

A CLASS OF SASANIAN CERAMICS FROM SOUTHEASTERN IRAN

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Following A. Stein's 1931-32 reconnaissance, no proper archaeological work was undertaken in south-eastern Iran until 1964, when Joseph R. Caldwell revisited the mound of Tell-e Iblis (Caldwell, Malek-Shahmirzadi 1966) which had been reported by Stein himself (1937: 164). Between 1965 and 1970, archaeological activity in the general area greatly intensified with a series of excavations and surveys. Most significant among this recent research has been that conducted in Sistan at the site of Shahr-e Sokhteh (e.g. Tosi 1983; Sajjadi 1986); in the Kerman region at Tepe Yahya (e.g., Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970; 1986) and the nearby Dowlatabad basin (Prickett 1986); at Shahdad (Hakemi 1972; Kaboli 1975); in Baluchistan at Bampur (De Cardi 1970); in Hormozgan near Minab (Shamlu 1972).¹ From this archaeological investigation a general perspective on the cultural and settlement history of southeastern Iran during the Chalcolithic and Bronze Ages has been developed.

In 1966, Caldwell organized an expedition to the Bardsir area to excavate Tall-e Iblis and to carry out a limited survey of the area. He established a fairly complete prehistoric cultural sequence for southeastern Iran (Caldwell 1967: 24). Even in light of more recent work his sequence remains of paramount importance. Caldwell's team located 24 new archaeological sites in the Bardsir valley. The most significant result of this work was the discovery of an extensive Islamic city on the Chari River: the ancient Qobeira (Chase, Fehervari, and Caldwell 1967: 73-108). Qobeira was excavated by the London School of Oriental and African Studies (Bivar and Fehervari 1972: 168-9).

In 1976, during last season of excavations at Qobeira, a brief, limited archaeological survey covering a 250 km² area was conducted around the Islamic city along the Chari and Qobeira Rivers (Sajjadi and Wright 1988). This survey, extended in 1977 as an independent project of the Iranian Centre for Archaeological Research, covered a greater area in the eastern and southern parts of the Bardsir Plain.² A total of 132 sites from dif-

ferent periods were located; 13 of them were from between Periods II and V of the Iblis sequence (4000-3000 B.C.; Sajjadi 1988). Most of the sites are from the 4th millennium B.C., between Iblis III and Iblis V (c. 3750-3000 B.C.). Only two sites, one near Kohansir (site 106: GN 5902/2753)³ and the other near Deh Tarzian (Tepe Qaleh Darko, site 015: GN 5863/3028), were dated to Iblis II (c. 4000 B.C.). All finds fit the Iblis or Yahya sequence, with the single exception of a pottery type named Bahramjerd Ware. Bahramjerd Ware was found only on two neighboring sites at Bahramjerd (sites 004 and 037; Sajjadi and Wright 1988).

Archaeological surveys south of Kerman continued in 1983-84 along the Halilrud in Sabzevaran valley (Sajjadi 1984: 1-6).⁴ This later survey recorded a total of 47 archaeological sites, almost of which were on the terraces of the Halilrud River. Part of the area was visited by Stein on his 1931-32 journey (Stein 1937: 132-157).

The Halilrud basin extends over 3000 km² and is divided into five distinct sections: Jiroft, Rudbar, Kahnuij, Buluk, and Esfandaqeh. Only the first two areas were visited by our team in 1983-84.

Jiroft is a vast and fertile plain, c. 70 × 40 km. At present, some 40,000 people inhabit the area. The entire Jiroft plain is cultivated, with the exception of the sand- and rock-hilled southern region. However, more than half of Jiroft's archaeological sites were located in this southern section. The site with the longest sequence found in the survey, Shahr-e Daqyanus (site 118), is located in the northern part of the valley. It contains prehistoric, historic, and Islamic material. The rich protohistoric site of Konar Sandal (site 105) is located in the middle of the valley.

The second area of the survey, Rudbar, also a large section of the valley, is bounded on the west by Kahnuij, on the north by Jiroft, and on the south and southeast by the Jazmuryan depression (Keyhan 1932). Most of the archaeological sites in Rudbar are clustered in the northern part of

the valley close to the course of the Halilrud. The largest site in Rudbar is a huge mound, locally known as Qaleh Kharg or Tom-e Kharg (site 113); its long span of occupation includes both historical and Islamic materials.

Pre- and protohistoric sites in Sabzevaran have produced pottery types already reported from the Yahya, Bampur, Damin, and Iblis sequences (Sajjadi 1984). Although the complete report of the Sabzevaran survey is currently in preparation, we wish to here discuss a single ceramic type which we have called «Namord Ware». Namord Ware is a fine orange to red ware manufactured on the fast wheel in a wide variety of thin-walled shapes. A few examples of this type have already been presented in the literature from Baluchistan and Kerman (Stein 1937: pl. XX, XXV, XXVI), Yahya (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: 8), Minab (Stein 1937; Williamson 1972: 97-109), as well as from distant areas such as Bushire (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973: 35-8) and Oman (De Cardi 1975).

However, Namord Ware is reported on many sites in the Sabzevaran survey. The 1983 and 1984 surveys showed some changes in the shapes, sizes, and contexts of pottery since Stein's visit of the area. Development projects, the expansion of farmlands, and illegal excavations have disturbed a great number of the sites reported by Stein.

During the surveys, a fine red-orange painted pottery was found on four neighboring sites in the Rudbar region: Kharg (site 113), Dogari (site 133), Tom-e Namord (site 136), and Se Tom I (site 137). Similar examples had already been reported for Baluchistani and Kermani sites such as Damb Koh, Fannuj, Hazar Mardi, Namordi, and Darreh-Shor (Stein 1937), Tepe Yahya I and II (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: 8, fig. 4; 1972: 89-91, fig. I), Rishahr on the northern shore of Persian Gulf (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973: 35-38, figs. 5-6), Pakistani Baluchistan (De Cardi 1951: 63-75; 1983), and Granam Island, which is north of Oman at the mouth of the Persian Gulf (De Cardi 1975: 57-8, fig. 9).

Some scholars have found similarities between this fine red-orange ware and the «late prehistoric» described by Stein (1937: 144) or the «Londo Ware» described by De Cardi (1951). However, it is now evident that these are different wares. Before discussing the details of these ceramic

types, we describe the four sites of the Rudbar valley and their ceramics.

Kharg (site 113) (figg. 3-7)

Qaleh Kharg or Tom-e Kharg is the largest known site in Rudbar. It is located beside Mokhtarabad village on the left bank of the Halilrud River. It measures almost 450 m north-south and c. 350 m east-west; however, the pottery and other archaeological materials are scattered in a 1 km radius around the main mound.

The remains of an old qaleh (castle), locally called Qaleh Khawhar are located in the north-western area of the mound. The qaleh is constructed of stone and is covered by white plaster. It measures 40 × 50 m, and has the remains of eleven towers all around the walls. Traces of the main entrance gate were found on the eastern side of the castle; however, Stein considers it probable that there was another gate on the western wall as well (Stein 1937: 144).

The site is mentioned in at least one Persian historical text from A.D. 1315-1320 (Monshi-e Kermani: 23). Archaeological materials, scattered on and around the site consist of glazed and plain Islamic pottery of the 11th-14th centuries; as well as burned bricks, water channels, pottery pipes, and the remains of walls. These last are visible in sections of the site which have been cut by the pressure of water and heavy rains.

The densely distributed glazed, relief, and stamped pottery of this site is comparable with material from the huge site of Shahr-e Dāqyanus in the Jiroft Plain on a terrace of the Halilrud River. Kharg is clearly important during the Islamic period, especially in the 12th and 13th centuries. Besides the distinctive Islamic pottery, there is a great deal of a very fine fabric, thin, red-orange, painted ware pottery both on the mound and within several gully cuts. There is some evidence that pottery of this type came out from the lower layers of the mound during the winds and heavy rains of the last fifty years, since Stein reports that «...not a single fragment of prehistoric painted Ware could be found at the site» (Stein 1937: 146).

However, Stein believed that the site was earlier than Islamic: «...[that] the occupation of Kharg must have started much earlier is shown not only

by the height of the mound but also the great predominance of plain glazed pottery in a striking variety of colors over the glazed ware with incised ornamentation » (*ibid.*).

Of a total of 176 pottery fragments collected from the surface of the site, 98 fragments were of Namord Ware, and 78 fragments were distinct types of Islamic pottery as well as some late pre-Islamic fragments. In this second case, there were some buff and red colored plain vessels, and glazed, incised, relief, stamped and inscribed pottery associated with some waster fragments.

The Namord Ware pottery of this site is exactly the same as that found on sites 133 and 136: a very fine, smooth, burnished, sand tempered, bricky red and orange colored painted pottery. Some of the fragments are painted on the interior (113: 13); some others were painted on both sides. Most of the vessel forms painted on both sides are bowls (113: 1, 4, 5). Predominant forms include big beakers (113: 10, 14), jars (113: 11, 13) and bowls (113: 2).

The surface colors of the ware vary from bricky red (ochre) to burnt red and brown colors. Red and orange predominate. This is also true for the paste colors, which are also bricky, red, grey, and very light grays; again red predominates. Paints are light black, black, dark brown, brown, and light brown. The sherds' surfaces are very smooth and polished, with lines of polishing visible in some cases. Some standard ware fragments were also found (113: 12, 23).

Unlike samples reported from other Namord Ware sites such as Rishahr (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973), Yayha (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970), and Ghanam (De Cardi 1975), the vessels forms from Kharg vary: bowls (113: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15), deep bowls (113: 7, 8, 9), beakers (113: 16, 17, 18, 24, 25, 3), flower-vases or very deep beakers (113: 10, 14), open mouth jars with everted rims (113: 12, 13), and rounded rim jars (113: 11). The bases for both painted and plain vessels are flat (113: 15, 19).

The designs appearing on the Kharg vessels are also richer than those from any other reported Namord Ware site. Designs include parallel horizontal bands (113: 5, 10); grouped parallel vertical, horizontal, and oblique bands (113: 5, 8, 11, 30); lozenges (113: 20); cross hatched lines (113: 14); grouped wavy lines (113: 12); hanging

triangles and wavy lines (113: 13); ladder lines (113, 25); spiral circle lines (characteristic of both Namord and Londo Ware; 113: 6, 9, 17, 18); trees (possibly date palms; 113: 24, 25); and zoomorphic motifs (possibly ibexes; 113: 7, 14, 26, 28, 29).

Dogari (site 113) (fig. 8)

Dogari is not reported by Stein. The site is located within a village of the same name on the road to Mishpadam in the Rudbar valley. The site has been damaged by the illegal excavations of villagers trying to extend their farmlands. Dogari measures 300 × 300 m and is 3.5 m high. Cultural materials are also seen in a 1000 m radius around the site and within surrounding farmland. The site is covered with standard Islamic pottery: buff standard ware consisting of large and very large jars as well as some Namord Ware fragments.

The Dogari Namord Ware resembles that collected from Kharg. The pottery has a very fine sand temper; colors are like those from Kharg, except for a single black on grey ware (133: 1) fragment which is the only gray Namord Ware vessel to date. Vessel forms include bowls (133: 1, 3) and jars (133: 2). Designs are the same as those on the Kharg vessels but include some variations including grouped vertical and horizontal bands (133: 2), frieze wavy lines (133: 3) and naturalistic images (such as a possible ibex, 133: 4, and a date palm, 133: 5).

Tom-e Namord (site 136) (figg. 9-11)

Tom-e Namord is located in northwestern Mishpadam. It measures 500 × 250 m and is used today as the village cemetery. The site was visited by Stein, who called it Namordi and noted that its pottery resembled that of nearby Bizanabad (Stein 1937: 142). At this site, we distinguished three type of pottery: green glazed Islamic ware; buff ware and plain and buff slipped pottery; and Namord Ware.

Stein has reported one Namord Ware fragment from this site (Stein 1937: Pl. XX, Nam. 10). He dates the whole site as contemporaneous with the Bizanabad assemblage from the Islamic Period. Namord Ware from this site, as that from Kharg, has a bricky red, light brown, light red, or buff surface. The paste of more than 80% of

the fragments is brick-red, with some gray, brown, and red samples.

More than 90% of the designs are black, with the rest brown. Unlike Kharg, which had some standard wares, all of the Tom-e Namord sherds are fine ware. Almost all of the pottery fragments of Tom-e Namord, except five slipped fragments, are burnished; but for two pieces the rest of the collection is painted.

The vessel forms include fine plain ware jars (136: 4), fine painted jars (136: 5), deep painted beakers (136: 11, 13, 16), bowls (136: 1, 7), deep bowls (136: 2, 6), and bowls with handles (136: 3). The bases, both plain (136: 7) and painted (136: 8) are flat. Designs are again similar to the Kharg pottery: wavy vertical and horizontal bands (136: 21, 14), curved bands (136: 17, 20), frieze bands (136: 2, 3, 15), ladders (136: 10, 11, 12, 13), a possible tree (136: 16) and the characteristic Namord Ware motifs (spiral lines, 36: 5, 6, and a probable ibex (136: 19)).

Seh-Tom I (site 137) (figg. 12-15)

Seh-Tom I is located on the road connecting Mishpadam to the village of Heidarabad in the Rudbar valley. Close by lies site 138. Seh-Tom pottery is plain except for three sherds. Seh Tom I is 500 × 400 m and is 5 m high. Islamic glazed pottery and red and buff ware wasters were found. The rest of the sherds are buff ware together with some bichrome materials.

This site appears to be the only one in the survey with some Londo Ware material. The buff ware pottery is covered with a light red slip and a fine sand temper. Designs are red and black. One fragment (137: 7) clearly is Londo Ware. Vessel forms are deep bowls (137: 5), bowls (137: 1), bowls with everted rims (137: 4, 8), and jars with everted rims (137: 2, 3). Designs include spiral bands with dots and bands (137: 7); wide vertical bands (137: 2, 10, 14); parallel bands and bichrome wavy bands (137: 4); and some examples of parallel horizontal bands and grouped triangles and bands are not produced among figures.

Although almost all the orange-red painted ceramic wares reported from different sites of Baluchistan and Kerman appear to resemble one another, they actually differ in many cases forming

two groups; this has been recognized by Williamson (1972: 99) and De Cardi (1973: 308). In fact, in the first group are examples reported by Stein from Hazarmardi (Stein 1937: Pl. XX, nos. 1, 4, 53, 57, 58, 74, 75), Fannuj (*ibid.*, Pl. XXV, Q 67), all the painted pottery of Damb Koh (*ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII; except three sherds [*ibid.*, Pl. XXVIII, Dam. I, surf 4, Dam. I, 20] and one single unnumbered and unpublished sherd at the British Museum); examples reported from the Londo sites of Pakistan (De Cardi 1983), Yahya II (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1972: Fig. 1), and those from several cairn burials (Lamberg-Karlovsky and Humphries 1968: 273). In the second group we find those of Yahya I (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: Fig. 4), Rishahr (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973: Fig. 5, A-C), Ghanam (De Cardi 1975: Fig. 9, nos. 45-65), the Baluchistani, Kermani, and Hormozgani examples reported by Stein: Hazarmardi (*ibid.*, Pl. XX, nos. 2, 6, 36, 43, 46 and 55 which are not published by Stein), Namordi (*ibid.*, Pl. XX, 10 and one unpublished single fragment), Darreh Shor (*ibid.*, Pl. XXV) and those of Rudbar valley already reported above.

Londo Ware, which is found on a great numbers of sites (Williamson, 1972: 99), has a «...pinkish-red paste which almost always contains a gritty substance» (De Cardi 1966: 66-7). De Cardi also notes that the «...pottery does not appear to have been wheel turned» (*ibid.*, 67), and that Londo is a coarse ware ceramic. In contrast, the temper used in Namord Ware pottery is of very fine sand and not at all visible; in many cases the paste is grey colored. Namord vessels are wheel made and, contrary to Londo Ware, are very fine in fabric. The two kinds of pottery differ in these respects as well as in their shapes and designs. However, they are similar in fabric; both types have a glossy finish and are smooth and well fired.

Red is the base color of the surface of the Namord material from Rudbar. The color ranges from a very light red to orange, dark red, and sometimes burnt red. The surface of Namord Ware is very smooth, fine, and polished. The single exception is a grey colored sherd from Dogari (133: 1). The Namord Ware from Rudbar is similar to that of Hazarmardi (Stein 1937: Pl. XX, nos. 2, 6, 36, 43, 46, 55) which are dated by Stein as «Late Prehistoric». Stein describes the pottery as a black on burnished ware (Stein 1937:

144). He reports the same for two sherds from Tall-e Namordi (Stein 1937: Pl. XX, 10, and an unpublished fragment) and Darreh Shor (*ibid.*, Pl. XXV, D. Shor, nos. 15,20). He describes Darreh Shor's pottery as a thin, red, painted pottery with plain or hachure black lines (*ibid.*: 175).

In the Suqun Valley in southern Kerman, Namord material was found in the last period of occupation of Tepe Yahya. A number of Yahya I pottery assemblages are very similar to Namord Ware, including «...a fine black paint on light red-tan ware» (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970: 8). Lamberg-Karlovsky adds that Yahya I pottery brings to mind De Cardi's Londo Ware, although there are some differences between these two kind of pottery. Yahya I pottery, in contrary to the coarse fabric of Londo Ware, is a fine ware (*ibid.*).

Pottery from Yahya II is similar to that of Period I and IA (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1972: 91). However, it seems that Yahya II (*ibid.*, Fig. 1, a-c) differs from Namord and closely resembles the original examples of Londo Ware. As mentioned above, there is no difference between Yahya I material and that from Rudbar and Rishahr (Whitehouse and Williamson: 35-8). With Hazarmardi and Damb-Koh, Yahya is one of the few sites with both Londo and Namord Wares.

The fourth site in the Rudbar Valley (site 137) is located near Tom-e Namord (site 136) and has produced some probable Londo Ware. The pottery has the characteristic motifs of Londo Ware (137: 7) and is similar to that of Damb Koh (Stein 1937: Pl. XXVII) and Yahya II (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1972: Fig. 1). Site 137 has also produced some bichrome sherds (137: 4, 7): orange, red, black, or light brown paint on buff ware or, in one case, on bricky red ware (137: 4). This last fragment seems to correspond with the Late-Londo Ware described by De Cardi (De Cardi 1983: 13).

Rishahr, on the northern shore of the Persian Gulf, also has Namord Ware. Whitehouse and Williamson have reported a large Partho-Sasanian site (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973: 35). They add that this area, inhabited from at least the 'Ubaid, has Achaemenid remains as well. The pre-Islamic material in the area is similar to that found under the Friday Mosque in Siraf, which dates to 803/4.

One of the pottery groups found in Rishahr is similar to a type found in Yahya I:

First we found a fine orange ware with painted decoration. This has a fine orange fabric tempered with sand and frequently covered with a slip which varies in color from orange to deep red. The only common form is a beaker with sides only 2-5 mm. thick. All well-preserved fragments show signs of burnishing, always on the exterior and sometimes on the inside also. The burnishing is either uneven or spaced in vertical strips. The exterior is covered with black painted ornaments: triangles, 'ladders', annular bands, and hanging spirals predominate, and some animals occur. The type is identical to Stein's superior burnished red ware, thin and painted with simple lines or hachures in black, and must be distinguished from the coarse Londo Ware, described by De Cardi. The uniformity of fabric and ornament, the similarity of forms and this distinctive burnishing all suggest that the type was made at a single pottery, probably located in the area of western Baluchistan and Minab, where by far the largest number of sherds has been found (Whitehouse and Williamson 1973: 38).

Namord Ware is also found on Ghanam Island at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and north of the Oman peninsula. A total of 26 fragments of this type of pottery is reported from this island (De Cardi 1975: Fig. 9). Pottery collected from Ghanam are more similar to those of Kharg, Dogari, and Tom-e Namord. They are wheel made, fine, and have a paste fired to red or reddish-tan (*ibid.*: 58). However, De Cardi recognizes some differences between decorations on Ghanam pottery and that of Rishahr (*ibid.*). The main difference between the Ghanam and Rudbar materials is in the vessel shapes. Whereas the Rudbar shapes vary, the Ghanam shapes are usually limited to beakers and bowls; this is the case on other reported Namord Ware sites.

Londo Ware was first dated to the late second millennium B.C.; this date was later changed to post 800 B.C. (De Cardi 1964: 25). Stein, describing the Damb-Koh material, says that he has found no painted pottery within the graves and that all of the painted material was collected from the surface. Thus it is difficult to attribute the painted pottery of Damb-Koh to the cairn burials dated to the Partian and early centuries A.D. (Stein 1937: 78). Stein believes that the painted pottery might have been associated with the earlier graves on the same site (*ibid.*). Stein also dates Fannuj and Hazarmardi as «Late Prehistoric» (*ibid.*: 144).

Lamberg-Karlovsky and Humphries have dated cairn burials similar to those from Damb-Koh to the early first millennium B.C. (Lamberg-Karlovsky and Humphries 1968: 276). On the other hand, Yahya II, with its clearly present Londo Ware is dated between 475-275 B.C. (Lamberg-Karlovsky and Beale 1986: 11). Lamberg-Karlovsky states that «Period II appears to be a mid-to late first millennium settlement with a clear Achaemenian presence (influence?)» (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1972: 91). In this case it seems that Londo Ware may not be dated before the 6th-4th centuries B.C.

Different elements are present in Namord and Londo Wares. The stylistic similarity between the two reflects and confirms a gradual development of Londo and «Late Londo» to Namord Ware over the centuries, especially as we see both Namord and Londo Wares in at least three sites (Damb Koh, Yahya, and Hazarmardi). In its other appearances, Namord sites are located in the vicinity of Londo or Late Londo sites. The transformation of Londo to Namord is evidenced by, among others a single sherd from Hazarmardi (sherd 55). This body fragment, while decorated with a typical Namord design, has a different fabric and is a hand made pottery similar to typical Londo Ware.

Namord Ware sites are Partho-Sasanian and early Islamic. With the exception of Tepe Yahya, the other Namord Ware sites are much more stringently connected with the very late historical and early Islamic periods than with the late proto-historic. Witness Namord Ware's presence on more than 490 Partho-Sasanian sites in the area around the Hot Zones of the Persian Gulf and some 370

sites in the Cold Zones in the same area of south-eastern Iran (Williamson 1972: 99); at Rishahr with its Islamic and Sasanian remains; at Yahya with its Partho-Sasanian assemblage; Baluchistan, Kerman, and Hormozgan with their Parthian coins and early Islamic materials; the Sasanian outpost of Ghanam (De Cardi 1973: 305), the Parthian and early Islamic presence at Kharg; as well as other later period materials scattered in the Rudbar area and the presence of a great number of Parthian and Sasanian sites in the area (Qal'eh Anushirvan, Dokhtar, Jamshid...).⁵ All the data attest to the direct connection of this pottery with the post Parthian periods. Namord Ware appears to be a direct development of Londo and Late Londo Wares. The presence of some waster of Namord Ware at some Rudbar sites shows that this ware was made and developed in a broad area which includes Baluchistan, Kerman, and both sides of the Persian Gulf over a rather long period of time that stretched from the Parthian era to the Sasanian period.

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¹ In addition to the significant archaeological investigations mentioned in the text, smaller archaeological investigations in the region include: surveys at Damin (Tosi 1970), Kash (MARUCHEK 1976), Minab and Bandar Abbas (VITA FINZI 1980), Minab and Persian Gulf Islands (YASI 1974), Kish island (BAKHTIARI 1979b); excavations in the vicinity of Esfandagheh (RAHBAR, personal communication), Qaleh Bardsir (TEHRANI MOQADDAM 1983), and Hormoz Island (BAKHTIARI 1979a).

² The first survey campaign was done by S. M. Sajjadi in 1976. The survey materials were studied by Sajjadi and H. T. Wright in Teheran. The preliminary report of this survey is now in press (SAJJADI

and WRIGHT 1988). The second part of the survey of 1977 was carried out by a team from ICAR under the direction of S. M. Sajjadi. The materials are currently being examined in Teheran; the final report is being written in Naples under the supervision of M. Tosi. Final reports from these surveys are in press (SAJJADI 1988). Both surveys are sponsored by Iranian Center for Archaeological Research.

³ The grid numbering system used to number the sites of the first two surveys is based on the grid numbering system proposed by H. T. Wright (1974). Due to the absence of aerial photographs and maps the sites from later surveys are numbered in the traditional way.

⁴ The surveys were carried out in three different stages. In the first, in the autumn of 1983, the Iranian expedition visited and surveyed 46 sites. In addition to surface surveys some test trenches were dug in the huge prehistoric and Islamic site of Shahr-e Daqyanus. The second stage was in 1984. In this year some of the sites were revisited and the Iranian expedition excavated some test trenches in one area of Shahr-e Daqyanus — the Camadi city of Marco Polo. The third stage was a brief visit to three sites near Mishpadam. Between 1984 and 1985, A. Abedi made a detailed topographic map of Shahr-e Daqyanus. Abedi showed the prehistorical part of the site to the author. Reports of these surveys are in preparation. This project was supported by ICAR. Edareh Ershad Eslami of Kerman province provided all of the facilities.

⁵ Around sites 113, 133, 136, and 137 in the Rudbar valley are many traces of historic and early Islamic remains, including Kharg (site 113) with its Islamic pottery and Parthian castle. Near the sites of Dogari and Tom-e Namord and west of Mishpadam there are three sites which together are called Qal'eh (site 147 on the Jiroft survey). The main mound measures 100 x 120 m and is 4 m high. From the surface materials this site could be dated to the late 4th and early 3rd millennia B.C. Beside the main mound there are two lower mounds. In 1985, a total of 300 gold, silver, and bronze coins and plaques from the Selucid and Parthian periods, associated with a great number of gold, bronze, and ivory ornamental fragments were found by accident. All of the materials were deposited inside a big buff color jar (Sajjadi 1985). The materials are now kept in Edarh-e Ershad-e Eslami in the province of Kerman.

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NAMORD WARE CERAMICS FROM QAL'EH KHARG (Site 113)

n.	Description	Diam. (cm)	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comments
1	Bowl Rim	8	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	Lt. Brown	Smooth, gray paste, interior paint
2	Bowl Rim	13	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	No Paint	
3	Bowl Rim	7	Fine Sand	Buff	Lt. Red	Lt. Black	Smooth, painted points are slipped. Probably originally bichrome.
4	Bowl Rim	10	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
5	Bowl Rim	10	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Black	Smooth
6	Bowl Rim	11	Fine Sand?	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
7	Bowl Rim	12	Fine Sand	Buff	—	Black	Smooth, burnished, gray paste
8	Bowl Rim	11	Fine Sand	Buff	Red	Black	Smooth, interior is burnished
9	Bowl Rim	6	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	Brown	Smooth, gray paste
10	Jar Rim	12	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
11	Jar Rim	11	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	Lt. Black	Smooth
12	Jar Rim	8	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	Black	Smooth, standard Ware
13	Jar Rim	17	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	Black	Smooth, gray paste, originally had two slip colors: red, then covered by buff. Color and buff slip are gone
14	Jar Rim	11	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
15	Base	?	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth, gray paste
16	Base	5	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Black	Smooth
17	Base	6	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
18	Base	?	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth
19	Base	3	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	No Paint	Smooth
20	Handle	—	Fine Sand	Buff	Lt. Red	Black	Standard ware
21	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth, very light gray paste
22	Body	—	Fine Sand	Dk. Red	Brown	Black	Smooth, gray paste
23	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth, probably bichrome
24	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Dk. Brown	Smooth Burnished
25	Body	—	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	Black	Smooth
26	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Black	Smooth Burnished
27	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth Burnished
28	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Black	Smooth Burnished Lt. Gray paste
29	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black	Smooth Burnished, gray paste

NAMORD WARE CERAMICS FROM DOGARI (Site 133)

n.	Description	Diam. (cm)	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comments
1	Bowl Rim	26	Fine Sand	Gray	Gray	Black	Smooth, Burnished
2	Jar Rim	14	Fine Sand	Red	Lt. Red	Red	Smooth, Burnished
3	Bowl Rim	8	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Brown	Smooth, Burnished
4	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Brown	Smooth, Burnished
5	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Brown	Smooth, Burnished

NAMORD WARE CERAMICS FROM TOM-E NAMORD (Site 136)

n.	Description	Diam. (cm)	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comments
1	Bowl Rim	13	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth
2	Bowl Rim	13	—	Fine Sand	Brown	Brown	Lt. Brown Smooth Burnished
3	Bowl Rim	11	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
4	Jar Rim	10	—	Fine Sand	Brown	Buff	Lt. Red Smooth Burnished
5	Bowl Rim	?	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
6	Bowl Rim	?	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Brown Smooth Burnished
7	Base	6	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	No Paint Smooth Burnished
8	Base	6	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
9	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
10	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
11	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
12	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
13	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Lt. Brown Smooth Burnished
14	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
15	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
16	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
17	Bod	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Lt. Brown	Black Smooth Burnished
18	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
19	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Black Smooth Burnished
20	Body	—	—	Fine Sand	Red	Lt. Red	Lt. Brown Smooth Burnished

PROBABLE LONDO WARE CERAMICS FROM SEH TOM I (Site 137)

n.	Description	Diam. (cm)	Temper	Body Color	Outer Slip Color	Paint Color	Comments
1	Bowl Rim	16	Fine Sand	Red	Red	No Paint	Standard Ware
2	Jar Rim	16	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Dk. Red	Standard Ware
3	Jar Rim	9.5	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	No Paint	Standard Ware
4	Jar Rim	8.5	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Dk. Red & Black	Bichrome
5	Bowl Rim	?	Medium Sand	Red	Red	No Paint	Standard Ware
6	Bowl Rim	11	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	No Paint	Standard Ware
7	Jar Rim	?	Fine Sand	Red	Red	Red & Black	Bichrome
8	Jar Rim	10	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	No Paint	Standard Ware
9	Beaker Rim	9.5	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	No Paint	Standard Ware
10	Body	—	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	Dk. Red	Standard Ware
11	Bowl Rim	14	Medium Sand	Buff	Red	No Paint	Standard Ware
12	Base	6	Fine Sand	Red	Buff	No Paint	Standard Ware
13	Jar Rim	11.5	Fine Sand	Red	Red	No Paint	Standard Ware
14	Bowl Rim	?	Fine Sand	Buff	Buff	Brown	Standard Gray Paste Waster

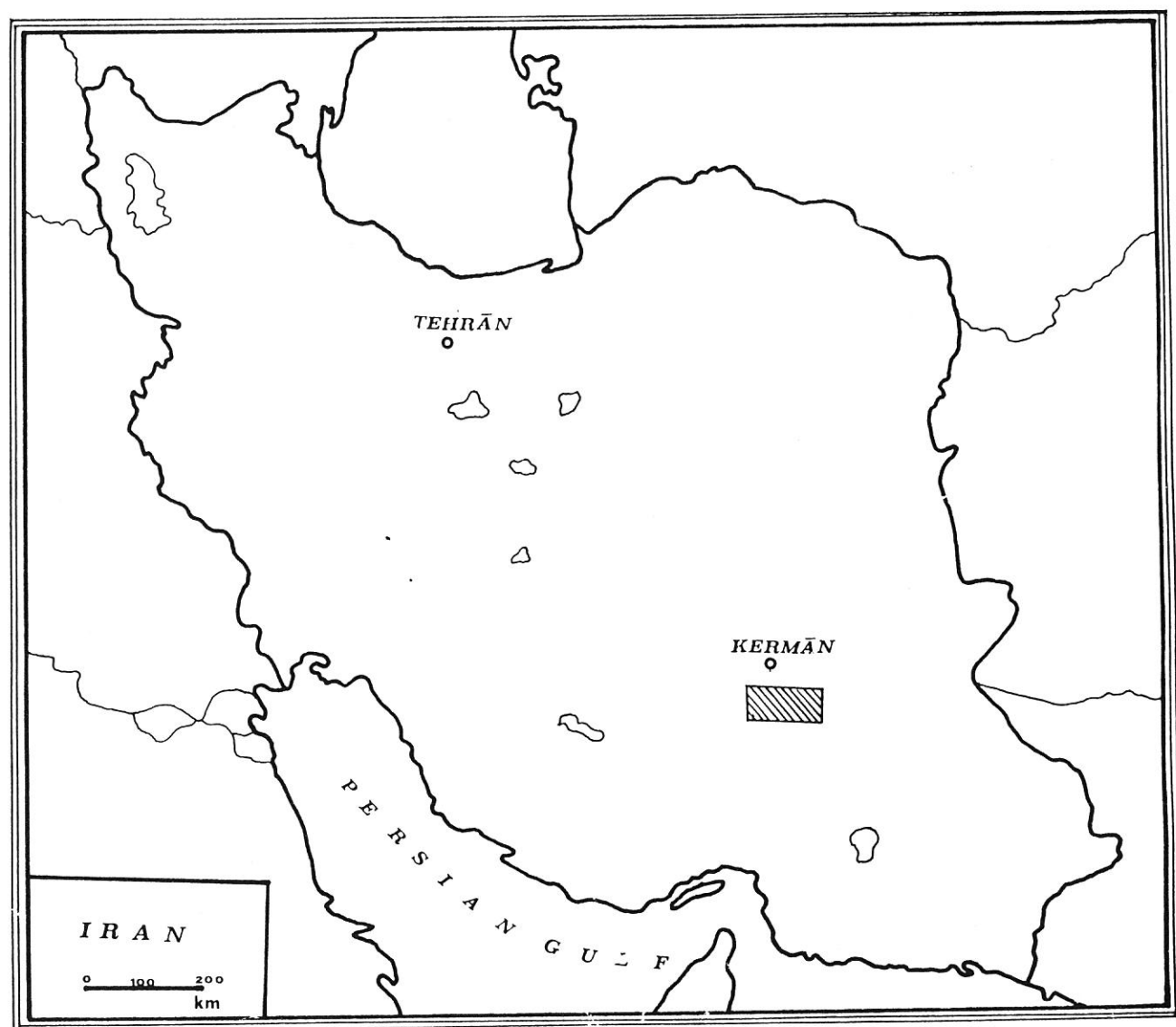


Fig. 1. - Map of Iran, showing areas surveyed.

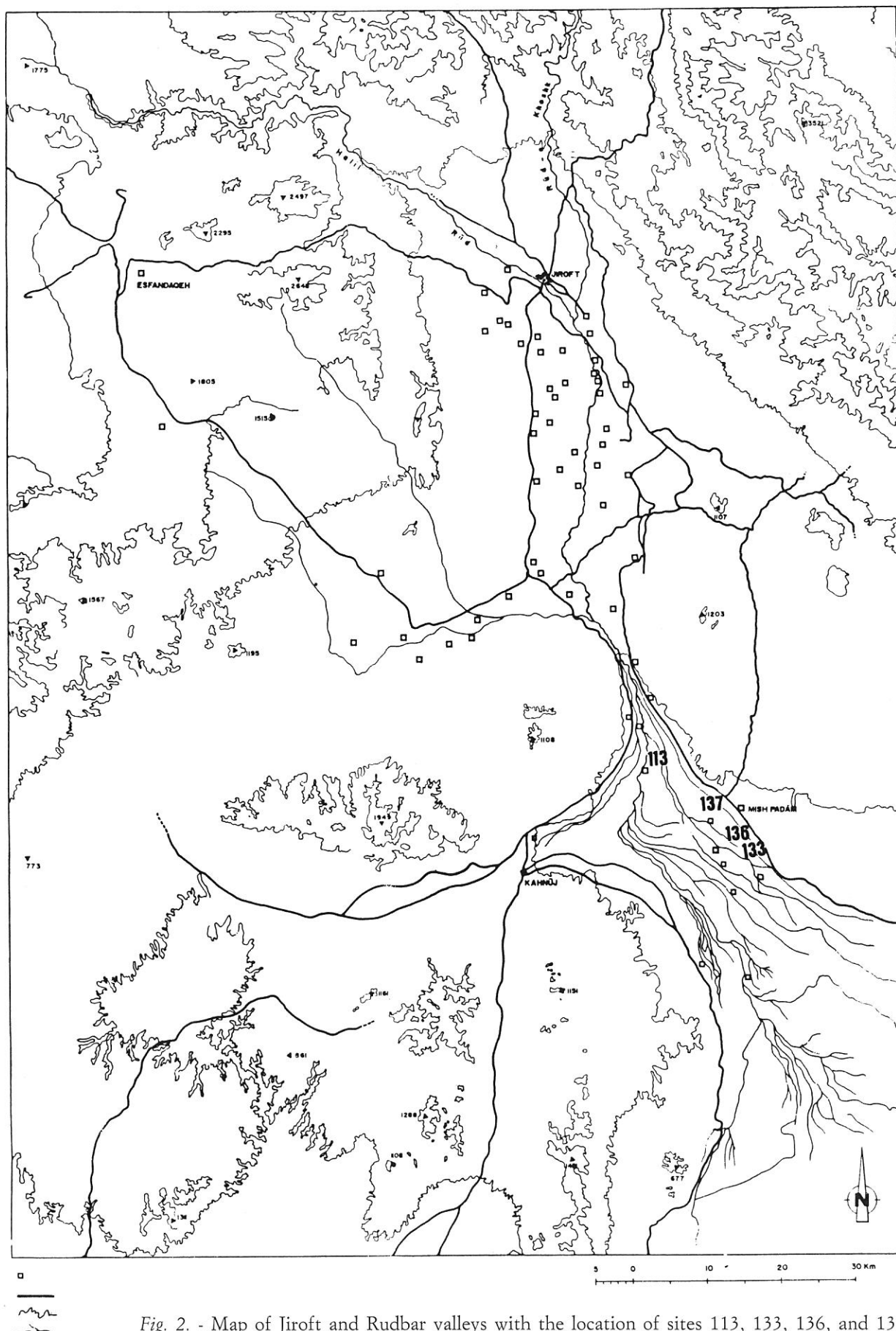


Fig. 2. - Map of Jiroft and Rudbar valleys with the location of sites 113, 133, 136, and 137

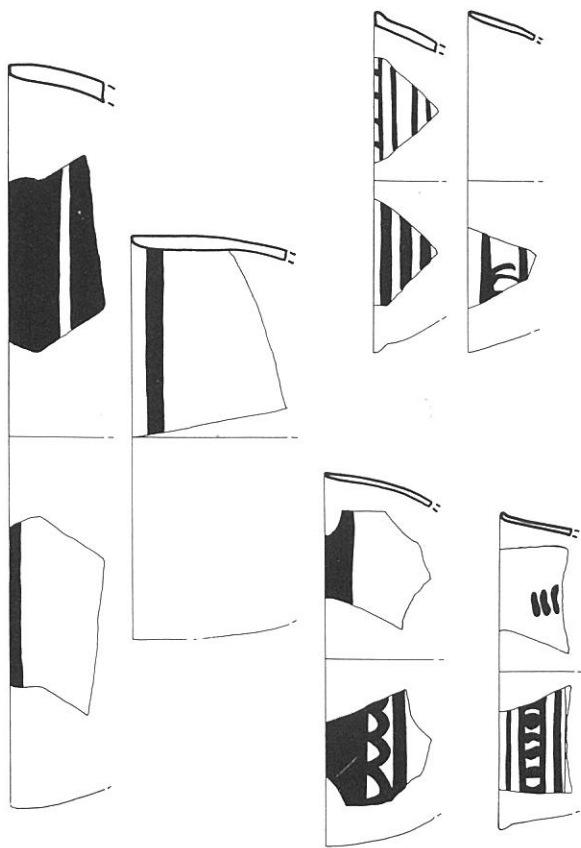


Fig. 3. - Ceramics from Qale'eh Kharg (site 113).

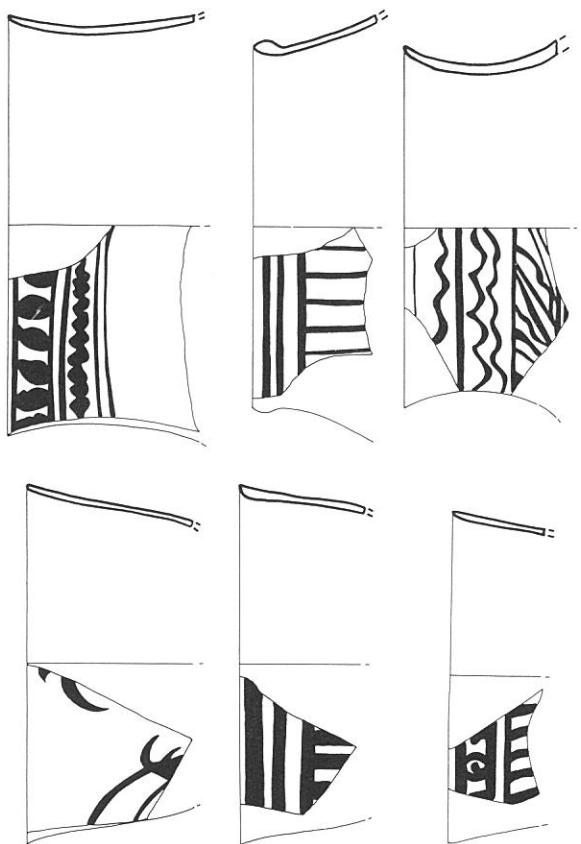


Fig. 5. - Ceramics from Qale'eh Kharg (site 113).

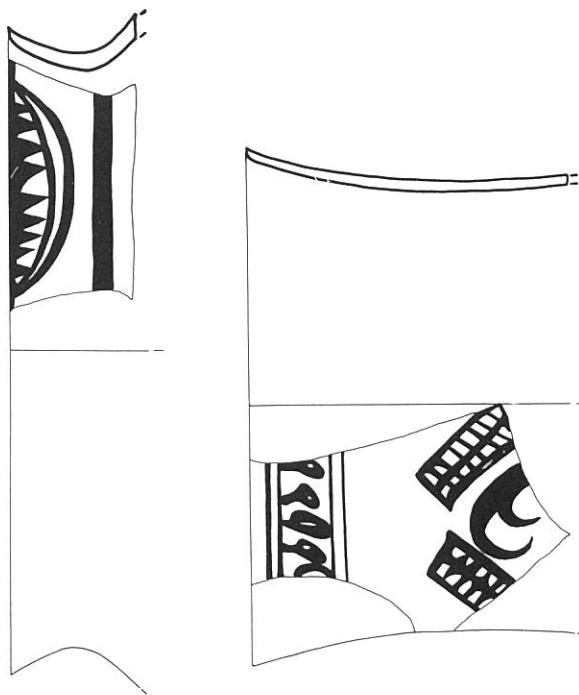


Fig. 4. - Ceramics from Qale'eh Kharg (site 113).

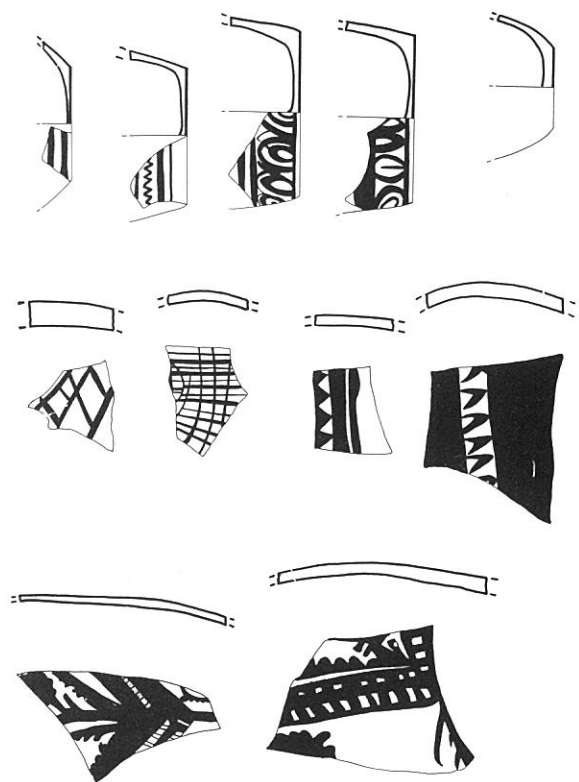


Fig. 6. - Ceramics from Qale'eh Kharg (site 113).

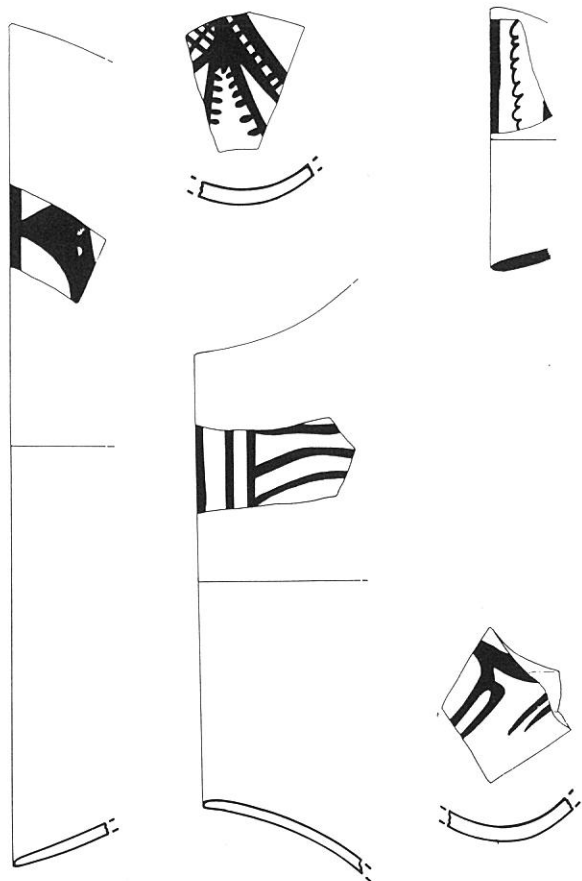


Fig. 8. - Ceramics from Dogari (site 133).

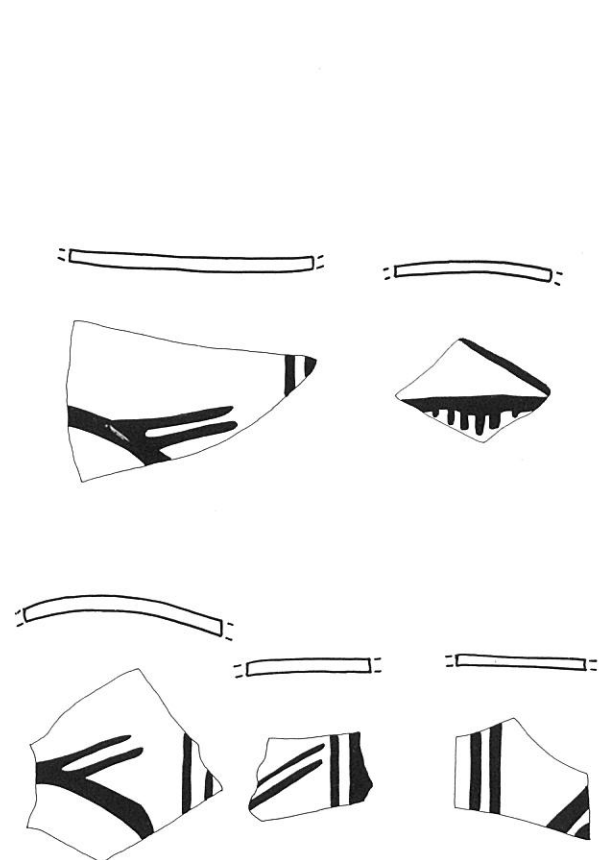


Fig. 7. - Ceramics from Qale'eh Kharg (site 113).

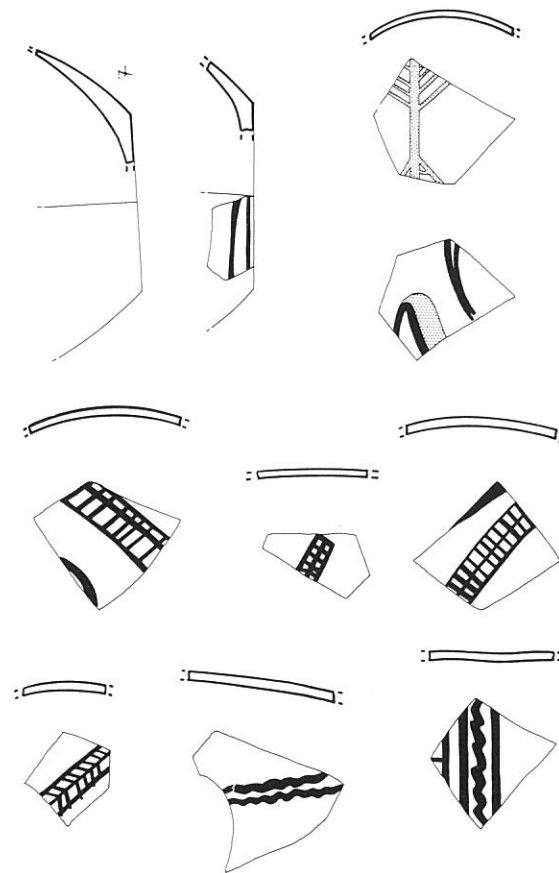


Fig. 10. - Ceramics from Tom-e Namord (site 136).

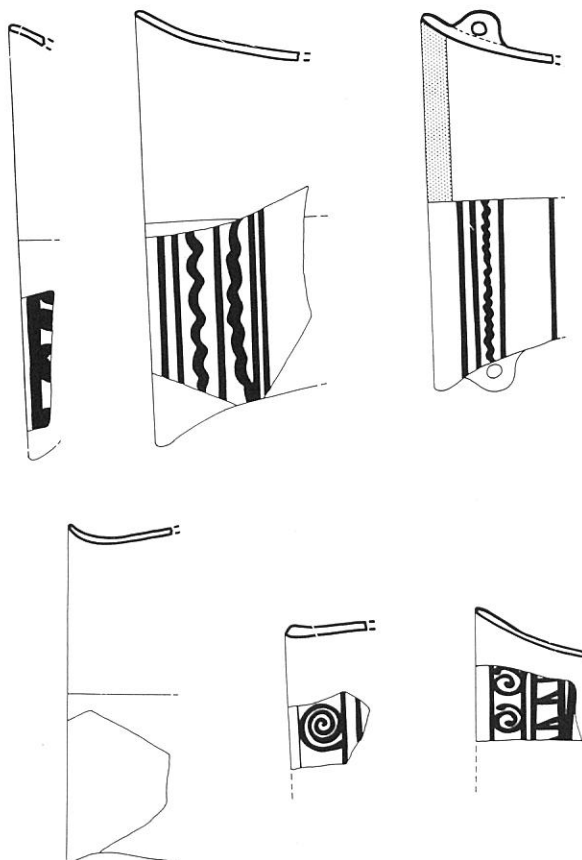


Fig. 9. - Ceramics from Tom-e Namord (site 136).

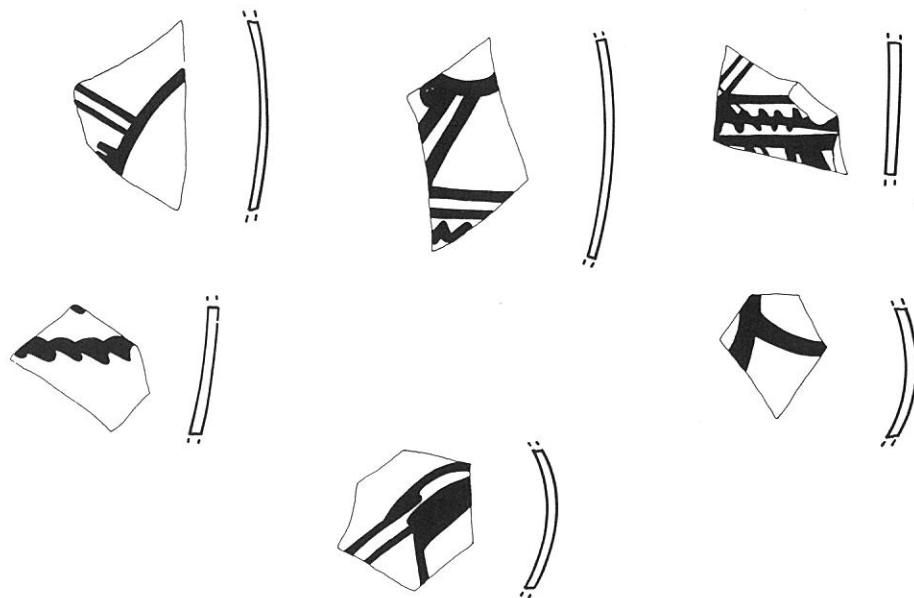


Fig. 11. - Ceramics from Tom-e Namord (site 136).

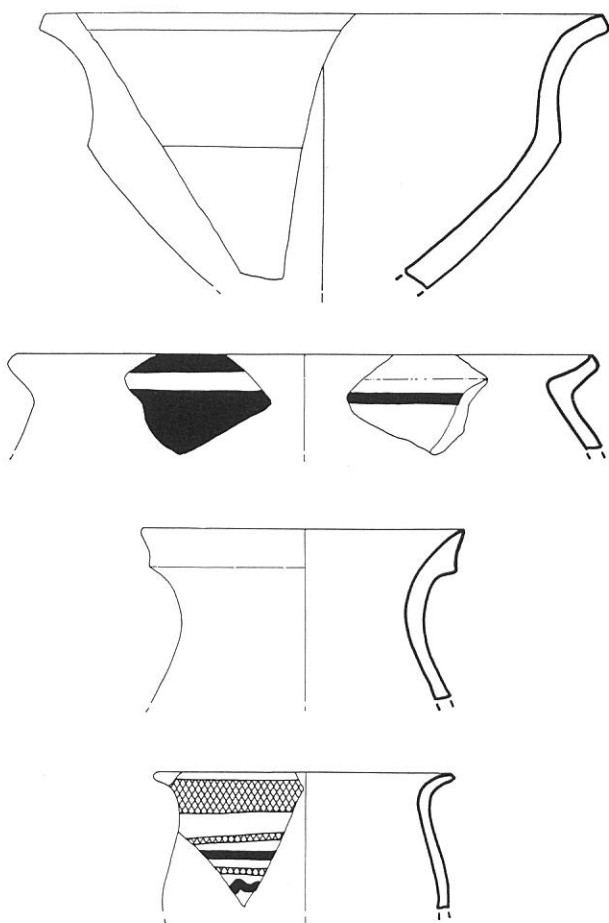


Fig. 12. - Ceramics from Se Tom I (site 137).

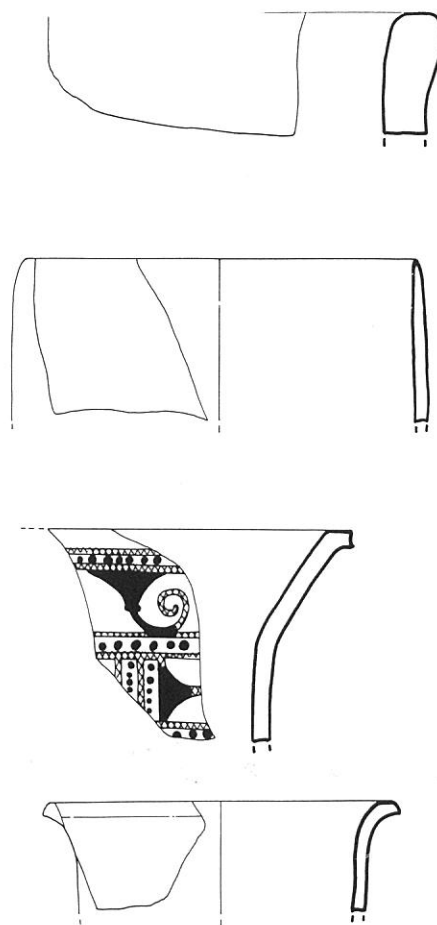


Fig. 13. - Ceramics from Se Tom I (site 137).

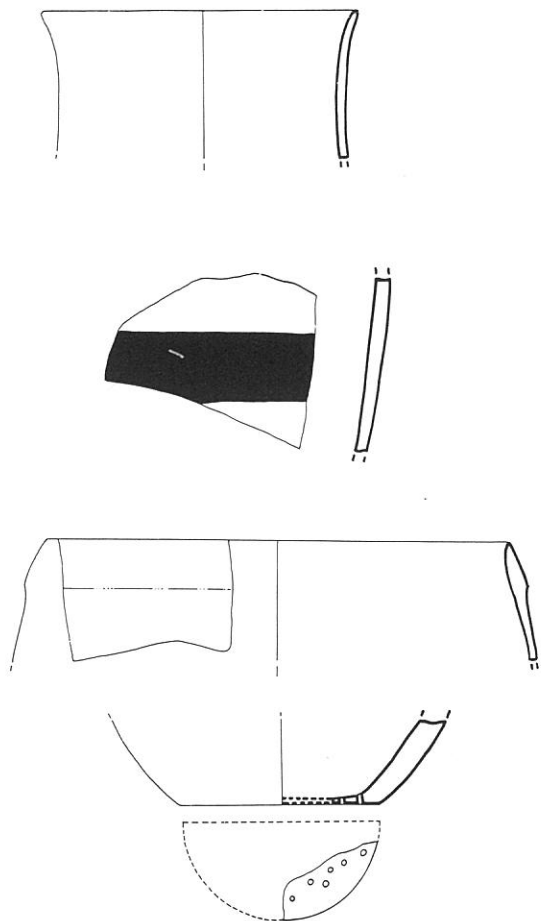


Fig. 14. - Ceramics from Se Tom I (site 137).

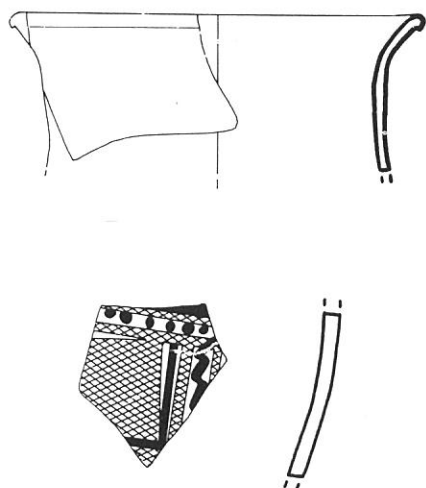


Fig. 15. - Ceramics from Se Tom I (site 137).

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Fig. 16a. - Distribution of Namord Ware pottery designs on different sites:

1. Khargi - 2. Dogari - 3. Namord - 4. Yahya - 5. Rishehr - 6. Hazarmardi - 7. Darreh-shor - 8. Ghanam.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
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