Iran’s Earthen Architectural Heritage as Reflected in the Terra Congress Proceedings and Iran Journal

Shaghayegh Torkzaban
University of Pennsylvania

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Iran's Earthen Architectural Heritage as Reflected in the Terra Congress Proceedings and Iran Journal

Abstract
Iran is an important place for architectural and archaeological studies, especially for its wealth of earthen architecture. International scholarly studies in Iran began in the late nineteen and early twentieth centuries. However much of this research was not published until the end of the 1950s. In the 1960s, many scholarly conferences and publications on the conservation of earthen architecture began. Two major events occurred regarding Iran's architectural heritage. The first was the founding of an international academic journal, Iran Journal, in 1963 by the British Institute of Persian Studies. The other was the formation of the first international congress on the conservation of earthen heritage, Terra, held in 1972, in Yazd, Iran.

In this research with a comprehensive review of the history of the scholarship and heritage conservation in Iran, I did a systematic literature review on the presentation of Iran's earthen architectural heritage in Terra congress proceedings and Iran Journal. The review of 165 published articles regarding Iran's earthen heritage, showed three historical periods in this country's international scholarship since the late 19th century. It also confirmed that majority of the published works come from archaeological and architectural studies, rather than conservation projects. According to this review, Iran challenges with the lack of international collaborative projects in earthen heritage conservation. The comparison studies between two publications showed a big gap in multidisciplinary collaborations between archaeologists, architects, and conservationists. I hope that this research with introducing the gaps in Iran's earthen heritage research areas can create opportunities for planned scholarly studies.

Keywords
Mudbrick, Khesht, Conservation of earthen architecture, Archaeological studies, Iranian revolution

Disciplines
Historic Preservation and Conservation

Comments
Suggested Citation:

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Iran’s Earthen Architectural Heritage as Reflected in the Terra Congress Proceedings and
Iran Journal

Shaghayegh Torkzaban

A THESIS

in

Historic Preservation

Presented to the Faculties of the University of Pennsylvania in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of the Degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HISTORIC PRESERVATION

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Frank G. Matero
Professor of Architecture

Program Chair
Randall F. Mason
Associate Professor
Dedication

For those who believe in peace and live for it ...
Acknowledgement

I am grateful to all who helped me during my time at the University of Pennsylvania, and my special thanks to my supervisor, Frank G. Matero, whom his advice made this thesis come to a conclusion.

To my life-coaches my lovely parents, Nasser and Zari, who I owe all my life to them.

And, all my love and gratitude go to my friend and husband, Mohsen Keyhanpoor. Your love, your patience, your support, and your wise advice stayed with me at all times. Thank you.
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Introduction

Earthen heritage is the most widespread vernacular architecture, inherited from the first ancient civilizations. The high diversity in geographical locations and the uniqueness of the design and construction methods in each place, make earthen architecture an important issue for researchers. This variety in those areas with limited access to other materials, like wood and stone, is even more notable, which creates a richness in technology and design. Middle Eastern countries have a special place in earthen architectural research. Archaeological excavations share a big part in the research of such heritage. Many historic earthen structures and ancient civilizations have been discovered by archaeologists who very often worked in Middle Eastern countries.

Conservation and Preservation of earthen architecture is the other concentrated subject, that came into scientific discussions in the early 20th century. The vulnerability and rarity of these non-reversible heritage resources make them as a targeted issue for international charters and guidelines. With many excavated sites, the preservation of these places became a serious concern, mainly where structures of earthen construction were uncovered, posing a high risk of deterioration. The Venice Charter (1964), emphasizes the preservation of excavated cultural and historic properties, besides the associated research in Articles 15\(^1\), and 16\(^2\). On the other hand, this

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\(^1\) EXCAVATIONS
Article 15.
Excavations should be carried out in accordance with scientific standards and the recommendation defining international principles to be applied in the case of archaeological excavation adopted by UNESCO in 1956. Ruins must be maintained and measures necessary for the permanent conservation and protection of architectural features and of objects discovered must be taken. Furthermore, every means must be taken to facilitate the understanding of the monument and to reveal it without ever distorting its meaning. All reconstruction work should however be ruled out "a priori". Only anastylosis, that is to say, the reassembling of existing but dismembered parts can be permitted. The material used for integration should always be recognizable and its use should be the least that will ensure the conservation of a monument and the reinstatement of its form.

\(^2\) PUBLICATION
Article 16.
In all works of preservation, restoration or excavation, there should always be precise documentation in the form of analytical and critical reports, illustrated with drawings and photographs. Every stage of the work
heritage is not only the combination of material and technology, but it also proposes a wider perspective about the knowledge of culture, society, aesthetic, history and many other categories. Understanding the earthen heritage is a key to discover the ancient times and to protect its cultural heritage.

Iran is an important place for architectural and archaeological studies, especially for its wealth of earthen architecture. International scholarly studies on the architecture’s history began in the late nineteen and early twentieth centuries. International Middle Eastern scholarship began in early 1900 when several agreements were signed with western universities for archaeological research. However much of this research was not published until the late 1950s.

In the 1960s, many scholarly conferences and publications on the conservation of earthen architecture began. Two major events occurred regarding Iran’s architectural heritage. The first was the founding of an international academic journal, *Iran Journal*, in 1963 by the British Institute of Persian Studies. The publication included articles on the arts, archaeology, architecture, history, literature, linguistics, religion and philosophy of Iran and the Persianate world. The focus was on the research sponsored by the British Institute, and other contemporary archaeological research in Iran. The second important event to occur during this period was the formation of the first international congress on the conservation of earthen heritage, Terra, held in 1972, in the historic city of Yazd, Iran. From then the Terra Congresses continued every four years, in different countries. To date, Terra, under the collaboration of local institutes and with the sponsorship of ICOMOS, ICCROM, UNESCO, and other organizations has held 12

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3 In early 1900 many European and American Universities began scholarly studies in the Middle Eastern Countries. From those we can name: The University of Oxford, and The University of Cambridge in England. Also several American Institutes and Universities such as University of Pennsylvania, University of Chicago, Harvard University, and University of California – Los Angeles (UCLA).

congresses; three of them have been in Iran and the city of Yazd. The training and educational issues as important impacts in earthen heritage studies have always been a substantial goal for Terra.

This thesis attempts to examine the production and dissemination of academic and professional information on the conservation of Iran’s earthen heritage as published in the Iran Journal and the proceedings of the Terra congresses. My particular intent is to examine how earlier scholarship and its reporting has influenced the current state of knowledge in Iran on the conservation of earthen heritage and conversely to what degree Iran’s earthen heritage and its preservation is known internationally. Sites, authors, time, period, type of architecture, and the political context were all considered in this study.

I chose the Iran Journal as a standard vehicle for measuring foreign (British) research and preservation efforts of Persian heritage. The Terra Congresses on the other hand are international by definition and provide a platform to view how Iranian scholars and practitioners interacted with others in a global context as well as at home.

89 out of 855 articles (10.5%) publications were found on Iranian earthen heritage in all 12 Terra congresses, and 76 out of 142 articles and short notes on Iranian built heritage were discovered in 59 volumes of Iran Journal with a total of 704 published articles and short notes on Persian studies. All 165 articles were reviewed and summarized in a database (Microsoft Excel). Data recorded included site, geographical location, project typology, author nationality, language, and other secondary information. The results of the data analysis are presented in the Analysis and Discussion chapters.

Despite the prevalence of Iran’s ancient and historic earthen architectural traditions, and its participation at Terra, international knowledge is largely lacking. This fact motivated me to

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5 Yazd is a well preserved historic city famous for its wealth in earthen architecture, located at the central part of Iran Plateau. In 1972, 1976, and 2003, the Terra Congresses conveyed in this city.
research this thesis. One of the benefits of this literature review is to provide a systematic index of information for future researchers that is expandable and can be updated. The ability to be linked to other similar studies and used in comparative studies is another benefit of this thesis.

The review of these publications shows many changes in the study and conservation of Iran’s earthen heritage over the past 50 years. Clearly, the political effects of the Revolution were responsible for the greatest shift in reporting. Based on this review the history of Iran’s international collaboration can be divided into three periods: The “Pre-revolutionary Period” starting from the early 19th century and continuing until 1979. The “Gap Period” which begins after the Revolution in 1980 and continues until the beginning of the 21st century, and finally the “Revival Period” starting from 2000 until the present.

During the Pre-revolutionary period international collaboration and reporting was strong. But during the “Gap Period” a long hiatus developed in international scholarly collaboration with Iran. This period began with no participation and continued until the late 1990’s when new relationships established. The “Revival Period” has continued this trend with increasing cooperation to the present.

The study also shows an increase in participation of Iranian scholars in the conservation of built heritage. A broader range of topics are now discussed and studied, and many more sites have been included in conservation activities, especially after the “Revival Period”. Attention to living heritage and traditional knowledge and education is a new and growing concern in the recent studies. Seismic behavior analysis, given Iran’s particular geographical situation, has always been a topic for discussion; however, there is still much to be done. Iran needs to expand its international cooperation in earthen heritage. In recent decades, Iranian scholars have been working more diligently in the preservation of earthen heritage, but very rarely this information has been shared at international levels. In the same way, Iran has had less access to modern
conservation methods in its new projects. Ultimately, I hope that this study contributes to Iran’s current international situation and its global importance in earthen heritage.

This thesis is designed in two sections. The first section discusses the history of Iran’s international cooperation in heritage conservation, the history of academic heritage studies in Iran, and archaeological research with a focus on earthen sites. Also, a detailed description of the background of *Iran Journal* and the Terra Conferences is provided in the final section of this chapter. In the second section, the results of the analyses of the selected articles from *Iran Journal* and Terra, are discussed in details which are supported by data collected. The two final chapters of this thesis gives a detailed discussion on the analyses results with a focus on the gaps in research areas.
Chapter One: Proposition/Hypothesis

Academic studies of the history of architecture are not older than 100 years in the Middle East and the eastern countries of Asia. Although in the past, there were individual studies, historical descriptions flourished around the 1930’s, when many western scholars traveled to these countries and established systematic architectural research and studies. Iran is a rich example of such scholarly efforts in early 1900s. By the late of 19th and early 20th centuries, while the country was modernizing, cultural heritage issues became a growing concern for many nationalists. In the meantime, many western scholars who read about or visited the region became more aware of the international importance of this region, especially because of its concentration of earthen architectural heritage. There are many records of international scholarship on Iran’s architectural heritage from this era. However, these studies have been affected by many other factors since then. The transition of power in the early 20th century and the Political Revolution in the second half of this century had largely influenced this process.

Apart from all the political changes, academic studies never ceased in Iran, nor did the conservation or preservation efforts. However, foreign academic relationships changed and some were severely damaged. In this research, I propose to study these changes through the dissemination of Iran’s earthen architecture in international resources. Two primary sources were chosen for this study. The Terra Conferences on Earthen Architecture, first assembled in Iran, in 1972. The other source, the Iran Journal, funded by the British Institute for Persian Studies, since 1963, which published many scholarly articles related to architectural studies in Iran. These two sources, due to their close relationship with cultural heritage conservation studies in Iran, should be able to shed some light on the questions in this research. My focus in this investigation is the study and preservation of earthen architecture in Iran. The aim is to see how these studies were shared with the international societies. Iran as a country with a rich heritage of ancient earthen architecture is also an important source for sustainable living heritage and architectural traditions.
However, how is this heritage introduced to the world? How is it used for educational and scientific purposes inside and outside the country. What lessons from earthen architectural conservation, has Iran learned through its international collaboration?

The first hypothesis based on the evidence of such activities in Iran and through other sources was that this relationship significantly declined since Iran’s revolution. This decrease occurred so quickly and deeply that the revival of international academic cooperation could not start until the late 1990's. Currently, the percentage of what Iranian scholars know about Iran’s earthen heritage and what they share with the world shows a significant difference. Even the proportion of international activities of the study and preservation of Iran’s earthen heritage is considerably less than that of the early 20th century. Regarding these facts, several critical questions were designed to explore a coherent explanation for the discussed causes and effects on the global knowledge of earthen heritage in Iran.

Below are the main questions designed for this research:

- What is the percentage of Iranian papers in international conferences and publications on earthen heritage?
- Who is researching and presenting these studies in Iran? Archeologists? Preservation Specialists? Architects? Historians? Surveyors? Students? Iranian Scholars or Foreigners?
- What has the geographical focus been, in which parts of the country have these studies been done?
- Are these studies mostly coming from conservation projects, archeological studies, the living heritage studies, technical and/or cultural researches, etc.?
- How much can we learn about Iranian earthen architecture through international resources and how representative is it?
What is the trajectory of reporting in terms of conservation of earthen heritage in Iran within the past fifty years?

How much has Iran relied on international cooperation regarding conservation of earthen architecture and what is the level of Iranian scholar’s knowledge in earthen architecture’s conservation?

Does the conservation of earthen architecture in Iran employ traditional vernacular construction methods or modern conservation methods?

How have the political changes in the country affected the study of earthen heritage?

This literature review should be able to uncover many hidden factors that are directly or indirectly affecting current scholarship and contemporary professional practice on earthen heritage in Iran. The hope was to find the gaps and to discuss them. As I went through the resources and reviewed them, a clear trajectory of research became available which could lead this review to find appropriate answers to many of the questions I defined at the beginning.
Chapter Two: Methodology

This thesis intentionally includes two basic parts: the history of earthen architectural studies and conservation in Iran and -the international representation of these studies through published resources. The first part, the historical/background studies examined a wide range of sources. I reviewed approximately 30 written texts in English and Farsi regarding the history of archaeological and architectural studies in Iran, travelogues since the 16th century, and the history of heritage organizations and heritage conservation in this country. At the end, a comprehensive background on the Terra Conferences and the Iran Journal was provided.

The second part, which is the core of this study, is designed based on a systematic literature review. The process contributes to developing the thesis questions, a creation of thesis keywords, collecting publications, selection of articles, review, and analysis, discussion, and in the final section recommendations. This process is shown in figure (1). Two sets of comprehensive keywords in English and Farsi were designed for this study to identify the existing literature on Iran’s earthen heritage in selected sources:

- Earthen architecture (Iran)
- Earthen heritage (Iran)
- Adobe (architecture) (Iran)
- Mudbrick (architecture) (Iran)
- Conservation of mudbrick/adobe architecture (Iran)
- Earthen archaeological sites (Iran)
- Earthen architecture and living heritage (Iran)

- معماری خشته در ایران
- حفاظت سازه‌های خشته در ایران
- محوطه‌های باستان‌شناسی خشته در ایران

[9]
Based on these two glossaries I reviewed over 1500 articles in the *Iran Journal* and Terra Proceedings. A selection of 165 articles, then were reviewed and analyzed using analytical software (such as Microsoft Excel and GIS). The results are discussed in chapters four and five.

As a systematic review, this thesis is designed as a primary model for other similar reviews in conservation studies. The information provided here can easily be updated periodically. Another benefit of this method is the potential expansion of the literature review. The flexibility of this research method allows other scholars to use it and add other relevant data in terms of the language used in the studies, to add more relevant publications in the review, to expand the studies based on the geographical location, category of studies, conservation methods, archaeological studies, and other subjects. My goal for this literature review is to make an accessible analytical review for earthen heritage research related to Persian studies or other places around the world with similar heritage.

Before starting the review of the selected 165 articles, I designed two questionnaires related to the primary questions discussed in chapter one. These questionnaires were used for planning the review and the design of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheets (tables 1,2). All the analysis were done in Microsoft Excel. The geographical locations were studied in both Microsoft
Excel and GIS. A full review of all selected articles was done in response to the questionnaires and other descriptive questions,\(^6\) designed for this thesis.

![Flowchart of Systematic Review for earthen heritage studies. Credit: (Mark and Helen 2008) - (Fatorić and Seekamp 2017)](image)

The first questionnaire shown in table (1), includes three sets of questions based on the characteristic data both resources share. The second questionnaire was a more specific one regarding general information about the Terra Conferences, as a particular source of earthen architecture conservation studies (table 2).

\(^6\) See chapter 2, Hypothesis, for a full list of questions.
The aim of the second questionnaire was to find out the percentage of Iran and Iranian scholars collaboration in these international gatherings. The results of this study were also entered into the spreadsheets in Microsoft Excel and analyzed.

Concentrated themes in the reviewed articles was one of the essential questions in this study, which is reflected in the Part two of the first questionnaire (table 1). Thus, all the selected articles were categorized in several defined themes. According to the variety of subjects covered by chosen articles, the following themes were defined for this literature review:

Table 1. The Questionnaire for reviews and synthesis on Terra Proceedings and Iran Journal. Credit for design sample: (Fatorić and Seekamp 2017)

The aim of the second questionnaire was to find out the percentage of Iran and Iranian scholars collaboration in these international gatherings. The results of this study were also entered into the spreadsheets in Microsoft Excel and analyzed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>The selected texts reflect archaeological reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>The selected texts mostly reflect architectural studies focusing on the style, periods, forms, and function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building technology</td>
<td>Include all the texts related to the construction techniques, methods, and terminology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Reflects all the studies on the material typology, material components, and new material in conservation works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathology/Condition assessment</td>
<td>Some studies specifically focused on the earthen architecture pathology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation/Restoration</td>
<td>The selected texts reflect all kind of conservation and restoration projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seismic Behaviors/Risk Management</td>
<td>Texts discuss on the earthen structures’ behavior in earthquake, and the risk management planning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban studies (Urban districts, Cities, Settlements)</td>
<td>The concentration of the texts in this theme were on the historic district in urban areas, historic cities, villages, and other kind of settlements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering/Structural Studies</td>
<td>A group of studied literature had a particular focus on structural engineering studies that all were put in this theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Includes written documents about rehabilitation of individual historic buildings or complexes. It contains adaptive reuse projects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental studies</td>
<td>Reflects the building environmental studies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Heritage</td>
<td>Selected texts mostly reflect those studies focusing on the vernacular heritage as a living heritage and its sustainable preservation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Heritage Management</td>
<td>Studies on the management issues were categorized in this theme.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Knowledge</td>
<td>This theme reflects studies related to the education of earthen heritage in both academic level and public sectors. Also the works that focuses on the knowledge transition between Masters and academicians.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theories</td>
<td>Selected texts reflect theories on the conservation and preservation of earthen heritage in Iran.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural Landscape</td>
<td>Texts reflect the cultural landscape issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Themes selected for the article analyses
The other specific category reflected in Part two of the first questionnaire (table 1) discusses the project typology. This specific term was defined to categorize articles based on the type of the studied sites. The diversity of the projects’ types was considerably high. A complete list of all the defined typologies for this review is provided in table (4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Archaeological Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ruins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic buildings (Not specifically monumental)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Structures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Architectural modeling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4. Projects typology as reflected in analyses

All the analytical data extracted from selected publications was sized to several charts and synthesized. Most of the analyses were done based on percentile comparisons.
Chapter Three: The Chronology of scholarship and heritage conservation in Iran

The scholarly architectural/archaeological studies in Iran have always been affected by different factors like politics, economics, social, cultural, laws, stakeholders, and global issues. The political aspects certainly have the biggest share among all others. According to this fact, the political changes were used as the principle metrics over time, to make a coherent knowledge on the chronology of the academic studies. Therefore, the scholarly studies were divided into three significant periods. In this thesis, I defined the three periods as below:

1) Pre-revolutionary: this indicates all the scholarly activities in Iran before the 1979 revolution.

2) The Gap Period: which starts after the 1979 revolution and continues until the late 1990s, represents a long hiatus in Iran international collaboration. This period of time starts with no international activities and continues with little change for roughly two decades. During this time, the country was affected by the post-revolutionary changes, the war between Iraq and Iran from 1981 until 1989, and the post-war challenges. In this period, not only the political issue but also the economic hardship severely influenced the international academic activities in Iran.

3) The Revival Period: since 2000, international scholarly activities in Iran shows a positive increase in various ways. During this time the political situation of the country within the region and in global level gradually became stabilized. A new era for international communications has started for the country, and in light of those changes, the academic activities were also improved.

In this chapter, in first section, I briefly discuss the three periods with a focus on the most important scholarly events. Then in second section, the more prominent organizations and institutes that were connected to two selected publications, Terra proceedings, and Iran Journal, will be introduced. Comparatively, some other samples of similar foreign institutes that worked in
Iran in Pre-revolutionary era will be discussed. Finally, the history of Terra Symposiums and the establishment of *Iran Journal* will be covered in details in the third section.

**History and Background**

**Pre-revolutionary Period**

The history of scholarly architectural/archaeological studies in Iran begins from the early 15th century when an Italian traveler visited the ruins of Persepolis at 1474 and described the place in his notes. This time marks the non-scientific beginning of the history of international archaeological/architectural studies in this country. Since then travelogues have been a reliable preliminary source for many scholars who were interested in this ancient country. Around two hundred years later in 1622, an Italian explorer, Pietro Della Valle, recorded epigraphs in Persepolis. Engelbert Kaempfer, a German Naturalist, Physician, and Explorer was the third notable tourist who visited Persepolis in 1685 and the first traveler who writes about the inscriptions of Persepolis. During his visit, Kamepfer examined almost all the structures and did general measurements of the site. Although he could not recognize the order of the buildings, he understood that this ancient complex belongs to a Persian empire. His job at Persepolis is significant for his drawings from a part of the epigraphs, which later was published in the *Amoenitates*. Kamepfer was the first one who was able to identify “the cuneiform signs as linguistic items and to give them a still valid name (characteribus peregrinis, formam habentibus cuneolorum)”

In 1802 an unknown German researcher, Georg Friedrich Grotefend, epigraphist, and philologist, decoded Persepolis’s epigraphs. His success opened the doors to the discovery of

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7 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987)  
8 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987)  
9 (Haberland 2009)  
10 (Haberland 2009)  
11 (Schmitt 2012)  
12 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987)
the ancient civilization of Iran. Three decades later, Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, a British East India Company army officer, who was employed by Iran’s government to serve in Iran’s army for a short time, and become familiar with Farsi language, visited both Ganj-Nameh (Hamadan), and Bisotun (Kermanshah), and recorded Achaemenid inscriptions. He was the first person to decipher the Bisotun inscriptions in 1836 and uncover a crucial moment in the history of the Achaemenid era.13

William Kennett Loftus, a British excavator, began excavations in Iran in 1849-51. He worked in Susa, Khuzestan province.14 This is the beginning of modern archaeology in Iran. His descriptions about Susa caught French’s attention to this ancient country, who then began negotiations with Iran’s government to obtain a permit for excavations in Susa from the contemporary King of Iran.15 Marcel-Auguste Dieulafoy and his wife, Jane Dieulafoy traveled to Iran, and in 1883 he began the preparation of studies in Susa.16 In 1885, after having the official permission from Nasser-al-Din Shah (The most famous King in Qajar period), French excavators under the supervision of Marcel Dielafoy, began their works on this site, which lasted for 95 years. Due to some legal problems occurred during the excavations, mostly because the French excavators exported many artifacts and building’s fragments from Susa to France, Iranian government halted the contract. In response, the French party invited the King, Nasser al-din Shah, to France and showed him their new exhibition of Susa, which brought them a new permission for expanded excavation works. In 1895 a new contract containing eight sections was signed between Iran and France. However, due to the Nasser Al-Din Shah’s assassination in 1896 the excavations remained closed until the time of the next Qajar King, Mozaffar-Al-Din Shah, when they again signed a new contract and resumed their excavations in Susa at 1898. Jacques

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13 (Daniels 2015)
14 (The British Museum 2017)
15 (Malik Şahmîrzâdî 1986)
16 (Dieulafoy 1887)
De Morgan the French miner who at the time was digging in Egypt went to Iran for new excavation seasons. This time Iranians did not welcome him, and the governor of Khuzestan province did not allow him to work at Susa. When Mozaffar-Al-Din Shah traveled to France, the French party complained about their difficulties in working at Susa, and this time, in 1900, France signed another contract, which gave them the monopoly of excavations on all archaeological sites in Iran. This contract is famous as Mozaffar-Al-Din Shah Contract. De Morgan worked in several locations in Iran while his base was in Susa between 1897 and 1911. The French castle in Susa at the top of Acropolis, the highest archaeological mound in this site, is one of his famous works in Iran. He used many Achaemenid tablets in the construction of this place.

Roland De Mecquenem, the other French miner, continued archaeological studies and excavations in Susa until the World War II (1939). The excavations at Susa continued until the time of Iran’s revolution (1979) with a pause during the war, by French excavators. Roman Ghirshman was the other famous French excavator who worked in Susa. He is among the first professional archaeologists who worked in this country. Other his works are Tappeh Giyan in Nahavand, Tappeh Siyalk in Kashan, and Bishapour in Fars.

Iran’s government canceled the Mozaffar-Al-Din Shah contract in 1927, but in the meantime, the French party received approval to continue their studies in Susa, if they built a museum and library for the Susa archaeological studies in Tehran. They also agreed that for three continuing periods, each five years, the management of the institution would be with French citizens. Following the new agreement, André Godard, moved to Iran in 1929 to establish the museum and library. By 1934 he started the construction of the museum, and he finished it three years Later. Until then, the National Museum was the only modern museum for ancient and

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17 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987, 68)
18 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987)
19 (MalikShahmīrzādī 1987)
antique artifacts in Iran, which was established twenty years earlier by a group of Iranian cultural heritage friends. This National Museum was replaced by the new museum, the “Ancient Iran Museum,” soon after it was opened.20

In the early 20th century, Iran was experiencing its transformation to the modern era. In this time, attention to cultural heritage and its national values became a concern for public sectors and professionals. The antique business, which at that point was a big business in Iran, was dramatically affected by the establishment of the National Museum in 1916. Almost two years later, around 1918, the “Office of Antiquities” began its work as a governmental organization to manage all the activities related to the historical places in Iran. Even though at that time the office was mostly concentrated on the archaeological sites and antiques, but on the other hand, it also was responsible for all restoration and zoning projects in historic properties. In 1931, Mohammad Ali Foroughi in collaboration with some other Iranian scholars prepared the “Law of Antiquities,” which was approved by the National Consultative Assembly of Iran. This law was the basis for Cultural Heritage Laws in Iran, that still are in the act.21 Some years later this office changed to an independent organization, and André Godard became the head director of the new organization.22 Although the law of the antiquities was a supportive law for National Heritage, no penalty was defined for any criminal activities in the historic properties until 1969, when a General Penal Code was established in the protection of national historic properties.

Sometime between 1934-36, the name of the Organization of Antiquities changed to the Organization of Archaeology, this directly and positively affected on the legal authorities of this organization. In 1954, André Godard was retired by his French Government, but he did not leave Iran until around seven years later. Mohammad Taghi Mostafavi, an Iranian archaeologist, who had been employed with this organization for several years and had worked in several

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20 (Malik Shahmīrzādī 1986)  
21 (Ghanami, Samadi and Cheraghchi 2008)  
22 (Malik Shahmīrzādī 1986)
archaeology projects around the country, took the position after Godard retirement. During the
time of his management, many Iranian archaeologists worked on several archaeological sites in
the country (1954-61). The heydays of Archaeological studies in Iran was between 1965-1973
when many activities were done around the country, and many museums were established in
historic cities. According to a statistical study by the Archaeology Organization in 1974, 45
archaeological groups on both national and international levels were working in Iran. 28 teams of
them were actively working in excavation projects, and the rest were doing none-exavation
studies.23 At the same time, the scholarly publications significantly grow up. The Institute for the
Archaeological Studies at Tehran University established in 1959, published 12 volumes of the
Journal of Archelogy and Arts between 1960-1979. Also, this institute held five symposiums on
the archaeological studies in Iran. To gather and discuss the latest studies happened in the
country. The symposium supposed to convey every autumn.

The first half of the 20th century is also important for the academic activities in Iran. After
the Tehran University had been established in 1934, Archaeology was among the first majors
taught in the department of literature and humanity in this university. In 1949-50, the first group
of graduated students started their job in the Archaeology Organization. Some of them who went
to the western universities for graduate studies later came back and worked in the country.
Professor Ezat-o Allah Negahban is one of those students who since 1960 taught at the Tehran
University while in the same time excavated several sites.24 Sadiq Malik Shahmîrzâdî is the other
famous Iranian archaeologist who has been actively working and teaching in this field since 1970.
His research on the history of the archaeological studies in Iran is one the main resources for the
scholars who are interested in this topic.

23 (MalikShahmîrzâdî 1987)
24 (Malik Shahmîrzâdî 1986)
The Ministry of Art and Culture, as a combination of the Archaeology Organization, Ancient Iran Museum, the National Library, and the Fine Arts Organization, officially started its work in 1965. The new ministry established several organizations; one of them was the “National Organization for Preservation of Ancient Monuments.” This organization had the responsibility for the preservation of historical monuments and properties in Iran. One important duty of this office was the registration of national monuments in a “National List of Historic Monuments.” The act of National Monument Registration in Iran began in 1931, and all the monuments and artifacts dating to the pre-Qajar period were eligible to be registered on the National List.  

The first registered monument is “Suleiman Tappeh,” an archaeological site in the far western part of Iran, now a part of the current Iraq, dating back to Elam era (Around 2700 B.C.). This monument with the National Number of “One,” was registered as a National Monument on September 16, 1931. Fifty-six, archaeological sites, monuments and ancient cities were recorded in the National Monument List within the same day, September 16, 1931.

The other notable long-term excavation work in Iran was the excavations at Persepolis. The difference between Persepolis and the Susa archaeological project was the diversity of scholars coming from different countries. The work at Persepolis began in 1930 by Ernst Herzfeld, a German archaeologist and specialist in Persian studies, later at 1935 Eric Friedrich Schmidt, German and American-Naturalized Archeologist continued the excavations. After World War II, Ali Sami, Iranian Archeologist, worked at Persepolis for some seasons, when in 1968, Ali Akbar Tajvidi, another Iranian Archaeologist, started excavations in the southern part of Persepolis in search of Achaemenid city.

A significant time in the history of heritage conservation and archaeological activities in Iran was in 1930’s. During this period, a series of focused studies on the medieval Iranian

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25 (Ghanami, Samadi and Cheraghi 2008, 23)  
26 (MalikShahmirzadi 1987)
architecture began by European and American researchers; the excavations at Persepolis started, and many laws and policies were established. The establishment of the Office of Antiquities, the Law for the Registration of National Monuments, the law to support the National Monuments (physically and financially), and the nomination and registration of 56 National Monuments on the National List, all are the legal protection activities that happened during this period. At the international level, some professional institutes were funded: American Institute for Persian Art and Archeology in New York City is among them. On the other hand, the awareness of the importance of conservation of historic monuments, with a focus on European countries, began at the same time. The Athens Charter in 1931 was the first unified international reaction to all the threats that modernization brought for heritage properties. Iran and many other nations used the Athens guidelines as the fundamentals for their heritage conservation missions. The law for the registration of National Monuments was one of Iran’s responses to this charter. By 1964, when the Venice Charter was proposed, Iran was among the countries who ultimately accepted and followed it.

**The Gap Period**

1979, is the end of Iran’s golden ages for international scholarly participations. The political changes that happened over the following two decades banned most of the scholarly activities. Many foreign institutes were forced to close their offices and discontinue their studies due to the unstable situation. Most of the excavations were temporarily closed and conservation activities dramatically declined.

Since Iran’s revolution, Iranian scholars were the only party who performed conservation and academic activities in Iran. Despite all the difficulties, a new season for the history of heritage conservation began. Former Organizations such as Archaeology Organization and the National Organization for Preservation of Ancient Monuments continued their activities. In 1980-81 new laws were proposed for the protection of the historic palaces and other governmental
buildings belonged to the former Kingdom (Pahlavi). The new issued law was to protect and adaptively reuse these places as museums and for cultural activities. The laws also included prohibitions for illegal excavations in historic properties.

On January 30, 1986, the Iran Cultural Heritage Organization (ICH), was officially inaugurated with all other organizations related to cultural heritage activities combined with the new central agency. Since then this governmental organization works directly under the supervision of the Presidential Office of the Country and has actively worked in conservation of historical tangible and intangible properties.

From 1986, a group of professional Iranians, who were graduated in heritage conservation, historic structures, historic architectural studies, and other relevant fields from western universities took the leadership of the Cultural Heritage Organization. Many of them have been working in archaeological and conservation projects since the late 1950s. From 1986, until around 2000, the need for skilled and trained professionals had the fundamental place in all activities. In the meantime, reorganizing the conservation activities, and preservation of the cultural heritage properties, in particular for the places located in the conflict areas during the wartime, were the most critical issue.

During the Gap Period, the Iran Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHT) activities were also including of improvement the knowledge of the traditional construction techniques and making a common language between scholars and local masters, and raising up the public awareness about the heritage values, also the development of the tourism industry. Although during the Gap Period Iran did not show up in any international professional activities but inside the country and on the national level fundamental programs were established that the results of them created the basics of the Revival Period. The founding of the Cultural Heritage Higher

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27 Some years later the name of organization changed to: Iran Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization (ICHT), as all three institutes were combined together, which is still in use.
Education Center in 1989, as a professional educational center, to train young scholars was an effective step toward the educational missions of the Cultural Heritage Organization. In addition, other universities established the conservation and preservation departments, which many contemporary scholars in the country attended to those programs. Publication of scholarly books in traditional architecture techniques, vernacular architecture, and research on the architectural terminology used in different regions were other efforts by this Organization. Also, publication of a professional Journal, *Athar Journal*, since 1980; which is a valuable source for scholarly studies in Iran. Finally, but not the least, the foundation of a periodical National Congress on the Historic Architecture and Urban Studies in Iran. This national congress began in 1996, with focus on all the architectural, archaeological, conservation and other heritage related activities done around the country. The goal was to gather all the scholars, in every four years, to discuss their recent researches, studies, and projects, to make a national communication and share their knowledge. All these efforts lead the Iranian heritage conservation activities to its next period: The Revival Period.

*The Revival Period*

It is not easy to define an exact time for the beginning of the Revival Period in Iran’s international collaborations. However, the evidence of such interactions appeared at some point in the late 1990s and early 2000s, which for the first time after the revolution, scholarly studies in Iran began to rise to the international levels. In the same time, the country had shown a general stabilization after such a long period of serious political challenges.

The beginning of the 21st century started with comprehensive international scholarly activities in Iran. The 9th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, *Terra* 2003, conveyed in the city of Yazd. The last time Iran took part in *Terra* conferences was 1976. Since then until 2003, Iran had no participation in the event. In a very short time after this gathering, a large earthquake in Kerman region destroyed the Arg-e Bam, one
of the largest, oldest and best preserved ancient earthen sites in the world. The disaster triggered international scholarly attention to the importance of the earthen architecture heritage as a living heritage and as a valuable none reversible historic resource. Following by this tragedy, in a well-organized program, the Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHT) in collaboration with UNESCO and other international organizations, established the Arg-e Bam Research Foundation, and several international professional groups began their research on this site. German, Italian, and Japanese had the biggest share of this new collaborations. In 2004, UNESCO, registered the cultural landscape of Arg-e Bam in the World Heritage List. Arg-e Bam is a rare example of a site that was registered on the WHL, after it was destroyed.

The other considerable issue in this period is the increase of Iran’s collaboration with international organizations. For instance, UNESCO World Heritage List which is a global resource for the human heritage. Iran, since 1979, has registered 21 sites as the World Heritage Sites in this list. Only three sites were registered in 1979, and since then until 2003, no other sites were nominated for the UNESCO WHL. From 2003 until the present, Iran registered 17 historic and natural sites in this list and nominated many others. (Appendix 1, Figure (16)).

The international scholarly publications are the other sources to examine the Iran’s scholarly activities. With the research I did on the Iran Journal, this fact was fully represented in the published works. Iranian scholars had always had the smallest share of publications in Iran Journal. This fact in Archaeological and architectural studies is even more visible. After 1964, that Ezat-o Allah Negahban, published an article about the Achaemenid golden vessels discovered in Tappeh Marlik, Gilan, until 1982 no other works were released by Iranian scholars in this journal. In 1982, Mohammad Yousef Kiani, published a report on his recent

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excavations at the Great Wall of Gorgan\textsuperscript{29}. Then, in 1985 and 1988, Abbas Alizadeh, an archaeologist who was studying and working at the Oriental Institute in Chicago, USA, published two articles regarding the architectural studies in earthen archaeological sites in Iran\textsuperscript{30}. Since then, the participation of Iranian professions in \textit{Iran Journal} began to increase, but again, until 1999, there is no research addressing any studies related to the built heritage. In 1999 Kamyar Abdi an Archaeologist and Ph.D. candidate at the Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, USA, published a report on his recent excavations in the western part of Iran\textsuperscript{31}. Since then the participation of Iranian scholars in the built heritage studies dramatically increased. Almost in each volume of Journal, there are some published works by Iranian scholars.

In conclusion, a real fact about the Revival Period, is that beside all the positive movements that happened during past two decades, the situation for academic international collaborations in Iran remain vulnerable. The recent political challenges in the Middle East, is the greatest threat for continuity of such movements, also the still political challenges that the country is experiencing.

\textbf{Institutional and Organizational Collaborations}

Since the early 20th century Iran began collaborations with heritage conservation international organizations and those that specifically focused on Persian Studies. In a short time, Iran became a center for many regional offices of international organizations and worked with them in scholarly studies and conservation activities in the Middle East. Iran has been involved in cooperation with ICOMOS, UNESCO, ICCROM, ICOM, and institutes like: IsMEO, Asia


Institute, The British Institute of Persian Studies, and others. In this section, some of more prominent institutes regarding Iran’s international collaborations, and their relevance with Terra conferences and Iran Journal are introduced:

**Iranian National Commission for UNESCO**

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations, is described as base “to create the conditions for dialogue among civilizations, cultures, and peoples, based upon respect for commonly shared values.”32 The idea of organization appeared in 1942, soon after the World War II, when many European countries were looking for ways and means to reconstruct their systems of education once peace was restored. Based on a proposal by CAME, Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, met in the United Kingdom, a United Nations Conference for the establishment of an educational and cultural organization (ECO/CONF) met in London from 1 to 16, November 1945. At the end of the conference, thirty-seven countries founded the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Constitution of UNESCO, signed on 16 November 1945, came into being on November, 4th 1946 after ratification by twenty countries.33

The Iranian National Commission for UNESCO34 established in 1948, by order of the contemporary National Consultative Assembly. The Constitution of the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO was drafted in 13 articles and later adopted at the meeting of the Cabinet in 1949, by the proposal of the then Minister of Culture.35

The Constitution of the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO was revised after the Islamic Revolution to compose 17 articles and four notes. This Constitution was submitted to the

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32 As it is defined by the UNESCO - http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/about-us/who-we-are/history/
33 (UNESCO 2017)
34 http://www.irunesco.org
35 (Pirouznik 2011)
Cabinet for adoption in 1987 upon approval by the Supreme Council of the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO.36 37

**ICCROM**

The International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, ICCROM, was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. “The proposal was made to create an intergovernmental center for the study and improvement of methods of restoration. The proposal was adopted at the 9th Session of the UNESCO General Conference held in New Delhi, in 1956. Following an agreement with the Italian government, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property was established in Rome in 1959. Dr. H.J. Plenderleith, who for many years had been Keeper of the Research Laboratory at the British Museum in London, was appointed its first Director. By the end of his mandate in 1971, 55 states had already become members (the number today is over 110).”38 ICCROM contributes

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36 Role of the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO

Five roles are specifically assigned to the Iranian National Commission for UNESCO:

**Liaising:** Foster close cooperation between the Government, GOs and NGOs and individuals with UNESCO and its regional, cluster, field and sub-regional agencies and offices as well as with National Commissions of Member States and United Nations specialized agencies.

**Advisory:** Providing specialized advice to the Government and relevant bodies and organizations on UNESCO’s action areas and modalities for cooperation with UNESCO in implementing relevant programs.

**Clearing House:** Providing a channel for introducing and disseminating information on UNESCO’s objectives, strategies, programs and publications at the country level by means of national and local media; gathering national data and statistics in line with UNESCO’s fields of activity for global dissemination; and translating and printing UNESCO publications into the Persian language.

**Facilitator:** Mobilizing on behalf of UNESCO the assistance and support of the countries’ specialized communities, GOs and NGOs and all individuals and institutions concerned with any aspect of UNESCO’s work, to contribute effectively to the implementation of UNESCO’s programs and facilitating participation of Iranian nationals in gatherings (fora, conferences, seminars, training workshops, etc.) organized by UNESCO.

**Planning for, Implementing and Evaluating UNESCO Programs at the Country Level:** Introducing UNESCO priorities to the Government, mobilizing cooperation of national entities, including universities, scientific circles and the civil society in the process of planning for and implementing UNESCO programs, especially in regard to drafting and adopting international standard-setting instruments and taking part in research activities within the framework of the Organization’s fields of competence and action areas. (Pirouznik 2011)

37 (Pirouznik 2011)

38 See the ICCROM Official website: http://www.iccrom.org/about/history/
to the preservation of cultural heritage in a worldwide mandate, in five main areas: Training, Information, Research, Cooperation, and Advocacy. Iran became a member of the ICCROM on December 18, 1972. Until now this country has been a member of the ICCROM general assembly, over three different periods. At the present time Iran is in its third period of membership in the ICCROM general assembly that will continue until 2019.

**ICOM**

ICOM, the International Council of Museums, is another major international organization that has an active office in Iran. The Iran ICOM office located in Tehran is one of the 119 national committees of ICOM. “The National Committees are the primary tools of communication between the General Secretariat and the ICOM members. The National Committees represent their members within ICOM, and they contribute to the implementation of the organization’s programs.”39

**ICOMOS**

The International Council of Monuments and Sites, ICOMOS, was established in Venice during the Second Congress of Architects, Conservationists and Technicians of Historical Monuments in May 1964. However, UNESCO long time ago had conceived the idea of the model of other non-governmental organizations (NGO’s), especially ICOM. Its doctrinal basis is found in the Venice Charter. The desire to create ICOMOS was ratified in 1961 by a declaration, issued by the Center for Conservation and Restoration of Rome/ICCROM/.40 The central office of ICOMOS is in Paris, France. This organization includes of over one hundred national committees and 20 scientific committees across the world.

Iran’s National Committee of ICOMOS, was officially established on April 18, 2002, on the international day of ICOMOS. Iran’s National Committee is a Cultural, Scientific, and

39 [http://icom.museum/the-committees/national-committees/L/0/](http://icom.museum/the-committees/national-committees/L/0/)
40 (Zarin 1995)
Professional None-Governmental Organization (NGO). The Mission of this organization is to promote and introduce historic monuments and sites, to increase the motivation for the preservation, conservation, and adaptive reuse of such places in the national and international levels, and to obtain more supports from other institutes and organizations. The “National Conservation Charter” of Iran ICOMOS, was issued and passed by the committee in 2012. Since 1970’s Iran has been in a close relationship with ICOMOS. Terra 1972 and 1976 Congresses in Iran, both happened and organized in collaboration with ICOMOS. The Iran ICOMOS, during past decade has increasingly taken part in preservation activities in the country. Also, a series of scholarly lectures with focus on the most recent founds and theories discussing on the conservation of built heritage in Iran is among the works of this Office.

IsMEO

Italian Institute for Middle and Far East, established at 1933, in Rome. The first president was the philosopher Giovanni Gentile. He was a very famous Italian scholar in cultural matters and education. The institute aimed to foster a relationship between Italy and Asian countries as the representatives of the great historic civilizations. IsMEO primarily focused on Far Eastern studies in China, Japan, and India, but later they became interested in the Near East civilizations, and in 1959, two years after they launched intensive archaeological studies in Pakistan, they began new research in the eastern part of Iran, Sistan and Baluchestan. As Panaino describes in his article in encyclopedia of Iranica (2007):

From 1954, IsMEO organized various Oriental art exhibitions, opening the treasuries of many ancient Eastern cultures to the Italian and Western world (Chinese art, 1954; Iranian art, 1956; Gandhara art, 1958; Afghanistan, 1961). The increasing archaeological activities of the Institute were soon supplemented from 1960 with a program of restoration and conservation of the cultural heritage of many countries, in particular at Kabul and Ghazni (Afghanistan), Persepolis and Isfahan (Iran). The results of these works were made public from 1960 through the publication of two new series of the
IsMEO “Reports and Memoires,” (in two Series: Major and Minor) and “Restorations” (also in two Series: Major and Minor).41

Archaeological studies in Iran were a great success for IsMEO, and they did many important studies in this country. In the beginning, Tucci, the executive vice-president of the institute, focused on two archaeological projects in Isfahan (Masjid Jame) and Sistan, including many archaeological sites: Dahaneh Gholaman, Shahr-e Soukhteh, Kuh-e Khajeh and some others. The IsMEO excavations in Sistan, specifically Shahr-e Soukhteh continued until 1972. In the meantime, in 1964, the institute launched a long series of restoration and conservation works in Iran. “In Isfahan itself, the architect Eugenio Galdieri directed the restoration of the Safavid pavilions of ʿĀli Qāpu and Čehel Sotun and of that of Hašt Behešt; further restorations there were conducted in the Masjid-e Jomʿe, in the Meydān-e Šāh, in the Sardar-e Qeyṣariya, and in the Kāravānsarā-ye Šāh.”42 Galdieri was one the presenters in the first Terra symposium at the city of Yazd, who discussed on the preservation of earthen heritage in Middle East. In that gathering, he spoke about the general principles and ideas for the mudbrick conservation.43 All these activities were interrupted in 1979 during the Iran revolution, and unfortunately, Iran and IsMEO never resumed their collaborations. Even after 1979, that several Italian groups visited this country and did restoration and excavation projects, but the IsMEO Institute never resumed.

Asia Institute

The Asia Institute, founded at 1928 in New York City, as the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, incorporated in New York state from 1930 until 1965, when the institute moved to Iran and worked in collaboration with Pahlavi University44 and later in Shiraz, until 1979. The founder, Arthur Upham Pope, was a famous American researcher on the Iranian art

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41 (Panaino 2007)
42 (Panaino 2007)
44 Current Name: University of Shiraz
and architecture. The institute did different activities during its actual time, in publications, events, exhibitions and educational program, excavations, and preservation activities, all focused on Iran. One of its more related efforts to the subject of this thesis was a series of congresses on the Iran’s Art and Archaeology, held in different countries. Six congresses between 1926 and 1979, took place in the various countries which were affiliated with a side exhibition of the Iranian’s historic artifacts and handicrafts.

The six congresses were:

- First International Congress on Persian Art in Philadelphia, USA in 1926.
- Third International Congress in Leningrad and Moscow (current Russia) in 1935.
- Fourth International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology in April 1960, with visits by participants to Philadelphia and Washington.
- Fifth International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology, in Tehran in April 1968 with archaeologist ‘Ezzat Negahbān as director of the Congress.
- Sixth International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology at Oxford, in 1973, under the direction of Basil Gray

CRA-Terre

CRA-Terre (International Centre on Earthen Architecture), founded in 1979, is a professional research laboratory and educational center on earthen architecture, in Grenoble, France. Since its establishment CRA-Terre has been actively participating in Terra conferences across the world. CRA-Terre also has been involved in some projects on preservation of earthen architecture in Iran. Iran has a permanent member in this institute and also does collaboration in the scholarly
exchange programs of CRA-Terre. In recent decade, several Iranian students attended in post graduate degree programs in this institute. CRA-Terre in a joint project with Iran Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organization, at 2010, worked on the “Conservation and disaster risk reduction in Ardakan, Tabayi House experience”, in the city of Yazd. 

**History of Iran Journal and Terra Conferences**

**Iran journal**

The British Institute of Persian Studies (BIPS) was inaugurated in December 1961 after the Queen Elizabeth II’s official visit to Iran. The aim was to have an individual British Institute in Tehran distinct from other existing British schools and institutes in other places like Rome, Athens, Ankara, and Baghdad, to focus on Persian cultural and civilization studies. The mission of BIPS was to publish a scholarly journal that covers the whole spectrum of Iran’s archaeology, history, and culture, from prehistory through ancient and Islamic Iran to modern times; in cooperation with Iranian scholars, universities, and institutes. Therefore, the *Iran Journal* was established and its first volume released in 1963. The first president of the institute was Sir Max Mallowan and the first Tehran’s director was David Stronach, with Brian Spooner as assistant director, both famous archaeologist who worked in different archaeological sites in Iran and published several articles in *Iran Journal*. This Journal was the only publication that actively continued after Iran’s revolution and the office in Tehran is still open. The Tehran branch office, holds a professional archive of over 10,000 books related to the archaeology, architecture and history of Iran, written by foreign scholars.

The *Iran Journal* is a bilingual publication issuing articles in three languages: English, French, and German. Since 1963, under the editorship of Laurence Lockhart, it has been

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47 (Bosworth and Sarkhosh Curtis 2006)
publishing annually, and recently it increased to two issues per year, which up to now 59 volumes have been issued. The geographical concentration of this publication encompasses the Persian world. However, it is worth noting that in this research, only those articles related to the places inside the current political borders of Iran are the subject of the study.

During the 1960s and 70s, *Iran Journal* became the leading publication that covered the majority of archaeological activities in this region. In a short time, it became acknowledged for its focused studies, and it is still a popular source for archaeological and architectural studies. The *Iran Journal* is also known for the publication of monographs before and after Iran’s revolution.

Bosworth and Sarkhosh in their article in the Encyclopedia of Iranica (2006), wrote:

Thus Louis D. Levine’s geographical studies in the Neo-Assyrian Zagros region that appeared in Volumes XI-XII (1973-74) were afterward published as a monograph by the Royal Ontario Museum. During the 1980s some significant articles dealt with various aspects of Iranian archaeology, such as Roger Moorey’s "The Iranian Contribution to Achaemenid Material Culture," in Volume XXIII (1985). Inna Medvedskaya’s "Who Destroyed Hasanlu?" in Volume XXVI (1988), sparked off a heated discussion about the dating of Hasanlu (q.v.). As a result, Robert H. Dyson Jr. and Oscar White Muscarella produced a year later a critical response, which discussed the chronology of Hasanlu IV and its historical implications.48

Each volume of the journal includes two parts: articles and short notes. Short notes introduce the most recent and new activities, and articles cover a broad range of topics with a particular percentage of archaeological excavation reports and architectural research. Earthen architectural sites have a specific presence in these studies. Geographically the variety of sites, monuments and cities studied in the journal is fairly high.

*Terra*

*Terra* is the consequence of worldwide interest and concern for earthen architecture. The research and field projects on mudbrick structures in its international level, began in 1968. Professor Piero Gazzola had a significant influence on this issue, he as the president of ICOMOS and a member

48 (Bosworth and Sarkhosh Curtis 2006)
of the Council of ICCROM brought up the issue that the best way to preserve adobe structures is through the international collaboration activities. Following by that in 1968, with the cooperation of ICCROM, a series of research were established in Iraq. Georgio Torraca, deputy director of ICCROM in late 1970’s and early 1980’s, in the introduction of Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on the Mudbrick Preservation, (1980), describes about the Gazzla’s ideas as:

An international effort could be started by arousing the general interest through the circulation of questionnaires and by organizing symposia where information from all active parties could be collected, a fruitful exchange could take place and its results distributed by the publication of proceedings and recommendations.49

In the light of this awareness, a series of questionnaires were designed and dispersed to the professionals to collect the opinions, concerns, and the most common issues related to the deterioration and conservations subjects in mudbrick structures. The questionnaire No. 1, was prepared and distributed to the ICOMOS National Committees in 1971, to identify the areas where conservation problem existed focusing on the peculiar character of the problem in each region. The result of the research was discussed in the First International Conference on the Conservation of Mudbrick Monuments in Yazd, Iran; November 25-30, 1972. The Conference was organized by the Iranian Committee of ICOMOS. The goal of this conference was to compare conservation practices that were developing in different countries around the world. A series of comparison studies on the developing conservation practices in different countries was approved by the participants in that conference, with a specific concentration on Iran, Iraq and USA50. In the first Terra conference, 31 participants from six countries contributed. They provided the basics for “focused research and study and for many subsequent meetings and

49 (Torraca 1980, vi)
50 (Torraca 1980, vi)
conferences, which have been hosted by organizations around the world under the auspices of ICOMOS and its international scientific committee on the earthen architectural heritage.”

The success of the first conference, encouraged Gazzola and other experts to conduct international organized studies on mudbrick; so, the second questionnaire was designed to examine mudbrick structures as pilot projects for any conservation treatment that can be applied in such structures. The questionnaire No. 2 had a very restricted design addressing case studies, and it required considerable scientific support for the execution of analysis and tests. The restrictions reduced the number of returned questionnaires dramatically to 9 answered in total. However, the answers were very motivating. Among those nine responses, three were irrelevant to the subject, and only six were used in analysis, from India, Iraq, Iran, URSS, Ghana, and Arabia. The questionnaire No.2 received in 1974 and was published in the Proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Conservation of Mudbrick Monuments, which for the second time was organized by the Iranian National Committee of ICOMOS and took place in the same city, Yazd, on March 6-10, 1976.

The second symposium incorporated by increase in number of participants and was supported by a fruitful technical visit that enhanced a high level of exchanged information. This concluded to the most comprehensive statement available until then, for the “preservation problems and conservation policies.” The Second symposium specifically mentioned the benefits of the questionnaires one and two. It recommended that the questionnaire be continued “to produce a document to be used as a guideline for the study of monumental structures and archaeological remains.”

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51 (Teutonico 2008, xviii)
52 (Torraca 1980)
53 (Torraca 1980, vii)
54 (Torraca 1980, vii)
Questionnaire No. 3, prepared by ICCROM was discussed at the regional meeting of the US ICOMOS Committee-Adobe Preservation in Santa Fe, NM, USA, in 1977. By the end of that year, the questionnaire was completed, with emphasizing lab tests and mudbrick materials as well as standardization of testing procedures.\(^5\) It also underlined the importance of research and the problem area where new data were needed.

Torraco, mentioned that the third international gathering in Ankara, Turkey in 1980, had faced several problems. He clearly talks about the decline of sponsors who provided help for the international gatherings and preservation of mudbrick structures. Piero Gazzola passed away in 1979, and in the same time the Iran’s revolution happened. With the absence of these two important parties, the former as the founder of Terra symposium and the latter, as one of the main sponsors, symposium was a challenge. He said: “New sponsors are not appearing and some of those active in the first decade withdrew (we hope only temporarily) from the picture.”\(^6\)

The fourth symposium and training workshop (ADOBE, International Symposium and Training Workshop of the Conservation of Adobe) was held in September 10-22, 1983, in Lima, Peru, concentrated on training efforts. The symposium in collaboration with ICCROM and UNESCO invited many mentors, and the goal was to focus on the training issues of the conservation of mudbrick. Different subjects including materials, construction methods, conservation, and adaptive reuse, were discussed during the symposium by experts from various fields. Architects, art historians, chemists, structural engineers, and urban planners, all contributed on the earthen architecture conservation issues.\(^7\) What regretfully is missing is the presence of Iran, which continued until 2003.

The Fifth International Meeting of Experts on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture, took place in October, 22-23, 1987, in Rome, Italy. The goal was to discuss on the contemporary

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\(^5\) (Torraca 1980)  
\(^6\) (Torraca 1980, ix)  
\(^7\) (Erder, Presentation 1983)
activities in the field of preservation of mudbrick, and to prompt collaboration between various institutions on related research projects, and to recommend future lines of action in technology of the preservation of mudbrick. A considerable decline in the number of participants was observed in this meeting, which as described by Cevet Erder in the preface of conference’s proceedings, was due to the effects of the lack of funds and budgeting resources.

In 1990, for the first time, 13 years after the Santa Fe meeting, the Terra conference convened in the United States at Las Cruces, New Mexico. The Sixth International Conference on the Conservation of Earthen Architecture, Adobe 90, October 14-19, was held with support of the Getty Conservation Institute. It probably was the first time that the conference had defined themes for the presented papers, which appeared in the Preprints. The conference addressed different themes including History and Tradition, Conservation and Restoration, Consolidation, Seismic Mitigation, Material Components, Moisture Problems, and Site Preservation. At this conference, the History and tradition were the core subjects for majority of the presented papers, which raised the awareness of earthen architecture as a living heritage across the world.

Portugal in 1993, convened the Seventh International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture (7 Conferencia Internacional Sobre O Estudo E Conservacao Da Arquitectura De Terra) on 24-29 October. 323 participants from America, Asia, Europe, and Africa gathered together and discussed the subject of earthen architectural conservation. In this conference, some analytical studies were done regarding the participants’ professionality and nationality, and the results were published in the conference proceedings. This study, shows a broader professionality who were working in earthen heritage studies, comparing with previous conferences. However, the majority belonged to architects whom with the participation of 147 architects took the first place; and then engineers with 37 participants. The themes of this conference covered wider areas compared to the former gathering in the USA and less targeted on specific subjects. The participation in all themes was almost equal, which shows
a global effort on the expansion of the interdisciplinary and multipurpose collaborative conservation projects in earthen architecture.

Terra 2000, the 8th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, May 11-13, 2000, took place in Torquay, Devon, UK. The aim of this conference was to “provide an international forum for the exchange of new ideas and developments which will ensure the survival of the earthen architecture tradition into the new millennium.”58 The Terra 2000 conference was organized in collaboration with ICOMOS, ICCROM, CRA-Terre-EAG and The Getty Conservation Institute. It was defined in five themes, and 95 papers and 57 posters were received from 45 countries participating in this gathering.

In 2003, after almost three decades, Iranian scholars resurfaced and the conference returned to Iran and the city of Yazd the venue of Terra 1972 and 1976. The ninth International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture, November 29 to December 2, gathered 350 professions from 47 countries.59 The conference focused on the changes and environmental continuity of earthen heritage in relation to earthen settlements, architectural monuments, and archaeological and cultural sites. The objectives of the ninth conference as P. Walker describes in his report of conference in 2004 were:

1) Preparation of a list of techniques for building and designing in earthen architecture.
2) Emphasis on training, the processes, and materials in earthen architecture, to be included in university courses in architecture, archaeology and conservation.
3) Attracting public awareness to the values of earthen architecture.
4) Creating local bases for the transfer of conservation information and the encouragement of a continued use of adobe in construction.
5) Evaluation of past activities in view of the development of durable and appropriate conservation processes.60

58 (Fidler, Hurd and Watson 2000)
59 (Walker 2004)
60 (Walker 2004)
In the report Walker points out that the most touching recommendation in light of the tragic events in Bam three weeks later, was that “Special attention should also be given to the continuation of education and training in the mitigation of seismic risks in earthquake prone areas.”

Certainly, Terra 2003 was a turning point for the participation of Iranian scholars in international conferences on the earthen heritage. At this conference, 32 papers were submitted and published in pre-print proceedings in Farsi section. This event is also tightly linked to the Bam earthquake, as both happened in less than one month and both events brought up a global concern on the reinforcement of earthen structures and the concept of earthen heritage as living areas around the world. The Bam disaster gathered many international scholars in Iran and for almost a decade several robust research were done on this site regarding earthen structure reinforcement and conservation. A professional mudbrick laboratory was established on site and many scientific studies established during the following years in collaboration with foreign and Iranian professionals. The Bam earthquake also affected on the next Terra conferences, as for the next two symposiums, the seismic studies, were one of the highlighted research subjects for audiences and participants.

Terra 2008: The 10th International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage, February 1-5, was held in Mali. It was the first time for this conference in Africa. The conference focused “not only on the earthen architectural heritage but also on earthen buildings as a continuing living tradition and the intangible, social, and cultural values associated with it.” Terra 2008 covered many aspects related to earthen architecture and touched on various contributing factors. However, the main key challenge of this conference was the preservation of earthen architecture as a living heritage, the local construction techniques and

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61 (Walker 2004)
62 (Terra 2008 : Proceedings of the 10th international conference on the study and conservation of Earthen architectural heritage 2008)
entire earthen buildings that are still in use in the shape of monuments, complexes, villages, or cities. The other important issue considered in this gathering was seismic behavior in the earthen architecture and how residents are affected and deal with this factor. As since the last Terra in 2003 in Yazd, several earthquakes in Iran, Pakistan, and Peru, had severely threatened people’s life and damaged many historic monuments, this conference had a specific focus on the results of scientific studies on seismic factors.

Lima, Peru, hosted the Eleventh International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture Heritage, on April 22-27, 2012, for the second time. The proceedings of this conference never were published, but the digital file of submitted papers was distributed for the audiences. Besides the three previous gatherings in Iran, Terra 2012, was an important international assembly reflecting Iranians’ international participation. In this conference, the study results of Arg-e Bam after the 2003 earthquake was a highly noted issue for discussions. A total of 36 papers published by Iranian scholars which mostly focused on Arg-e Bam studies after the quake.

The most recent Terra gathering, the Twelfth World Congress of Earthen Architecture, convened on July 11-14, 2016, in Lyon, France. About 800 participants from all over the world, specialists in cultural heritage and conservation, archaeology, architecture, urbanism, engineering, social sciences as well as local development and interventions in risk situations, gathered together at this Congress. 140 oral presentations and 100 posters, covered a full and comprehensive agenda of themes. The Proceedings of this Congress have not yet been published. However, preprints with the abstracts of oral papers are available for the discussions in this research. The aim of this conference was to establish a robust connection between tradition and modernity. The meeting stressed the equity of study on earthen architecture, as well as heritage, technical aspects and the current realities of the contemporary knowledge of this legacy, especially, in modern architecture. The participation of Iranian scholars compared with earlier Terra conferences shows
a dramatic decline, but until the final publication becomes available no precise analysis is possible for this issue.
Chapter Four: Analyses

This literature review was expanded with research on publications from two primary sources: The *Iran Journal* and Terra Proceedings. In this review, 89 articles from Terra published proceedings in 12 symposiums, and 76 articles from 59 volumes of *Iran Journal* were examined. The study covered a period between 1960’s until the very recent publications in 2016. As both sources support, more than two languages for their publication, the selected articles come in English, French, and Farsi.

According to the designed questionnaires explained in chapter Two, the analyses are divided into two parts: The analysis on the common comparable issues between the two publications and a focus on synthesizing the Terra conferences separately.

**Comparable analyses on Terra Proceedings and Iran Journal publications**

The analyses in this section introduce Iranian’s participation in international scholarly studies over the time, as they are reflected in Terra and *Iran Journal*. These two publications suggest common issues regarding the percentage of Iran’s international collaborations. Subjects such as the percentage of published works by Iranian scholars vs. foreign scholars, the countries participated in these studies, the themes that are covered in publications, and the variety of projects’ locations were studied over the time of publications. The results, showed periodic movements in these activities, which was earlier discussed as three challenging historic periods in chapter Three. The Iranian’s failures and successes in these activities are the reflections of the discussed political challenges. The three periods include:

- Pre-revolution Period, before 1979;
- Post revolution until the late 1990’s or the Gap Period;
- and Revival Period from the late 1990’s until present.
Participation of Iranian and foreign scholars in scholarly publications

The first subject I synthesized in this section, was the percentage of articles published by Iranian scholars in both sources. The publication of Iran Journal started in 1963, with a focus on Persian studies. The first Terra Proceedings were dispersed in 1972, with focus on the conservation of earthen architecture in a worldwide perspective. The international collaborations between Iranian institutes and organizations with the foreigners was discussed in details in chapter Three. In this section this process is analyzed in two separate charts indicating comparisons on the Iranian vs. foreign scholars published works.

One of the significant differences is the high percentage of the foreigner’s cooperation in published works in Iran Journal during Pre-revolution Period, while in the same time at the Terra conferences the majority was by Iranians. Depicted in figure (3), Iranians participation in Iran Journal is analyzed. Although since 1963, Iranian scholars have been publishing in this journal, but surprisingly until the early 1980’s not even one work was published by Iranians about the built heritage. Most of the studies until then were done by foreign scholars. The situation inverted as the country went through its Revival Period. Since 2000, as the figure (3) shows, the percentage of published works by Iranian scholars vs. foreigners had a sudden rise. In the mean time the percentage of collaborative published works, also shows a positive growth.

The second factor is the big decline in the number of publications during the “Gap Period”. Given in figures (2) and (3), between 1980 and 2000, Iran had no contribution in Terra conferences (0%). In the same time the percentage of published works in Iran Journal shows an average of 50% decline comparing with its prior time. During the “Revival Period” a sudden increase in both charts with a high percentage of cooperative projects dedicated to both publications is observable.
Figure 2. Iranian and foreign scholarly participations in Terra proceedings since 1972.

Figure 3. Iranian and foreign scholarly participations in Iran Journal publication since 1963.
Participants scholarship and affiliation

The study shows that majority of the foreign participants in Iran Journal were individual academicians or specialists in Persian studies who were specifically doing research on Islamic art and architecture. Archaeologists have the biggest share of publications (n=20, 63%) (figure 4), then Islamic art and architecture specialists (n=10, 31%) and finally historians (n=2, 6%). It should be noticed that because many of these articles have been published around fifty years ago or beyond it, the affiliation of all authors was not accessible.


The organization of authors who participated in Terra conferences with the concentration of Iranian scholars, shows different results. Most of the authors in Terra proceedings are people working in governmental agencies, and principally the Iran Cultural Heritage Organization (ICHT), some others were individuals with academic background from western universities and very rarely people from private firms. The specialty of the authors is also significantly different from what was discussed in Iran Journal publications, many of them have a background in Heritage Conservation programs, also architecture and then archaeology, engineering and city planning was the other notable specification for Terra’s authors.

The terms of repeating the name of an author in several articles was again considerable. This fact is observable in almost all the proceedings. For instance, Mohammad Hassan Talebian, an Iranian architect and preservationist, in Terra 2003, 2008, and 2012, Published or participated in publication of four articles, Rasool Vatandoust, Iranina Conservationist, published or
participated in publication of five articles in Terra 2008 and 2012. Fatemeh Mehdizadeh Saradj, an architect and University professor, is the other person who published three article in Terra 2012.

Participation by countries

Analysis on the percentage of contributing countries was the other topic in this research. As indicated in figures (5) and (6), generally Iran’s international collaborations can be divided between three countries: Iran, USA, and UK, but in reality, it is not limited to them. In both resources, Iran, has a big share of published works. Then the UK and the USA, come in second level. In Iran Journal, as a British publication, the participation of British scholars is slightly larger than the two other mentioned countries. The study of Terra proceedings shows that over 80% of published works were done by Iranians, while only near 7% of studies were done by American and British scholars, In Iran Journal the scale of publications shows some more equal activities between the three participants. Given in figure (6), UK with 38% of publications has the
first place and then Iranian scholars with 26% and American researchers with 19%, have second
and third place of the number of disseminations. This indicates a close scholarly relationship
between Iran, UK, and the USA. As it was discussed in former chapters most of these
publications by foreign international scholars, were released during the Pre-revolutionary Period.

France is the forth country that shows a level of cooperation in both publications. Knowing that for over 100 years, France had the monopoly of archaeological studies in Iran, and
French scholars had a big partnership in governmental organizations for heritage conservation
activities, the result shown in these two charts becomes even more interesting. Indeed, French
scholars had very rarely published their work on Iran’s earthen heritage in such international
publications. Probably because when these publication were established, the scholarly
collaborations between Iran and France was almost over.63 It is worthy to be reminded that during
the second half of 20th century, the USA, UK, and Italy, had the biggest part of scholarly studies
in Iran. However, each country also had their own professional institutes with active branches
inside the Iran, and consequently their own publications. Therefore, Iran Journal is just an
example of such institutes that worked in “Pre-revolution” period in Iran, and as it was mentioned
earlier, the only one that still has an open office in Tehran, and continuously publishes the recent
works in Persian Studies.

63 See chapter (3) for details.
Figure 5. Countries’ participation in Terra proceedings regarding Iran’s earthen heritage studies.

Figure 6. Countries’ participation in Iran Journal publications.
Themes and Subjects

The concentration of discussed themes, was one of the major questions designed for the second part of the first questionnaire. The importance of this analysis is to show the most focused themes of the earthen heritage studies in Iran. The figures (7), (8), and (9) indicate the range of themes covered in each publication and the percentage of published works in each category since 1960’s.

Though the concentration of many articles in Iran Journal is on archaeological (51%) and architectural studies (38%), the Terra shows a bigger scale of conservation (21%) and constructional techniques (26%) in published works. Only 2% of all the presented works in Terra Conference refer to the archaeological studies. Terra also, as it was discussed before, covers a broad perspective of scholarly practices in earthen heritage. This factor increasingly gets wider through the time. Generally, articles published during the “Revival Period” cover many modern concerns on the earthen heritage conservation issues, that haven’t been discussed until then. The knowledge and training (6%) (the core subjects for Terra conferences since its foundation), and living heritage (2%) are two focused issues in recent research projects in urban complexes and historic cities in Iran.

Archaeological studies have always had a steady percentage of the works over the time in Iran Journal’s issues. As it gets closer to present time, the subjects expand to living historic settlements such as cities, villages, or urban districts (4%). One of the recent subjects appears in Iran Journal is research on the revitalization of abandoned historic villages, which in recent years had been an increasing concern for Iranian scholars. Hassan Fazeli and Ruth Young, in 2008 and 2009, in a cooperative research, studied, some historic abandoned villages in Tehran province. In these articles, the authors tried to “record the now abandoned structures, [and] link them to historical and ethnographic information, and analyse the use of space within them.”

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64 (Fazeli and Young 2008)
Documentation of these abandoned walled mudbrick villages was a primary goal of those projects.

Review of these charts also, shows some other common focused areas of study. Besides archaeological and architectural studies, study on the material compositions (13% in Terra and 3% in Iran journal), and seismic behaviors (5% in Terra and 1% in Iran Journal), are considerable categories for both archaeologists and conservation specialists. In both publications, several works focused on material studies within the published reports and research works. This includes of laboratory research, traditional compositions, material structural behaviors, modern additions, and many other relevant issues. D.H. Gye, 1988; Vincent Pigott and Darrel J. Butterbaugh, 1978; And C. H. Bovington, R. H. Dyson Jr., A. Mahdavi, and R. Masoumi. 1974, published articles on material research in Iran Journal. The subject in a broader perspective is covered in Terra: Afshin Ebrahimi, 2003; Sayad Hosein Hoseini Seir, 2003; Hamid Fadaiee, 2003; Morteza Farahbakhsh, and Seyed Masoud Ahmadi Rouein, 2012; Rasool Vatandoust, Manijeh Hadian Dehkordi, Farah S. Madani, and Parisa Abdollahi, 2012; Glavije Amirjamshidi, Enrico Fodde, and Dina D’Ayala, 2012; Ali Bakhshi, Mohammad Ali Ghannad, Farzad Soumi, Mohammad Yekrangnia, and Ebrahim Hashemi Rafsanjani, 2012; Reza Rahimnia; Dariush Heydari, 2012; all had done comprehensive projects on the material studies and conservation. The works published in Terra proceedings suggest the use of traditional methods and material in conservation works as a successful approach.

Earthen structure’s seismic behavior has always been a big concern for scholars. This issue in Iranian studies is even more vital. Seismicity of the Iran plateau is a significant factor in conservation activities. Since the first Terra conference in 1972, the issue have been discussed: Ali Akbar Saeedi, an Iranian scholar was the first one who presented an article on the effects of earthquake on mudbrick monuments in Terra 1972. His focus in this article was on Iran. After him, others have published works in Terra proceedings. In Terra 2012, in the light of Arg-e Bam
2003 earthquake, several articles were presented by Iranians, presenting their recent research on the seismic behavior in mudbrick structures. Figure (7) shows a specific concentration of seismic studies in the publications of the 11th congress in Peru, Terra 2012. From 36 articles presented by Iranian professionals in this conference, 4 papers were specially focused on seismic behavior of earthen structures and the subject is mentioned in some others.

Cultural heritage management (5%) and theoretical studies (5%) are two other topics that from 2003, at the time of the “Revival Period” have seriously been discussed by Iranian scholars in Terra conferences. Finally, rehabilitation and adaptive reuse (7%), is the other well covered issue in Terra proceedings. Meanwhile *Iran Journal* intentionally does not support many of these subjects, but still the effects of recent efforts can be tracked in its disseminations. The variety of focused topics within the “Revival Period” had approximately doubled in this journal, which is a significant growth.
Figure 7. Analyses on the themes presented in published works in Terra proceedings in a 3D column chart.
Figure 8. Analyses on the themes presented in published works in Terra proceedings.

Figure 9. Analyses on the themes presented in published works in Iran Journal publications.
Project scale and typology

Project scale and typology, specifically discusses the size of the sites and projects presented in the selected publications. (figures 10,11) This issue was defined as one of the key questions in part two of the first questionnaire. As it was predictable from the historical research on the scholarly studies in Iran, a large percentage of projects, have been done in Archaeological sites. 36% percent of presented projects in Terra, and 46% of the reports published in Iran Journal belong to the Archaeological sites. Historical monuments were the other famous places for scholarly studies. 37% of the articles in Iran Journal come from the research projects in monuments, this fact more or less was presented in Terra proceedings. In Terra, 8% of the published works discuss on the monuments, which has the third place after the historic cities with 16% share of all the works.

Historic buildings with 7% percent published works, was defined in Terra proceedings to cover those structures with historical values, but not specifically distinguished as a monument. These kind of buildings are generally occupied as residential places and are located in historic districts.
Figure 10. Projects scale and typology as presented in Terra proceedings.

Figure 11. Projects scale and typology as presented in Iran Journal.
Projects geographical location

Iran with such a wealth in earthen heritage, dating back to at least 5000 B.C., has a high variety in location and settlements introducing this richness. This country has a multi-climate pattern; for instance dry and hot, cold and humid, humid and hot, and cold and dry and some other combinations as well. With such a high variety, the earth based architecture has always been the best solution in all climates. But the question is how much of this diversity has been introduced through international publications and in what way? This question, was the other critical subject that I put in my questionnaire and analyzed it here. In fact, this will help us to have a better understanding of secondary factors, such as climate, earthen heritage richness of region, antiquity, and uniqueness, that can influence on the richness of scholarly studies in a place. For this purpose, I studied the project locations for all 165 articles in both resources which is represented in figures (13) and (15). Beside that I also prepared a GIS map to show the geographical location of the project across the country. (figures 12, 14)

Due to the high variety of the location of sites that showed up in both publications, I divided projects based on the provinces, to avoid confusion. Iran has 31 provinces and among them, those that include the location of the reviewed projects, are listed in the charts depicted in figures (13) and (15). Each chart includes two analytical columns. The blue column indicates how many times the province has been the subject of research. The orange column represent the number of places/sites studied in each province. The difference between the value of two columns provides us the concentration of the studies in certain sites in each province. For instance, Arg-e Bam, located in Kerman province, has been the case study of 9 articles, in Terra proceedings, this number is given to Kerman province as the value of the number of presented articles.

Wherever the article doesn’t mention any specific site, or the study covers a part of country or a large region, it is phrased as “Not specified”, if the discussed subject is about other issues rather than case studies in certain places, for instance the materials or structural behavior
studies in general, the subject is phrased as “Not applicable”. Both factors have been separately studied in these charts.

The analyses show that certain provinces have always been a targeted place for earthen studies. For instance, almost all the central regions of the country, with dry and hot climate have the largest concentration of earthen architecture and consequently the most studied areas in both sources. Isfahan, Yazd, Kerman, Fars, Sistana and Baluchestan, Khorasan, and Semnan, are the more studied central regions. These provinces also have a plain and rich pattern of earthen heritage architecture. Many important earthen sites with universal values are located in these regions and many of them have been an important research topic for scholars since the late 19th century. Isfahan in both publications has a high rank of studies. This province, located at the north-east side of the central desert of Iran, contains numerous valuable monuments, sites and historic cities. The city of Isfahan, the capital of the Isfahan province, was the capital city of Safavid dynasty, for almost 150 years (1598-1736). This city has a very unique and intact historic context. The majority of the cities located in this region were populated and well-known in Safavid era. Due to these characteristics, this province has always been one of the most important places for heritage research projects. On the other hand, Isfahan is among more wealthier provinces and is known as the Capital of the Culture in Iran. This region is one of the most popular international tourist attractions and in terms of historic and cultural values is comparable with other historic capital cities in the world, such as Rome in Italy, Philadelphia in USA, and Paris in France.

As it was discussed earlier, while the concentration of the studies published in Iran Journal are archaeology or architectural studies, the Terra articles are more focused on conservation issues. This directly effects on the location of projects. As it is demonstrated in figure (15) Tehran, Bushehr, Fars, Isfahan, Gorgan, and West Azerbaijan have the first ranking of the number of published works in Iran Journal. Except Tehran, all the other places were studied
in Pre-revolutionary Period. Tehran indicates a mix range of topics on archaeology and architectural studies from pre-revolutionary time until present. Specially in the past decade, some concentrated archaeological excavation was defined in Tehran plain by Iranian scholars. Isfahan, is the only province that presents several architectural projects, while in other places the works stand for archaeological reports.

Terra conferences follow a slightly different pattern. The concentration of released works in this publication are in Kerman, Yazd, Isfahan and Khuzestan provinces. Despite Isfahan, which shows a high diversity of studies, in other three regions the geographical location of the projects are more concentrated. Yazd, since 1972, that was the venue of the first Terra symposium, became a targeted place for earthen heritage studies, the city of Yazd has an intact context of earthen architecture and many of its historic buildings are still preserved and occupied. This region as the hosting city for three periods of Terra gatherings intentionally became a subject for many studies represented in these conferences.

The other two high rank provinces, Kerman and Khuzestan, have a different reason for being the subject of many published works. As it is visible from the chart, both regions indicate considerable variances between the blue and orange columns which means a large number of focused publications were on certain sites. Khuzestan have one site repeated in 5 different articles and all were published in Terra 2003. Choga Zanbil is an earthen Elamite Ziggurat, constructed around 1300 B.C., and a World Cultural Heritage Site since 1979. During “Revival Period” this site after a long hiatus, since 1967 that Roman Ghirshman finished his excavation works, one more time became a certain place for the earthen studies and was defined as an earthen heritage research pilot within the country. In 1999, a Research Center for Earthen Architecture as a part of the Parseh-Pasargadai Research Base and the Choga Zanbil international conservation project was established in this site. This caused a series of focused studies on earthen architecture in this ancient site and many significant research on the conservation of mudbrick were proved. Choga
Zanbil, was the core subject of the earthen studies in this center, and consequently, the topic of several articles presented in Terra 2003.65

Kerman was another well presented province in Terra proceedings with a high concentration on Arg-e Bam in Terra 2012. From 14 articles reported for Kerman, (figure 13) 8 articles discussed about Arg-e Bam. Arg-e Bam was the second national pilot project for the earthen heritage studies in Iran, which was established after the 2003 earthquake. One year later in 2004, this site was registered as a World Cultural Heritage Site by UNESCO, also immediately after the earthquake a scientific committee, the Arg-e Bam Rescue Committee, was established by Iran Cultural Heritage Organization. Several international scholarly groups joined to this project and for almost a decade, Germany, Italy, and Japan, in a close collaboration with Iranian scholars worked on several conservation projects in Arg-e Bam. The results of all these studies with specific focus on the earthquake in Arg-e Bam was discussed in Terra 2012.

65 (Talebian and Ebrahimi 2003)
Figure 12. GIS representation of geographical locations of the articles published in Terra proceedings.

Figure 13. Analysis of the number of articles representing each province in Iran in Terra proceedings.
Figure 14. GIS representation of geographical locations of the articles published in Iran Journal.

Figure 15. Analysis of the number of articles representing each province in Iran in Iran Journal publications.
World Heritage Sites as represented in Terra and Iran Journal

Iran accepted the UNESCO World Heritage Convention in February 26, 1975. In 1979, UNESCO accepted three nomination for three heritage sites in Iran: The Choga Zanbil World Heritage Cultural Site, The Persepolis World Heritage Cultural Site, and The Meidan Emam, Isfahan World Heritage Cultural Site. Since then Iran registered 20 Cultural and one Natural world Heritage Sites (figures 17).

One of the issues I considered in this literature review was the eventual relationship between the situation of a site as a World Heritage Site and the concentration of scholarly studies on them. The results of this study are depicted in table (5) and figure (16). No significant relationship was reflected in *Iran Journal*. However, the subject was slightly different in Terra Proceedings. Indeed, majority of studies published in Terra, were related to two world Heritage Sites, the Arg-e Bam and The Choga Zanbil World Heritage Cultural Sites. According to all the previous factors I discussed about these two specific sites, their situation as WHS, had a very positive effect on the scholarly research in these sites. Both sites, as World Heritage Sites, were eligible to receive international funds and grants for scholarly studies which helped to conduct more research projects in there.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>World Heritage Cultural Sites (Nomination date)</th>
<th>Number of Published works</th>
<th>Year of Publication</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pasargade (1979)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1963, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soltaniyeh city, Zanjan (2005)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1986</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Table 5. Iran’s World Heritage Sites as represented in *Iran Journal*.
Figure 16. Iran’s World Heritage Sites as represented in Terra proceedings

Figure 17. GIS representation of geographical locations of the Iran’s World Heritage Sites according to UNESCO World Heritage List
**Analyses on the Terra Conferences**

**Countries participating in Terra Conferences**

Since 1972, 12 conferences took place worldwide focusing on the conservation of earthen heritage (figure 19). As discussed earlier, Iran was the first country that convened the first international symposium on the preservation of earthen architecture. From 12 gatherings, 3 of them have been held in Iran which means 25% participation (figure 18). This is a considerable cooperation in comparison with the total number of 7 hosting countries. In other word, Iran has the first place in this ranking, with Peru (18%) in second. The Conferences that was held in Iran was in 1972, 1976 and 2003 (table 6). Two of these gatherings happened in Pre-revolution Period, and the third one was 23 years after the revolution of Iran, during the Revival Period. The time between the Second Terra in 1976, and the Ninth Congress in 2003, is the “Gap Period” which Iran had no participation in these series of symposiums.

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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Peru</td>
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Table 6. The venue countries of Terra conferences
Figure 18. Contribution of venue countries of Terra conferences.

Figure 19. GIS representation of geographical locations of Venue countries of Terra conferences.
General Analysis

A 3D-Column Chart (Figure 20) for synthesizing the general questions on the number of articles, participants, and countries that participated in each Congress, the total number of articles representing Iran’s earthen heritage, and the nationality of authors is presented. The horizontal line shows the year of the conference (Terra 1 to Terra 12). The left sidebar indicates the counting number for each factor and the right sidebar is a descriptive segment presenting the subject of that line. Because some conferences do not provide complete information on statistics data, there were occasional gaps in this chart. When no data was available, the area is left blank, and if the value of a factor is zero, a colored box shows it.

![Figure 20. Scholarly participation in Terra conferences over the time. Analyses of presentations and participations in each conference.](image)

The analysis of the first two lines in this graph, the blue and orange line, shows a dramatic increase in global participation in earthen heritage conservation since 1972. While the
first conference in Yazd was a small gathering with the contribution of 31 scholars from 6 countries, the last gathering convened with approximately 800 participants from all over the world, who gathered in Lyon, France and shared their latest studies, findings, and thoughts.

The growing movement is also observable concerning the number of presentations, posters, published papers, and even the variety of themes and categories discussed. In the meanwhile, Iran’s participation varies time to time.

The three last columns depict the percentage of Iranian involvement in comparison with the total participants in each conference. According to this chart, Iran has actively contributed in four events while shows zero percent participation in the rest of gatherings. During the first two symposia, Iran was the host of the event, and the most presentations and discussions were focused on the earthen heritage in this country. The number of Iranian scholars compared with foreign scholars who presented on Iran’s earthen heritage is visibly larger, and Iranian studies presented over 50% of all the presented works in both events. In the third symposium in Turkey, which was one year after Iran’s revolution, Iran appeared to be the biggest missing party and sponsor of this event. This unfortunate situation continued during the “Gap Period” for Iran. The dark blue line in figure (20) demonstrates the absence of Iran’s Heritage studies in five periods of Terra Conferences, and green line in this figure shows the absence of Iranian scholars for six periods of conferences, during the “Gap Period.”

In the third Terra, 1980, although Iran was absent, on the other hand, because many foreign scholars who had just recently exited the country, were working on their recent projects in Iran, presented their latest works in this symposium. The 1980 conference, was the last time that the Pre-revolutionary studies on Iran’s earthen heritage was presented in an international conference by foreign scholars. In that conference, Eugenio Galdieri, on behalf of the IsMEO, discussed the methods that could be used in conservation and examples from their work in Iran
and other countries in the region.\textsuperscript{66} He also suggested starting a collaborative project with one of the Iranian Universities, which due to the political changes in Iran never happened. Before Galdieri, D. Faccena, had discussed and presented IsMEO mudbrick restoration work in the region in Terra 1972.

Another article presented specifically about conservation works in Iran at this conference was the latest works in Tappeh Nushi-Jan, Hamadan. This Median Archaeological site, had been under excavation since 1967; David Stronach collaborated on this site for several seasons. He and his team did many archaeological studies as well as mudbrick conservation work. A full series of archaeological reports for the excavations at Tappeh Nushi-Jan are available in \textit{Iran Journal} in Volumes:8, 11, and 16. David Stronach in the First Terra at 1972, and later Hilary Lewis, in Terra 1980, for the first time presented the conservation works in Tappeh Nushi-Jan in a scientific and professional symposium about mudbrick conservation.\textsuperscript{67}

The third time, Iran had a particular presence in Terra was in 2003 when the ninth conference happened in this country. Although the proceedings of this conference never had a chance to be published, I could do some analytical studies based on the Farsi pre-print volume and two other articles published after the event, describing the details of the conference. In this conference, the pre-prints of articles were provided in two volumes for Farsi papers and foreign language articles. In the Farsi pre-print issue, I reviewed 30 articles published by Iranian scholars on earthen heritage studies and preservation. This symposium opened new doors for Iranian researchers in international communications. Since then, Iran has been actively participating in Terra events and shared the recent related works.


At Terra 2012, in Mali, for the fourth time, Iran appears with a high percentage of cooperation. The Terra 2012 had a particular focus on the Arg-e Bam earthen studies after the earthquake. This brought a considerable cooperation from Iranian and other scholars, that resulted with 36 published articles mainly addressing the studies, and conservation activities in Arg-e Bam after the earthquake or other relevant studies on seismic behaviors in earthen structures.

With Terra 2016, as it is visible in figures (20), and (21), the number of articles about Iran’s earthen heritage has declined. At this time it is not possible to discuss the cause or effect on this issue, because, the proceedings have not been published yet, and I do not have any clear information on this congress. However, I was fortunate enough to obtain a scholarship from School of Design, University of Pennsylvania, and participate in Terra 2016. I met some Iranian scholars who were presenting at this conference. As a general observation, the focus of Iranian scholars more related to living heritage and sustainable development in cities with earthen architecture.

![Figure 21](image.png)

Figure 21. Comparing the number of articles published about Iran earthen heritage vs. the whole number of articles presented in Terra conferences.

Depicted in figure (21) the amount of international publications at Terra gatherings, the blue line, shows a considerable growth from the first symposium. It should be noticed that numbers on blue line are the number of published proceedings. As it was mentioned above Iran
has reliable collaboration in the Terra gatherings, except during the “Gap Period”, in comparison with the total number of disseminations.

One of the important questions is that why with such a big share of scholarly publications about Iran in Terra congresses, the earthen heritage studies in this country, remains unknown for many international researchers. One important and not visible factor is synthesized in figure (22).

![Pie chart showing language distribution of articles about Iran’s earthen heritage in Terra proceedings](image)

Figure 22. Analyses of the languages presenting articles about Iran’s earthen heritage in Terra proceedings.

As it is illustrated here, almost half of the published works, are in Farsi. Many of these papers never were translated into other languages, and although they released in an international publication, in fact, they were not useable for none-Farsi speakers and authors. This fact is a notable issue in Terra proceedings in general. This conference is defined to collect scholarly works in the native language of the hosting country, and also in French and English. Indeed the authors have the right to choose any of these languages for their presentations. Regarding to this fact, despite all the international efforts for preparing a general understanding about the vernacular architecture around the world, the lack of communication through common languages, keep a big part of this heritage unknown.
Chapter Five: Discussion

This literature review showed that political issues, have always played a key role in developing scholarly studies in Iran. During the past century many serious political changes happened in this country and consequently effected on the academic activities. Iran’s revolution in 1979 which then was followed by a war for roughly eight years (1980-89), and then international sanctions and many other political problems, had dramatically weakened the academic studies in Iran. For instance, the review of *Iran Journal* showed that during the Pre-revolutionary Period, several articles were published describing the results of the numerous active archaeological projects around the country. Also, many well-known architectural historians, such as Robert Hillenbrand, Bernard O’Kane, Sheila Blair, and Lisa Golombec, visited the country and studied many historic monuments. They all have valuable published articles and monographs in *Iran Journal*. In a sudden decline in the Gap Period, after 1979, the number of publications related to the Iran’s studies inclined. For some years all the publications are related to previous excavations or studies, done by foreign intellectuals, while inside the country many researches were continued, started and published by local researchers. Almost until the beginning of Revival Period, in the late 1990th, there is no considerable international outcome from architectural studies in Iran, when a new season for publications, this time under the leadership of educated Iranian scholars began. Since then many articles in *Iran Journal* have been published by Iranian academicians. The review of Terra proceedings, more or less showed the same results. The significant different between these two publication is that the leadership of the published works in this intentionally international event, despite all the Iran’s Political changes have always been by Iranian scholars, who presented their recent studies on the earthen architecture in Iran. Many of the former academics who convened the first and second congresses of Terra in Iran, were among the pioneering Iranian scholars, who then later played an important role in the preservation and management of heritage resources through the Gap Period. They taught many students in
different universities, who were studying in Heritage Conservation programs. Terra as an international congress was a reliable source for synthesizing the limitation of Iranian scholars in communication with the international societies, especially during and after the Gap Period.

According to the results discussed on the analysis, this review showed many of the research’s projects have been designed in three main categories and some other secondary ones. The three categories include:

- Archaeological excavations,
- Architectural studies,
- and Conservation projects.

Archaeological excavations constitute the largest part of the studies, and then the architectural research. Architectural decorations, urban complexes, historic cities, and earthquake, are some other sub categories of the articles that were captured within this review. Also regarding the materiality, the sites include those of earth, mud brick, and brick. There are other cases that depicts a mixed structure of wood and brick/mud brick and sometimes stone and brick/mudbrick. The combination of brick, mud brick, and wood is very common in these case studies, as a common traditional construction method in Iran. The other category I was considering in this review was about the time range of the sites, that includes pre-historic sites to almost Qajar period (19th century).

The 165 articles, I reviewed, shows a high diversity in climate and geographical location for studied areas. The scale of the projects is the other interesting issue as it includes very small buildings such as single monuments (for instance a small fire temple “Chahar Taq”) to large historic cities and big archaeological sites, for instance the Bam citadel “Arg-e Bam” in Kerman.

In this review, one primary goal defined in my hypothesis and methodology was to answer some critical questions. According to this mission, the questionnaire number one was designed in three parts, with different sets of questions. The first and second sets of questions
were analyzed in the earlier chapter and also summarized here. The third set of questions which requires a deep review of the selected articles are discussed in this chapter.

The third set of questions concentrate on the conservation projects:

- Are these projects international collaboration?
- How much has traditional techniques have been applied in these projects?
- What kind of sites are preserved (Architectural Sites, Historic Monuments, etc.)?

While Iranian scholars at Terra conferences were the leaders of discussions and discussed principles on conservation issues, *Iran Journal* showed a high percentage of international scholarly participations in published works in archaeology and architectural studies. This review showed a gap in multidisciplinary collaborations between the researchers and the conservators. Indeed very rarely an archaeological site have been reported in terms of its conservation activities or if it has been, not very often, the same group are reporting the work. This process had gradually changed since 2000. As it is visible in figures (2) and (3), the percentage of collaboration between Iranian and foreign scholars in publications had increased and on the other hand the similarity between who are reporting the excavation works and those who are conserving the sites, shows a positive combination. The history of these participations in the Pre-revolutionary Period and the Revival Period confirm this fact.

The review of Terra Proceedings showed that collaboration with foreign institutes have been a motivating factor to raise the chance for conservation projects to be introduced and published in International disseminations. For instance, in Terra 2012, several articles were published as interdisciplinary joint projects: Mehrdad Hejazi, Toshikazu Hanazato, and Mai Taneichi, wrote about a joint project between Iran and Japan on the restoration of a mudbrick building in Arg-e Bam; Claudio Prosperi Porta, and Valter Maria Santoro, wrote about an Italian-Iranian post-earthquake cooperation restoration project in Arg-e Bam; Glavije Amirjamshidi,
Enrico Fodde, and Dina D’Ayala, published a study about the use materials in Conservation Projects, as an cooperative Project between Iran and UK;

Terra 2003, is a significant evidence of what Iranian scholars have been working on, before the Revival Period. Majority of the projects presented in this conference came from national level, without any international collaboration. In fact, this conference played the role of re-introducing the Iran’s scholarly activities to the international societies. This event, raised up new opportunities for international collaboration projects in Iran. This conference “focused on the changes and environmental continuity of earthen heritage in relation to earthen settlements, architectural monuments, and archaeological and cultural sites.”68 Shortly after the event, a large earthquake in Kerman region, destroyed the Arg-e Bam. The 2003 earthquake in Bam caused severe damage to the historic structures. Arg-e Bam was a sample of a national project, and in its level a successful one, but the earthquake showed that how much the country was suffering by being separated from international societies and not having access to the modern technologies in conservation issues. The traditional knowledge and techniques are always powerful tools for conservation, but not enough; Arg-e Bam earthquake prominently confirmed it. Interestingly, just three weeks before earthquake in Terra 2003, the importance of the study on the seismic behaviors in traditional structures have been discussed, Walker in his report of the conference mentioned it: “Special attention should also be given to the continuation of education and training in the mitigation of seismic risks in earthquake prone area”.69

The other issue was the sites and fields that were presented in both resources and was the subject of both archaeological studies and conservation projects. The only reliable case in these publications as I mentioned earlier, was the Median Archaeological site of Tappeh Nushi-Jan in Hamadan. This project is significant because a professional team was doing archaeological

68 (Walker 2004)
69 (Walker 2004)
excavations, as well as conservations. Tappeh Nushi-Jan is the only site that is reported in both publications by the same presenters and introduce their activities. The project happened in Pre-Revolution period. After the revolution, very rarely a project is reported in close collaboration between archaeologists and conservationist.

The applied conservation techniques have always been a questioned subject. Terra from the very beginning, put its goals on the education, training, and the use of traditional techniques as a part of living heritage in traditional societies. In the first, second and third questionnaires prepared for Terra meeting in 1970’s, the conservation methods used in earthen structures and the approaches to those methods was a core concept of the study. In this review, I specifically focused on this subject through the published works in Terra Proceedings.

The study of published works showed that application of traditional methods in restorations, using traditional materials in reconstructions, and collaboration with local masters, have had an important place in all kinds of conservation projects done in Iran. Iranian scholars from the very beginning tried to make a common language with local masters and took the benefits from such collaborations. Since the beginning of Gap Period, at least three books have been written on traditional construction methods, and many individual studies, thesis and projects have been defined and published focusing on the traditional terminology in earthen architecture, especially in central regions of Iran. All these resources are available in Farsi. The subject is also positively reflected in the international representations. Since 1972, that in the first meeting, Parviz Varjavand, Mohammada Karim Pirniya, Yaghoob Daneshdoust, and Ali Akbar Saeedi, talked about the traditional construction methods in Iran, and emphasized on the importance of the role of these techniques in restoration projects, this issue has always been noted in restoration projects. After the establishment of the first “Research Center for Earthen Architecture” in Choga Zanbil (1999), the combination of traditional methods with modern materials and techniques became a noticed subject in many works. Some of the publications in Terra Proceedings
specifically touch on this issue. For instance: Afshin Ebrahimi, in Terra 2003 published the results of a study on the mudbrick reinforcement in Choga Zanbil, using local materials. He describes the shape, size composition and other characteristics of the historic mud bricks in Choga Zanbil, then with a well detailed pathology assessment, introduce a new formula for reinforcement of mud bricks in this site. Because many sugarcane farms and factories are located nearby the Choga Zanbil site, the article suggest how to use the waste materials of the sugarcane factories for reinforcement of mud-bricks. This center also attempted to establish an over country research on the traditional construction methods in earthen architecture, aiming to prepare a data base. The project due to financial related problems couldn’t be developed effectively and was interrupted.

The last subject I analyzed in this literature review, was the typology of the studied areas and sites. As it was mentioned above the variety was very high but generally archaeological sites have always been the first place for international scholarly studies and then historic monuments. The study showed that most of the published works in Terra proceedings focused on two World Heritage Cultural Sites. The Arg-e Bam in Kerman for its specific situation in the post-earthquake period, and Choga Zanbil in Khuzestan, as the base for the first “Research Center for Earthen Architecture” in Iran, which was a part of the Choga Zanbil International Project. Beside that also the periodical reports in Iran Journal on the excavated sites, showed a high percentage of the focused published works about certain places.

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70 Three main waste products were, Molasses, Bagasse, and Lime sludge, that were used in reinforcement of mud brick in this site. Based on the records in this article the applied method has been successful and the products showed a reasonable result in weathering, tension and other experiments. One of the most important threats for earthen structures in Iran is the termite attack to historic structures, this new product has also showed positive results in resistance against termite.
Chapter Six: Recommendations and Conclusion

This literature review uncovered gaps in knowledge and research needs regarding Iran’s earthen heritage. These can be listed as below:

- Improvement of the international interactions in scholarly activities
- Improvement of the cooperation with international organizations and institutes, like: ICOMOS, UNESCO, ICCROM.
- Establishment of professional architectural conservation laboratory in universities and earthen World Heritage Cultural Sites. Like those that Arg-e Bam WHS and Choga Zanbil WHS benefited from during past decade.
- Establishment and improvement of the scholarly exchange programs with international institutes. The scholarly exchange programs have always been a gap in academic activities in Iran.
- Expanding the size of stakeholders who are involved in earthen heritage projects to obtain more funds for such projects. Inviting the private sector and institutes in redevelopment projects can increase the chance of international collaborations. For instance, the “Conservation and disaster risk project in Ardakan, Yazd” which was a collaboration project between CRA-Terre, Iran Cultural Heritage Organization, and two other private firms, in 2010.

The need for short, medium, and long term planning with focus on the described topics above is an important factor, that Iran Cultural Heritage Organization, as the only lead organization of preservation activities in Iran should do.

In conclusion, this review showed, that the scholarly disseminations of Iran’s earthen heritage as it is represented through international resources is long way behind many other countries sharing such heritage. This representation also in comparison with the Farsi resources, reflect a small share of the available sources inside the country. This study confirms that
archaeological sites and well-known historic monuments have always had a better chance to be represented in the international arena resources, while the historic districts, cities, villages, and many other factors, still remains unknown for such societies. Although there has been some improvement, the conservation and preservation activities, show weak collaboration, and rehabilitation projects, almost never have been really introduced through international publications. The Iran Cultural Heritage Organization, despite all its efforts in improving the conservation and preservation of national heritage, has done very little in the establishment of international cooperation, which is mostly effected by political issues. This fact has automatically led to international activities through non-governmental sources, such as ICOMOS, UNESCO, and ICCROM. And the last but not least, improvement of international activities regarding heritage conservation, first needs to get away from political forces, and then to be deliberated carefully in a sustainable and long term management plan.
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[87]


Appendix 1: List of Iran World Heritage Sites

Data provided from UNESCO World Heritage List.

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<tr>
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<td>Bam and its Cultural Landscape</td>
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<td>Soltaniyeh</td>
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<td>Bisotun</td>
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<td>Y. Daneshdoust</td>
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| 5   | Vincent Pigott, & Dr. Darrel J. Butterbaugh | A program in experimental Mud Brick Preservation at Hasanlu Tepe, Iran | --   | Conservation of archeological ruins | English | USA     | Piggot: Research Assistant, Near Eastern Section, University Museum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Butterbaugh: Research Assistant, Museum Applied Science Center for Archeology (MASCA), University Museum, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Hasanlu Tappe - Urmia -West Azerbaijan | 6000 B.C. - | Not applicable | Archeological site |

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| 1   | Eugenio Galdiiri     | The Use of Raw clay in Historic buildings: Economic limitation or technical choice | 47-54| Architectural studies | French   | Italy         | Architect Expert consultant de IsMEO  
Consultant de ICCROM                                                                               | not specified       | Not applicable      | Material          |
<p>| 2   | Hilary Lewis         | Experiments in Mudbrick Conservation at tepe nush-I jan              | 109-118| Archeology         | English | Iran          |                                                                                         | Nushi-Jun Tappeh-Malayer-Hamadan - Iran   | 800 B.C.           | Archaeological site |</p>
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<td>Mitra Azad</td>
<td>Arg va barouy-e kheshtit va bastani-e toos.</td>
<td>9-18</td>
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<td>Assistant Prof. School of Architecture, Shahid Beheshti University; PMD Candidate, School of Architecture, Shahid Beheshti University</td>
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<td>Professor, Architecture department, School of Fine Arts, University of Tehran</td>
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<td>Assistant Professor in Payam-Noor University</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Hamid Mirjani</td>
<td>Ehya, Sheh-e Ehya, Zedd-e Ehya (Kankoshi dar baziegari Ehya amaken taikhi)</td>
<td>293-301</td>
<td>Rehabilitation</td>
<td>Farsi</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Yazd, Iran</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>1300 B.C.</td>
<td>Historic building</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Mohammad Reza Mir Khalaf Zadeh</td>
<td>Rang va symbolism dar memari khesht.</td>
<td>302-307</td>
<td>The Concept of earthen architecture</td>
<td>Farsi</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>MSc. Student in Ancient cultures and languages</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Saeed Hadizadeh</td>
<td>Kabootar-khaneha olguye bahreh bardary ehtersam amiz ar tabiat.</td>
<td>308-320</td>
<td>Architectural typology</td>
<td>Farsi</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Architect</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>Historic Monument</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nima Vali Beig</td>
<td>Taq colombo khesht, taq-e bartar</td>
<td>321-326</td>
<td>Structural systems</td>
<td>Farsi</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Faculty in Sabzevar University</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>Historic Structure</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maria Isabel Kanan, Mariana Correia, John Hurd</td>
<td>The Conservation of Earthen Architectural Landscapes: A Preliminary Reflection and Review of Concepts</td>
<td>74-79</td>
<td>Conservation of Living Sites</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Brazil, Portugal, UK</td>
<td>IPHN, Brazil, - ESG-Escola Superior Gallaecia, Portugal - ICOMOS ISCEAH, UK</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Earthen sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mohammad Hassan Talebian and Afshin Ebrahimi</td>
<td>Traditional Experiences in Mud-Brick Conservation and its Optimization</td>
<td>135-140</td>
<td>Local Knowledge Systems and Intangible Aspects of Earthen Architecture</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Architect, a member of ICOMOS Iran and of the Bam Strategic Committee. - Faculty member of the Conservation and Restoration of Historical and Cultural Monuments Research Center related to Iranian cultural heritage tourism and handicraft organization and manager of the Finuzabad base in Fars province, Iran</td>
<td>Kermanshah, Iran</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Material</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Manijeh Hadian Dehkordi, Rasool Vatandoust, Yousef Madjidzadeh, and Mohsen G. Kashi</td>
<td>The Archaeological Site of Konar Sandal, Jiroft, Iran: Conservation of Earthen Architecture</td>
<td>183-186</td>
<td>Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>- Head of the research group on materials science and historic technologies at the Research Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Relics in Iran - Director of research Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Relics, Iran - Archeologist, Head of the archaeological team in the Halil road region in southeastern Iran - Civil engineer and managing director of Soil Rock &amp; Structures Consulting Co.</td>
<td>Konar Sandal-Jiroft- Kerman-Iran</td>
<td>3000 B.C.</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rasool Vatandoust, Esandar Makhtari, Mahmoud Nejati</td>
<td>Consolidation and Reinforcement of Destabilized Earthen Structures in Bam after the Earthquake of December 2003: Some New Approaches</td>
<td>312-316</td>
<td>Seismic and Other Natural Forces</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Head of Research Centre for the Conservation of Cultural Relics, Iran - Director of recovery of Bam’s Cultural Heritage Project in Iran - Iranian Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, Iran</td>
<td>Bam - Kerman - Iran</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>No.</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Mehrdad Hejazi, Toshikazu Hanazato, Mai Taneichi</td>
<td>RESTORATION PLAN OF AN ADOBE SHOPE BUILDING IN THE BAM CITADEL IN IRAN</td>
<td>191-200</td>
<td>Restoration-Structural Analysis</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran, Japan</td>
<td>Faculty of Engineering, University of Isfahan; - Division of Architecture, Graduate School of Engineering, Mie University; - Graduate Student</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam - Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mohammad Ravankhah</td>
<td>Protection of Heritage Properties against Earthquake: Risk Management for Arg-e Bam, Iran</td>
<td>228-237</td>
<td>Risk management</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>MSc in Reconstruction after Disaster, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam - Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Mehdi Keramatfar</td>
<td>ANALYSIS ON THE FACTORS EFFECTING THE STRENGTH OR WEAKNESS OF THE BAM CITADEL STRUCTURES AGAINST DYNAMIC FORCES</td>
<td>248-257</td>
<td>Structural analysis</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Conservation architect, Bam and its Cultural Landscape Recovery Project, Bam, Iran</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam - Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Narges Ahmadi</td>
<td>Structure and Formation of Arg-E-Bam Surrounding Wall</td>
<td>258-266</td>
<td>Archeological studies</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Archaeologist, Bam and its Cultural Landscape Recovery Project, Bam, Iran</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam - Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Shiva Hajiani, Mehdi Madadi</td>
<td>Management Strategy in the Archeological excavation sites with information profile</td>
<td>267-276</td>
<td>Archeological studies, site classification</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Lecturer, Azad University; Lecturer, Azad University;</td>
<td>not specified</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Archaeological sites</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Eskandar Mohktari Taleghani, Rasool Vatandoust, Glavije Amirjamshidi</td>
<td>From Threat to Opportunity: The Case of Bam</td>
<td>277-288</td>
<td>Post-disaster Management</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td>Former director of Recovery Project of Bam’s Cultural Heritage, Iran; - Director Research Centre for Conservation of Cultural Relics (RCCCR) &amp; Head Department of International and Cultural Relations, Iran; - University of Bath</td>
<td>Bam, Kerman</td>
<td>Bam: 5000 B.C. Arg-e Bam 1 A.D.</td>
<td>Historic Cities</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Noora Mehnaeen</td>
<td>Recognition of Bam citadel entrance gate and analyzing earthquake damages on it</td>
<td>289-298</td>
<td>Condition Assessment studies</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arg-e Bam- Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Nariman Farahzad, Iman Khajehrezaei</td>
<td>Stability of Earthen Structure in Earthquake</td>
<td>309-318</td>
<td>Structural studies on Adobe/Brick Domes</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PhD in Architecture, Art &amp; architecture faculty of Yazd University, Yazd, Iran; - Architecture faculty, University of Guilan , Rasht, Iran</td>
<td>Bam, Kerman</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>Historic Structures</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Claudio Prosperi Porta, Valter Maria Santoro</td>
<td>Arg-E-Bam - Italian Iranian Post-Earthquake Cooperation Project Tower 1: Restoration and Seismic Improvement Measures</td>
<td>351-360</td>
<td>Structural Analysis; Modern techniques in restoration of mud brick structures</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Architect director coordinator, Italian Ministry of Heritage and Cultural Activities, Superior Institute for Conservation and Restoration; - Geotechnical Engineer and Project Manager, IGeS Ingegneria Geotecnica e Strutturale snc, Rome, Italy</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam, Kerman</td>
<td>1 A.D. (occupied until 1932)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Fatemeh Mehdiizadeh Saradj, Atefeh Nikoogoftar</td>
<td>Iranian Asbads (Windmills), an Adobe Machinery System in the Cultural Landscape of Southern and Eastern Parts of Iran</td>
<td>406-419</td>
<td>Architectural typology</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Department of Conservation of Historic Buildings and Sites, Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment, Iran University of Science and Technology; - Conservator architect, Master degree from Isfahan Art University</td>
<td>Kharif, Naftbandan, Sistan</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Historic Monuments</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Negin Maleki</td>
<td>Conservation Planning for Historic Royal Gardens and Earthen Pavilions in Iran – Case Study: Shotor Galoo</td>
<td>439-448</td>
<td>cultural heritage management (introduce a specific persian garden)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Sustaining Member of the Iran ICOMOS</td>
<td>Mahan, Kerman (Near Shah Neemat-o Allah Vali tomb)</td>
<td>around 19th century</td>
<td>Persian Gardens</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mahsa Malek Azari, Shahin PoustForoush</td>
<td>Innovative solutions found in Yazd’s earthen architecture</td>
<td>505-511</td>
<td>Earthen architectural techniques in Yazd region.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>MSc. Of Architectural Technology, Iran University of Science and Technology; - MD &amp; resident researcher in Tehran Institute of art and culture</td>
<td>Yazd</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Faezeh esfahaniipoor, Hessam Aslani, Abbas Abed Esfahani, 4Hossein Ahmadi</td>
<td>Examining the Impacts of Environmental and Biological Factors on Yazd Earthen Buildings in Iran; Case study: Shamsieh School from Descendants of Mozafar Era</td>
<td>523-532</td>
<td>Treatment and restoration methods in decoration layers</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>M.A. in Conservation and Restoration of Historic and Cultural Objects, Isfahan Art University; - PhD Student Conservation and Restoration of Historic and Cultural Objects, Isfahan Art University; - PhD Student Conservation and Restoration of Historic and Cultural Objects, Isfahan Art University; - PhD Student Conservation and Restoration of Historic and Cultural Objects, Isfahan Art University; Shamsiyeh School, Yazd</td>
<td>Shamsiyeh School, Yazd</td>
<td>14 A.D.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Rousha Rudgar, Mohammad Shekhtnkar</td>
<td>Earthen Residential Castles Conservation and Revitalization: The Case Study of Mureckhent Castle, Iran</td>
<td>615-622</td>
<td>Adaptive reuse in historic complexes (case of a historic citadel (Castle))</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Graduate student in “University of Tehran” in the field of Architectural Heritage Conservation; - Graduate student in “University of Tehran” in the field of Architectural Heritage Conservation</td>
<td>Mureckhent fortress (citadel), Isfahan</td>
<td>18 A.D.</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Fatemeh Mehdiizadeh Saradj, Elham Moussavian</td>
<td>The Investigation on the Influence of Floor-Plan Shapes on the Seismic Behavior of Local Habitats of Central Southern Khorasan-Iran</td>
<td>623-632</td>
<td>Seismic behaviors and structural studies (Roofing and floor plans)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Department of Conservation of Historic Buildings and Sites, Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment, Iran University of Science and Technology; - Ph.D. candidate of architecture, Faculty of Architecture</td>
<td>Khorasan, Iran</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Historic structures</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Mahtab Aghaei, Saman Kargar</td>
<td>Physical Expansion of Historical City of &quot;Abarkouh&quot; and Gradual Destruction of Its Cultural Landscape</td>
<td>691-697</td>
<td>Urban development and Historic Preservation</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Manager of &quot;Mah va Mehr&quot; Architecture &amp; Engineering Consultants Research Assistant in Azad University of Iran; - &quot;Honarsaye Memari Yard&quot; Architecture &amp; Engineering Consultants, Yazd, Iran.</td>
<td>Abarkouh, Yazd</td>
<td>At least 3 B.C.</td>
<td>Ancient city</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Eisa Efsanjary, Leila Zakerameli</td>
<td>Earthen Structures and Earthquakes: Conservation and Indigenous Skills</td>
<td>698-707</td>
<td>Earthquake and traditional structures</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PhD candidate in urban conservation at the University of Edinburgh, UK; - PhD student in Architectural conservation at the Art University of Isfahan</td>
<td>Central region of Iran with a focus on Meybod, Yazd</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Historic structures</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Sasa, Kahi Moghaddam</td>
<td>A Research in Mud-brick Architectural Conservation of Historical Village of Saryad - By Emphasizing on Historical Cultural and Natural Values</td>
<td>708-717</td>
<td>Preservation planning and development of historic settlements.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Master of Conservation and Rehabilitation for Architectural and Historical Fabrics, graduated from Art University of Isfahan</td>
<td>Sar Yazd Village, Yazd, Iran (Near Mehri)</td>
<td>around 5 A.D.</td>
<td>Historic village</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>R. Vahidzadeh, B. Pedram, M. R. Owlia</td>
<td>Surface protection of Iranian earthen architectures, conservation of sustainable relationship between artist and material in Meidan Enam and Chogha Zanbil</td>
<td>851-860</td>
<td>transition of traditional architectural knowledge to young professions and the use of it in conservation field</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Art University of Isfahan; - Art University of Isfahan; - Yang University</td>
<td>Naghsh-e Jahan, Isfahan; chga Zanbil, Khuzestan</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Historic building</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>MohamadSadegh Falahat, Leyla Kamali,</td>
<td>Social Aspect of Clay Architecture in Desert Areas of Iran</td>
<td>893-898</td>
<td>Traditional construction methods and its relationship to the social impacts</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Ph. D in architecture, faculty of engineering, Zanjan University, Iran; - M.A in architecture, faculty of engineering, Zanjan University, Iran</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Sina Towakoli, Mohammad Djavadzadeh</td>
<td>Improvement of lighting in a historical building; A delicate matter in Earthen Architecture</td>
<td>986-993</td>
<td>Modern lighting systems in historic mud brick and brick buildings</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran (US resident)</td>
<td>San Francisco State University, San Francisco, U.S.A.; - Dibacheh Memari, San Francisco, U.S.A.</td>
<td>Golshah Laleh Hotel, Yazd, Iran</td>
<td>1833 A.D.</td>
<td>Historic building</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Mohammad Sadegh Falahat, Ghazal Soltani, Sargol Toufani</td>
<td>Vernacular Techniques in Iranian Maintainable Architecture; “Introducing Ice Houses and Cisterns in Yazd City”</td>
<td>1016-1026</td>
<td>Architectural typology</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Assistant Prof. Architecture department, Zanjan University, Zanjan, Iran; MA. Student in Architecture, Zanjan University, Zanjan, Iran; MA. Student in Architecture, Zanjan University, Zanjan, Iran</td>
<td>Yazd, Iran</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Historic Monuments</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Mohammad Reza Manouchehri, Sousan Jafari</td>
<td>Moorheh Khort historical форtresse; The Entry Gate of Iran’s Ancient Capital</td>
<td>1027-1036</td>
<td>Architectural Typology</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Architect graduated from Kerman University; - Graduated in EMBA from Isfahan University,</td>
<td>Mourchehhort fortress, Isfahan</td>
<td>980 A.D. (establishment of city)</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Farshid Noushehadi, Samaneh Mohseni</td>
<td>Pigeon House, National Inheritance, New Design Method, Old Style</td>
<td>1047-1056</td>
<td>Architectural Typology, Heritage conservation</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Architect with a bachelor’s degree graduated from Islamic Azad university Khorasgan Branch(Isfahan); - Architect with a bachelor’s degree graduated from Islamic Azad university Khorasgan Branch(Isfahan);</td>
<td>Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>Not specified</td>
<td>Historic Monument</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Morteza Farahbakhsh, Seyed Masoud Ahmad Rouein</td>
<td>Soil and World Heritage of Bam Citadel</td>
<td>1147-1155</td>
<td>Soil studies and material composition (Khesht)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Faculty of Arts, National University of Semnan, Iran; - Exploration Superintendent, Hyodong Company Phonesavanh, Xiangkhouang, Laos</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam, Kerman, Iran</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>27</td>
<td>Hosein rayati moghadam</td>
<td>Ghal‘eh Dokhtur Citadel</td>
<td>1156-1162</td>
<td>Conservation of historic monuments</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Private consultant (Master of Architecture)</td>
<td>Ghal‘eh Dokhtur, Kerman, Iran</td>
<td>Probably Sasanid Era</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>Mohammad Hassan Talebian, Raouol Vatandoust</td>
<td>Earthen Heritage Technology in the Iranian Architecture; Case Studies: Choga Zanbil, Persepolis, Bam</td>
<td>1404-1413</td>
<td>Material and building technology</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Director, Parse-Pasargadae Research Base, Fars, Iran; - University Professor, Azad University, Tehran, Iran</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam, Kerma, ChoghaZanbil Khouzestan, Persepolis, Fars, Iran</td>
<td>Multiple eras</td>
<td>Archaeological site</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Raouol Vatandoust, Manijeh Hadian Dehkordi, Farah S. Madani, Parisa Abdollahi</td>
<td>The role of clay the strength of mud brick A Pedological Comparative Study on the Earthen Building Materials in various Iranian Regions</td>
<td>1510-1517</td>
<td>Material properties and characteristics in mud brick</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>University Professor, Azad University, Tehran, Iran; - Iranian cultural heritage, handicrafts and tourism organization, Tehran, Iran; - Iranian cultural heritage, handicrafts and tourism organization, Tehran, Iran; - Yadman science and conservation Co., Tehran, Iran.</td>
<td>Various sites</td>
<td>Multiple eras</td>
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<td>Amirjamshidi, Enrico Fodde, Dina D’Ayala</td>
<td>An Investigation in to the Materials Used for the Conservation of Bam’s Citadel, Iran</td>
<td>1590-1600</td>
<td>Material technology in conservation of mud brick structures. (reinforcement)</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>MSc (with merit) in Conservation of Historic Buildings at the University of Bath, UK; Reader in Structural Engineering at the University of Bath</td>
<td>Arg-e Bam, Kerman, Iran</td>
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<td>Ali Bakhshi, Mohammad Ali Ghan nad, Farzad Soumi, Mohammad Yekta, Ebrahim Hashemi Rafsanjani</td>
<td>Experimental Study of In-plane Behavior of Adobe Retrofit ted Walls by Cyclic Tests</td>
<td>1601-1612</td>
<td>Structural and Material behavior testing and technology</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Associate Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Graduate student, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Ph.D. candidate, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Graduate student, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran</td>
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<td>Material and Structures</td>
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<td>Ali Bakhshi, Mohammad Ali Ghan nad, Ebrahim Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mohammad Yekta, Farzad Soumi,</td>
<td>In-Plane Cyclic Behavior of Adobe Walls Strengthened by Various Retrofitting Methods</td>
<td>1613-1622</td>
<td>Mud brick structural behavior analysis</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Associate Professor, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Graduate student, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Ph.D. candidate, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran; Graduate student, Civil Engineering Department, Sharif University of Technology, Tehran, Iran</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>Reza Rahimnia; Dariush Heydari</td>
<td>The Relationship Between Clay Quantity of Soils and Mechanical Strength of Adobe Stabilized by Cement: an Approach to Conservation and Modern Materials</td>
<td>1633-1644</td>
<td>Material behavior lab tests and analysis</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>M.A student of Architectural conservation, Art University of Isfahan; PhD Student of Architectural conservation, Art University of Isfahan</td>
<td>Central and eastern regions of Iran</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>Moein Esfami, Mohammadamin Emami</td>
<td>Recycling of Debris in Earthen Ruins as Economical Substance Used in Conservation with Natural Clay Minerals (Case Study in Ancient City of Toos-North East of Iran)</td>
<td>1683-1688</td>
<td>Debris (soil) recycling in new construction</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Supervisor of conservation in Malek museum, Tehran, Iran; Director of museum department, Faculty of conservation, Art university of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>Toos, Khorasan, Iran</td>
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## Terra 2012 – Lima, Peru

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<td>Behnam Pedram, Majid Haghanei</td>
<td>Goortan’s mud-brick castle (Recovery and Virtual Reorganization)</td>
<td>2301-2309</td>
<td>Rehabilitation of historic complexes (citadel)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Conservation faculty, Isfahan Art University, Isfahan, Iran; Bozorgmehr Institute, Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>Gortan castle (Varzaneh), Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>around 10 A.D.</td>
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<td>Fatemeh Medizadeh Saradj, Sakineh Tajeddini</td>
<td>The role of material in the revival of identity after reconstructions</td>
<td>2332-2341</td>
<td>The role of material's color in new constructions in historic cities</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Department of Conservation of Historic Buildings and Sites, Faculty of Architecture and Built Environment, Iran University of Science and Technology; Master student in Conservation and Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings and Fabrics, Iran University of Science and Technology, Tehran, Iran</td>
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## Terra 2016 – Lyon, France

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<td>Nayereh Sadat Mousavi</td>
<td>Iranian traditional urban morphology, a tool for urban conservation. Case study: the Iranian traditional city of Qom</td>
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<td>Heritage conservation and management</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>PhD Candidate, School of Fine Arts, Tehran University</td>
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<td>Knowledge transfer and capacity building</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Ph.D. Candidate in Art University of Isfahan - Assistant Prof. Art University of Isfahan - Assistant Prof. University of Art, Tehran</td>
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<td>Stronach, David, and T. Cuyler Young (1976)</td>
<td>Three Seljuq Tomb Towers</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>Architectural typology</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Archaeologist, Emeritus professor at the University of California, Berkeley; - Pensionate and long time chairman of the department of Oriental studies, Princeton, USA</td>
<td>Damavand Tomb Tower and Kharraqui Tomb Towers, Tehran, Qazvin</td>
<td>Seljuq Era, 11 and 12 A.D.</td>
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<td>Keall, Edward J.</td>
<td>Qal'eh-i Yazdigird: A Sasanian Palace Stronghold in Persian Kurdistan</td>
<td>99-121</td>
<td>Architectural studies in ruins</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>A trained Archeologist, Worked in Middle East. (Current) Senior Curator at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM), in Toronto, and head of the museum’s Near Eastern and Asian Civilizations Department.</td>
<td>Qal'eh-e Yazdigird, Sar-e Polo-e Zahab, Kurdistan</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>Archeologist, Emeritus professor at the University of California, Berkeley;</td>
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<td>160-62</td>
<td>Introduction of a mosque</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Professor of Department of Fine Arts, University of Edinburgh</td>
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<td>Saljuq Monuments in Iran: II. The Pir Mausoleum at Takistan</td>
<td>45-55</td>
<td>Introduction of a mosque</td>
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<td>Pir Mausoleum, Takistan - Qazvin</td>
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<td>Tepe Nūsh-i Jān, 1970: Second Interim Report</td>
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<td>141-52</td>
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<td>C. H. Bovington, R. H. Dyson Jr., A. Mahdavi, and R. Masoumi</td>
<td>The Radiocarbon Evidence for the Terminal Date of the Hissar IIC Culture</td>
<td>195-99</td>
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<td>79-92</td>
<td>Architectural studies</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>(Current) Professor Of Islamic Art And Architecture since 1993 - The American University in Cairo</td>
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<td>Architectural studies</td>
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<td>North-West Iran (Marand, Qurveh, Sojas, Zavareh, Qazvin, Rezaiyeh</td>
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<td>Beazley, Elisabeth.</td>
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<td>Excavations at Tepe Nush-i Jan</td>
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<td>Archeologist, Emeritus professor at the University of California, Berkeley; Archeologist (specialized in ancient Iranian studies and Assyriology), ???, Paleozoologist</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>Pigott, Vincent, and Butterbaugh, Darrel J. (2005)</td>
<td>A Programme in Experimental Mudbrick Preservation at Hasanlu Tepe</td>
<td>161-67</td>
<td>mud brick preservation</td>
<td>USA, USA</td>
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<td>175-77</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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<td>(Current) Professor Of Islamic Art And Architecture since 1993 - The American University in Cairo</td>
<td>Imamzadeh Hossein Reza, Varamin</td>
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<td>Turbat-i Jam ; (Abubakr-e-Taibadī tomb), Tybad, Khurasan</td>
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<td>Historical Monuments and Earthquakes in Tabriz</td>
<td>159-77</td>
<td>Earthquake and monuments</td>
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<td>39</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Blair, Sheila S.</td>
<td>Ilkhanid Architecture and Society: An Analysis of the Endowment Deed of the Rab-i Rashīd</td>
<td>67-90</td>
<td>urban complexes</td>
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<td>Rab-i Rashidi, Tabriz</td>
<td>13 A.D.</td>
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<td>Whitehouse, David</td>
<td>The Smaller Mosques at Siraf: A Footnote</td>
<td>166-68</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
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<td>Trinkaus, Kathryn Maurer</td>
<td>Settlement of Highlands and Lowlands in Early Islamic Damghan</td>
<td>129-41</td>
<td>historic settlements</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
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<td>The Mongol Capital of Sultanīyā, The Imperial</td>
<td>139-51</td>
<td>Architecture-historic cities</td>
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<td>Charlesworth, Martin</td>
<td>Preliminary Report on War-Damaged Cities and Sites in South-Western and Western Iran</td>
<td>XV-XVI</td>
<td>War Damages report</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<td>Hillebrand, Robert</td>
<td>Saljuq Monuments in Iran. V. The Imāmzāda Nīr, Gurgān</td>
<td>55-76</td>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>UK</td>
<td>Professor of Department of Fine Arts, University of Edinburgh</td>
<td>Imamzadeh Noor, Gurgan</td>
<td>Seljuk Era</td>
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<td>D. H. Gye</td>
<td>Arches and Domes in Iranian Islamic Buildings: An Engineer's Perspective</td>
<td>129-44</td>
<td>Engineering-structural studies</td>
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<td>37</td>
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<td>Abdi, Kamyar</td>
<td>Archaeological Research in the Islamabad Plain, Central Western Zagros Mountains: Preliminary Results from the First Season, Summer 1998</td>
<td>33-43</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>Archeologist, PhD candidate at the time of this project, Museum of Anthropology, university of Michigan</td>
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<td>New Perspectives on the Chronological and Functional Horizons of Kuh-e Khwaja in Sistan.</td>
<td>137-50</td>
<td>Archaeological review</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>University of California at Berkely, (Her area of specialty is the material culture of the Near East, Iran, Central Asia, and North Africa from Late Antiquity through the Medieval Islamic era.).</td>
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<td>Sasanian era, 240 A.D.</td>
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<td>Archaeology short report</td>
<td>Iran</td>
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<td>P. H. Morgan</td>
<td>Some Remarks on a Preliminary Survey in Eastern Fars</td>
<td>323-38</td>
<td>Archaeology-Architectural study</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<td>Alireza Anisi</td>
<td>The Masjid-i Malik in Kirmian</td>
<td>137-57</td>
<td>Architectural chronology</td>
<td>Iran</td>
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<td>Alden, John R., Kamyar Abdi, Ahmed Aradi, Gary Beckman, and Holly Pittman</td>
<td>Fars Archaeology Project 2004: Excavations at Tal-e Malyan</td>
<td>39-47</td>
<td>Archaeology-Objects (a piece of series of reports)</td>
<td>USA, Iran, USA, USA</td>
<td>University of Michigan, Dartmouth College, ICHTO-Yasuj, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Linear Barriers of Northern Iran: The Great Wall of Gorgan and the Wall of Tammeche</td>
<td>121-73</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td>Iranian cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization, University of Edinburg</td>
<td>The Great Wall of Gurgan</td>
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<td>&quot;The Friday Mosque at Simnun.&quot;</td>
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<td>Architecture - Typology</td>
<td>Iran</td>
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<td>Omrani Rekavandi, Hamid, Eberhard W. Sauer, Tony Wilkinson, Esmael Safari Tamak, Roger Ainslie, Majid Mahmoudi, Seren Griffiths, Mohammad Ershadi, Julian Jansen Van Rensburg, Morteza Fatahi, James Ratcliffe, Jebrael Nokandeh, Amin Nazifi, Richard Thomas, Rowena Gale, and Birgitta Hoffmann</td>
<td>An imperial frontier of the sasanian empire: Further fieldwork at the great wall of gorgan</td>
<td>95-136</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
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<td>Sasanid era, around 5-6 A.D.</td>
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<td>Rante, Rocco</td>
<td>The Topography Of Rayy During The Early Islamic Period</td>
<td>161-80</td>
<td>Archaeology - Topography</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Kakhki, Ahmad Salehi</td>
<td>An Introduction To Buildings Of The Il-Khanid Period Located In The City Of Fārfān, Rūī-Dasht Region, Isfahan, Iran</td>
<td>233-41</td>
<td>Architecture - introduction of Ilkhanid buildings</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>faculty member of art university, Isfahan - PhD in Archeology</td>
<td>Fārfān, Rūī-Dasht region, Isfahan</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Fazeli, H., R.A.E. Coningham, R.L. Young, G.K. Gillmore, M. Maghsoodi, and H. Raza</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Transformations In The Tehran Plain: Final Season Of Settlement Survey And Excavations At Tappeh Pardis</td>
<td>267-85</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td>iranian centre for archaeology/university of Tehran, durham university, university of leicester and kingston university</td>
<td>Tepe Pardis, Gurchak, varamin-tehran</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Madjidzadeh, Youssef, and Holly Pittman</td>
<td>Excavations At Konar Sandal In The Region Of Jiroft In The Halil Basin: First Preliminary Report (2002-2008)</td>
<td>69-103</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>Iran, USA</td>
<td>director of jiroft region archeological project, art historian, university of Pennsylvania</td>
<td>KonarSandal-Jiroft-Kerman</td>
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<td>The Iranian city of Rayy: urban model and military architecture</td>
<td>189-211</td>
<td>Ancient Urban complexes</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Ceramic House Models From Medieval Persian Domestic Architecture And Concealed Activities</td>
<td>227-51</td>
<td>Historic Architectural Models</td>
<td>UK</td>
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<td>46</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Fazeli, Hassan, and Ruth Young</td>
<td>Landlord Villages Of The Tehran Plain, Iran: Results Of The First Season (2007)</td>
<td>347-60</td>
<td>Archeology-Architecture</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td>Director, Iran Centre for Archaeological Research and Lecturer; University of Leicester</td>
<td>Kazemabad and Hosseinabad Sanghar villages, Pishva, Varamin,Tehran</td>
<td>Related to more recent history. Probably around 100 years old abandoned structures</td>
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<td>2009</td>
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<td>The Davazdah Imam Mausoleum At Yazd: A Re-Examination</td>
<td>57-68</td>
<td>Architecture-typeology</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>University of Edinburgh, UK (Article time)</td>
<td>Davazdah Imam Tomb, Yazd</td>
<td>1008-51 A.D. Early Slaq</td>
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<td>Landlord Villages Of The Tehran Plain, Iran And Historical Archaeology In Iran</td>
<td>149-64</td>
<td>Archeology - Architecture</td>
<td>Iran, UK</td>
<td>University of Tehran, Iran National Museum, University of Leicester</td>
<td>Gach Agach village, located in the security zone of IKA; Kazemabad, Pishva, Varamin, Tehran</td>
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<td>Motlagh, Morvarid MaziHari</td>
<td>A Comparison Between Sassanid Vaults And Those Of The Roman And Byzantine Periods</td>
<td>43-58</td>
<td>Architectural style-comparison studies with byzantine none</td>
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<td>Tarbiat Moddares University, Tehran</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>Danti, Michael D.</td>
<td>The Artisan's House* Of Hasanlu Tepe, Iran</td>
<td>11-54</td>
<td>Archaeology</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>Hasanlu, Urmia - West Azerbaijan</td>
<td>Starting from 6000 B.C. - (Early Early Bronze)</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Alizadeh, Karim</td>
<td>Ultan Qalasi: A Fortified Site In The Sasanian Borderlands (Mughan Steppe, Iranian Azerbaijan)</td>
<td>55-77</td>
<td>Archaeology - Architecture</td>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>(Current) Adjunct Faculty in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminology, University of Northern Iowa</td>
<td>Azerbaijan - Dashti Mughan -ULTAN QALASI</td>
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<td>Francois Desset</td>
<td>An architectural pattern in late fourth millennium BCE western Iran : a new link between Susa, Tal-i Malyan and Godin Tepe</td>
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<td>Architectural form and design</td>
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<td>University of Tehran</td>
<td>Tol-e-Malyan, Fars, Godin Tepe, Kermanshah; Susa, Khuzestan</td>
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<td>Iran</td>
<td>University of Edinburgh, UK (Article time)</td>
<td>Madrese Khan-Shiraz</td>
<td>Around 1700 A.D.</td>
<td>Historic monument</td>
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