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Kaftati and Kaftari-Related Ceramics in Southwest Iran and the Persian Gulf *

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Abstract: The Kaftari ceramic assemblage has previously been dated to the late 3rd and early 2nd millennium B.C.E, and is primarily known as a result of surveys in the Kur River Basin and the excavations conducted at the site of Tal-e Malyan, i.e., the ancient city of Anshan. Various excavations have shown that Kaftari and Kaftari-related ceramic vessels have a wide distribution, including sites in various parts of Fars, the Bushire Peninsula and throughout the Persian Gulf. This paper will review the evidence for Kaftari and Kaftari-related ceramic material in southwest Iran and the Persian Gulf. It will then draw conclusions about the significance that the chronology and distribution of this material has for our understanding of the interaction between southwest Iran and the other areas that were involved in the Persian Gulf trading system that operated in the late 3rd and early 2nd millennium B.C.E.

Keywords: Kaftari ceramics, Anshan, Persian Gulf, trade

Introduction

Louis Vanden Berge first characterised the Kaftari ceramic assemblage on the basis of surveys and soundings carried out in the Marvdasht in the early 1950s, adopting the name of the type site Tall-i Kaftari (Vanden Berghe 1954: 402-3). More extensive surveys of a larger region, referred to as the Kur River Basin, were carried out by William Sumner in the late 1960s, providing a much more secure characterisation of the assemblage (Sumner 1972: 44-8, Pls. XXIII-XXXVI). The identification of the site of Malyan as the ancient city of Anshan led to excavations there in the 1970s (cf. Sumner 1974, 1985, 1988, 1989, 1992, 2003; Nickerson 1983; Miller 1991; Zeder 1991). These excavations exposed Kaftari archaeological deposits in a number of different areas, and established an absolute chronology for the Kaftari period, which is typically cited as ca. 2200-1600 B.C.E. (Voigt and Dyson 1992: I, 142-143, II, Table 2; Sumner 1988: 316; 2003: 44-57; Petrie *et al.* 2005, 2006a, 2006b, Petrie 2010).

Painted wares virtually identical to those exposed by Vanden Berge in the Marvdasht were first discovered some forty years earlier by Maurice Pézard, during the French excavations at the ancient city of Liyan on the Bushire Peninsula on the Persian Gulf (Pézard 1914; see also Potts 2003; Carter 2003). Sir Aurel Stein also recovered similar material from soundings in the Fasa region, to the southeast of the Kur River Basin (Stein 1936: 137-142), as did Claire Goff in excavations at Tal-i Nokhodi on

the Pasargadae plain (Goff 1963, 1964). Most recently, Kaftari-related ceramics have been recovered from surveys and excavations conducted at sites in the Mamasani region to the west of the Kur River Basin (Petrie *et al.* 2006a, 2009). In addition to these discoveries at sites in a number

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The H5 evidence led Miller and Sumner to suggest that the origins for what they have referred to as the fully articulated Kaftari ceramic assemblage, most probably lay with a small sedentary population who inhabited Malyan before 2200 B.C.E. (Miller and Sumner 2004: 87-88; also Sumner 2003: 54-55).

The likelihood that there is occupation at Malyan prior to 2200 B.C.E. suggests that the site was occupied when the earliest references to Anshan appear in Mesopotamian textual sources during the Old Akkadian period, in an inscription that relates a campaign undertaken by Manishtushu (*ca.* 2275-2260 B.C.) (see Potts 1999: 106; also Petrie *et al.* 2005).

A set of ten radiocarbon dates from strata in Operations ABC (6 determinations), GHI (2 determinations), FX106 (1 determination) and BY8 (1 determination) have been used in combination with relative chronological indicators to suggest that the Kaftari ceramic assemblage was in use between c.2200-1600 B.C.E. (Voigt and Dyson 1992: I, 142-143, II, Table 2; Sumner 1988: 316; 2003: 44-57). These dates imply that the Kaftari period proper was contemporaneous with the Ur III, Isin-Larsa and Old Babylonian periods in Mesopotamia, and with the Ur III, Shimashki and Sukkalmah periods in Elam (Stolper 1984: 20-32; Carter 1984: 146-154; Voigt and Dyson 1992: I.143, II.130; Potts 1999: 130-187).

As a means of discussing the patterns of settlement and land use in the Kur River Basin during the Kaftari period, Sumner has proposed a scheme that divides this six hundred year span into three stages: Early (2200-1900 B.C.E.), Middle (1900-1800 B.C.E.) and Late Kaftari (1800-1600 B.C.E.) (Sumner 1989: Table 4).

A considerable corpus of Kaftari ceramic material collected from surface surveys was presented in Sumner's PhD dissertation (1972: 44-48, Pls. XXIII-XXXVI), but the Kaftari ceramic material published by Sumner (1974) in a preliminary report of the first season of excavation at Malyan is the best known collection recovered from excavations. The most comprehensive treatment of the Kaftari ceramic assemblage excavated from Malyan currently available is to be found in John Nickerson's PhD dissertation (Nickerson 1983: Fig.46-63). Nickerson's analysis did not focus on change and development during the roughly six-hundred year period, but he was able to establish a relative chronology for the phases exposed in the different Operations (Nickerson 1983: 198, Table 19). This was achieved by attributing specific strata and building levels to Early, Middle or Late Kaftari phases on the basis of variation in the proportion of Kaftari buff and red-slipped wares; with the Early Kaftari levels being marked by a higher proportion of red-slipped ware, while the Late Kaftari levels were marked by a higher proportion of buff-ware (Nickerson 1983: 198, Table 19).¹ When the

Kaftari period radiocarbon determinations from Malyan are placed in the stratigraphic order proposed by Nickerson and then recalibrated using a Bayesian model in OxCal (v.3.8; Bronk Ramsey 2003), there is general agreement with the chronological span for the Early, Middle and Late Kaftari stages that has been proposed by Sumner (see Petrie *et al.* 2005: Table 3).

Nickerson conceded that his analysis of the Kaftari ceramic assemblages from Malyan was not comprehensive, as it was limited to 6600 sherds sampled from the total collection at sherd lots (Nickerson 1983: 113-119). The final typology that Nickerson (1983) presented was dominated by examples from Late Kaftari strata, particularly from Operations ABC and GHI (see Petrie *et al.* 2005: Table 2; after Nickerson 1983: Figs. 46-63). This is understandable given that the largest exposures of Kaftari period deposits date to the Late Kaftari period, and many of the most striking examples of Kaftari vessel forms were recovered from trashy deposits in Operation ABC (see Sumner 1974: Figs. 6-9; Nickerson 1983: Figs. 46-63). One potential problem lies with the fact that most of the ceramic lots that were analysed by Nickerson were from secondary deposits (Nickerson 1983: 116-119, also Tables 8-9), and he pointed out that there were cases where there is almost certainly a mixing of material (Nickerson 1983: 384-385). This means that there is some possibility that material from earlier phases were found in the Late Kaftari deposits, and it must be assumed that the upper Late Kaftari strata in Operation ABC represent a mixing of earlier and later material. The preponderance of vessel forms from Late Kaftari strata in Nickerson's typology is particularly significant in terms of discussing relative parallels for this material in different areas of southwest Iran and with material from sites in the Persian Gulf.

In its original form, Vanden Berge used the term 'Kaftari-kultur' to define a ceramic assemblage in use in the Marvdasht (1954: 402-403). With the removal of the cultural label, the use of the name has continued to the present. As such, ceramic vessel forms found at sites in Fars outside of the Kur River Basin, but with parallels with the Kaftari ceramics from Malyan, have typically been referred to as being Kaftari vessels. However, this is potentially misleading, as it carries the implication that all of these ceramic vessels came from the Kur River Basin, and this has in fact been suggested (e.g., Sumner pers. comm. cited in Pigott *et al.* 2003: 163). In order to leave open the possibility that some of these vessels might have been manufactured outside of the Kur River Basin, the ceramic vessels found at sites outside of the Kur River Basin, but with good parallels to material from that region, will be referred to here as being "Kaftari-related" (see also Petrie *et al.* 2005).

opposed to buff-ware has also been observed in the H1s sounding (Alden *et al.* 2005), but the proportion of the different ceramic wares from the H5 sounding has not been discussed (Miller and Sumner 2004).

1. The chronological variation in the proportion of Kaftari red-slipped as

Susa

In absolute terms, the Kaftari ceramic assemblage from Malyan is contemporaneous with the Ur III, Shimashki and Sukkalmah period occupation levels as they have been defined at Susa (Voigt and Dyson 1992: 142-143). The two former phases were exposed on the Acropole (Troisième Dynastie D'Ur) (Stève and Gasche 1971), Shimashki BVII-BVI (Gasche 1973) and in the Ville Royale I sounding (Susa VA 6-5/VB 4-3) (Carter 1980). It is notable that bird motifs have been found in very low frequencies at Susa in the earlier Period IVA levels: e.g., Acropole Couche 4 (Stève and Gasche 1971: Pl. 16.10, 12-13), Ville Royale I: 9 (Carter 1980: Fig. 28.14; after Miller and Sumner 2004: 86). However, in her review of Gasche's publication of the second millennium B.C.E. Elamite ceramic corpus from Susa, Carter (1979) noted that the best parallels for Kaftari vessel forms at Susa appear in the Sukkalmah period levels (c.1900-1600 B.C.E.) exposed in Chantier A and B on the Ville Royale (Sukkalmah BV and AXV-AXIII) (Gasche 1973; see also Steve *et al.* 1980). It is notable that most of these parallels are for undecorated forms (see Carter 1979: 122-123). The published material suggests that decoration was not common at Susa during the second millennium B.C.E.

In one respect, the ceramic parallels between Sukkalmah period levels at Susa (ca. 1900-1600 B.C.E.) and Kaftari material from Malyan are logical, given that most of the stratified Kaftari ceramic forms that are currently available for comparison come from Late Kaftari strata in Operation ABC (ca. 1900-1600 B.C.E.), including the forms used by Carter in her discussion (1979: Fig. 3 and catalogue; after Sumner 1974: Figs. 7-8). This being the case, it is possible that there might be parallels between Early and Middle Kaftari material from the Kur River Basin, and Ur III and Shimashki period material from Susa that have not yet been identified.

Southwest Iran outside of the Kur River Basin

The Kur River Basin has seen the greatest focus of archaeological investigation in Fars. However, in 2003, a collaborative project between the Iranian Centre of Archaeological Research and the University of Sydney, which involved representatives from the University of Oxford, the University of Nottingham, Tehran University, and the Parse-Pasargad Research Foundation commenced surface survey and excavation at two tell sites in the Mamasani region of Fars, which lies on the main route through the Zagros Mountains between Anshan and Susa.

The Mamasani region is comprised of a number of mountain valleys, the largest being the Fahliyan Plain, which are joined to each other by a series of passes. There are a number of major archaeological monuments in this

region, including the rock-relief known as Kurangun that has been dated to the Sukkalmah period (Herzfeld 1968; de Miroschedji 1981; 1989; 2003: 27, 33; Vanden Berghe 1983: 28-29; Seidl 1986; Potts 1999: 182; 2004). The carving of this relief is contemporaneous with the Middle to Late Kaftari period in the Kur River Basin, and has close parallels to a damaged relief at Naqsh-e Rostam (see Herzfeld 1935; Vanden Berghe 1983: 29; Potts 1999: 182). Herzfeld and Hansman have suggested that the Mamasani region and the Fahliyan Plain in particular, might have been the location of the region of Huhnur, which was referred to the Key to the Land of Anshan, in the year formula for Ibbi-Sin Year 9 (Herzfeld 1968: 146; Hansman 1972: 117-119; Potts 1999: 138; IS Year 9 - CC328; Frayne 1997: 363; contra Duschene 1986; see discussion in Petrie *et al.* 2005 : 52, 75). The discovery of an inscription at the site of Tepe Bormi, near Ram Hormuz (Nasrabadi 2005), has, however, confirmed that Huhnur was located closer to Susa. Tepe Bormi has not yet been excavated, and surveys of the site and the Ram Hormuz plain have not recovered any distinctive Kaftari ceramics, although there are parallels to Qaleh wares (Wright and Carter 2003: 69, Fig. 6.7). The available evidence thus suggests that although Huhnur is referred to as the 'Key to the Land of Anshan', it was situated outside the distribution of the Kaftari wares (Petrie 2010).

The ICAR-Sydney project involved excavations at two sites of Tol-e Nurabad and Tol-e Spid. The sounding at Tol-e Spid has revealed three meters of stratified occupation deposits, comprising of twenty-four separate phases of occupation identified so far. The material culture from excavations and surface collections suggests that the site was occupied from as early as ca. 5000 and up to ca. 50 B.C.E. In all, three distinct occupation phases contained abundant quantities of Kaftari-related ceramic fragments, in buff, red-slipped and grey ware (Petrie *et al.* 2006a, 2009). The three phases marked by Kaftari-related ceramics have been labelled Phases 17-15, from earliest to latest, with Phase 17 being comprised of ephemeral occupation surfaces, and Phases 16 and 15 presenting the remains of heavily damaged structures, associated occupation deposits and fill. There are visible differences between the ceramic assemblages of each of the three phases, and this is most notable in the range of decorative motifs. The following discussion of the material will be limited, as a more detailed discussion of this material will appear elsewhere (see Petrie *et al.* 2005, 2006a, 2009).

The Phase 17 deposits contained a variety of open and closed vessel forms, which have parallels to material from either Malyan, Susa or both. Painted decoration was typically limited to parallel bands, some of which are crossed by hatched lines. In Phase 16, the strongest parallels for the vessel forms are with the Kur River Basin, and there is an increased diversity in the decorative schemes, marked

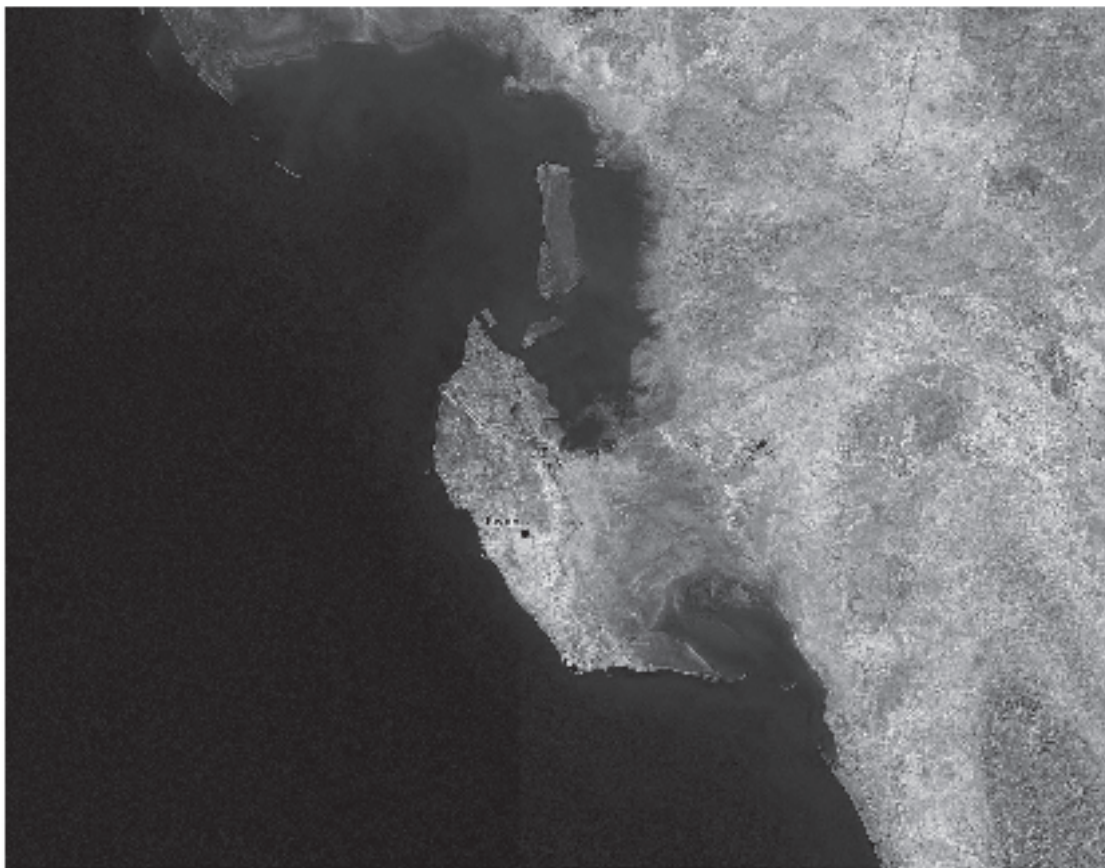


Figure 2. The location of the ancient city of Liyan on the Bushire Peninsula on the Persian Gulf.

by the appearance of cross-hatching and upright tooth or flame motifs. The strongest form parallels for Phase 15 are also with the Kur River Basin, and there is a further increase in the elaboration of the painted decoration, with the appearance of diagonal lines, chevrons and vegetal motifs.

Radiocarbon dates from Phase 17 and Phase 15 confirm that the deposits from Tol-e Spid are contemporaneous with the Kaftari period occupation at Malyan (Phase 17: 2140-1880 B.C.E. and Phase 15: 1890-1600 B.C.E., both at 95.4% probability; see Petrie *et al.* 2006a, 2009).

Excavations at the site of Tol-e Nurabad in the neighbouring valley have also revealed occupation phases characterised by Kaftari-related ceramic material (Phases A5-A2; see Weeks *et al.* 2006, 2009), and surface surveys have revealed the existence of at least ten other sites with contemporaneous occupation (Zeidi *et al.* 2006, 2009; McCall 2009). Together, this suggests that Mamasani had a substantial population during the late third and early second millennium B.C.E.

A number of other excavations and soundings at sites in southwest Iran have revealed Kaftari-related ceramic material. Sir Aurel Stein's reconnaissance surveys and soundings at sites in various regions of Fars during two

separate journeys (1936, 1940), and soundings at Tal-i Zohak and Vakilabad in Fasa revealed examples of Kaftari-related vessels, amongst collections that were otherwise dominated by decorated Chalcolithic sherds (Sumner 1972: 44; after Stein 1936: Plate XIX.8, XX.3, 5-6, 23, XXVIII.3-4; see also de Miroschedji 1972).

Concurrent with the excavations at Pasargadae, Clare Goff conducted excavations at the site of Tal-i Nokhodi, which lies less than one km from the tomb of Cyrus (Stronach 1978: Fig. 3). In Phases I and II, a small number of painted buff ware and a larger quantity of red-slipped Kaftari-related fragments were recovered (Goff 1963: Fig. 8; 1964: Figs. 6-7). The high proportion of red-slipped ware led Sumner to suggest that the occupation at the site might date to the Early Kaftari period (Sumner 1989: 139).

The Northern Coast of the Persian Gulf

Excavating at the site of Liyan (now known as Tol-e Peytul) in Bushire Peninsula in 1913, Maurice Pézard recovered Kaftari-related sherds with clear parallels to material from both the Kur River Basin and Mamasani (Pézard 1914; see also Potts 2003; Carter 2003). In addition to this ceramic material, Pézard also discovered an alabaster socle

bearing the name of Simut Wartush, one of the rulers of the Sukkalmah dynasty that has been used to suggest that the Bushire Peninsula was likely to have been a part of his realm (Potts 1999: 173, 180; 2003: 157-159; also Malbran-Labat 1995: 19, 217). It is notable that Pézard referred to Bushire as L'île de Bouchir (Pézard 1914: 1), suggesting that the modern Bushire might once have been an island, similar to Bahrain (see Figure 2).

Our current knowledge therefore suggests that in addition the Kaftari material in the Kur River Basin itself, Kaftari-related ceramics are distributed on sites to the southeast, west and southwest of the Kur River Basin, in Fasa, Mamasani and the Bushire Peninsula respectively. Good quality absolute dates are only available from some of these sites. Although there might be Early, Middle and Late Kaftari ceramic assemblages at Tol-e Spid, the current exposure is too small to provide any definitive conclusions with regard to the composition of each ceramic assemblage. In contrast, there have been relatively wide exposures of Kaftari period deposits at Malyan, but most of the ceramic material that has been made available originated in Late Kaftari period strata. This hampers our comprehension of the chronological range of certain motifs. The excavations at Tal-i Zohak, Vakilabad, Tal-i Nokhodi and Liyan lack either tight stratigraphic control or absolute dating evidence, making it difficult to establish a precise date for the Kaftari-related occupation at these sites. However, the Kaftari-related vessels from a number of sites scattered throughout the Persian Gulf provide very specific relative and absolute date ranges for the distribution of this material.

Other Areas in the Persian Gulf

A number of complete or fragmentary ceramic vessels that appear to be Kaftari-related have been recovered from settlement contexts at Site F6 on Failaka (Højlund 1987: 100, Fig. 432-434, 138), ar-Rafiyah on Tarut (Zarins 1989: 82, Fig. 6:20; Burkholder 1984: 197, Fig. 30-31) and from the Qal'at al-Bahrain (Højlund and Anderson 1994: Fig. 332-337, 640; Carter 2002: 9; 2003: 34-35; also Petrie *et al.* 2005). Other complete or fragmentary vessels that appear to be Kaftari-related have also been recovered from single grave contexts at Dar Kulayb on Bahrain (Lombard 1999: 96, Fig. 93), and from multiple graves at Tell Abraq (Potts 2000: 116; 2003: 158, Figs. 13.2, 13.3), and Unar 2 (R. Carter 2002: 9, Fig. 4.1) in the United Arab Emirates (R. Carter 2002: 9; 2003: 34-35).

The quality of the absolute dating of these vessels is variable, but a well-defined relative chronology sees most of these pieces as dating to around 2100-1900 B.C.E. (Carter 2002: 9; 2003: 34-35; also Petrie *et al.* 2005). Most of these ceramic vessels display typical Kaftari decorative schemes, but the vessels from ar-Rafiyah, Dar Kulayb and Unar 2, and two fragments from one vessel from Qal'at al-

Bahrain (Højlund and Anderson 1994: Fig. 335.a-b) display some decorative motifs that are not known from sites in southwest Iran. For example, the pipal leaves depicted on the ar-Rafiyah and Dar Kulayb vessels are reminiscent of Indus Valley decoration, but these vessels otherwise show morphological and decorative similarities to Kaftari and Kaftari-related vessels from southwest Iran (see Carter 2003: 35; also Petrie *et al.* 2005). If these vessels are in fact imports from southwest Iran, then it is apparent that there is a great deal about the variability of the decorative motifs on Kaftari painted buff-ware that we do not yet know. The vessels and fragments from Failaka, however, have very good parallels with Middle to Late Kaftari vessel forms and decoration from Malyan (see Figure 3) (*ca.* 1900-1600 B.C.E.; Petrie *et al.* 2005; also Sumner pers. comm. in Piggott *et al.* 2003: 163). The remaining fragments from Qal'at al-Bahrain are generic and appear to resemble Kaftari and Kaftari-related decorative motifs. It has been assumed that these vessels were imported from southwest Iran, but Potts has urged caution in making such an assumption, until compositional analysis has been carried out (Potts 2003: 157). The fact that the vessels from Failaka and Qal'at al-Bahrain can be dated with such precision to the late third and early second millennium B.C.E. brings to mind the possibility that there was mixed material present in the Late Kaftari deposits at Malyan mentioned above. However, it is not useful to speculate on the composition of the Malyan assemblage until more work has been conducted. What does seem clear is that there is a chronological difference between the available evidence for the distribution of certain vessel forms and decorative motifs in southwest Iran, and similar vessel forms and decorative schemes at sites scattered throughout the Persian Gulf. This can only be resolved further if there is more Early and Middle Kaftari material from Malyan made available, or if excavations are carried out at sites with multiple phases of Kaftari period occupation, which is the more pressing need. Perhaps that most obvious choice for the latter option is Liyan, which was clearly a significant site, but which has remained un-investigated for almost one hundred years. There are almost certainly other contemporaneous sites along the northern coast of the Persian Gulf, as Carter has noted the presence of Kaftari (-related) material in the Williamson collection of ceramics currently held in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford (R. Carter 2003: 35).

The fact that Kaftari-related ceramic vessels are attested at various sites scattered throughout the Persian Gulf and that similar material is present at the site of Liyan on the Bushire Peninsula suggests that Liyan, and possibly other undiscovered coastal sites in Iran, were involved in the Persian Gulf trade that was active in the late third and early second millennia B.C.E. (Potts 2003; R. Carter 2003). At present, the chronological evidence for the movement of

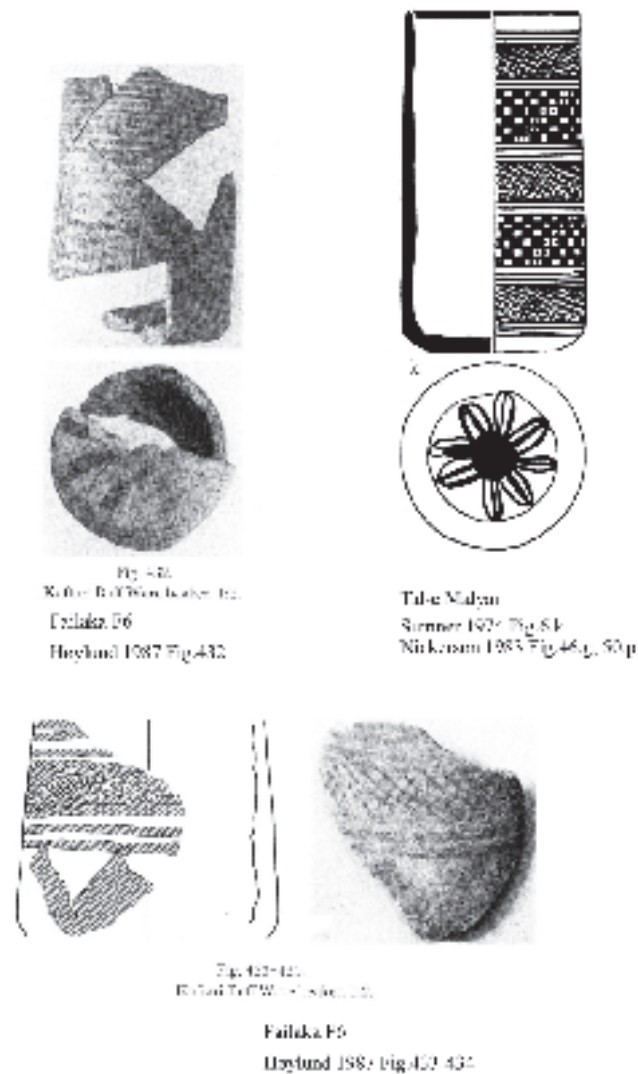


Figure 3. The fragments and vessels from Failaka and Malyan.

Kaftari-related vessels suggests that this interaction was operating at least up until *ca.* 1900 B.C.E., after which time no further Kaftari-related vessels have been discovered in contexts outside of Iran (Petrie 2005). This broadly coincides with the rise of the Sukkalmahs in Anshan, and their assumption of control of Elam (see Stolper 1982: 54), and it was from this period onwards that there are the closest ceramic parallels between Kaftari period Malyan and Susa. The radiocarbon evidence from Malyan suggest that the Kaftari period continued up until *ca.* 1600 B.C.E., and the presence of the alabaster socle naming Simut Wartush indicates that Liyan was occupied during the Sukkalmah period, and was presumably still operating as a port.

It is difficult to assess the significance of the lack of Kaftari vessels in contexts outside of Iran after *ca.* 1900 B.C.E. Is it indicative of a reorientation of interest within

Iran? Is it a reflection of a collapse of the exchange network in the Persian Gulf? Is it a combination of these two factors, or the influence of external factors? We are certainly dealing with an incomplete archaeological record, so it is possible that the pattern that has been observed here is a product of gaps in our knowledge. Therefore, the causes of such shifts in distribution and contact must remain open to some speculation. Perhaps more than anything, this serves to emphasise the need for further work at Kaftari period sites such as Malyan, Tol-e Spid and Liyan, in order to gain a clearer perspective on the Kaftari period in Iran, the operation of the Persian Gulf exchange network in the late third and early to mid second millennium B.C.E. and the role of southwest Iran in that network, and the period between the end of the Sukkalmah line and the rise of the so-called Middle Elamite kings in mid second millennium B.C.E.

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چکیده: رومیان برای نشان دادن دریای مدیترانه به عنوان بخشی از امپراطوری روم از عبارت *mare nostrum* («دریای ما») استفاده می‌کردند. این مقاله در پی آن خواهد بود که با استفاده از منابع مکتوب و باستان‌شناختی نشان دهد جایگاه خلیج فارس برای پارسیان ساسانی به همان صورت دریای مدیترانه، «دریای ما» برای رومیان بود. ساسانیان خلیج فارس را بخشی از امپراطوری خود در نظر می‌گرفتند و از آغاز سلسله‌ی ساسانی در قرن سوم میلادی، تلاش نظام‌مند و دامنه‌داری برای اعمال چیرگی خود بر آن داشته‌اند.

واژگان کلیدی: دریای ما، خلیج فارس، ساسانیان، امپراطوری روم

یک توالی در بنادر ایرانی: باستان‌شناسی دوره اسلامی در خلیج فارس

دانلد ویتکامب

دانشگاه شیکاگو

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۲ / ۱۰ / ۲۰

تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۳۹۶ / ۱۱ / ۵

چکیده: پژوهش‌های باستان‌شناختی در شناخت ما از جغرافیای تاریخی و الگوی استقرار بنادر کرانه‌های خلیج فارس نقش مهمی ایفا کرده‌اند. این مسأله در دوران اسلامی و پیش از اسلام، اثرگذارتر است؛ زمانی که برخی از نوشته‌های جغرافیدانان عرب، استقرارهای این کرانه را گواهی می‌دهند و شواهد باستان‌شناختی را تقویت می‌کنند. مقاله‌ی پیش رو به بررسی این مدارک و دلالت‌ها بر تفوق سیاسی از سوی شمال، سواحل ایرانی یا به طور خاص از استان فارس می‌پردازد و بی‌ثباتی اقتصادی یا افزون بر آن، بی‌ثباتی زیست‌محیطی که به انتقال تفوق در میان این بندرگاه‌ها انجامید را بررسی می‌کند.

واژگان کلیدی: خلیج فارس، استان فارس، جغرافی‌دانان عرب، دوران اسلامی و پیش از اسلام

اسناد فارسی در بایگانی ملی (تُر دُ.تُمبو) پرتقال و اهمیت این اسناد در تاریخ خلیج فارس در قرون ۱۶ و ۱۷ میلادی

نادر نصیری مقدم

دانشگاه استراسبورگ

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۲ / ۱۱ / ۵

تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۳۹۳ / ۷ / ۱۶

واژگان کلیدی: اسناد فارسی قرون ۱۶ و ۱۷ م. در بایگانی‌های ملی «تُر دُ.تُمبو» در لیسبون، به طور کلی در مجموعه‌ای گرد آمده و نگه‌داری شده‌اند که تا پیش از این «اتلس شرقی» نامیده می‌شد و امروزه «اسناد شرقی» خوانده می‌شود. این مجموعه بخشی از زیربنای «مانوسکریپتس دا کاسا دُس تراتادُس» را تشکیل می‌دهد. برخی از این اسناد مربوط به پرتغالی‌ها هستند که در پی سیاست گسترده قلمرو خود در اقیانوس هند و خلیج فارس در آغاز قرن ۱۶ م، به جزیره هرمز دست یافتند که در فاصله ۶ کیلومتری از ساحل ایران قرار دارد. در آن زمان، این گذرگاه بزرگ خلیج فارس جمعیتی تقریباً برابر با ۴۰,۰۰۰ نفر داشت. جزیره هرمز که تا قرن ۱۳ م. «جارون» خوانده می‌شد، به ایران تعلق داشت و «پادشاهی» ثروتمند این جزیره وابسته به دولت مرکزی ایران بود. چنان‌که پادشاهان آن که در منابع فارسی «وولات هرمز» نامیده می‌شدند، خراجگزار پادشاه پارس بودند؛ اما با آمدن پرتغالی‌ها، به تابعان پرتغال تبدیل شدند. این مقاله به برخی از اسناد بایگانی‌های ملی تُر دُ.تُمبو می‌پردازد که درباره برهم‌کنش پادشاهی هرمز و پرتغالی‌ها هستند.

واژگان کلیدی: بایگانی‌های ملی تُر دُ.تُمبو، جزیره هرمز، پرتغالی‌ها

ریشه‌های شیعه در مدرسه عیونی ابو زیدان (مسجد سوق الخميس) در قرن ۱۲ میلادی در بحرین

دنیل تی. پاتس

دانشگاه نیویورک

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۳ / ۱۲ / ۱۱

تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۳۹۴ / ۲ / ۲۲

چکیده: این پژوهش تاریخ آنچه را که به طو سنتی به عنوان قدیمی‌ترین مسجد بحرین شناخته می‌شود، مد نظر قرار می‌دهد. علاوه بر بازنگری دانسته‌های مربوط به تاریخ معماری بنا، توجه خاصی به کتیبه‌ها شده است که حدوداً ربع قرن پیش از این به کوشش لودویک کالوس منتشر شده‌اند و بی‌تردید بر ماهیت شیعی مسجد دلالت دارند. علاوه بر آن، این نوشته‌ها به وضوح ماهیت شیعی سلسله عیونی را که در شرق عربستان سعودی امروزی حکومت می‌کردند، نشان می‌دهند.

واژگان کلیدی: بحرین، خلیج فارس، مسجد، مدرسه، تشیع.

چکیده‌ی مقالات به زبان فارسی

اواخر هزاره سوم پ.م. شناخته شده است. اگرچه نگاهی به مدارک مکتوب، شواهد باستان‌شناختی و باستان‌فلزشناختی از سراسر حوزه خلیج فارس، سامانه بدهستان پیچیده‌تری را نشان می‌دهد که نه تنها از منابع مواد خام و مسیرهای تجاری، بلکه از سیاست و جنگاوری، سنتهای فن‌آورانه‌ی تولید و بازیافت، ایدئولوژی‌های مصرفی نخبگان و قواعد اجتماعی که ارتباطات تجاری را ایجاد و از آنها پشتیبانی می‌کنند، تأثیر می‌پذیرفته است. اما همچنان بخش مهمی از کار، اثبات سهم مؤثر احتمالی نظام‌های سیاسی ایرانی بر این سامانه، برای انجام باقی خواهد ماند.

واژگان کلیدی: خلیج فارس، تجارت فلز، عصر مفرغ، فلات ایران، شبه جزیره عربستان، بین‌النهرین

تجارت دریایی در خلیج فارس: شواهدی از آمفورهای اژدری ساسانی

حسین توفیقیان
پژوهشکده‌ی باستان‌شناسی میراث فرهنگی

فرهنگ‌خادمی ندوشن

دانشگاه تربیت مدرس

تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۰ / ۱۰ / ۲۰

تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۳۹۲ / ۲ / ۲۵

چکیده: بررسی‌ها و کاوش‌های باستان‌شناختی اخیر در آب‌های نزدیک کرانه‌های خلیج فارس و دریای عمان صدها قطعه سفال متعلق به دوره‌های پارسی و ساسانی را آشکار کرده‌اند که شواهدی بر بازرگانی دریایی در منطقه هستند. بقایای سفالین بازیابی شده، از گونه‌ها و اندازه‌های گوناگون هستند که دیواره داخلی بسیاری از آنها با قیر طبیعی اندود شده است؛ روشی که آنها را در برابر آب عایق می‌کرده است. شکل‌های متمایز آنها نه تنها برای انتقال با کشتی به خوبی متناسب‌سازی شده، بلکه برای انتقال مایعات مناسب بوده است. مقاله‌ی حاضر در تلاش است تا به بررسی کوزه‌های اژدری به دست آمده از سواحل ایران بپردازد و ارتباط میان این یافته‌ها با فرهنگ‌های همسایه را نشان دهد.

واژگان کلیدی: خلیج فارس، پارسی، ساسانی، آمفورا، تجارت دریایی

«دریای ما» ساسانیان: خلیج فارس

تورج دریایی

دانشگاه کالیفرنیا

سفال‌های کفتری و مرتبط با کفتری در جنوب غرب ایران و سواحل خلیج فارس

کمرن. ای. پیتری

دانشگاه کمبریج

مژگان سیدین

پژوهشکده‌ی باستان‌شناسی میراث فرهنگی

علیرضا عسکری چاوردی

دانشگاه شیرازی

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چکیده: هموندگان سفال کفتری تاکنون به هزاره‌های سوم و دوم پ.م. تاریخ‌گذاری شده است؛ این تاریخ‌گذاری، بر اساس نتایج بررسی‌ها در حوزه رود گر و کاوش‌هایی است که در تل ملیان، یا به عبارت دیگر شهر باستانی انشان انجام شده‌اند. کاوش‌های بسیاری نشان داده‌اند که ظروف سفالی کفتری یا مرتبط با کفتری، در گستره‌ی وسیعی پراکنده‌اند که محوطه‌هایی در بخش‌های گوناگون فارس، در شبه‌جزیره بوشهر و در کرانه‌های خلیج فارس را دربر می‌گیرد. این مقاله به بازرنگری شواهد مربوط به مواد فرهنگی کفتری و در ارتباط با کفتری در جنوب غرب ایران و حوزه خلیج فارس می‌پردازد. پس از آن، نتیجه‌گیری درباره اهمیت گاهنگاری و پراکندگی این یافته را مطرح می‌کند؛ اهمیتی که برای درک ما از برهم‌کنش میان جنوب غرب ایران و مناطق دیگر مشارکت‌کننده در سامانه تجاری خلیج فارس دارد. سامانه‌ای که در اواخر هزاره سوم و اوایل هزاره دوم پ.م. فعال بود.

واژگان کلیدی: سفال کفتری، انشان، خلیج فارس، تجارت.

ایران و تجارت فلز در عصر آهن در سواحل خلیج فارس

لوید ویکس

دانشگاه نیوانگلند

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چکیده: پژوهش‌های باستان‌فلزشناختی در امارات متحده‌ی عربی و عمان نشان داده‌اند که جوامع محلی عصر مفرغ تولید مس را در ابعاد بسیار وسیع بر عهده داشته‌اند، که خود مدرک مستحکمی برای شناسایی این منطقه به نام سرزمین مگن است که در منابع بین‌النهرینی به عنوان فراهم‌آورنده‌ی اصلی مس در

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