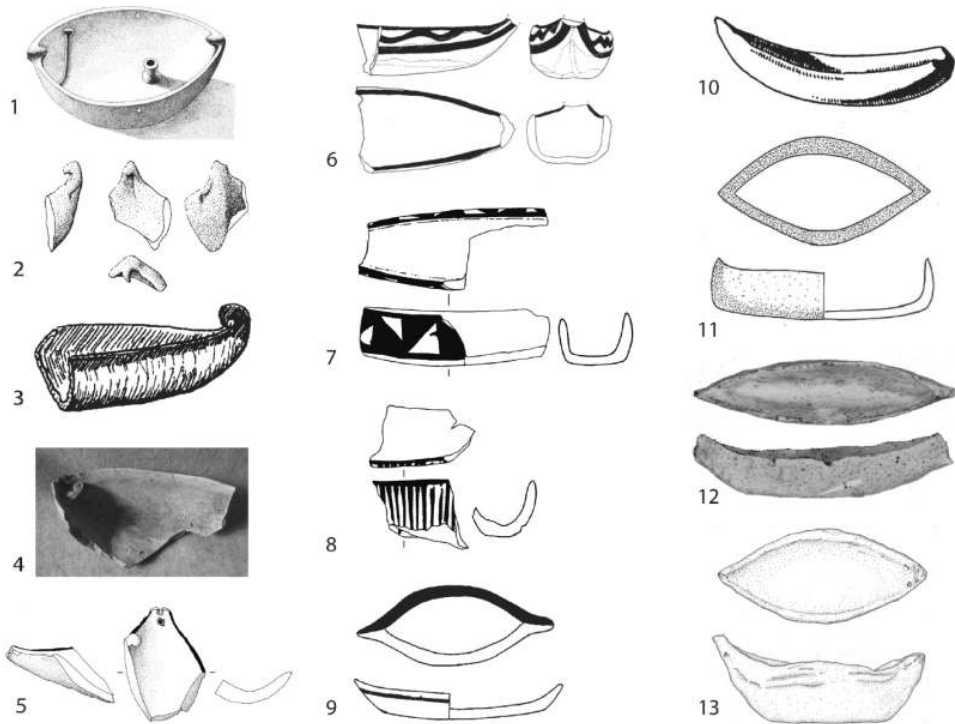


A detailed historical map of the Persian Gulf region, showing various cities, rivers, and geographical features. The map is titled 'SINUS PERSICUS olim MARE EL CATTIF'. The text is overlaid on the map, centered over the Persian Gulf. The text is in a large, bold, black font. The background is a light-colored map with various shades of green, yellow, and brown, representing different regions and terrain. The map includes numerous place names in Latin and Arabic script, such as 'CHALDEA', 'FARRAS', 'ORMUS', and 'MASCATE'. The text is centered over the Persian Gulf, which is labeled 'SINUS PERSICUS olim MARE EL CATTIF'. The text is in a large, bold, black font. The background is a light-colored map with various shades of green, yellow, and brown, representing different regions and terrain. The map includes numerous place names in Latin and Arabic script, such as 'CHALDEA', 'FARRAS', 'ORMUS', and 'MASCATE'.

Pre-historical Occupation of Estuarine Environments in the Persian Gulf

First Maritime network of contacts
in the fifth and Sixth Millennium BCE

Boat Remains, Models and Paintings



2.7 'Ubaid-period boat models. See Table 2.2 for identification, dating and references. No. 4 (Tell Zeidan) courtesy of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, with thanks to Professor Gil Stein. No. 5 courtesy of the Dosariyah Archaeological Research Project (DARP), with thanks to Dr Philipp Drechsler.



Plate 24 Side view of boat model. Photograph by Mohammed Ali. Used with permission.



Plate 25 Detail of bundle shapes on boat model. Photograph by Mohammed Ali. Used with permission.

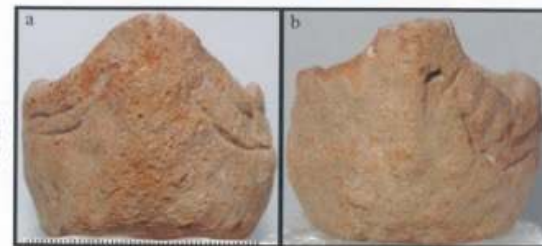


Plate 26 End views of boat model, showing pierings and bundle shapes. Photographs by Mohammed Ali. Used with permission.



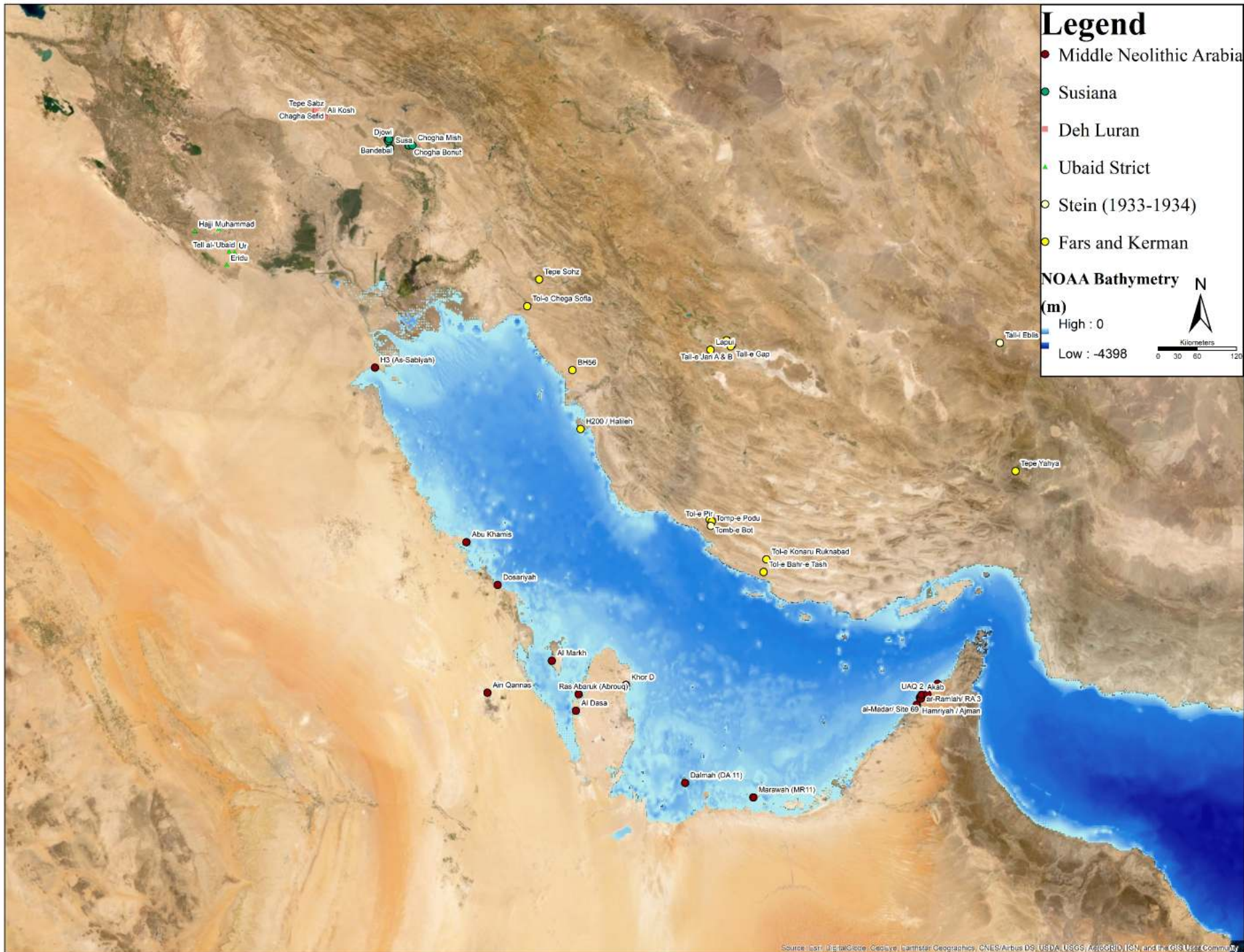
Plate 27 Painted ceramic disc depicting boat with liquid mast. Photograph by Mohammed Ali. Used with permission.



Plate 28 Bitumen pieces from FC: a) 102909; b) 105210; c) 105206. Photograph by Mohammed Ali. Used with permission.

Carter, R. (2018). Globalising Interactions in the Arabian Neolithic and the 'Ubaid. In *Globalization in Prehistory* (pp. 43–79). <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108573276.004>

Carter, R. A., Crawford, H. E. W., Beech, M. J., & Brill, E. J. (2010). Maritime interactions in the Arabian Neolithic: evidence from H3, As-Sabiya, an Ubaid-related site in Kuwait. Brill Leiden.



Legend

- Middle Neolithic Arabia
- Susiana
- Deh Luran
- ▲ Ubaid Strict
- Stein (1933-1934)
- Fars and Kerman

NOAA Bathymetry

(m)

High : 0

Low : -4398

N

Kilometers

0 30 60 120

Tepe Sabz
Chagha Sefid
Ali Kosh
Djowi
Susa
Chogha Mish
Bandebei
Chogha Bonut

Haji Muhammad
Tall al-Ubaid Ur
Eridu

Tepe Sohz
Tol-e Choga Soffa

Ladun
Tall-e Jan A & B
Tall-e Gap

H3 (Al-Sabiyah)

BH56

H200 / Halieh

Tall-e Ebla

Tepe Yalya

Abu Khamis

Tol-e Piri
Tomo-e Podu
Tomb-e Bot

Dosariyah

Tol-e Konaru Ruknabad
Tol-e Bahr-e Tash

Ain Qannas

Al Markh
Ras Abanuk (Abrouq)
Al Dasa

Khaz D

UAQ 2 Akab
al-Ramlah RA 3
al-Medar Site 69 Hamriyah / Ajman

Dalmah (DA 11)

Marawah (MR 11)

Tell al-Ubaid



Sabkha/ Mudflats

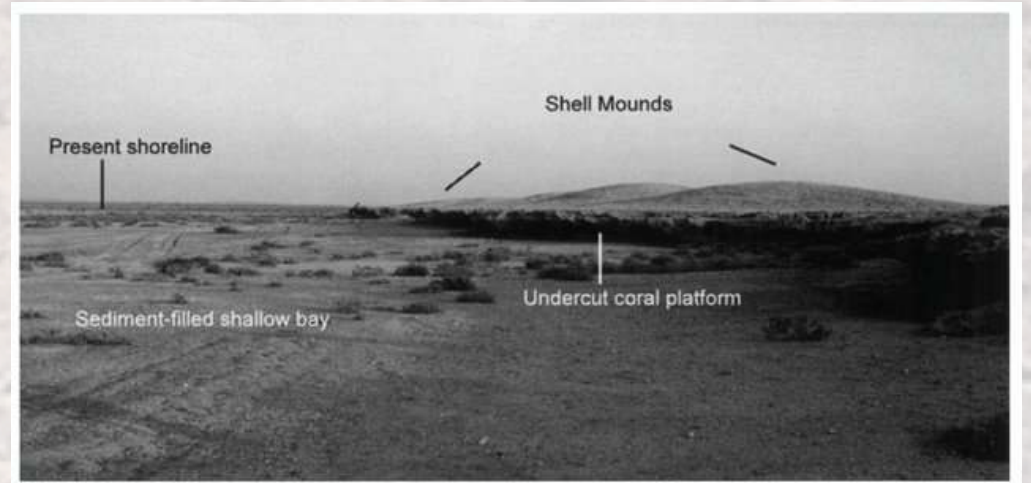
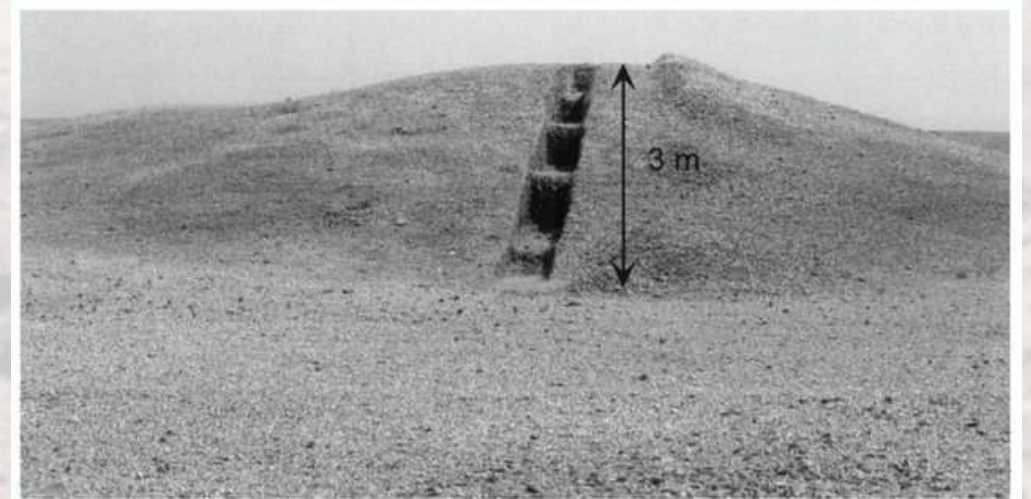


Plate 4 Location of H3 on a low ridge at the edge of the refilled bay



Plate 3 View looking west toward H3 from the Jal al-Zor, across the refilled bay. The bay is filled with surface water after heavy rains or tidal incursion. The photo was taken from 5836 (see Appendix 1 for location), and the position of H3 is marked with an arrow (Janat Dibaq, upon which H3 is located, cannot be discerned against the background of distant parts of the Jal al-Zor, which has curved around back into view on the other side of Janat Dibaq).

Shell Middens



Hausmann, N., Meredith-Williams, M., Douka, K., Inglis, R. H., & Bailey, G. (2019). Quantifying spatial variability in shell midden formation in the Farasan Islands, Saudi Arabia. *PLoS ONE*, 14(6), 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0217596>

Bailey, G., Alsharekh, A., Flemming, N., Lambeck, K., Momber, G., Sinclair, A., & Vita-finzi, C. (2007). Coastal prehistory in the southern Red Sea Basin , underwater archaeology , and the Farasan Islands. (August).

Bone mound and Fishing tools



Sophie Méry, & Vincent Charpentier. (2012). Akab Island, a Neolithic sanctuary in the Gulf. Fifty Years of Emirates Archaeology.

Méry, S., Charpentier, V., Auxiette, G., & Pelle, E. (2009). A dugong bone mound: the Neolithic ritual site on Akab in Umm al-Quwain, United Arab Emirates. *Antiquity*, 83(321), 696–708. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s0003598x00098926>

Lidour, K., Béarez, P., Charpentier, V., & Méry, S. (2019). The Prehistoric Fisheries of Akab Island (United Arab Emirates): New Insights into Coastal Subsistence during Neolithic in Eastern Arabia. *Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564894.2018.1531330>

Geomorphology

1981

2015

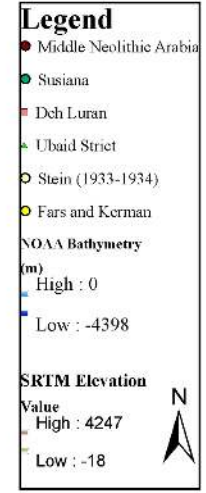


Leblanc, J. (2015). *The Al-Shagra Archaeological Site re-discovered (Qatar)*.

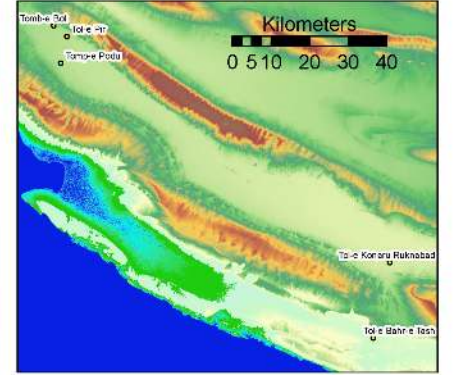
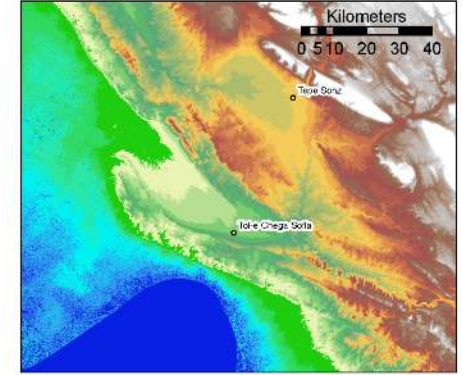


Topology

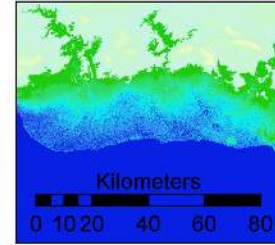
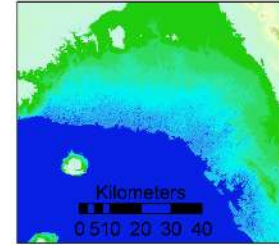
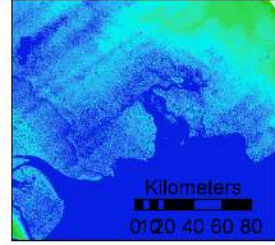
Late Neolithic Persian Gulf Interaction Sphere



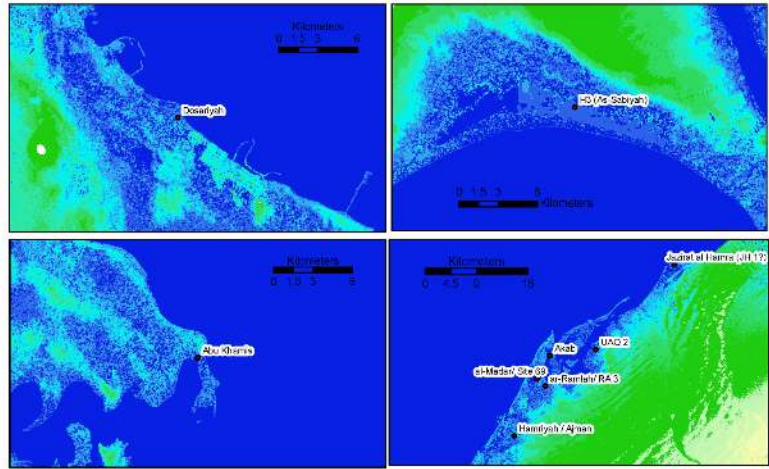
Sussiana and Bakun Related Sites



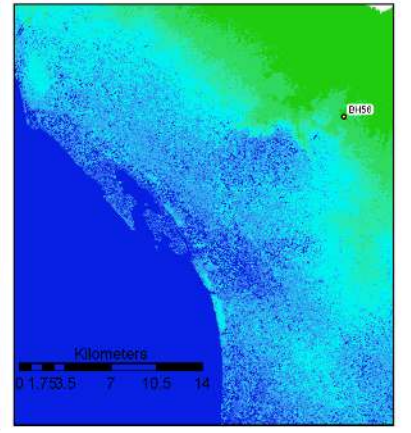
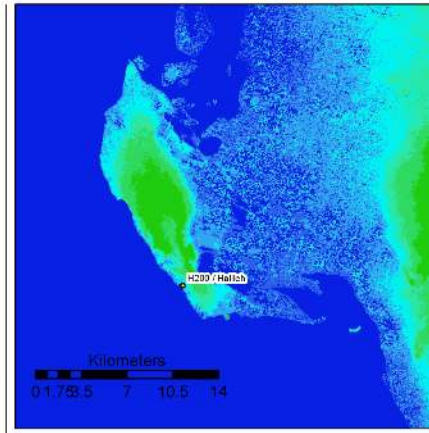
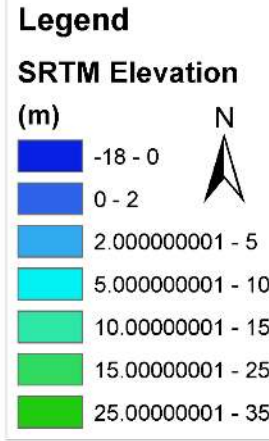
Areas in Iran with Similar Topology but no Discovered Chalcolithic Sites

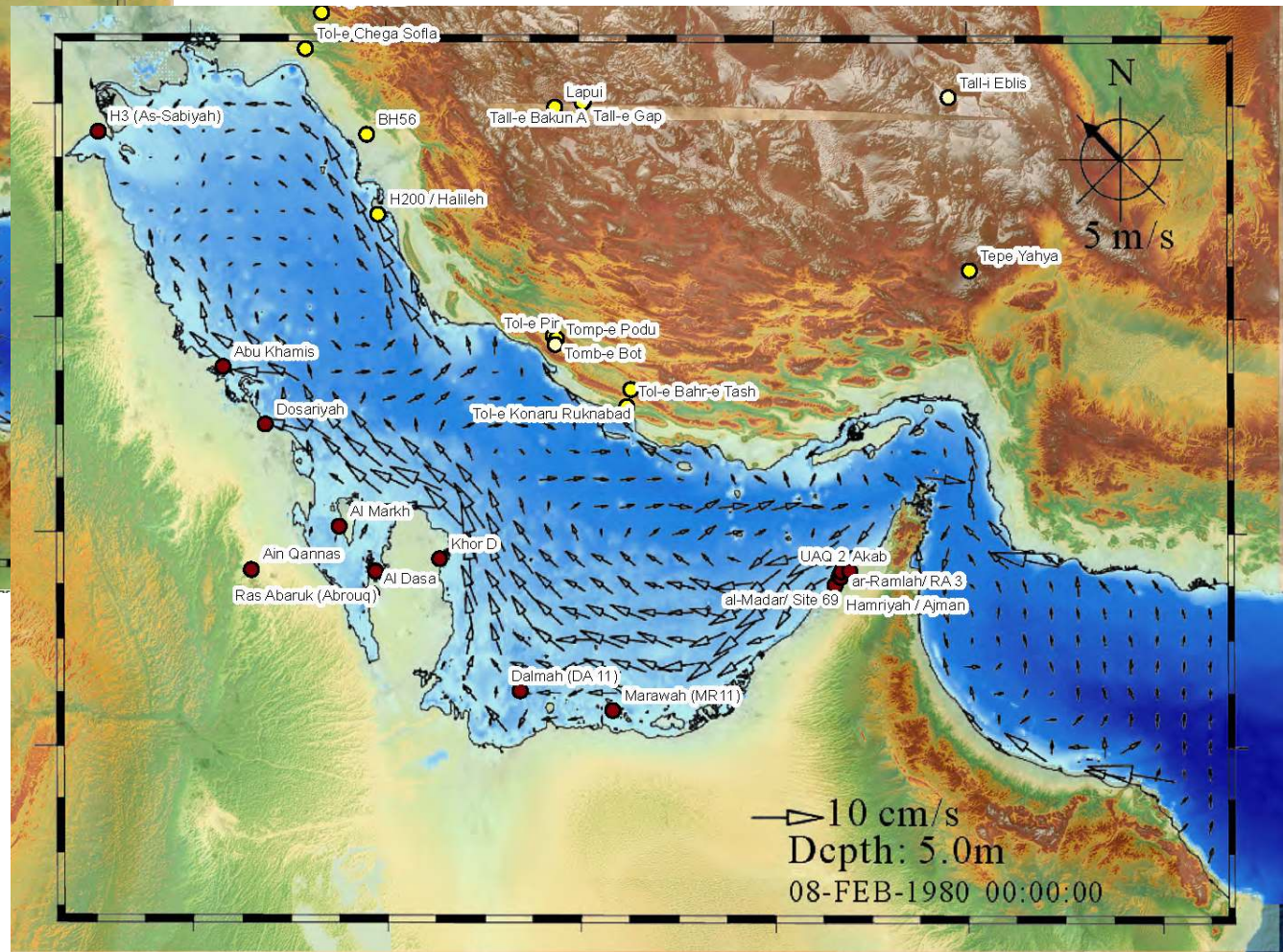
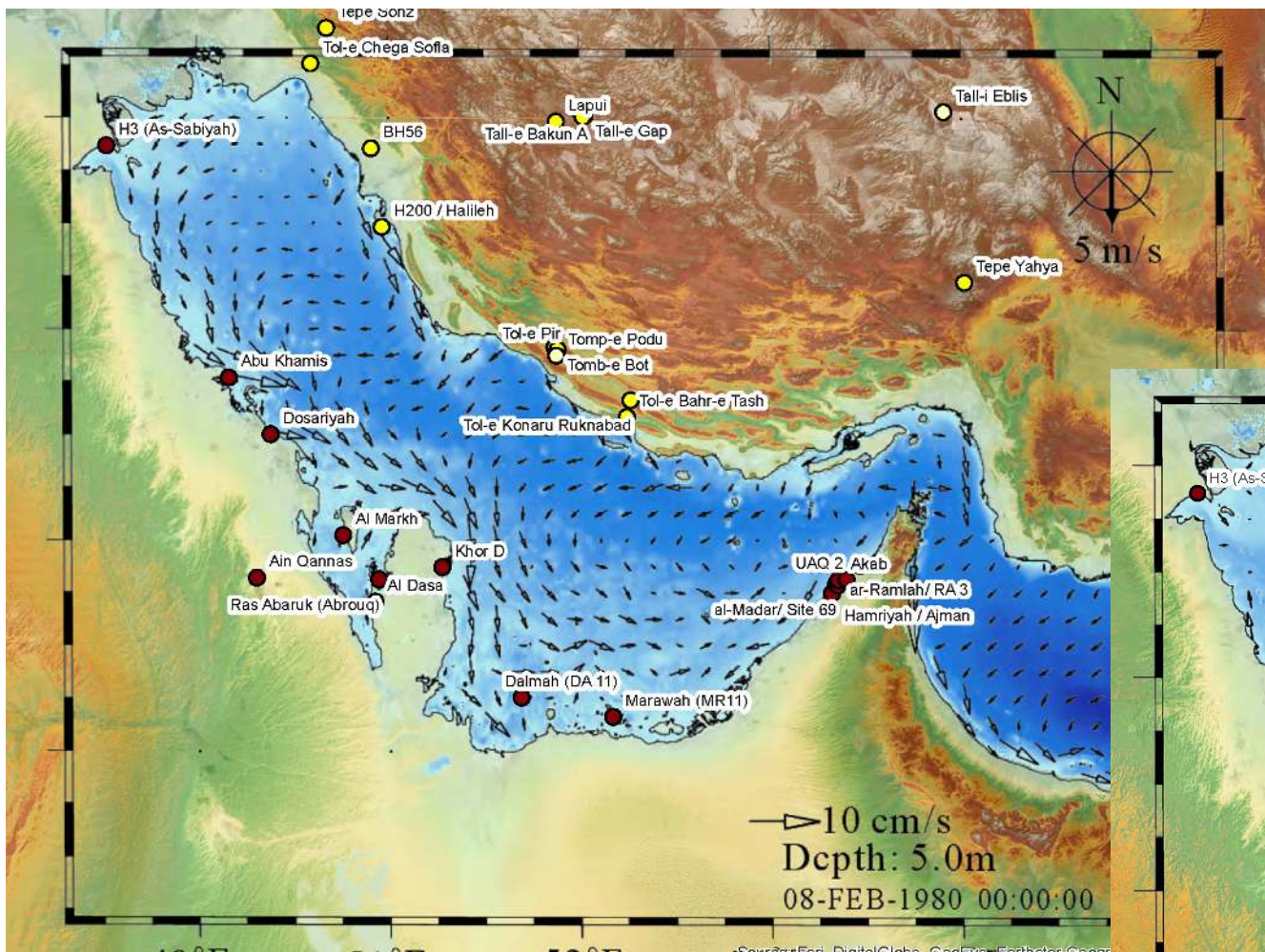


Middle Neolithic Arabian Sites



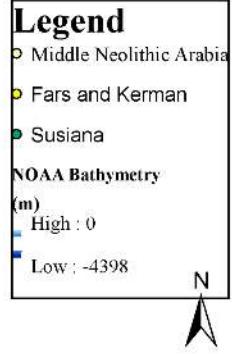
Newly re/Discovered Sites in Iran



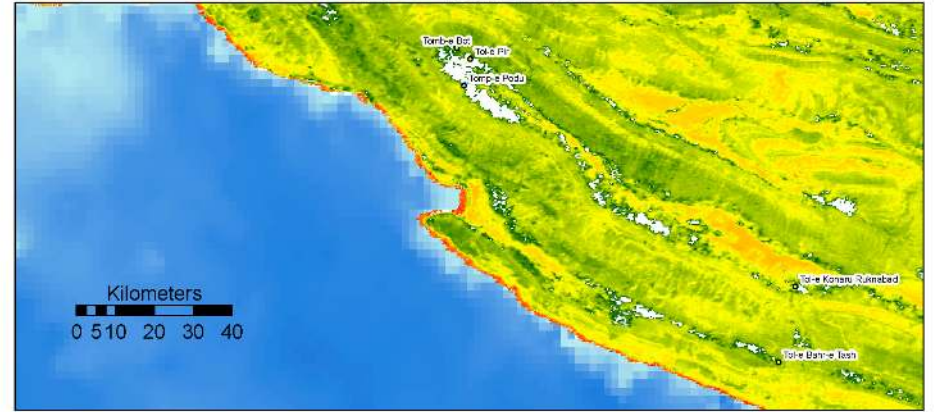


EVI

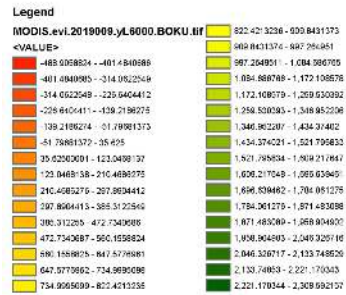
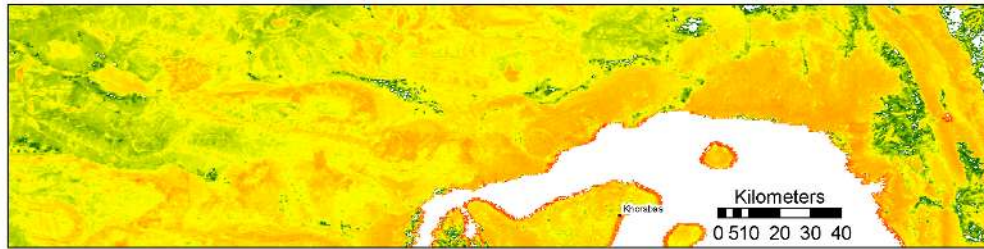
Late Neolithic Persian Gulf Interaction Sphere



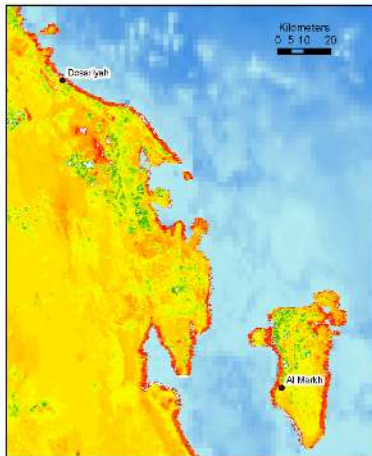
Bakun Related Sites



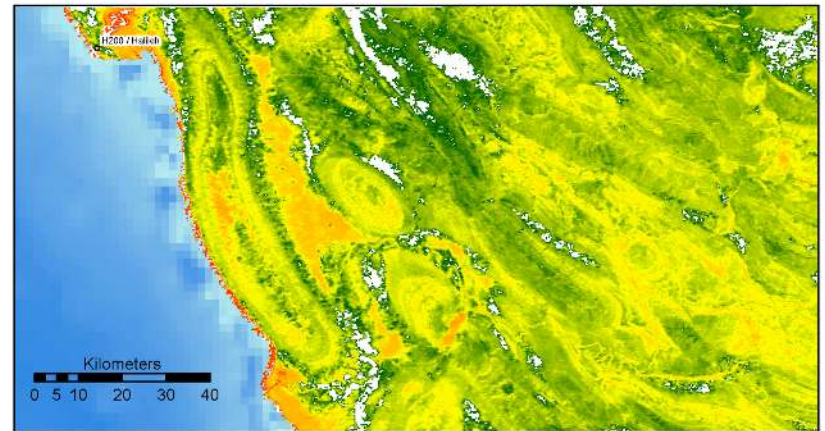
Hormuz Strait



Middle Neolithic Arabian Sites



Newly re/Discovered Sites in Iran



The Interaction Sphere

Mesopotamian Ubaid

Iranian Chalcolithic

Deh Luran

Susiana

Arabian Middle Neolithic

