CATALOGUE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF WESTERN ASIA

Part 7
Pottery from Ancient Tombs of the Dailaman District, Iran

by
Yoshihiro Nishiaki, Hiroko Mikuni, Yayoi Ogawa and Yui Arimatsu
目 次

はじめに

デーラマン古墓の土器標本 ................................. 1
Pottery from ancient tombs of the Dailaman district, Iran ...... 7

標本データ 写真図版 (Plates 1-90)

ガレクティ1号丘 (Ghalekuti I) .................................. 22
ガレクティII号丘 (Ghalekuti II) ................................. 120
ラスルカン (Lasulkan) ............................................. 134
ハッサニ・マハレ (Hassani Mahale) ............................ 146
ノールズ・マハレ (Noruz Mahale) ............................... 158
ホラムルード (Khoramrud) ....................................... 190

掲載標本一覧 (Index) ............................................. 195
Pottery from Ancient Tombs in the Dailaman District, Iran

Yoshihiro Nishiaki
The University Museum,
The University of Tokyo

This volume, Part 7 of the series of the Department of West Asian Archaeology Collection Catalogues, features ancient pottery excavated by the Tokyo University Iraq-Iran Archaeological Expedition in the Dailaman district, northwest Iran (Fig. 1). The excavations, carried out in 1960 and 1964 under the direction of Professor Namio Egami, led to the discovery of dozens of late prehistoric to early historic tombs and other features at six archaeological sites: Ghalekuti I, II, Hassani Mahale, Lasulkan, Noruz Mahale, and Khoramrud (Fig. 2). These tombs and features, particularly the tombs yielded an abundant collection of archaeological objects, part of which are currently stored at the University of Tokyo thanks to the generous arrangement made by the then Iranian authorities. The present catalogue comprises a selection of complete and nearly complete pottery from this collection. These pottery specimens represent the Late Bronze Age to the Parthian Period, thereby providing a unique opportunity to investigate changes in the mortuary practices, the ceramic chronology, the evolution of the social complexity and other aspects over this time period; all of these are insufficiently understood in the northwestern part of Iran. We hope that this catalogue stimulates new research contributing to such aspects.

The original descriptions of the excavations and finds, including pottery and the associated human remains, are available in the following publications:


The chronological position of the tombs and features that produced the pottery documented here is summarized in Fig. 3. It is a chronology based on more recent work, in which the original reports were reviewed. For details, see the following.

