



Workshop
**Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran**
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rK

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Monday, May 10, 2021

Welcome and Introduction

14.30–14.50 Mohammad Karami, Wulf Frauen

**On the Nature of Anthropological and
Archaeological Research in Iran**

14.50–15.30 Peter Pfälzner (Tübingen)
**Route Networks and ResourceComplexes in the
Jiroft Region**

15.30–16.10 Alireza Hassanzadeh (Tehran)
**The Discursive and Epistemological History of
Ethnography in Iran**

Moderation: Mohammad Karami

Break 16.10–16.40

**Maritime Perspectives: Trade and Multi-Cultural
Communities in the Persian Gulf Region**

16.40–17.20 Nasir Eskanderi (Tehran)
Maritime Trade Networks in SE Iran (Bronze Age)

17.20–18.00 William O. Beeman (Minnesota)
**The Khalijis, the 'Unimagined' Multi-Cultural
Community of the Persian Gulf**

Moderation: Wulf Frauen

End of the first day: 18:00

*Workshop organized in cooperation with the Anthropological Research
Center (ARC) and the Iranian Center for Archaeological Research
(ICAR) of the Research Institute of Cultural Heritage & Tourism (RICHT),
an institution of the Iran Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism
Organization (ICHHTO).*

Funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG)



Tuesday, May 11, 2021

Valorisation and Depreciation of Resources

12.30–13.10 Sabine Klocke-Daffa, Wulf Frauen (Tübingen)
**The Emergence of a ResourceComplex around
Gemstones in an Iran Mountain Village and its
Embeddedness in Interregional Trade Networks**

13.10–13.50 Alireza Barforooshan (Tehran)
**The Rise and Decline of Carpet Weaving –The Case
of Bagh-e Borj**

Moderation: Mohammad Karami

Break 13.50-14.20

On Crucial Resources: Two Case Studies

14.20–15.00 Mohammad Mokari (Tehran)
**The Role of Medicinal Plants in the Treatment of
Diseases**

15.00–15.40 Nima Nezafati (Bochum)
**In the Search of Ancient Raw Material Resources in
the West and South of Jiroft, South Iran**

Moderation: Wulf Frauen

Break 15.40–16.00

Motion of Resources and Trade Routes in SE Iran

16.00–16.40 Nader Alidadi Soleimani (Kerman)
**Cultural Contacts between Kerman and Zagros
during the Neolithic Period**

16.40–17.20 Mohammad Karami (Tübingen)
**Between Mountains and Plains. Motion of Chlorite in
the South of Jiroft, Kerman**

*Moderation and Conclusion:
Peter Pfälzner, Sabine Klocke-Daffa*

End of the workshop: 18.00



Workshop
**Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran**
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rk

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Presentation Abstracts

Alireza Barforooshan (ARC, Tehran; Iran)

The Rise and Decline of Carpet Weaving –The Case of Bagh-e Borj

Bāḡ-e Borj is a village in the south of Kerman which embeds different mines like Chromite and gemstones. Formerly, the people of the village were pastoral nomads, but from nearly 50 years ago onwards they became sedentary. The main work of the people is mining. Nevertheless, they fulfill animal herding and small-scale agriculture. In the past, the women of the village had a variety of weaves at their homes, of which the most important was carpet weaving. In former times, carpet weaving was prevalent in Bāḡ-e Borj and had its individual way of weaving as well as its pattern. It is of interest to know that the carpet weaving of the village had its own identity. For several reasons, today, the carpet weaving in Bāḡ-e Borj is entirely abolished and nobody weaves carpets anymore. The present lecture is the result of a field research, being part of a research program entitled: “The ethnography of Bāḡ-e Borj”. The program was conducted with the corporation of Anthropological Research Institute of RICHT and the University of Tübingen in 2019.

Prof. em. Dr. William O. Beeman (Department of Anthropology, University of Minnesota, USA)

The Khalijis, the “Unimagined“ Multi-Cultural Community of the Persian Gulf

In this paper I explore the ethnic identity of the denizens of the Persian Gulf region, including both the Iranian and Arabian Peninsular littorals. Rather than characterizing the people of the region as Persian or Arab, I identify them as Khalijis, Gulf residents, independent of an exclusive Arab or Persian identity. I like the term Khaliji, from the word for Gulf, khalij, which has the virtue of being interpretable in Arabic, Persian and South Asian languages. The Khalijis are multilingual, and multi-cultural in dress, residential patterns, cuisine, and social patterns. Additionally, they have cultural institutions that are unique to the region, such as the zar, trance-healing practice with African origins. Though political dynamics today emphasize differences in Arabic and Persian populations in the region, the Khalijis endure as a true integrated society despite attempts to differentiate them.

Prof. Dr. Nasir Eskandari (Department of Archaeology, University of Tehran; Iran)

Maritime Trade Networks in SE Iran (Bronze Age)

South-East Iran is a vast region that includes complex networks of maritime and land routes. This region is bounded by the Persian Gulf and Makran Sea in the south. For several millennia, the Persian Gulf functioned as a channel for commercial exchanges and cultural interactions. Its islands acted as the meeting points for traders of the ancient civilizations, for instance: Tarut Island. The information on trade in SE Iran comes from the physical evidence as the remains of dwellings, artifacts and the recovered clay tablets with Mesopotamian cuneiform writing. Maritime trade in the Persian Gulf and Makran Sea connected SE Iran with Indus, Mesopotamia and societies in the south. It is assumed that most of the trade between SE Iran civilized region and Indus and Mesopotamia processed up the waterways rather than overland during the 3rd millennium BC. Archeological evidence show the strong cultural ties between SE Iran and its southern coastal neighbors. This paper explores the paramount role of the Persian Gulf in the Early Bronze Age “Interaction Sphere” of the ancient world as a waterway corridor linking East and West. Also, I will discuss the roots of the Persian Gulf trading during Chalcolithic period.



Workshop
Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rK

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Presentation Abstracts

Prof. Dr. Alireza Hassanzadeh (Anthropological Research Center, Tehran, Iran)
The Discursive and Epistemological History of Ethnography in Iran

This presentation is intended to touch upon the history of ethnography and anthropology in Iran. This study rests on two key frameworks of discursive and epistemological reviews of Methodological approaches of Iranian anthropology and ethnography from Constitutional Revolution to now. As such, five periods of Constitutional Revolution, the first period of the Pahlavi Dynasty, the second period of the Pahlavi Dynasty, Islamic Revolution in pre- and post- COVID-19 will be discussed. From the standpoint of this research, different patterns of ethnography such as non-academic ethnography-anthropology, ethnography as presentation of nationality and national image-building, ethnography without field work, ethnography through field work, revolutionary ethnography, journalistic ethnography, mechanical ethnography, tourist ethnography, monographic ethnography, online ethnography etc. including other topics of this presentation. In addition to this what is mentioned as the key topic of this workshop, economic ethnography as the theme some researches about the interaction of people from different regions in Iran is the other part of this workshop content. In order to make this presentation close to the key theme of the Workshop, the presentation will concentrate on the trade and economic interactions of Iranians from different ethnic and regional backgrounds.

Dr. des. Mohammad Karami (CRC 1070, University of Tübingen, Germany)
Between Mountains and Plains. Motion of Chlorite in the south of Jiroft, Kerman

The chlorite objects are discovered in many Early Bronze Age sites in Kerman, southeast Iran. This type of object is distributed in a broad geographical area from western Mesopotamia to southeast Iran, and from the south side of the Persian Gulf to Central Asia during the third millennium BC.

The geological surveys in the south of Kerman earmark for chlorite and diorite/Gabbro minerals. Among them, the chlorite resources in Bāg-e Borj and Āšin Mountains west of Jiroft are subjected to the present study. These regions are connected to the southeast plains (i.e. Jiroft and Bolūk) via a broad alluvial fan, names Gosk-e Čogān.

Recent Tübingen-ICAR archaeological surveys in Bāg-e Borj on the plains of Jiroft and Bolūk as well as Gosk-e Čogān attest the Early Bronze Age sites, most of which supply chlorite objects. The present study tries to show the chlorite resources in the mountains and the nearby Early Bronze Age sites on one hand, and the contemporary sites inside of the alluvial fan and the plains of Jiroft and Bolūk, on the other. It is aimed to trace possible connection routes between these regions, through which chlorite was moved from the mountains to the plains during the third millennium BC.



Workshop
Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rk

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Presentation Abstracts

PD Dr. Sabine Klocke-Daffa (Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, University of Tübingen, Germany) & Dr. Wulf Frauen (CRC 1070, University of Tübingen, Germany)

The Emergence of a ResourceComplex around Gemstones in an Iranian mountain village and its embeddedness in interregional trade-networks

Since the Early Bronze Age the southern region of the Kerman province has been part of a larger network of interregional communication and exchange. Stones and mineral resources have been integral elements of these relations in different historical phases but have been of minor importance or even totally absent in others. This raises the question of what causes the changing validation of mineral resources as 'desirable' or 'worthless'. Following the constructivist theoretical approach to ResourceCultures of the CRC Tübingen we assume that resources rarely possess an intrinsic value that turns them into socially important and precious goods. Their value is not self-evident and even minerals that occur to us naturally as 'desirable' and 'useful' owe this perception merely to the cultural context they are embedded in. Outside of this 'web of significance' the same minerals might be considered worthless. It therefore appears crucial to investigate the cultural dynamics that cause mineral resources to become valuable for individuals as well as entire communities. We will demonstrate that specific constellations of ResourceComplexes, networks and frames are needed for the valorisation of resources. Moreover, only through an activating surrounding network may a local population start to attribute value to a certain mineral that previously have been depreciated. To illustrate this, we focus on the mountain village of Bāḡ-e Borj and the value that its local population attributes to certain gemstones, namely garnet. Although ethnographically hardly studied, this region was densely inhabited in Early Bronze Age with an influential cultural centre located close to the modern city of Jiroft. Later this settlement system decayed, and occasionally re-emerge. The paper is based on recent research on the valorisation of garnet and other mineral resources around modern Jiroft, arguing that the analysis of current resource networks may provide indispensable support to understanding the emergence and cultural significance of historical trade routes.

Mohammad Mokari M.A. (ARC, Tehran, Iran)

The role of medicinal plants in the treatment of diseases: A Case Study of the pastoralists of Bāḡ-e Borj, Jiroft

Ethnobotany, a branch of anthropology, is the knowledge of the relationship between human and plants. This field of research deals with indigenous knowledge. The effective role of plants in human life can be traced through myths and beliefs. The study of plant medicine within the Bāḡ-e Borj village aims to record traditional treatment methods and techniques as well as therapy of diseases. The study shows that medicinal plants for both physical and mental treatments were traditionally applied for a long period of time from past centuries until today. Until roughly forty years ago, the people of Bāḡ-e Borj were entirely pastoral nomads, and the economy was based on animal livestock. Once settled, the people of the village engaged in work in stone mines beside agriculture and livestock. Due to the geo-graphical location and its elevation, the diversity of plants is relatively high around Bāḡ-e Borj. During the centuries the pastoral nomads of the region have used available plants to cure diseases. Two examples might serve to illustrate the findings of the research: Thyme (Āvišan) grows during the spring season and can be used to cure diseases like headache, fever and chills. Achillea (Būmādarān) can, carefully brewed, help against diseases like stomachache.



Workshop
**Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran**
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rk

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Presentation Abstracts

Prof. Dr. Nima Nezafati (German Mining Museum, Bochum, Germany)

In the Search of Ancient Raw Material Resources in the West and South of Jiroft, South Iran

According to the archaeological evidence and the ancient textual references, the ancient Mesopotamians imported a considerable amount of their raw material needs from their neighboring areas including the Iranian Plateau, partly via the sea routes of their Lower Sea (today Persian Gulf).

In an attempt to find the sources of the so called “diorite” which was in use for production of royal dark statues and some other prestigious goods of Mesopotamia, especially from the early dynastic III to old Babylonian periods (3rd Millennium BCE), we surveyed and investigated the geological outcrops to the northeast of the Strait of Hormuz (south of Jiroft and south of Kahnuj). Samples were taken from several locations and were studied using petrographic and geochemical examinations. The results were then compared with the observations on the ancient dark stone artifacts including the already published papers in this regard.

Our investigations reveal that beside the natural hard rock outcrops, the very large boulders of some seasonal rivers of the study area can be considered as sources of ancient stone artifacts. The diverse mafic to intermediate rock types of the study area with various colors and textures together with the hints from the ancient texts imply that this area could have well been a source for the ancient diorite and gabbro statues and artifact of Mesopotamia.

Prof. Dr. Peter Pfälzner (University of Tübingen, Germany)

Route Networks and ResourceComplexes in the Jiroft Region

The South-of-Jiroft Archaeological Survey (SOJAS) conducted since 2015 in the southern Kerman region by a joint team of ICAR (Teheran) and the University of Tübingen aims at reconstructing the settlement development in the area from the Neolithic to the Islamic periods. It is based on the conception of the cultural region as a resource complex the backbone of which are settlements, mineral resources and routes. Of special concern to the project is the third millennium BC, the Early Bronze Age, a period, when the region was integrated into far-reaching networks of exchange. The routes of the third millennium BC, which are the connecting lines of these interregional networks, could be determined by the project. They lead through the Halil Rud Basin and the adjoining plains and make the Jiroft region a hub of interregional contacts in the Bronze Age.



Workshop
**Trade and Trading Networks as Cultural Resources
in Southeastern Iran**
10–11 May 2021
Programme

rk

SFB 1070 · SFB 1070 ResourceCultures. Sociocultural Dynamics and the Use of Resources

Presentation Abstracts

Dr. Nader Alidadi Soleimanil (ICHHTO, Kerman, Iran)
Cultural Contacts between Kerman and Zagros during the Neolithic Period

Our information about the Neolithisation in Kerman is insufficient. The period is well-known in Zagros in the west, especially in its central and southern parts, but there is a lack of information about the development of the societies in Kerman, and possible cultural connections between the east and west during the Neolithic period. The Neolithic period in Kerman was first identified from the deepest levels of Tepe Yahya, approximately 100 km west and southwest of Jiroft, and Tell-i Iblis, less than 200 km northwest of Jiroft.

Recent discoveries from Tape Gav Koši, in Esfandaqeh, about 60 km west of Jiroft, have cast a light on the period in Kerman. Gav Koši attests for architecture, pottery, anthropomorphic and animal figurines, stone objects, and bone tools. The radiocarbon analyzes date back the site to the late seventh millennium BC and shows a coincidence development of the Neolithic period in the foothills of Kerman. The painted potteries as well as T-shaped figurines of Gav Koši resemble to those from the Neolithic sites of Fars, Central Zagros and Kūzestan.

In the present research, we aim to introduce the archaeological site of Gav Koši and its cultural material, focusing specially on pottery and anthropomorphic figurines. In the next step, we try to establish a cultural connection between Kerman and Zagros based on the present data during the Neolithic period.

Organization

Convenors

Dr. des. Mohammad Karami, University of Tübingen, CRS 1070 ResourceCultures,
mohammad.karami@uni-tuebingen.de

Dr. Wulf Frauen, University of Tübingen, CRS 1070 ResourceCultures,
wulf-marten.frauen@uni-tuebingen.de

Co-Convenors

PD Dr. Sabine Klocke-Daffa, University of Tübingen, Institute of Asian and Oriental Studies, Department of Social and Cultural Anthropology, sabine.klocke-daffa@ethno.uni-tuebingen.de

Prof. Dr. Peter Pfälzner, University of Tübingen, Institute for Ancient Near Eastern Studies (IANES), Department of Ancient Near Eastern Archaeology, peter.pfaelzner@uni-tuebingen.de

For information and in cases of emergency

please send a mail to

mohammad.karami@uni-tuebingen.de

wulf-marten.frauen@uni-tuebingen.de