



بازبینی پروژه بررسی ماهیدشت (۱۳۵۷-۱۳۵۴): گزارش اولیه همکاری‌های مشترک برای فهرست‌نویسی و انتشار داده‌های موجود در موزه ملی ایران

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چکیده

بعد از انجام پروژه تپه گودین در کنگاور، لویی لوین از موزه سلطنتی اونتاریو در سال ۱۹۷۵ میلادی در ماهیدشت بررسی کرد. محدوده بررسی انجام شده چهار دشت متصل به هم در اطراف شهر کرمانشاه بود. این دشت‌ها که در قسمت‌های غربی زاگرس مرکزی قرار دارند از طریق جاده خراسان بزرگ به کنگاور در شرق زاگرس مرکزی متصل می‌شوند. در طول پروژه ماهیدشت که در دو فصل و در سال‌های ۱۹۷۵ و ۱۹۷۸ میلادی انجام شد، ۹۴۴ محوطه از دوره پارینه‌سنگی تا دوره‌های اخیر شناسایی شد. این پروژه تا به حال بزرگترین پروژه بررسی باستان‌شناسی کوهستان‌های زاگرس بوده که با هدف بازسازی دقیق گذشته انسان‌ها در این قسمت از غرب ایران انجام شده است. با شروع انقلاب اسلامی در فاصله سال‌های ۷۹-۱۹۷۸ میلادی، فعالیت‌های میدانی پروژه ماهیدشت به اتمام رسید و داده‌ها منتشر نشده باقی ماند. این در حالی است که اطلاعات میدانی پروژه به موزه سلطنتی اونتاریو در کانادا منتقل شد اما داده‌های حاصل از بررسی در ایران باقی ماند و در حال حاضر در موزه ملی ایران نگهداری می‌شوند. بعد از گذشت چهل سال، تکنولوژی دیجیتال این امکان را فراهم کرده که داده‌های این پروژه عظیم مورد مطالعه مجدد قرار گرفته و ارتباط بین داده‌های باستان‌شناسی این پروژه در ایران با گزارش‌های میدانی در کانادا فراهم شده است. مقاله حاضر گزارشی مقدماتی و اولیه از تلاش جدید برای از سرگیری مطالعات پروژه ماهیدشت از طریق مطالعه داده‌های موجود در موزه ملی ایران و تلفیق آن با اطلاعات میدانی پروژه است که هم اکنون در موزه سلطنتی اونتاریو در تورنتو کانادا نگهداری می‌شوند.

واژگان کلیدی: ماهیدشت، موزه ملی ایران، سفال‌های بررسی، مس و سنگ، دوره مفرغ قدیم.

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The Mahidasht Survey Project (1975-78) Revisited: Initial report of new collaborative efforts to catalogue and publish legacy data at the National Museum of Iran

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Abstract

Building on the success of the Godin Tepe project in the Kangavar plain, L.D. Levine of the Royal Ontario Museum initiated a survey project in 1975 in the Mahidasht region, consisting of four contiguous plains around the city of Kermanshah. These plains were naturally connected with the Kangavar region via the Great Khorasan Road and formed the western part of this route in the central Zagros Mountains. The Mahidasht Survey Project conducted two full seasons of survey in 1975 and 1978, documenting 944 archaeological sites in ca. 40% of the region, spanning the complete history of human occupation from the late Paleolithic to recent history. As such, this project collected the largest, most detailed archaeological dataset in the Zagros Mountains with the goal to reconstruct the long durée development of its peoples and polities.

Following the Revolution in 1978-79, the fieldwork project came to an end, leaving the data unpublished. While the field documentation was brought to the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, the archaeological material remained stored at the National Museum of Iran in Tehran. Now, 40 years later, digital technology provides the tools necessary to process this large dataset and to virtually reconnect the archaeological material with the field records. This paper serves as an initial report on a new initiative at the National Museum of Iran to catalogue the Mahidasht archaeological materials in order to allow for comprehensive studies of this important dataset in conjunction with field records from the archive at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

Keywords: Mahidasht; National Museum of Iran collections; survey pottery; legacy data; Chalcolithic; Early Bronze Age.

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Introduction

Between 1975 and 1978, a Canadian team of the Royal Ontario Museum led by L. Levine surveyed a vast area in Kermanshah Province in the western central Zagros. The survey partially covered plains stretching from Bisitun and Harsin in the east to Islamabad in the west, in short labeled as the Mahidasht region after one of the centrally located places. Previous work in the area in 1959-60 by R. Braidwood's Iranian Prehistoric Project had observed the

potential of these plains for archaeological investigation (Braidwood 1960; 1961; Braidwood & Braidwood 1999; Braidwood et al. 1961; see also Manhoubi 2012 for a full overview of archaeological exploration in the region and Garavand et al. 2013 for a recent revisiting of site Md75-140, 'Tepe Musa'i). During two seasons of intensive surface survey, which relied on the identification of sites from aerial photography, local informants, and on-the-ground observations, the Mahidasht Survey Project docu-

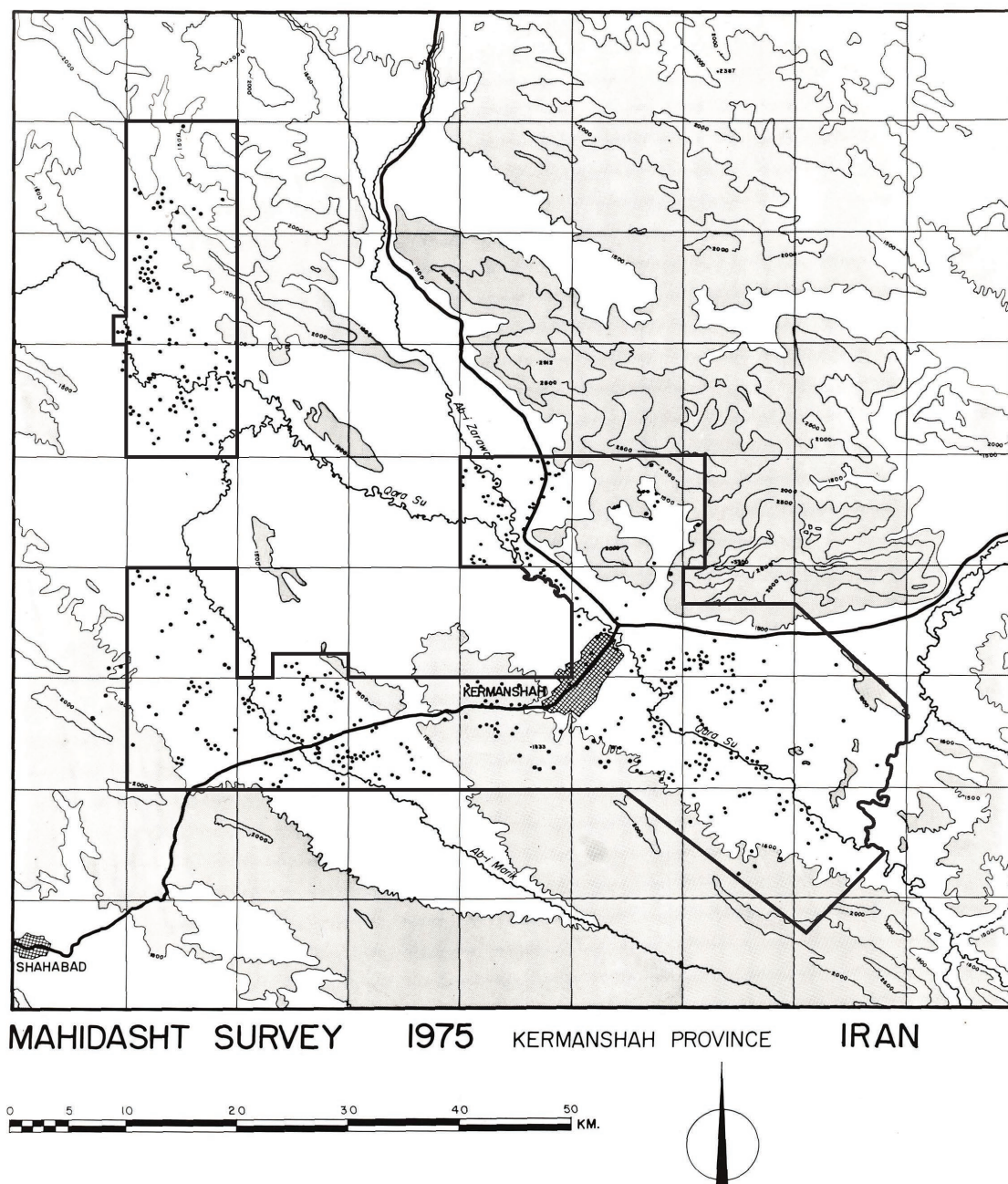


Fig. 1. Surveyed areas in the Mahidasht region in 1975 with location of identified archaeological sites (from Mahidasht Survey Project archive at the Royal Ontario Museum)

mented up to 944 archaeological sites ranging from small surface scatters to large, multi-period mounds, spanning the early Neolithic to modern history (Fig. 1). In addition, in 1978, the team excavated a series of small soundings into five sites – Tepe Sarab (Neolithic), Tepe Siahbid (Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic), Choghā Marān (Chalcolithic and Early Bronze Age), Gakieh Tepe (Middle Bronze Age), Jameh Shuran (Iron Age to Parthian) – while I. Brookes conducted a detailed geomorphological study (Brookes 1989). Analysis of this material during fieldwork focused on the late Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Iron Age. A series of small reports offered preliminary observations on the long history of occupation in the region (Levine 1975; 1976a; 1976b), while a few more detailed studies of Chalcolithic pottery from the soundings were summarily published in articles that remain foundational to this day (Henrickson 1985; 1989; 1994; Levine & McDonald 1977; Levine & Young 1987). However, detailed reports were never published as fieldwork was forced to halt in 1978 and team members moved on to different projects. As a result, this dataset, the importance of which cannot be underestimated, has been largely inaccessible to researchers of ancient western Iran.

While most of the collected materials, such as pottery, clay sealings, and small finds remain stored at the National Museum of Iran, the paper archive of fieldnotes are kept at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto together with a selection of pottery from the 1975 survey season as a study collection. In order to begin the process of reconnecting the archaeological materials with their information that is recorded in the fieldnotes, the authors have initiated a collaboration based on sharing of information and digital data. Currently, this initiative is focusing on two subsets of data: 1/ the Neolithic to Chalcolithic transition, and 2/ the Late Chalcolithic and Bronze Age. In its first phase, this project is focusing its efforts on cataloguing

the material at the National Museum of Iran, producing new drawings and photographs of the pottery, and updating the old survey maps into a GIS platform. Targeted studies of specific material, such as Late Neolithic painted sherds, will conduct laboratory analysis, such as petrographic study, in order to obtain an additional level of detail that will demonstrate the potential of the Mahidasht collection.

In this short paper, we present initial observations of the dataset and future goals of this collaborative endeavor. As work has only begun in recent years, no final results can be presented at this time. However, with this paper we aim to encourage interested scholars for additional collaborations within this overarching project to make a major legacy dataset at the museum widely available. As most of the data consists of pot sherds collected from the surface of archaeological sites, this report maintains a focus on ceramics.

Mahidasht archaeological materials at the National Museum in Iran – initial observations of the prehistoric periods

The surface collection of ceramic sherds of the Mahidasht Survey Project is stored at the National Museum of Iran (Fig. 2-3), although a study collection was exported to the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Canada, in 1975. Cataloguing this pottery collection, overseen by N. Ghafoori, is ongoing and now aided by an understanding of the numerical codes recorded on the sherds based on the field records. Our initial assessment of the ceramic collection confirmed that the material represents the entire history of human occupation from the Neolithic to the 20th century. While our knowledge of the local material culture remains limited due to the small number of detailed archaeological excavations in the central Zagros, a few characteristic wares stand out that provide anchor points to assess surface assemblages. The Neolithic period is charac-



Fig. 2 . Mahidasht surface pottery stored at the National Museum of Iran
(photo: S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2020)



Fig. 3. Selection of sherds from the Mahidasht Survey Project, stored at the National Museum of Iran
(photo: S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2020)

terized mainly by typical Sarab style pottery, consisting of Sarab tadpole ware, Sarab linear painted ware, and heavily chaff-tempered plain or red-slipped ware (Fig. 4). The Late Neolithic to Early Chalcolithic can be defined by so-called J ware (Fig. 5-8), which has close affinities with late Halaf pottery from Mesopotamia. As part of his dissertation research, S. Mohammadi Ghasrian has identified at least 70 sites with J ware sherds within the Mahidasht survey data, which reveals a remarkably dense landscape with numerous small villages distributed throughout the plains (Fig. 9).

The Early Chalcolithic (ca. 5000-4600 BCE) of the central Zagros is generally defined by the widespread Dalma cultural tradition. However, in the Mahidasht region, Dalma wares are surprisingly rare and only Dalma Impressed sherds have so far been identified in the collection. Other Dalma wares, especially the distinctive Dalma Painted ware, appear to be almost completely absent in the Mahidasht. Instead, the Early Chalcolithic of the western central Zagros is characterized by a Black-on-Buff (BOB) painted style that shows general similarities to the Mesopotamian 'Ubaid tradi-

tion, but is clearly distinct from it. This BOB is called Siahbid style after the site where it has been found in context during excavations (see Henrickson 1985 and Levine & Young 1987 for a more detailed discussion of the Chalcolithic pottery traditions of the Mahidasht).

The Late Chalcolithic of the Mahidasht remains a complicated issue to resolve (Renette & Mohammadi Ghasrian 2020). During the earlier part of the Late Chalcolithic (i.e., the second half of the fifth millennium BCE, LC1-2), so-called Red, White, and Black ware (RWB; Fig. 10) was produced in the Mahidasht, as was primarily documented at the site of Chogha Maran in 1978 (for a detailed discussion, see Renette et al. 2021). However, this ware is still poorly understood and cannot yet be easily identified in the survey records. This ware has stylistic parallels with the better understood, technologically distinct Seh Gabi and Pisdeli painted wares of the central and northern Zagros, which are however absent in the Mahidasht. For the fourth millennium BCE, typical Godin VII-VI chaff-tempered ware can be recognized among the survey collection, but their characteristics and distribution remains to be analyzed and

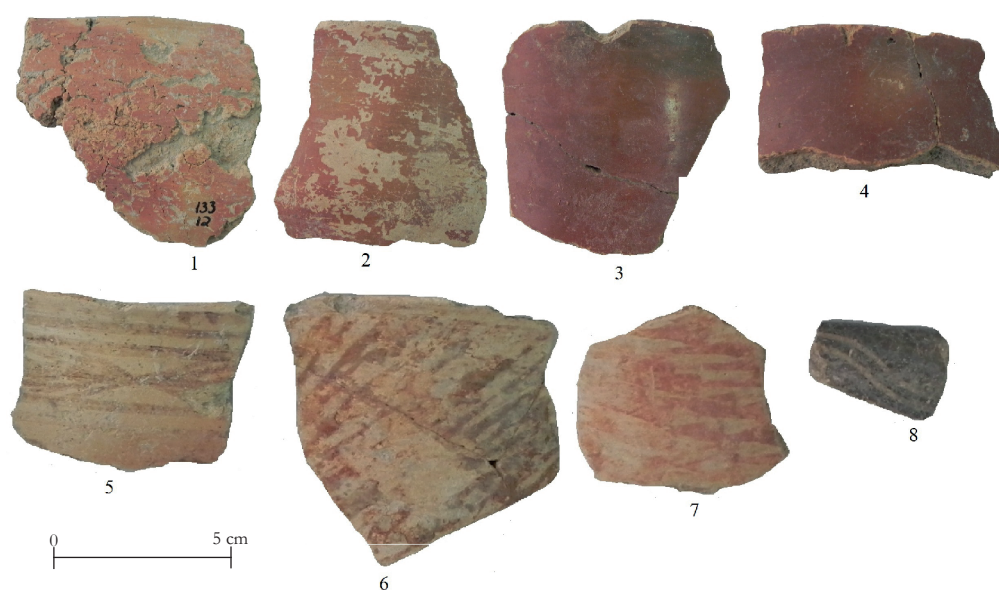


Fig. 4. Late Neolithic pottery (Sarab ware) from the excavations at Tepe Siahbid in 1978, now stored at the National Museum of Iran (1-Sarab heavily chaff-tempered ware; 2,3,4-Sarab red-slipped ware; 5-Sarab geometric painted ware; 6,7-Sarab tadpole painted ware; 8-Sarab linear painted ware) (photo: S.Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2020)

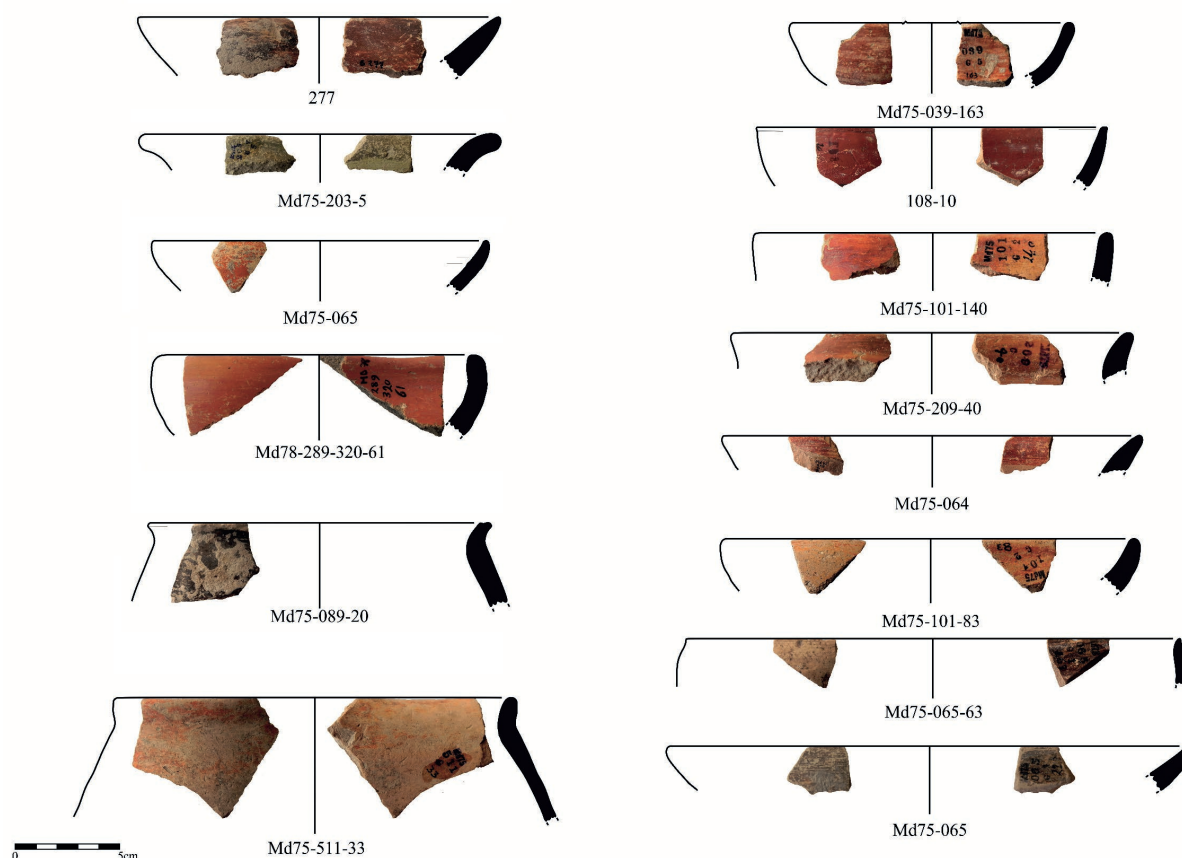


Fig. 5 . burnished/slipped J ware from the Mahidasht survey in 1975
(drawings and photographs by S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2021)

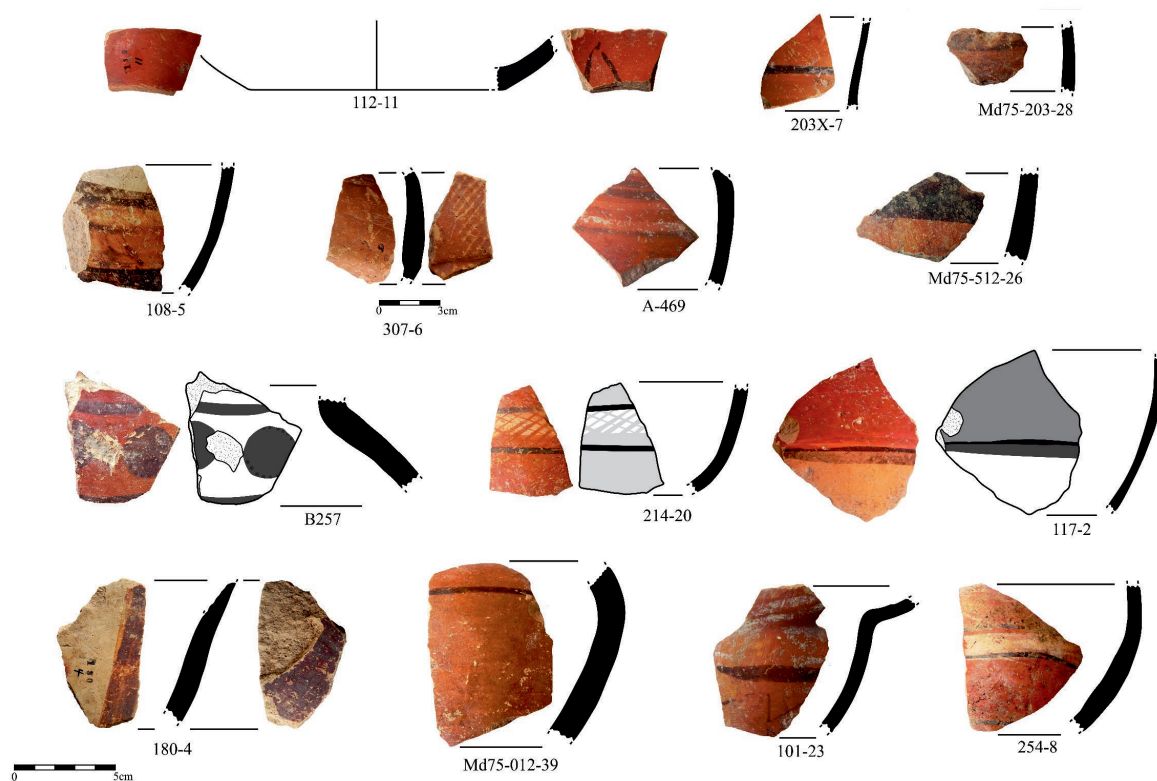


Fig. 6. painted J ware from the Mahidasht survey in 1975
(drawings and photographs by S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2021)

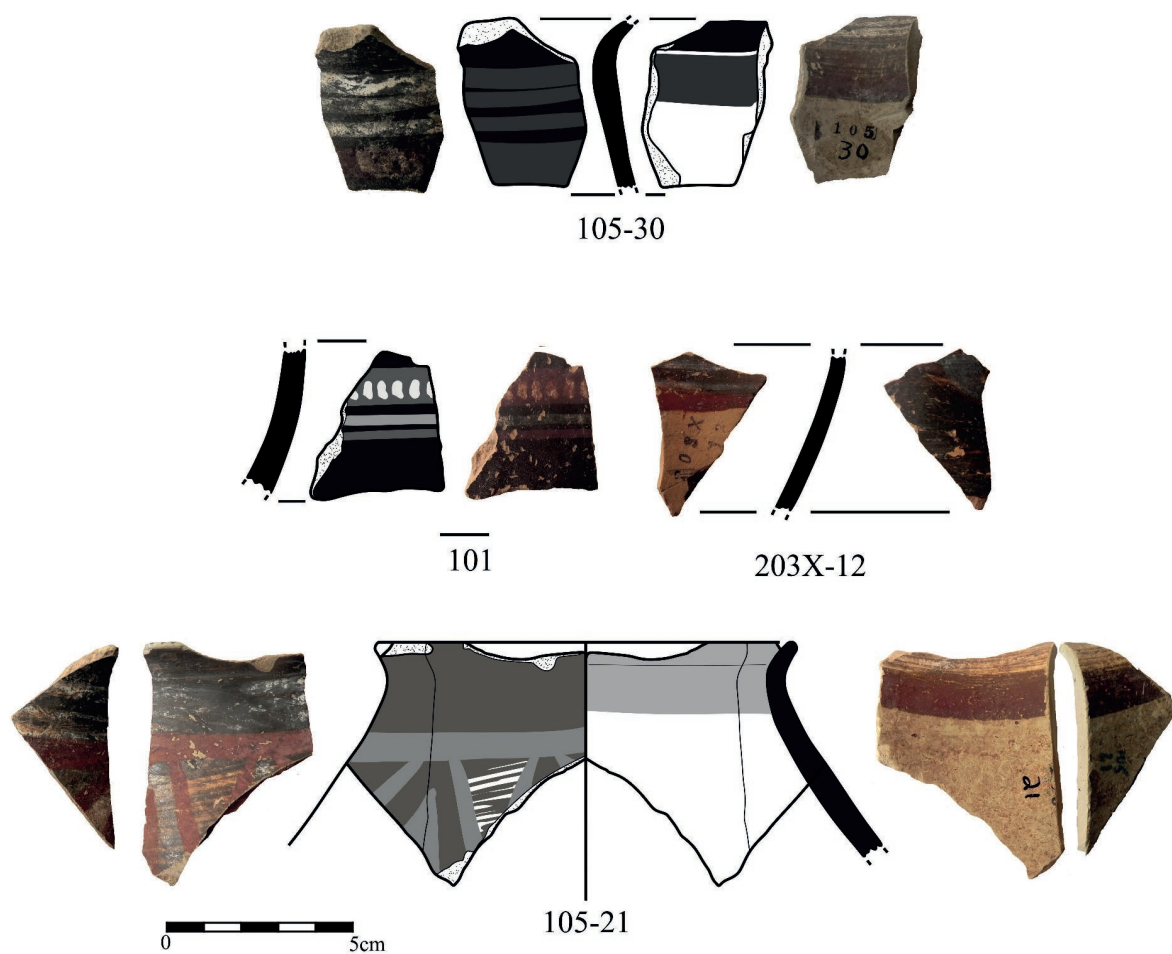


Fig. 7. polychrome painted J ware from the Mahidasht survey in 1975
(drawings and photographs by S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2021)

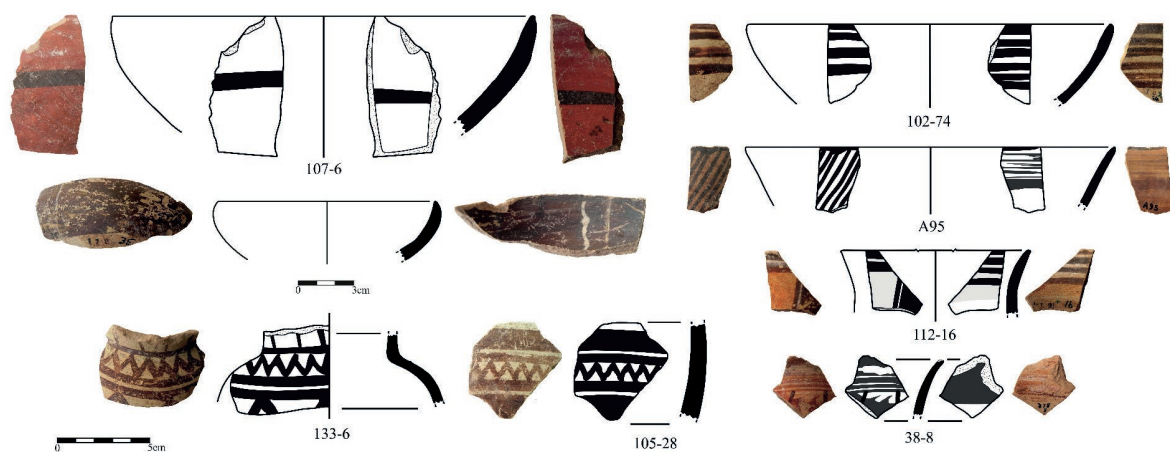


Fig. 8. additional painted J ware from the Mahidasht survey in 1975
(drawings and photographs by S. Mohammadi Ghasrian, 2021)

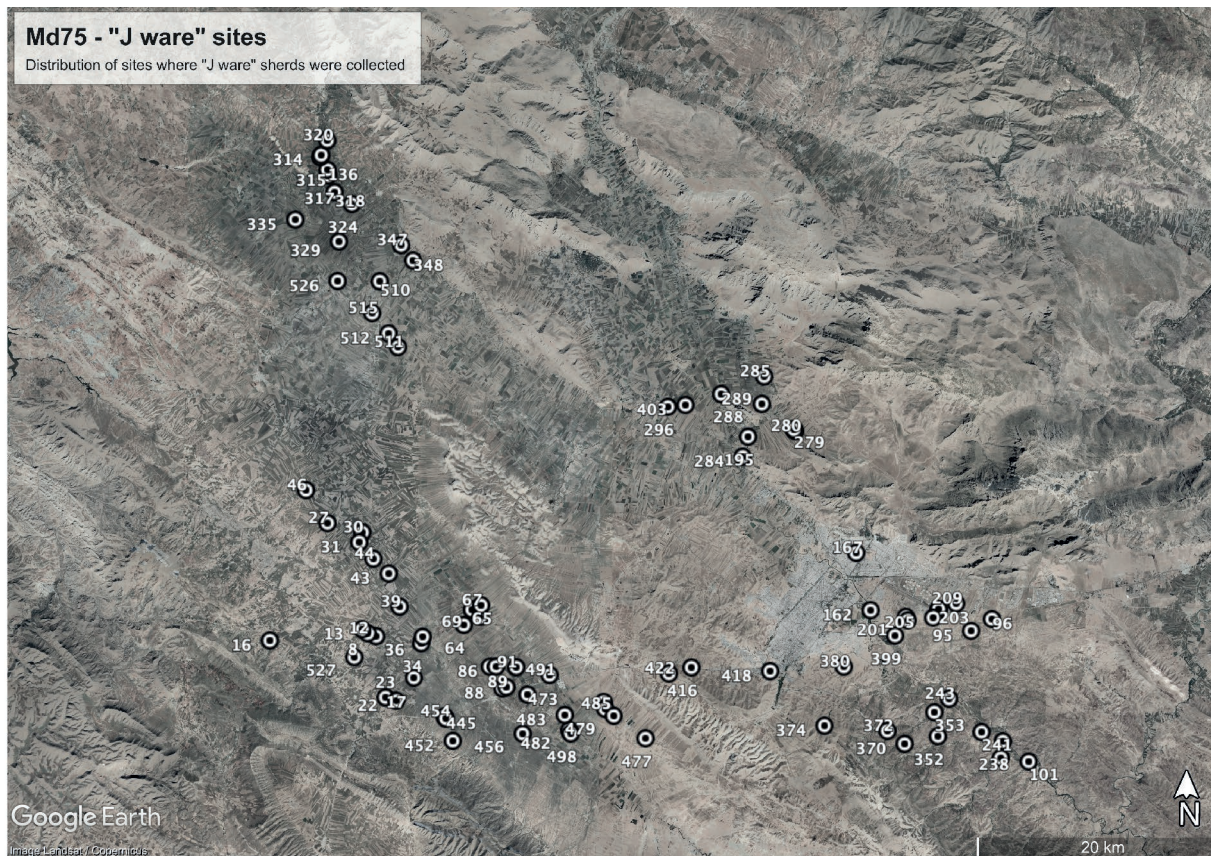


Fig. 9. Google Earth map with location of surveyed sites where “J ware” sherds were found

at least the drawings show connections with southwestern Iran and Mesopotamia during the LC3-4 (Fig. 11). Some Godin VI:1 (previously V) pottery can also be seen, but again more detailed analysis is necessary to assess its prevalence in the Mahidasht (Henrickson 1994). Within the pottery recording system of the Mahidasht Survey Project, Godin VII-VI chaff-tempered wares were not assigned their own ware code. As a result, it has proven difficult to identify this material in the survey records and no new map with sites of this period can at present be compiled. The new cataloguing initiative at the National Museum of Iran is particularly promising for the Late Chalcolithic because it will allow the identification of Godin VII-VI sherds and their corresponding site number so that hopefully in the coming years we can present new information regarding the fourth millennium BCE in this region.

Finally, the Bronze Age period in the Mahidasht contains its own idiosyncrasies. This

period in the Zagros is best known from the famous excavations at Godin Tepe. At that site in the eastern central Zagros, easily reachable from the Mahidasht via Bisitun, the first phase of the Early Bronze Age saw the southward intrusion of the Kura-Araxes material culture with distinctive black and red burnished wares. By the middle of the third millennium BCE, a local Zagros material culture reasserted itself with the introduction of monochrome painted vessels (Godin III; cf. Henrickson 1986). This painted tradition continued in use for at least 1000 years, showing a gradual development through the Early, Middle, and Late Bronze Age. In the Mahidasht, there is no trace of the Kura-Araxes/Early Transcaucasian culture, which seems to not have expanded westward across the Kuh-i Garin mountain range. Instead, excavations at Chogha Maran found evidence of an Early Bronze Age occupation, tentatively dated to ca. 2750 BCE, that produced a local red-slipped, and in smaller num-



Fig. 10. Selection of RWB vessels excavated at Chogha Maran (site 289) in 1978 (photographs of vessels stored at the National Museum of Iran provided by Y. Hasanzadeh, 2021; drawings based on originals in the Mahidasht archive at the Royal Ontario Museum)

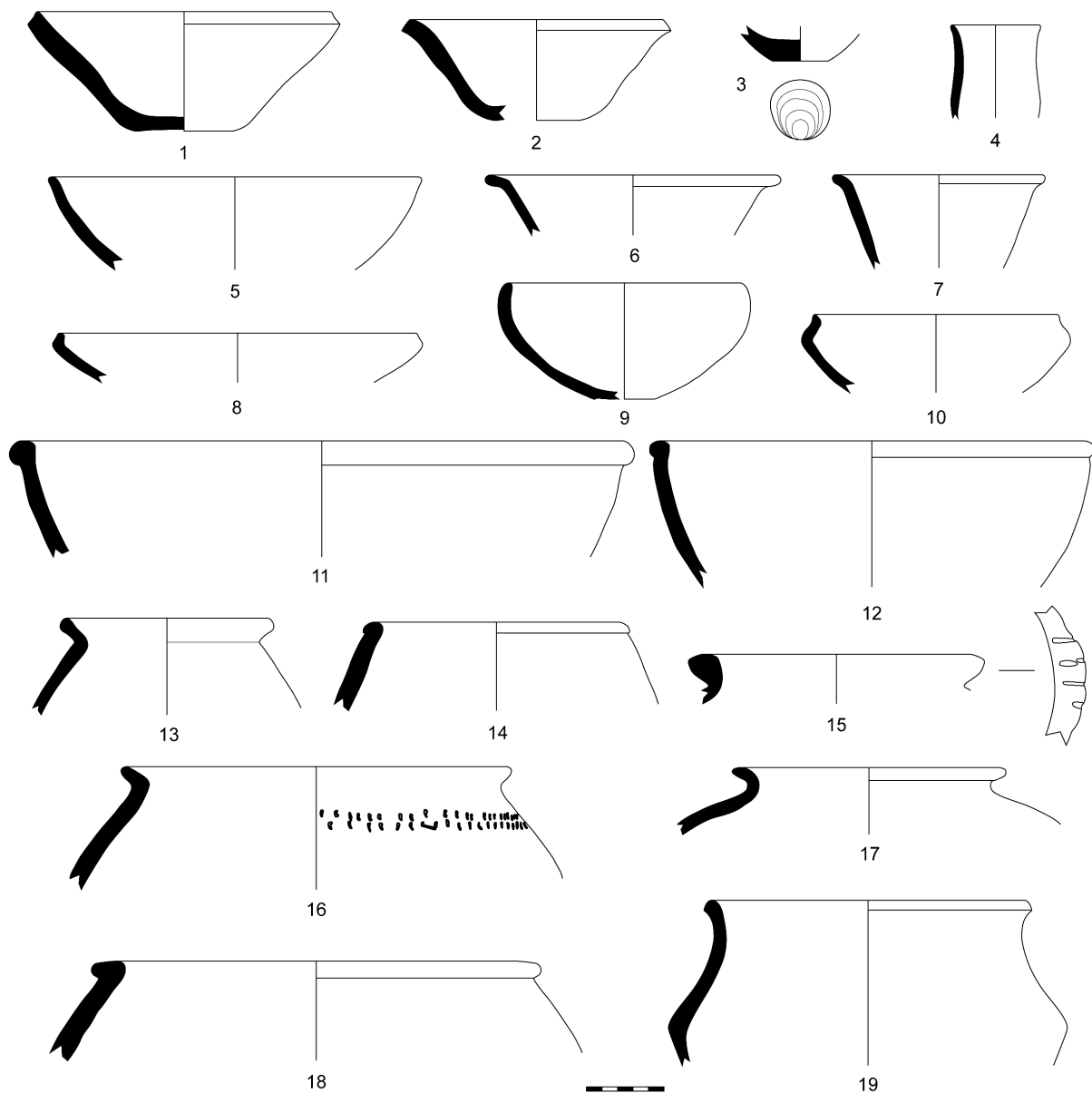


Fig. 11. Selection of LC3-4 pottery from the Mahidasht survey (drawings based on originals in the Mahidasht archive at the Royal Ontario Museum; figure previously published in Renette & Mohammadi Ghasrian 2020: Fig. 4)

bers grey-slipped, ware, together with small carinated cups that are dark grey and heavily burnished, but which differ completely from Kura-Araxes pottery (Fig. 12) (Levine & Young 1987: Fig. 27-28; Renette et al. 2021). This material so far has no good, documented parallels elsewhere. At the time of excavation in 1978, this red-slipped pottery was confused with Chalcolithic red-slipped wares, with which it has close similarities in appearance and technological manufacture. However, within the same contexts, the Maran Red-Slipped ware

(MRS) occurred together with small amounts of Godin III monochrome painted ware, Mesopotamian Scarlet Ware sherds, and a large corpus of ca. 160 clay sealings with cylinder seal impressions that are now securely dated to the early third millennium BCE (Khayani & Ninkami 2020a; 2020b; Pittman 2014; Renette et al. 2021). During the survey of 1975-78, this information was not yet available and Maran Red-Slipped ware was wrongfully identified as Chalcolithic. As a result, the short survey reports stated that there was no evidence for the

Early Bronze Age in the Mahidasht. With the information from Chogha Maran, the survey records can now be reassessed. S. Renette has performed an initial analysis of the survey records by which he identified at least 54 sites with Maran Red-Slipped ware (Fig. 13). In other words, the Mahidasht region remained occupied throughout the Early Bronze Age with numerous small villages and a few larger centers. This contradicts earlier reports that the region had become either abandoned or that the central Zagros population had become full-time pastoral nomads. In light of this new information, such models now need to be reevaluated and subjected to academic scrutiny.

By the middle of the third millennium BCE, Godin III monochrome painted ware became prevalent in the Mahidasht and throughout the entire central Zagros. Godin III painted sherds were retrieved from at least 93 sites (Fig. 14). Unfortunately, few of these were

drawn and even of those that were drawn, it is difficult to differentiate between the Godin III subperiods based only on surface sherds. In other words, these 93 sites represent occupation of ca. 1000 years, but they surely were not all inhabited at the same time. Still, these sites include small villages along rivers, a few smaller sites, possibly camp sites, in the hills, and a few larger centers. Moving forward, analysis of site distribution and settlement patterns in this Bronze Age dataset will hopefully offer insights into the region's political history, since this was the time of the formation of mountain polities, such as the Guti.

Future goals of the collaborative project

Since this entire dataset remains almost completely unpublished, disseminating data through publications is the ultimate goal. Considering that this dataset is of immense scientific value as the only data from a large-scale



Fig. 12 . Selection of Early Bronze Age pottery excavated at Chogha Maran in 1978 (drawings based on originals in the Mahidasht archive at the Royal Ontario Museum)

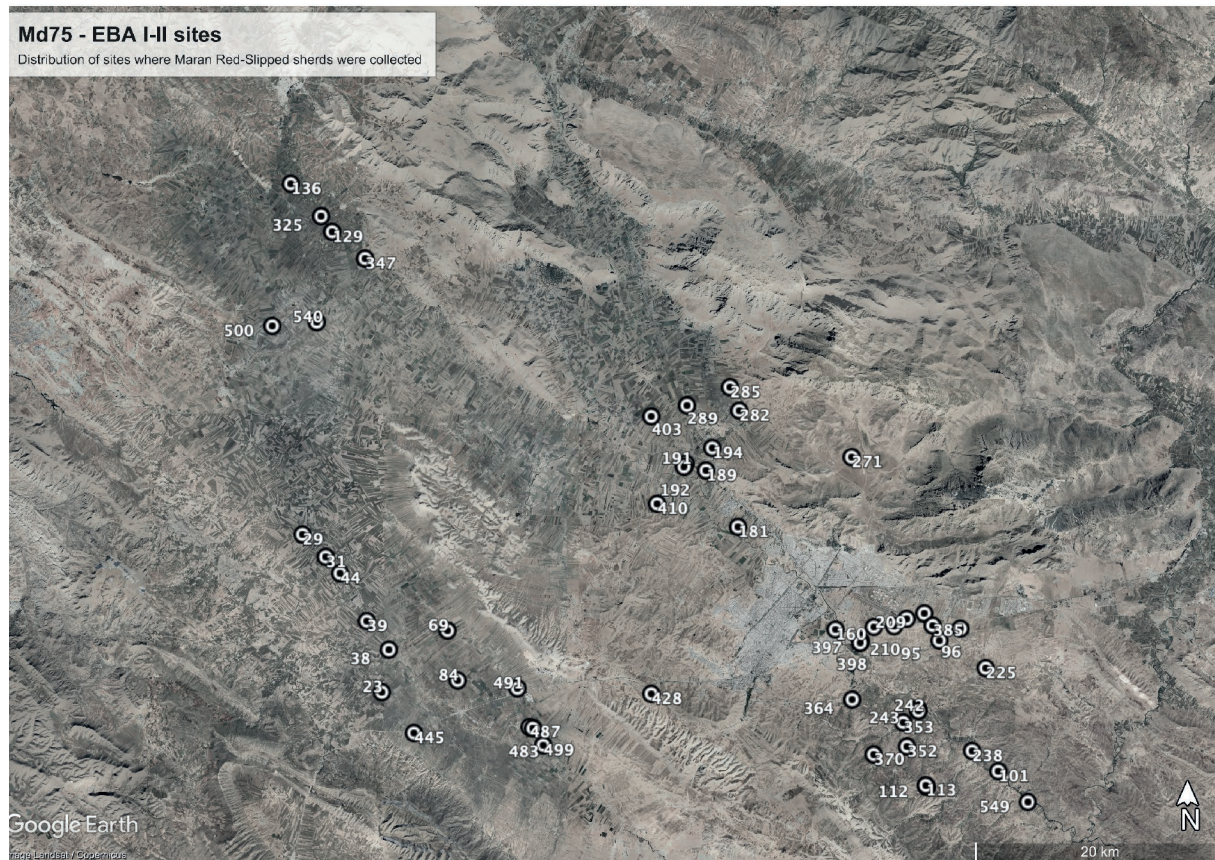


Fig. 13. Google Earth map with location of surveyed sites where Early Bronze Age Maran Red- and Grey-Slipped ware sherds were found

survey project of its kind in the central Zagros, the authors have agreed to collaborate and share information based on their respective access to the divided records in Iran and Canada. However, in order to achieve this goal, much preparatory work is needed and it is impossible for a small team, let alone an individual, to undertake a complete study of this large dataset. Therefore, we have decided to set a few smaller initial goals and to focus first on two archaeological periods that reflect our own expertise: the Neolithic to Chalcolithic transition, and the Bronze Age.

As mentioned before, N. Ghafoori is currently overseeing the process of producing a comprehensive catalogue of the survey pottery within the National Museum of Iran's computer system. This catalogue will now include basic site information derived from the survey records that are stored at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. This cataloguing project

includes the production of new photographs and line drawings of the sherds. In addition, S. Mohammadi Ghasrian is undertaking a more detailed study of the J ware material, including petrographic analysis to reveal aspects of technological production. Thanks to the collaboration, this data can be contextualized through the integration of spatial information, such as the location of the archaeological sites in relation to landscape features, which will result in updated distribution maps for this period. At the same time, S. Renette is continuing work on the Bronze Age material based mainly on the field records. Initial results of this study were included in his dissertation (2018) and a series of articles on this material are in progress, such as a detailed report of the excavation results at Chogha Maran in 1978 (Renette et al. 2021). These studies will benefit greatly from access to the pottery stored at the National Museum in Iran, which until recently had been largely

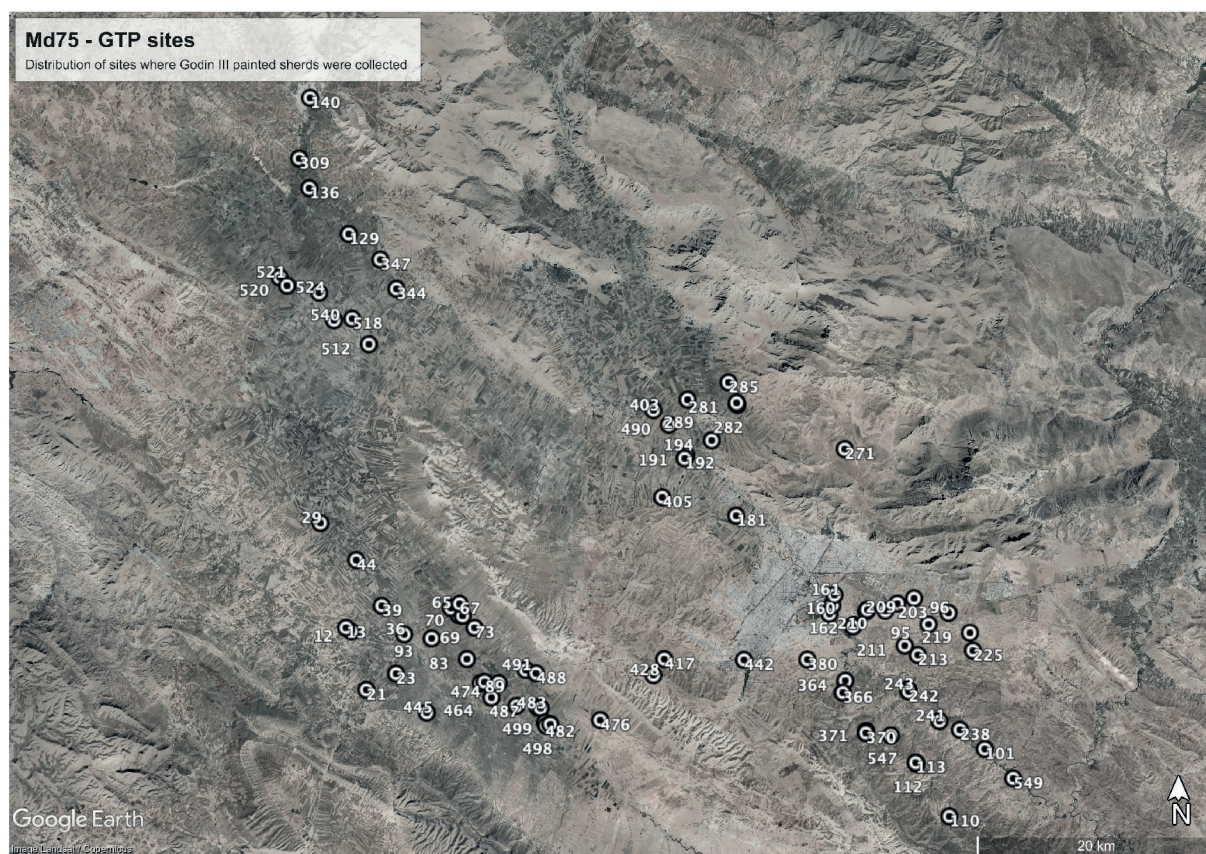


Fig. 14 . Google Earth map with location of surveyed sites where Godin III monochrome painted sherds were found

forgotten and was inaccessible. The new initiatives at the National Museum in Iran, led by J. Nokandeh, are now making such endeavors possible and will surely open the doors to a wealth of new research projects.

Moving forward, once the pottery has been fully catalogued, we aim to develop additional collaborations, especially for those archaeological periods that are now not represented. The Mahidasht Survey Project also collected large amounts of material from the entire Iron Age to Parthian period, as well as from the Sasanian, Early Islamic, and Middle Islamic periods. The survey also documented the late Islamic period, including recently abandoned villages, fortresses, and caravanserais. These periods demand their own detailed analysis by specialists.

Through these collaborations, it is our goal in the coming years to set up the infrastructure that will facilitate the production of a series of publications in the form of detailed articles

and synthetic monographs. Finally, as the records and materials at both the National Museum of Iran and the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto are now being catalogued in a digital format, it is our hope that one day this dataset can be virtually rejoined in a linked database. In this way, the original aim of the Mahidasht Survey Project of L.D. Levine would be finally fulfilled.

Conclusion

The Mahidasht Survey Project in 1975-78 produced a large archaeological dataset that documents human occupation in the western central Zagros from the Neolithic to modern history. Due to unforeseen circumstances, the results of this ambitious project were never published in any detail leaving their impact on the study of the prehistory and history of western Iran underappreciated. While most of the archaeological materials remained in Iran and are now

Late Neolithic sites (J ware)							
Md75 site number	site name (if available)	UTM (38S)		Md75 site number	site name (if available)	UTM (38S)	
		EAST	NORTH			EAST	NORTH
8		656733	3798183	280		689661	3815317
12	Newar Pir	656062	3798393	284		685540	3813175
13	Tappeh Khaneh Begi	655607	3798707	285		687074	3819561
16	Bidgol	648342	3797653	288		686944	3817406
17	Chahar Zabar-i Sofla	657614	3793372	289	Choga Maran	683699	3818075
22		658472	3793119	296		679484	3816974
23	Choga Bahar	659840	3794975	314	NawTappan I	651326	3836156
27	Seh Cheqa Salimi	652622	3807037	317		651925	3834567
30	Patiabad	655410	3806368	318		652461	3833240
31	Chogha Zard	655190	3805570	320		651770	3837321
34		660354	3797729	324	Bilda	653870	3832343
36	Valiabad I	660466	3798229	329	Tappeh Zard	652911	3829339
39	Chia Narges	658535	3800580	335		649394	3830978
43	Choqa Naqd Ali	657599	3803181	347	Tappeh Ku'ik	657895	3829170
44	Do Cheqa Darvish	656355	3804300	348	Tappeh Gino	658874	3828007
46	Cheqa Ganoj	650989	3809519	352	Kamjar-e Olya	701745	3791410
64		663695	3799267	353	Talar	701369	3793336
65	Choga Balak Bozorg	664315	3800504	370		699038	3790800
67		665043	3800867	372	Bala Gabri	697640	3791800
69	Choga Balak	665000	3799935	374		692572	3792110
75	Kamajar I	667242	3800000	380		694053	3796769
83		665737	3796296	399		698072	3799320
84	Cheqa Zard	665875	3796015	403	Tappeh Siah	680878	3817152
86	Chaleh Mameh Gar	666360	3796041	416		681894	3796416
88	Kolyari	666916	3794335	418		688160	3796283
89	Tappeh Kuchikeh	667231	3794451	422		680121	3795902
91	Chia Mamaleh	667968	3796028	445	Meimaz	662605	3791780
95	Gakia Village	704120	3799860	452		663086	3790071
96	Sar-e Ab	705752	3800845	454	Tappeh Hindi	662370	3791988
98		699053	3800566	456		668610	3790783
101	Tepe Mava-ye Olya	709020	3789600	473		668919	3793890
117		706774	3789855	477		678407	3790700
136	Tepe Khorramabad-e Sofla	651855	3834990	479		675817	3792403
162		696078	3801292	480	Qomsheh Sar Tappeh	674984	3793474
167	Morad Hasel	694807	3805805	482		672317	3791153
195		685921	3814766	483		671930	3792350
201		698897	3800835	485		675126	3792933
203	Siahbid	701495	3801530	491	Tappeh Kazazi	670636	3795480
204		701494	3801474	498		672434	3790895
205	Chia Giveh	701072	3800838	510	Lachin	656243	3826304
209		702873	3802003	511	Hoseynabad	657849	3821114
238		706900	3791178	512	Ja'farabad	657067	3822164
241		705174	3791872	515	Deh'azam North	655719	3823741
243	Cheqa Qosheh	702526	3794420	526		652895	3826211
279		689535	3815452	527		655043	3796482

Table 1. List of sites with at least one sherd labeled as “J ware” in the survey records

stored at the National Museum of Iran in Tehran, the documentation is kept in the archives of the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, Canada, together with a study collection of pottery. Recently, thanks to initiatives established by J. Nokandeh, the director of the National Museum in Tehran, Ghafoori has begun to catalogue the pottery from the Mahidasht survey in a digital database, together with the production of new photographs and drawings. Mohammadi Ghasrian is now collaborating with Ghafoori to conduct a case-study of the late Neolithic to Early Chalcolithic J ware ceramic

tradition. In parallel, Renette has conducted a preliminary analysis of the survey records at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto with a focus on the Bronze Age period. Recognizing the need to combine the archaeological materials with the field documentation, the authors have set up a collaboration to share information. The goal of this collaborative project is to catalogue the material and records so that they can be studied in detail with the final goal of producing a series of publications of this important dataset.

Bronze Age sites											
Md75 site number	site name (if available)	period		UTM (38S)		Md75 site number	site name (if available)	period		UTM (38S)	
		EBA	Godin III	EAST	NORTH			EBA	Godin III	EAST	NORTH
12	Newar Pir		x	656062	3798393	242		x	x	702573	3794256
13	Tappeh Khaneh Begi		x	655607	3798707	243	Cheqa Qosheh	x	x	702526	3794420
21			x	657392	3793595	271	Garagovin	x	x	696839	3814231
23	Choga Bahar	x	x	659840	3794975	281			x	687779	3817913
29	Abbasabad I	x	x	653315	3807300	282		x	x	687848	3817733
30	Patiabad	x		655410	3806368	285		x	x	687074	3819561
31	Chogha Zard	x		655190	3805570	289	Choga Maran	x	x	683699	3818075
36	Valiabad I		x	660466	3798229	309			x	650969	3837432
38	Valiabad III	x		660333	3798335	325		x		654310	3832455
39	Chia Narges	x	x	658535	3800580	344			x	659273	3826786
44	Do Cheqa Darvish	x	x	656355	3804300	347	Tappeh Ku'ik	x	x	657895	3829170
65	Choga Balak Bozorg		x	664315	3800504	352	Kamjar-e Olya	x		701745	3791410
67			x	665043	3800867	353	Talar	x		701369	3793336
69	Choga Balak	x	x	665000	3799935	364	Anime	x	x	697300	3794980
70			x	665311	3799884	366			x	697074	3794096
73	Quch 'Ali		x	666314	3798898	370		x	x	699038	3790800
83			x	665737	3796296	371			x	699065	3790963
84	Cheqa Zard	x		665875	3796015	380			x	694053	3796769
88	Kolyari		x	666916	3794335	385		x		703558	3801050
89	Tappeh Kuchikeh		x	667231	3794451	397		x	x	697836	3799548
93			x	662771	3797948	398		x	x	697882	3799708
95	Gakia Village	x	x	704120	3799860	403	Tappeh Siah	x	x	680878	3817152
96	Sar-e Ab	x	x	705752	3800845	405			x	681740	3809966
101	Tepe Mava-ye Olya	x	x	709020	3789600	410	Nazrabad-e Bala	x		681466	3810258
110			x	706109	3784047	417			x	682142	3796624
112		x	x	703330	3788300	428		x	x	681270	3795300
113		x	x	703240	3788420	442			x	688762	3796671
129	Tepe Rash I	x	x	655711	3830905	445	Meimaz	x	x	662605	3791780
136	Tepe Khorramabad-e Sofia	x	x	651855	3834990	464			x	667830	3793158
140	Tepe Musa'i		x	651780	3842465	468	Jameh Shuran		x	669928	3792504
160		x	x	695852	3800582	474			x	668406	3794353
161			x	696243	3802159	476			x	676896	3791465
162			x	696078	3801292	482			x	672317	3791153
181		x	x	687922	3808555	483		x	x	671930	3792350
189		x		685302	3812960	487		x	x	671650	3792440
191			x	683675	3813463	488			x	671508	3795220
192	Rahimabad	x	x	683550	3813213	490			x	682183	3815982
194	Tappeh Howrow Gowra	x	x	685771	3814747	491	Tappeh Kazazi	x	x	670636	3795480
201		x	x	698897	3800835	498			x	672434	3790895
202			x	699013	3801000	499		x	x	672765	3791030
203	Siahbid	x	x	701495	3801530	500	Malekshah	x		650600	3823725
209			x	702873	3802003	512	Ja'farabad		x	657067	3822164
210		x	x	700510	3800925	518			x	655640	3824247
211			x	702170	3798055	520	Tappeh Eliasi		x	650168	3826882
213			x	703271	3797309	521	Golmadabad Tappeh		x	649537	3827546
219	Bagh-e Falak		x	707570	3799225	524			x	652842	3826347
225	Tappeh Kow Kabud	x	x	707840	3797754	540		x	x	654130	3824100
238		x	x	706900	3791178	547			x	701137	3790628
241			x	705174	3791872	549		x	x	711420	3787215

Table 2. List of sites with possible EBA ("Maran Red-Slipped ware") occupation and sites where Godin III painted sherds were identified in the survey records

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