

## **Abstract**

The burial ceremony has specific features in every region based on each tribe's view and since burial ceremony originated from thoughts, beliefs and society culture, the study of these ceremonies can help us recognize and reconstruct the traditional culture of ancient nations. The burial in Nakhl-i Ebrahimi cemetery was carried out in two ways vat grave and hole grave. Most of the vat graves of this cemetery (except one) was built from the floor of the burial well upright. The natural topography of this area in which Nakhl-i Ebrahimi located showed a direct effect on forming the burial shapes.

The cemetery was far from a mountainous area that's why preventing the soil pollution by corpses.

The quality and quantity of the buried objects and presents in the grave showed the economic and social status of the deceased. Some vat graves having a lot of expensive objects showed that the dead guy was a rich person and belonged to a higher social position. There are a few differences between vat burials in this cemetery with those of Parthian dynasty. These differences are as follows: vat graves are in upright position, vats of food supplies for the dead burial, the use of more than one vat and a circular slit at the bottom of the vat for letting serum pass. In contrast, there are some similarities between vat graves of this cemetery and other vat graves in Parthian dynasty including the use of painting of cross fluid in the form of scribbling on the vat graves and the use of pottery cap.

In Nakhl-i Ebrahimi Cemetery only pottery caps were used while in Parthian dynasty both pottery and stone caps were used for vat graves.

**Key words:** Nakhl-i Ebrahimi, Parthian period, Burial, Grave crock, Grave pit