

# Implementation of CIDOC CRM for the Domain of Iranian Archaeology

Presenting CRM-based database in QoqnuS for Excavated  
objects from " Veshnavah ,Iran"

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# Content at a glance

- **Iranian Excavation Reports**
- **Problem statement**
- **Mapping the Iranian Excavation Reports to CIDOC CRM**
- **The Database on Qoqnus**



# Statistics of the Documents

<b>Doc. Type</b>	<b>Frequency</b>
<b>Thesis</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Book</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Report</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Paper</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>



# Sample of the Documents

Doc. Type	Bibliographic Information
<b>Thesis</b>	Bagherpour Kashani, N. (2014). Studies of ancient depositional practices and related jewellery finds, based on the discoveries at veshnaveh: A Source for the history of religion in Iran (Doctoral dissertation) Ruhr-Universität Bochum.
<b>Book</b>	Vatandoust, A., Parzinger, H., & Helwing, B.; Foundation of Prussian Cultural Heritage (2011). Early mining and metallurgy on the western central Iranian plateau: the first five years of work. Mainz am Rhein: Philipp von Zabern Verlag.
<b>Periodical</b>	Deutsches archäologisches Institut (Berlin) & Abteilung (Tehran) (2011). Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran und Turan. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag. Vol. 43, ISSN 1434-2758.
<b>Paper</b>	Bagherpour Kashani, N., & Stollner, T. (2011). Water and caves in ancient Iranian religion: aspects of archaeology, cultural history and religion. In Archäologische Mitteilungen Aus Iran Und Turan, Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag. V. 43, 1–4.
<b>Paper</b>	Stollner, T., Doll, M., Dorfler, W., & Pasternak, R. (2011). On holy waters, caves and women: introduction of the results of the Vešnave Project. In Archäologische Mitteilungen Aus Iran Und Turan, Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag. V. 43. 5-37.
<b>Paper</b>	Abar, A. (2011). Glances at rural religiousness in Pre-Islamic Central Iran: Reconstruction of aspects of ritual activities deduced from the pottery deposition in Cale Gar Mine 1, Vešnave, Iran. In Archäologische Mitteilungen Aus Iran Und Turan, Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag. V. 43. 39-57.



# Sample of Iranian Excavation Reports

60

). Other finds include a glass vessel and a fragment of

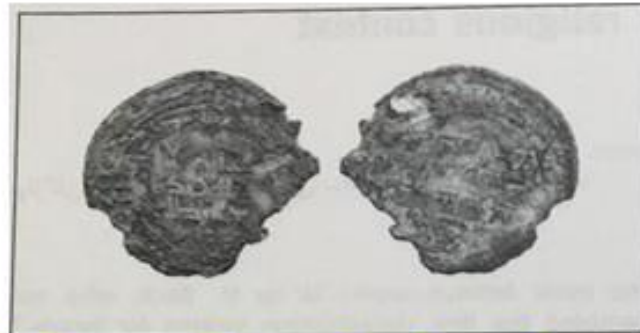


Fig. 1  
Islamic coin found in  
Cave Gar 1 at Vesnave.  
Find no. 4456. D. 2.44  
cm. Scale 1:1. Photo ©  
DBM

one, an arrow head, a strap-end, and a whetstone.

## The date of the Sacred Cave 1

So far, it has proven possible to date mine 1 at Vesnave roughly by  $^{14}\text{C}$ -analysis and by coin finds. From the bottom of the cultic context, charcoal was collected and analysed. The beginning of cultic activity can thus be assigned to 900-781 BC, while the use of the site seems to have ended in the early Islamic period, based on the final coin find (Fig. 1).<sup>10</sup> This coin is a silver *dirham* of the Umayyad period. Due to its state of preservation, it is not possible to read the date, but limits can be set between 661 and 750 AD.<sup>9 10 11</sup> Other finds seem to confirm these chronological limits for the sacrificial cave (see below).

Although charcoal and coins indicate the beginning

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techniques. The excavators found beads of monochrome opaque or translucent glass, and their colours were mainly yellow, green, dark/black, brown and different shades of blue. Few beads were turquoise, lilac, orange or white. An analysis of the material has not yet been carried out, therefore concerning the opaque beads, it is not clear whether they were originally manufactured of frit or glass; but it seems that they mainly consist of glass.<sup>12</sup>

Some beads are multi-coloured, others consist of two different coloured layers. So-called mosaic beads, different kinds of eye beads and so-called gold-in-glass beads stand out from the assemblage.<sup>13</sup> Their manufacturing processes are of great interest; that used for the gold-in-glass beads will be explained below. Besides colours, the Vesnave beads have different shapes; they vary from simple spherical beads to disc, cylindrical, double-conical, rectangular, rhombic, hexagonal shapes, corner-less cube and so-called melon-shaped beads (No. 6448, Fig. 2).

Besides glass ones, stone beads make up a large proportion of the finds. These are mainly carnelian beads of shapes similar to those named above; but other materials used include garnet, jet, chalcedony, rock crystal, hematite, plus a few of turquoise and lapis lazuli of poor quality. More precious beads were made of silver, gold and amber, while some other beads were made of bone, cowry and other shells.

Early in the twentieth century, G. Eisen wrote: "A bead is a unit of a necklace and perforated by one or



# Sample of Extracted Concepts from Texts

## Iranian jewellery and small finds in religious context

By Natascha Bagherpour Kashani

Keywords: Iran, Parthian, Sasanian, finger-rings, beads.

واژگان کلیدی: ایران، اشکانیان، ساسانیان، انگشترها، مهره ها

The items discovered in the Čāle Ġār mines at Vešnave have added to the investigation of pre-Islamic Iran. The finds from Vešnave make a significant contribution to our knowledge, not only for researching pre-Islamic religion, but also for visualising the physical artefacts.

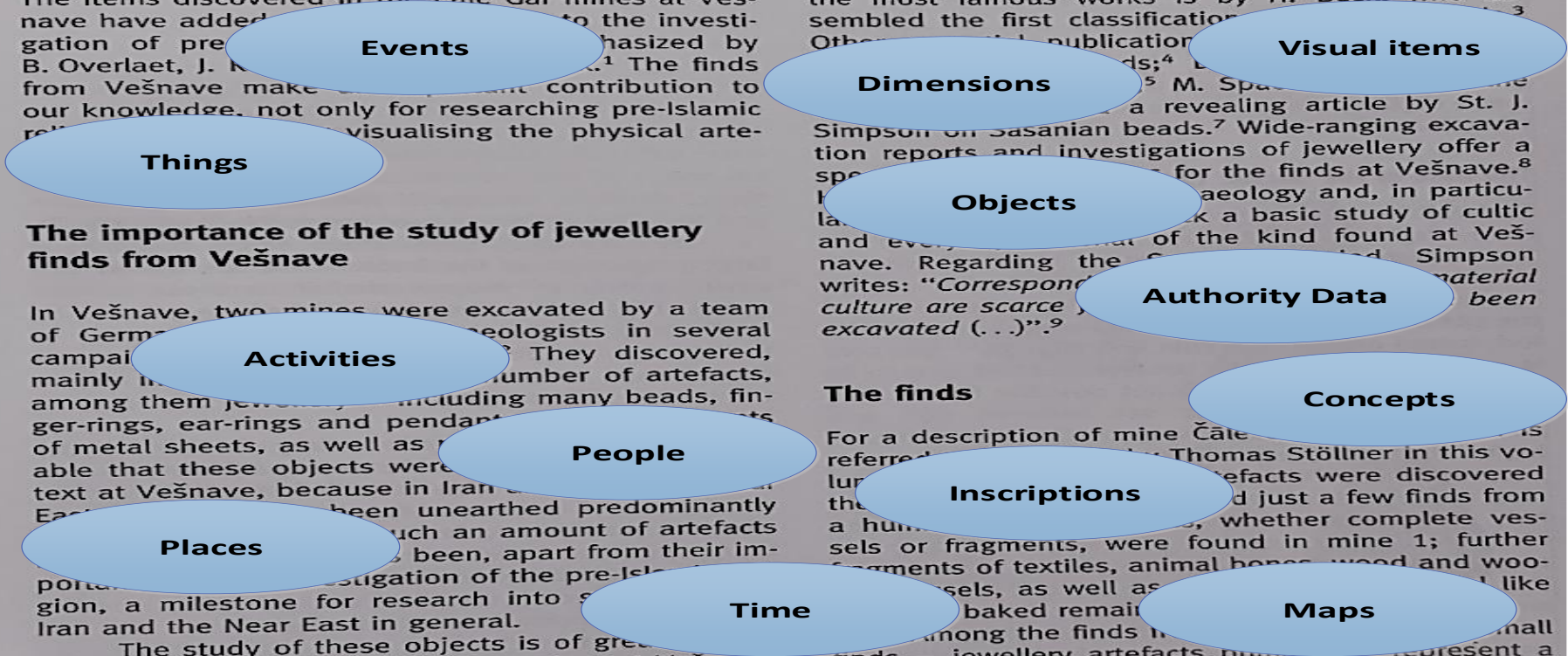
the most famous works is by H. Beck, who assembled the first classification of Sasanian beads. Other publications include those by M. Späth, a revealing article by St. J. Simpson on Sasanian beads.<sup>7</sup> Wide-ranging excavation reports and investigations of jewellery offer a special opportunity for the finds at Vešnave.<sup>8</sup> In the field of archaeology and, in particular, numismatics, a basic study of cultic and everyday objects of the kind found at Vešnave. Regarding the Sasanian material culture are scarce.<sup>9</sup>

### The importance of the study of jewellery finds from Vešnave

In Vešnave, two mines were excavated by a team of German archaeologists in several campaigns. They discovered, mainly in mine 1, a large number of artefacts, among them jewellery, including many beads, finger-rings, ear-rings and pendants, as well as metal sheets, as well as other objects. It is notable that these objects were discovered in this text at Vešnave, because in Iran and the Near East, such an amount of artefacts has not been unearthed predominantly in one place. This discovery is of great importance for the investigation of the pre-Islamic period, a milestone for research into Sasanian Iran and the Near East in general.

### The finds

For a description of mine Čāle Ġār, see the work of Thomas Stöllner in this volume. In mine 1, a large number of artefacts were discovered, including a few complete vessels, whether complete vessels or fragments, were found in mine 1; further fragments of textiles, animal bones, wood and wood-baked remains. Among the finds in mine 1, small finds – jewellery artefacts primarily – represent a significant group. First and foremost, beads and pendants are a major group, made by different techniques and from different materials, but mainly glass and stone. Furthermore, coins, metal finger-rings and glass finger-rings were discovered.



# Project Implementation phases in Qoqnus

Phase No.	Title
1	1 Object type
2	Excavation
3	Production
4	Object content
5	Object modification
6	Object ownership
7	Object dimensions
8	Object status
9	Bibliographic information
10	Object images
11	Object colors





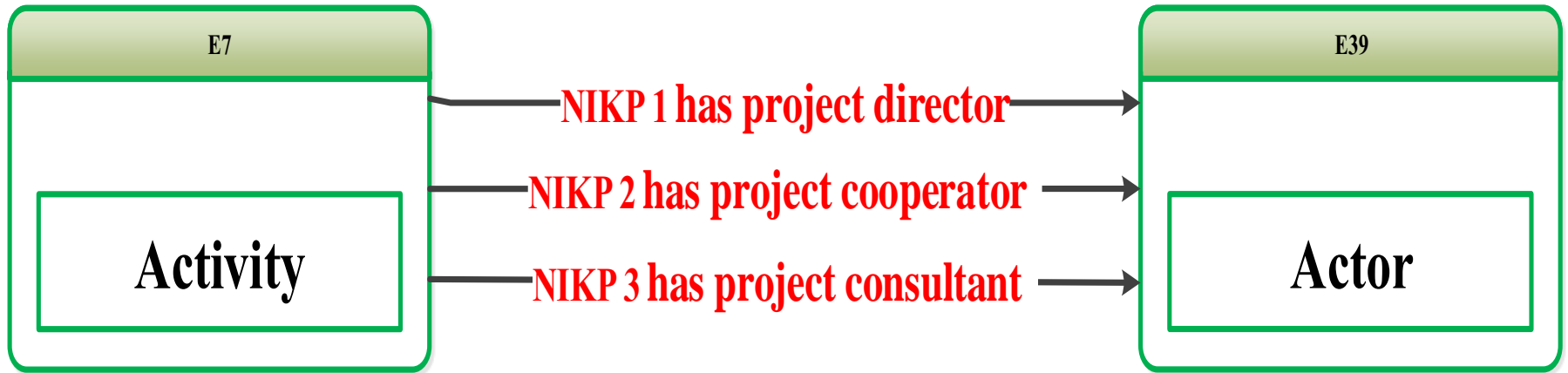


# CIDOC CRM Property Hierarchy (5.0.2) + NIK Project Extensions

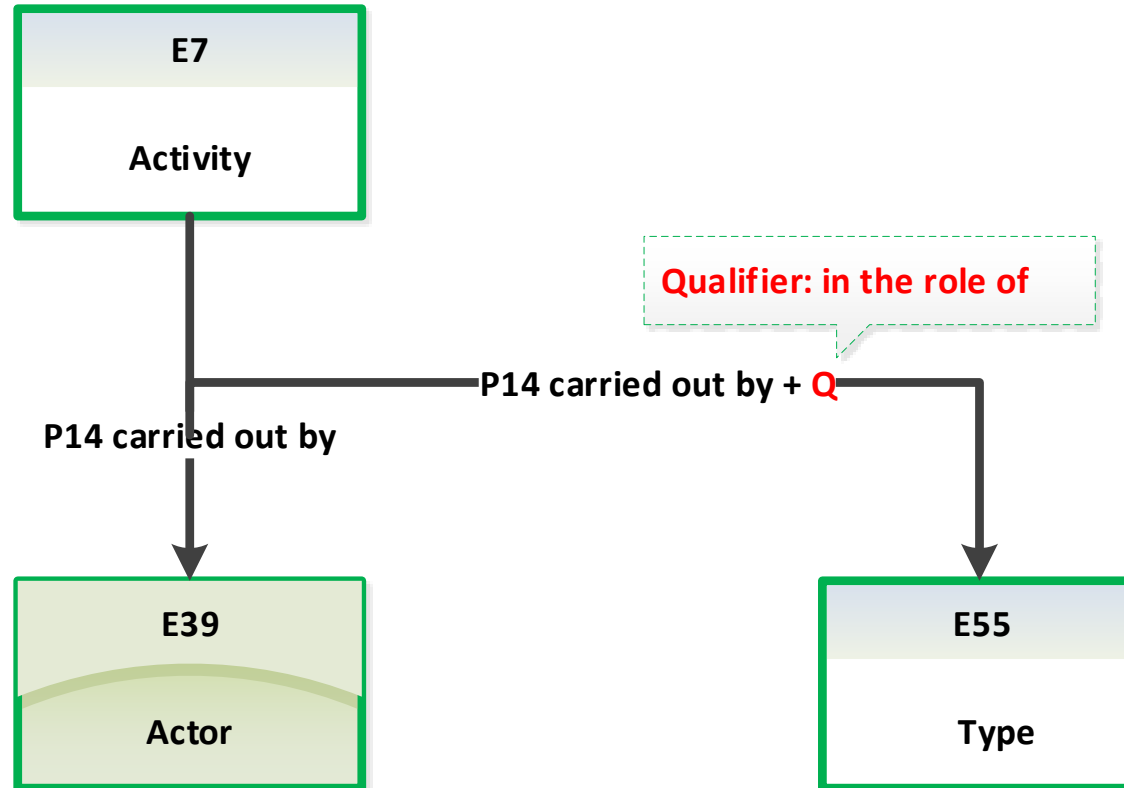
Property id	Property Name	Entity – Domain	Entity – Range
P1	is identified by (identifies)	E1 CRM Entity	E41 Appellation
P48	- has preferred identifier (is preferred identifier of)	E1 CRM Entity	E42 Identifier
P78	- is identified by (identifies)	E52 Time-Span	E49 Time Appellation
P87	- is identified by (identifies)	E53 Place	E44 Place Appellation
P102	- has title (is title of)	E71 Human-Made Thing	E35 Title
P131	- is identified by (identifies)	E39 Actor	E82 Actor Appellation
P2	has type (is type of)	E1 CRM Entity	E55 Type
P137	- exemplifies (is exemplified by)	E1 CRM Entity	E55 Type
BMP1*	- - has object type (is object type of)	E22 Human-Made Object	BME1 Object Type
BMP2*	- - has inscription script (is inscription script of)	E36 Visual item	BME8 Inscription Script
BMP4*	- - has inscription type (is inscription type of)	E36 Visual item	BME6 Inscription Type
BMP5*	- - has nationality (is nationality of)	E39 Actor	BME10 Nationality
BMP6*	- - has profession (is profession of)	E39 Actor	BME11 Profession
BMP7*	- - has gender (is gender of)	E21 Person	BME12 Gender
NIKP4*	- - has colour (is colour of)	E22 Man-Made Object	NIKE1 Object colour
P3	has note	E1 CRM Entity	E62 String
P79	- beginning is qualified by	E52 Time-Span	E62 String
P80	- end is qualified by	E52 Time-Span	E62 String
P4	has time-span (is time-span of)	E2 Temporal Entity	E52 Time-Span
P5	consists of (forms part of)	E3 Condition State	E3 Condition State
P7	took place at (witnessed)	E4 Period	E53 Place
P26	- moved to (was destination of)	E9 Move	E53 Place
P27	- moved from (was origin of)	E9 Move	E53 Place
P8	took place on or within (witnessed)	E4 Period	E19 Physical Object
P9	consists of (forms part of)	E4 Period	E4 Period
P10	falls within (contains)	E4 Period	E4 Period
P12	occurred in the presence of (was present at)	E5 Event	E77 Persistent Item
P11	- had participant (participated in)	E5 Event	E39 Actor
P14	- - carried out by (performed)	E7 Activity	E39 Actor
NIKP1*	- - - has project director (is project director of)	E7 Activity	E39 Actor
NIKP2*	- - - has project cooperater (is project cooperater of)	E7 Activity	E39 Actor
NIKP3*	- - - has project consultant (is project consultant of)	E7 Activity	E39 Actor
P22	- - - transferred title to (acquired title through)	E8 Acquisition	E39 Actor



# Sample of NIK Project Extensions



# Role Diagram



# **Veshnavah Database in Qoqnus**

**[www.qoqnus.nosa.com](http://www.qoqnus.nosa.com)**

## **NIK Project Forum**

**<https://qnssupport.nosa.com/forums/aff/26>**





Thank you for your attention  
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