

Abstract:

The fact which we face these days is that different areas of Iran with different geographical conditions should be equally investigated under archaeological research. In this respect, by considering probable relations between different areas, more general results will be obtained which leads to analysis of neighboring prehistoric society's social constructions. This study was conducted to have more recognition of oriental boundaries of Mazandaran province, by considering Neka plain as main pivotal area. Main purpose of this study is appointment of relative chronology of prehistoric period of Neka plain according to gathered cultural materials from Ali Mahfrouzi's previous investigation of mentioned boundary in 1379 and also this study aims to reapplicate those precedures. In performing this study, after initial considerations, cultural materials gained from Neka plain(which mainly includes ware and stone tools) were investigated and analyzed by onsidering results gained from this study. Therefore by categorizing cultural materials of prehistoric areas of Neka plain, relative chronology of this area was performed. The results of this study indicate that natural caves imminent with Neka plain were inhabited during last periods of Early Paleolithic. Due to suaale bioecological conditions of this area, these caves were occupied during Middle Paleolithic period. Cultural materials gaind from 4 cultural areas of this boundary shows that initial countries were formed all over around this plain. Earthen data gained from this area show the influence of New lithic culture of central falat. Also calcolithic period in Neka plain is obviously under influence of Cheshme-Ali's culture. 11 precincts base on this period were recognized in above mentioned boundary. Cultural materials of Boronz period of Neka plain were gathered from 10 precincts. In this period, Gohar Tape precinct, in neighboring plain(Rostam kola) reached extent of 45 hectare which was not occupied up to now. There is eye-catching increase of precincts in Iron Age and cultural materials belong to this period were gathered from 46 precincts. Therefore it is concluded that Neka field was continuously inhabited since last periods of new paleolithic until Iron Age. This procedure is worth-observing in historic and Islamic periods too.

Key words: Neka plain- Erly paleolithic- Middle paleolithic- Neolithic- Calcolithic- Bronze age- Iron age.