



Reconsidering the Historical Trajectory of Old Dehdasht: Formation and Decline through the Lens of the Citadel's Archaeology

Hossein Sepidnameh¹ , Ahmad Azadi² 

 <https://doi.org/10.22084/nb.2025.30555.2751>

Received: 2025/02/15; Revised: 2025/04/26; Accepted: 2025/04/26

Type of Article: **Research**

Pp: 279-311

Abstract

The citadel of a city is not only regarded as a defensive and governmental center, but it also narrates a significant part of the political, cultural, and social history of that city. Citadels, as symbols of authority, have always played an influential role in cultural and commercial interactions. Considering that one of the most important physical elements of historical cities is the citadel, which constitutes the ruling and administrative quarter, understanding the origins of urban formation and the role of cities in the political-administrative and social life of each region depends on recognizing this structural element. The historical analysis of the formation, prosperity, and decline of the old city of Dehdasht, along with the study of various architectural aspects and the significance of archaeological findings from its historical citadel, has made this research necessary. During the years 1399 and 1401 (2020 and 2022), two excavation and survey seasons were conducted at the historical citadel of Dehdasht with the aim of identifying its towers and fortifications. In addition to architectural remains, a very small number of potsherds from historical periods and various types of Islamic-period ceramics were discovered. The present study seeks to answer two questions concerning the history of the formation, prosperity, and collapse of the city and its citadel: 1. Based on historical written sources and comparison with archaeological findings, to which period does the historical citadel of Dehdasht -as the most important structural element of the city-belong, and what was the process of its formation, expansion, and destruction? 2. Based on archaeological findings from excavations in the citadel of Dehdasht, as well as the study of ancient texts, what were the cultural and economic interactions of the district (ruštaq) of Baladshapur, centered on Dehdasht, in the Kuhgiluyeh region with other areas? The data collection method of this research is field-based and documentary, and the research approach is descriptive-analytical and historical-analytical. The study of architectural remains and archaeological findings, including ceramics, indicates that the historical citadel had been inhabited at least since the 4th century AH (10th century CE) and was rebuilt at least three times until the mid-Qajar period. Historical sources and archaeological evidence, such as ceramic finds, demonstrate that this city maintained transregional exchanges with various regions of Iran, including Isfahan, Mashhad, and Kerman, and even with distant countries such as China, India, and Europe.

Keywords: Old Urban Area of Dehdasht, Historical Citadel, Archaeological Excavation, Historical Texts.

1. Ph.D in Archaeology, The Expert of Faculty Members Affairs and Board of Trustees, Yasouj University, Yasuj, Iran (Corresponding Author).

Email: h.sepidnameh@yu.ac.ir

2. Assistant Professor, Research Institute of Cultural Heritage and Tourism, Tehran, Iran.

Citations: Sepidnameh, H. & Azadi, A., (2026). "Reconsidering the Historical Trajectory of Old Dehdasht: Formation and Decline through the Lens of the Citadel's Archaeology". *Archaeological Research of Iran*, 15(47): 279-311. <https://doi.org/10.22084/nb.2025.30555.2751>

Journal of Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamadan, Iran.

© Copyright © 2026 The Authors. Published by Bu-Ali Sina University.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>). Non-commercial uses of the work are permitted, provided the original work is properly cited.

© The Author(s)



Introduction

The old city of Dehdasht stands as one of the relatively well-preserved historical urban fabrics of Iran from the Islamic period, located in southwestern Iran (Fig. 1). The physical layout of this city comprises mosques, bazaars, residential houses, bathhouses, funerary monuments, defensive structures such as watchtowers, fortification walls (*bārū*), and the citadel (*arg*), as well as alleys and passageways, each of which demands independent archaeological and architectural research for proper understanding. The Dehdasht citadel, measuring 150 m in length and 100 m in width (1.5 hectares), is situated on the eastern side of the old city (Fig. 2). Despite its paramount importance as the political and administrative center and as the locus of historical events of the Islamic period in the Kuhgiluyeh and Baladshapur regions (for further information on these events see: [Shamlu, 1375/Vol. 1: 110–111](#); [Eskandar Munshi, 2020/Vol. 1: 200](#); [Siahpur, 2012](#); [Rowshanfekr and Mo'ini Rudbali, 2020](#); [Zaki-pur, 2010](#)), the citadel has received scant attention from researchers and has suffered significantly more damage compared to other historical structures of the city of Dehdasht. Undoubtedly, one of the most critical physical elements in the foundation and formation of cities during the historical and Islamic periods of Iran was the citadel and governmental fortress, serving as symbols of political and military power and as the administrative center of the city. Citadels, as defensive centers, played a pivotal role in protecting cities and their populations against internal and external invasions.

On the other hand, these citadels also served as centers of wealth and state treasuries, and a wide range of consumable and non-consumable goods, such as various types of ceramic and glass vessels, were utilized within them. Consequently, governmental citadels are considered important centers for studying various aspects of social, cultural, political, and even religious life. In view of such a position, excavation and study of the historical citadel of Dehdasht were undertaken. The presence of modern constructions built over the remains of the historical citadel of the old city of Dehdasht has caused damage to it. During the solar years 1399 and 1401 AHSh (2020 and 2022 CE), excavations were conducted in three sectors -the northern, western, and southern fronts of the Dehdasht citadel- in order to clarify the towers of the southwestern side and the fortification wall. These excavations were carried out with the objectives of protection and prevention of the expansion of urban infrastructure and the destruction of the remaining citadel remains, initiating precise identification of the architectural plan and its physical elements, and ultimately understanding the background of the formation of the Dehdasht citadel structure.

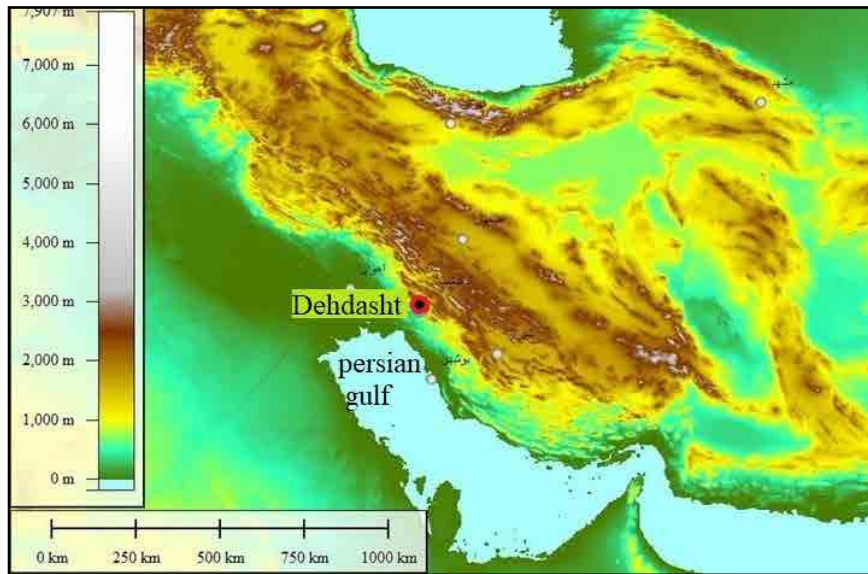
The following section presents the results of the study and analysis of archaeological findings, encompassing the architectural remains of the northwestern and southwestern towers and fortifications, alongside pottery recovered from various trench contexts during the two excavation seasons at the citadel. The objective is to understand the process of development and formation of this political-administrative and defensive physical element of the city of Dehdasht within the geographical extent of the mountainous Kuhgiluyeh region, which has been integrated and compared with historical sources.

Research Questions: In this research, an attempt has been made to answer two fundamental questions regarding the history of the formation of the city of Dehdasht: 1. Based on historical written sources and comparison with archaeological findings, to which period does the historical citadel of Dehdasht, as the most important physical element of this city, belong, and what was the process of its formation, expansion, and destruction? 2. Synthesizing archaeological data from the Dehdasht citadel with textual sources, to what extent do the findings elucidate the cultural and economic dynamics of the Baladshapur rustaq within the broader Kuhgiluyeh region and its external networks?

Research Hypotheses: Corresponding to the research questions, the most important hypotheses regarding the history of the formation, prosperity, and decline of the city of Dehdasht are as follows: 1. The construction of the Dehdasht citadel dates back to the early Islamic centuries, and the process of its expansion, abandonment, and destruction continued until the later Islamic centuries. 2. During the Islamic period, the city of Dehdasht had cultural and economic interactions with various regions of Iran such as Khuzestan, Fars, Isfahan, Kerman, and Mashhad, and even with distant countries such as China, India, and Europe.

Research Method

The present study has been conducted using historical written sources, architectural remains, and archaeological findings such as ceramics. The research findings were collected through two methods: field excavation and documentary sources. In the field method, the findings obtained from excavations were documented, introduced, compared, and studied based on their trenches and depositional contexts in the northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern sectors of the excavation. The archaeological findings were compared with historical written sources concerning the history of the rustaq of Baladshapur and the city of Dehdasht and ultimately interpreted and analyzed.



◀ Fig. 1: Location of Dehdasht in southwestern Iran (Authors, 2024)



◀ Fig. 2: The urban layout of the old city of Dehdasht and the location of the historical citadel in a satellite image from 1959 (Authors, 2024).

Research Background

From an archaeological perspective, the Kuhgiluyeh region and the city of Dehdasht received minimal scholarly attention until the past two decades. In 1315 AHSh (1936 CE), Harrison, observing the absence of inhabitants in the city, noted robust and intact buildings and domed structures, suggesting an era of peace, security, and agricultural prosperity in the region (Harrison, 1936: 28). Two years after Harrison's visit, in 1317 AHSh (1938 CE), Stein described the city as abandoned, presenting a striking scene of ruin (Stein, 1938: 32). In 1359 AHSh (1980 CE), Heinz Gaube, continuing his studies of the northern parts of the Arjan district, documented certain buildings and architectural remains of the city of Dehdasht. Notably, none of these researchers provided any description or

documentation of the historical citadel of the city. Archaeological surveys conducted in 1387 AHSh (2008 CE) revealed that the oldest identified remains here comprised a site measuring 4,900 square meters, dating to the Upper Paleolithic period, located approximately 600 m southwest of the city (Azadi, 2008). Evidence from this site includes stone tools such as scrapers, borers, blades, bladelets, bladelet cores, flakes, and flake cores. These artifacts are also paralleled in assemblages of the Paleolithic period in the Central Zagros and southwestern Iran (Azadi, 2008: 686–687). In the spring of 2012 CE, in conjunction with the project to revive the Imamzadeh Jāber neighborhood and for the purpose of identifying the cultural periods of the city, a test trench measuring 2×2 m was excavated, continuing to a depth of 3.25 m. The study of ceramic findings demonstrated that the city of Dehdasht possessed an occupation dating back to the Bakun period, specifically the Chalcolithic period (Tahmasebi and Musavi, 2012: 251). The most authoritative source concerning the archaeology of Dehdasht is the book “Archaeology of the Historical Fabric of Dehdasht” (Rayegani, 2017), in which the author sought to study the political and social life of the city of Dehdasht by introducing the architectural physical elements of the city and examining surface ceramics, tiles, and recovered coins. Nevertheless, the author confined himself only to describing the defensive position of the citadel (Ibid: 130–133). In another study, regarding the process of formation and the rise and decline of the city of Dehdasht, an attempt was made -based on coins discovered from the funerary monument of Pir Ghazi- to demonstrate that the name of Dehdasht prior to the Safavid period was Kuhgiluyeh (Mas‘udi-nia et al., 2021: 137–158). Pakbaz and Karimian attributed the formation and initial growth of the city to the Ilkhanid and Timurid periods, and its prosperity and flourishing to the Safavid period (Pakbaz and Karimian, 2024: 171–172); however, newly discovered archaeological findings from excavations in the historical citadel of the city indicate that the formation of the city dates back at least to the 3rd and 4th centuries AH.

Excavation Approach

Over the course of two excavation seasons, a total of 24 trenches were established to clarify the towers and fortification wall of the citadel (Table 1). The fixed datum point was selected at the highest part of the citadel, on the central wall of the fortress, which rested on bedrock and stood at an elevation of 808 m above sea level. The numbering of contexts began with 001, and with any change in soil texture, soil color, type of find, or observation of any new architectural structure within a trench,

a separate context number was assigned. For the recording of movable finds, the designation Deh.Arg (Dehdasht Citadel), followed by the year, trench number, context number, and find number, was utilized. In the first excavation season in 1399 AHSh (2020 CE), Trench A was opened in the middle of the southern side; Trenches F and B were established at the location of the gateway and the central tower on the southwestern side (at the junction of the tower and the fortification wall); Trench C was situated at the location of the western tower of the citadel; and Trenches D and E were laid out in the middle of the northwestern side of the citadel, adjacent to the modern road (Fig. 3). The width of most trenches was 5 m, and their length varied between 5 and 10 m, intended to obtain the maximum possible information regarding architectural changes and to trace the fortification wall and towers of the citadel. In the second excavation season in 1401 AHSh (2022 CE), Trench G was excavated as a continuation of Trench F7 from the previous season, beneath which a portion of the fortification wall was located, and Trench H was opened on the western side, where it had previously been assumed that limited remains of the tower foundation existed in Trench C from the previous season (Fig. 4). Upon determining the condition of Trench H, it became clear that during the widening of the road and the installation of the water pipeline channel, the western tower had been destroyed. Consequently, excavation was focused on the fortification wall on the northwestern side through the creation of longitudinal trenches-oriented northeast–southwest, designated I and J–J4, with widths of 2–3 m and lengths of 5 m. The architectural remains and ceramic finds contribute more than any other evidence to understanding the process of formation and development of the citadel structure.

No.	Trench Name	Trench Dimensions (m)	Trench Location within the Site	Excavation Year
1	A	5 × 5	Southeastern	2020
2	B-B4, C	10 × 5	Southwestern	2020
3	F	10 × 2	Southwestern	2020
4	F1-F7	10 × 10	Southwestern	2020
5	D, E	10 × 2	Southwestern	2020
6	G, H	10 × 10	Southwestern	2022
7	I, J-J4	5 × 3	Northwestern	2022

◀ Table 1: Location of excavated trenches and their dimensions (Authors, 2025).

Architecture

Through excavation and tracing, remains of the fortification wall on the northwestern side, segments of the fortification wall and the central tower on the southwestern side, and two entrances to the structure on the southwestern side were uncovered. At the conclusion of the two excavation seasons, it may be inferred that the wooden door of the entrance beside the central tower of the fortress was burned during a fire (?) event, as

evidenced by the presence of ash deposits at the entrance façade (Fig. 4, P–T). Based on architectural evidence of the fortification wall on the three sides -northwest, southwest, and southeast- as well as the rammed gypsum floor layers of the projecting entrance portal, the castle entrance beside the central tower, and ceramic finds, it appears that the citadel underwent at least three construction phases:

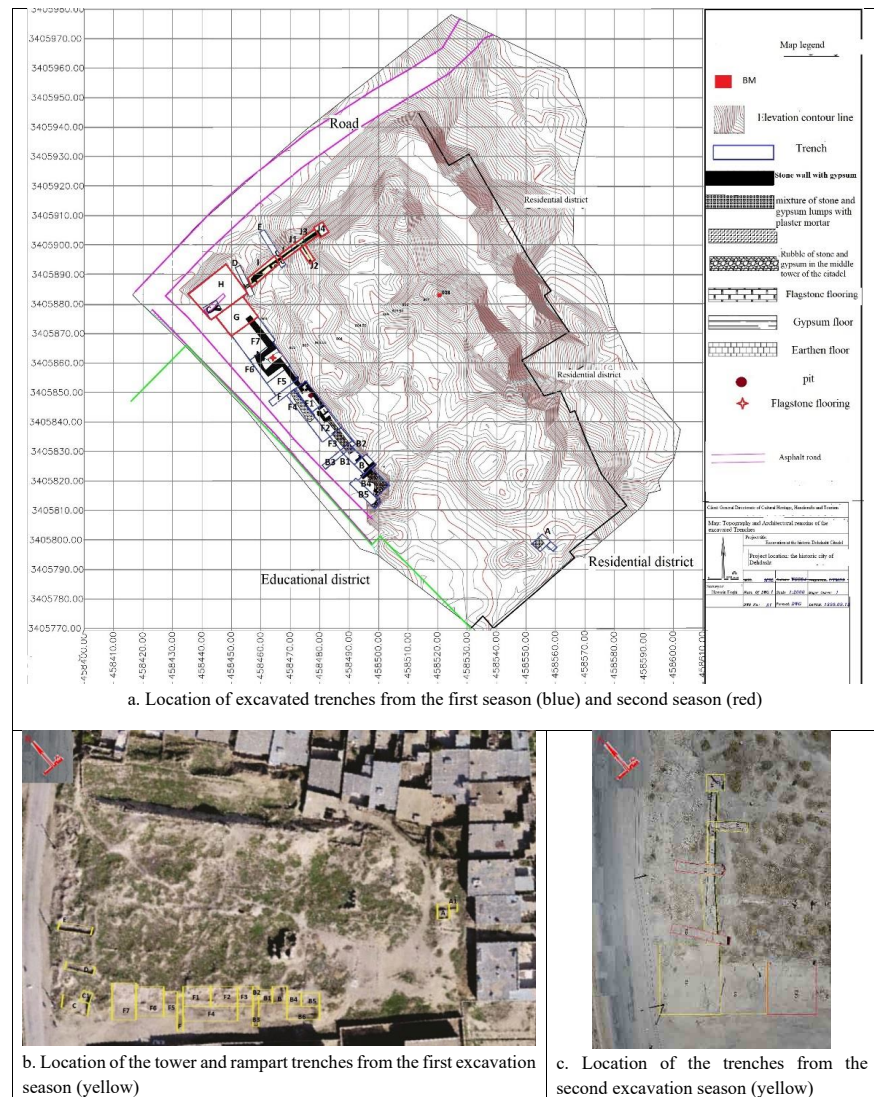


Fig. 3: Location of the trenches from two excavation seasons and the soundings/tracing of the tower and rampart of the historical Arg of Dehdasht (Sepidnameh, 2022). ▶

First Period

The earliest evidence from this phase consists of the main fortification wall identified in Trenches F–F2 on the southwestern side and Trenches I and J, which was constructed with considerable strength using rubble stone and gypsum mortar, with a width of 1 m (Fig. 4, A). In Trench F1, this wall is clearly visible beneath the reconstruction of a later wall, in such a way that the stones display regular arrangement, and their surfaces

are flaked and affected by erosion. In this construction phase, the stones used in building the wall are predominantly rectangular, with average dimensions of 12×20×30 cm and 20×23×40 cm. The stones are arranged in a regular horizontal pattern, and the gaps between the stones, filled with gypsum mortar, measure approximately 2 to 4 cm (Fig. 4, B). In Trench F2, this wall, constructed of rubble stone and gypsum mortar, measures 4 m in length, 115 cm in width, and 30 cm in thickness. On its western side, it has two buttresses projecting approximately 50 cm outward from the wall. In this period, based on the collapsed remains on the western side in Trench F4, it is likely that the citadel was destroyed because of an event, such that the wall was dislodged from its original position and had fallen approximately one meter toward the west. The remains of a stone mortar, as well as gypsum leveling molds found among the collapse debris in Trench F4, clearly attest to this event. In Trenches I and J–J1, this wall, constructed of rubble stone and gypsum mortar, extends for a length of 24 m. The northwestern façade of the wall, composed of buff-colored sandstone blocks, is heavily eroded, with surfaces turning reddish and exhibiting flaking. The entrance located in the middle of the southwestern side of the citadel, aligned with the aforementioned walls in Trenches B and F (Fig. 4, P–Th), belongs to the first construction period of the citadel.

Second Period

During this period, the fortification wall, constructed of rubble stone and gypsum mortar, features a setback or recess of approximately one meter in the middle of the western side. Within this recessed portion of the wall, some of the internal spaces of the fortress were obscured by the newly constructed fortification wall. Evidence of this is observable in Trenches F1 and F2 on the southwestern side of the citadel, as well as in Trench J2 on the northwestern side (Fig. 5, A). Evidence of reconstruction during the second period is clearly indicated by the refuse pit in Trench F1 and by the rectangular arrangement of the stones on the wall façade. In this construction phase of the citadel, the stones used in building the wall are predominantly rectangular, though somewhat irregular (polygonal), with average dimensions of 15×20×45 cm and 15×20×25 cm. The arrangement of the stones is relatively irregular in both horizontal and vertical alignment, and the gaps between the stones, filled with gypsum mortar, measure approximately 10 to 15 cm (Fig. 5, B). The wall of the second period in Trench B was constructed upon the wall of the initial construction period of the citadel for the purpose of rebuilding and repairing the structure (Fig. 5, P).

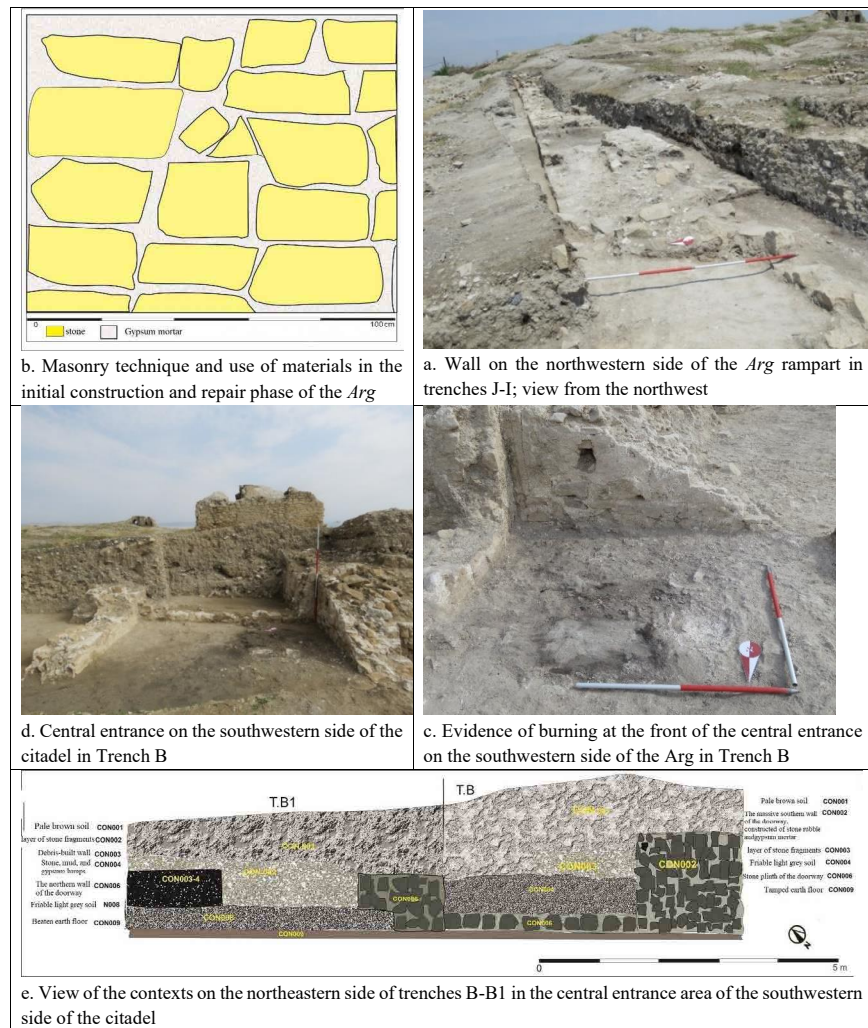


Fig. 4: Architectural remains related to the first construction phase of the Arg (Sepidnameh, 2022). ▶

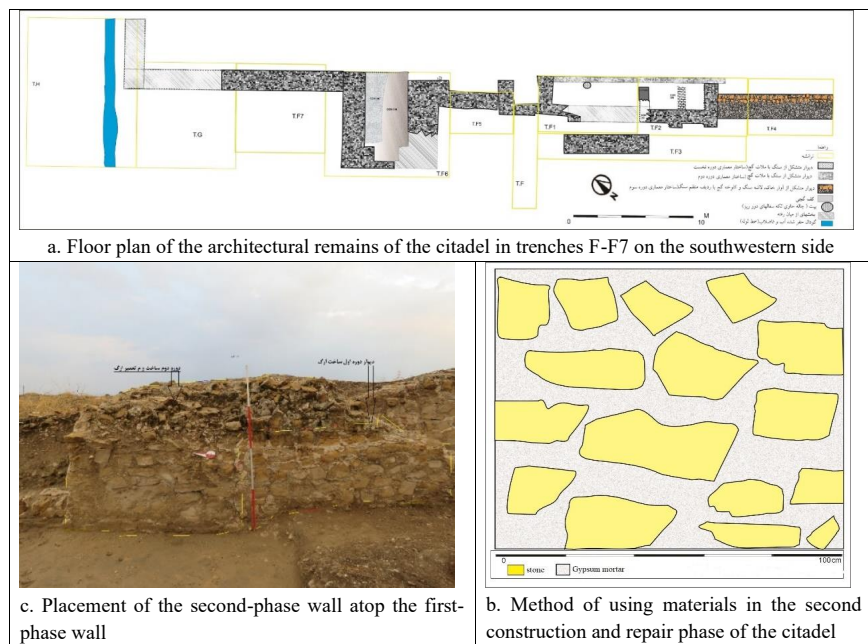


Fig. 5: Architectural remains related to the repair and reconstruction of the second construction phase of the citadel (Sepidnameh, 2022). ▶

Third Period

In this period, mud mortar and gypsum lumps were used to rebuild the citadel wall. Evidence of this late wall is visible in Trenches A on the southeastern side, B1, B2, and F3 on the southwestern side, and Trenches J3 and J4 on the northwestern side of the citadel. On the southwestern side of the citadel, this architectural structure consists of two courses of stone with regular arrangement and a width of approximately two meters (Fig. 6, A–B), constructed using rubble stones with average dimensions of 24×23×15 cm and gypsum lumps bonded with mud mortar. At the same level as this section of the wall, a debris layer was placed as a buttress on the western side and on the exterior façade of the wall. Based on the placement of this structure on a rammed gypsum layer in Trench B1 and its continuation in Trench B2, it appears that during the final phase of occupation of the citadel, after the destruction of its fortification wall, it was reused. The wall structure on the northwestern side (J3–J4) and the southeastern side of the citadel (Trench A) in the third phase was rebuilt using rubble stone, mud mortar, and gypsum lumps. This architectural structure consists of a single course of stone with relatively regular arrangement, constructed using rubble stones with average dimensions of 12×20×21 cm and 9×12×13 cm, and gypsum lumps with average dimensions of 5×8×12 cm and 9×17×15 cm, bonded with mud mortar (?), within which construction debris and even ceramic fragments are also visible (Fig. 6, P–T). Reconstruction and repair of the fortification walls during the third phase in Trenches J and I were carried out on top of the wall of the first construction phase of the structure, indicating destruction of portions of the fortification wall on the northwestern side.

Ceramic Finds: Classification and Chronology

During the two excavation seasons at the citadel, diverse ceramic types were identified, which can assist in understanding the formation history of this part of the old city of Dehdasht. The precise classification and chronological analysis of these ceramics will lead to a more accurate understanding of the process of formation and collapse of the city of Dehdasht within the *rustaq* of Baladshapur. Out of a total of 683 ceramic fragments recovered during the two excavation seasons at the citadel, diverse types of ceramics from the historical and Islamic periods were identified (Fig. 1), including: 222 rim fragments, 107 base fragments, 344 body fragments, three handle fragments attached to the shoulder, one ceramic tripod base, and six ceramic lid fragments. The ceramic types obtained from the two excavation seasons are as follows:

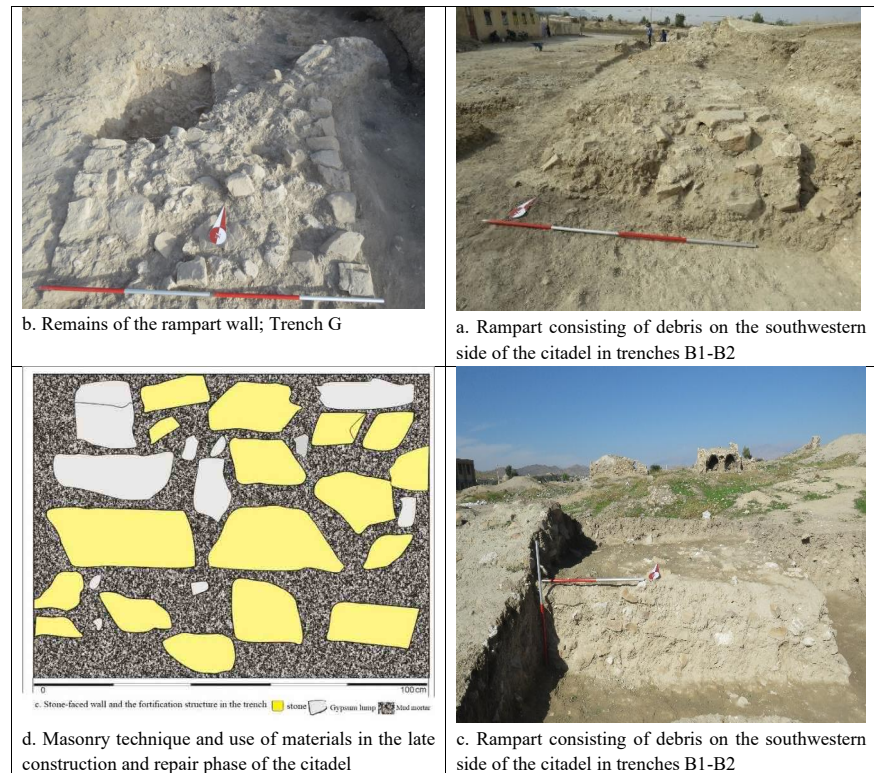


Fig. 6: Architectural remains of reconstruction and repair related to the third construction phase (Sepidnameh, 2022). ►

1) Unglazed Ceramics

The types of unglazed ceramics obtained from the excavation of the citadel include: red ware, gray ware, buff ware with incised decoration, and painted unglazed ware known as pseudo-prehistoric ware.

1-1) Plain Red Ware

Red ware is among the least frequent ceramics found among the ceramic fragments recovered from the citadel, and only two small rim fragments of this ceramic type were obtained from Context 010 of Trench F1 (pit) (Table 2, Nos. 1 and 2). These two fragments have a clay fabric of red color with a thin red slip applied to both surfaces matching the color of the fabric, with soft sand temper. The firing temperature was sufficient. Both fragments are wheel-made and relatively fine. The form of one of the rims, which can be classified within the gutter-rim type (Table 2, No. 2), based on comparable examples (Labaf Khaniki, 1387/2008: 170, Fig. 5), can be attributed to the Sasanian period.

1-2) Plain Gray Ware

Gray ware is very scarce among the ceramics recovered from the two excavation seasons at the citadel, and only two fragments of this fine wheel-made ceramic type were obtained, both having relatively burnished

surfaces (Table 2, Nos. 3 and 4). These ceramics have a fabric of gray to dark gray color with soft sand temper and a dense texture. These ceramics have a black surface coating and were sufficiently fired. Burnished black ware has also been found at Qal'eh Golrokh, one of the Sasanian period sites in the hinterland plains of the northern Persian Gulf (Table 2, No. 3).

1-3) Unglazed Ware with Incised Decoration

Unglazed ceramics with incised decoration are very limited among the ceramic fragments obtained from the two excavation seasons at the Dehdasht citadel, and only five fragments were found, including one rim fragment and four body fragments (Table 2, Nos. 3–8). These fragments have buff-colored fabric, and mineral temper consisting of grit and soft sand was used in their production. They are wheel-made and sufficiently fired. The rim fragment bears incised decoration on a raised band, and the body fragments are decorated with horizontal grooved incisions, isolated circular motifs, and petal-like designs. Fragment No. 5 (Table 2), based on comparable examples in terms of decoration type, can be compared with specimens recovered from Tapeh Ashraf, Isfahan ([Jafari Zand, 1389/2010: Plate 73, No. 535](#)). Some body fragments (Table 2, No. 8) are also comparable with specimens recovered from Layer 9 of Trench B of the Mahrūban excavation, dated to 50–240 AH ([Ismaeili Jelodar, 1389/2010: 256–276](#)), and other fragments recovered from the city of 'Askar-e Mukaram, Khuzestan, dated to the 5th century AH ([Atayi, 1395/2016: Plate 13, Nos. 3 and 5](#)).

1-4) Unglazed Ware with Buff Slip

After fine red ware, buff-slipped ware has the lowest frequency among the ceramic fragments recovered from the citadel, and only one small fragment of this type was obtained from Context 010 of Trench F1 (pit) (Table 2, No. 6). The application of plain slip-on ceramics is also observed in pre-Islamic pottery, and examples of ceramic vessels produced using this technique have been dated to the Achaemenid period ([Azizi, 1390/2011: 66](#)). The difference is that in pre-Islamic vessels vegetal temper or mixed mineral-vegetal temper was used, whereas in Islamic period vessels mineral temper (soft sand) was used. Ceramic vessels produced using this technique in the Islamic period have been attributed to the 3rd and 4th centuries AH ([Tohidi, 1384/2005: 261](#)).

1-5) Painted Unglazed Ware (Pseudo-Prehistoric Ware)

After unglazed wares, the most frequent ceramics recovered from the two

excavation seasons at the citadel consist of painted unglazed wares (101 fragments) (Table 2, Nos. 9–12), which in Iranian archaeological literature are referred to as painted unglazed ware (Gaubé, 1359/1980: 377–381) and pseudo-prehistoric ware (Whitcomb, 1382/2003, Rajabi, 1394/2015: 183). The main characteristic of these ceramics is an orange fabric with grit temper and relatively sufficient firing, with both the interior and exterior surfaces covered by a thin slip layer of ochre and gray colors. The predominant form of these ceramics is bowls. The soot-blackened surfaces of some vessels indicate that they were exposed to fire and used for cooking. The main decoration of these vessels consists of reddish-brown bands on both surfaces and brown spots applied irregularly. Some vessels, in addition to these brown bands, are decorated with circular incised motifs and applied bands with incised decoration (Fig. 9). Based on several research (Rajabi, 1394/2015: 184; Sepidnameh et al., 1401/2022; Sumner & Whitcomb, 1999: 320) and comparable examples (Table 2, Nos. 9–12), this ceramic type can be dated to the 3rd to 6th centuries AH (9–12th centuries CE).

2) Glazed Ceramics: The glazed ceramics from the citadel consist of various types, including plain monochrome glazed ware, blue and white ware, painted lack on turquoise ware, yellow, and white glaze grounds, ware with incised decoration under the glaze, ware with applied/relief decoration under the glaze, turquoise ware with black line decoration (black-on-turquoise), and matte turquoise-splashed glazed ware (Table 3).

2-1) Simple Monochrome Glazed Ware: The largest number of ceramics found during the two excavation seasons at the citadel comprises simple monochrome glazed wares (322 pieces out of a total of 683 ceramic pieces). These have paste made of brown or buff-colored clay tempered with fine sand and are sufficiently fired. The glazes on these ceramics are in colors such as green, blue, yellow, eggplant (purple), and white, with fine black particles also visible within the glaze composition. The thickness of the body sherds is approximately 7 to 9 mm, the rim diameter ranges from 20 to 28 cm, and the concave base diameter is about six to eight cm. They are mostly bowls, plates, and oil lamps. The form of some ceramic fragments (Table 3, No. 1) is comparable to examples found at the historical site of Askar Mukram, dated to the 3rd to 7th centuries AH (9-13th centuries CE) (Ataei, 2016: 228, Plate 23, No. 3). The oil lamp can also be dated to the 6th century AH / 12th century CE based on similar examples (Morgan, 2004: 163). Some deep bowls with sloping walls (Table 3, No. 2) are comparable to ceramics from the 5th to 7th centuries AH / 11-13th centuries AD found at sites in Ramhormoz (Alizadeh et al., 2016: 462, L), Gorgan (Kiani, 2001:

Table 2: Types of plain and painted unglazed ceramics found at the historical citadel of Dehdasht (Authors, 2024). ▼

No.	Location Found		Type of Sherd, Paste Color, Temper, Surface Coating, Manufacturing Technique, Firing Quality, Decoration	Figure	Comparative Source / Dating	Comparative Source figure
	Trench	Context				
1	F2	002	Rim, Red, Thin clay slip, Wheel-made, Sufficient		Labaf Khaniki, 2008: Fig. 1, No. 19	
2	F3	001	Rim, Red, Thin clay slip, Wheel-made, well-fired		Labaf Khaniki, 2008: 170, Fig. 5	
3	A	002	Body, Gray, Fine sand, Burnished, Wheel-made, well-fired, No decoration		Gholami et al., 2022: 173, Fig. 11	
4	A	002	Body, Gray, Fine sand, Burnished, Wheel-made, well-fired, No decoration			
5	E	002	Rim, Buff, Coarse sand/grit with high density, No coating/slip, Hand-made, well-fired, Incised decoration		Jafari Zand, 2010: Plate 73, No. 535	
6	F	010	Body, Brown, Fine sand, Buff clay slip, Wheel-made, well-fired, No decoration		Esmacili Jelodar, 2010: 298, Fig. 5-34	
7	D	001	Hookah base/brazier, Orange, Coarse sand/grit, Wheel-made, well-fired, Ordinary, Incised decoration		Rajabi, 2015: 184; Sumner & Whitcomb 1999: 320	-
8	F	010	Body, Buff, Fine sand, No coating/slip, Wheel-made, well-fired, Incised decoration		Esmacili Jelodar, 2010: 256; Ataei, 2016: Plate 13, No. 5	
9	B	002	Rim, Orange, Coarse sand/grit, Thin clay slip, Wheel-made, well-fired, Brown geometric motifs		Sedighian & Gholami, 2012: 141, Table 4, No. 44	
10	J	002	Body, Orange, Coarse sand/grit, Thin clay slip, Hand-made, Insufficient firing, Brown painted decoration		Whitcomb, 2003: 93, Fig. 4-y	
11	J	002	Body, Orange, Coarse sand/grit, Thin clay slip, Hand-made, Insufficient firing, Combination of brown painted and incised decoration		Rajabi, 2015: 184; Sumner & Whitcomb 1999: 320	-
12			Body, Orange, Coarse sand/grit, No coating/slip, Hand-made, Insufficient firing, Brown painted and applied/relief decoration		Qezelbash & Parviz, 2013: 124, Fig. 3, No. 9	

39), the Kasehgaran site in Alamut (Sadraei, 2007: 99, Design 1), Ras al-Khaimah in the Persian Gulf region (Kennet, 2004: fig.12, 496), and Dezhkuh in Kohgiluyeh (Sepidnameh, 2021: 191).

2-2) Turquoise silhouette Ware: this type is one of the ceramic types found dating to the Seljuk-Ilkhanid periods (Tohidi, 2005: 271). Only two pieces of this type were found during the two excavation seasons (Table 3, No. 10). These two fragments were found in context 001 of Trench B and context 001 of Trench B5. The fragments of this ceramic type recovered from the citadel excavation include one rim fragment and one base fragment with a buff-colored paste tempered with fine sand, featuring black decoration under a turquoise glaze, adorned with a four-petaled floral motif. The fragments of black-on-turquoise ceramics from the citadel excavation can be dated to the 6th and 7th centuries AH (12-13th centuries CE), and similar examples in terms of decorative technique have also been found at sites such as Jiroft (Amirhajloo & Sedighian, 2020: 170, Image 7, No. 10).

2-3) Monochrome Glazed Ware with Incised Decoration (Sgraffito): This group of ceramics has a clay paste tempered with fine sand and is well-fired (Table 3, Nos. 6 and 7). The glazes on these ceramics are in colors such as blue, lapis lazuli blue, turquoise, white, green, and yellow, and are transparent. The decorative motifs are mainly vertical and horizontal incised grooves on the exterior body, and in a few instances, geometric incised designs are applied to the interior of the vessel. The quality of the ceramics is ordinary, and their thickness varies between 7 and 10 mm. Based on the preserved rim and base fragments, the vessel forms were mainly bowls and plates. The fragments of sgraffito ware from the citadel excavation can be dated to the Seljuk period, and similar examples in terms of decoration have been obtained from sites such as Jiroft (Choubak, 2012: Image 37).

2-4) Monochrome Glazed Ware with Applied/Relief Decoration: Among the ceramic fragments found at the citadel, there are four pieces with applied decoration (Table 3, No. 8). One piece of this ware has a brown clay paste tempered with fine sand, decorated with an applied strip ornamented with finger-impressed designs, all under a greenish-turquoise glaze. Based on similar examples, this piece is comparable to ceramics from the 3rd and 4th centuries AH / 9-10th centuries CE found at the Askar Mukram site (Ataei, 2016: Plate 32, Nos. 1-4). Similar examples have also been found at the ancient city of Jiroft (Choubak, 2012: 91), Qaleh Sang in Kerman (Amirhajloo & Sedighian, 2020: 166, Image 6, No. 3), and surveys in Mianab Shooshtar (Soleimani, 2006: 388-389, Fig. 112, No. 3).

2-5) Paint-on-glaze ware: Ceramics with blue-turquoise glaze painted with black stripes are among the distinctive wares of the two excavation seasons (Table 3, No. 11), constituting a small percentage of the finds from the first excavation season. The paste of these ceramics is buff-colored, tempered with fine sand, and they are decorated with geometric motifs in a clumsy and irregular manner. The body thickness is about 8 mm, the rim diameter is about 12 cm, the quality of the pottery is ordinary, and they are wheel-made. In terms of decorative technique, the mentioned ceramics are comparable to examples found at the Qorq Tappe Si and Samen Malayer site in Hamedan ([Hemati Azandiani et al., 2017: 201, Image 17](#)).

2-6) Matte Turquoise-Splashed Glazed Ware: One of the common types in the old city of Dehdasht is ware with a white glaze coating, where the body and base are decorated with stripes and geometric motifs, as well as X- and Z-like marks (possibly potter's marks or signatures), using turquoise color decoration under an alkaline glaze, and the rim is decorated with black color (Table 3, Nos. 3 and 4). The paste of these ceramics, whose forms are mostly bowls, is made of buff-colored clay tempered with fine sand and they are sufficiently fired. These ceramics are comparable to the blue and white wares dated to the 6th and 7th centuries AH / 12-13th centuries CE at the Meshkin Tappeh Parandak site in Markazi Province ([Mahjour & Sedighian, 2009: 119, Image 6](#)), Gorgan ([Mortezaei, 2007: 453, Image 3-97](#)), and the Zolfabad Farahan site ([Nemati, 2019: 40](#)). This ceramic type is also comparable to the underglaze painted ware in the Fitzwilliam Museum dating to the 6th and 7th centuries AH / 12-13th centuries AD (Table 3, No. 4). However, it seems that these ceramics might be datable to an earlier period than the 6th and 7th centuries AH. Priestman has referred to this ware as "Matte Turquoise-Splashed Glazed Ware," which is made with a clay paste and a thick, matte white glaze, its surface decorated with scattered splashes of light turquoise copper oxide pigment ([Priestman, 2013: 561](#)). While comparing this ceramic type with the Samarra style, Kush ware, and also Siraf ware, he attributes its origin to southern Iraq and dates it to the 3rd and 4th centuries AH / 9-10th centuries AD ([Priestman, 2013: 561](#)). This dating is more consistent and compatible with some findings from Dehdasht, such as the wooden door of Imamzadeh Hamzeh Ma'sum (AS), which has been dated to the late Buyid period ([Tandaro et al., 2020](#)).

2-7) Blue and White Underglaze Painted Ware: The blue and white ceramics found at the historical citadel of Dehdasht can be classified into four groups based on color and type of decoration.

1. The first group of blue and white glazed ceramics are those with clay paste and white glaze (Table 3, No. 12). This ceramic type is attributable to the productions of the city of Kerman (Rogers, 1995: 266), decorated with vegetal and geometric motifs in blue and lapis lazuli blue. Some examples from this group are comparable to finds from the historical city of Natel (Hosseinnia Amirkolaei et al., 2020: 96, Image 2, Nos. 36 and 37) and Siſtan (Mousavi Haji & Ataei, 2010: 248, Plate 40, Design 36), which are dated to the 7th to 9th centuries AH / 13-15th centuries CE.

2. The second group of blue and white glazed ceramics from Dehdasht features blue motifs on a white ground, outlined with black and sometimes blue lines. This is a specific characteristic of the blue and white productions from Mashhad workshops during the Safavid period, distinguishing them from Chinese examples (Akbari & Sadeghi Taheri, 2014: 81). Vessels with such characteristics were also produced in Kerman workshops during the 10th and 11th centuries AH / 16th-17th centuries CE (Mousavi Haji et al., 2019: 1061).

3. The characteristic feature of the third group of blue and white ceramics is a kaolinitic or siliceous paste with a white glaze and blue motifs. The variety of motifs in this group is very extensive, ranging from Chinese architectural landscapes to geometric, vegetal, and even human motifs (Table 3, No. 11). An example of pottery with Chinese-style architectural decoration has also been reported from the Zolfabad Farahan site (Nemati, 2019: 43). This ceramic type appears to be a product of Mashhad, whose decorations imitated Chinese and Buddhist landscapes (Fehervari, 2009: 75).

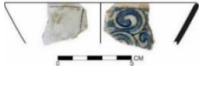



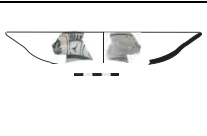

4. Another type of fine blue and white ware found at the historical citadel of Dehdasht (11 pieces), discovered among the ceramics from the pit in Trench F1 (Table 3, Nos. 14-16), consists of fragments of fine bowls and plates with a white glaze and grayish-blue motifs. Their production began in the 9th century AH / 15th century CE and ended in the 12th century AH / 18th century CE (Mahjour, 2009: 143). One of these ceramic fragments, a plate form with its rim adorned with a brown stripe (Table 3, No. 15), based on a similar example in the Victoria and Albert Museum (Accession No. 1007-1883), can be dated 1650-1700 AD, i.e., the Safavid period. Another piece (Table 3, No. 15), according to similar decorative examples (Fehervari, 2009: 82), is probably a product of Isfahan from the Safavid period.

Discussion and Analysis

Based on historical texts and archaeological evidence obtained from two excavation seasons at the historical citadel, as the most prominent

Table 3: Types of plain and painted glazed ceramics from the historical citadel of Dehdasht (Authors, 2024). ▼

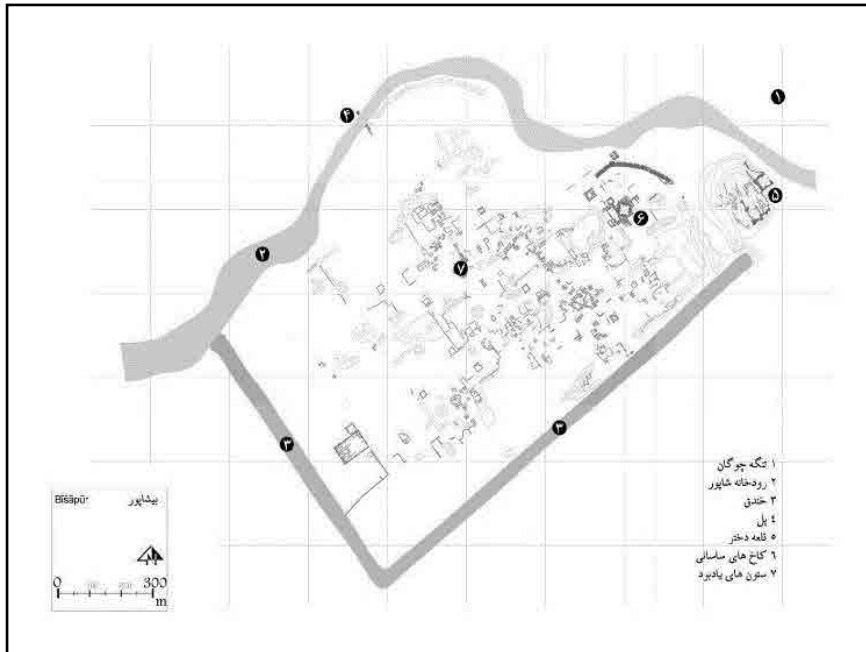
No.	Location Found		Type of Sherd, Paste Color, Temper, Surface Coating, Manufacturing Technique, Firing Quality, Decoration	Figure	Comparative Source / Dating	Comparative Source figure
	Trench	Context				
1	F	010	Rim attached to base, Buff, Fine sand, Turquoise glaze, Wheel-made, well-fired		Ataei, 2016: 228, Plate 23, No. 3	
2	J	002	Rim, Buff, Fine sand, Turquoise glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, No decoration		Morgan, 2005: 182	
3	F	010	Oil lamp body, White siliceous, Mineral, Blue-turquoise glaze, Wheel-made		Morgan, 2005: 163	
4	J	002	Base, Buff, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Turquoise decoration under glaze		Comparable to Fitzwilliam Museum specimen No. C.681935	
5	F	001	Rim, Buff, White glaze, Wheel-made, wellf-red, Turquoise decoration under glaze			
6	F7	001	Base, Buff, Fine sand, Transparent glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Incised decoration under glaze		Kiani, 1978: Image 77	
7	F	002	Rim, Buff, Green glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Incised decoration under glaze		Amirhajloo & Sedighian, 2020: 166, Image 6, No. 11	
8	J	002	Body, Buff, Fine sand, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Incised decoration on applied/relief band under glaze		Choubak, 2012: Image 37	
9	F	001	Body, Brown, Greenish-turquoise glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Applied rope-like decoration		Ataei, 2016: Plate 32, Nos. 1-4	
10	B	001	Rim, Buff, Fine sand, Turquoise glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Silhouette		Amirhajloo & Sedighian, 2020: 170, Image 7, No. 10	
11	J	002	Rim, Buff, Blue-turquoise glaze, Fine sand, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Black painting on glaze (overglaze)		Hemati Azandiani et al., 2017: 201, Image 17	
12	D	001	Base, White kaolinitic, Mineral, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Blue Chinese-style motifs		Nemati, 2019: 43, Image 10	
13	J	002	Base, Buff, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Blue motifs		Nemati, 2019: 39, Plate 12	

14	B	001	Rim, White kaolinitic, Mineral, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Blue and black decoration under glaze		Victoria and Albert Museum, No. C.294B-1933	
15	F1	010	Base, White kaolinitic, Mineral, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Grayish-blue geometric motifs		Victoria and Albert Museum, No. 2039-1910(accessed 2022)	
16	F1	010	Base, White kaolinitic, Mineral, White glaze, Wheel-made, Well-fired, Grayish-blue geometric motifs and brown stripe on rim		Victoria and Albert Museum, No. 1107-1883	

architectural monument of the city of Dehdasht, as well as the results of previous research, the history of this city's life from its formation to its collapse can be studied and analyzed in four chronological phases:

1) Sasanian Period: The Belad Shapur region held great importance for rulers during the Sasanian period, and this era represents a turning point in the history of this area. According to the narrative of the *Karnamag-i Ardashir-i Papakan* (224-241 CE), the mother of the founder of the Sasanian dynasty, Ardashir-i Papakan, was from the Bazrangi family in the northwestern parts of Fars and east of Belad Shapur (the habitat of the nomads of Kohgiluyeh and Belad Shapur in modern-day Boyer-Ahmad County) (Tabari, 1996, Vol. 2, 580). Perhaps one of the main reasons for Shapur I's attention to the development, prosperity, and construction of cities in the Belad Shapur region was his connection and attachment to the ancestral land of the Sasanians' maternal lineage. For the first time in the Safavid era, the author of "Riyaz al-Firdaws" attributed the foundation of the city of Dehdasht, along with the cities of Arjan, Zeydan, and Mahiruyan (Mahroban) in Kohgiluyeh, to Shapur I. It is said that upon his return from Nisibis in the spring, he laid out their plans in the Belad Shapur area, and shortly thereafter, master builders completed the cities in the best possible way (Hosseini Monshi, 2006: 98-99). A small number of ceramics from the Sasanian period have been found in the archaeological excavations of the city. The ceramic fragments from the Sasanian period found at the historical citadel (Table 2, Nos. 1-4) indicate that the initial phase of the Arg's formation can be considered contemporaneous with the Sasanian period. The closest parallel to the city of Dehdasht, where the citadel is located outside the urban spaces, is the city of Bishapur (Fig. 7). There, the governmental citadel, as the main center of the city and the seat of the court, is situated northeast of the city, on the heights of the slopes of Shapur Mountain, and is separated from the main residential area by a mud-brick

and stone fortress wall stretching 5440 meters (Sarfaraz & Teimouri, 2007: 98). This comparison holds if the construction of the citadel is indeed attributed to the Sasanian period.



◀ Fig. 7: Map of the city of Bishapur and the location of Qaleh Dokhtar (Shah Mohammadpour Salmani, 2014: 117).

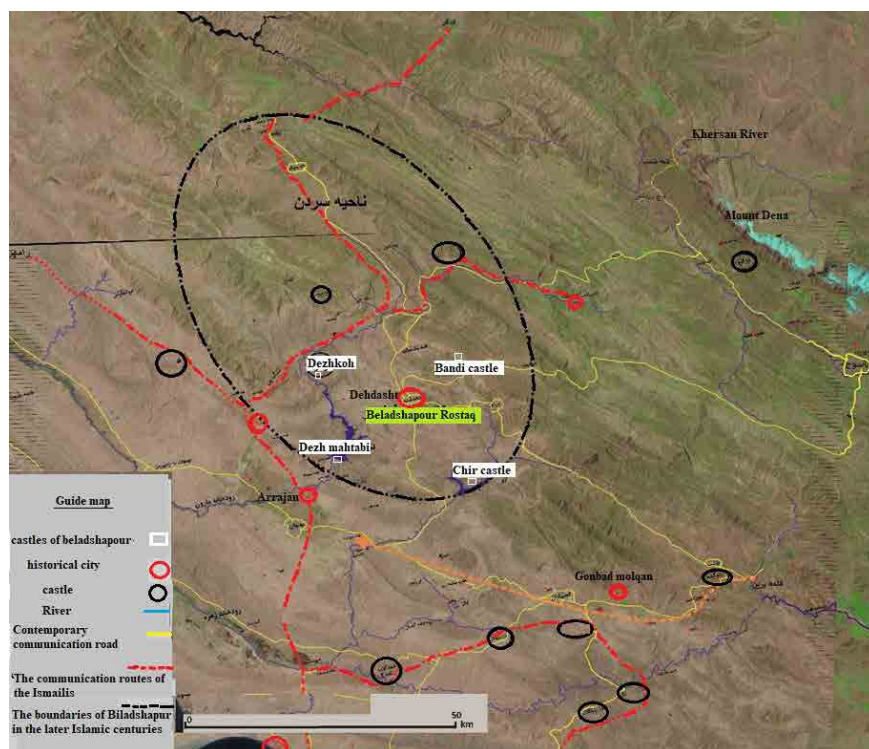
2) Early Islamic Centuries (1st century AH / 7th century CE to the end of the Buyid period): In the late 2nd century AH / 8th century CE, the political and social history of the northern part of the Arjan district (the mountainous region of Belad Shapur) is linked to the presence of the Kurds or nomads of this area, led by Giluyeh, the powerful ruler of the mountainous region of Kohgiluyeh. He came from lower Khomayegah near Salameh, gained status and prestige in his court, and after his death, managed to take control of affairs (Istakhri, 1989: 126). Giluyeh, in a war with the Al-e Dolaf dynasty, killed Ma'qel bin Isa but subsequently lost his own life in the conflict. After him, his sons Khalid, Hasan, and his grandson Mohammad, while striving to maintain their own and their family's position, played an important role in the political and social issues of that era by participating in the Abbasid caliphate's court (Siahpour, 2012). Archaeological surveys of the defensive fortresses of the historical district of Belad Shapur on four sides of the city of Dehdasht have shown that during the 3rd to 5th centuries AH / 9-11th centuries CE, the mentioned area held significant geopolitical importance (Sepidnameh et al., 2022). If we consider this rustaq as an agricultural district and present-day Dehdasht as the location of a dehqan (landlord/village head), then the historical citadel of Dehdasht

would certainly have been the seat of the ruler of this rustaq, responsible for administering the district. In this period, there is no clear reference to the city of Dehdasht in historical texts. Given the city's location on the communication route from Arjan to Isfahan, this city can be considered as the second waystation described by Moqaddasi, which he mentioned as a "village" (qaryeh) (Moqaddasi, 1982, Vol. 2: 673). It is possible that, considering the formation of the name Dehdasht from the two components "Deh" (village) and "Dasht" (plain), and the location of the qaryeh in the present-day plain, the name changed to Qaryat al-Dasht and then to Dehdasht. Therefore, the background of references to this city can be traced to some extent in texts from the 4th century AH / 10th century CE. A study of the decorative elements and inscriptions of the wooden door of Imamzadeh Hamzeh in Dehdasht (Fig. 8) showed that this wooden door was made in the late Buyid period, by order of the last Buyid ruler in the Fars region (Abu Mansur Fulad-Sutun, son of Abu Kalijar), between 440 and 448 AH / 1048-1056 CE. Inscriptions with Shiite themes are featured in four frames on the door (Tandaro et al., 2020). During the two excavation seasons at the citadel, a few types of ceramics from this era were found, including Brown ware with a buff-colored slip, Buff ware with incised decoration, Matte turquoise-splashed glazed ware, and pseudo-prehistoric painted ware. These findings suggest that, possibly contemporaneous with the life of the defensive fortresses surrounding the Dehdasht plain in the center of the historical rustaq of Belad Shapur (Sepidnameh et al., 2022; Image 9), the citadel of Dehdasht also served as the political seat of the region's ruler.



▲ Fig. 8: The wooden door of Imamzadeh Hamzeh of Dehdasht from the Buyid period in the National Museum of Iran (Tandaro et al., 2020: 118).

3) Middle Islamic Centuries: A prominent structure from the Middle Islamic centuries in the old city of Dehdasht is the Mausoleum of Imamzadeh Pir Ghazi, featuring a stepped dome and stucco honeycomb muqarnas decoration (Sepidnameh & Salehi Kakhki, 2014: 46). Archaeological evidence related to the habitation of Dehdasht during the Seljuk and Ilkhanid periods, found at the historical citadel of the city, includes turquoise silhouette, ware with applied decoration under the glaze, pseudo-prehistoric ware, and early types of blue and white ware. Historical developments contemporaneous with the Ilkhanid period are connected to the rise and consolidation of power by the Greater Atabegs of Luristan (ruled 550-827 AH / 1155-1424 AD). They began their rule in Kohgiluyeh by defeating and expelling the Shulans, with Abu Tahir assuming governance for two years (Hosseini Monshi, 2006: 238). Coin minting is one of the most important archaeological pieces of evidence indicating the significance of a region's political-administrative centers. The existence of a mint in Kohgiluyeh, evidenced by the discovery of a coin dated 757 AH



◀ Fig. 9: The four defensive fortresses of Belad Shapur on a Landsat 2020 satellite image (Sepidnameh et al., 2022: 59).

/ 1356 CE from this period, i.e., the Atabegs of Luristan period (Alaeddini, 2017: 181), indicates that Dehdasht, as the administrative-political center of Kohgiluyeh, must have held considerable geopolitical importance, although historical sources are silent regarding this status. Among the architectural works of Dehdasht from the middle centuries of the Islamic period, mention can be made of Pir Ghazi Mausoleum. Its stucco muqarnas work under the dome and the stepped exterior surface can be dated to the period of Atabegs of Luristan (550–827 AH / 1155-1424 CE) (Figs. 10-11). Furthermore, the date 706 AH / 1306-7 CE was inscribed in Thuluth script on the wooden surface of the door of this mausoleum building (Mousavinezhad Souq, 2006: 256).

4) Late Islamic Centuries: Although the name “Dehdasht” is not seen in historical sources prior to the Safavid era, the name “Kohgiluyeh” appears on surcharged coins from the Turkman Aq Qoyunlu period. Examples include the coins of Uzun Hasan bearing the Shiite slogan “La ilaha illa Allah Muhammad Rasul Allah Ali Wali Allah” (There is no god but Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, Ali is the Friend of Allah) and the coins of Ya’qub Aq Qoyunlu dated 891 AH / 1486 CE (Fig. 12) with the slogan “Faman ya’mal mithqala dharratin khayran yarah” (So whoever does an atom’s weight of good will see it). These indicate the activity of a mint in this region and underscore the political and administrative centrality of this city in southwestern Iran prior to the establishment of Safavid rule

Fig. 10: Exterior view of Imamzadeh Pir Ghazi; view from the northeast (Authors, 2024). ►



Fig. 11: Muqarnas work under the dome of Imamzadeh Pir Ghazi (Authors, 2024). ►



(Rayegani, 2017: 219-220; Masoudinia et al., 2021: 144). Logically, the location of this mint must have been in the administrative-political center of Kohgiluyeh, namely the city of Dehdasht, which served as the seat of the ruler and command headquarters (Hosseini Monshi, 2006; Afushteh'i Natanzi, 1994: 119).



◀ Fig. 12: Coin of Sultan Ya'qub Aq Qoyunlu found at Imamzadeh Pir Ghazi Dehdasht (Javid, 2019: 47).

With the establishment of the Safavid state, the country was divided into several provinces (eyalats). Among these provinces was Kohgiluyeh, with Dehdasht as its center, which was formed in the area of modern-day Behbahan, replacing the former province of Arjan. The formation of the independent province of Kohgiluyeh, in turn, led to the development and progress of the city of Dehdasht in the Belad Shapur region (Rowshanfikir, 2001: 28). Given that the primary holders of power in the Safavid state were the Qizilbash Turks, the administration of this province was entrusted to them from the very beginning of the Safavid state's establishment. The chieftains of this tribe held the reins of affairs until 1005 AH / 1596-7 CE (for a study of the political history of Belad Shapur and Kohgiluyeh in the Safavid period, see: [Taghavi Moghadam, 1998: 49](#); [Zakipour, 2010](#)). The rebellion of Qalandar Shah, or the False Shah Ismail, in the years 986-992 AH / 1578-1584 CE ([Afushteh'i Natanzi, 1994: 117](#)), the Afghan incursion into Kohgiluyeh and the city of Dehdasht in 1135 AH / 1722-3 CE, the rebellion of Safi Mirza in 1140 AH / 1727-8 CE ([Astarabadi, 2003: 443](#); [Jazayeri-Shooshtari, 2008: 478](#)), and the attack on the city by the Chahar Bonicheh Lurs of Kohgiluyeh and its plunder in 1200 AH / 1785-6 CE during the Zand period were among the most significant causes of the collapse of its economic prosperity and the loss of its political-administrative centrality. The author of *Farsnameh-ye Naseri*, during the Qajar period, writes regarding the importance of the city of Dehdasht and its trans-regional exchanges in the Safavid era: "In the Safavid era, given that this city was located midway on the communication route connecting the cities of Shiraz and Isfahan with Arjan, Behbahan, Shooshtar, and ports such as Mahroban and Janabeh (Genaveh) on the Persian Gulf coast, caravans would bring goods from India and Europe (Farangestan) to Dehdasht and transport them to surrounding areas for trade" ([Hosseini Fasaee, 2003: 1488](#)). This communication route connecting the coastal

ports of the Persian Gulf and Arjan to Isfahan had been important from the early Islamic centuries until the end of the Seljuk period. The chain of caravanserais, bridges, paved roads, and road surveillance fortresses (Sepidnameh, 2021) indicates the role of this route in the sustainable economic development of Belad Shapur and economic interactions with other regions. Regarding the collapse of trade in Dehdasht after the Safavid era, Hosseini Fasaee writes: “During the turmoil of the Zand dynasty, the Chahar Bonicheh Lurs of Kohgiluyeh plundered this prosperous town, dispersed its inhabitants, and because they [the inhabitants] had business and trade dealings in [other] cities, each person settled in a city according to their circumstances” (Hosseini Fasaee, 2003: 1488).

Among the events related to the structure of the historical citadel of Dehdasht, mention can be made of the construction of a fortress of exceptional solidity by Qalandar (the False Ismail Mirza) in 991 AH / 1583 CE (Shamlu, 1996, Vol. 1: 110-111; Eskandar Monshi, 2011, Vol. 1: 200) and the collapse of a part of the fortress wall following a heavy rain, which occurred just before Qalandar’s defeat at the hands of the Afshar warriors and Ommat Khan Bayglarbeygi (E’tamad al-Saltaneh, 1984, Vol. 2: 872). The author of Riyaz al-Firdaws mentions the repair and fortification of the Dehdasht fortress after the killing of Khalil Khan Afshar, prior to the confrontation between the forces of Eskandar Khan Afshar (Khalil Khan’s nephew) and Ommat Khan Zulqadr (Hosseini Monshi, 2006: 418). Eventually, the aforementioned forces placed ladders against the fortress wall from all sides and entered the fortress. Not finding Qalandar, they brought a builder who had constructed Qalandar’s buildings. He showed them an underground house, then they found Qalandar and killed him (Ibid: 420). Therefore, based on historical sources from the Safavid and Qajar periods, firstly, the fortress or citadel of Dehdasht was repaired to the highest degree of solidity, and secondly, a part of the wall collapsed during this period (Hosseini Monshi, 2006: 418; E’tamad al-Saltaneh, 1984, Vol. 2: 872). According to archaeological evidence, in Trench F1, a section of the wall was completely destroyed down to its foundation, but no trace of it was seen within a half-meter radius. Excavation in Trench F4 fully revealed this section. Based on historical sources (E’tamad al-Saltaneh, 1984, Vol. 2: 872), this section is likely the same part that collapsed during the battle between Eskandar Khan Afshar and Qalandar due to heavy rainfall and other factors, the details of which regarding the building’s structure are not fully known.

During the reign of Nader Shah Afshar (1148-1160 AH / 1736-1747 AD), Mohammad Khan Gashtasibi, upon assuming the position of Kalantar

(chief magistrate/headman) of the Belad Shapur and Dehdasht district and the supervisorship (zabeti) of all the Chahar Bonicheh Jaki tribes, built a magnificent house in Dehdasht and lived there for years with grandeur and pomp (Bavar, 2012: 158). Given this situation, the city of Dehdasht was presumably re-inhabited once again after the Safavid period, because the exercise of his power, like that of other Khans, and his residence in this city necessitated the presence of guards, cavalymen, and his nearby subjects/tenants.

During the Qajar period, particularly in the era of Fath-Ali Shah and Mohammad Shah, efforts were made to revitalize Dehdasht. In 1281 AH / 1864-5 CE, when the governorship was assigned to Ehtesham al-Dowleh Soltan Morad Mirza, through his efforts, by 1285 AH / 1868-9 CE, nearly five hundred households had settled in Dehdasht, initiating trade, and several caravans transported goods to Isfahan (Hosseini Fasaee, 1999: 1488). Regarding the environment and economy of the Kohgiluyeh region (centered on Dehdasht) and its commercial connections with other areas, Hosseini Fasaee writes: “And in the Ron district, the seed of the mahlab tree (a type of ornamental and medicinal tree, whose fruit is smaller and finer than the mountain almond and has a fragrant kernel) is abundant, and thousands of manns [a unit of weight] of it are exported to India” (Hosseini Fasaee, 2003: 1469). Demorgny also mentions the wild almond, a fruit of particular commercial importance exported to India (Demorgny, 1996: 39). In 1291 AH / 1874-5 CE, when Ehtesham al-Dowleh was again appointed governor of Kohgiluyeh and Behbahan, he found the town of Dehdasht in ruins and endeavored to rebuild it (Ibid). This indicates that after the sacking of the city of Dehdasht in 1200 AH / 1785-6 CE, the city was plundered and abandoned by the nomads of the region at least once more.

Conclusion

Following the completion of two excavation seasons and soundings in the outer areas of the towers and rampart, it was determined that the citadel dates back to at least the early Islamic centuries, having been destroyed and subsequently rebuilt at least three times during this span. This significant finding can be examined through archaeological evidence, including architectural remains and portable finds such as ceramics, alongside a comparison with written historical sources concerning the city of Dehdasht and its historical district (Belad Shapur). Archaeological finds from the pre-Islamic era are limited to four fragments of fine red and gray ceramics. Consequently, the formation of the citadel cannot be definitively attributed to the pre-Islamic period, and we must await the results of future excavations.

Nevertheless, the earliest Islamic-era ceramic fragments can be attributed to the 3rd and 4th centuries AH / 9–10th centuries CE (pseudo-prehistoric ware, buff ware with incised decoration, and simple buff ware coated with slip). This period coincides with the construction of defensive fortresses around the Dehdasht plain and the rule of Giluyeh and his descendants over the rustaq of Belad Shapur, with the city and citadel of Dehdasht located at its heart. The second period discernible based on ceramic types is the Middle Islamic centuries, specifically the Seljuk-Ilkhanid era (6–8th centuries AH / 12–14th centuries CE), to which turquoise silhouette ware, ware with applied decoration under the glaze, ware with incised decoration under the glaze (sgraffito), and early examples of blue-and-white ware can be attributed. Blue-and-white ware is characteristic of the third period, namely the Safavid to Qajar eras, regarding whose developments we are clearly informed based on written historical sources such as Riyaz al-Firdaws al-Khani. Considering the historical trajectory of the construction and reconstruction of the citadel, it is probable that this structure initially served as the residence of a dehqan (landlord) or the ruler of the rustaq of Belad Shapur. The positioning of defensive fortresses around the Dehdasht plain and other road surveillance castles indicates their security and defensive dependence on the citadel. The main factor in the decline of Dehdasht and the effective revolts affecting the city's security during the Safavid period and after was the neglect of these defensive fortresses, which had been inhabited during the 3rd to 6th centuries AH / 9–12th centuries CE; fortresses that were likely established during the rule of Giluyeh and his descendants in this mountainous area. Archaeological evidence, such as the ceramics recovered from the citadel of Dehdasht, indicates that this city engaged in trans-regional exchanges with various regions of Iran (with cities like Mashhad and Kerman being the provenances of some types of blue-and-white ware) as well as with distant countries such as China, India, and Europe (Chinese blue-and-white ware types and the export of mahlab seeds and almonds to India). According to the Farsnameh-ye Naseri, the city of Dehdasht in the Safavid era was one of the distribution centers for imported goods from India and Europe (Farangestan) to the surrounding region of Dehdasht and possibly other areas of Iran. However, the author of the Farsnameh does not mention the import of goods from China or export to that country. It is expected that with the continuation of research and excavation at the historical citadel of the city of Dehdasht, even more valuable information regarding the life of the city of Dehdasht will be obtained.

Acknowledgments

The authors extend their sincere gratitude to the anonymous peer reviewers for their insightful critiques and constructive suggestions, which significantly enhanced the clarity and scholarly rigor of this manuscript.

Author Contributions

The participation of all authors in writing the article was equal.

Conflict of Interest

The Authors, while observing publication ethics in referencing, declare the absence of conflict of interest.

References

- Afushteh'i Natanzi, M. b. H., (1994). *Naqawat al-Athar fi Dhikr al-Akhyar dar Tarikh-e Safaviyyeh*. Scien-tific and Cultural Publications. (in Persian)
- Akbari, A. & Sadeghi Taheri, A., (2014). "A comparative study of Kerman and Mashhad ceramics in the Safavid period and the extent of their influence from Chinese art". *Negareh Scientific-Research Quarterly*, (29): 75–87. (in Persian)
- Alaeddini, B., (2017). *Coins of Iran from the late Ilkhanids to the era of Timur Gurkani's dominance*. Barg Negar Publications. (in Persian)
- Alizadeh, A., Ahmadzadeh, L. & Omidfar, M., (2016). *Settlement systems and ancient cultures of the Ramhormoz plain, southwestern Iran (Results of excavation at Tal-e Geser and regional survey of Ram-hormoz) (M. Karami & R. Yashmi, Trans.)*. Cultural Heritage Research Institute. (in Persian)
- Amirhajloo, S. & Sedighian, H., (2020). "Archaeological study of Islamic era ceramics from the Qaleh Sang site; the ancient city of Sirjan". *Journal of Iranian Archaeology Research*, 10(25): 155–180. (in Persian)
- Astarabadi, M. M., (1998). *Tarikh-e Jahan-gosha-ye Naderi*. Association of Cultural Artifacts and Figures. (in Persian)
- Ataei, M., (2016). "Systematic archaeological survey of the historical city of 'Askar Mukram - Khuzestan". Doctoral dissertation, Tarbiat Modares University. (in Persian)
- Azadi, A., (2008). "Report of the first season of archaeological surveys in the Kohgiluyeh region" [Un-published manuscript]. Research Institute of Archaeology. (in Persian)
- Azizi, A., (2011). "Introduction of Achaemenid ceramics from the Zeydun plain, Behbahan county, based on a systematic survey of Tappeh Shah Salman". Master's thesis, Art University of Isfahan. (in Persian)
- Bavar, M., (2012). *Kohgiluyeh and its tribes*. Navid-e Shiraz Publications. (in Persian)

- Choubak, H., (2012). "Islamic era ceramics - The ancient city of Jiroft". *Journal of Archaeological Studies*, (5): 83–112. (in Persian)
- Demorgny, G., (1996). *Les tribus du Fars* (J. Rafi'far, Trans.). Tehran University Press and Publishing Institute. (in Persian)
- E'temad al-Saltaneh, M. H., (1988). *Mir'at al-Buldan*. University of Tehran. (in Persian)
- Eskandar Monshi. (2011). *Tarikh-e Alam-ara-ye Abbasi* (Vols. 1 & 2). Negah Publishing Institute. (in Persian)
- Esmaeili Jelodar, M. E., (2010). "Commercial relations of the ancient northern and southern ports of the Persian Gulf in the Islamic period up to the 5th century AH". Doctoral dissertation, University of Tehran. (in Persian)
- Fehervari, G., (2009). *Ceramics of the Islamic world in the Tareq Rajab Museum, Kuwait* (M. Shayesteh-far, Trans.). Institute of Islamic Art Studies. (in Persian)
- Gaube, H., (1980). *Arjan wa Koh-i Giluyeh* (S. Farhoudi, Trans.). Publications of the National Monuments Association. (in Persian)
- Gholami, K., Mohammadifar, Y. & Askari Chaverdi, A., (2022). "Systematic survey of the Qaleh Golrokh site in the hinterland plain of Alamarvdasht". *Journal of Iranian Archaeology Research*, (32), 163–188. (in Persian)
- Harrison, J. V., (1936). "Kuhgilu: South-West Iran". *The Geographical Journal*, 88: 20–36. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1786859>
- Hemati Azandaryani, E., Khaksar, A. & Shabani, M., (2017). "Study and analysis of Islamic period ceramics from the underground hand-dug architectural complex of Samen Malayer". *Journal of Iranian Archaeology Research*, (13): 189–206. (in Persian)
- Hosseini Fasaei, S. H., (2003). *Farsnameh-ye Naseri* (M. Rastegar Fasaei, Ed.). Amirkabir. (in Persian)
- Hosseini Monshi, M. M., (2006). *Riyaz al-Firdaws al-Khani* (I. Afshar & F. Sarafan, Eds.). Mahmoud Afshar Foundation Endowment. (in Persian)
- Hosseinnia Amirkolaei, H., Mousavi Haji, S. R., Ataei, M. & Mohajerinejad, A., (2020). "Study of Islamic era ceramic samples from the historical city of Natel". *Parseh J. Archaeol. Stud.*, (14): 85–99. <https://doi.org/10.30699/PJAS.4.14.85> (in Persian)
- Istakhri, A. I. I. b. M., (1989). *Masalik wa Mamalik* (M. b. A. b. A. Toštari, Trans.; I. Afshar, Ed.). Scientific and Cultural Publishing Company. (in Persian)
- Jafari Zand, A., (2010). "Preliminary report of the second season of excavation at Tappeh Ashraf, Isfahan" [Unpublished manuscript]. Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization. (in Persian)
- Javid, S., (2019). "Study and analysis of coins discovered from the

historical city of Dehdasht”. Master’s thesis, Art University of Isfahan. (in Persian)

- Jazayeri Shooshtari, A. b. S. N., (2008). *Tazkereh-ye Shooshtari*. Tarva Publications. (in Persian)

- Kennet, D., (2004). *Sasanian and Islamic pottery from Ras al-Khaimah: Classification, chronology, and analysis of trade in the western Indian ocean*. Archaeopress.

- Kiani, M. Y., (1978). *Study of Iranian ceramics from the former prime ministry collection*. Former Prime Ministry Collection Publications. (in Persian)

- Labaf Khaniki, M., (2008). “Sasanian ceramics of northeast Iran (Classification, comparison, and analysis based on morphological characteristics)”. *Journal of the Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Tehran*, (186-4): 143–177. (in Persian)

- Masoudinia, Z., Salehi Kakhki, A. & Hosseini, H., (2021). “Introduction and Location of Kuhgiluyeh City in the Islamic Middle”. *Parseh J. Archaeol. Stud.*, 5(16): 137–158. (in Persian) <https://doi.org/10.30699/PJAS.5.16.137>

- Moqaddasi, M. b. A., (1982). *Ahsan al-Taqasim fi Ma’rifat al-Aqalim* (A. N. Monzavi, Trans.). Iran Authors and Translators Company. (in Persian)

- Morgan, P., (2005). “Iranian stonepaste pottery of the Seljuk period: Types and techniques”. In: N. Khalili (Ed.), *Islamic pottery* (pp. 137–185). Karang Publications. (in Persian)

- Mortezaei, M., (2007). “Study of natural and cultural infrastructures in the formation of the city of Gor-gan (Jorjan) in the Islamic era”. Doctoral dissertation, Tarbiat Modares University. (in Persian)

- Mousavi Haji, S. R. & Ataei, M., (2010). *Study of a collection of ceramic samples from Sistan*. Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization of Sistan and Baluchestan. (in Persian)

- Mousavi Haji, S. R., Mehrafarin, R. & Ataei, M., (2019). “Islamic era pottery of Sistan”. In: S. M. S. Sajjadi (Ed.), *Shahr-e Sokhteh: Art and archaeology of the Helmand river delta basin from the beginning to the Timurid period* (pp. 1–20). Academy of Art. (in Persian)

- Mousavinejad Souq, S. A., (2006). *Scattered stars of the land of Islam*. Koumeh. (in Persian)

- Nemati, M. R., (2019). “Study of blue and white ceramics from the Zolfabad Farahan site”. *Journal of Archaeology*, 3(3): 30–63. (in Persian)

- Pakbaz, D. & Karimian, H., (2024). “Formation, development, and decline of the historical city of Dehdasht”. *Parseh J. Archaeol. Stud.*, 8(29), 153–187. (in Persian). https://journal.richt.ir/mbp/browse.php?a_id=893&sid=1&slc_lang=en

- Priestman, S. M. N., (2013). "A quantitative archaeological analysis of ceramic exchange in the Persian Gulf and western Indian ocean, AD c.400 – 1275". Doctoral dissertation, University of Southampton.
- Qezelbash, E. & Parviz, A., (2013). "Investigation of Islamic period habitats in the southern Zagros high-lands, case study: Kombus-e Banari site, Kohgiluyeh". *Journal of Archaeological Studies*, 5(2): 113–128. (in Persian)
- Rajabi, N., (2015). "Archaeological findings from the second season of excavation at the Madabad-e A Site, Marvdasht". *Journal of Iranian Archaeology Research*, 5(9): 175–194. (in Persian)
- Raygani, E., (2017). *Archaeology of the historical fabric complex of Dehdasht*. Razanehan. (in Persian)
- Rogers, J. M., (1995). *Pottery* (P. Marzban, Trans.). Farzan Rooz Publications. (in Persian)
- Rowshanfikir, M. M. & Mo'ini Roudbali, R., (2020). "Analysis of the political-military role of Kohgiluyeh in the Safavid era". *Journal of Research on Local History of Iran*, (16): 77–92. (in Persian)
- Sadraei, A., (2007). "Investigation of the Kasehgaran site as an industrial center of the Ismaili era in the Alamut region. Archaeological Reports (6)". *Special Issue on the Islamic Era* (pp. 88–100). Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Research Institute, Archaeology Research Institute. (in Persian)
- Sarfaraz, A. A. & Teimouri, M., (2007). "Spatial organization of the Sasanian city of Bishapur". *Bagh-e Naz-ar Journal*, 4(8): 91–102. (in Persian)
- Sedighian, H. & Gholami, H., (2012). "Unglazed painted ceramics (Pseudo-Prehistoric) of Iran". *Modares Archaeological Research Journal*, (6 & 7): 134–142. (in Persian)
- Sedighian, H. & Mahjour, F., (2009). "Study of Islamic ceramics from the Meshkin Tappeh Parandak site in Markazi province". *Payam-e Bastanshenas*, 6(12): 105–120. (in Persian)
- Sepidnameh, H., (2021). "Archaeological study of the fortresses and fortifications of the Arjan district from the early Islamic era to the end of the Seljuk period from the perspective of administrative geogra-phy (with emphasis on the fortresses of Kohgiluyeh)". Doctoral dissertation, Art University of Isfahan. (in Persian)
- Sepidnameh, H., Salehi Kakhki, A., Hosseini, H. & Raygani, E., (2020). "Study and analysis of the factors of formation, function, and importance of fortresses and defensive forts of the Arjan district". *Journal of Historical War Studies*, (11): 79–114. (in Persian). <https://doi.org/10.52547/HSOW.4.1.79>

- Sepidnameh, H., Salehi Kakhki, A., Hosseini, H. & Raygani, E., (2022). "Fortresses and defensive forts of the Belad Shapur Rostaq from the perspective of political-administrative geography". *Athar*, 43(1): 43–63. (in Persian). <https://athar.richt.ir/article-2-917-en.html>
- Shah Mohammadpour Salmani, A. (2014). "Urban design model of Bishapur". *Journal of Iranian Architecture Studies*, (6): 107–124. (in Persian)
- Shamlu, V. Q. b. D. Q., (1996). *Qisas al-Khaqani* (S. H. Seyyed Naseri, Ed.). Ministry of Culture and Islamic Guidance. (in Persian)
- Siahpour, K., (2012). "The Giluyeh family and their political and social role in the Abbasid era (2nd and 3rd centuries AH)". *Iranian Studies Research*, (2): 83–103. (in Persian)
- Soleimani, S., (2006). "Description and classification of Islamic ceramics from Mianab". In: *Archaeological surveys of Mianab Shooshtar* (pp. 1–20). Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, Research Institute of Archaeology. (in Persian)
- Stein, A., (1938). "An archaeological journey in western Iran". *The Geographical Journal*, 92(3): 313–342. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1787218>
- Sumner, W. & Whitcomb, D., (1999). "Islamic settlement and chronology in Fars: An archaeological perspective". *Iranica Antiqua*, 34: 310–324. <https://doi.org/10.2143/IA.34.0.519117>
- Tabari, M. b. J., (1996). *Tarikh al-Tabari* (History of Tabari) (A. Payandeh, Trans.). Asatir. (in Persian)
- Tahmasebi, M. & Mousavi, M., (2012). "Archaeological studies of Imamzadeh Jaber Dehdasht based on ceramic finds". In: *Collection of abstracts of the national conference on Iranian archaeology* (p. 251). University of Birjand. (in Persian)
- Tandaro, M., Khazaei, M. & Ahmadpanah, S. A., (2020). "History and visual characteristics of the decorations on the wooden door of Imamzadeh Hamzeh Dehdasht (Buyid) preserved in the National Museum of Iran". *Islamic Art Quarterly*, (40): 107-125. (in Persian). <https://doi.org/10.22034/ias.2020.209448.1087>
- Tohidi, F., (2005). *The art and technique of pottery*. Samt. (in Persian)
- Whitcomb, D., (2003). "Pseudo-Prehistoric ceramics from southern Iran". *Bastanpazhuhi Journal*, (11): 84–95. (in Persian)
- Zakipour, N., (2010). "Investigation of political, social, and economic developments in Kohgiluyeh from the beginning of the Safavid period to the end of the Zand period (907-1229 AH)". Master's thesis, University of Isfahan. (in Persian)
- URL: [https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O1503175/fragment/Victoria and Albert Museum](https://collections.vam.ac.uk/item/O1503175/fragment/Victoria%20and%20Albert%20Museum)



روند تکوین و افول شهر قدیم دهدشت: هم‌سنجی متون تاریخی با پژوهش‌های باستان‌شناختی ارگ تاریخی

حسین سپیدنامه^۱، احمد آزادی^۲

شناسه دیجیتال (DOI): <https://doi.org/10.22084/nb.2025.30555.2751>
تاریخ دریافت: ۱۴۰۳/۱۱/۲۷، تاریخ بازنگری: ۱۴۰۴/۰۲/۰۶، تاریخ پذیرش: ۱۴۰۴/۰۳/۰۶
نوع مقاله: پژوهشی
صص: ۳۱۱-۲۷۹

چکیده

ارگ یک شهر، نه تنها به عنوان یک مرکز دفاعی و حکومتی مطرح است، بلکه بخش قابل توجهی از تاریخ سیاسی، فرهنگی و اجتماعی یک شهر را نیز روایت می‌کند. ارگ‌ها به عنوان نماد حکومتی، همواره نقشی تأثیرگذار در تعاملات فرهنگی و تجاری داشته‌اند. با توجه به این‌که یکی از عناصر مهم کالبدی شهرهای تاریخی را ارگ به عنوان بخش حاکم‌نشین هر شهر تشکیل می‌دهد، شناخت پیشینه شکل‌گیری و بنیان شهرها و نقش آن‌ها در حیات سیاسی-اداری و اجتماعی هر منطقه در گرو شناخت عنصر کالبدی یاد شده است. تحلیل تاریخی شکل‌گیری، رونق و افول شهر قدیم دهدشت و مطالعه جنبه‌های گوناگون معماری و اهمیت یافته‌های باستان‌شناختی ارگ تاریخی این شهر، انجام این پژوهش را ضروری ساخته است. طی سال‌های ۱۳۹۹ و ۱۴۰۱، دو فصل کاوش و پی‌گردی ارگ تاریخی دهدشت با هدف خواناسازی برج و باروی آن انجام شد که افزون بر بقایای معماری، قطعات بسیار اندک سفال‌های دوران تاریخی و گونه‌های متنوعی از سفال‌های دوران اسلامی یافت شد. پژوهش حاضر در صدد پاسخ به دو پرسش در ارتباط با تاریخ شکل‌گیری، رونق و فروپاشی شهر و ارگ دهدشت است؛ این پرسش‌ها عبارتند از: (۱) براساس منابع مکتوب تاریخی و هم‌سنجی با یافته‌های باستان‌شناختی، ارگ تاریخی دهدشت به عنوان مهم‌ترین عنصر کالبدی این شهر، مربوط به چه دوره‌ای بوده و روند شکل‌گیری، گسترش و ویرانی آن چگونه بوده است؟ (۲) براساس یافته‌های باستان‌شناختی حاصل از کاوش در ارگ بافت تاریخی دهدشت، و نیز مطالعه متون کهن، برهم‌کنش‌های فرهنگی و اقتصادی رستاق بلادشاپور به مرکزیت دهدشت در منطقه کوه‌گیلویه با مناطق دیگر چگونه بوده است؟ روش گردآوری اطلاعات این پژوهش میدانی-اسنادی و روش پژوهش توصیفی-تحلیلی و تاریخی-تحلیلی است. مطالعه بقایای معماری و یافته‌های باستان‌شناختی از جمله سفال‌ها نشان می‌دهد ارگ تاریخی، دست‌کم از سده چهارم هجری قمری مسکون بوده و تا اواسط دوره قاجار، حداقل سه بار بازسازی شده است. منابع تاریخی و شواهد باستان‌شناختی مانند یافته‌های سفالی نشان می‌دهد که این شهر مبادلات فرامنطقه‌ای با مناطق مختلف ایران، مانند: اصفهان، مشهد، کرمان و حتی کشورهای دور دست مانند: چین، هند و اروپا داشته است.

کلیدواژگان: بافت قدیم دهدشت، ارگ تاریخی، کاوش باستان‌شناختی، متون تاریخی.

I. دکتر باستان‌شناسی، کارشناس امور هیئت علمی و هیئت امنا، دانشگاه یاسوج، یاسوج، ایران (نویسنده مسئول).

Email: h.sepidnameh@yu.ac.ir

II. استادیار پژوهشکده باستان‌شناسی، پژوهشگاه میراث فرهنگی و گردشگری، تهران، ایران.

ارجاع به مقاله: سپیدنامه، حسین؛ و آزادی، احمد، (۱۴۰۴). «روند تکوین و افول شهر قدیم دهدشت: هم‌سنجی متون تاریخی با پژوهش‌های باستان‌شناختی ارگ تاریخی». پژوهش‌های باستان‌شناسی ایران، ۱۵(۴۷): ۲۷۹-۳۱۱. <https://doi.org/10.22084/nb.2025.30555.2751>

فصلنامه علمی گروه باستان‌شناسی دانشکده هنر و معماری، دانشگاه بوعلی‌سینا، همدان، ایران.

© حق انتشار این مستند، متعلق به نویسنده(گان) آن است. ۱۴۰۴ © ناشر این مقاله، دانشگاه بوعلی‌سینا است. این مقاله تحت گواهی زیر منتشر شده و هر نوع استفاده غیرتجاری از آن مشروط بر استناد صحیح به مقاله و بارعایت شرایط مندرج در آدرس زیر مجاز است.

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>).

© The Author(s)

