Introduction to pottery of Jundisapur's Ghaleh kohneh Area

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Abstract
Including evidence for the introduction of ethnic cultural richness of art and the development of civilization in ancient times the people involved in the art of pottery. Given that "regional survey exploring the archaeological sites or archaeological site, or just an example of it puts archeology in the region" must be said that our knowledge about the Parthian and Sassanid periods are deeply flawed. Although most of these small objects such as pottery However, they are not significant in itself foundation of communication with a harvest residues and larger in space and time efficient for dating and greater use of archaeological data is. ""So the Sassanid pottery archaeologists who have worked in different fields, not included in an important and often relied on the general description of it. However, this deficiency in the Sasanian pottery markedly evident that the lack of sufficient attention to the Sasanian pottery comes in the penalty area. Because the archaeological sites, archaeologists leads to the behavior of other species.

Keywords: pottery, Jundishapur, systematic, Sassanian.
In troduction

In sassaind period, jundishapur was one of the largest cities in Khuzestan and three other cities were; Karkheh (eran- xwarrah- sabur), shush and shushtar. (shahabuzi, 2002, pp 131-133). Jundishapur (jondisabur) as a township and cosmopolitition cultural center has distinct historical periods, the first name of Pahlavi or Old Persian was jundasapirita meaning the beautiful garden and the house of bliss. (abbott, 1968,71-73).

Jondisabur city has been on of the most important political, social, cultural and economical centers since Sassanid period to Islamic period and it also was one of the most important cities in Iran during Sassanid period. In field archaeological studies to introduce pottery in this area, we have used case and library studies. It seems that in the first step, offering this work is based on descriptive method but historical data, spacially, during ancient periods, needs to more analyze to obtain supported evidences and information that it is necessary for descriptive putposes in this work. Additionly, field activities (scientific studies and speculations) have been performed in this area thus they make clear comparative and analytical methods descriptive ones. Todeys, archaeologically, jondisabur history in the next centuries has been identified by pottery findings. (Adams and Hansen, pp 57-59). Everyone is familiar with historical documents belonning to Sassanid period and early Islam almost knows about importance of jondisapur.

This city has been one of the royal residences during Sassanid and important centers for science and knowledge and Nestorian church center.

Study method and sampling

in this research, sampling was performed based on sientific methods i.e. classified methodological sampling. This method was classified based on two sampling patterns: methodological and random. (Schiff, harry j, 1997:67) and it possible errors were less than random sampling methods. (derewtt, 1999:44).

Classified pattern is usually used to distinguish between type and level of taking from different parts of findings (orton, 2000: 539).
But in this study, the Classified pattern is used to distinguish between method and level of sampling in type of findings, thereafter, after gridding area of immovable cultural findings (architectural remains, furnaces and ...) in all square houses and movable findings (pottery and glass and similar things), only 20% units have been sampled and studied. In gridding square houses in ancient areas, houses are gridding in 5×5, 10×10, 20×20 m units. Naming units considering the row and column of each grid and using latin letters and numbers is done, and 10×10 m squares and selected to study this area. In naming units, naming two options is used, thus after drawing the flat map of this area, grids with 10×10 m dimensions were selected. To number units, was used, so, columns with 1m to 12 m dimensions and rows with letters a to t were named, than, by putting the name of each column and row, the name of that unit was defined, for example, unit placed in the 3th row and 3th column is defined as c3.

**Materials (Sassanid pottery in jondisupur area)**

In studying jondisupur area, a large number of cultural materials (5052 cultural findings) have been obtained. These materials are 52 immovable findings and 5002 movable findings including pottery, stony tools, glass, metal, furnace boiling, metal slag and archaeological remains belonging to Sassanid period. The found pottery with a large amount of cultural information on jondisapur area and our the main procedure for identifying cultural period in this area are 3756 pieces of pottery. After classifying total pottery based on similar technical and typology properties, a index sample whit a healthier status than others from similar types in total statistical society was selected to perform typology and chronology of index samples (pottery), all pottery obtained from area chronologized and classified. Totally, 950 pieces are compared as index sample that 101 pieces were introduced (belonging to Sassanid period in jondisapure area) and the important point is that Sassanid pottery belonging to jondisapure have not been introduced. Although in same areas such as shush, Karkheh verands and izeh in Khuzestan, archaeological explorations have been performed. In Khuzestan studies (wenk, bita), same pottery have been reported which are resulted from studying 2000 geographical point in this area.
These studies are not strong comparative resources for chronology of Sassanid pottery found from jondisapure area because some pottery from surface surveys of these areas are collected and layers containing deposits have not been found and even in some cases, they have been determined by guess, and on the other hand, being native and local pottery during Sassanid period and this reality that in spite of similar pottery types in different areas, a lot of types belonging to this period have been identified which are native product of special area. However, with respect to a large number of pottery collected from area surface, our pottery evidence for providing a relative chronology since early Sassanid to the end of this period is almost sufficient. The result index pottery chronology indicated that this area during Sassanid has continued his life until the Muslim Arabs attack and even after it. Some evidence from older residence belonging to Sassanid period is not found near jondisapur and none of artifact pottery pieces from speculations or collections of internal walls surfaces is not belonging to older period than Sassanid. (Adams, 1970).

The report of systematic study
field archaeological studies and research and historical studies to analyze data, profit by three descriptive, comparative and analytical methods. (Alizadeh, 2005). It seems that in the first step, offering this paper is based on descriptive method, but on one hand, historical data, specifically, in ancient era need to exact analysis to obtain supported evidences and information for descriptive purposes is necessary. Also, field activities (scientific studies and archaeological exploration) in this area (jondisapur) clarify comparative and analytical methods. In systematic study of jondisapur galekohne (old castle) area, by analyzing data, it is tried to introduce Sassanid pottery and period after it. In this method, by mapping this area and creating squares, pottery data from squares was collected and recorded which is described as follow.
Discussion and results

however, desultory information on Sassanid pottery is available that except a few cases, it
doesn’t help identify arrangement of the deployments during this period in Sassanid realm. So,
with respect to the found pottery in Sassanid areas explorations in different area in Iran, 7
cultural areas can be specified: 1. Southwest of Iran, 2. West and northwest of Iran, 3. North of
Iran, 4. Northeast of Iran, 5. East of Iran, 6. South east of Iran and coastal area, 7. South of Iran.
Thereafter, what specifies the cultural areas of developing Sassanid pottery types is to decorate
them. Other areas in this space are only studies (such as Karkheh verands, izeh, Ahvaz) or they
are sounded: such as jondisapur. Collection of Sassanid pottery in this area has a close realationship with Mesopotamia and it is lack of every painted pottery. In such, gournish buff
pottery, Wide opening dishes and a type of Sassanid pottery storage jars with openings with no
hole are replaced by Parthian cylindrical jars. Sassanid pottery found from jondisapur have a
spectrum of colors like buff colors (yellowish buff, bright buff, orange buff, dark buff), red
(orange, red and orange, and red and brown). These potteries are wheel- made and have grit
bonding material, and they have been cooked well and don’t include kitchen diswares and kinks
for cooking. The most decoration used on pottery surfaces include parallel and wave lines, slow
point and thumbnail and a large number of them are not decorated and some of them are glazed.
The glaze used on surfaces is in turquoise- colored green turquoise- colored, and their glazes are
usually glossy. Sassanid pottery is continuation of Parthian pottery, this case is clear, particularly
in early centuries of Sassanid period, so that a group believes that Sassanid pottery (specially,
early period) is similar to Parthian pottery so that sometimes it is difficult to distinguish them
from eachother.

Sassanid pottery is classified two groups: glazed and non- glazed. Glazed pottery with alkaline
glaze is covered with turquoise- colored, greenish blue, yellowish blue color. Glazed dishes are
almost jug, little vats and loose opening pots. Non- glazed pottery dishes have been made from
kneaded clay mettle and wind- sand shamut thin sand and plant particles, and they are polished
red, orange, brown pink and greenish cream, buff and sometimes, gray and black in color.
The shapes of dishes are almost jugs with short or long necks in different sizes, loose openings pots, jars, bottleus, bowls, big wash- tubs, little vats and plate storage vats and flower- pot-shaped dishes. The handles of some dishes such as pot are usually long and vertical. There is a prominent decorated button on handle of some jugs and vats. Dishes for liquids are covered by bitumen. This work has been performed to prevent to leak liquids and also, keep contents inside the dishes. There is not clear report on buried dishes which have been common in Parthian periods.

Fig 1: Arial image from Jondisapur area (taken from site wikimapia.ir)
Map 1: Topography map and studied square cells of Jondisapur

A sample of T4 grid pottery

Fig 2: Pottery pieces from Jondisapur area
Table 1: Pottery specifications (compare with fig 2 and plan 1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>decoration</th>
<th>cooking</th>
<th>cover</th>
<th>coler</th>
<th>quality</th>
<th>shamut</th>
<th>technique</th>
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<th>Piece no</th>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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A sample of S1 grid pottery

Fig 3: Pottery pieces from Jondisapur area

Plan 2: Pottery pieces from Jondisapur area
Table 2: Pottery specifications (compare with fig 3 and plan 2)

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<th>cover inside</th>
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A sample of P2 grid pottery

Fig 4: Pottery pieces from Jondisapur area
Plan 3: Pottery pieces from Jondisapur area

Table 3: Pottery specifications (compare with fig 4 and plan 3)

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<td>red</td>
<td>intermediate</td>
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<td>edge</td>
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<td>buff</td>
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References