

Comparative Study of Pottery Industry in Zeh-Klout Historical Period in Roudbar-Kerman with Its Neighbouring Cultures Based on the New Archaeological Evidences

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Abstract: Zeh-Kalout is located at western Jazmouriyan in Roudbar, Kerman Province. Due to several reasons such as suitable environmental condition appropriate climate, and rich water supplies this area has been a favorable location for human settlement from pre-historic times through contemporary period. Recorded items from Zeh-Kalout depict its strategic commercial and economic significance in various periods. The potteries are one of the most important cultural materials that have been found in the following research. Comparing this pottery with similar items reveals the relationships between this area and the surrounding Cultures including Boushehr, Fars, Sistan, and the eastern satrapies of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Persian Gulf, and Oman. The Present research describes, classifies, and morphologies the historical Potteries of Zeh-Kalout based on the cultural discoveries(Pottery), and archeological document historical Pottery work of Zeh-Kalout are generally plain and without patterns. They are made from a mineral combination of sand. They are divided into three groups: bowls, urns, and jars and has a long relationship with adjacent cultures.

Keywords: Archaeological Survey, Zeh-Kalout, Halil Rood Region, Historical Periods, Morphology of Pottery, Southern Kerman, Iran, Adjacent Cultures

1. Introduction

According to the remaining historical writings of Jazmoryan area in Achaemenid period with various names (Makn, Gadrou, Ecofajia) which are parts of this area, it shows that: Darioush in his charter states that, Yaka wood, MishMakn are transferred from Gedara to Kerman.

Herodotus speaks about twenty Satraps, the Achaemenid Empire which includes Gedrozia Makran. The ancient path of Pars and Lorestan had passed between the Send valley through Jiroft, Roudbar and Bampur. There were also shielding castles, infrastructures and pathes. In second volume of Herodotus's book, page 485 Ramilson publication, he says a part of this area had been under domination of 17th Darioush [1].

According to Eristoboul report from Alexander travel in

Arian book, Alexander had passed from Makoran, Gedrusia and Ecofajia on his way from India to pars. He believes that it's the path of Semiramis the legend Queen of Babel and Cyrus the Great the son of Cambyes I and most of their followers had died in its difficult path.

Alexander also dealt to the lack of water and food, torrential rains and winds and severe storms in this gateway. He had lost his way many times and his people has died due to the thirsty and hunger and hot weather. It took 60 days to him to arrive to Poura the capital of Gedrusia from Uria. The Alexander army could finally rest in this city. In this passage, his men destroyed the Temple and the old graves and they had dealt with indigenous people, and it's been said that, Alexander punished and executed violators [2]

With continuing development of the Achaemenid period and the successors of Alexander, canal and aqueducts,

operation of water resources has improved and dams are created in the valleys of the mountains and the rivers. According to credible resources in Parthian era, this region was a part of Kushan's territory and it was a commercial link between Iran and India. The maritime trade and the trade of silk fabrics and dishes from China, herbs and medicinal plants from India, slaves from Africa, as well as Iranian-made agricultural products enjoyed a boom in Parthian era. Parthian government had completed the previous governments' efforts (Elamite and Achaemenid) for security of business convoy [3].

According to the Zarathustra-based inscriptions, Makoran was one of the thirty-three of the cities in the third century AD in Shapur era. It was located between Kerman, Thurston, Sikeston and India. During the Sassanian era, the Gedrusia or Macron was the best developed, due to the Flourished trade and improvement in resource utilization and creating dams over the revers, utilizing the great labor in agricultural production as well as Thriving silk fabric industry and metallurgy, traveling the commercial convoys. Gedrusia or Macron is one of the ten productive lands in Iran, in Gobad Geography. During the Sassanian era, some of the Tribes living in northwest and western of Iran were immigrated to Southeast of Iran and they were called "Balouch" [4].

2. The Geographical Location of the Area Under Study

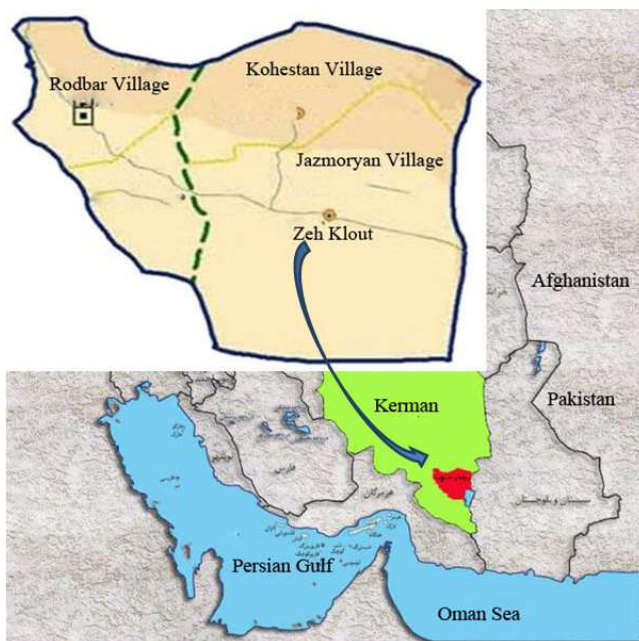


Fig. 1. The location of Study.

Zeh-Klout is located 67 km South-East of Islamabad (south of Roudbar), (Geographical culture of villages in Kerman province[5]. The boundaries of this city meet anber-Abad in North, Iranshahr in south, Bam in east and Kahnootj and Ghale Ganj in west (Fig 1). Zeh-Klout natural position is

plain, but the mountains and heights can be seen around the village. Doukam seasonal river passes from the West of this village. This survey was conducted in 1391 in winter in Provincial funding framework, with the authorization of the Institute of Archaeology in order to, Register, introduce and analyze the sites and monuments and archaeological sites and producing archaeological atlas produced in Zeh-Klout, Jazmoryan, and also for evaluating the relationship between archaeological sites and neighboring cultures.

3. Research Methodology

This Research is conducted in two methods: (a) library method, and (b) field method. In the first method, we have tried to collect all data and available resources about this area in Historical and geographical documents and in second method, we tried to collect Samples indicators of cultural material by checking the site and then describe and classify obtained Technical Specifications and potteries (bowls, jugs, etc.) from this Zeh-Klout. After typological Comparison and analyzing the obtained result in tables, the map and plan are described and the compared sample plans are indicated in illustrative tables with reference samples.

4. Archaeological Background

The first Systematic archaeological studies are conducted by Stien an English, Hungarian-born archaeologist in 1936 [6]. In 1943 Harrison from Britain's Royal Geographical Forum, visited this site with the goal of identifying the Land and recognizing the oil resources of Baluchestan and he prepared a Comprehensive geological map [7]. There are also some surveys conducted by Sarfaraz and Babak Rad in Kerman [8], and also Gari Hume in Ladiz [9]. Sajjadi also evaluated about three thousand kilometers of this area [10]. Another step of archaeological excavations and surveys began in 1380. Hamideh Choubak has conducted Rescue excavations of plundered area of Rig Anbar and Konar Sandal in 1380and also identified Works related to the Bronze period [11]. Majid-Zadeh has evaluated the Konar Sandal in 1381-1382 [12]. The predicted surveys of Daghighous Site (the old city of Jiroft) started in 1381 and its second part continued in 1382-1383.[3]. Also Vali-Allah Dehghan evaluated a part of Roudbar from Bahador Abad – in 25 km North-West of Islamabad – to Mir Meghdad village At a distance of approximately 45 kilometers South-East – with a triangle shape and the area of 700 Square Meter [13].

69 sites with cultural heritage were identified and registered in evaluating the Zeh-Klout. Its oldest site is related to Fourth millennium before Christ and the newest site is related to two Cemeteries in Late Islamic period. Historical periods are the most important residential periods in Zeh-klout. 51 sites with cultural signs from historical periods and comparing them with previous eras indicates the Growth and prosperity of the region and the settlement and population growth in Zeh-Klout. The numbers of

cemeteries are more than settlement. And it's maybe related to the Migration and nomadic life on the south of Kerman. There are still the Migration and nomadic life on the south of Kerman too [14], and the sites are still located on The ridges and rivers. In general Zeh-Klout settlement can be divided into Seasonal, permanent and defensive installations (castles).

5. Potteries of Zeh-Klout Historical Period

Most cultural heritage derived from the study of Zeh-Klout Jazmoryan is the Potteries collected from hills and sites. Introducing the collection of potteries in this period through classifying and comparing them with other areas in Iran is a fundamental step for better understanding of historical periods in this region. The purpose of this study is to introduce and classify and Typology the potteries in Zeh-Klout. By describing the potteries obtained from surveys, it helps us to recognize the cultural, economic and commercial status of people in Zeh-Klout.

6. Potteries of Achaemenid Period

In fact, pottery industry had an applicable nature in Achaemenid period and it wasn't used for showing the craftsmen's art. It's because of the absence of luxury wares in this era. It can be also seen in Achaemenid capitals [15]. In fact the metal and stone dishes provided an appropriate context for showing the craftsmen's art and potteries were just used as the applicable dishes [16].

The pottery art in Achaemenid period shows the Continuation of the first millennium potteries, Potters focused on a kind of simple designed potteries in this era [17]. The most of evaluations and researches are related to Pre-Islamic history. The tomb Kharg [18], and Yahya hill [19], are the areas with potteries from Achaemenid period. Besides, some of the potteries in Achaemenid period are similar to the potteries form other regions in Iran such as Dahane- Gholaman, Takhte Jamshid [20], and Pasargad [21]. The Potteries of Achaemenid period Zeh-Klout are simple and without any design and only have a castle with Black vertical lines on the edge and another part with the Horizontal line on the edge [Tables. 1,3,5,7,9,11 and 13].

Table 1. Comparative Table of Potteries of Qaleh-i Soniya Gazbor.









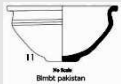




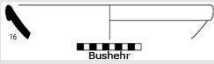
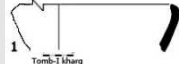



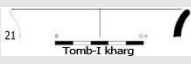


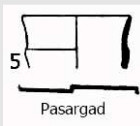

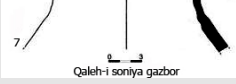




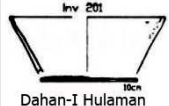
Fig	Qaleh-i soniya gazbor	Comparable with:
1		
2		   
3		  
4		   
5		  
6		 
7		 
8		 

Table 2. Specification Table of pottery, Qaleh-i Soniya Gazbor.

Site	Fig	Specification: 1(Type)·2.(Color oftemper) ·3 (Temper) ·4(decoration)·5(Weyofprodoction) ·6(Weyoffiring)·7.(slip)·8(Dia- rim)·9(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Refrence
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	1	1. Rim·2. Brick- red·3·grit and sand·4.incised decoration·5. Wheel made ·6.perfect·7. Brick- red ·8 .(34) ·9.(·).	Dahane Gholaman	Harrassowitz 2010, fig 8: 111
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	2	1. Rim·2. Brick- red·3.Sand·4.Vertical line, Black on the edge ·5 .Wheel made·6.perfect·7.Brick- red·8 .(26) ·9.(·).	Dahane Gholaman	Zehbari, 2012, fig 9:10
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	3	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made·6. Perfect·7.Buff·8.(24)· 9.(·).	Baluchestan pottery	Alizade,1391,pl 1 ,fig2
			Nad-i Ali in Afghanistan	Dales 1977, fig 17: o
			Charsada	Wheeler 1962, fig 32: 285
			Blmbat Pakistan	Dittman, 1984, fig 7:11
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	4	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.sand·4(·).5.Wheel made·6. Perfect·7.Buff·8.(24)· 9.(·).	Dahane Gholaman	Zehbari, 1391· fig 469
			Nad-i Ali in Afghanistan	Dales, 1977, pl.20, no 4
			Sohar	Kervran, Heibert, 1991, fig 4:13
			Charsada	wheeller 1962; fig 27 : 208
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	5	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.sand·4(·).5.Wheel made·6. Perfect·7.Brick-red·8 .(23) ·9.(·).	Bushehr	Carter and challis and priestman and tofighian 2004, Fig 13:16
			Pasargad	Stronach, 1379· fig 12:108
			Tomb-i Kharg	Shahsavari, 1388, pl 5-4: 1
			Baluchestan pottery	Alizade, 1391, pl 13,fig61
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	6	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4 Black line on the edge 5.Wheel made ·6.Perfect·7.Buff·8 .(17) ·9.(·).	Ed- dur	Iecomte. 1993, fig 9:12
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	7	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(16) ·9.(·).	Tomb-i Kharg	Shahsavari, 1388, pl 12-4:21
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	8	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Nad-i Ali in Afghanistan	Dales 1977, fig 16: d
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	9	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(16) ·9.(·).	Pasargad	Stronach, 1379· fig 5:106
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	10	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Dahane Gholaman	Zehbari,2012, pl 8, fig 4
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	11	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Cemetery of Garvi	Sarlak,1387 ,season1, fig: 204
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	12	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Achamenid	Ataee, 1388, pl 12:3
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	13	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Tepe Yahya	Lamberg-Karlovsky 1967-1969, fig:15.IV:A
Qaleh-i Soniya gazbor	14	1. Rim·2.Brick-red·3.Sand·4(·).5.Wheel made ·6.Imperfect·7.Buff·8 .(12) ·9.(·).	Dahane Gholaman	Harrassowitz 2010, fig 7: 201

Table 3. Comparative Table of Potteries of Sar Tape Lakkoh.

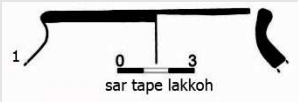


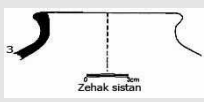
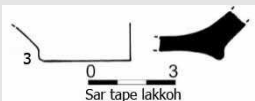
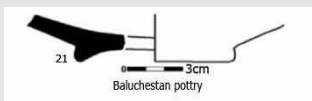
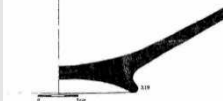
Fig	Sar Tape Lakkoh	Comparable with:
1		
2		
3		
		

Table 5. Comparative Table of Potteries of Cemetery of Gavcharan II.

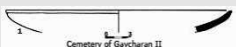

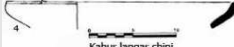






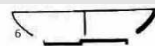








Fig	Cemetery of Gavcharan II	Comparable with:
1		 
2		 
3		   
4		  
5		 

Table 6. Specification Table of pottery, Gavcharan II.

Site	Fig	Specification:1.(Type),2.(Color of temper),3.(Temper),4.(decoration),5.(Way of production),6.(Way of firing),7.(slip),8.(Dia- rim),9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Reference
Cemetery of Gavcharan II	1	1. Rim 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (26) 9. (-).	Yahya Hill Kahur langar chini	Lamberg-Karlovsky 1967-1969, fig 4.9:a Khosrowzadeh and Aly, 1385, PL 2:4
Cemetery of Gavcharan II	2	1. Rim 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (20) 9. (-).	Tape Gowri Achaemenid	Mehrfarin, 1386, Tr 027:D7 Ataee, 1383, pl 3:16
Cemetery of Gavcharan II	3	1. Rim 2. Buff 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (18) 9. (-).	Nad-i Ali in Afghanistan Charsada Pasargad Dahan-I Hulama	Dales 1977, fig 17: c Wheeler 1962, fig 14: 33 Stronakh, 1379, fig 6:110 Harrassowitz 2010, fig 7: 221
Cemetery of Gavcharan II	4	1. Rim 2. Buff 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (12) 9. (-).	Dahane-Gholaman Pasargad Tomb-i Kharg	Harrassowitz 2010, fig 5: 67 Stronakh, 1379, fig 10:110 Shahsavari, 1388, pl 5-4:7
Cemetery of Gavcharan II	5	1. Rim 2. Buff 3. Grit and sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Imperfect 7. Buff 8. (10) 9. (-).	Merv Yahya Hill	Usmanova, 1992, fig 7:14 Lamberg-Karlovsky 1967-1969, fig 43:D

Table 7. Comparative Table of Potteries of Cemetery of Deh jalal mil farhad.



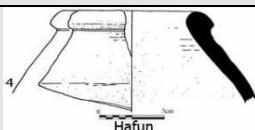
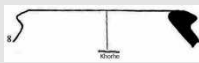

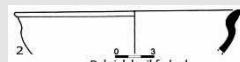
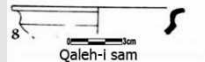


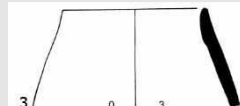


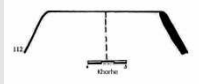
Fig	Deh jalal mil farhad	Comparable with:			
1	 <p>Deh jalal mil farhad</p>	 <p>Nad-i Ali Afghanistan</p>	 <p>4 Hafun</p>	 <p>8 Khorhe</p>	 <p>14 Dahan-I hulaman</p>
2	 <p>2 Deh jalal mil farhad</p>	 <p>8 Qaleh-i sam</p>	 <p>7 Kahur langar chini</p>	 <p>109 Baluchestan pottery</p>	
3	 <p>3 Deh jalal mil farhad</p>	 <p>1 Tape yahya</p>	 <p>206 Nkhl Ebrahimi</p>	 <p>112 Khorhe</p>	

Table 8. Specification Table of pottery, Deh jalal mil farhad.

Site	Fig	Specification: 1(Type), 2.(Color of temper), 3.(Temper), 4.(decoration), 5.(Way of production), 6.(Way of firing), 7.(slip), 8.(Dia- rim), 9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Reference
Deh jalal mil farhad	1	1. Rim 2. Brick-red 3. Grit and sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Brick-red 8. (16) 9. (-).	Nadali in Afghanistan Hafun Khorhe Dahane Gholaman Qaleh-i sam in the East Iran	Dales, 1977, fig 17: j Smith and Writh, 1998. pl 3, fig 4 Rahbar, 1375, surface, fig 8 Zehbary, 1391, pl 9:14 Haerincx, 1376, pa:36, fig:7
Deh jalal mil farhad	2	1. Rim 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Brick-red 8. (16) 9. (-).	Kahur langar chini Baluchestan pottery Yahya Hill	Khosrowzadeh and Aly, 1385, PL 2:7 Alizade, 1391, pl 22, fig 109 Lamberg-Karlovsky 1967-1969, fig 5.28:b
Deh jalal mil farhad	3	1. Rim 2. Buff 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (9) 9. (-).	Nkhl Ebrahimi Khorhe	Sarlak, 1389, season 4, fig:204 Rahbar, 1375, Tr 11:c8

Table 9. Comparative Table of Potteries of Cemetery of Gavcharan I.



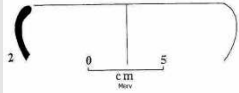
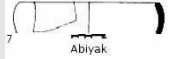


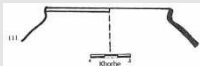
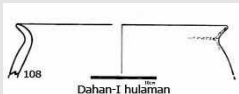
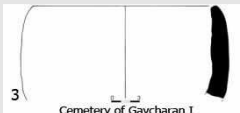
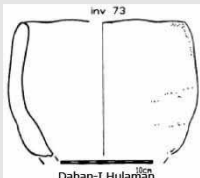
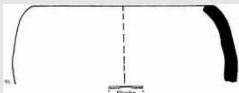
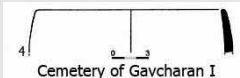
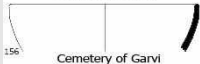


Fig	Cemetery of Gavcharan I	Comparable with:
1	 <p>Cemetery of Gavcharan I</p>	 <p>Nad-i Ali Afghanistan</p>  <p>2 C.M. Nav</p>  <p>7 Abiyak</p>  <p>117 Nkhl Ebrahimi</p>
2	 <p>Cemetery of Gavcharan I</p>	 <p>111 Khorhe</p>  <p>108 Dahan-I hulaman</p>
3	 <p>Cemetery of Gavcharan I</p>	 <p>inv 73 Dahan-I Hulaman</p>  <p>11 Khorhe</p>
4	 <p>Cemetery of Gavcharan I</p>	 <p>156 Cemetery of Garvi</p>  <p>4 Kahur langar chini</p>  <p>1 Nkhl Ebrahimi</p>

Table 10. Specification Table of pottery, Gavcharan I.

Site	Fig	Specification:1.(Type)•2.(Coloroftemper)•3.(Temper), 4.(decoration),5.(Weyofprodoction)•6.(Weyoffiring), 7.(slip),8.(Dia-rim),9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Refrence
Cemetery of Gavcharan I	1	1. Rim•2.Buff•3.Sand and chaff•4.(-)•5.Wheel made •6 .Perfect • 7.Buff•8 .(20) • 9.(-).	Nadali in Afghanistan Merv Abiyek Nkhl Ebrahimi	Dales, 1977, fig 16: f Usmanova, 1995,fig 11:2 Najafi and Makhi and Akhondi, 1388, pl:2, right fig:7 Sarлак,1389, season4, fig: 317
Cemetery of Gavcharan I	2	1. Rim•2.Buff•3.Sand•4.(-)•5.Wheel made•6.Perfect•7.Buff•8 .(20) ,9.(-).	Khorhe	Rahbar,1375, sur face, 111
Cemetery of Gavcharan I	3	1 .Rim•2.Brick-red•3 .Grit and sand•4.(-)•5 .Hand made•6.Imperfect• 7 .Brick-red • 8 .(19), 9.(-).	Dahan-I Ghulaman Dahan-I Ghulaman Khorhe	Harrassowitz 2010, fig 4:108 Harrassowitz 2010, fig 1: 73 Rahbar,1375, 91:E8
Cemetery of Gavcharan I	4	1. Rim•2.Buff•3.Sand•4.(-)•5.Wheel made• Perfect.6 •7 .Buff•8 .(15) •9.(-).	Cemetery of Garvi Kahur langar chini Nkhl Ebrahimi	Sarлак, 1387, season1, fig:156 Khosrowzadeh and Aly, 1385, PL 6:4 Sarлак, 1389, season4, fig:2

Table 11. Comparative Table of Potteries of Cemetery of Moshtin I Cemetery.

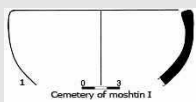

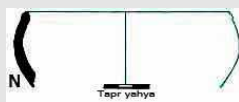
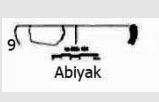
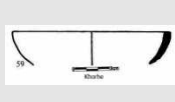
Fig	Cemetery of moshtin I	Comparable with:
1		   

Table 12. Specification Table of pottery, Moshtin I Cemetery.

Site	Fig	Specification:1.(Type)•2.(Coloroftemper),3.(Temper), 4.(decoration), 5.(Weyofprodoction),6.(Weyoffiring),7.(slip), 8.(Dia- rim),9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Refrence
Cemetery of moshtin I	1	1. Rim•2.Brick-red•3 .Sand•4•(-)•5.Wheel made•6 .Perfect• 7 .Buff •8 .(18) ,9.(-).	Nadali in Afghanistan Yahya Hill Abiyek Khorhe	Dales 1977, fig 16:c Lamberg-Karlovsky1967-1969, fig 4.22 Najafi and makhi and akhondi, 1388, pl:2, Right, fig:7 Rahbar, 1375, 56:c8

Table 13. Comparative Table of Potteries of Cemetery of Pishok I Cemetery.

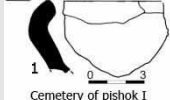
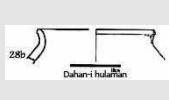
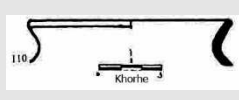
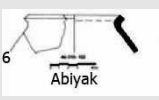
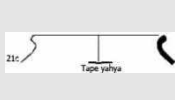
Fig	Cemetery of pishok I	Comparable with:
1		   

Table 14. Specification Table of pottery, Pishok 1 Cemetery.

Site	Fig	Specification: 1.(Type), 2.(Color of temper), 3.(Temper), 4.(decoration), 5.(Wey of prod oction), 6.(Wey of firing), 7.(slip), 8.(Dia- rim), 9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Refrence
Cemetery of pishok I	1	1.Rim 2.Brick-red 3.Gret and sand 4.(-), 5.Handmade 6.Imperfect 7.Buff 8,(-). 9.(-).	Dahane Gholaman	Harrassowitz 2010, fig 4: 28b
			Khorhe	'Rahbar, 1375110:E8
			Abiyek	Najafi and makhi and akhondi, 1388, pl:6, left, fig:6
			Yahya Hill	Lamberg-Karlovsky 2004, fig 5.21: c

7. The Technical Properties

Achaemenid potteries are simple and they have dough color and a buff and brick colored coverage. The clay is reinforced by a mixture of the Sand, gravel and sometimes with Herbal material. Most of the potteries are wheelwright, and have a regular shape and uniformity. Just few of them are handmade. The temperature was great to cook the potteries and their texture is rigid.

7.1. Shapes

The potteries are simple with various shapes such as mug, bowls and jars.

7.2. Mugs

This mug has an inner narrow edge. There are similar samples in Yahya Hill [19], and Dahane Gholaman [22].

7.3. Bowl

Hemispherical bowl with rounded edges and sometimes a narrow line can be seen on the edge. There are similar samples in Yahya Hill [19], Kahour Langar Chini, (Table 5, No 1).

Angled bowl with rounded edges and inner angled body. Their similar samples can be seen in Pasargad (Table 5, no. 4) [21]. Baluchestan (Table 7, no. 2), [24]. Choghamish [25]. Boushehr and Charsardra [26], (Table 1, Nos 2, 3).

The bowl with flat outer edge and angled body is similar samples, which can be seen in Pasargad [21], and Dahane Gholaman [27], (Table 1, Nos 1, 2, 3, 6 and 8).

7.4. Jars

Jars are divided into two groups of neck and without neck.

The jars without neck can be seen with outer edge or flat inner edge, which its outer edge is thick. The obtained samples of Zeh-Klout, can be seen in Dahane Gholaman [27]. Nadali Afghanistan (Table, 11, no. 1), [28]. Hafoun [29], and Khorhe [30], (Table 3, No 1).

The jars without neck have outer, narrow edges. Their similar samples can be seen in Yahya Hill [19], (Table 3, No 3).

8. Parthian Era Potteries

Ernie Herring is of researchers who studied and introduced the potteries in Parthian period. As Herring mentions, the local people made potteries and each part of Iran had different styles and properties in pottery. The most important sites are Fonouj, Hezar Mard, Damp Kouh, and Yahya Hill [31]. Most of the obtained potteries in Zeh-Klout are similar to the potteries in Yahya Hill [19]. Beside these sites, some of the Parthian era potteries in Zeh-Klout can be compared to other areas in Iran such as Khorhe [30]. Kahour Langar Chini [23], Souhar [32], Charsada [26], Hafoun (Table 7, no. 1), Marv (Table 5, no 5), and North of Oman [33]. Also there are just few obtained sites of Parthian. Their residential status is likely to be seasonal Temporary, and they were living based on the migration and nomadic traditions.

9. Technical Properties

The Parthian Potteries have mostly buff-colored dough and cover and also they are a mixture of Gravel, fine and medium sand, and are rarely reinforced with Herbal Materials. Most of the potteries are wheelwright, and have a regular shape and uniformity. Just few of them are handmade. The temperature was great to cook the potteries and their texture is rigid. The outer and inner levels of the potteries are mostly covered with the Grout.

9.1. Shapes

The Parthian Potteries in Zeh-Klout are mostly simple, without any design. They are in two groups: Bowls and Jars.

9.2. Bowls

The bowls with inner narrow edge and Spherical body which are similar to the potteries in Gervi [34], Marv [35], and Dezh Nakhli Ebrahimi [36], (Table 9, no. 4)

Bowl with outer, rounded edges and spherical body are similar to the potteries in Sam Castle [31], Kahour Langar Chini [23], and Baluchestan [24], (Table 3, No 2).

Bowl with inner, rounded edges and spherical body are similar to the potteries in Nada li Afghanistan [28], Yahya Hill [19], Abyek [37], Khorhe [30], and Kahour Langar Chini

[23], (Table 9, no. 14).

9.3. Jars

Jars are divided into two groups of neck and without neck:

Jars with outer or vertical edge can be seen in Khoureh [30], and Dahane Gholaman [22], (Table 7, No1).

The Jar with outer, rounded edge which its outer part is thicker. The obtained sample can be seen Hafoun [29], Nad Ali Afghanistan [28], Khoureh [30] and Dahane Gholaman [27], (Table 4, No 1).

The flat edge with cylindrical body can be seen in Marve [35], and Tomb Kharg [18], (Table 3, No 5).

Table 4. Specification Table of pottery, Sar Tape Lakkoh.

Site	Fig	Specification: 1.(Type) 2.(Color of temper) 3.(Temper) 4.(decoration) 5.(Wey of production) 6.(Wey of firing) 7.(slip) 8.(Dia- rim) 9.(Dia- base).	Comparable with:	Reference
Sar tape lak koh	1	1. Rim 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. Black line on the edge 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (-) 9. (-).	Yahya Hill Zehak Sistan Tomb-i Kharg	Lamberg-Karlovsky 1972, fig 5.1:B 650-500 Mehrafarin, 1383 fig 3:349 Shahsavari, 1388 pl 5-4:13
Sar tape lak koh	2	1. Body-sherd 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. Black Geometric 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Buff 8. (-) 9. (-).	-	-
Sar tape lak koh	3	1. Base 2. Brick-red 3. Sand 4. (-) 5. Wheel made 6. Perfect 7. Brick-red 8. (-) 9. 6.	Mamasani Northern Oman Baluchestan pottery Bandyan dargaz	Pottsand rostaie, 2006, fig 4:112: Ts161 Decardi, 1972, fig 9:100 Alizade, 1391, pl 21, fig 101 Rahbar, 1385: pl 23:3/19

10. Sassanid Era Pottery

Louis Vandenberg collected information related to Sassanid era pottery. He believes that potteries were not considering a great attention and they were just for daily life. In general, they were such as Kitchen utensils, water jugs, vat for storing food, long and short necked decanters similar to the metal dishes and Sort of narrow containers like Current bottles. Recognizing the Parthian and Sassanid's potteries is difficult and impossible except the related layers [38]. The Sassanid potteries in this study are obtained from the residential area and based on their shapes and forms and comparing them with potteries in other sites such as Bandian Dargaz [39], and North of Oman [33], they are likely to be Sassanid era potteries.

11. Conclusions

Based on accomplished researches this area is suitable for human settlement based on two methods: economic production, agriculture and migration, and livestock. This cultural area has always been one of the most important commercial centers. The gateway between east and west was connected through land and sea with Central Plateau, East, North, East and South-East. Based on the studies, Ms. Choubak introduces this cultural area with Cross-cultural features. Most of the cultural findings, obtained from this area are potteries which are found in sites. For dating these findings, we compared them with similar potteries in similar area. Most of the Zeh-Klout potteries are obtained from sites and graves which are destroyed due to the Contraband. They are created under the influence of pottery culture of other areas and they are limited in kind. The potteries in Achaemenid period are simple without any design and they are wheelwright. They are brick and buff-colored and they can be compared with the potteries from Takhte Jamshid and

Pasargadae and Dahane Gholaman in Sistan. The Parthian Potteries in Zeh-Klout are also simple and without any design with Brick and Buff-colored dough. They are a mixture of Gravel, fine and medium sand, and are rarely reinforced with Herbal Materials. Most of the potteries are wheelwright and they have strong and rigid Dough. They are similar to the potteries in Tomb Kharag, Zahak Area, Khoureh, Nikshahr, Chababar, Kahvar Langar Chini, Dahane Gholaman, Gervy Cemetery, Nakhle Ebrahimi, the Parthian pottery in West of Iran, Souhar, Nadali Afghanistan, North of Oman, Charsada and Marv. Due to the lack of adequate resources and few data, it seems that, the Sassanid era potteries are simple and similar to the potteries in Bandian Dargaz and North of Oman. Due to the cultural properties, the area is in relationship with India in a part and with Iranian plateau, Mesopotamia in the other side, with Oman Sea from south and with West and Central Asia from North and North East. In different historical period, this area was the passage of many Caravans and Merchants built many castles and Caravansary in this passage.

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