



ABSTRACTS

Luristan Bronze Symbols

Rozita Salehi Nezami

Metalwork in Iran has begun since the 7th millennium B.C in the west part of Iran. At first man employed local available metals in nature that were in his district. In the 5th millennium B.C craftsman was able to find the melting techniques of copper stone, this era is called copper age. In 3rd millennium B.C the craftsman was able to find a new alloy which was made up of copper and other metals like Arsenic and Tin that called Bronze. This product out put was more delicate and better with more resistant and much harder rather than copper, this period is named Bronze age. Luristan is one of the major regions of metalworking in Iran. Luristan is a vast land in west of Iran which it's artifacts is famous worldwide. Bronze objects of Luristan include a wide range of decorative and ritual artifacts, tools and weapons, horse harness, dishes and ceremonial and cultic artifacts. Among the dominant bronze objects, in the whole collection of metalwork to be associated with Luristan, there are objects with two animals standing face to face at both sides of a tube ,in most cases mounted on these tube there is a human figure between the imaginary animals. This category of objects has been found in graves of this region. Some scholars believe that these metal objects were symbols associated with different believes, various names like Idol, Standard, Decorative tube and Burial statues were labeled on them. Delicacy and complexity of the structure of these objects depicts the advanced craft and art of its own time. The study of the producing techniques of these works can reflect the accuracy talent. The objective of this essay in addition to studying the ancient Iran metalworking, is introducing chronology, morphology, metallurgy techniques and elements analyses of these objects that called symbols.

Archaeological Survey in the Hinterland of the Persian Gulf: Recent Post-Achaemenid Finds from Southern Fars, Iran

Alireza Asgari Chaverdi

The archaeological survey carried out with the aim of establishing cultural sequence of the region from the prehistoric to historic periods in Lamerd district, Fars. Method of survey was Full coverage and Intensity. Based of surface samples, 76 sites have been recorded. On some parts of the region which seemed to have had better environmental conditions, we made a rather more intensive survey. Accordingly, we could recognize some indications on development of settlement patterns in the surveyed area.

The sites range from the first half of 4th millennium B.C to late Islamic period. We could find only one site with material comparable to Bakun A (4000-3500 B.C.). Also, 4 sites dated to Achaemenid, 12 sites to Parthian, 44 sites to Sassanian, and 50 sites to Islamic periods. From Islamic settlements, 19 sites can be dated to early, 8 sites to middle and 32 sites to late centuries. (Fig.1)

A general look at the distribution of the settlements on the surveyed area indicates that in some periods, certain parts of the region have been populated more than other parts.

In this survey, we recorded four important sites that exploring the evidence for the little-known period between the fall of the Achaemenids and the rise of the Sassanians. Because, the province of Fars known as home of these two major empires but written sources concerning Fars between this two dynastic are scanty and unreliable. With this gap in mind, author that have been designed an archaeological field project specifically aimed at exploring the evidence for this little-known period.

So, we made a systematic and detailed survey on the one site that there have been discovered numerous architectonic elements comparable – although technically inferior – to those of Persepolis (see map: no, 104, sq 54-67). In this site collected about 50 percent of sherds. Surface collection indicates that occupations occurred at this site.

Prehistoric	0.1 percent	Sasanid	8.6 percent
Pre Achaemenid (early first millennium B.C.)	5.7 "	Sasanid and Islamic	1.8 "
Achaemenid	17.51 "	Islamic (c.3-5,A.H.)	0.2 "
Post Achaemenid	14.56 "	Islamic (c.6-7,A.H.)	0.2 "
Arsacid	10.63 "	Islamic (c.10-11,A.H.)	0.2 "
Arsacid and sasanid	40.29 "	unknown	0.1 "