The stratigraphy

Figure 1 shows a map of the site, with Tall-i Jari A highlighted in red, located approximately 10 km southeast of Tall-i Bakun, on the Marv Dasht plain, southwest Iran (Fig. 1). The excavation trenches at Tall-i Jari A were laid out in a 10 m by 10 m grid system, with eight squares excavated (Squares A to H). This grid system allowed for a detailed study of the site's stratigraphy, with four additional squares (A, E, F, and H) deepened to the virgin soil. The excavation trenches were labeled to correspond with the 1959 season, with Level III to Layer 7 of Square E, Level II to Layers 5 and 6, and Level I to Layers 1 to 4 (Egami et al. 1977).

Regarding the present state of research, the significance of the Japanese excavations at Tall-i Jari A can be seen in their contribution to the understanding of the transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic in southwest Iran. As the contribution highlights, at least two points are notable. The most important point is the contribution that it has made to the definition of the temporal difference between the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic in southwest Iran. As the contributions present, the significance of the Japanese excavations at Tall-i Jari A can be seen in their contribution to the understanding of the transition from the Neolithic to the Chalcolithic in southwest Iran.