

The Catacomb Graves of Shahr-i Sokhta

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Today, after 27 seasons of excavations, 9 conducted by the Italian IsMEO (Tosi 1984) and 18 by the ICAR, we know that the site of Shahr-i Sokhta was a large and powerful urban settlement that controlled a vast area from Kandahar in central Afghanistan to the shores of the Makran Sea in southern Iran. It does not seem that the site was ruled and controlled by a centralized administrative system. On the contrary, at least during the later phases of Period III, it was a confederation of different clans and tribes, each ruled by different chiefs who lived in accordance with their own traditions and practices. The model of the City-State therefore cannot be applied to the Hirmand Valley and eastern Iran more generally.

The adoption of other criteria to define Shahr-i Sokhta is not an option either, given the shortage of data from the archaeological surveys and excavations in the south-eastern Iranian plateau. However, in the vast area that covers territories from Kerman to the most eastern point of the regions under the influence of the Hirmand Civilization, and from the northern boundaries of Khorasan in present-day Turkmenistan to the shores of the Makran Sea, there are no places or sites that

can be defined as “City States”. None of the known third-millennium BC sites in the area, such as Tal-i-Iblis (Caldwell 1967), Tepe Yahya (Lamberg-Karlovsky 1970) or Bampur (de Cardi 1970; Tosi 1974), could be defined as “Cities”; they are simply large urban areas, or, in the case of some sites such as Tepe Yahya, large villages. Other sites in the region such as Damen or Khurab (Stein 1928; Tosi 1970) are only graveyards with no substantial trace of a settlement that could be considered a small town or a city.

Exceptions to this rule include some sites in the Jiroft area and the Shahdad necropolis. The latter is a large necropolis in the Kerman area and has been excavated over fourteen campaigns by Iranian archaeologists (Hakemi 1997; Kaboli 1990). However, despite the excavation of the necropolis, a craftsmen’s area and a very small portion of the residential area, we do not have enough data regarding the social structures of the site, because it seems that wind has eroded the residential area of the site.

Although the excavations at Konar Sandal in the Jiroft area are still at an early stage, (Madjidzadeh 2003), what has been published so far suggests that this is the only site in south-eastern Iran that corresponds to the City State model on the basis of the Mesopotamian and Khuzestan criteria.

Shahr-i Sokhta is a familiar name in the archaeological literature of Eastern Iran. Archaeologically presented for the first time in the first few decades of the last century by Stein (Stein 1928), it was the object of extensive investigations almost 50 years later by Italian archaeologists (Tosi 1969; 1983). Since 1997, it has been extensively investigated by an Iranian archaeological team (Sajjadi 2003; 2009).

The site is divided into three main areas: the *Residential Area*, the *Craftsmen’s Area* and the *Necropolis*. The *Residential Area* in turn is subdivided into 3 sections: the *Eastern Residential Area*, the *Central Quarters* and the *Monumental Area* (Fig. 1).

Archaeological surveys and investigations in the *Necropolis* have shown that an estimated 18,000 (Bonora *et al.* 2000) to 375,000 (Sajjadi 2007) graves are distributed across an area of almost 20-25 hectares (Figs. 2-3). This is one of the

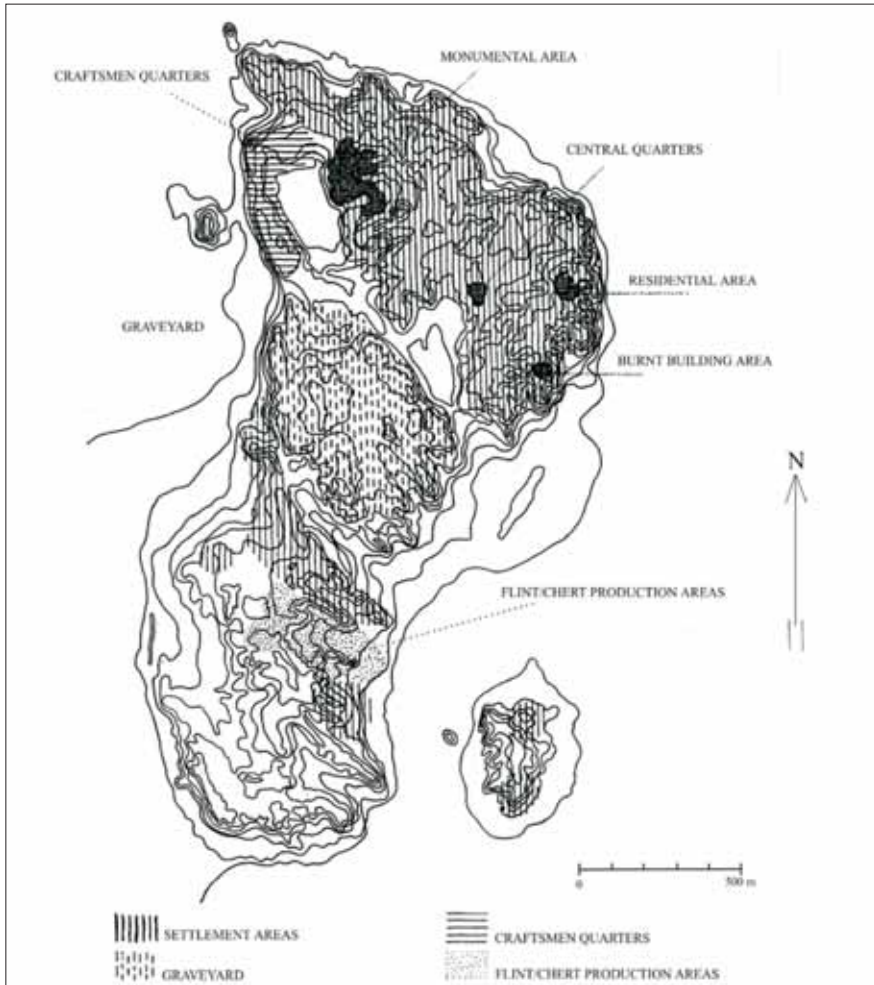


Fig. 1: main functional area of Shahr-i Sokhta in phase 3-4 (2600-2450 BC) (Mariani 1989: fig. 6).

largest necropoleis in southwest Asia in the entire proto-historical period (Figs. 4-5) However, even this large number of graves does not seem high enough for a city occupying almost 150 hectares and persisting for more than twelve centuries, which for at least 1000 years was the main point of trade and political control over the vast territory of the Hirmand Civilization. On the other hand, we do not know if any other necropolis lies in the vicinity, for example in the surrounding hills.

The western and south-western edges of the site were for a long time in direct contact with the Hamun Lake, as shown by traces of water erosion visible in parts of the Necropolis, leading to the exposure of graves and human bones.

The graves of Shahr-i Sokhta differ from each other in terms of distribution, form, style, funerary traditions and structure. In the early excavation campaigns in the necropolis only 5 types of grave structure were found (Piperno - Tosi 1975). However, as excavations were extended to new areas of the necropolis, the number of types increased to 8.

During more recent excavations two more grave structures were found. However, the 10 different grave types' occurrence and spatial distribution is very uneven, with fewer graves of types 5 to 9: only three of type 6 and one each of types 5, 7 and 8 were reported by the Italian mission (Piperno - Salvatori 2007), in addition to three of type 9 and two of type 10 reported by the Iranian team (Sajjadi 2007; 2009).

During the new cycle of excavations by the Iranian team, only three grave types out of the eight recognized by the Italian mission (simple pits, bipartite burials and catacombs) were found. The same research showed that the most common grave structures in Shahr-i Sokhta are type 2 (bipartite burials), type 1 (simple pits) and types 3 and 4 (catacombs/pseudo-catacombs), which account for 42 of 1150 excavated graves. Most of the catacomb types reported by the Italian archaeologists are to be categorized as type 3, or pseudo-catacombs; this category of grave was not found during the excavations by the Iranian team.



Fig. 2: central part of graveyard (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

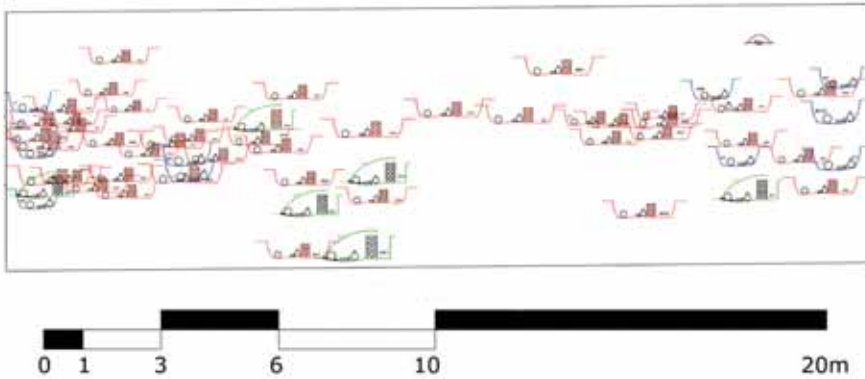


Fig. 3: interference of different type of graves of different periods in trenches NFF, NFK, NFP.

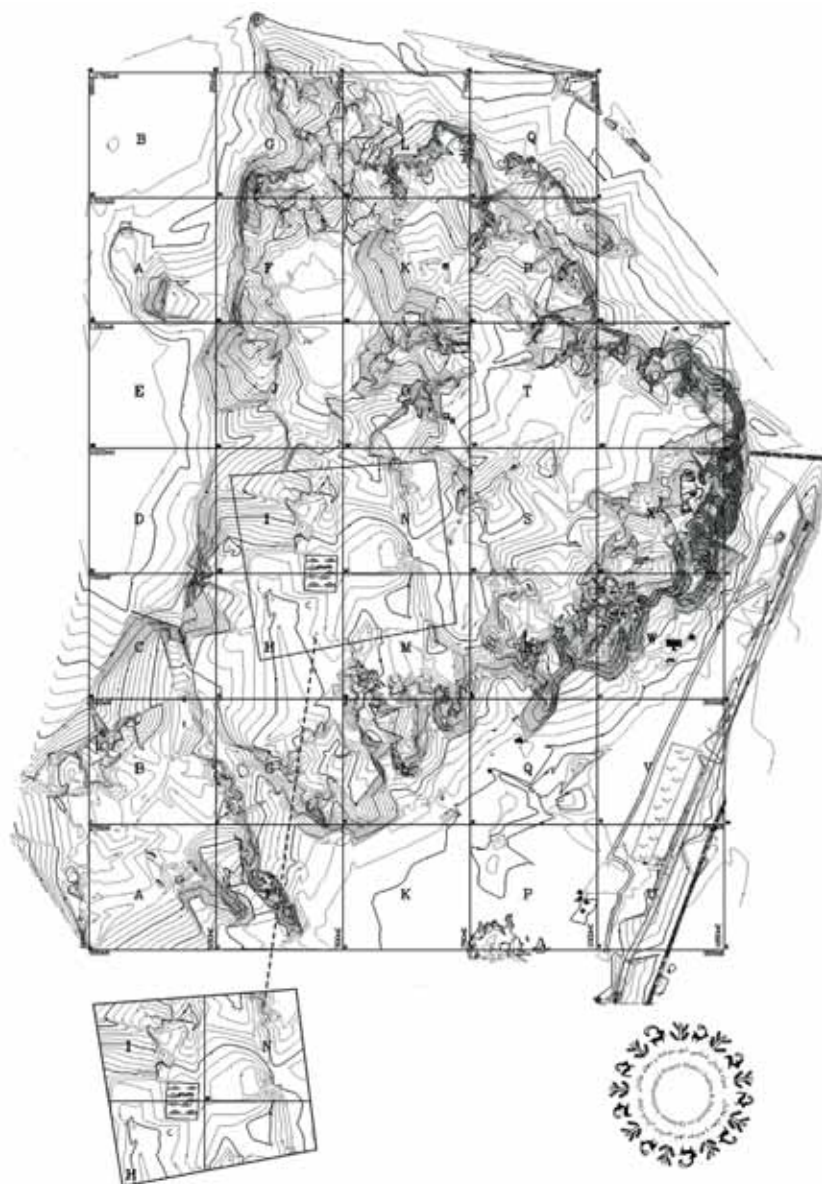


Fig. 4: Shahr-i Sokhta: approximate area of graveyard.

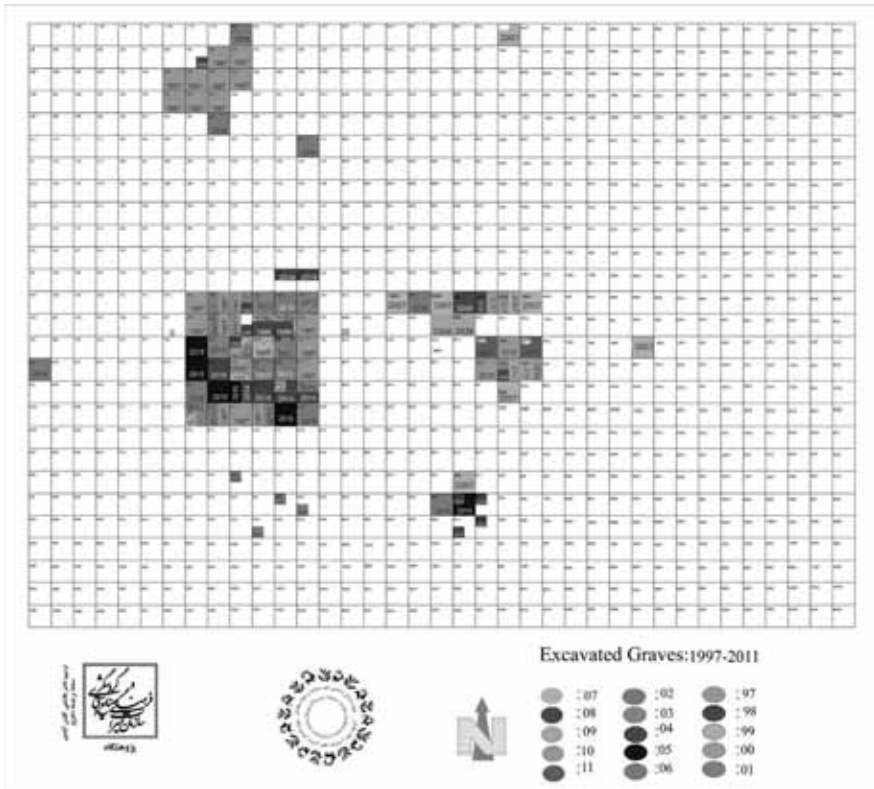


Fig. 5: Shahr-i Sokhta: excavated graves 1997-2011 (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

The structure of the graves is usually very simple and, except for a few cases, for example Grave 2700, with the traces of plaster on the walls, the only material recovered is mud bricks of various shapes, arrangement and size.

The grave structure types are as follows (Fig. 6):

Type 1. Simple Pits. These grave structures have rectangular, circular and oval shapes, but often there is no real distinguishable shape.

Type 2. Bipartite Pits. This grave type is similar to the previous one, the main difference being the presence of a mud brick wall consisting of one to eight rows of mud bricks which divide the pit into two different parts.

Type 3. Pseudo-catacombs (see below).

Type 4. Catacombs (see below).

Type 5. Rectangular mud brick tombs. These are rectangular graves made of four mud brick walls. This kind of grave structure is extremely rare.

Type 6. Square mud brick tombs. This type differs from the previous one only by its geometrical shape. Only two examples of this type were found by the Italian mission, and one by the Iranian team.

Type 7. Square tombs with two mud brick walls.

Type 8. Circular mud brick structures. Only one grave of this type has been discovered.

Type 9. Circular mud brick structures with closed entrances. This type was first found by the Iranian team. It consists of a circular pit, similar to the simple pits, but contains a mud brick wall that closes the entrance of the burial chamber.

Type 10. Pottery tombs (Bowl/Jar). This type was also first found by the Iranian mission. It consists of a large Buff Ware Bowl covering a new born human being or foetus. So far only three samples of this grave structure have been found in Shahr-i Sokhta.

The first type of grave, the simple pit, has been described as irregular in shape. Sometimes however, the pits were dug with a geometrical shape: oval, rectangular, square or circular (Fig. 7; 1-3). The inhumed body and the grave goods were placed inside the burial in a variety of positions. In this case, because of the body's direct contact with the earth and chemical agents, decomposition was very fast and even after a very short time the body and the corruptible materials had decomposed and almost vanished. In the bipartite graves, type 2 (Fig. 7: 4-6), there were no determined rules on how to bury the human body and grave goods: they were buried sometimes in the northern and sometimes in the southern section of the grave, and in some exceptional cases the body and grave goods were placed in both sections of the grave (Fig. 8).

The catacombs are composed of two separate sections: a vertical shaft and an underground chamber where inhumed bodies and grave goods were deposited. Here, the bodies and grave goods remained for thousands of years without any direct contact with air, dirt, soil, natural agents and other chemical materials,

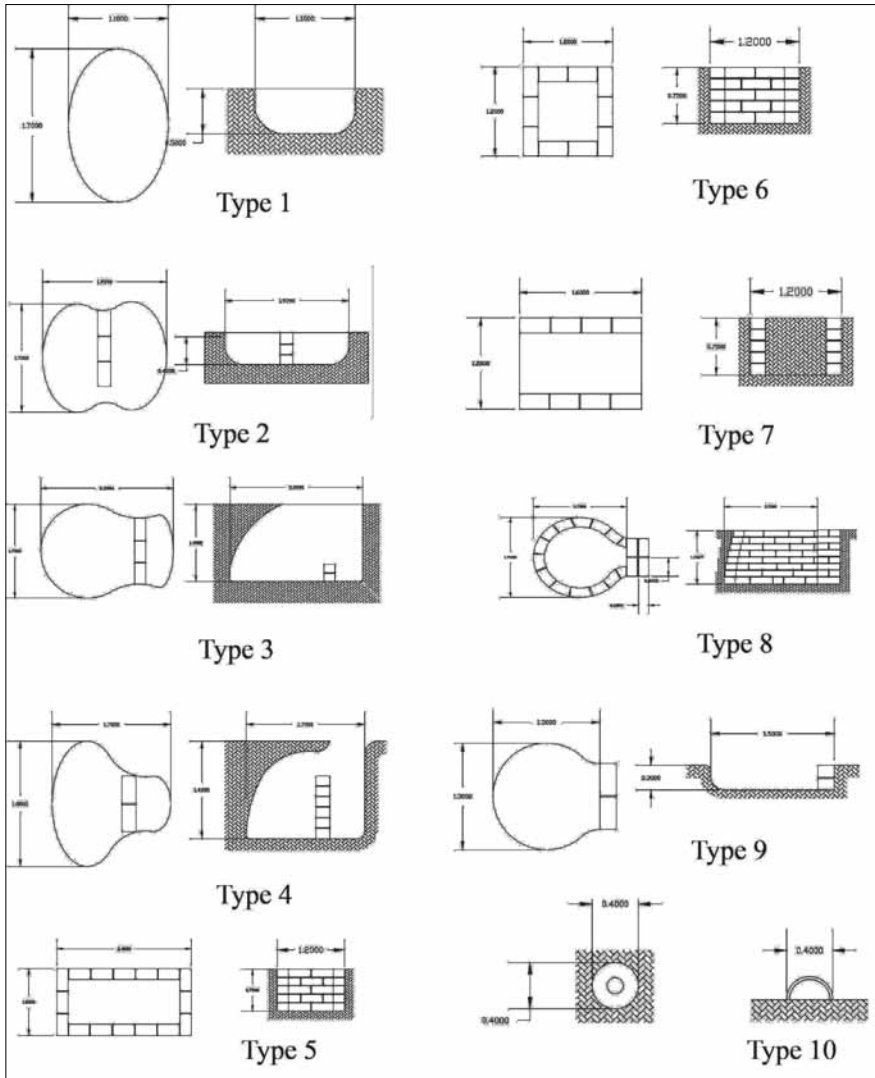


Fig. 6: ten types of grave structures.

ensuring that the decomposition of the skeletons and the decay of the corruptible materials were very slow. Thus, they were recovered in better condition than in other grave types. Catacomb graves very similar to those of Shahr-i Sokhta have been seen in Central Asia and ancient sites in southern Uzbekistan, in the valleys around Amu Darya and sites such as Sappally Tepe, Jarkutan and others (Fig. 9), all of the Bronze Age (Litvinsky - Pyankova 1992: fig. 3). In addition, at least one example of this grave type has been reported for Velikent in the Caucasus (Fig. 10), suggesting that the use of this kind of grave structure is typical not just of Central Asia and south-eastern Iran (Kohl 2004). 23 catacombs and pseudo-catacombs were found by the Italian mission and 19 by the Iranian team, with a total of 64 human remains.

The mud bricks used in the catacombs and pseudo-catacombs are more or less the same size as those used in the residential areas of the site. The smallest measure $20 \times 20 \times 10$ cm. and the largest $50 \times 25 \times 10$ cm. while a common size is $40 \times 20 \times 10$ cm. In most graves only one size of mud brick is used, although in Graves 2700 and 2701 two different sizes are used (Figs. 11-13).

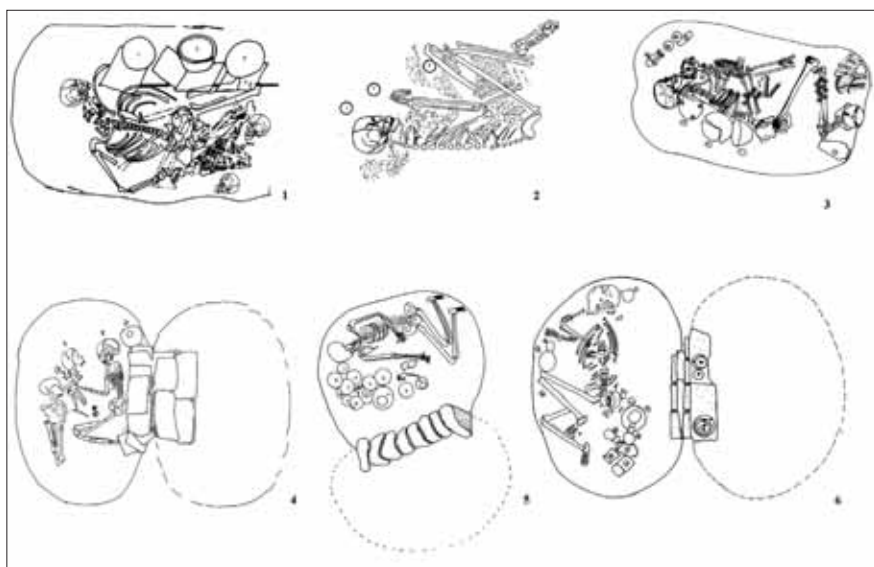


Fig. 7: graves type 1 (Simple pit), 1. G.N.1512; 2. G.N.1610; 3. G.N.6704; Graves type 2 (Bipartite); 4. G.N.8516; 5. G.N.8600; 6. G.N.8315.

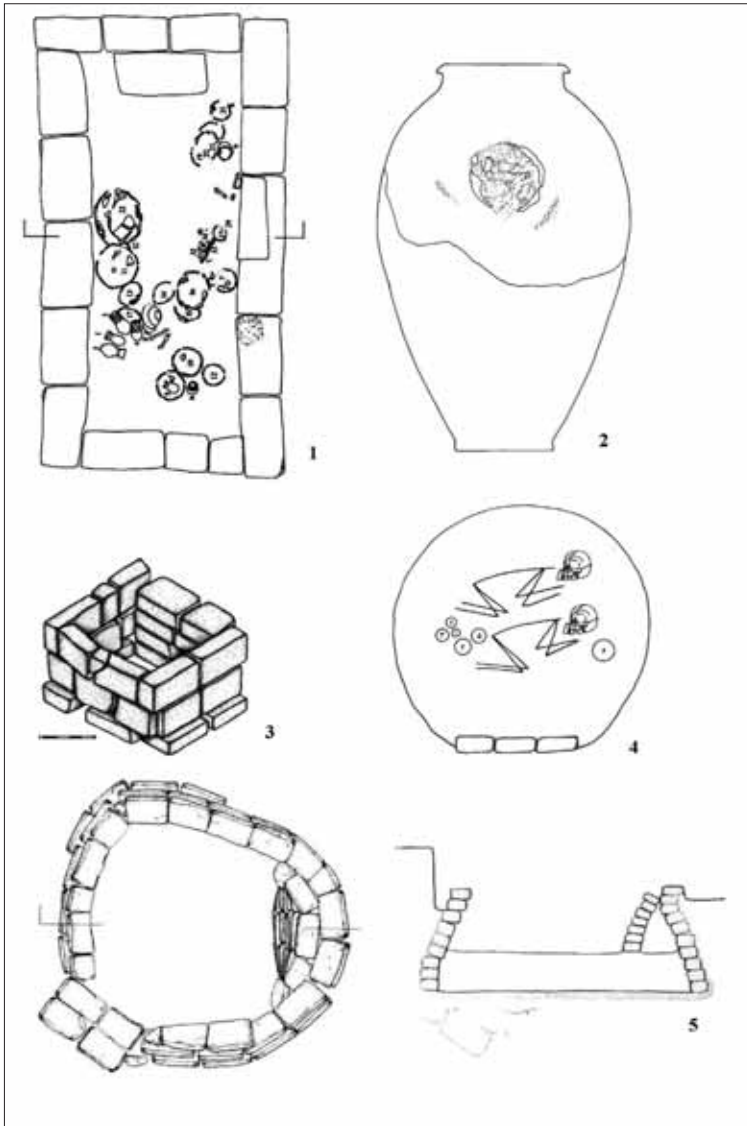


Fig. 8: other types: 1. Type 5 (rectangular structure), G.N.12; 2. Type 10 (pottery tombs (bowl/Jar), G.N.7803; 3. Type 6 (square shaped, mud brick structure), G.N.8314; 4. Type 9 (circular mud brick structures with closed entrance) G.N.1403; 5. Type 8 (circular mud brick structures), G.N.1003.

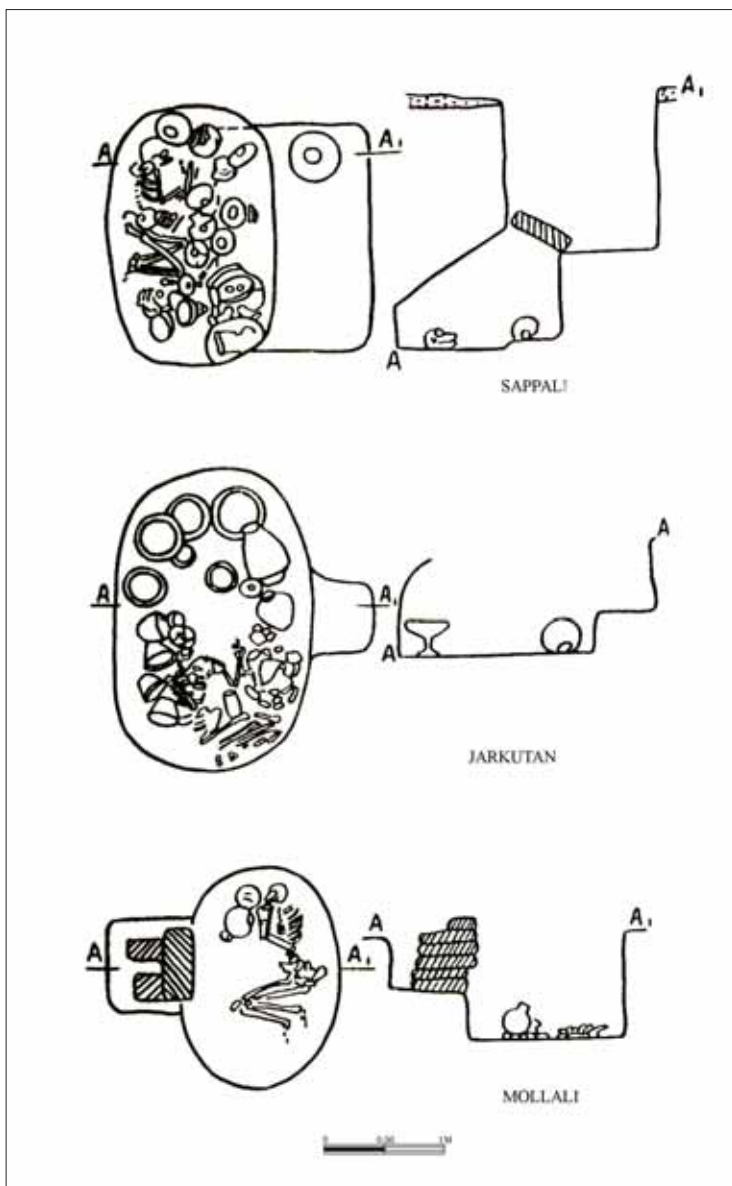


Fig. 9: catacombs of Sappalli Culture, Southern Uzbekistan: a. Sappalli Phase; b. Jarkutan Phase; c. Mollaali Phase (Litvinsky - Pyankova 1992: fig. 3).

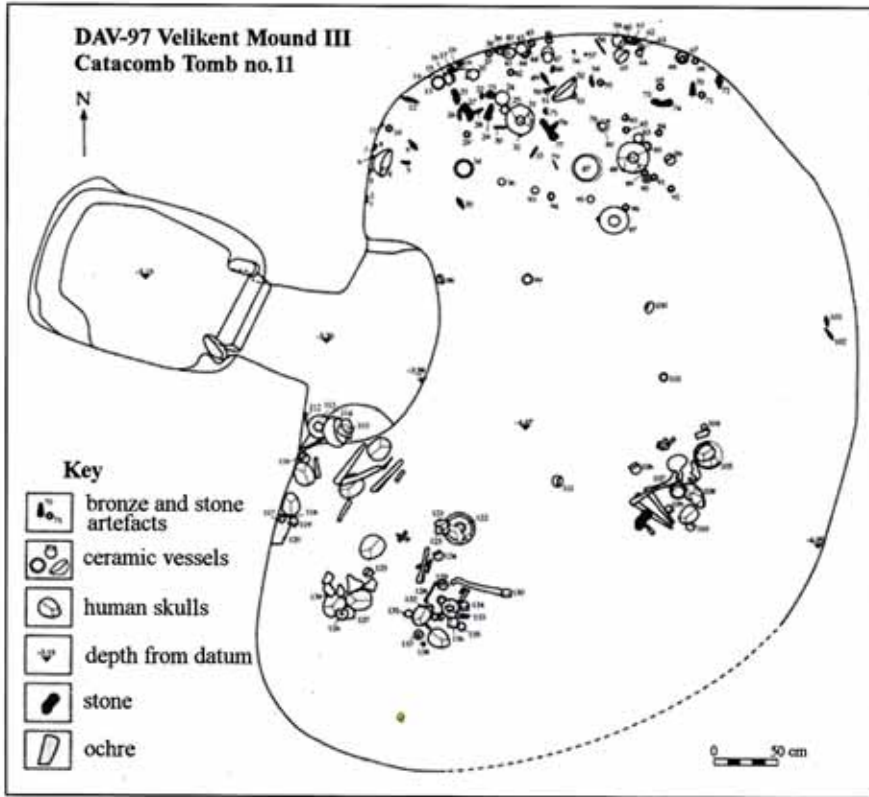


Fig. 10: catacomb of Velikent in Caucasus Kohl (2004).

Pseudo-catacombs: this grave structure is extremely similar to the catacombs of type 4 (Figs. 14-15). The main difference between the two types is the height of the closing wall between the vertical shaft and the burial chamber. While in type 4, the entrance and passage from the vertical shaft to the burial chamber is completely closed by a mud brick wall, in the pseudo-catacombs, this passage remains open and the shaft and burial chamber are divided by a low wall of mud bricks. In many cases the pseudo-catacombs are not regular and do not follow the typical plan and cross-section of this type of grave. For example, in Graves 303 and 307, no traces of a dividing wall or even mud bricks are visible (Piperno - Salvatori 2007: 198). It is worth mentioning Grave 307 in particular, of which

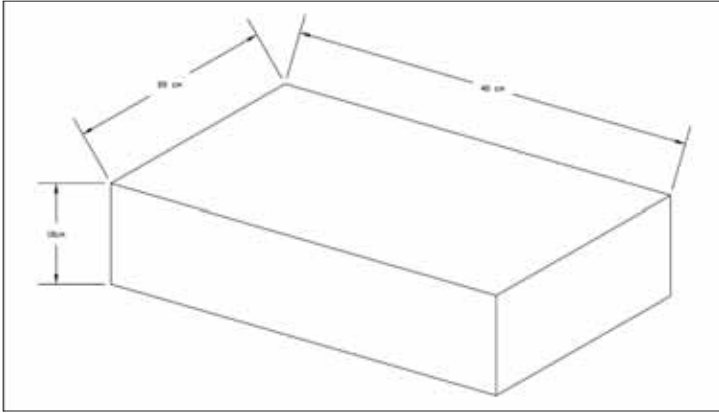


Fig. 11: standard measure of mudbricks.

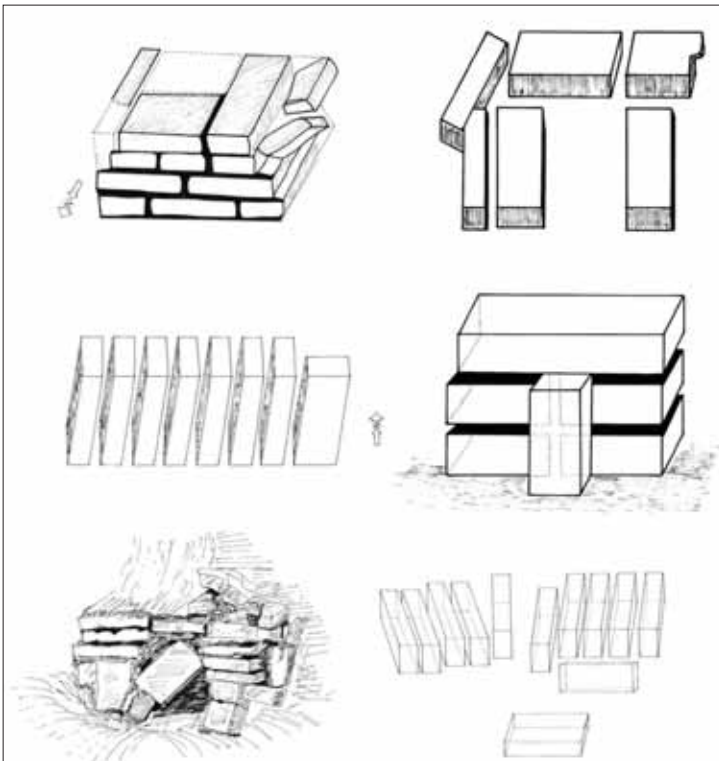


Fig. 12: mud brick layout of the grave structures.



Fig. 13: layout of mudbricks of dividing walls of graves (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

only two deep holes are visible (Piperno - Salvatori 2007: 201): it is divided with a wall composed of the original earth. Another significant difference between catacombs and pseudo-catacombs is the quality and quantity of objects. During excavations of these types of grave, a total of 1240 grave goods, 1079 monochrome pottery vessels and 15 polychrome vessels were recovered (Fig. 16). The number of objects in pseudo-catacombs ranges from a minimum of 2 pottery vessels in Grave 308, belonging to an individual of indeterminate gender, to a maximum of 81 objects in Grave 725, belonging to a male individual. In the catacombs, the number ranges from a minimum of 7 objects in Grave 3912, belonging to a female individual, to a maximum of 117 in Grave 8725, also belonging to a female individual. In other words, the average number of objects in each pseudo-catacomb is 15, but each catacomb has 54.9 objects. Another difference is the quality of the objects. Given the negligible structural difference between the two types of grave, the question arises as to whether these differences are a sign of the lower social importance of those inhumed in type 3, or merely the manifestation of an ideological/ritual issue.

One of the problems in identifying catacombs and pseudo-catacombs and distinguishing them from bipartite graves is related to the roofing. It is possible that some of the tombs classified as type 3 or 4 were originally bipartite graves whose roofs and walls later collapsed, impeding their identification and classification. Two examples are Graves 6805 and 6809, whose attribution to either of the catacomb groups is doubtful. Similarly, the opposite may also be true, i.e. that some of the tombs were originally catacombs but were mistakenly classified as bipartite tombs due to the collapse of the roof and walls. Mostly however, based on excavations, the roofs of most burial chambers, including Graves 1400, 1405 and 5005, have been found complete (Tab. 1).

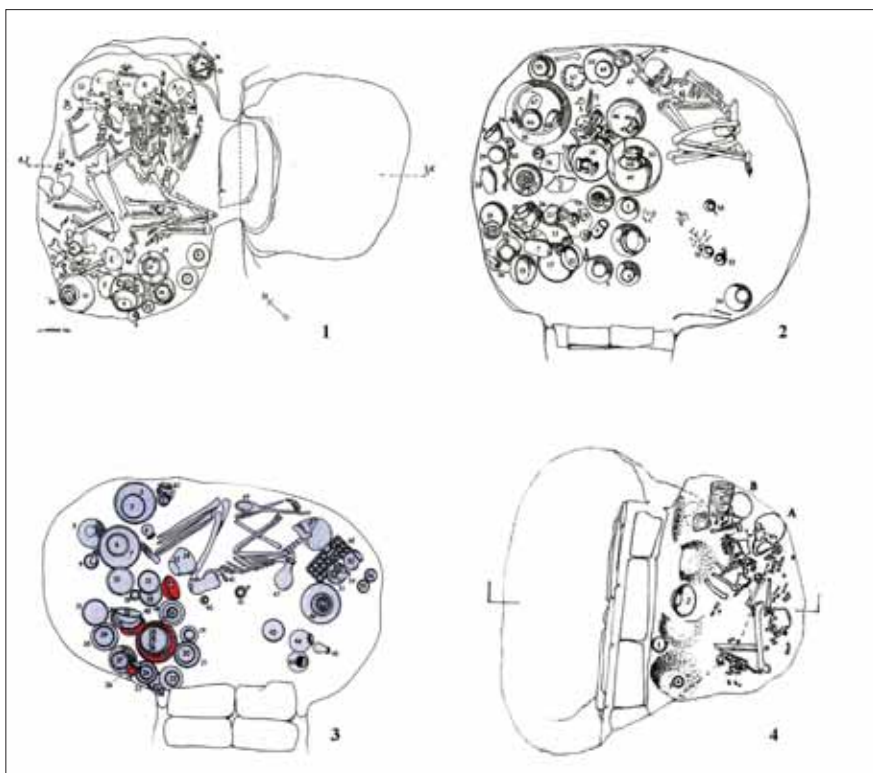


Fig. 14: pseudo-catacombs; 1. G.N.311; 2. G.No.712; 3. G.N.731; 4. G.N.9.

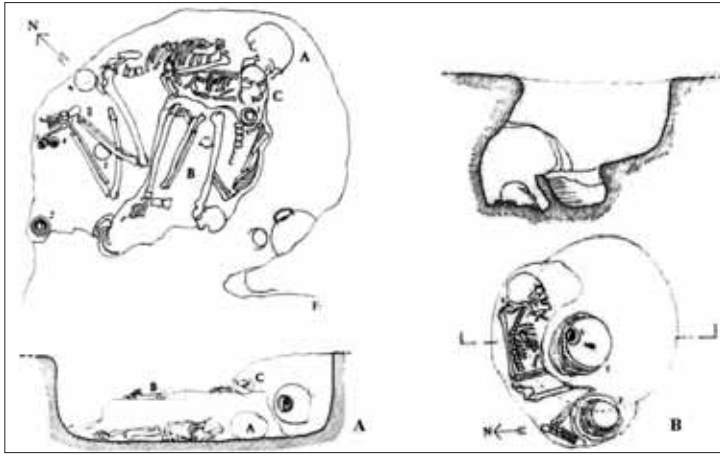


Fig. 15: irregular pseudo-catacombs; A. G.N.303; B. G.N.307.



Fig. 16. pseudo catacomb. Samples of grave goods; 1. Wooden game board, dice and pawns, G.N.731; 2. Cylindrical cup with flared rim on low sub-cylindrical flaring stand, buff ware black paint, G.N.731; 3. Polychrome jar, G.N.712; 4. Long wooden tabular stick with high-relief carved facing snakes, G.N.725.

Catacomb/type 4 (Figs. 17-20) like the previous type, has a vertical, rectangular shaft of varying depth and an elliptical chamber that opens onto one of the long sides of the vertical shaft (Fig. 21). The floor of the chamber is lower than the floor of the vertical shaft. After the inhumation, the entrance to the underground chamber was closed by a mud brick wall, and the vertical shaft was filled in. This grave type was used for both individual and multiple burials. According to M. Piperno (1986), this type of grave was mainly built for family groups but further excavations and research have shown that they might have also had another function, to which we will return. While the passage connecting the shaft and chamber of the pseudo-catacombs (type 3) is marked by a few rows of mud bricks, the entrance doors of the catacombs (type 4) are completely closed. It seems that this more imposing type of grave could well have belonged to persons of high social status and their families, as indicated by the grave structure and the quality and quantity of grave goods. Although some of these tombs may have been used more than once, they did not appear to have been originally built for repeated use. In fact, the data show that catacomb burials were not built to be reused, or even to be family tombs. Rather, their construction reflects ideological considerations or, more probably, their occupant had special social status in that society. Re-using the catacombs as a family crypt or for collective burials, as in some cases, does not mean that they were originally built for this purpose. It is not known whether all individuals in multiple graves were inhumed on a single occasion or at different times. The theory of burial at different times is supported in at least in one case, Grave 1400, which was used at four different times for four separate inhumations: two men, a woman and one child. The remains of the first inhumation, in the form of fragments of human bones, which were not anatomically complete, together with associated objects, were piled up in one corner of the grave very near to the closed entrance. On almost the opposite side were the remains of another incomplete human skeleton. In the centre of the grave was a young male skeleton covered by a rug together with grave goods. On top of the carpet was the skeleton of a young female, 18-21 years old, and her grave goods consisting of 63 items (Sajjadi 2007).

N° Grave n°	N° of skeletons	Gender				Approx. Age	Total	Pottery	N° of objects	
		M	F	Child	?				Other	
1	2				*	20	32	21	99 flint blades; alabaster bead; bracelet (49 lapis-lazuli and turquoise beads); bracelet (18 stone beads); necklace (62 alabaster and turquoise beads); necklace (188 lapis lazuli and turquoise beads)	
2	4		*			25	9	1 polychrome jar	1 bone seal; 1 cornelian bead; 1 textile bag; 1 bronze shaft; 1 stone vessel; 1 marble bowl; 1 die; 1 rod	
3	9	2	*		*	25+?	4	3	1 alabaster bead; 5 woven vegetable basket	
4	17	2			*	25+3/4	7	3	1 cylinder seal; 3 alabaster beads	
5	19	2	**			20-25+25	8	4	1 chlorite cylinder seal; 2 alabaster beads; 1 basket; 1 bracelet (13 stone beads)	
6	23	1	*			20	6	4	Traces of a basket; 1 alabaster bowl; 1 turquoise bead	
7	36	3	*	*	*	3 0 + 2 5 - 3 0 + 2	21	14	1 alabaster bowl; 8 turquoise beads; 1 lapis-lazuli bead; 1 green stone; 1 wooden comb	
8	44	4	*	**	*	1 2 + 1 6 + 1 6 + 2 0	13	8	1 alabaster bowl; 1 chlorite flacon; 1 stamp seal; 1 alabaster bead	
9	53	1			*	6	4	2	2 alabaster beads	
10	75	1	*			60-65	23	22	1 limestone bead	
10	80	1	*		*	30	4	3	1 bracelet (14 stone beads)	
11	301	1	*			35	4	2 (1 Polychrome)	1 alabaster bowl; 1 alabaster bead	
12	303	3	*		**	45+7+7-8 months	7	5	1 basket; 1 alabaster bowls	
13	307	1	*			20+25	10	1	1 basket; 2 alabaster beads; 2 carnelian beads; 1 alabaster bead	

14	308	1				*	9/10	2	1	1 turquoise bead
15	309	1				*	?	4	1	1 alabaster bowl; 1 turquoise bead; 1 carnelian bead
16	311	6	***	***			3 0 + 3 0 + 3 5 + 4 5 + 3 5 + 3 0	34	21 (2 polychrome)	1 pouring stick bone; 1 bone stamp seal; 1 bronze stamp seal; 2 lapis lazuli stamp seals; 3 chalcodony beads; 1 alabaster lamp; 2 alabaster bowls; 1 limestone polisher
17	402	1				*	?	7	6 (1 polychrome)	1 alabaster lamp
18	712	1	*				25	25	15 (2 polychrome)	1 alabaster beaker; 1 facon; 1 small basket; 1 leather basket; 1 metal bead; 1 metal blade; 2 metal rods; 1 seal; 1 bracelet (26 turquoise, calcite and lapis-lazuli beads); 1 small clay vessel
19	725 inf.	1	*				30-35	81	60	1 goat kid; 4 alabaster vessels; 1 metal seal; 4 gold barrel-shaped beads; 137 beads (quartz; turquoise; lapis-lazuli; chalcodony; calcite); 1 silver plaque; 1 basket; 1 mortar; 1 bone stick; 1 turquoise bead; 1 stone scraper; 1 basket; wooden button; 20 beads (chalcodony; turquoise); 1 blade; 1 stone item
20	728	1	*				25-30	10	9	1 wooden comb
21	731	1	*				25-30	61	52	1 alabaster bowl; 1 mortar; 1 pestle; 1 calcite bead; 1 bronze stamp seal; 1 rectangular wooden board + dice and pawns; 1 ovoid spoon
22	749inf	1	*				35-40	17	8 (1 Polychrome)	2 Calcite vessels; 1 Calcite spindle-whorl; 24 beads (10 lapis lazuli; 4 turquoise; 5 cornelian; 5 gold); 1 limestone cylinder seal; 8 green stones; 1 bronze quatrefoil-shaped stamp seal; 1 silver stud; 1 shell valve

Tab. 1: characteristics of pseudo-catacombs.

Of the total of 42 catacomb graves reported, a total of 31 contain one skeleton: they contained 10 males, 11 females, 2 children and 8 indeterminate individuals. Fewer than 30% are collective graves, with dual burials in 50% of cases. With the dual burials there is no way to differentiate between a single burial event of two people or two successive burials of one person, although for Grave 1404 with 2 human skeletons, one male and one child, the inhumation probably took place only once. A total of 5 graves contains 2 skeletons: the male and child; two females; a male and an indeterminate individual; and two graves each with one female and one child. Three graves contain three skeletons: a female and two children; one female, one male and one child; and one male and two indeterminate individuals. Two graves have four skeletons: one male, one female and two children; two male, one female and one child. Lastly, one multiple grave contains three females and three males. The oldest in this grave (Grave 75) is a male individual 60-65 years old. Grave 311, another catacomb, contained the bone remains of three males and three females, all over 30 years old. It seems this grave was used at least twice, first for two individuals whose remains were piled up among the grave objects when the other four bodies were buried. These later bodies are still anatomically complete (Piperno - Salvatori 2007) (Fig. 22) (Tab. 2).

Research into the graves of Shahr-i Sokhta shows that there is no correlation between the grave type and the age or gender of the inhumed individuals, but rather between grave type and the individuals' religious belief, social status and probably land of origin. This point is confirmed by the type and number of grave goods that were found (Fig. 23). In three cases the inhumed were over 50 years old: 65 years with 6 grave goods; 50-65 years with 25 grave goods; 50-55 years with 63 grave goods. The other inhumed individuals were of various ages but mostly 20-30. Among the 8 inhumed children, only two were buried alone, and these had the least grave goods: a six-year-old child in Grave 53 with three pottery vessels and two alabaster beads; an 8-10-year-old child in Grave 308 with one bead and one pottery beaker. Other children were buried together with adult individuals. The graves containing children were not particularly rich, with the exception of Grave 1404, of a male individual and a child, with 101 grave goods.

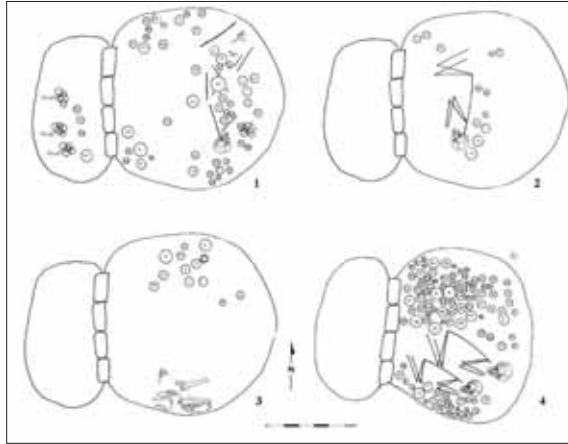


Fig. 17: G.N.1400. Distribution of grave goods and position of skeletons: 1. Latest inhumation; 2. Intermediate inhumation; 3. Earliest inhumations; 4. G.N.1404: distribution of grave goods and position of skeletons.

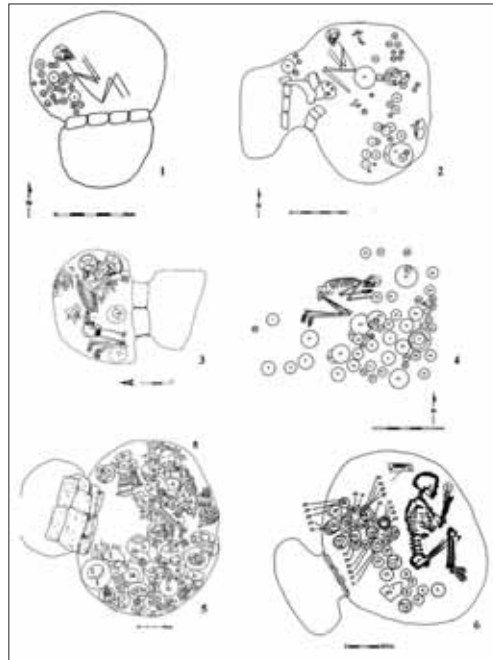


Fig. 18: catacombs; 1. G.N.1405; 2. G.N.1615; 3. G.N.6905; 4. G.N.1705; 5. G.N.8725; 6. G.N.5005.

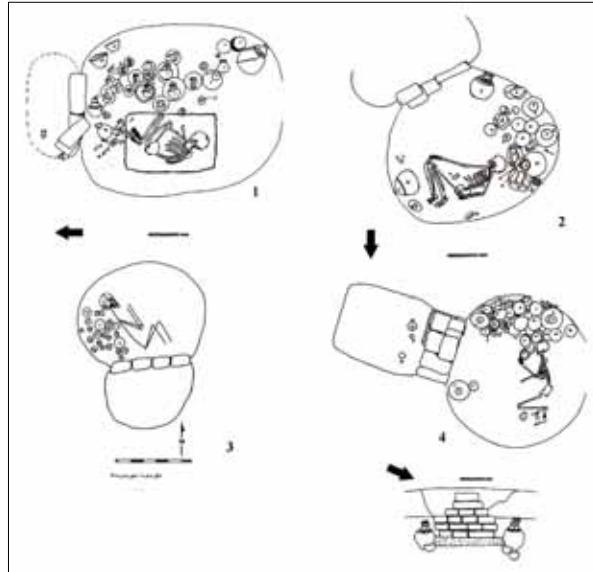


Fig. 19: catacombs; 1. G.N.6805; 2. G.N.9209; 3. G.N.9417; 4. G.N.8913.

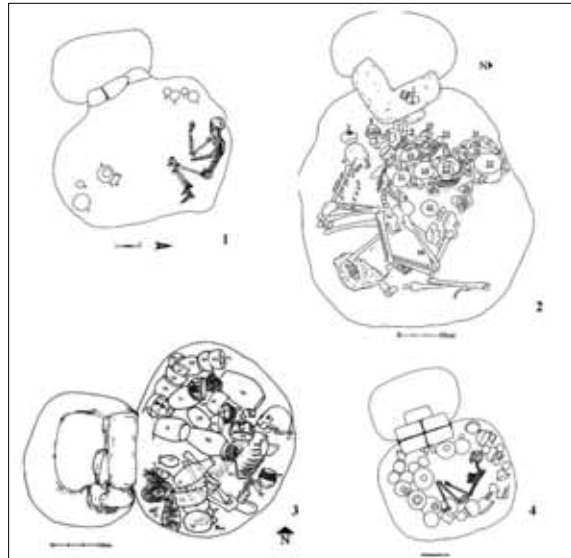


Fig. 20: catacombs; 1. G.N.9034; 2. G.N.9025; 3. G.N.4301; 4. G.N.9031.



Fig. 21: two model of vertical shafts (Photo: Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

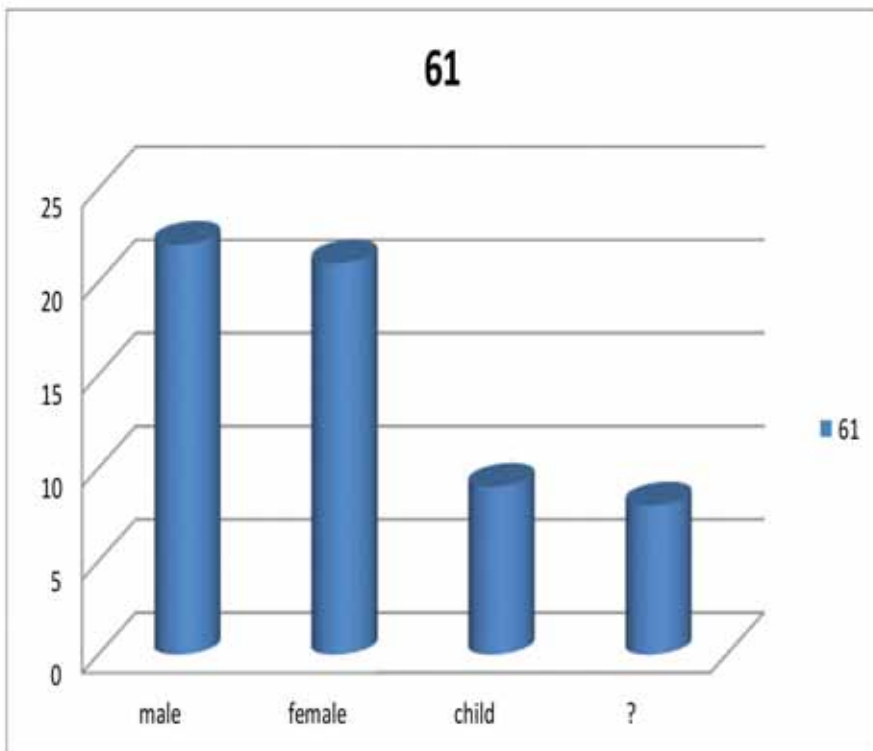


Fig. 22: number and percentage of skeleton genders in the catacomb-type grave.

No.	G.No.	No. Skeletons	Gender				App. Age	No. Objects		
			M	F	Child	?		Total	Pottery	Other Obj.
1	1400	4	**	*	*	?	/18+45/50+ 50/60+child	88	74 (2 polychrome)	1 alabaster mortar; 1 wooden ladle; 4 basket; 1 alabaster flacon; 1 wooden box; 1 metal mirror; 1 metal pin; 1 wooden comb; 1 wooden spindle; 1 mat carpet
2	1404	2	*		*		45/50+child	101	93 (2 bichrome)	1 wooden bead; 5 basket; 1 wooden comb
3	1405	1	*				45/50	24	18	4 basket; 1 alabaster flacon; 1 metal pin
4	1615	1	*				25/30	57	52	1 alabaster mortar; 1 alabaster flacon; 1 metal shaft; 1 cornelian bead; 1 jade bead
5	1705	1	*				40-45	65	61(1 polychrome)	1 metal pin; 1 pottery flacon; textile fragments
6	2804	1	*				35/40	20	19	textile fragments
7	3912	1	*				50/55	7	6	1 stone bowl
8	4301	1	*				45/50	29	29	-
9	5005	1	*				50/55	63	58	1 goat kid; 2 alabaster mortar 1 metal shaft; 1 alabaster flacon; 1 mobile mud brick stove
10	6805	1			*		?	11	8	3 lapis-lazuli, calcite beads
11	6905	2	*	*	*		30/35 +3/4	11	2	1 alabaster bowl; 1 metal shaft; 1 stamp seal; 2 shells; 1 large bead; 1 stone item
12	8725	1	*				38-42	117	101	2 small clay vessels; 1 stone item; 2 alabaster flacon; 3 alabaster mortar; 1 metal mirror; 2 metal wand; 1 bone item; 2 lapis lazuli beads; 1 stone bead; 1 metal item

13	8913	1			*		adult	73	69	1 metal mirror; 1 alabaster bowl; 1 lapis-lazuli bead; 1 basket
14	9025	1			*		adult	35	29	1 metal mirror; 1 metal stamp seal; 1 bracelet (lapis lazuli turquoise beads; 2 clay ball
15	9029	1	*				adult	28	19	1 alabaster bowl; 1 small clay vessel; 1 incenses burner, pottery and metal fragments.
16	9031	1				*	adult	57	49	1 stone tool; 2 beads; 2 clay items; 1 metal mirror; 1 alabaster vessel; 1 incenses burner
17	9034	1				*	adult	43	37	1 stone bowl; 1 metal mirror; 1 bead; 1 leather bag; 1 basket; 1 incenses burner
18	9209	3	*	**			30/35+32/36+?	45	43	1 alabaster bowl; an alabaster flacon
19	9417	1	*	*			27/33	41	33	2 mat baskets; 1 alabaster flacon; 1 bronze wand; 1 bronze stamp seal; 1 wooden whorl spindle; 2 fragments of mat carpet

Tab. 2: main characteristics of catacomb graves.

The grave goods are distributed as follows: of a total of 1248 grave goods found in the catacomb graves, 1107 are ceramic items. 938 objects were found in the individual graves and the rest in the collective graves. The female Grave 8725 is considered the “richest” in the necropolis. Quantitatively (Fig. 24).

- 15 graves have fewer than 10 objects: 4 males (Graves 9; 23; 301; 728); 4 females (Graves 4; 80; 307; 3912); 3 multiples (Graves 17; 19; 43); 4 indeterminate (Graves 53; 308; 309; 402);

- 5 graves have 10-19 objects: 2 females (Graves 749; 2804); 2 multiples (Graves 44; 6905); 1 indeterminate (Grave 6805).

- 6 graves have 20-30 objects: 4 males (Graves 75; 712; 1405; 9029); 1 female (Grave 4301); 1 multiple (Grave 36), - 4 graves have 30-40 objects: 1 male (Grave 725); 1 child (Grave 9025); 1 multiple (Grave 311); 1 indeterminate (Grave 2). - 3 graves have 40-50 objects: 1 female (Grave 9417); 1 indeterminate (Grave 9034); 1 multiple (Grave 9209).

- 7 graves have 50-100 objects: 3 males (Graves 731, 1615, 5005); 1 female (Grave 1705); 1 child (Grave 8913); 1 indeterminate (Grave 9031); 1 multiple (Grave 1400) - 2 graves have more than 101 objects: 1 multiple (Grave 1404); 1 female (Grave 8725). Qualitatively, the objects from graves containing fewer than 10 objects consist of pottery vessels and a smaller number of metal, stone and bone artefacts. Due to its variety of objects, Grave 4 (belonging to a female individual) is an interesting example of this group. The presence of a polychrome jar (Fig. 64: 5) and a circular bone stamp seal, typical of female graves, together with stone and alabaster bowls, a metal pin and a calcite spindle-whorl, suggests that the inhumed individual had relatively high economic status. The same could also be said for Grave 19, where a cylinder seal, alabaster and chlorite beads and a basket were found. The other graves contain much more common objects. Grave 17 in this group contains one female, one indeterminate individual and a collection of 7 grave goods. In this grave, besides three pottery vessels, there are three alabaster bowls and one cylinder seal. The last in this group is Grave 3912, female, with 7 grave goods: six pottery vessels and one stone bowl (Tab. 3).

Among the graves containing 10 to 20 objects is female Grave 749, which, in addition to the typical pottery vessels and a polychrome jar, contained several



Fig. 23: Grave 5005. A rich male grave.

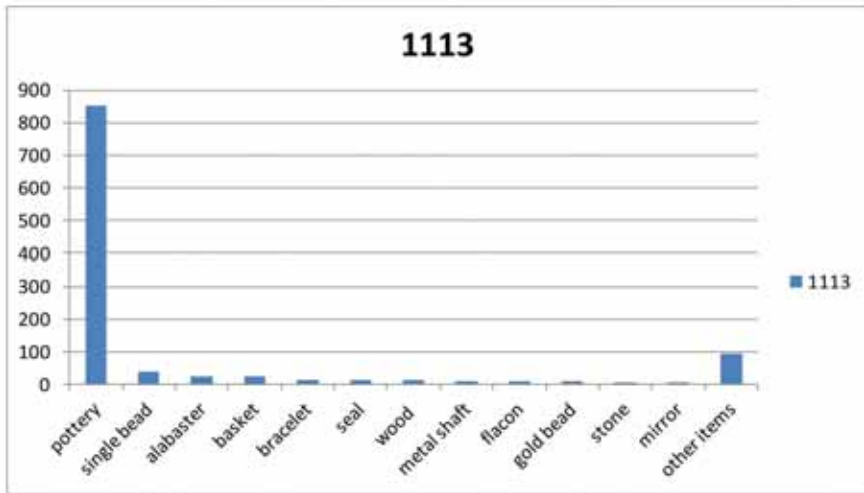


Fig. 24: Number and percentage of grave Goods in the catacomb-type grave.

other items indicating that the woman was part of an elite family. These include a necklace composed of 24 lapis lazuli, turquoise, carnelian and gold beads, a limestone cylinder seal, a bronze stamp seal and a hemispherical silver stud. Also worth mentioning is collective Grave 44, where two females, one male and one child are buried. This grave yielded a collection of 13 grave goods: 8 pottery vessels, one stamp seal made of bone, one large alabaster bead, one stone flacon and one stone bowl. Other graves in this group have yielded a number of common objects and textile fragments. Grave 6805, of an indeterminate individual, contains 11 grave goods: 8 pottery vessels and 3 beads (Fig. 25). The last grave in the group is Grave 6905, belonging to a female and a child, which contains 11 objects: two pottery vessels, one metal pin; one alabaster bowl, 1 stamp seal, 2 shells and 1 stone bead (Fig. 26).

The catacombs in Shahr-i Sokhta typically have 20-30 objects. They include Grave 75 with 22 pottery vessels and three beads, and Grave 1405 with 18 pottery vessels, one metal shaft, one alabaster flacon, and 4 baskets (Fig. 27). Another in this group is Grave 9029, belonging to an adult male with 28 grave goods: 19 pottery vessels, one alabaster bowl, 1 small clay vessel, one incense burner (Fig. 28) and metal and pottery fragments.

Material/object	No. of Items	Catacombs		Pseudo-catacombs	
		Type of objects	No. of Items	Type of objects	No. of Items
Alabaster	13	mortar; facon; bowl	10	bowl; lamp; facon; beaker; mortar; pestle	
Wood	7	ladle; comb; spindle; box; bead	5	comb; whorl spindle; rectangular board; spoon	
Metal	15	mirror; wand	4	wand; stick; blade	
Mat	16	3 carpet fragments/ 13 basket	2	2 carpet fragments/ 13 basket	
Beads	27	cornelian; jade; lapis-lazuli; calcite	577	alabaster lapis-lazuli; turquoise; cornelian; stone; quartz; chalcodony; calcite	
Pottery	1	Facon	-	-	
Textile	2	Fragment	1	bag	
Stone	6	bowl; different items;	5	Vessel; polisher; scraper; spindle- whorl	
Clay	7	mobile mud brick stove; small vessel; ball; different items	1	Small vessel	
Seal	3	stamp seal	11	9 Stamp seal/ 2 cylindrical seal	
Shell	1	-	1	-	
Bone		Item	2	pouring stick	
Clay/bronze	3	incense burner			
Leather	1	Bag	1	basket	
Flint	-	-	99	blade	
Chlorite	-	-	1	facon	
Silver	-	-	2	Plaque; stud	
Gold	-	-	9	beads	
Total	108		51+99+577		
Pottery	803	monochrome	261	monochrome	
Pottery	5	Polychrome	10	polychrome	
	916		324		

Tab. 3: comparison between material and grave goods obtained from catacombs and pseudo-catacombs.

The most interesting burial in this group is without doubt Grave 712, belonging to a male individual, in which a collection of 25 grave goods was found. Apart from the presence of a polychrome jar, unexpected in a male grave, and 13 common pottery vessels, other interesting items include an alabaster beaker, a calcite lamp, the remains of a small basket woven from vegetable fibre, fragments of a small polychrome leather bag, a bronze disc, a bronze knife blade, two large metal pins, fragments of an unbaked clay vase, a seal and a bracelet consisting of 26 turquoise, limestone and lapis lazuli beads. Graves 2 and 311 contain respectively 32 and 34 objects. Grave 2 belongs to an indeterminate 20-year-old individual. It contains 21 pottery vessels, a goat kid, 99 small triangular flint blades inside a pear-shaped beaker, an alabaster bead, stone implements and a number of lapis lazuli and turquoise beads inside another beaker. However, what distinguishes



Fig. 25: G.N.6805; 1. Painted Buff Ware jar; 2. Painted Buff Ware bowl; 3-6. Painted Buff Ware beakers (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).



Fig. 26: G.N.6905; 1. Painted Buff Ware jar; 2. Alabaster beaker; 3. Alabaster large bead; 4. Shells; 6. Bronze pin; 7. Lapis lazuli stamp seal (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

this grave from all others is the recovery of two bracelets and two necklaces. The first bracelet is composed of 49 cylindrical beads: 3 Lapis lazuli and 46 turquoise, while the second is composed of 18 lozenges and cylindrical shaped beads of an unknown stone. The first necklace is composed of 60 beads, 59 turquoise and one alabaster, and the second is composed of 179 beads, of which 109 are lapis lazuli, 69 turquoise and one alabaster.



Fig. 27: G.N.1405; 1. Unpainted Buff Ware jar; 2. Painted Buff Ware beaker; 3. Painted Buff Ware pear shaped beaker; 4. Painted Buff Ware bowl; 5. Unpainted Buff Ware jar; 6. Unpainted Buff Ware jar (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).



Fig. 28: G.N.9029; 1-2. Painted globular buff ware jar; 3-6. Painted cylindrical shape deep beakers; 7. Painted Buff Ware bowl; 8-9. Painted pear shaped beakers (photo M. Rahmani).

Considering the value of semi-precious stones such as lapis lazuli and turquoise during the proto-historical period, the presence of a large number of worked beads in this grave is a clear sign of the special position of the inhumed individual within the society of that time.

Grave 311 is a multiple grave with 6 skeletons, 3 males and 3 females aged 30 to 45, with 34 grave goods. In this case again the presence of 2 polychrome jars, a limestone polisher, 3 chalcedony beads, four stamp seals made of lapis lazuli, bronze and bone and other grave goods highlights the high position of the inhumed female individuals in this grave. Female Grave 9025 had 35 grave goods: 29 pottery vessels, one metal mirror, one metal stamp seal, one bracelet (lapis lazuli and turquoise beads) and 2 clay balls (Figs. 29-31).

Three graves contain 40 to 50 grave goods. The first in this group is Grave 9034 containing one indeterminate adult individual, which yielded 37 pottery vessels, one stone bowl, one metal mirror, one stone bead, one leather bag, one basket and one incense burner (Figs. 32-33). The second in this group is female Grave 9417, with 41 grave goods including 33 pottery vessels, 2 baskets, one alabaster flacon, one bronze rod, one bronze stamp seal, one wooden spindle whorl and two fragments of carpet (Figs. 34-36). The last in this group is multiple Grave 9209, belonging to two females and one male, which contained 46 objects: 44 pottery vessels, one alabaster bowl and one alabaster flacon (Figs. 37-39).

The seven graves containing 50 to 100 objects differ considerably with respect to the other graves in terms of both quantity and quality. One of the most interesting graves in this group and the whole necropolis of Shahr-i Sokhta is Grave 731, which contained a 25-30-year-old male individual. This grave contains a total of 61 objects including 52 pottery vessels; an alabaster bowl; a mortar; a pestle, a calcite bead; a bronze stamp seal; and an ovoid spoon. Besides these objects, this grave contains two other exceptional items. The first is a painted Buff Ware chalice (Piperno - Salvatori 2007: 290). On the outer surface of this vessel is a representation of a goat in five different positions, shown moving toward a bush, and feeding from its leaves (Fig. 40). This scene, together with another one from the necropolis of Keshik in Baluchistan (Sedghi

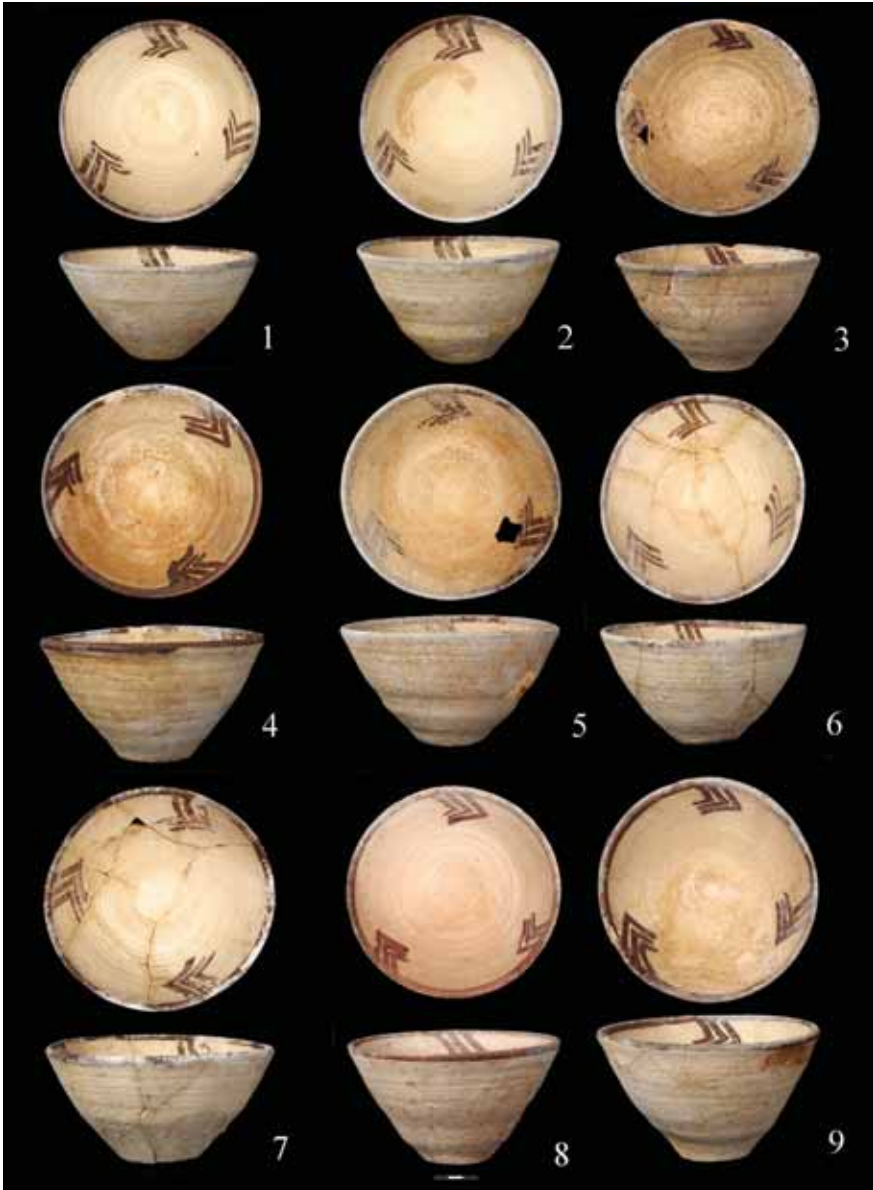


Fig. 29: G.N.9025. 1-9. Painted Buff Ware bowls. Cat. nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 19, 20, 21 (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 30: G.N.9025. 1-4. Painted globular Buff Ware jars; 5-8. Painted Ogival shape Buff Ware jars (photo M. Rahmani).

et al. 2017: fig. 6), may be considered one of the earliest attempts to represent different types of natural movement on the Iranian plateau. The second object, or collection of objects, is a wooden game board with its dice and gaming counters. This is a rectangular board 33.4 cm long, 12.7 cm wide and 6 mm thick, divided into two compartments connected by a bridge, made from the wood of a seasoned ebony tree. On one of the faces there are 20 circular spaces formed by the coils of a snake, carved in relief. This game board is similar to the famous board from the royal necropolis of Ur (Wooley 1934). A similar object, made of chlorite, has been found at Jiroft (Madjidzadeh 2003). Found together with the board were four elongated wooden dice with numbers from 1 to 4 marked by circular



Fig. 31: G.N.9025. 1. Painted globular Buff Ware jar; 2. Painted small Red Ware jar; Painted buff ware small jar; 4-5. Painted Buff Ware sub-cylindrical cup; 6. Unpainted spouted Buff Ware beaker; 7. Alabaster bowl; 8. Bronze mirror of incenses burner; 9. Alabaster large bead; 10. Bronze stamp seal. 11. Beads (lapis lazuli, turquoise, calcite and cornelian) (photo M. Rahmani).

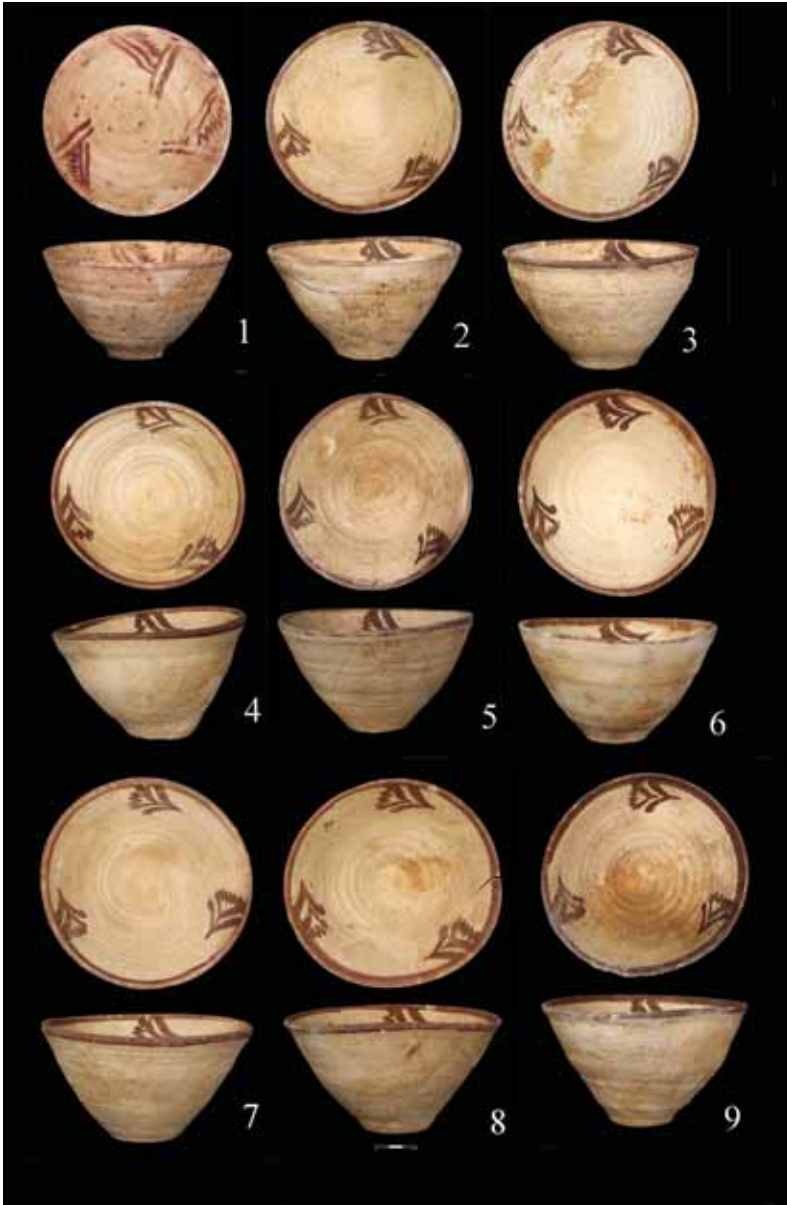


Fig. 32: G.N.9034: Painted Buff Ware bowls (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 33: G.N.9034: 1-2. Painted Buff Ware sub-cylindrical cup; 3. Painted Buff Ware small jar; painted pear-shaped Buff Ware beakers. Unpainted spouted Buff Ware beakers; 9. Alabaster bowl; 10. Clay/bronze incense burner; 11. Bronze mirror (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 34: G.N.9417: 1-8. Unpainted Buff Ware bowl; 9. Painted Buff Ware bowl (photo M. Rahmani).

bone inlays on the face; 10 triangular wooden pieces; 3 stepped-lozenge-shaped wooden pieces; 7 stepped-triangle-shaped wooden pieces; 4 other pieces and two ogival and conical pieces of calcite.

Another interesting grave in this group is 1400. This is a multiple grave of 4 individuals: one young female; two males and one child. It contains 88 objects: 72 pottery vessels including two bichrome beakers, an alabaster mortar, a wooden ladle, 4 baskets, an alabaster flacon, a wooden box, a metal mirror, a metal pin, a wooden comb, a wooden spindle and fragments of a carpet (Figs. 41-42). Grave 1615 belongs to a male individual aged 25-39 with 57 grave goods: 52 pottery vessels; an alabaster mortar, an alabaster flacon; a metal pin, a cornelian bead and a jade bead (Fig. 43). Grave 1705 is a female burial with 65 grave goods: 61 pottery vessels including 2 polychrome jars; 1 metal pin, one ceramic flacon and textile fragments (Figs. 44-45). Grave 5005, of a male aged 50-55 is the only catacomb with a kid/lamb. It had 63 objects: 58 pottery vessels, 2 alabaster



Fig. 35: G.N.9417: 1-6. Unpainted ogival shape jars; 7. Painted pear shape Buff Ware beaker; 8-10. Unpainted beaker shape jar (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 36: G.N.9417: 1-3. Painted Buff Ware chalice; 4. Unpainted deep bowl, Buff Ware; 5. Painted biconical Grey Ware jar; 6. Alabaster flacon; 7. Bronze pin; 8. Bronze stamp seal (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 37: G.N.9209: 1-3. Unpainted Buff Ware bowl; 4-6. Painted sub-cylindrical buff ware cups. Painted pear-shaped Buff Ware beakers; 11. Painted cylindrical Buff Ware beaker; 12. Unpainted spouted Buff Ware beaker; 13. Alabaster bowl; 14. Alabaster flacon (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 38: G.N.9209: 1-4. Unpainted globular Buff Ware jar; 5-6; Painted biconical small jar; 7-8. Painted globular Buff Ware jar; 9. Painted ogival Buff Ware jar (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 39: G.N.9209: 1-9. Painted Buff Ware bowl (photo M. Rahmani).

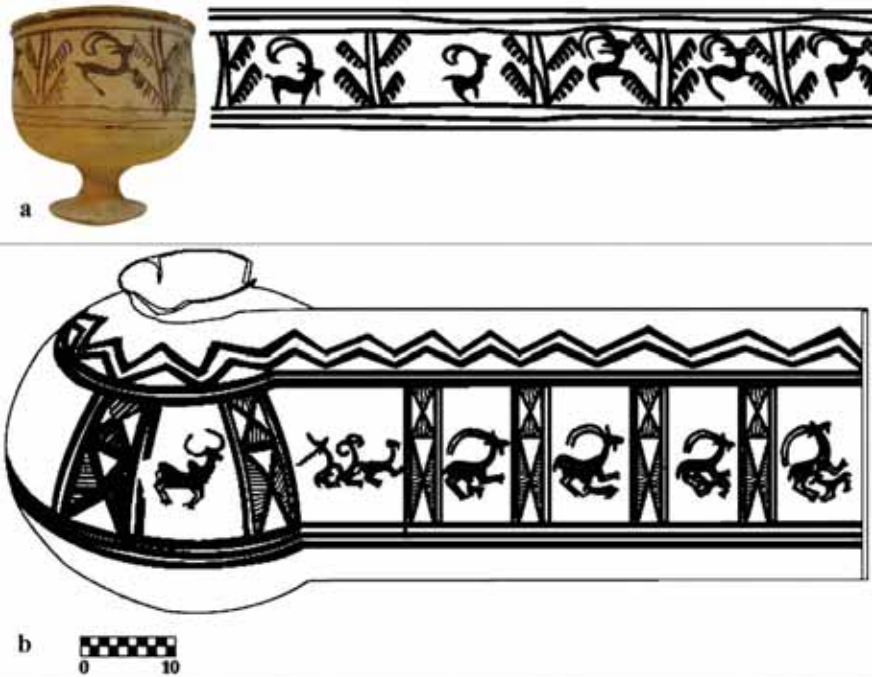


Fig. 40: G.N.731. Painted Buff Ware brandy cap, decorated with stylized tree and jumping goat (Piperno - Salvatori, 2007: 290); b. Keshik Cemetery. Redesigning cycle stages: birth, growth and development to reach the maturity stage (Sedghi *et al.* 2017: fig. 6).

mortars, a metal pin, an alabaster flacon and a clay stove (Fig. 23). Grave 8913 belongs to a very young man/child and contains 73 objects: 69 pottery vessels, a metal mirror, an alabaster bowl, a lapis lazuli bead and a basket (Figs. 46-47). Lastly Grave 9031, of an indeterminate adult individual, has 43 grave goods: 37 pottery vessels, a stone bowl, a metal mirror, a bead, a leather bag, a basket and an incense burner (Figs. 48-50).

The last group of graves in this list have more than 100 objects. Grave 1404 belongs to an adult male and a child with 101 grave goods: 93 pottery vessels including two bichrome beakers, a wooden bead, 5 baskets and one wooden comb. The last and the “richest” is Grave 8725, which belongs to a female aged 38-42 and has a total of 117 grave goods: 101 pottery vessels, 2 small clay vessels, a



Fig. 41: G.N.1400: 1, 4 Painted Buff Ware chalice with bell shaped stand. Unpainted pear-shaped buff ware beaker; 3. Painted dish Buff Ware; 5. bichrome beaker; 6-7. Unpainted Buff Ware bowl; 8. Unpainted globular Buff Ware jar; 9. Unpainted Buff Ware dish (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).



Fig. 42: G.N.1400: 1, 5, 6. Alabaster mortar; 2. Alabaster beaker; 3. Alabaster small bowl; 4. Alabaster flacon (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

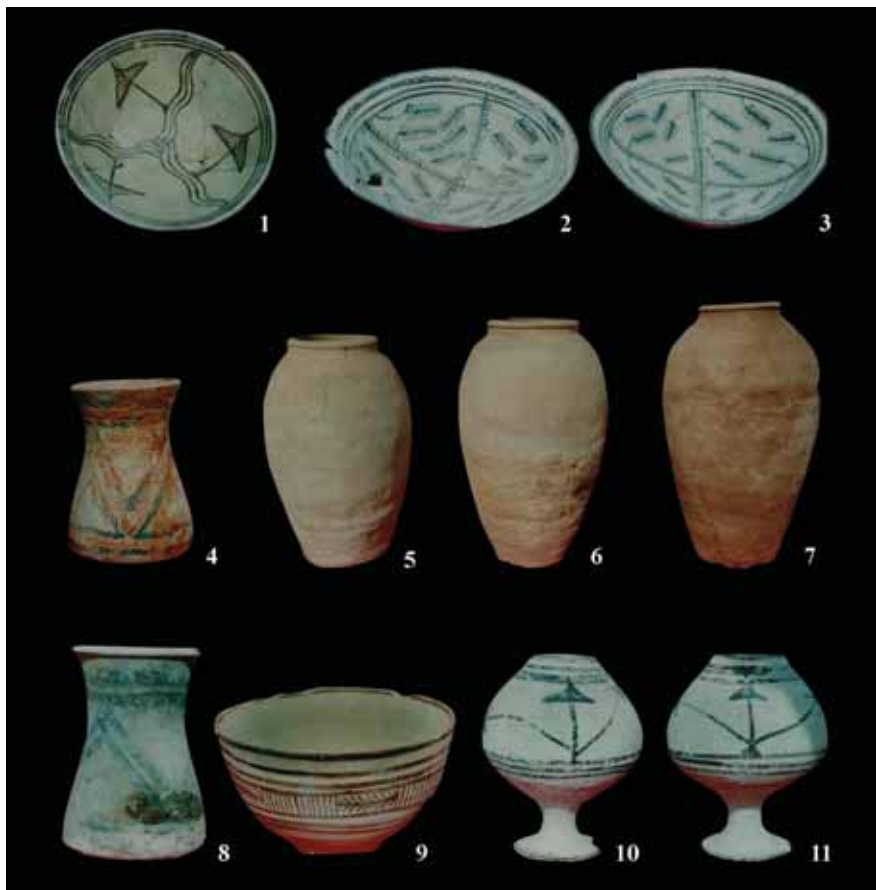


Fig. 43: G.N.1615: Painted Buff Ware dish; 4, 8. Bichrome beaker; 5-7. Unpainted ogival buff ware jar; 9. Painted Grey Ware bowl; 10-11. Painted Buff Ware cups with circular stand foot (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

stone item, 2 alabaster flacons, 3 alabaster mortars, a metal mirror, 2 metal rods, a bone item, 2 lapis lazuli beads, a stone bead and a metal item (Fig. 51).

After years of excavations at Shahr-i Sokhta it is clear that this site does not display the typical features of a city-state in accordance with the model seen in Mesopotamia, Khuzestan and the Indus valley. Apparently, there is no real monumental building, central temple or governmental palace, nor does it have defensive towers or walls, or a defending or attacking army. There

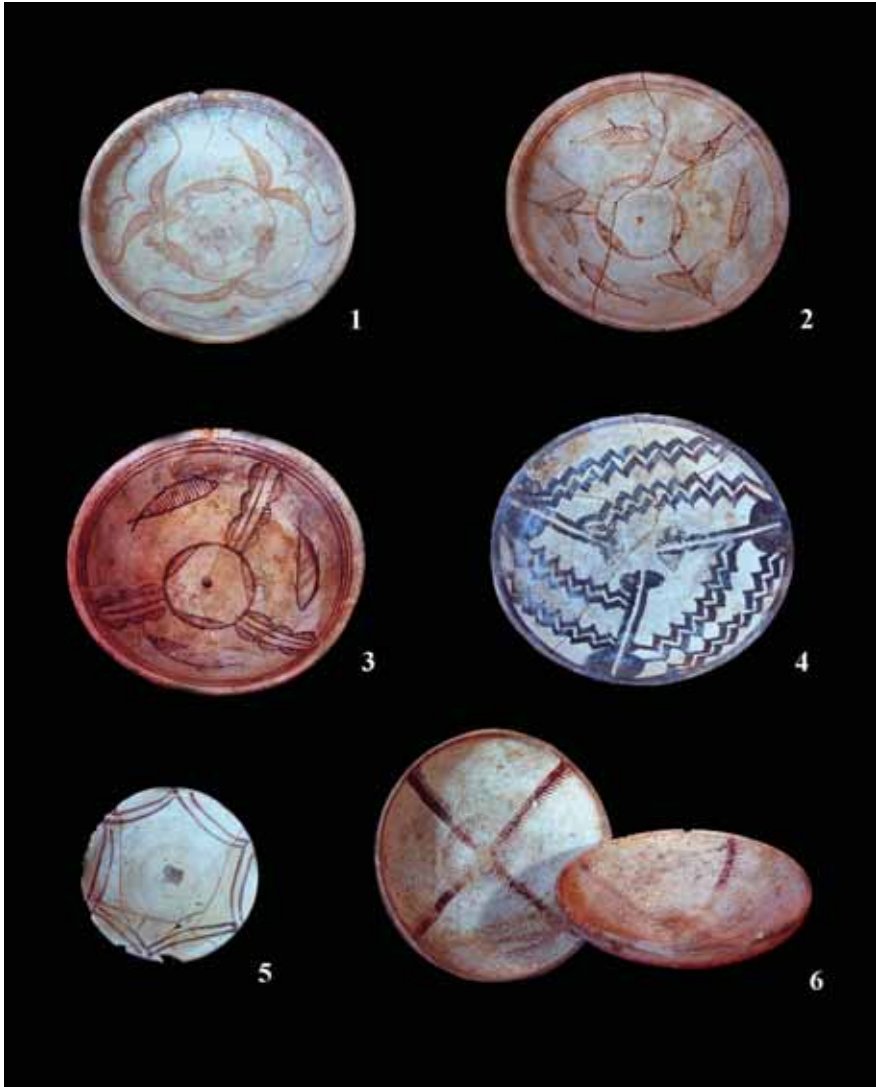


Fig. 44: G.N.1705: 1-6. Painted Buff Ware dishes (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).



Fig. 45: G.N.1705: 1-2. Unpainted Buff Ware bowl; 3. Unpainted pear-shaped Buff Ware bottle; 4. Unpainted pear-shaped Buff Ware beaker; 5. Polychrome cylindrical shape jar; 6. Biconical “wet ware” jar. 7. Painted biconical Buff Ware jar (photo Iranian Archaeological Expedition).

are no silos, no central archive and no royal necropolis. Thus, there was no central and organized control over the export and import of goods. The lack of all the structures required for the maintenance of a city state indicates that Shahr-i Sokhta’s administration must have been different from that of other cities. The settlement is believed to have been governed and controlled by means of a sort of feudal system.

None of the catacombs are dated prior to Phase 5 of Period II, except a doubtful attribution to Phase 6 of Grave 749. Almost all of the graves belong to the period from 2500 to 2100 BC, i.e. Phases 5 to 3 of late Period II to

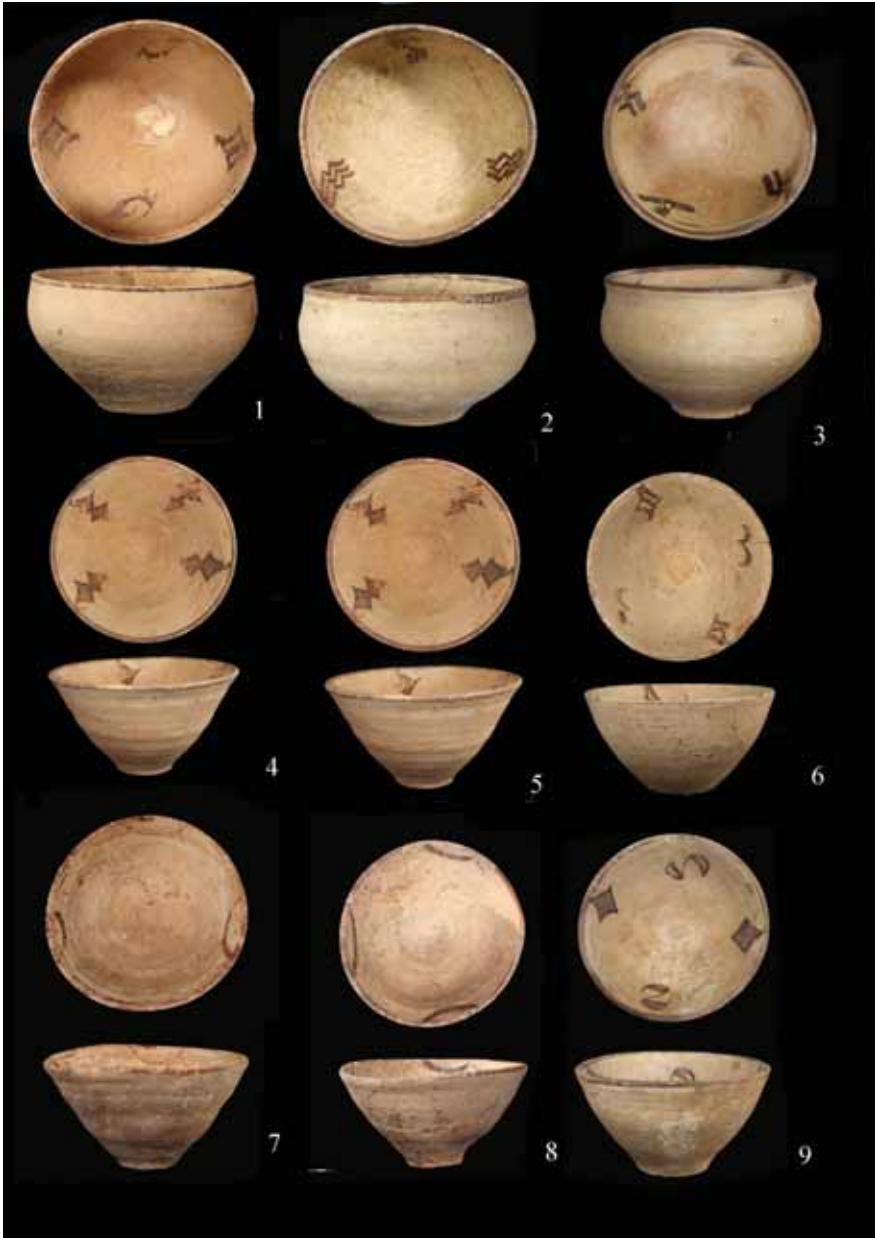


Fig. 46: G.N.8913: 1-9. Painted Buff Ware bowl (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 47: G.N.8913: 1. Painted Buff Ware jar; 2. Unpainted ogival jar; 3. Painted biconical Buff Ware jar; 4. Unpainted globular Buff Ware jar; 5-6. Painted cylindrical shaped Buff Ware beaker; 7. Painted pear-shaped Buff Ware beaker; 8-9. Painted spouted Buff Ware beakers; 10. Alabaster bowl; 11. Wooden (?) stamp seal; 12. Bronze mirror (photo M. Rahmani).

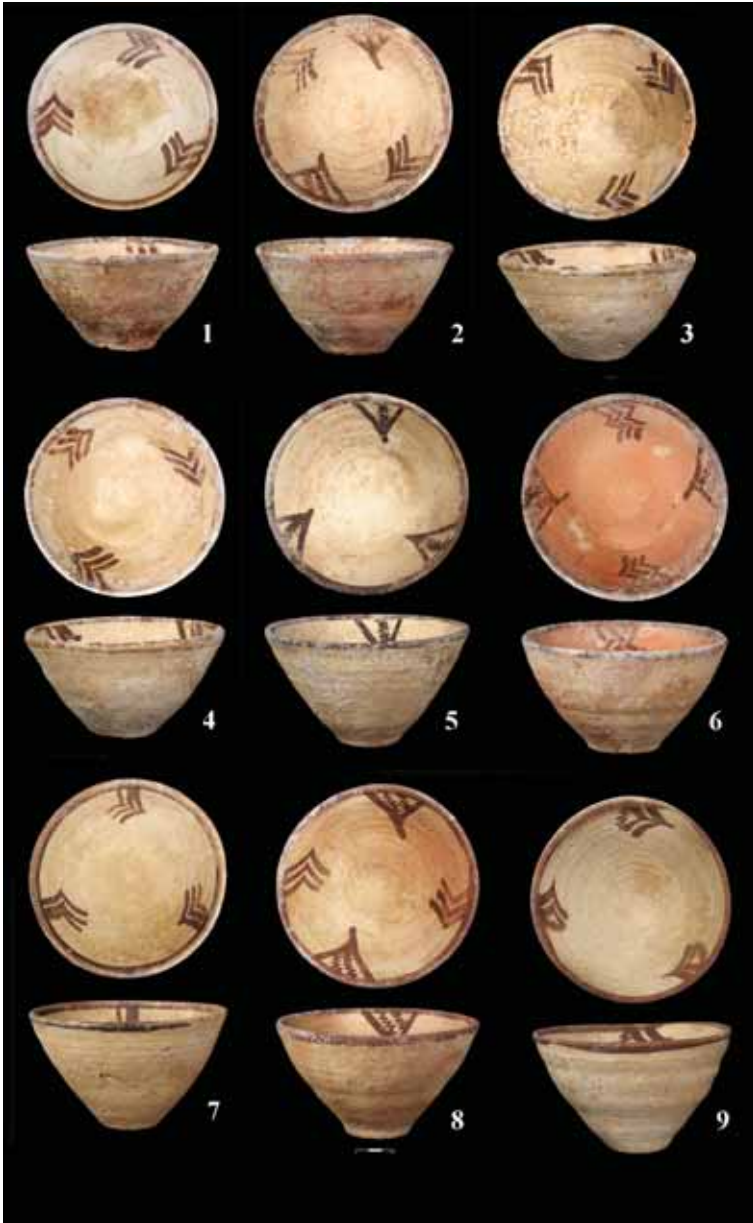


Fig. 48: G.N.9031: 1-9. Painted Buff Ware bowl (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 49: G.N.9031: 1-4: Painted globular Buff Ware jar. Painted ogival Buff Ware jar; 9-12. Painted sub-cylindrical Buff Ware bowl (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 50: G.N.9031: 1-2. Painted pear-shaped Buff Ware beaker; 3. Painted Buff Ware chalice; 4-5. Unpainted Buff Ware spouted beakers; 6. Unpainted globular Buff Ware jar; 8. Alabaster large bead; 9. Cornelian bead; 10. Clay small vessel; 11. Clay/bronze incense burner (photo M. Rahmani).



Fig. 51: G.N.8725: 1. Unpainted Buff Ware bowl with a cylindrical stand and applied snake figure; 2-3. Painted Grey Ware bowl. 4-6. Painted Buff Ware chalice with bell shaped stand; 7-8. Painted Buff Ware cups with circular stand foot; 9, 11. Alabaster mortar, 12. alabaster flacon; 13. Alabaster beaker (photo M. Rahmani).

late Period III. This is the period when Shahr-i Sokhta reached its maximum extent and population. Most of the catacombs of this rather long period are dated to Phases 3 and 4. Both quantitatively and qualitatively very rich, they indicate the high status of their owners in that society.

If this hypothesis is correct, it can be said that considering the small number of catacomb graves, accounting for less than 5% of all excavated burials, and their extraordinary richness, this type of grave was associated with a group of people with a very special status in that society: the chiefs of clans and thus Lords of Shahr-i Sokhta.

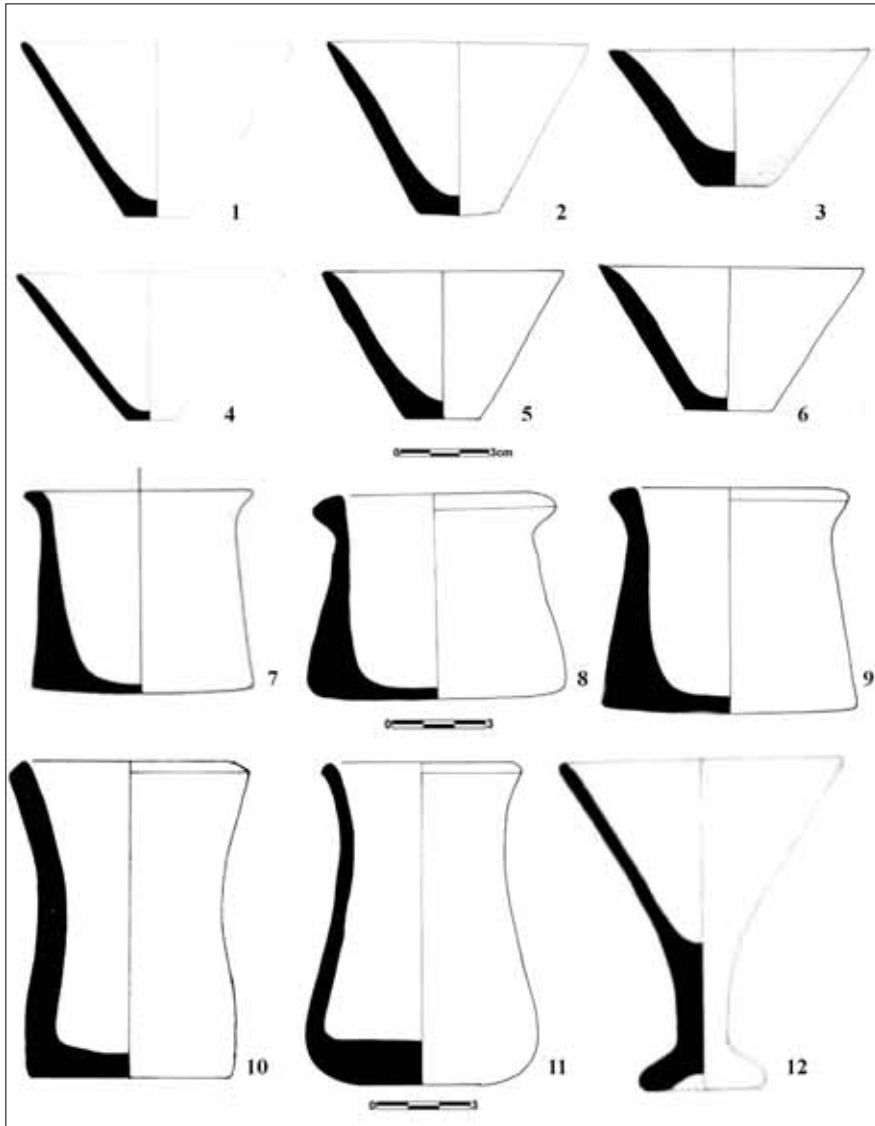


Fig. 52: Various types of alabaster vessels.

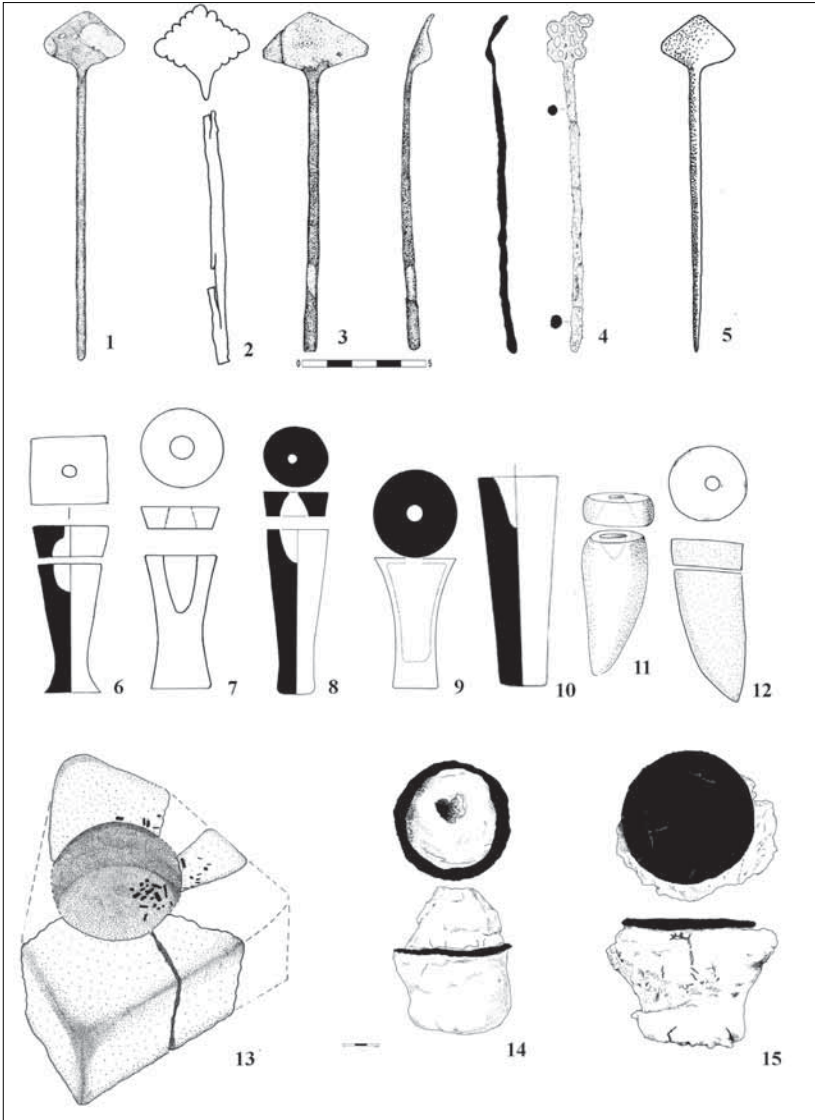


Fig. 53: Nos.1-5: Bronze pins; nos.6-10: alabaster cosmetic bottles; nos.11-12: terracotta cosmetic bottles; no. 13: movable clay stove; nos. 14-15:clay/metal incense burner.

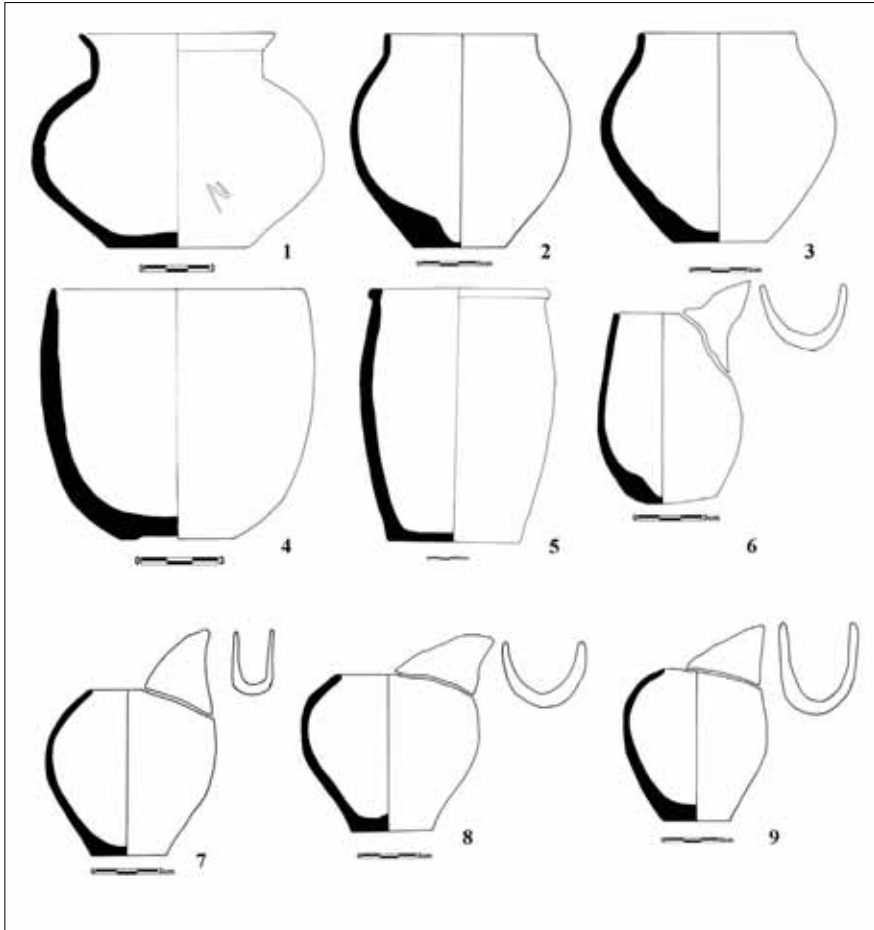


Fig. 54: unpainted Buff Ware vessels: biconical Buff Ware jar with flaring rim, cylindrical neck and flat base: 1. G.N.8725/77; biconical Buff Ware small jars with raised foot: 2. G.N. 9025/10; 3. G.N.9031/25; ovoid jar with vertical rim and flat base: 4. G.N.8725/90; deep buff ware beaker with flaring rim and flat base: 5. G.N.9029/3; Buff Ware spouted cylindrical beaker with applied spout: 6. G.N.9034/37; 7. G.N.9025/15; 8. G.N.9031/20; 9. G.N.9031/50.

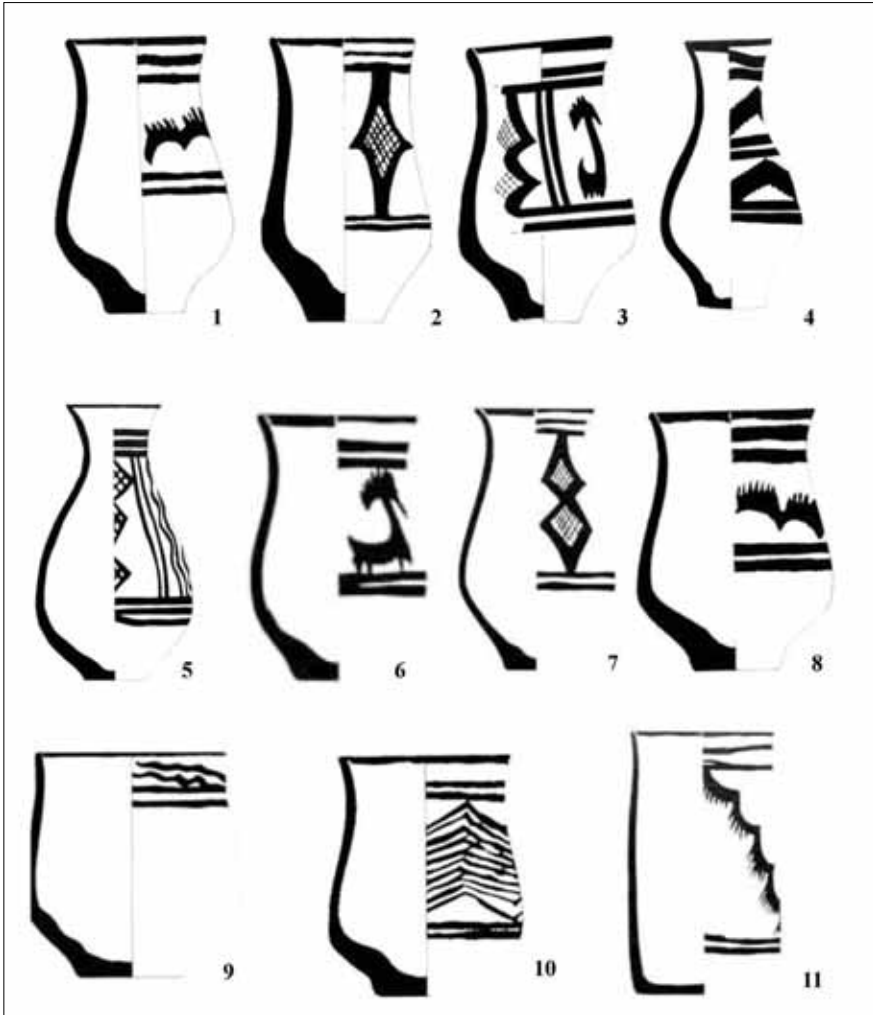


Fig. 55: painted pear-shaped beaker, Buff Ware, black paint; 1-2, G.N.36; 3. G.N.80; 4. G.N.75; 5. G.N.731; 6. G.N.2; 7. G.N.19; 8. G.N.23; 9-10. G.N.36. Painted biconical beaker with flaring rim. Buff Ware, black paint; 11. G.N.2.

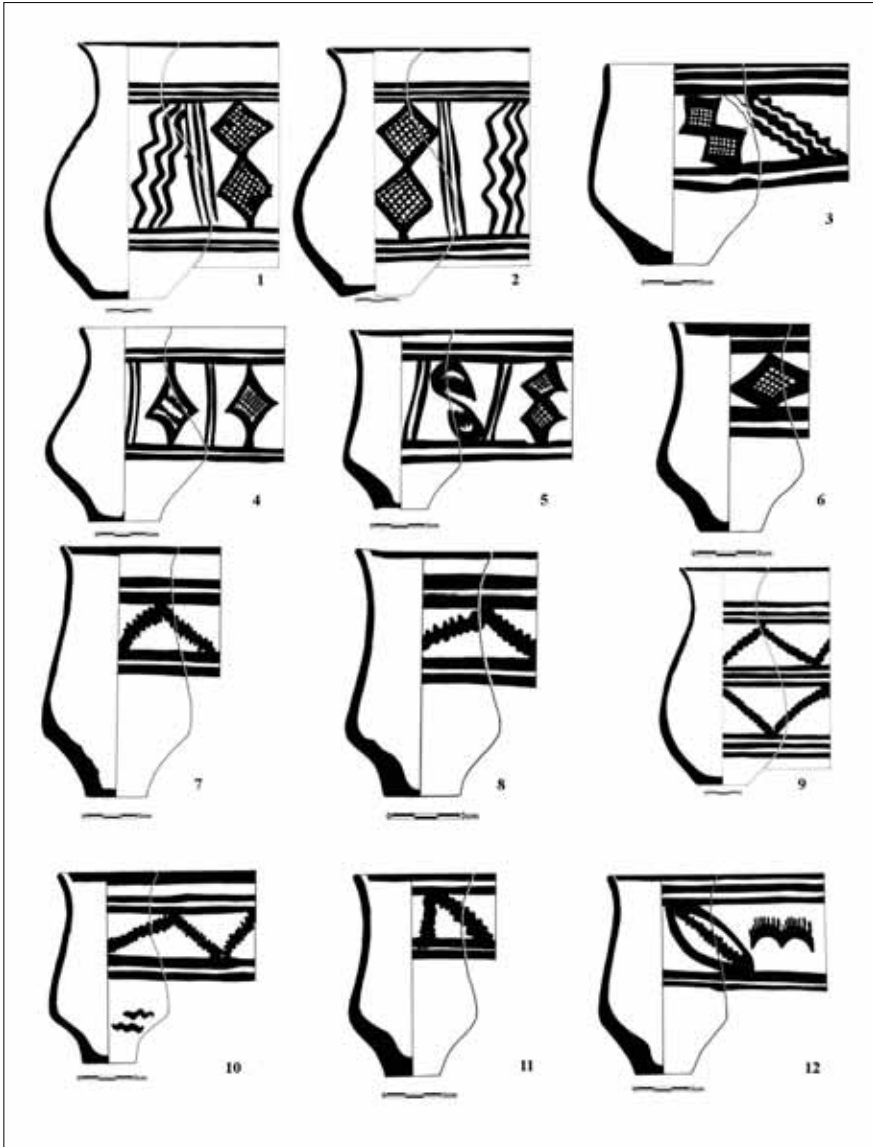


Fig. 56: painted pear-shaped Buff Ware beaker, black paint: 1. G.N.8725/37; 2. G.N.8725/50; 3. G.N.9031/35; 4. G.N.9031/19; 5. G.N.9031/55; 6. G.N.9034/15; 7. G.N.9029/4; 8. G.N.9034/42; 9. G.N.8725/82; 10. G.N.9029/7; 11. G.N.9034/8; 12. G.N.9025/4.

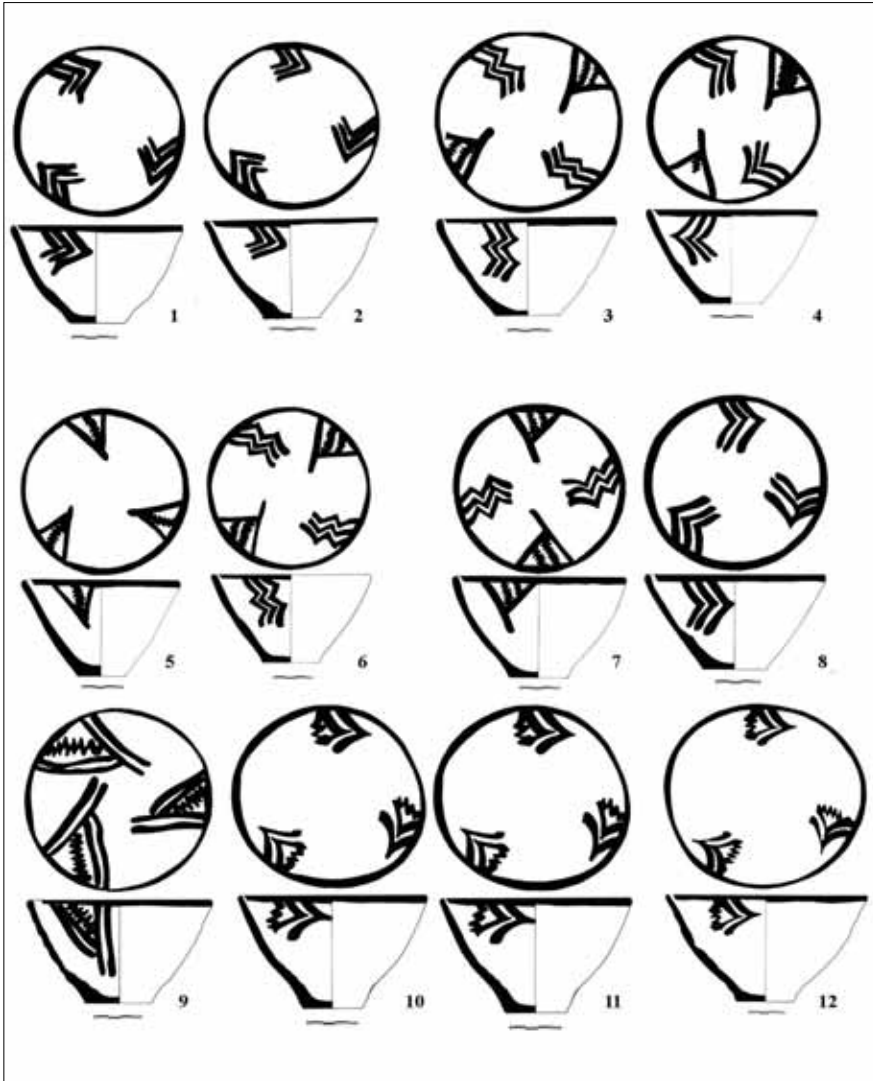


Fig. 57: truncated-conical painted Buff Ware bowls with raised feet. Light brown painted interior and exterior surface: 1. G.N.9025/8; 2. G.N.9025/21; 3. G.N.9031/3; 4. G.N.9031/11; 5. G.N.9031/17; 6. G.N.9031/22; 7. G.N.9031/27; 8. G.N.9031/34; 9. G.N.9034/6; 10. G.N.9034/71; 11. G.N.9034/34; 12. G.N.9031/37.

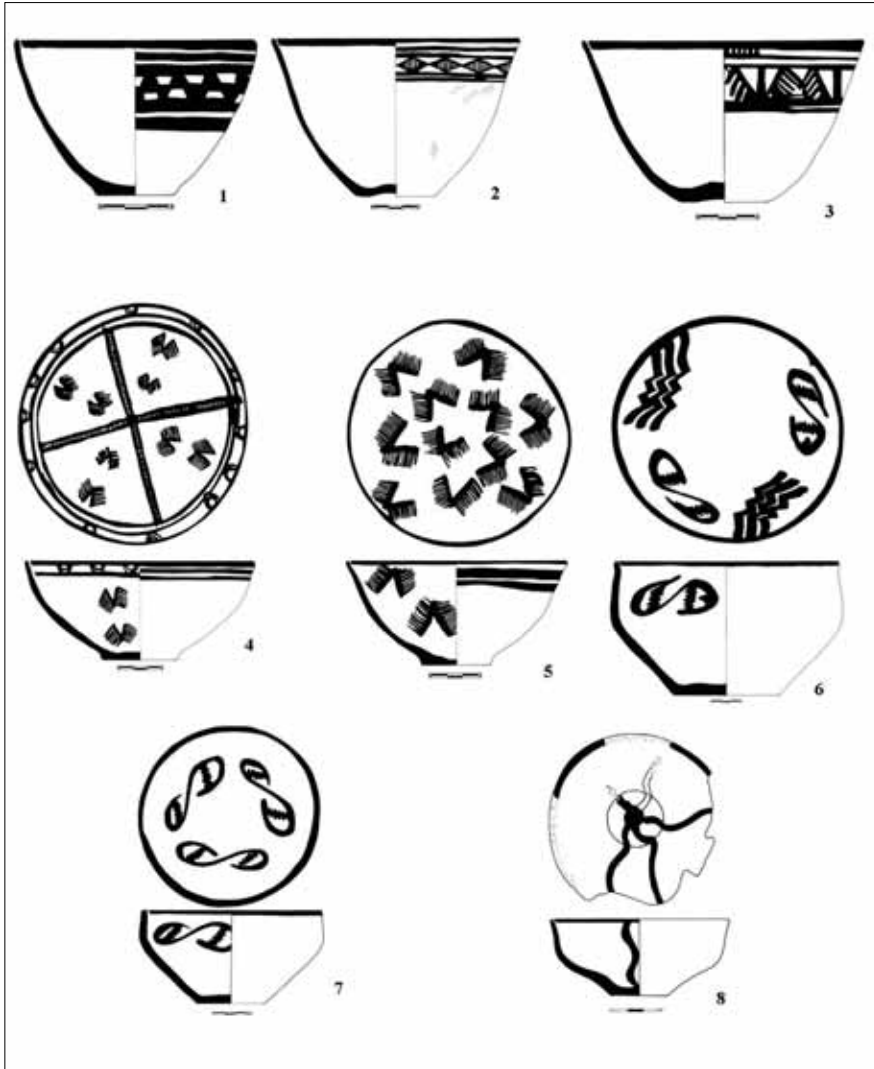


Fig. 58: painted bowls: interior and exterior painted grey ware deep bowls, black paint; 1. G.N.8725/8; light brown paint; 2. G.N.8725/96; 3. G.N.8725/51; 4. G.N.8725/93; 5. G.N.8725/95; painted Buff Ware truncated conical bowl with convex walls, flaring rim, black paint on the interior; 6. G.N.8725/58; 7. G.N.9031/88; 8. Painted Buff Ware shallow bowl, black paint on interior.

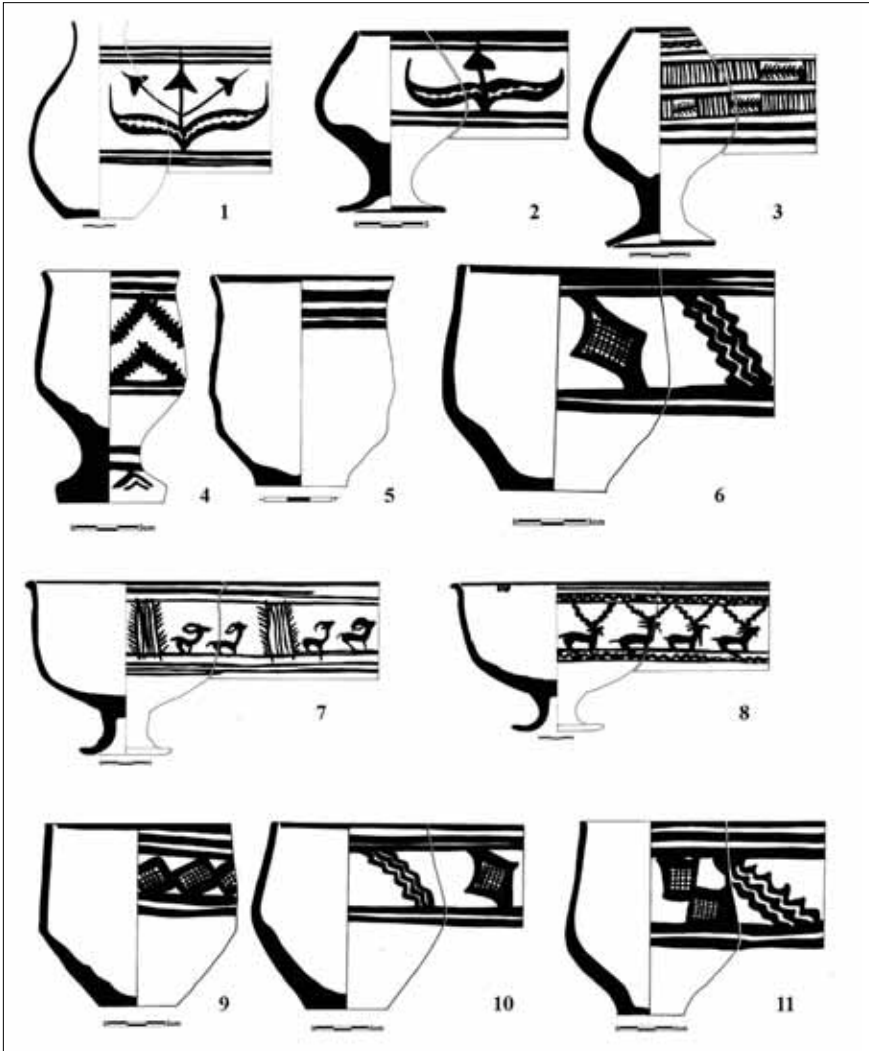


Fig. 59: painted truncated conical bowl. Buff Ware, black painted on the interior: 1, 4. G.N.2; painted small truncated conical bowl. Buff Ware, black painted on the interior: 3. G.N.19; 5. G.N.75; painted cylindrical conical bowl, Buff Ware, black painted on the interior; 6. G.N.80; painted bowl with convex wall. Buff Ware, black painted on the interior; 7. G.N.19; painted truncated-conical bowl, Buff Ware, black painted on the interior; 8. G.N.311; painted truncated bowl, Buff Ware, black painted on the interior: 9. G.N.75; hemispherical painted small bowl, Buff Ware, black painted on the interior; 10. G.N.731; painted truncated bowl, buff ware, black painted on the interior; 11. G.N.311; painted cylindrical- conical bowl, Buff Ware, black painted on the interior.

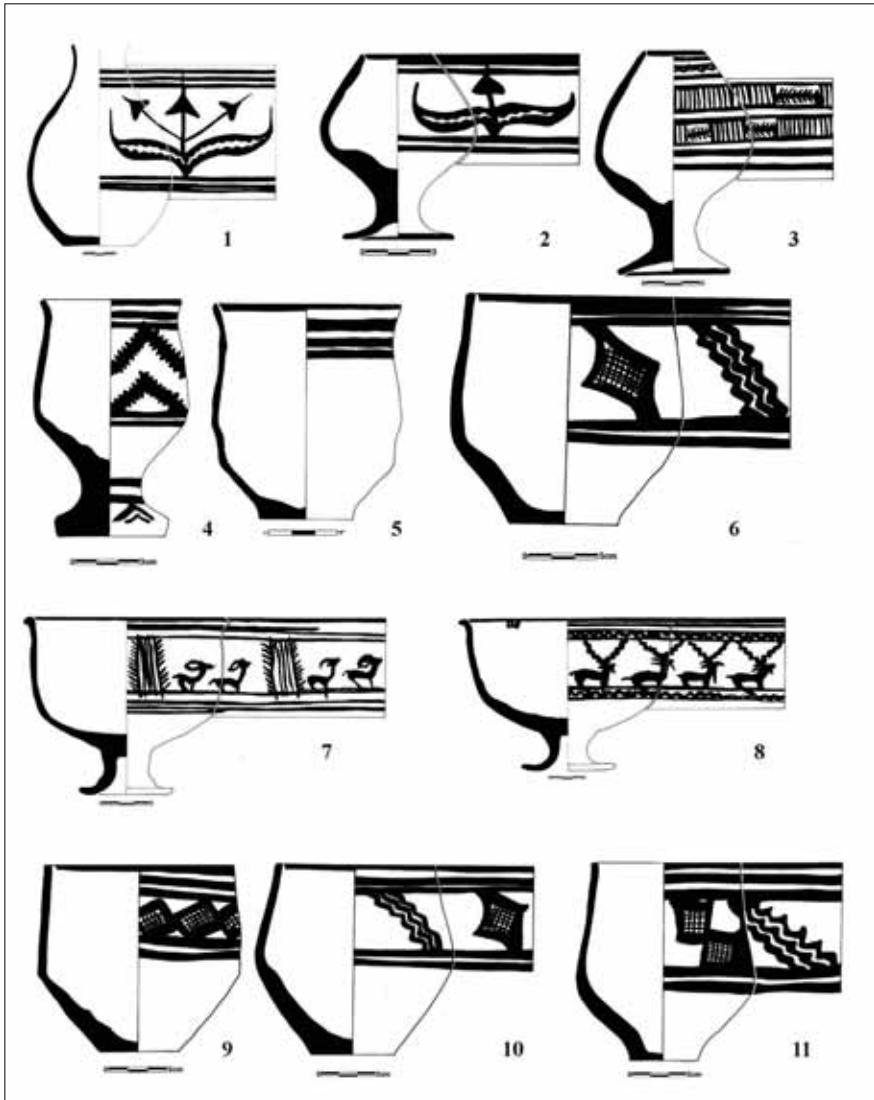


Fig. 60: Buff Ware beakers and cups; painted Buff Ware pear-shaped bottle with flat base, black paint; 1. G.N.8725/26; painted Buff Ware brandy cup on high sub-cylindrical flaring stand, black paint; 2. G.N.8725/59; 3. G.N.9031/9; 4. Cylindrical-conical cup stand on a circular shape base, black paint; painted Buff Ware beaker, black paint. 5. G.N.6805/2; painted Buff Ware cylindrical-conical beaker, black paint; 6. G.N.9031/1; 9. G.N.9025/13; 10. G.N.9031/42; 11. G.N.9034/19; painted Buff Ware sub-cylindrical cup with flared rim and stand with extended bell-shaped base, black paint on exterior and interior; 7. G.N.8725/79; 8. G.N.8725/99.

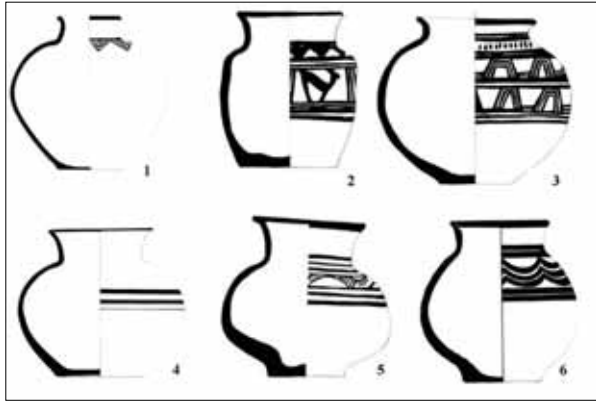


Fig. 61: painted jars. Biconical jar, Buff Ware, black paint: 1. G.N.4, sub-cylindrical small jar flared rim, Red Ware, black paint; 2. G.N.731; globular small Grey Ware jar, black paint; 3. G.N.731; globular small jar, flaring rim. Buff Ware, black paint; 4. G.N.80; biconical small jar, Red Ware, black paint; 5. G.N.731; globular small jar, Buff Ware, black paint; 6. G.N.75.

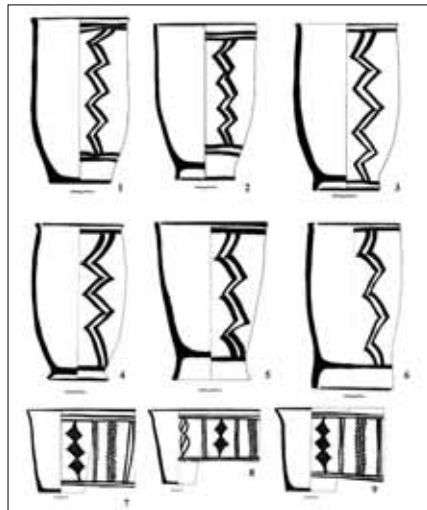


Fig. 62: painted ogival shape Buff Ware jars, light brown paint: 1. G.N.9025/11; 2. G.N. 9025/16; 3. G.N.9031/26; 4. G.N.9031/40; 5. G.N.9034/9; 6. G.N.9034/23; painted sub-cylindrical deep beakers, flared rim, flat base, black paint; 7. G.N.9029/6; 8. G.N.9029/25; 9. G.N.9029/26.

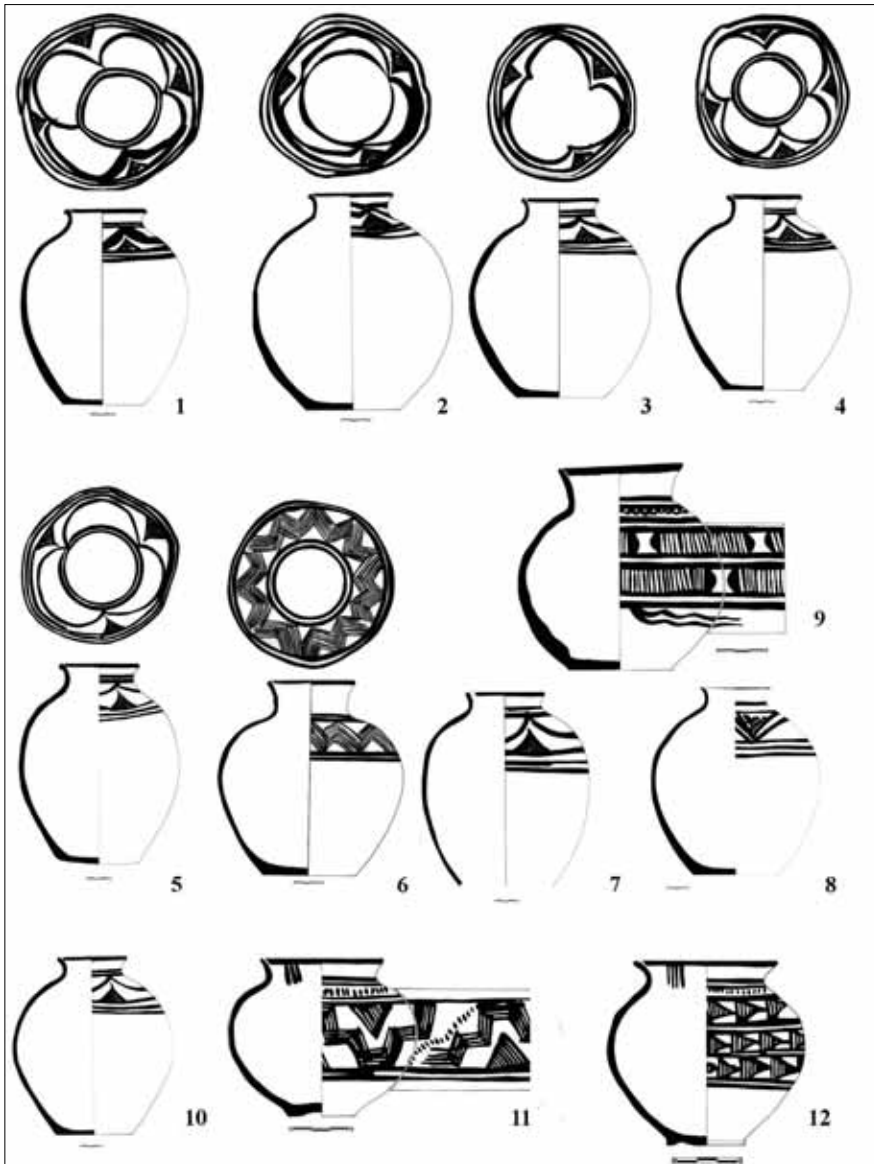


Fig. 63: painted globular Buff Ware jar with flaring rim and short neck, black paint: 1. G.N.9025/2; 2. G.N.9025/4; 3. G.N.9025/18; 4. G.N.9025/24; 5. G.N.9031/16; 6. G.N.9029/1; 7. G.N.9034/14; 9. G.N.9031/41; painted Buff Ware globular small jar with flaring rim and low sub-cylindrical neck, black paint; 8. G.N.9013/3; 11. G.N.8725/73; 12. G.N.8725/64.

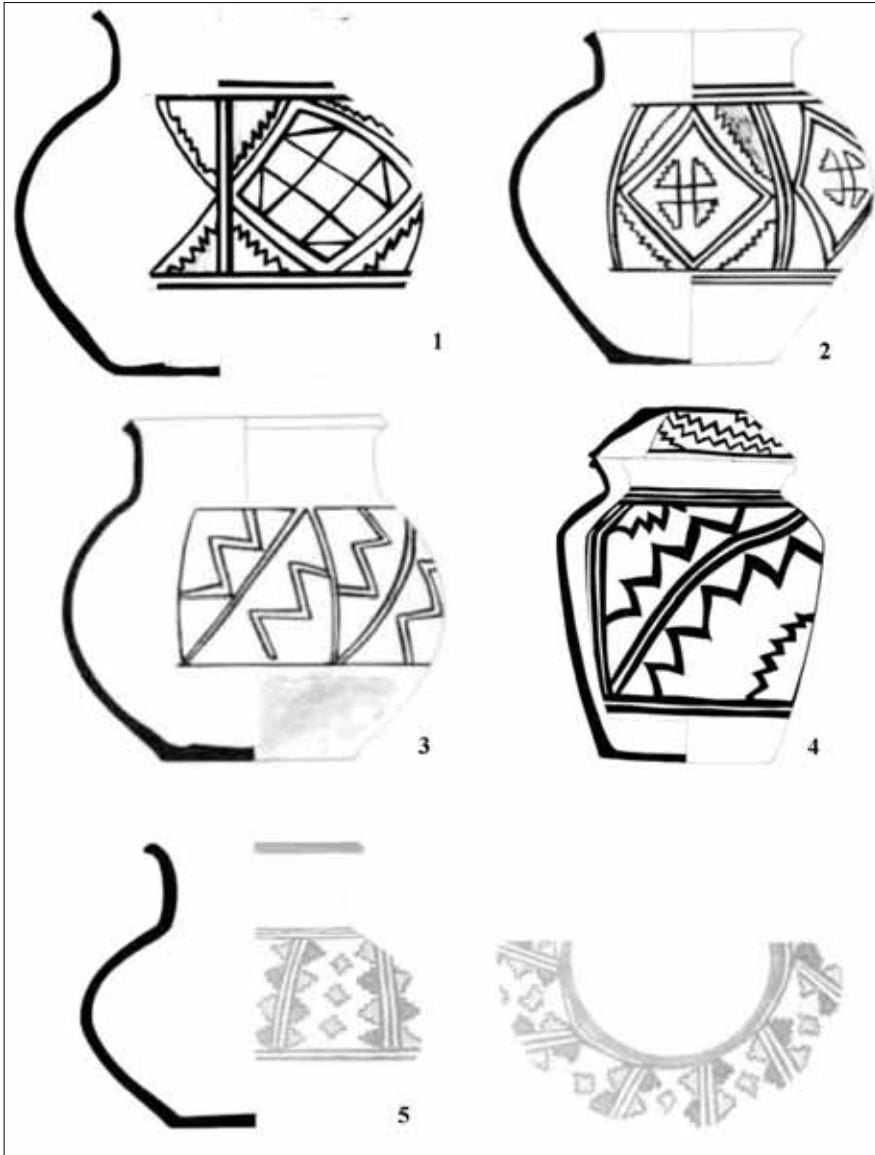


Fig. 64: polychrome jars, globular shape small jar, Buff Ware: 1. G.N.301; biconical shape small jar, Buff Ware: 2. G.N.311; globular flared rim jar, Buff Ware: 3. G.N.311; truncated conical jar. Buff Ware, conical jar; 4. G.N.712; biconical small jar, flared rim, bichrome: 5. G.N.4

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