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Archaeological Survey in the Qobeira Area, Province of Kerman, Iran

Introduction

During the last season of excavations at Qobeirā in the Province of Kerman, under the University of London group directed by David Bivar, a brief archaeological survey was made. During 1964 and 1966 the Bardsir plain had been partially surveyed by Joseph Caldwell and Geza Fehérvári, and several small excavations were made (Caldwell 1967). The area seems to have been important during two major periods: that between 4000 B.C. and 2500 B.C. and that between A.D. 200 and A.D. 1000. The investigators decided that further survey east of that examined by Caldwell and Fehérvári was necessary.

Because of the shortage of time and staff members we were only able to examine an area of 250 square kilometers along the Chari and Qobeira Rivers.

Miss Catherine Sease helped both with the survey and with the drawing of the sherds. Prof. Maurizio Tosi examined some of our sherds and Miss Kathryn Maurer examined others. We want to thank these people for their help. Our survey took place between July 15th and July 28th, 1976.

We drove over all areas with motor vehicles and walked to localities not accessible to the Landrovers. Unfortunately we did not have air photographs or 1:50,000 maps in the field, and we had to use 1:250,000 maps. It is likely that we missed about 20% of the smaller sites. Our survey was of the type called "standard survey" in which all eminences and terraces were examined but every hectare was not examined. The dry channels southeast of Bahrām-jerd and Old Qobeirā could not be checked this year, but the major irrigation areas were thoroughly examined. We used the grid numbering system adopted by the Iranian Centre for Archaeological Research (Wright 1974). This report is based on notes made by S. Mansur S. Sajjadi in the field and on study of the sherds in Tehran by Sajjadi and Henry Wright. The sections on ceramics were written by Henry Wright; the others were written by Sajjadi and edited by Wright. The report deals primarily with the Proto-historic sites, the information on the Sasanian and later sites being presented in the tables and maps.

The study raises many questions which can only be answered with further survey and with excavation.

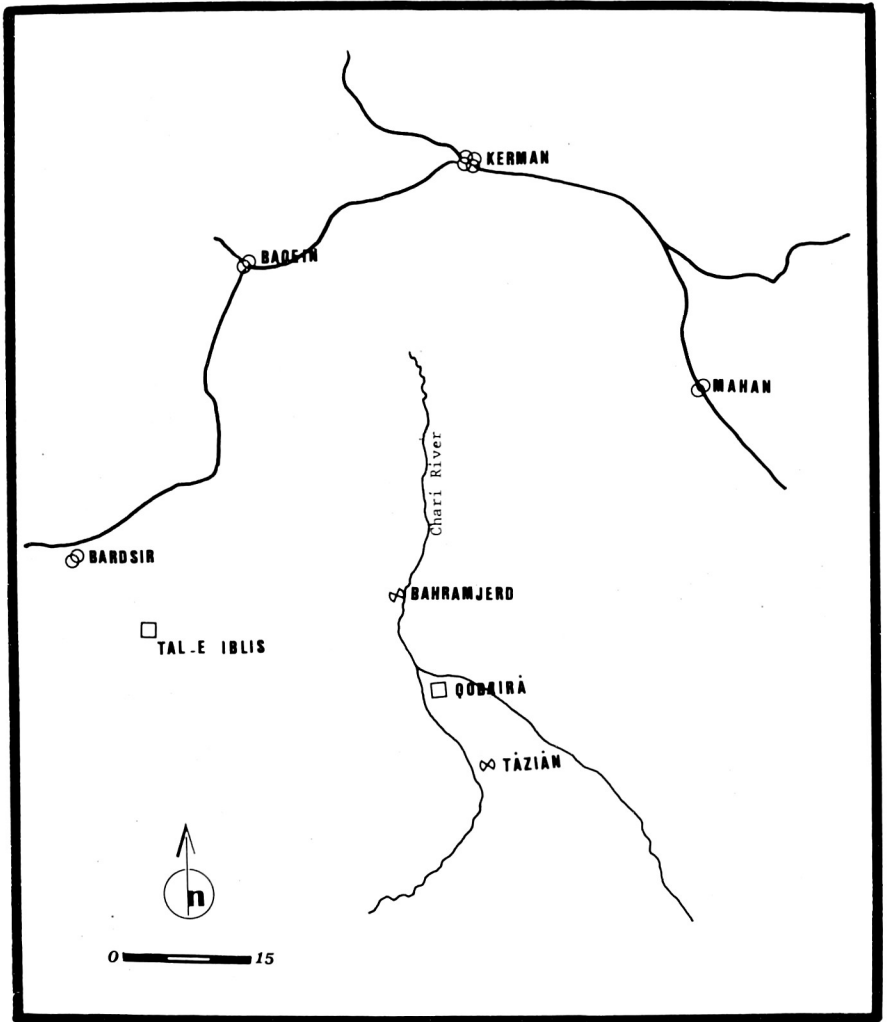


Fig. 1 – Map of southeast Iran showing the Survey Area.

Comments on the Geography of the Qobeirā Area

The Bardsir Plain is a basin 100 kilometers long from west–northwest to east–southeast, and at the greatest 27 kilometers wide. The modern town of Bardsir, formerly Mashiz, is in the west central portion of the plain. Our work deals only with the Chari River valley in the east portion. This eastern part of the plain is limited by the Kuh–e Hazār (4465 meters) and Kuh–e Sang–e Siāh (3512 meters) to the south and the Kuh–e Jupār (4135 meters) to the north. The survey area lies between 2100 and 2300 meters above sea level.

This eastern part of the Bardsir Plain has a high but not uncomfortable temperature during the summer, and cold winters. Even in the summer one can see snow on Kuh–e Hazār and Kuh–e Jupār. Most rain falls during the winters, but even in the summer there are sometimes storms lasting several days. The water in the area comes from two natural sources. First are the rivers fed by melting snow in the mountains. Second are qanats which collect water from the foot of the mountains. Qanat holes, spaced 50 to 100 meters apart, occur throughout the plain. Now there are also pumped wells drawing water from 40 to 100 meters below the surface. The main Chari River source is at Kuh–e Shāh south of Kuh–e Sang–e Siāh, but several other smaller rivers join its course. It flows through Tāziān, formerly Qarieh Tol ‘Arab, and thence to Bahramjerd. Except during storms the quantity of water varies little. Our archaeological and historical evidence shows that people have always lived close to the river as they do now.

Today the farmers spread the river and qanat water with small canals no greater than 1.5 meters in width. Several kinds of crops are grown. The farmers plant wheat and barley which are harvested in August and September, and sunflowers and sugar beet which are harvested later. Orchards with plums, apricots, apples and grapes are maintained. The fields are now plowed with both oxen and tractors. Sheep and goats are herded, but cows are rare. Formerly camels were also kept. Many of the villagers near Tāziān and Bahramjerd seem to be recently settled Persian–speaking nomads. They live in mud–brick houses with domed roofs. Without detailed sociological and economic study we cannot say much about their social and economic organization.

To the east of the Chari River agricultural areas is hilly terrain. The bare eroded hills rise from 45 to 400 meters above the river and they merge with the foothills of Kuh–e Jupār. It is difficult to locate sites in this hilly area. To the west is a flat colluvial fan sloping down to the northwest. It is covered with sand and angular stones. Some wild grasses here provide grazing for the sheep and goats. The Chari River has cut into this fan, creating a wide alluvial valley with terraces. Some sites are found on the alluvium, while others are up on the terraces.

The Protohistoric Ceramics

Fortunately we have a useful study of prehistoric and proto-historic pottery resulting from the work of Caldwell and his group at Tall-i Iblis in the western Bardsir Plain. In this section, we try to present our ceramics in detail in the same terms used by Caldwell. We have been able to compare them to ceramics from Iblis, Tepe Yahya and Shahr-i Sokhta. Unfortunately we have no similar stratigraphic information on Parthian and Sasanian pottery, though we can make some comparisons with Tepe Yahya. Similarly, except for Sāmānid materials, we have no local Islamic sequence. The later ceramics are discussed very briefly in a subsequent section. In the future stratigraphic excavations on sites of these later periods will be necessary.

We measured the attributes of the ceramics in various ways. The diameter of the vessels was measured on a concentric circle chart to the nearest two centimeters. We measured thickness 2 centimeters below the rim except in the cases of jars, where we measured the midpoint of the neck, and of bases, where we measured at 2 centimeters above the base. We had to establish temper type and proportion by visual examination as we lacked the special equipment needed to make more accurate determinations. The colors were found with the Munsell Color Chart; body color was always made on an oxidized portion revealed in a fresh break. All drawings are at a scale of 1:2. These protohistoric ceramics were made between about 4000 and 2500 B.C. The later ceramics described in a later section were made after A.D. 300. The gap between these two periods may have been a time when there were few people in the area, but the reader must remember that there are some unknown samples which may represent occupation during this long gap, and in any event the survey is yet incomplete. Now let us consider some typical collections representing the protohistoric period.

Site 5863/3028 Qaleh Darko (Fig. 2; map fig. 25, no. 52; pl. I b)

This is the only site found on our survey which is a substantial tepe composed of layers of mud-brick debris. It is on the south side of Tāziān. Its height is about 4 meters and its area is about 0.7 hectares. Part of the tepe has recently been disturbed. There are some Islamic sherds in the collection, not described below, as well as some wheel-made sand-tempered sherds of unknown age.

The early sherds from this sample are primarily of a distinctive hand-made fine ware with fine sand or straw temper and brown or red body. All have a red slip of paint, and some have also dark brown painted designs. There are several fine bowls, both plain (2) and with simple rim bands (1, 3) or with a chevron motif (4). Also there are low-necked jars with a simple rim band (5, 6). Perhaps contemporary with these fine vessels is a medium-sized bowl with

coarse straw temper. Its rim is tapered and its exterior is rough with straw impressions (7).

The fine ware is certainly Caldwell's "Iblis Ware" of the Iblis II period or "Iblis Phase" noted for its early evidence of metallurgy (Caldwell 1967). It is also similar to the "Yahya Ware" of Yahya Period V (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970). The coarse bowl is very similar to the "proto-beveled rim bowls" first recognized by Caldwell at Tall-i Ghazir (Caldwell 1968). While Caldwell obtained a number of radiocarbon dates which would, with currently accepted corrections, be about 4300 B.C. or earlier, because of the presence of this bowl and the absence of the "Bard Sir Painted" Wares in our samples we would prefer the dates, of about 3800 B.C, obtained from Tepe Yahya. In any event, the differences between the absolute datings obtained from Yahya and Iblis cannot be settled with the data available to us.

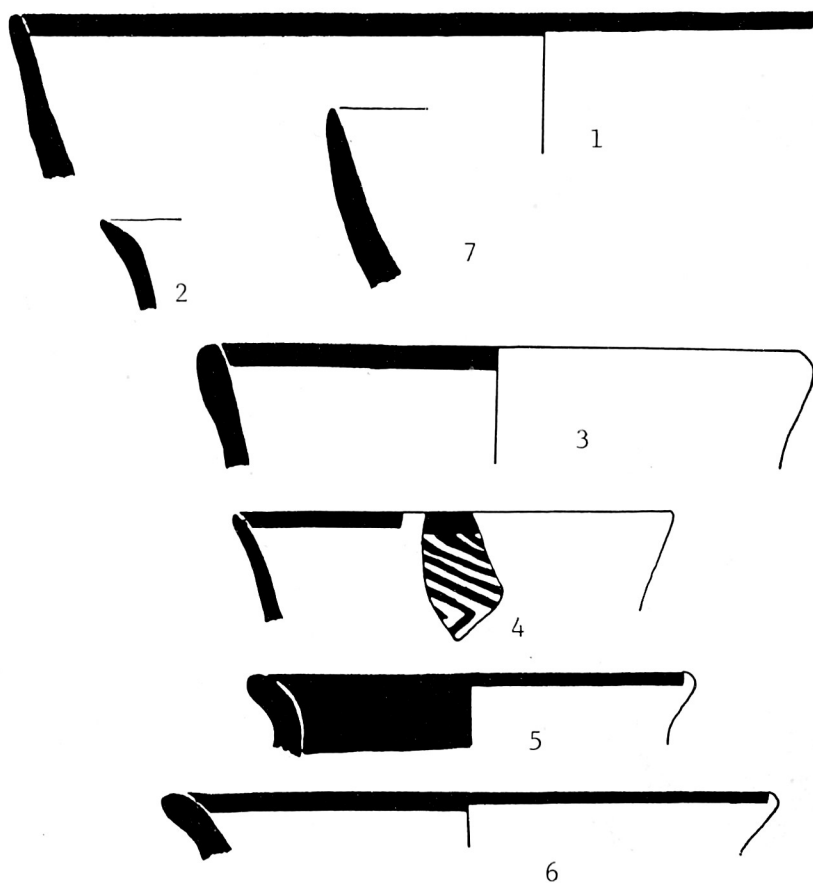


Fig. 2 — Iblis Phase Ceramics from Site 5863/3028.

Site 5870/3022 (Figs. 3–5; map fig. 25, no. 55)

This site is beside the Bahrāmjerd–Tāziān Road at the place where the road crosses the Chari River west of Tāziān. It sits on the slope of the western terrace of the river, but now changing of the river's bed has destroyed some of the site and only about one hectare remains.

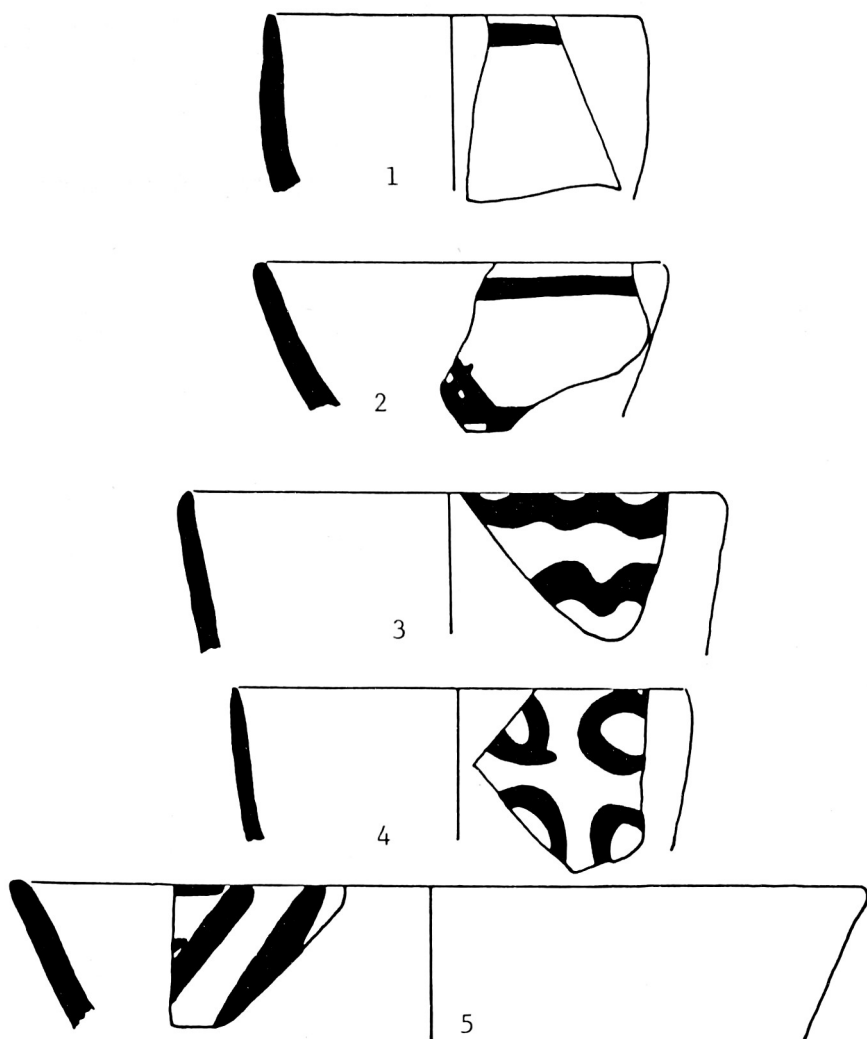


Fig. 3 – Possible Dashkar Phase Ceramics from Site 5870–3022.

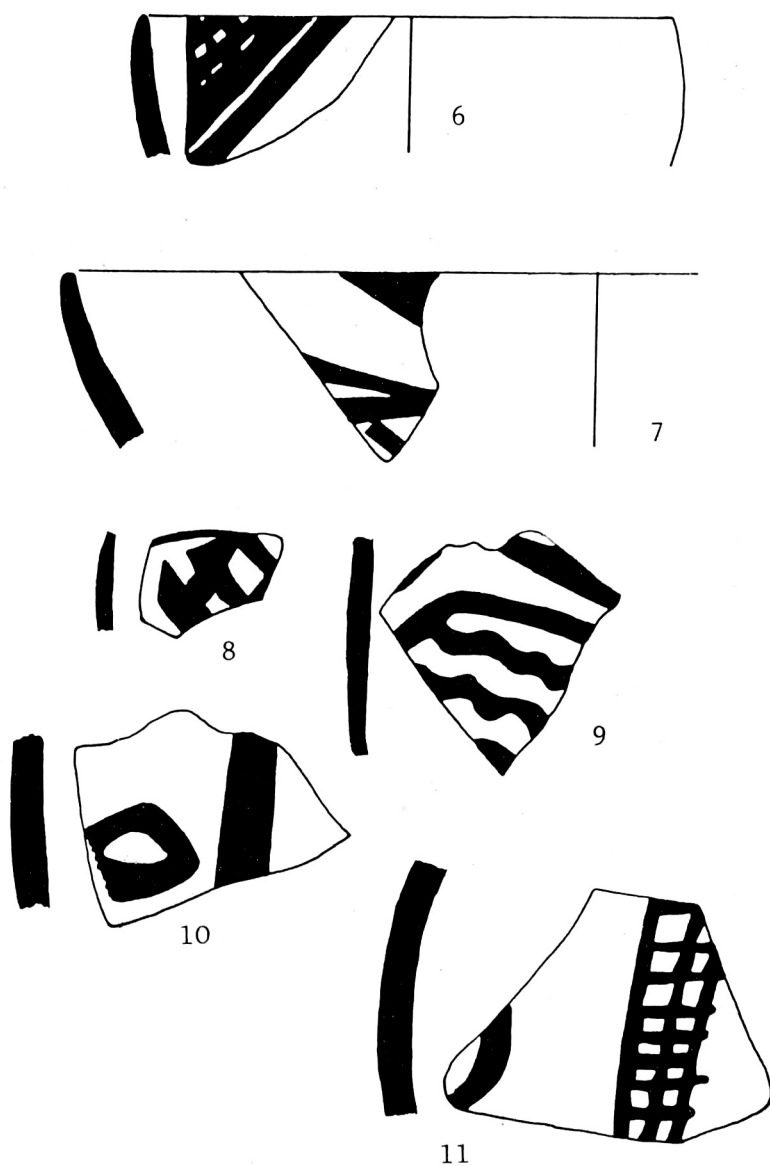


Fig. 4 – Possible Dashkar Phase Ceramics from Site 5870–3022.

The ceramics from this site usually have a fine-sand temper, though some have a little straw and some have no visible temper. They are hand-made, the exteriors sometimes being scraped. They usually have a slip. All the painted forms are simple bowls with the exception of one possible jar sherd (11). These bowls have both exterior and interior monochrome designs including plain bands (1), cross-hatched triangles, 2, 6), simple cross-hatch (8), oblique lines (5, 7), wavy lines (3, 9) and rough circles (4, 10). There are also some plain simple bowls (12, 17). Also among the plain vessels are flat lip (15) and beaded lip (16) bowls, and a ring base (18). A distinctive vessel type is a heavy bowl with a coarse sand temper (13, 14).

This small sample seems to be prototypic to the Iblis IV or “Aliabad Phase” ceramics, and thus must be Iblis III or “Dashkar Phase”. However so little Dashkar Phase pottery was published in the report on Iblis that one cannot be completely sure.

Site 5975/2975 Old Qobeirā (Figs. 6–9; map fig. 25, no. 37)

This site covers approximately 3.6 hectares on the alluvium between the Chari and Qobeirā Rivers, northeast of the Islamic city. However it is today a scatter of small mounds rather than one large site. It is possible that this was one of two larger tepes which were eroded and damaged in Islamic times by floods, winds, clay pitting to make mud bricks, and agriculture.

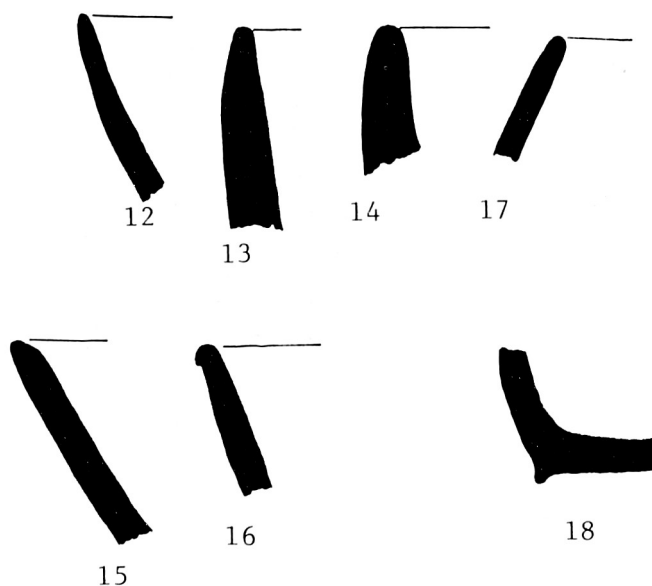


Fig. 5 – Possible Dashkar Phase Ceramics from Site 5870–3022.

Most of ceramics in our samples are tempered with angular multi-colored sand. However there seem to be two distinct wares. The painted bowls seem to have small quantities of fine sand, while the large plain bowls and jars often have large quantities of medium to coarse sand. Furthermore the former seem to have been hand-made and fired to red or brown body colors while in contrast the latter may have been wheel-made and are more highly fired often to a buff or greenish color.

The painted bowls have either interior or exterior designs. Monochrome designs include horizontal bands (1), vertical lines (2), vertical wavy lines (3),

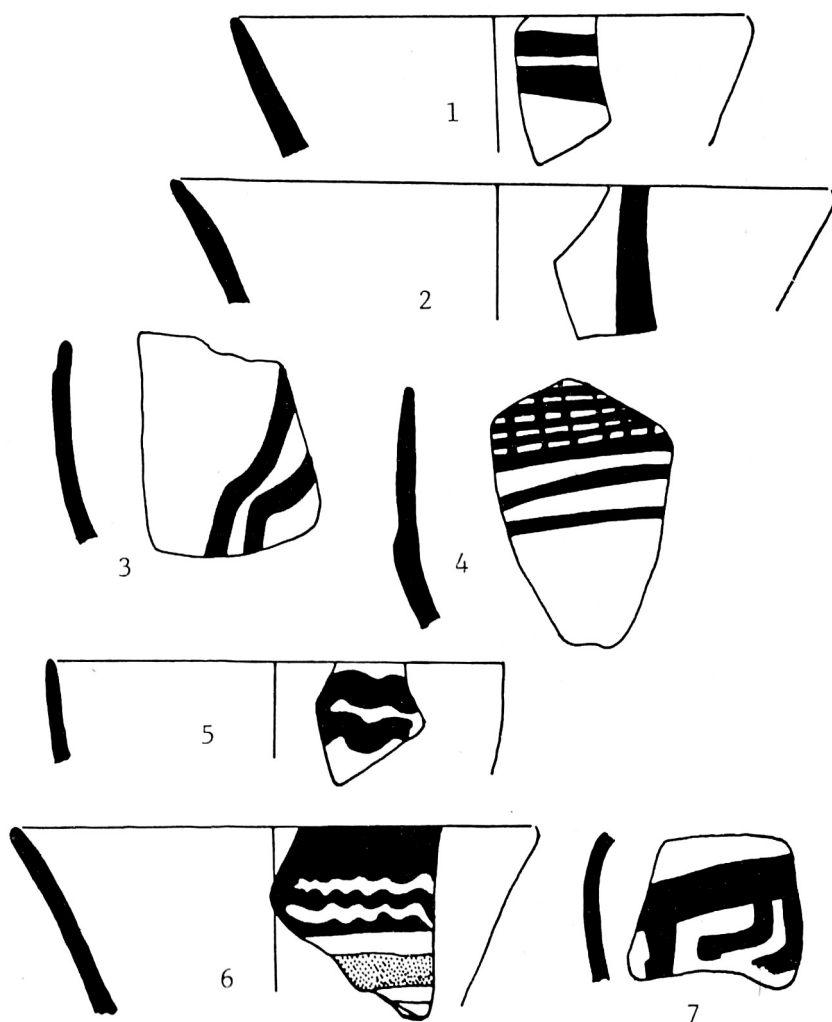


Fig. 6 – Early Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975.

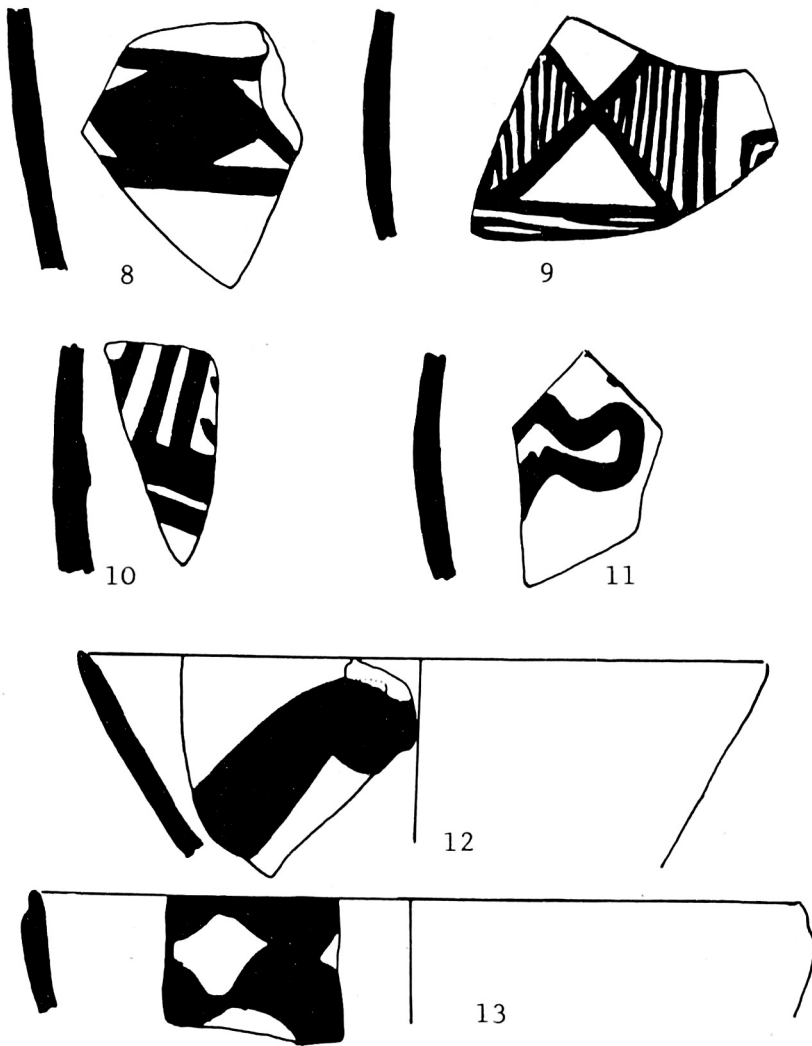


Fig. 7 – Early Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975.

horizontal wavy lines (5, 11, 17), zig-zags (12), grids (4), solid painted triangles (15), diamonds (8, 13), and various more complex designs (7, 9, 14, 16). All bichrome designs are complex patterns of wavy lines and rectangular motifs (6, 10, 18, 19).

The heavier plain ware is used to make simple bowls with round rims (20, 21) flat lips (22), and beaded lips (23, 24). Among the heavy jars are hole mouth jars with outer rim grooves (25, 26) and a jar with a low neck (27). Finer jars include a ledge rim example (28) and an example like the flared expanded lip jars so common in Late 4th millennium Khuzestan (29) (Johnson 1973: 54–55). Finally there are some heavy ring and disc bases (30–32).

The proto-historic ceramics from Qobeirā are of types previously described by Caldwell (1967) as “Aliabad Painted”, and “Mashiz Plain”. Howe-

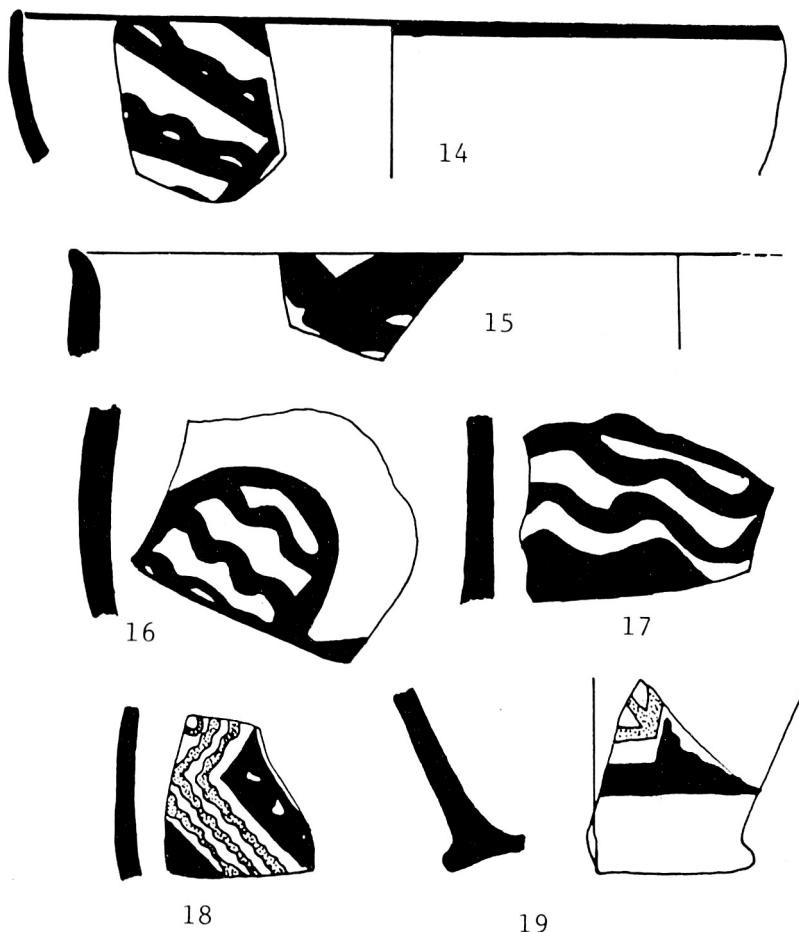


Fig. 8 – Early Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975.

ver the sample seems in part to be intermediate between his “Aliabad Phase”, or Iblis IV, and “Mashiz Phase” or Iblis V. For example most of the vessels in our sample are sand tempered like Mashiz wares, but we have bichrome decoration previously reported only on Aliabad wares. Perhaps we simply have a more diverse sample of Mashiz Phase than was available to Caldwell, or perhaps we have a site which is in part a previously unknown “Late Aliabad” or “Early Mashiz” Phase site. We arbitrarily choose the second term. Whatever future work shows to be the best terminology, our sample certainly con-

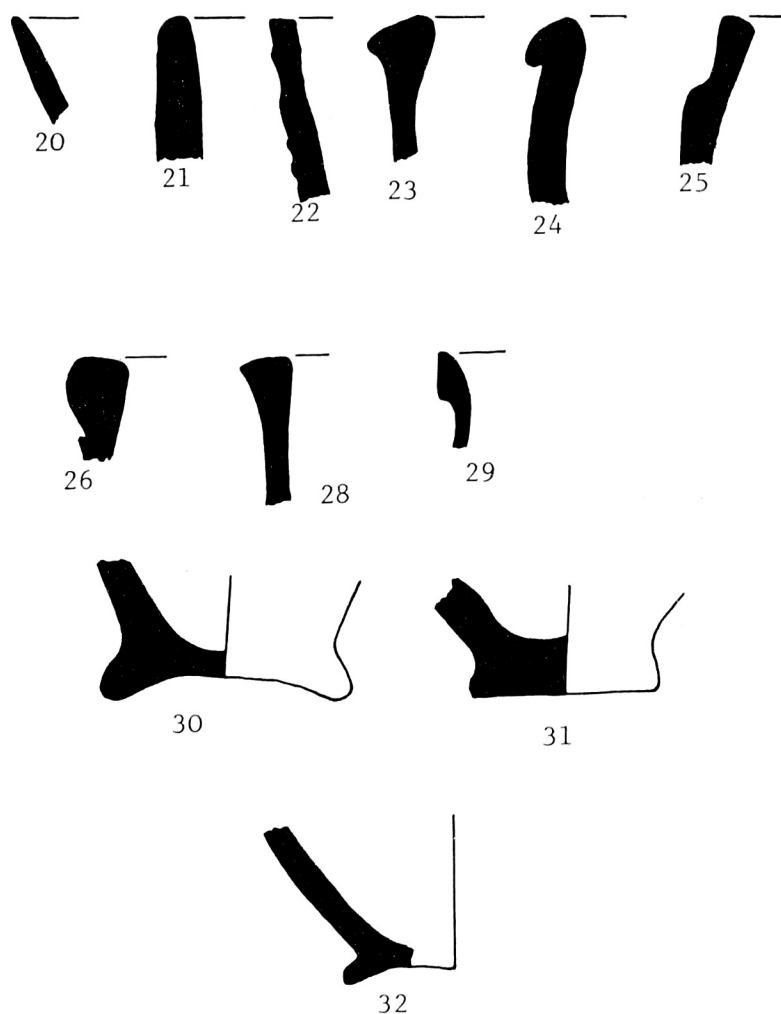


Fig. 9 – Early Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975.

firms Caldwell's statement that "[...] Iblis V looks like a direct development out of Iblis IV [...]" (1967: 84).

Site 6066/2979 (Figs. 10–11; map fig. 25, no. 12)

This site is on the road between Khairābād and Mazār to the east of the Chari River. It is a natural mound with an elevation of about seven meters above the alluvium. In addition to the ceramics described below there are both late pre-Islamic and Islamic sherds on its surface. It covers about 1.9 hectares.

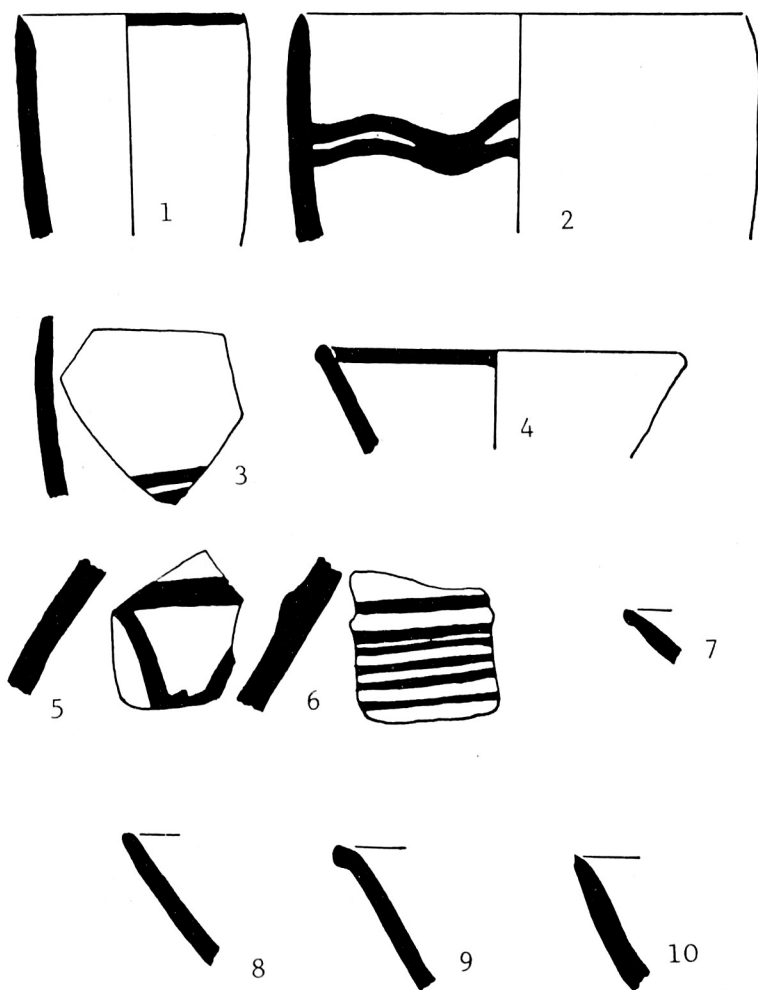


Fig. 10 – Mashiz Phase Ceramics from site 6066/2979.

This sample is similar to that just described from Qobeirā (5975/2975) though it is much smaller. In general the clay has more sand tempering and is better fired and harder. The painted decoration is less common and simple in conception. Among the painted vessels are simple hand-made bowls with bands (1, 3) and wavy lines (2). There is one bowl with a lip band of distinctive red paint (4). Finally there are two possible jar sherds, perhaps made on a wheel, with painted bands (5, 6). Among the heavy plain forms are simple bowls with round rims (7, 8, 10, 11), flat lip bowls (12), beaded lip bowls (9), a hole-mouth jar with exterior rim groove (14), a smaller low-necked jar (13), a very heavy expanded-rim jar or basin (15) and assorted flat (16), ring (17), and disc (18) bases.

These ceramics are unquestionably “Mashiz Painted” and “Mashiz Plain” types typical of Caldwell’s Mashiz Phase.

Site 6054/2963 Kandār-e Āsiāb (Figs. 12–18; map fig. 25, no. 13; pl. II)

This site is on the west bank of the Chari River, northeast of the village of Bahrāmjerd. This is a large area with some Islamic buildings. The clay of the area is useful in making mud bricks. One of these clay pits has been widened into a flood channel in a limited area of whose floor we found a concentration of painted ceramics. No early sherds were visible on the sides of the channel. This may be a buried proto-historic site of about 0.3 hectares. One sherd of

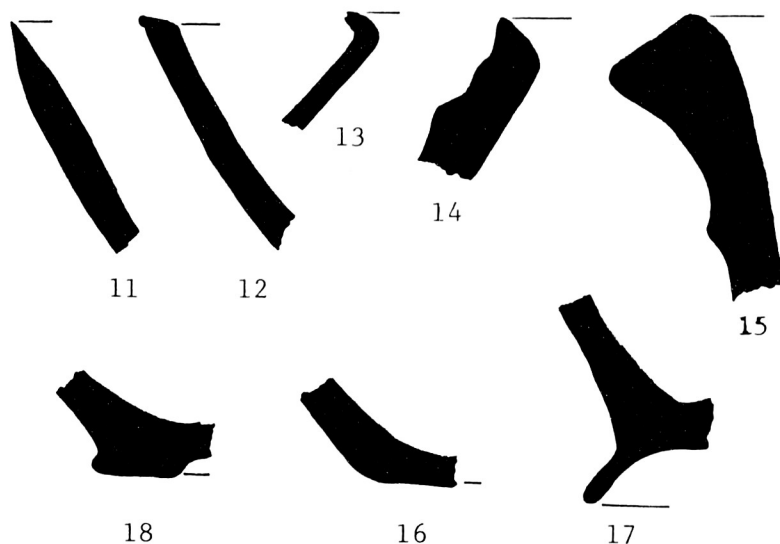


Fig. 11 – Mashiz Phase Ceramics from site 6066/2979.

similar pottery was found a short distance away in the village. Either there was an adjacent small village there, or this sherd was carried to the modern village with the mud bricks.

All the early ceramics from this site have a sand temper, usually 10% to 15% medium angular sand composed of a mixture of limestone, chert, and possible igneous rocks. With a few exceptions they show the surface marks and internal structure of wheel-made pottery. The vessel bodies were fired to a light red or reddish brown color, usually uniform. The exceptions are a grayware

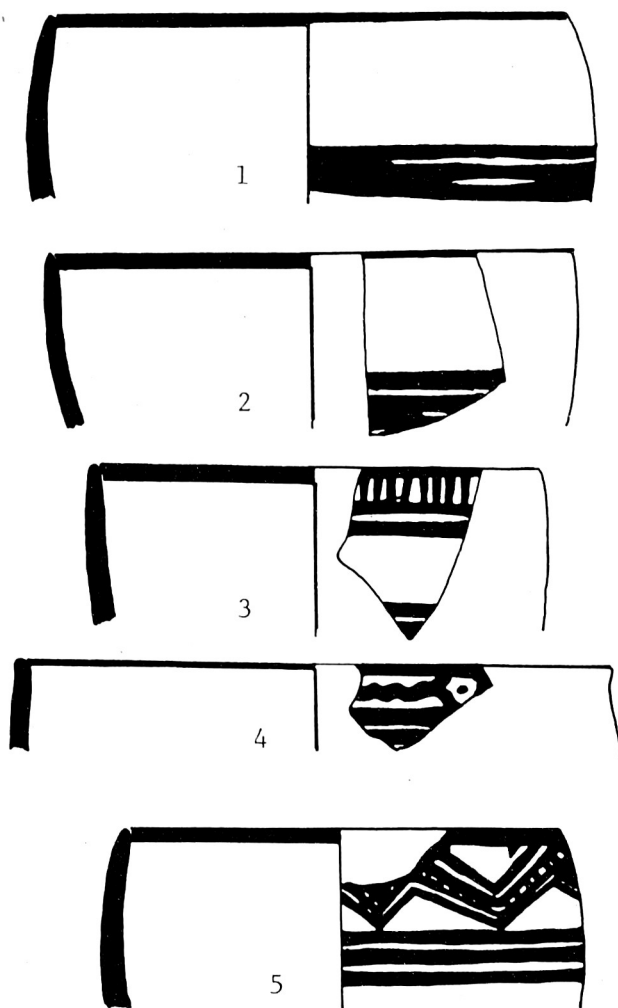


Fig. 12 — Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

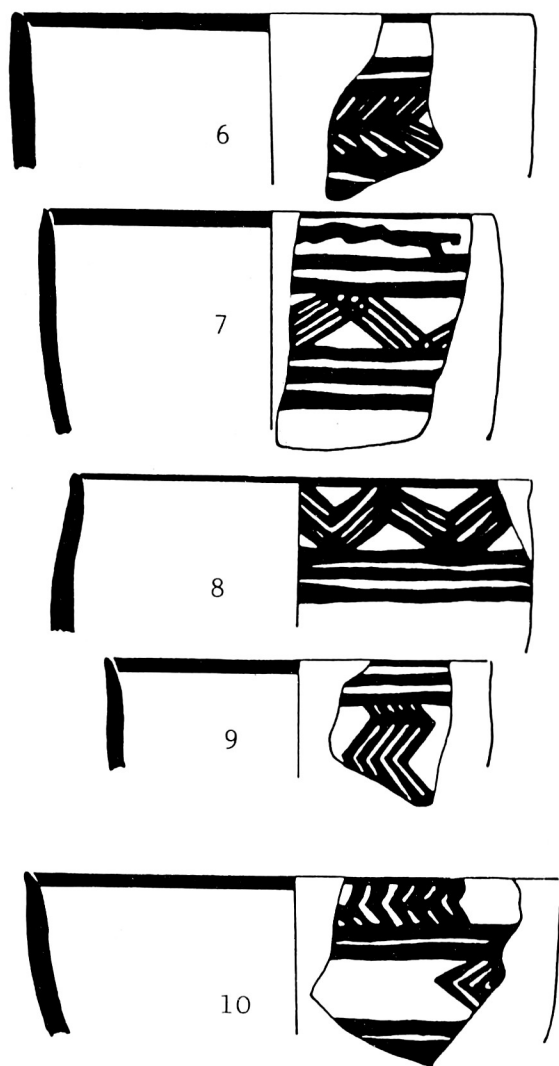


Fig. 13 – Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

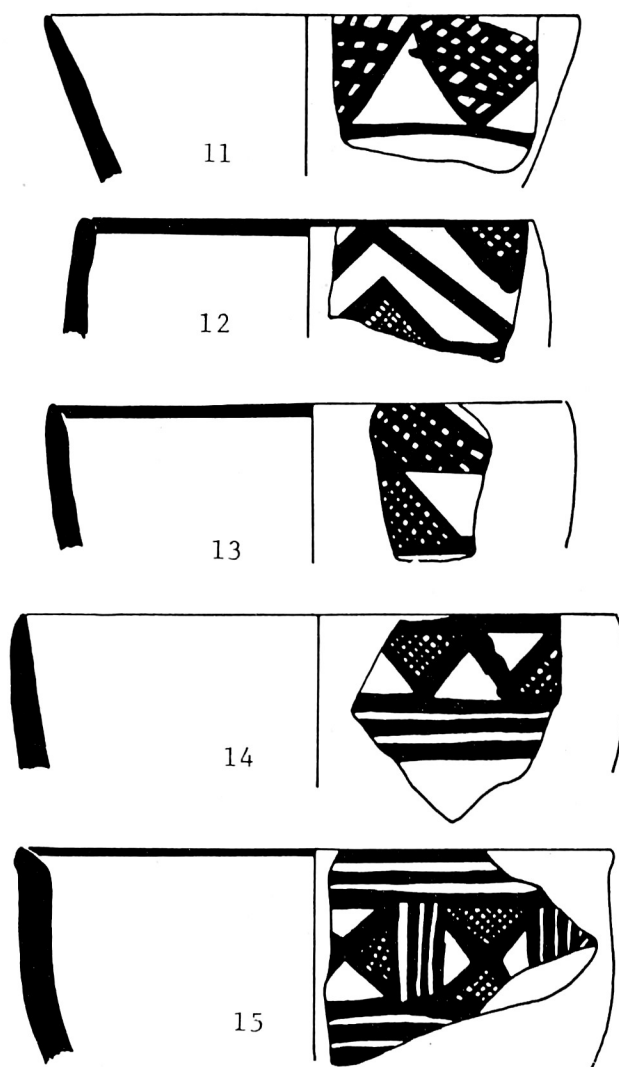


Fig. 14 – Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

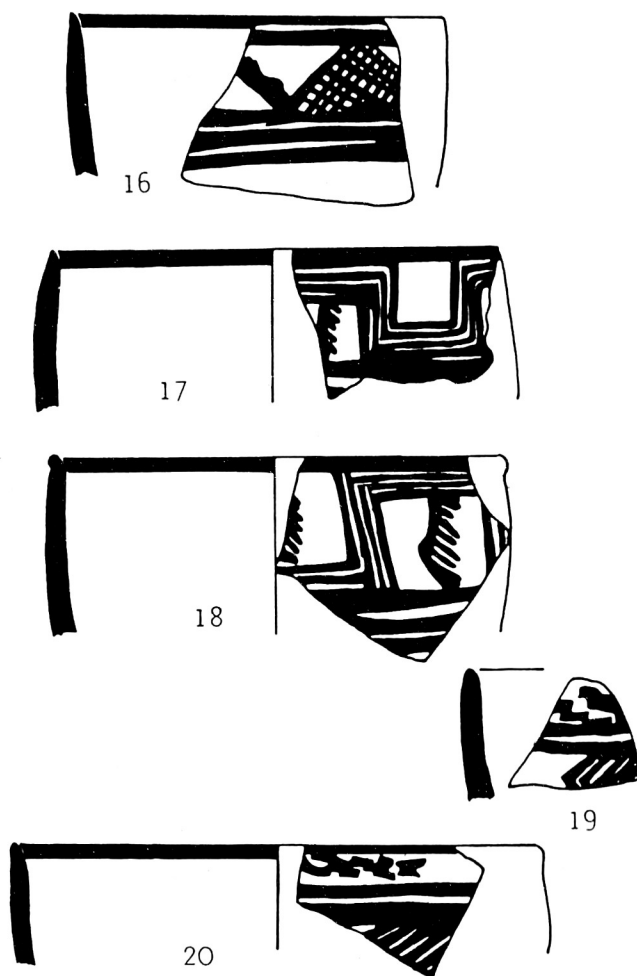


Fig. 15 – Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

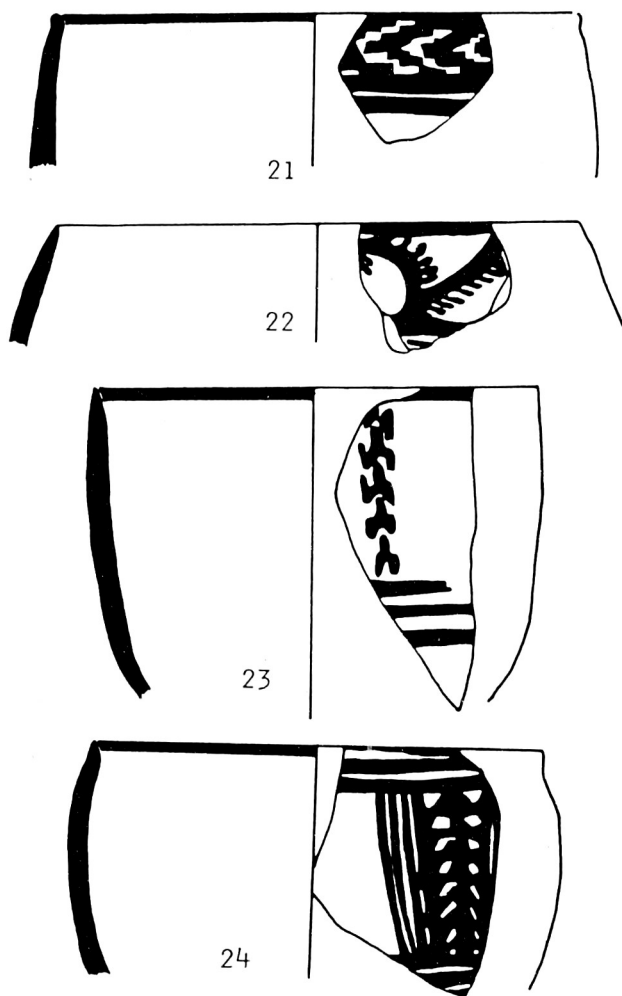


Fig. 16 – Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

jar (35), and a small buffware plate (36). Most vessels except for a few jars (29, 30) have a buff surface on which there is often a dark gray or black painted decoration.

Most of the vessels in our sample are small bowls with a simple rounded rim. These have simple bands (1, 2), vertical lines (3), wavy or zig-zag lines either horizontal (4–8) or vertical (9–10), cross hatched triangles (11–16), open rectangles (17–18) or step motifs (19–21). Various miscellaneous motifs may represent animals (22–25). There is one heavy basin (26). There are a number of small jars with rounded bodies and low flared necks. Some have painted bands (27, 31, 32). Some have red surfaces or slips (28–30). There are fragments of jars with more complex designs (33, 34). As noted above, there is a gray ware jar with a rough burnish (35). The design of the possible small

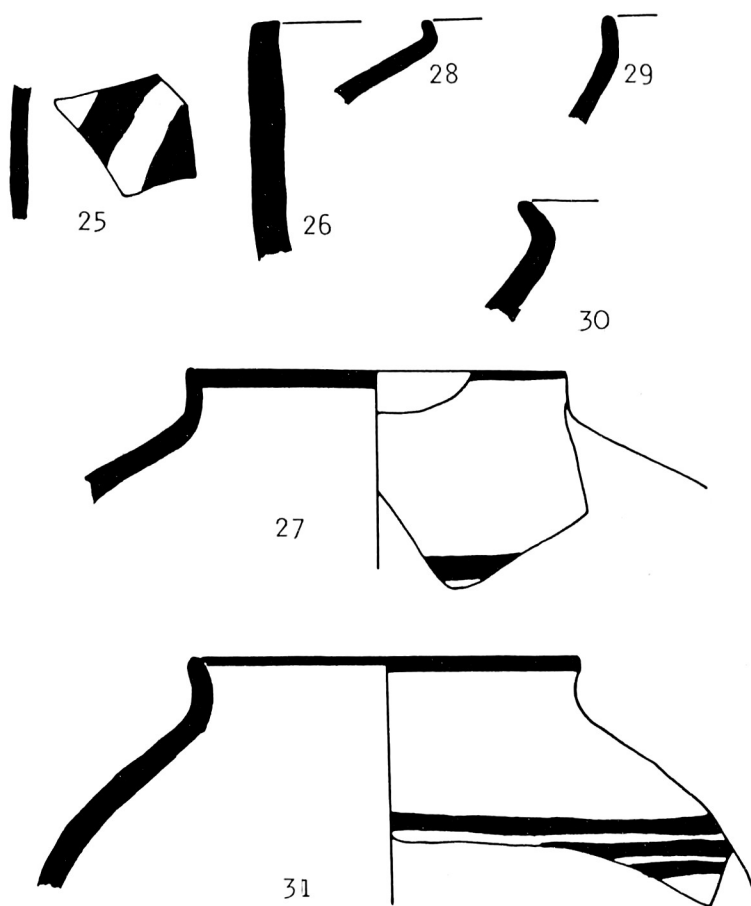


Fig. 17 – Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

plate is badly worn (36). All bases, probably of both bowls and jars, are flat (37–39). It is notable that the sample has no large or heavy vessels. Either the sample comes from a functionally specialized area, or such vessels were made from other materials than ceramic.

The ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb are like nothing reported by Caldwell. They do however show some very general parallels to those from Shahr-i Sokhta particularly from Periods II and III of that site, dating to the Middle of the 3rd millennium B.C. In particular the step motifs (19–21) have more parallels with Sistan (Tosi 1969: fig. 38e) and Central Asia than with materials hitherto reported from southeastern Iran. Until more sites of this type are located and investigated, we can say little more. In keeping with Caldwell's practice, we suggest the tentative name of "Bahrāmjerd Phase" for this material.

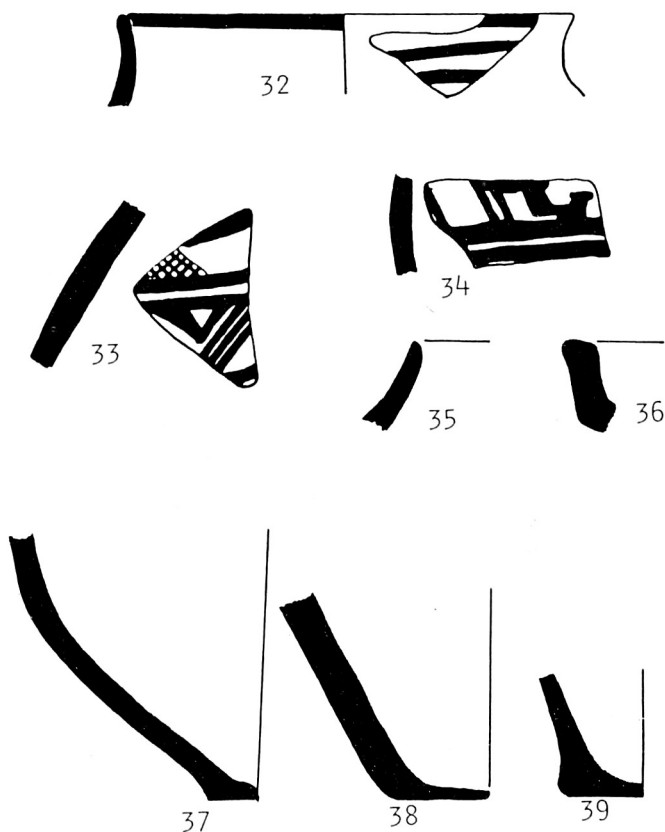


Fig. 18 — Bahrāmjerd Phase Ceramics from Kandār-e Āsiāb: 6054:2963.

Site 6052/2958 (Fig. 19; map fig. 25, no. 15)

Several small sites perhaps represent the long period between 2500 B.C. and A.D. 300. However it is difficult to say much about the small and non-descript samples recovered from them. As an example we present some early sherds from one such unknown site.

Two of the diagnostic sherds in this collection represent wheel-made jars with painted decoration (2, 3). Both have parallels in Yahya IVA, an early 2nd millennium B.C. occupation. Another is part of a small bowl (1). This has parallels in both Yahya IVA and Yahya III, and early 1st millennium B.C. occupation. However in this case we do not have enough sherds to make a reasonable argument about the date and affinities of the site.

Now let us turn from the consideration of the Protohistoric ceramics to the consideration of the settlement patterns which we have defined on the basis of these and later ceramics.

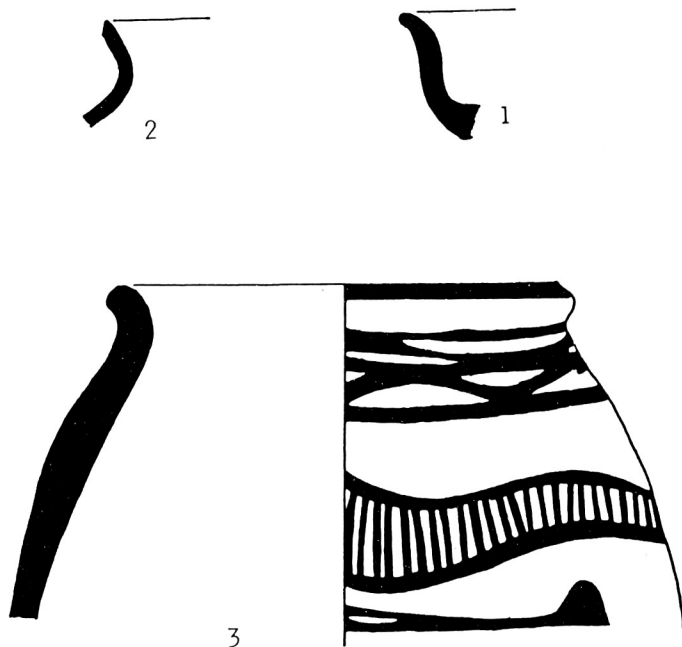


Fig. 19 – Ceramics from Site 6052/2958.

Settlement Patterns in the Chari River Area

In our consideration of the proto-historic pottery we did not find representative of all of the eight phases defined by Caldwell at Tall-i Iblis. Not represented were the Lālezār Phase I (Iblis 0) the Bard Sir Phase (Iblis I), the Aliabad Phase proper (Iblis IV), the Najaferābād Phase (Iblis VI), and finally

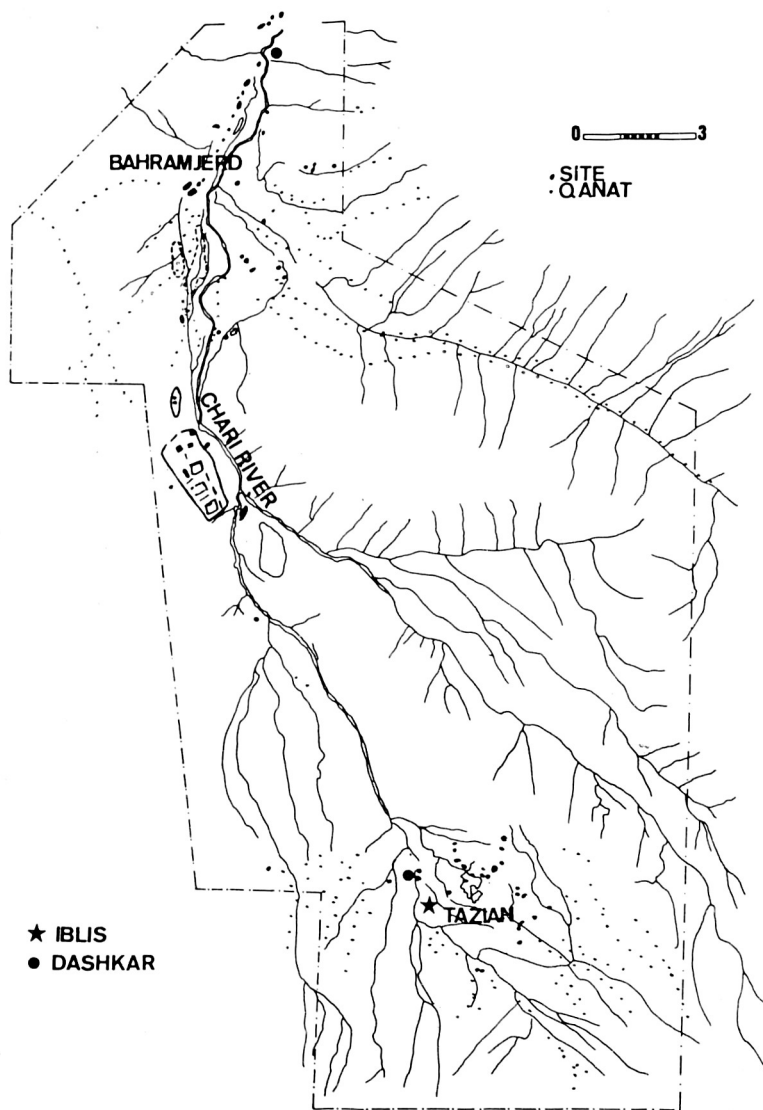


Fig. 20 — Map of Iblis and Dashkār Phase Sites.

the Iron Age Heydārābād Phase (Iblis VII). We have only the Iblis Phase (Iblis II), the Dashkar Phase (Iblis III) and the Mashiz Phase (Iblis V). In addition we suggest one previously undefined phase, the Bahrāmjerd Phase.

During the Iblis Phase we have only one small site of 0.7 hectares in the Tāziān irrigation area (5863/3028) (fig. 20). Thus in the early 4th millennium B.C. there was only limited village life in the eastern Bardsir Plain. In the subsequent Dashkar Phase there were two small sites, one originally more than 1.0 hectare in the Tāziān irrigation area only one kilometer from the earlier Iblis Phase village (5870/3022), and the other in the Bahrāmjerd irrigation area about 22 kilometers away covering about 1.0 hectare (6088/2982) (fig. 20). Thus in these phases there is no center along the Chari River, comparable to Tal-i Iblis on the western Bardsir Plain, which we could call a small town.

Only in the Mashiz Phase, during the middle or late 4th millennium B.C., does a larger center emerge on the eastern Bardsir Plain. In what we term the "Early Mashiz Phase" we have one small village and two possible large villages or towns. The village, a site of 0.8 hectares, is near the Iblis and Dashkar Phase sites in the Tāziān irrigation area (5870/3024). One possible town of perhaps 3.3 hectares is at the northern end of the Bahrāmjerd area (6050/2960). The other town of 3.6 hectares is near Old Qobeirā (5975/2975) in the center of the Chari River Valley. From the southern village to Qobeirā is 17 kilometers; from the northern site to Qobeirā is 8.5 kilometers (fig. 21). In the Mashiz Phase proper the southern and northern sites were abandoned, but Qobeirā itself remained a large center. There are three small villages to the north in the Bahrāmjerd irrigation area (6096/2980, 6066/2979, and 6014/2968) (fig. 21). These sites average 0.56 hectares in size and the average distance between them is 5 kilometers. Sometime during the Mashiz Phase a population maximum was reached which would not be exceeded until Sasanian times. Such was also the case in the Iblis area (Caldwell 1967: 75–91). The later Mashiz Phase proper seems to have been the period of greatest centralization of the settlement pattern, even though population may have begun to drop.

The Bahrāmjerd Phase of the mid–3rd millennium B.C. is represented by one, or perhaps two adjacent, small village sites of 0.3 or 0.4 hectares (6054/2863, 6052/2962) (fig. 21). Apparently the area had returned to the earlier 4th millennium pattern of small isolated agricultural villages.

During the Sasanian Period we have evidences of two different ceramic assemblages whose chronological relation is unknown. One assemblage has only a heavy gritty red ware and the other has this ware along with a similarly gritty buff ware and finer red-slipped and incised wares, both comparable to vessels known from Yahya Period I (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: 6–22). With the red-ware assemblage, there are four villages to the south near Tāziān and two villages to the north near Bahrāmjerd. In addition there are two large sites, one of which is certainly a large town or small city covering more than 100 hecta-

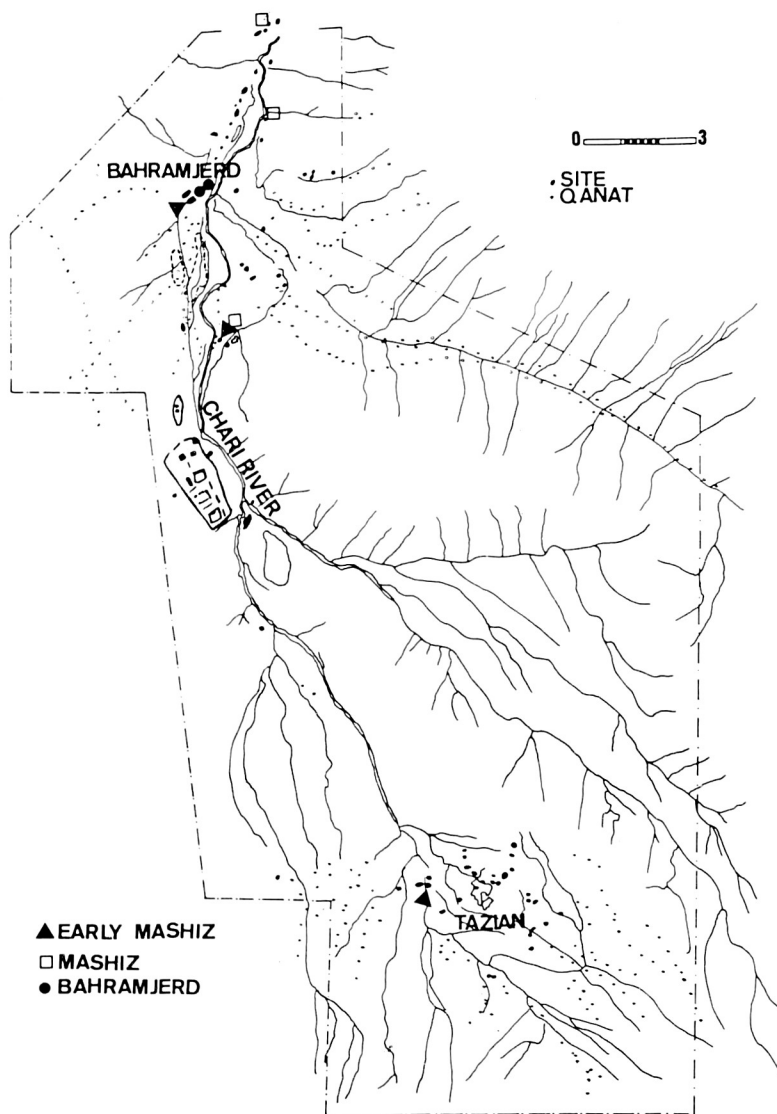


Fig. 21 — Map of Early Mashiz, Mashiz, and Bahrāmjerd Phase Sites.

res (5965–2966) (fig. 22). Well-preserved structural remains including canals or roads, buildings, and large walled compounds are clearly visible on the air photographs. The site is centrally located between village sites, eight to the south and four to the north (fig. 22). There is no large center.

We have divided the Islamic era into six major periods: Early Islamic,

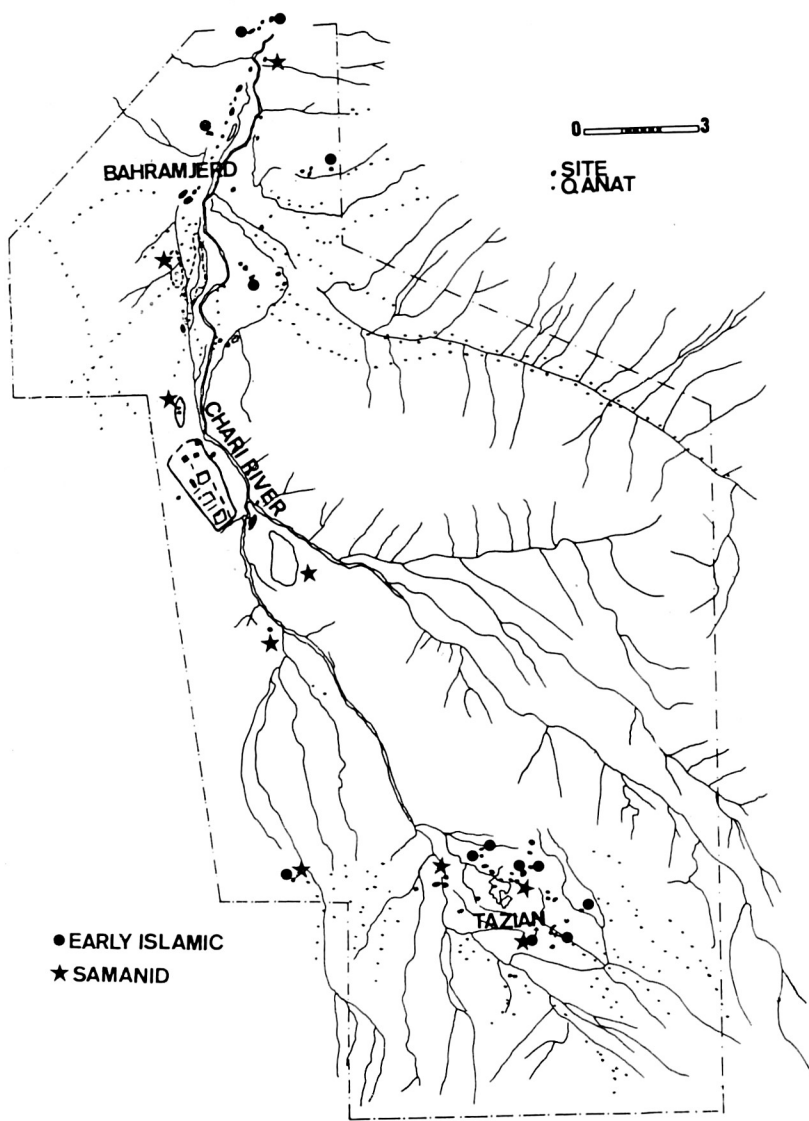


Fig. 22 – Map of Sasanian Sites.

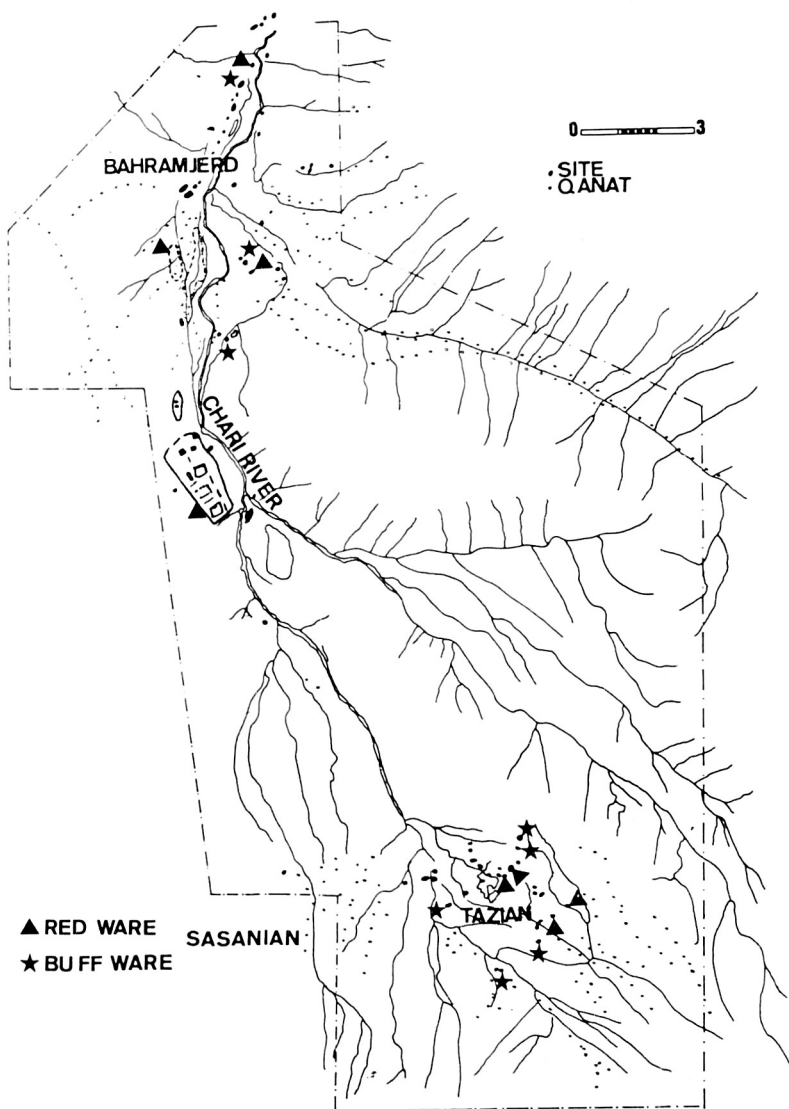


Fig. 23 — Map of Early Islamic and Sāmānid Sites.

Sāmānid, Seljuq, Il Khānid–Timurid, Safāvid, and Recent. Some sites have standing structures: there are a Seljuq Minaret and a Safāvid mosque at Tāziān and a mud–brick minaret of unknown age at Bahrāmjerd. During the Early Islamic Period there was a concentration of eight small sites near Tāziān. These are so close together that in fact they may have been parts of a town of the period just north of modern Tāziān, destroyed by centuries of agriculture. There

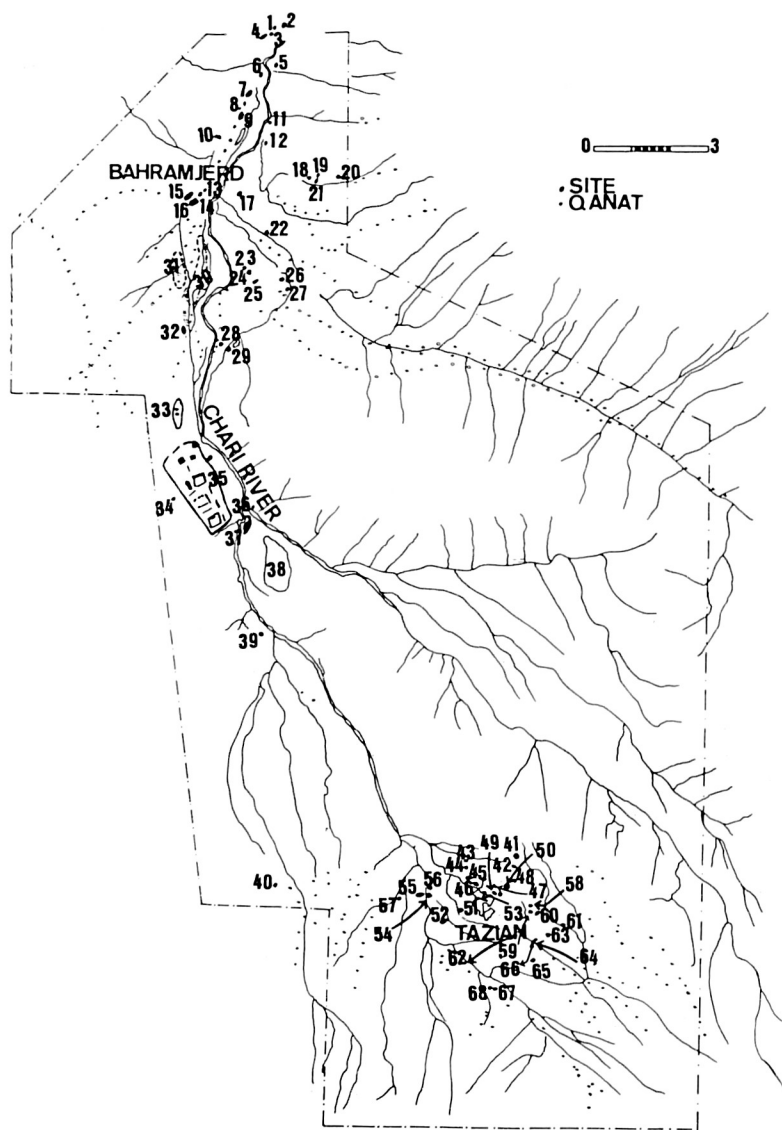


Fig. 24 – Map of Seljuq and Il Khānid–Timurid Sites.

are also five possible Early Islamic sites north of Bahrāmjerd (fig. 23). During the Sāmānid Period Qobeirā was the central city of the area. There were four contemporary villages near Tāziān, two near Qobeirā itself, and four near Bahrāmjerd, two of which were very large (fig. 23). This is a return to the settlement pattern of the Sasanian sites with the red-ware assemblage.

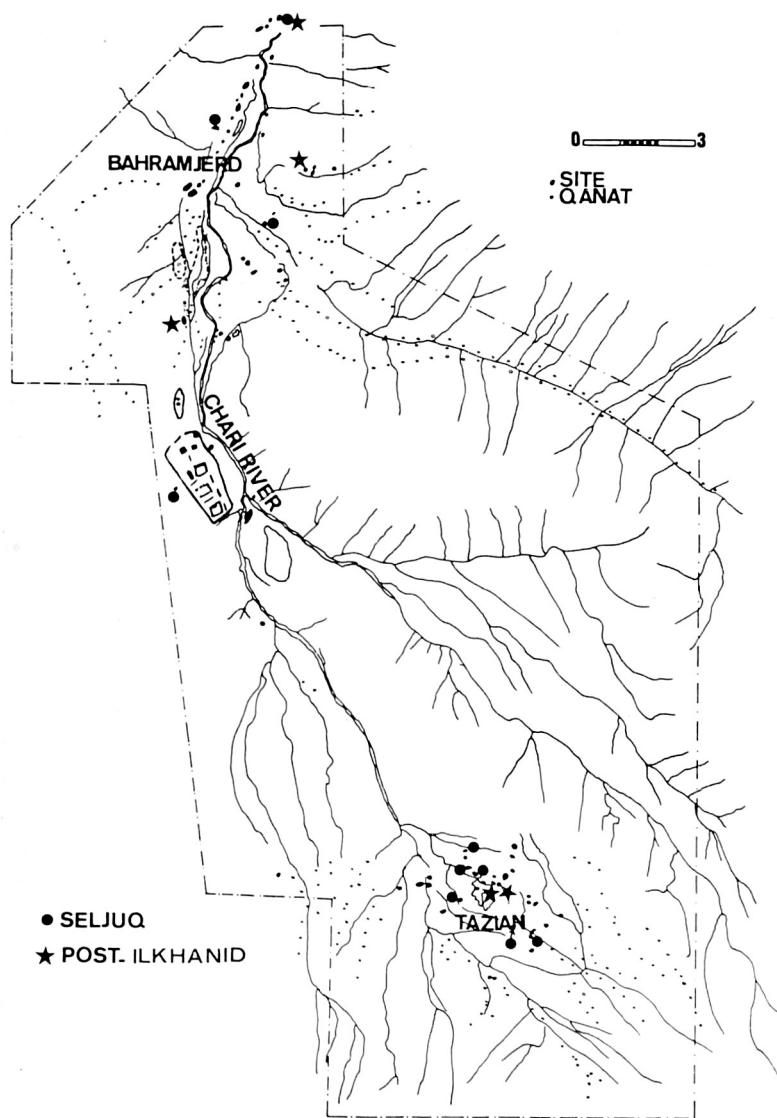


Fig. 25 – Detailed Map of the archaeological survey in the Qobeirā area.

In the Seljuq Period there is a return to the pattern of Early Islamic times, with six villages to the south and three to the north (fig. 24). As before, Tāziān may have been the important local town in this period. Later, in the Il Khānid and Timurid Period and after, there is only a low density of village sites in the area (fig. 24).

Conclusion

This survey further demonstrates that the area of Qobeirā on the Eastern Bardsir Plain is an ideal area for research on two broad problems:

1. The culture and social organization of early towns on the Iranian Plateau.
2. The culture and social organization of Sasanian and Earlier Islamic towns and cities on the Plateau.

Regarding the first problem, we suggest that two lines of research be pursued. First, more complete survey is necessary in order to understand the complete Bronze Age settlement pattern of the Bardsir Plain. Second, limited excavations are needed on both the central town near Islamic Qobeirā and on several of the earlier and contemporary subsidiary village-sized settlements in order to establish more precisely the nature of economic and social life.

Regarding the second problem, there are three immediate problems requiring research. First as above, more complete survey is needed. Second, a Sasanian and Early Islamic stratigraphy must be established. It is likely that this can be obtained with limited excavations at one of the larger tepes near Negār, 15 kilometers west of the Chari River. Third, an intensive surface survey of the possible Sasanian town near Islamic Qobeirā must be undertaken. Air photograph blowups and detailed topographic maps must be used to guide the systematic collection of artifacts from the different compounds and neighborhoods of the ancient community.

Certainly these two broad problems require two different teams with different kinds of supporting specialists. In the future, we hope that one or both of these teams can be assembled, and that these research tasks can be accomplished.

Catalogue of Sites in the Qobeirā Area: Survey of 1976

Grid Number	Area in Hectares		
		5860/3047	0.8
		5868/3051	0.3
		5872/2985	0.2
<i>Iblis Phase, ca. 3800 B.C.</i>		5875/3034	2.0
5863/3028	0.7	5875/3048	1.1
<i>Dashkar Phase, ca. 3600 B.C.</i>		5878/3034	1.0
5870/3022	1.0	5878/3046	0.4
6088/2982	1.0	6030/2976	1.8
		6058/2998	1.0
<i>"Early Mashiz" Phase, ca. 3400 B.C.</i>		6067/2965	0.8
5870/3024	0.8	6072/2980	2.5
5975/2975	3.6	6073/2972	2.0
6050/2960	3.3	6095/2977	1.0
<i>Mashiz Phase, ca. 3200 B.C.</i>			
5985/2975	3.6	<i>Sāmānid</i>	
6066/2979	0.6	5860/3047	0.8
6014/2968	0.8	5872/2985	0.2
6096/2980	0.3	5872/3025	0.7
<i>"Bahrāmjerd Phase", ca. 2500 B.C.</i>		5873/3044	1.6
6052/2962	0.4	5972/2965	0.9
6054/2963	0.3	5993/2956	14.0
<i>Red-Ware, Sasanian</i>		5938/2980	2.5
5860/3055	1.0	6028/2955	36.0
5863/3060	0.7	6050/2980	—
5871/3042	1.0	6072/2980	2.5
5873/3044	1.6		
5938/2980	2.5	<i>Seljuq</i>	
5965/2966	108.0	5857/3051	1.2
6028/2955	36.0	5859/3052	0.7
6030/2976	1.8	5866/3032	0.7
6085/2976	0.8	5871/3038	0.2
<i>Buff-Ware, Sasanian</i>		5878/3034	1.0
5846/3041	1.2	5880/3031	1.0
5846/3042	0.6	5938/2980	2.5
5853/3051	1.0	5972/2957	—
5866/3052	0.8	6028/2985	0.4
5866/3051	0.4	6080/2974	1.7
5868/3051	0.3	6097/2982	0.7
5869/3019	0.6		
5878/3046	0.4	<i>Il Khānid-Timurid</i>	
5879/3046	1.3	5866/3032	0.7
6013/2970	0.8	5871/3041	0.6
6033/2975	2.0	5871/3042	1.0
6095/2980	0.5	6017/2958	5.5
<i>Early Islamic</i>		6074/2993	1.6
5860/3055	1.0	6097/2982	0.7

Late Islamic

5870/3037	44.0
5874/3036	1.0
6032/2983	0.8
6053/2804	—
6074/2993	1.6

Unknown Periods

6025/2960	—
6052/2958	4.0
6053/2979	0.9
6043/2980	1.0
6067/2965	2.5
6077/2973	1.8

Key to the Map

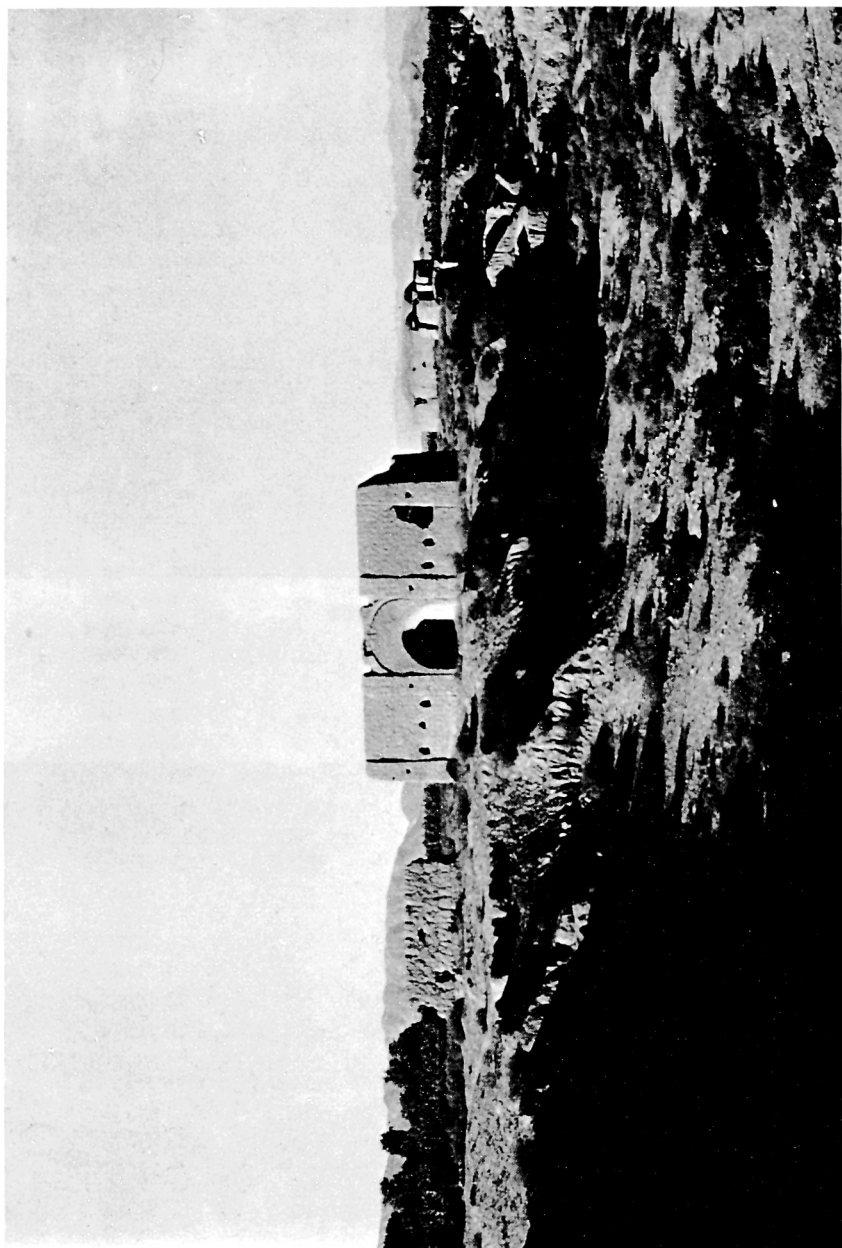
Site No.	Grid No.	Site Name	Site No.	Grid No.	Site Name
1	6096/2980	—	35	5965/2966	—
2	6097/2982	—	36	5972/2965	—
3	6095/2980	—	37	5975/2975	Old Qobeirā
4	6095/2977	—	38	5950/2980	—
5	6088/2982	—	39	5938/2980	—
6	6085/2978	—	40	5872/2985	—
7	6080/2974	—	41	5881/3046	—
8	6077/2973	—	42	5878/3046	—
9	6073/2972	—	43	5880/3034	—
10	6067/2965	—	44	5878/3034	—
11	6072/2980	—	45	5875/3034	—
12	6066/2979	—	46	5874/3036	—
13	6054/2963	Kandār-e Āsiāb	47	5871/3038	—
14	6052/2962	—	48	5875/3046	—
15	6052/2958	—	49	5871/3041	—
16	6050/2960	—	50	5873/3044	—
17	6053/2972	—	51	5866/3032	—
18	6058/2991	—	52	5863/3028	Qalaeh Darko
19	6059/2993	—	53	5870/3037	—
20	6058/2998	—	54	5870/3024	—
21	6057/2993	—	55	5870/3022	—
22	6043/2980	—	56	5872/3025	—
23	6034/2974	—	57	5869/3016	—
24	6033/2975	—	58	5866/3051	—
25	6030/2976	—	59	5866/3050	—
26	6037/2983	—	60	5866/3052	—
27	6028/2985	—	61	5863/3068	—
28	6014/2968	—	62	5860/3047	—
29	6013/2970	—	63	5860/3055	—
30	6025/2960	—	64	5859/3052	—
31	6028/2955	—	65	5853/3052	—
32	6017/2958	—	66	5857/3051	—
33	5993/2956	—	67	5846/3042	—
34	5972/2951	—	68	5846/3041	—



a) Bahrāmjerd Area



b) Site 5863/3028, Qaleh Darko (Map fig. 25, no. 52), Tāziān Area



Site 6054/2963, Kandār-e Āsiāb (Map fig. 25, no. 13), Bahramjerd

CATALOGUE OF SHERDS

Iblis Phase Ceramics from Site 5863/3028

No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
<i>Iblis Painted</i>							
1	28	0.70	5% FS	7.5YR 7/4 pink	10R 5/3 weak red	5YR3/1 v. dk. gray	Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: fig. 40B
2	16	0.40	trace FS	2.5YR 6/8 lt. red	10R 5/4 weak red	none	L-K 1970: fig. 40f Caldwell 1967: pl. 4:7
3	16	0.75	5% st	5YR 7/6 red-yellow	2.5YR 5/8 red	5YR 3/2 dk. red-br.	L-K 1970: fig. 39j Caldwell 1967: pl. 4:2 fig. 13
4	12	0.40	trace FS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 5/6 red	5YR 4/2 dk. red-gray	
5	12	0.65	5% FS	7.5YR 5/4 brown	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	5YR 4/2 dk. red-gray	
6	16	0.65	trace FS	7.5YR 5/4 brown	2.5Y 7/2 lt. gray	2.5YR 3/4 dk. red-br.	
<i>Lalezar Coarse</i>							
7	24	0.70	15% st	7.5YR 5/3 brown	none	none	L-K 1970: fig. 40k, q

Possible Dashkar Phase Ceramics from Site 5870/3022 (Figs. 3–5)

No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
1	10	0.60	5% FS	7.5YR 6/4 lt. br.	2.5YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	Caldwell 1967: fig. 27
2	10	0.60	10% FS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	2.5YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
3	14	0.55	trace FS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/2 v. dk. gray-br.	
4	12	0.45	5% FS	5YR 6/5 lt. red-br.	2.5Y 8/2 white	color worn	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 20
5	22	0.60	5% FS	5YR 6/3	10YR 8/2	color	
6	12	0.50	trace FS	10YR 5/3 brown	2.5Y 8/2 white	2.5Y 0/3 v. dk. gray	
7	28	0.70	trace FS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	10YR 8/2 white	paint worn	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 8
8	—	—	trace FS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	5YR 8/4 pink	paint worn	
9	—	0.50	10% FS, st.	10YR 7/4 v. pale br.	2.5Y 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
10	—	1.00	10% FS	10YR 6/4 lt. yellow-br.	5Y 8/2 white	color worn	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 7:2
11	—	0.85	10% FS	2.5YR 5/6 red.	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	5YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
12	24	0.70	trace FS	7.5YR 6/4 lt. br.	10YR 8/2 white	none	
13	20	1.20	25% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	none	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 20
14	36	1.50	25% CS	5YR 7/6 red-yellow	2.5YR 6/6 white	none	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 20
15	28	0.70	10% FS	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	2.5Y 8/2 white	none	
16	38	0.70	10% FS	5YR 6/5 lt. red-br.	2.5Y 7/2 lt. gray	none	
17	12	0.60	10% FS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	2.5Y 8/2 white	none	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 19
18	6	1.00	10% FS	2.5YR 6/7 lt. red	10R 6/3 pale red	none	

Early Mashiz and Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975 (Figs. 6–9)

No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
1	14	0.62	trace FS	2.5YR 6/8 lt. red	2.5YR 8/3 v. pale br.	5R 3/1 v. dk. gray	
2	18	0.60	trace FS	7.5YR 5/2 brown	2.5Y 7/2 lt. gray	5YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	Caldwell 1967: pl. 1
3	11	0.80	5% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
4	12	0.72	none	5R 8/6 red–yellow	10YR 7/2 lt. gray	5YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
5	12	0.60	5% FS	7.5YR 5/6	10YR 7/3	10YR 3/1	
6	14	0.45	trace FS	7.5YR 6/6 red–yellow	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 4/1 dk. gray 2.5YR 5/2 weak red	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 1:1 bichrome
7	12	0.55	trace FS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	7.5YR 8/3 pink	2.5YR 5/6 red	
8	12	0.92	5% MS	2.5YR 6/5 lt. red	5YR 7/4 pink	10YR 3/1 dk. gray	
9	16	0.58	10% FS	7.5YR 7/3 pink	2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow	10YR 3/1 black	
10	10	0.80	10% FS	2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow	10YR 7/4 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray 5YR 5/3 red br.	bichrome
11	10	0.65	5% MS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	5YR 7/3 pink	paint worn	
12	18	0.58	trace FS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	paint worn	
13	20	0.80	10% FS	7.5YR 6/4 lt. br.	2.5Y 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 26
14	20	0.52	10% MS	7.5YR 4/6 strong br.	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	7.5YR 3/2 dk. br.	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 2:1,3
15	32	0.75	10% FS	7.5YR 6/4 lt.	2.5Y 8/2 white	10YR 4/2 dk. gray br.	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 22
16	—	0.65	5% FS	10YR 6/3 pale br.	5YR 5/4 white	paint worn	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 1:3
17	—	0.70	5% FS	5YR 7/6 red–yellow	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 dk. gray	

18	—	0.50	trace FS	7.5YR 6/5 red–yellow	7.5YR 7/4 pink	7.5YR 3/0 v. dk. gray 2.5YR 4/2 weak red	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 23 bichrome
19	8	0.65	none	7.5YR 6/4 lt. br.	2.5YR 8/2 white	7.5YR 3/O black 7.5YR 4/2 weak red	bichrome

*Mashiz Plain**Surface*

20	20	0.50	5% MS	2.5YR 6/7 lt. red	5YR 7/4 pink	none	
21	36	1.42	20% CS, st	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	5YR 5/3 pink	none	
22	18	0.90	10% CS	2.5YR 5/6 red	5YR 7/4 pink	none	
23	28	0.68	15% st, CS	2.5YR 6/7	10R 5/8	none	
24	28	0.91	20% CS	5YR 7/4 pink	5YR 7/4 pink	none	
25	16	0.82	10% MS	2.5YR 6/8 lt. red red–yellow	5YR 6/6	none	Caldwell 1970: pl. 3:1
26	24	1.00	15% CS	2.5YR 5/7 red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	none	
27	12	0.98	15% CS	2.5YR 6/8 lt. red	7.5YR 7/3 pink	none	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 8:1
28	10	0.70	15% CS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	10YR 7/4 v. pale br.	none	
29	14	0.45	10% FS	5YR 6/4 red–br.	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	none	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 29
30	7	0.90	5% FS	7.5YR 6/4 lt. br. white	2.5Y 8/2	none	
31	5	1.05	10% FS	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	2.5Y 8.2 white	none	
32	6	0.75	trace FS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	5YR 7/4 pink	none	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 3:2, pl 8:2

Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Site 6066/2979 (Figs. 10–11)

Maschiz Painted							
No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
1	6	0.60	5% FS	7.5YR 7/6 red–yellow	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	7.5YR 4/2 dk. br.	
2	12	0.60	10% MS	2.5YR 6/7 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	7.5YR 4/2 dk. br.	
3	—	0.60	5% MS	5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 6/4 v. pale br.	10R 5/8 v. dk. gray	
4	10	0.60	5% MS	5YR 7/4 pink	2.5YR 6/4 lt. red–br.	10R 5/8 red	
5	—	0.90	5% MS	2.5YR 6/7	10YR 8/3	10YR 3/1	
6	—	0.80	10% FS	10YR 6/4 lt. yellow–br.	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	5YR 3/2 dk. red–br.	
<i>Mashiz Plain</i>							
7	24	0.80	trace FS	7.5YR 7/7 red–yellow	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	none	
8	18	0.80	5% FS	2.5YR 6/7 light red	5YR 5/4 red–br.	none	
9	18	0.50	5% FS	5YR 7/6 red–yellow	5YR 6/4 lt. red	none	
10	14	0.90	15% FS	5YR 6/6 red–yellow	none	none	
11	16	1.10	10% MS, st	7.5YR 7/4 pink	2.5Y 8/2 white	none	
12	20	0.90	15% MS	5YR 5/4 red–br.	none	none	
13	10	0.90	15% FS	10YR 6/4 lt. yellow–br.	2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow		Caldwell 1967: fig. 2
14	22	1.10	10% FS	2.5Y 8/2 lt. gray	2.5Y 8/4 pale yellow	none	<i>ibid.</i> , pl. 7:1,2
15	20	1.90	10% FS, st	7.5YR 5/8 strong br.	10YR 8/4 v. pale br.	none	
16	6	1.30	10% FS	2.5YR 8/3 white	2.5YR 8/2 white	none	
17	5	1.30	10% FS	10YR 7/4 white	slip worn	none	
18	6	1.00	20% CS	5YR 5/6 v. pale br.	slip worn	none	

Early Mashiz and Mashiz Phase Ceramics from Qobeirā: 5975/2975 (Figs. 6–9)

No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
<i>Bowls</i>							
1	14	0.51	15% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 4/1 dk. gray	
2	14	0.61	15% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 4/1 dk. gray	
3	12	0.58	15% MS	2.5YR 6/5 lt. red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
4	16	0.49	10% MS	2.5YR 6/7 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
5	12	0.65	10% MS	2.5YR 5/6	10YR 8/3	10YR 3/1	
6	14	0.61	10% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 2/1 black	
7	12	0.40	5% FS	10R 6/7 lt. red	10YR 6/7 v. pale br.	10YR 4/1 dk. gray	
8	12	0.55	15% MS	2.5YR 6/5 lt. red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 dk. gray	
9	10	0.49	10% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
10	14	0.59	10% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 2/1 black	
11	14	0.66	5% FS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	10YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
12	12	0.54	10 MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
13	14	0.55	5% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	10YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
14	16	0.66	10% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	2.5YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
15	16	0.76	10% MS	5YR 6/6 red yellow	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
16	12	0.56	5% MS	2.5YR 5/5 red	10YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray	
17	12	0.54	15% MS	2.5YR 5/5 red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 black	
18	12	0.58	5% MS	2.5YR 6/6 lt. red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 black	

19	16	0.59	15% MS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	2.5YR 8/2 white	10YR 2/1 black
20	14	0.60	15% MS	2.5YR 6/7 lt. red	10YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
21	14	0.56	10% MS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	10YR 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
22	14	0.50	5% FS	2.5YR 5/6 red	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	10YR 4/1 dk. gray
23	12	0.68	10% MS	5YR 6/4	2.5Y 8/2	10YR 3/1
24	12	0.49	15% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red br.	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
25	10 ▽	0.54	5% MS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	7/6 red-yellow	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray

Basin

26	14	1.00	20% CS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	10YR 8/2 white	no paint
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Jars

Neck Th.

27	10	0.50	15% MS	2.5YR 5/6 red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	paint worn
28	14	0.47	5% MS	2.5YR 6/5 lt. red	7.5YR 7/4 pink	no paint
29	10	0.43	Tr. FS	2.5YR 6/8	No slip	no paint
30	10	0.50	10% MS	5YR 6/4 red-yellow	2.5Y 8/2 lt. red	no point
31	10	0.50	10% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	2.5Y 8.2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
32	12	0.39	5% MS	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 2/1 black
33	—	0.70	10% MS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	2.5Y 8/2 white	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
34	—	0.55	Tr. FS	2.5YR 5/8 red	10YR 8/3 v. pale br.	10YR 3/1 v. dk. gray
35	17	0.65	30% CS	10YR 4/2 dk. gray-br.	10YR 6/2 lt. br.-gray	no paint

Plate

36	10	0.54	Tr. FS	2.5Y 8/2 white	2.5Y 8/2 white	paint worn
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Bases B. Diam.

37	6	0.89	15% CS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	10YR 7/3 v. pale br.	no paint
38	6	1.12	15% CS	5 YR 6/6 red-yellow	no slip	no paint
39	4	0.70	5% MS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	no slip	no paint

Ceramics from Site 6052/2958 (Fig. 19)

No.	Diam.	Thick.	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comment
1	10	0.55	trace straw	10YR 8/1 white	2.5YR 8/2 white	—	Lamberg – Karlovsky 1970: fig. 11f–h fig. 15a
2	8	0.60	5% FS	10YR 6/1 gray	5YR 6/4 lt. red-br.	5YR 3/2 dk. red-br.	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 15m
3	12	0.90	10% FS	5YR 6/6 red-yellow	none	paint worn	<i>ibid.</i> , fig. 16d

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