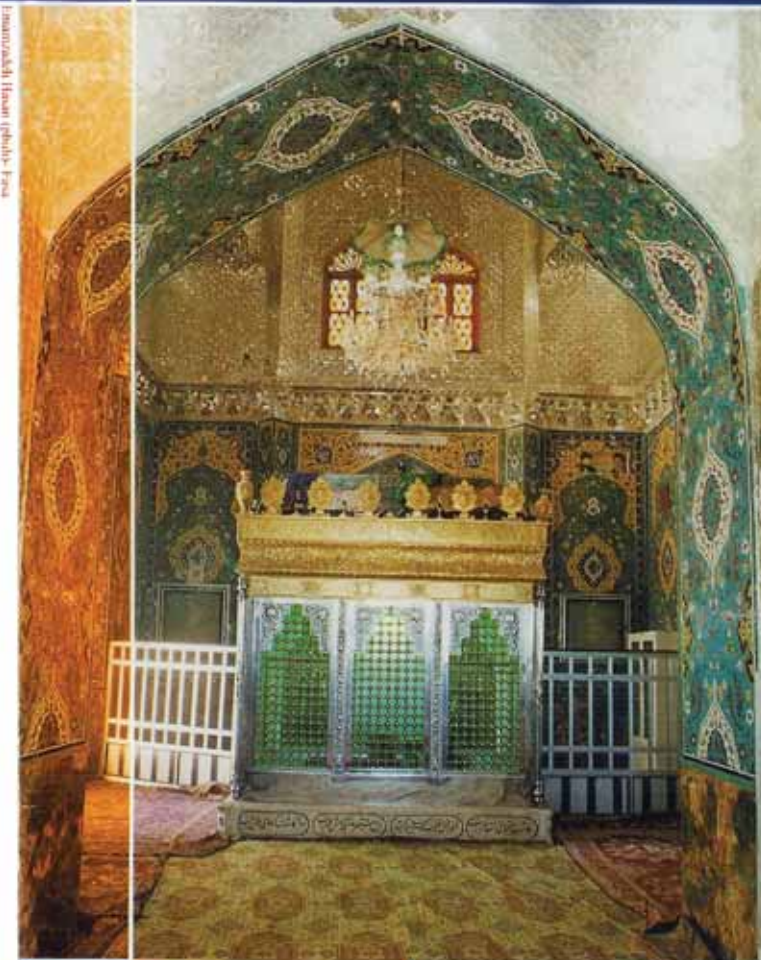
Naqareh Khaneh (Drum-House) - The edifice was erected about 800 years ago in the vicinity of the town's marketplace. It is embellished with tiles depicting the shahs ruling in various epochs. The exquisite wooden adornments grant further beauty to the building.

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



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 Gashtash 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 *Ramvashasqan* 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



Ghomp-e Ateshkadeh, Altar 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 pond 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.



Inamzadeh Zahed- Bkhani time-Fasa