

Ehsan KHONSARINEJAD * (Iran)

Reza RIAHIYAN GOHORTI** (ICHTO, Kerman, Iran)

Amir KHANMORADI*** (Bu-Ali Sina University, Hamedan, Iran)

Daggers, dirks, and short swords in the cultural-historical property repository of the Administration of Cultural Heritage of Kerman. An Introduction

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Abstract: *In this paper, the authors have examined 95 unprovenanced bladed weapons that are stored in the cultural-historical property repository of the Administration of Cultural Heritage of Kerman Province (Southeastern Iran). The illegal possessors claimed to have discovered the artefacts via illegal diggings in the Kerman Province. The entire collection consists of double edged items made out of bronze. Most of the examined items were probably designed for combat and are comparable to findings within current borders of Iran. Most of the artefacts have very simple designs and probably date from the 2nd to early 1st millennium BCE. Almost all handled examples were cast in one piece and can be dated to 1450-c. 1000 BCE. Only one item was made by the “casting on” technique which probably dates to the 9th-8th centuries BCE.*

Key words: Iran, Kerman, Archeology, Dagger, Dirk, Short Sword, Iron Age

Introduction

While archaeological activities in various parts of the ancient Iranian realm have contributed to the discovery and identification of many ancient daggers, there are numerous findings that do not have a certain provenance. These items are acquired through clandestine activities, and they can be found in private collections, museums, and government repositories throughout the world.

* Corresponding Author.  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6452-0038>. ehkh70@yahoo.com

**  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7476-8272>. riahiyan.r@gmail.com; Iranian Center for Cultural Heritage, Handicrafts and Tourism Organisation of Kerman Province.

***  <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8134-4179>. amirkhanmoradi20@gmail.com

In an article published in 2023, the authors introduced 94 arrowheads stored in the cultural-historical property repository of the Administration of Cultural Heritage of Kerman.¹ In this paper, we will discuss 76 daggers, 17 dirks and two short swords stored in the aforementioned repository. Confiscated by the authorities of the Kerman Province (Southeastern Iran) from various illegal possessors on several occasions (prior to July 2009), the bladed weapons (along with numerous other items, including other pieces of weaponry) were not extracted from a single archaeological site. The possessors claimed to have acquired the items via clandestine diggings in the Kerman Province, but the authorities of the Administration of Cultural Heritage of Kerman doubt their claims. The authorities believe that the artefacts may have been discovered from anywhere in Southeastern Iran or even beyond (within the current borders of Iran, of course).

Before the introduction of swords, daggers were the only bladed weapons that were suited to combat. Daggers are multi-functional close-quarter weapons, and as a result they are mainly suited to individualist fighting style rather than group combats. In cooperative fighting style, daggers can be used as secondary weapons.² Alongside other similar bladed weapons, daggers are normally differentiated from swords by length.³ As is the case with arrowheads, spearheads and javelin heads,⁴ this differentiation seems quite arbitrary. As a result, one may call a weapon a “short sword”, while another calls a weapon with an exact same length a “long knife”.⁵ In this article, maximum overall length of 35.5 cm for daggers, minimum and maximum overall length of 35.5 and 51 cm (respectively) for dirks, and minimum overall length of 51 for short swords was selected, following measurements used by Gordon.⁶ In order to conduct this research, the authors have used a descriptive-comparative approach.

An overview of the collection

The artefacts are generally in good condition, but most bear signs of corrosion and patina and some are partially damaged. The patina of some items (for instance, Nos. 33 and 43) have been removed by the illegal possessors. The entire collection is double edged and made out of bronze. All items are made by casting, except No. 12 which was made by the “casting on” technique. The weapons can be divided into three major categories, dagger (76 items), dirk (17 items), and short sword (2 items). Daggers and dirks can be categorized into two major groups, missing hilt (85 items) and handled

¹ Khonsarinejad, Riahiyan Gohorti & Tavakoli, 2023.

² Molloy, 2010: 413, 417.

³ Molloy, 2007: 91; Howard, 2011: 54.

⁴ Thornton & Pigott, 2011: 135.

⁵ Howard, 2011: 54.

⁶ Gordon, 1953: 67.

(5 dirks and 3 daggers). All missing hilt examples have tangs, 48 of which have rivet holes and 2 of which (Nos. 7 and 8) have curved base. The tanged items can be divided into four groups, without rivet hole (40 items), with one or two rivet holes on the tang (44 items), with two rivet holes on the shoulders (2 items), and with three rivet holes (2 items). The handled weapons can be categorized into two groups, cubic hilts (3 daggers and 4 dirks) and rod hilts (1 dirk and 1 short sword).

Short swords

The longest short sword of the collection (No. 1) is 57.50 cm long and 4.6 cm wide with a blade length of 45 cm. The hilt and blade of this bronze weapon were cast in one-piece and its wide flat mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. The solid hilt has three closely spaced circular ribs and the pommel is crescent-shaped. The guard is horizontal. According to Maxwell-Hyslop, this type shows typologically earlier stage from those crafted with the technique of “casting on” where the hilt is “cast on” the blade.⁷ This type of bladed weapons has been categorized as “Type V” (dated to 1450 - c. 1000 BCE⁸) by Medvedskaya. Most items that resemble No. 1, however, are daggers and only two such swords are known, one short (53.2 cm) and the other long (82 cm).⁹

No. 2 (48.6 x 4.4 cm) has been considered a short sword because of its blade length of 40.6 cm. According to Gordon, the average length of a hilt with its pommel is 11.5 cm¹⁰ which would make the overall length of a handled No. 2 about 52 cm. The shoulders of the blade are curved and the mid-ribs are wide and flat. The long narrow tapering tang ends in a sharp point. Medvedskaya has classified this kind of blades as “Type IX”. According to Medvedskaya, “Type IX” blades were widely produced in Western Asia and have been reported from the 4th millennium BCE in Northern Iran, spreading to several Iranian regions during the 2nd to early 1st millennium BCE. Most of these blades, however, measure about 16-24 cm.¹¹

Dirks

No. 3 is the longest dirk with 44.5 cm overall length, 6.5 cm width and 37.5 cm blade length. Taking the average length of a hilt with its pommel (11.5 cm) into consideration, a complete version of No. 3 would measure about 49 cm. The item’s wide flat mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. The shoulders of

⁷ Maxwell-Hyslop, 1962: 127.

⁸ Regarding the problems of dating unprovenanced Iron Age I/II daggers, see: Medvedskaya, 2005: 116-117.

⁹ Medvedskaya, 2005: 122, 221, fig. 9, no. 24.

¹⁰ Gordon, 1953: 67.

¹¹ Medvedskaya, 2005: 130-131, 224, fig. 12.

the blade are curved and the rectangular cross-section tang is wide and tapering. No. 3 may also be assigned to Medvedskaya's "Type IX". Other "Type IX" dirks are Nos. 5, 11, 13, 16-19. The intact version of No. 5 (43.5 x 4.5 cm, blade length 37.5 cm) probably measured about 49 cm. The shoulders of this blade are bulbous shaped and the mid-ribs are wide and flat. The rectangular cross-section tang is wide and tapering. No. 11 (39.0 x 4.8, blade length 30.0) is similar to No. 5, but the former has a longer tang and narrower mid-ribs. No. 13 (38.4 x 3.5 cm, blade length 37.4 cm) has a long square cross-section tang that has been split open at the end. The blade shoulders are similar to No. 5. No. 16 (33.0 x 3.0 cm, blade length 28.5 cm) has a short wide tang and wide flat mid-ribs. The ricasso of No. 17 (28.5 x 3.6 cm, blade length 26.7 cm) is hastate-shaped and a rivet hole can still be observed on its short wide (broken) tang. Its mid-ribs are narrow and flat. No. 18 (34.0 x 4.5 cm, blade length 26.5 cm) has protruding blade shoulders, raised mid-ribs and a rivet hole on its wide rectangular cross-section tang. No. 19 (27.5 x 3.5 cm, blade length 24.8 cm) has a hastate-shaped ricasso, narrow raised mid-ribs, and a rivet hole on its short hand mirror shaped tang.

No. 4 (44.2 x 4.8 cm with a blade length of 38.2 cm) probably measured about 49.5 cm with its hilt. It has wide raised semicircular mid-ribs enveloped by parallel lines that extend from the base to point of the blade. There is one marking on either side of the item in shape of an elongated X at the base of the mid-ribs. The shoulders of the blade are rounded. It has a short square cross-section stem. A similar blade has been discovered at Marlik, dating to 15th-13th BCE.¹²

No. 6 is the longest handled dirk with 42 cm overall length, 4 cm width and 31 cm blade length. The flanged hilt and the blade of the weapon are cast in one-piece. The raised flanges were designed to hold the (now lost) inlay in place. It has a lunate pommel and its penannular guard is placed at the juncture of the blade and hilt. The narrow mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. Categorized as "Type IVA1" by Medvedskaya, this type of bladed weapons date to 1450 - c. 1000 BCE. Its concurrence with "Type V" has been stated as the reason behind the similar dating.¹³ Four comparable weapons (daggers) have been examined by Maxwell-Hyslop and Hodges.¹⁴ Another "Type IVA1" item is No. 10 (40.0 x 3.8 cm, blade length 29 cm) which is similar to No. 6 but there is one sharp-angled protrusion before reaching the ricasso on the hilt of the former.

Nos. 7 (41.5 x 5.8 cm) and 8 (39.0 x 4.2 cm) are closely related items, manifested by a leaf shape blade, narrow raised mid-ribs that extend from a raised ricasso to the point of the blade, and a stem with a curved, button-shaped pommel. A comparable (unprovenanced) dagger has been reported from Kurdistan.¹⁵

¹² Vahdati & Piller, 2018: 52, 62, 101, catal. no. 10.

¹³ Medvedskaya, 2005: 122-125.

¹⁴ Maxwell-Hyslop & Hodges, 1964: 51-52, fig. I, Ia, Ib, 6a, 6b, pl. XII, 4.

¹⁵ Unfortunately, de Morgan (1896: 8, fig. 11) has not provided any details regarding the dagger.

The flanged hilt and the blade of No. 9 (40.0 x 3.2 cm with a blade length of 27.0 cm) are cast in one-piece. It has wide flat mid-ribs, almost as wide as the base of the blade that taper towards the point. The narrow, slightly curved hilt widens towards the ricasso forming a rectangular box with a bowtie shape inside it. The lunate pommel has a large hole in middle holding a 3.4 cm rivet. The rivet was used to hold the inlay in place. This type of bladed weapons has been categorized as “Type IIIB” by Medvedskaya, dating to c. 1450 - c. 1083 BCE. Items as long as 41.3 cm has been known from this type.¹⁶

No. 12 (38.8 x 3.5 cm, blade length 29.3 cm) has a bell shaped pommel, solid rod shaped hilt, and crescent-shaped guard. The hilt is “cast on” the blade. Its wide flat tapering mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. A rivet has been inserted in top of the pommel, which may indicate that the pommel and hilt are hollow. There are four parallel grooves across the pommel. Categorized as “Type VI” by Medvedskaya, this type of bladed weapons has been dated to 850-800 BCE.¹⁷ Similar items can be seen in Hasanlu Period IVB Type IA hilts, dated to the end of the 9th or the early 8th century BCE.¹⁸

The flanged hilt and the blade of No. 14 (37.5 x 2.0 cm, blade length 26.0) are cast in one-piece. The narrow blade is completely rectangular, except the tip, of course. It has wide flat tapering mid-ribs. There are three sharp-angled protrusions on the handle, two at the top of ricasso shaped section and one under the lunate pommel. Medvedskaya has assigned this kind of blades to her “Type IA”, dating to 12th-11th centuries BCE.¹⁹

No. 15 (35.7 x 5.8 cm, blade length 31.0 cm) has an overall tapering shape which take a curved form in the base of the blade and the ricasso. The tanged is short and pointed and surrounded by two sharp projections (of same length), making the base of the weapon resemble a trident. The raised narrow mid-ribs extend from the base of the tang to the tip of the blade. A handled No. 15 probably measured about 41.5 cm. Dated to the 9th-8th centuries BCE, this curious type of blades have been labelled as “Type VIII” by Medvedskaya.²⁰ Similar items have been discovered in Qias Abad necropolis in Gilan Province (Northern Iran) dating to c. 750 BCE.²¹

Daggers

The flanged hilt and the blade of No. 20 (33.0 x 3.9 cm, blade length 23.3 cm) are cast in one-piece. It has a hand fan shaped pommel and its penannular guard is placed

¹⁶ Medvedskaya, 2005: 119-121, 222, fig. 10.

¹⁷ Medvedskaya, 2005: 124, 221, fig. 9, no. 29.

¹⁸ Thornton & Pigott, 2011: 159, fig. 6.22.

¹⁹ Medvedskaya, 2005: 117-118, 221, fig. 9, no. 10.

²⁰ Medvedskaya, 2005: 125, 221, fig. 9, no. 31.

²¹ Abiar, 1994: 183, 247.

at the juncture of the blade and hilt. The flat mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. Categorized as “Type IV” by Medvedskaya, this type of bladed weapons has been dated to 1450 - c. 1000 BCE.

No. 21 (30.5 x 1.9 cm, blade length 20.0 cm) has cast in one-piece hilt and blade. It has a hand fan shaped pommel and horizontal guard. The flanged hilt slightly tapers from the ricasso to the pommel. The ricasso is rectangular and the blade tapers toward the tip. The mid-ribs extend from under the ricasso to the point of the blade. This type of bladed weapons has been grouped as “Type IIIA” (dated to c. 1450 - c. 1083 BCE) by Medvedskaya.²² A related item is No. 22 (21.0 x 2.4 cm, blade length 13.1). The hilt and the blade of No. 22 are also cast in one-piece. The flanged hilt of this dagger tapers towards the ricasso and curves on top of it. The ricasso is slightly curved inwards and the blade tapers towards the tip. This dagger does not have a pommel. It has wide flat mid-ribs, almost as wide as the base of the blade that taper towards the tip. The guard is horizontal. No. 22 fits into Medvedskaya’s “Type III”.²³ Comparable daggers to Nos. 21 and 22 have been reported from Kutal-i Gulgul, Shurabah, Bard-i Bal, and Cheshmeh Mahi, Ilam Province (Western Iran).²⁴

No. 23 (21.5 x 2.8 cm, blade length 18.3 cm) has a wide flat short tang and crescent-shaped guard. Its narrow flat tapering mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. The hilt was probably made from organic matter which is now lost.

The isosceles triangle shaped Nos. 24 (14.5 x 4.5 cm) and 25 (13.3 x 3.8) have three rivet holes. Nos. 24 has two rivet holes on the shoulders of the blade and one on its short wide tang. Two of No. 25’s rivet holes (both corroded) are on the same spot as No. 24, but its third rivet hole is placed at the juncture of the blade and tang. Both items have wide flat mid-ribs. Medvedskaya has categorized such blades as “Type IXA”, dated to c. 2nd to early 1st millennia BCE.²⁵ Other related items are Nos. 26 (21.3 x 4.8 cm) and 27 (19.1 x 2.8 cm). These two, however, have two rivet holes on the shoulders and none on their tangs. No. 26 has narrow flat mid-ribs and a short chevron shaped tang. Like No. 25, the rivet holes of No. 26 are corroded. No. 27 has wide flat mid-ribs and a short two-sided tang.

The rest of the daggers (Nos. 28-96) can be assigned to Medvedskaya’s “Type IX”. These include without rivet hole items (Nos. 28-55), with one rivet hole on the tang (Nos. 55-93), and with two rivet holes on the tang (Nos. 94-95).

Nos. (28-53) are isosceles triangle shaped. Nos. 31, 33, 42-43, 45-50, and 52 have short tangs. The rest, except Nos. 28, 30, 32, 37 and 44 have long tangs. Nos. 28-29, 31, 46, 51-52 have wide flat, and No. 43 has wide raised mid-ribs. Others have narrow flat mid-ribs, except No. 30 which has raised mid-ribs.

²² Medvedskaya, 2005: 120-121, 221, fig. 9, no. 15.

²³ Medvedskaya, 2005: 119-120, 221, fig. 9, no. 14.

²⁴ Overlaet, 2013: 59, fig. 21, 800-801, 825, 859, 869-870, pls. VII-IX, 151, 157-158, 182, 216.

²⁵ Medvedskaya, 2005: 130-131, 224, fig. 12, no. 8.

No. 54 (27.7 x 4.1 cm) has a peculiar oblong shape, resembling skull of a Gharial. It has a short rectangular cross-section tang and its narrow flat mid-ribs extend from the base to point of the blade. A comparable dagger has been discovered in Dinkha Tepe, dated to 13th century BCE. The Dinkha Tepe example, however, has a rivet hole on its tang.²⁶

No. 55 (21.5 x 2.0 cm) has a wide rectangular blade with a rounded tip. This item has wide flat mid-ribs and a short rectangular cross section tang. A similar blade has been excavated from tomb 43 of Tepe Giyan I, dated to 1400-1100 BCE.²⁷

Nos. (56-93) are isosceles triangle shaped and have one rivet hole on their tangs. Nos. 58, 60-62, 65, 67-68, 73, 77, 80-81, 83-84, and 86-93 have short tangs. Nos. 56-57, 63-64, 66, 70, 74-76, 78-79, 82, 85 have medium sized and the rest have long tangs. Nos. 56, 58-66, 70, 72-76, 78, 81-82, and 85-91 have wide flat mid-ribs. Nos. 57, 67-69, 71, 79-80, 83-84, and 92-93 have narrow flat mid-ribs. Nos. 77 and 90 have wide raised and narrow raised mid-ribs, respectively. The remnants of a rivet can be seen in the tangs of Nos. 84 and 85.

Nos. 94 and 95 are isosceles triangle shaped but have two rivet holes on their tangs. No. 94 has narrow flat mid-ribs, almost as wide as its blade. No. 95 has narrow flat mid-ribs.

Discussion and conclusions

In the previous article, the authors provided a glimpse into the dire straits of archaeology of Iran and the problematic nature of its unprovenanced items.²⁸ While daggers and swords are better known than arrowheads, our current knowledge regarding these bladed weapons is meagre (at best) and this collection of 95 unprovenanced items can provide very little information. As was the case with the arrowheads, the illegal possessors have stated to have discovered the blades in the Kerman Province, but the authors believe that there was not much truth in that statement. All of the examined items are comparable to findings within current borders of Iran. The items had counterparts in Northern (Qias Abad,²⁹ Marlik,³⁰ Jamshid Abad,³¹ Chagoula-Derré,³² Khurvin,³³ Qale Kuti I,³⁴ Mistan,³⁵ Agha-Evlar³⁶),

²⁶ Muscarella, 1974: 41, 43, 54, fig. 6, no. 646.

²⁷ Contenau & Ghirshman, 1935: 25, 44, 76, pl. 16.

²⁸ Khonsarinejad, Riahiyan Gohorti & Tavakoli, 2023: 82-83.

²⁹ Abiar, 1994: 183, 247.

³⁰ Vahdati & Piller, 2018: 52, 62, 101, catal. no. 10.

³¹ Fallahian, 2001: 140, 174, 223.

³² de Morgan, 1905: 283, fig. 463.

³³ Vanden Berghe, 1964: 23-24, 65, pl. XXXIV, nos. 226-229.

³⁴ Pogrebova, 1977: 70-71, 158-160.

³⁵ Schaeffer, 1948: 422, 799, 914, fig. 226.

³⁶ de Morgan, 1905: 316, 321, fig. 635.

Northwestern (Hasanlu³⁷ and Dinkha Tepe³⁸), and Western (Tepe Giyan,³⁹ Tepe Guran,⁴⁰ Kutal-i Gulgul,⁴¹ Sangtarashan,⁴² Shurabah,⁴³ Bard-i Bal,⁴⁴ Tang-i Hamamlan,⁴⁵ and Cheshmeh Mahi⁴⁶) Iran. The similarities are so many that makes it quite unlikely that such bladed weapons were manufactured in Southeastern Iran. Some of these comparable items were categorized by Medveskaya into IA, III, IIIA, IIIB, IV, IVA1, V, VI, VIII, IX, and IXA types. If there was any item that was possibly produced in Southeastern Iran, it had to be a “Type IX” example as these uncomplicated blades were produced in many regions from the 4th millennium to early 1st millennium BCE.

Most of the missing hilt items are indeed daggers (and dirks), due to their overall and blade length, shape, double-edge blades, presence of ricasso (on some), and tangs that are suitable for insertion in a hilt. The handled items are so well-known that there is no doubt about their nomenclature. At any rate, it is possible that some missing hilt items (e.g. Nos. 46, 48-49, 53, 83-84, and 91) were used as spearheads or javelin heads. It must be noted, however, that Gordon’s measurements were mainly used for the sake of providing clear-cut classifications. In other words, the original users and manufacturers did not care if a short sword was over 51 cm or not, as long as it was suitable to be used as a short sword.

Most of the discussed items show typologically earlier stages of bladed weapon craftsmanship. Many of the blades have very simple designs and originally had hilts made out of organic matter. Dating these “Type IX” artefacts is rather difficult, as they were produced from the 4th to early 1st millennia BCE. A date of 2nd to early 1st millennium BCE is more probable, however, judging by the dating of the similar items discovered in aforementioned archaeological sites. Most handled examples were cast in one piece. Only No. 12 was made by the “casting on” technique. Nos. 12 and 15 probably date to the 9th-8th centuries BCE. The rest of the items can be dated to 1450 - c. 1000 BCE.

³⁷ Thornton & Pigott, 2011: 159, fig. 6.22.

³⁸ Muscarella, 1974: 39, 41, 43, 47, 54, fig. 3, no. 1000, fig. 6, nos. 646 and 649, fig. 16, no. 241.

³⁹ Contenau & Ghirshman, 1935: 19-20, 21-22, 24-25, 27, 32-34, 43-44, 76, pls. 10, 12-13, 15-16, 19, 27-28.

⁴⁰ Overlaet, 2013: 45-50, fig. 16.

⁴¹ Overlaet, 2013: 488, 869-870, pls. VII-IX.

⁴² Malekzadeh, Hasanpur & Hashemi, 2017: 68-72, 91-92, 101-103, 136-139, 142-143, 145-146, 150-151, 156-157, pls. 14-17, 20-21, 23-24, 28-29, 34-35, nos. 67, 80-82, 86, 89, 97-98, 101, 111, 113, 345.

⁴³ Overlaet, 2013: 624-632, 859, pl. 216.

⁴⁴ Overlaet, 2013: 565-623, 800-801, 825, pls. 157-158, 182.

⁴⁵ Overlaet, 2013: 51-54, fig. 18.

⁴⁶ Overlaet, 2013: 54-59, fig. 21.

Tab. 1. Short swords (Nos. 1 and 2), dirks (Nos. 3-19), and daggers (Nos. 20-95).

No.	Accession No.	Dimension	Thickness	Blade Length	Notes
1	37	57.5 x 4.6	0.50	45.0	–
2	65	48.6 x 4.4	0.50	40.6	Semicircular shaped corrosion on edge of the blade
3	59	44.5 x 6.5	0.50	37.5	–
4	1	44.2 x 4.8	0.90	38.2	Marking in shape of an elongated X on either side at the base of the mid-ribs, signs of corrosion of one edge of the blade
5	60	43.5 x 4.5	0.50	37.5	The tang is slightly bent, signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
6	64	42.0 x 4.0	0.5	31.0	Signs of corrosion and patina all over the item, particularly the blade
7	72	41.5 x 5.8	0.40 blade, 0.90 stem	31.5	Raised ricasso, stem with a curved, round button-shaped pommel
8	61	39.0 x 4.2	0.50	29.5	Raised ricasso, stem with a curved, round button-shaped pommel, signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
9	62	40.0 x 3.2	0.50 blade, 1.8 hilt	27.0	Signs of corrosion on one side of the pommel's top, the bowtie shape damaged on both sides, a 3.4 cm rivet inside the pommel
10	7	40.0 x 3.8	1.00	29.0	–
11	68	39.0 x 4.8	0.60	30.0	–
12	63	38.8 x 3.5	0.60	29.3	Four parallel grooves across the pommel, a rivet inside the pommel
13	71	38.4 x 3.5	0.50	37.4	Tang has been split open at the end, signs of patina all over the item
14	35	37.5 x 2.0	–	26.0	–
15	38	35.7 x 5.8	0.90	31.0	Two sharp projections at the base of the blade
16	9	33.0 x 3.0	0.50	28.5	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
17	154	28.5 x 3.6	0.20	26.7	Heavily corroded and patinated, base of the tang is broken, one rivet hole on the tang
18	8	34.0 x 4.5	0.60	26.5	One rivet hole on the tang
19	10	27.5 x 3.5	0.50	24.8	One rivet hole on the tang
20	42	33.0 x 3.9	1.00	23.3	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
21	32	30.5 x 1.9	0.30	20.0	–
22	49	21.0 x 2.4	–	13.1	Without Pommel, signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
23	12	21.5 x 2.8	0.40	18.3	–
24	483	14.5 x 4.5	0.30	13.0	Three rivet holes, two on the shoulders of the blade and one on the tang
25	484	13.3 x 3.8	0.20	13.3	Three rivet holes, two (corroded) on the shoulders of the blade and one at the juncture of the blade and tang
26	151	21.3 x 4.8	0.30	18.8	Both shoulder rivet holes are corroded, no rivet holes on the tang
27	213	19.1 x 2.8	0.10	16.8	Two rivet holes on the shoulders (one corroded), no rivet holes on the tang
28	40	28.3 x 4.0	0.30	22.7	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade

29	43	25.5 x 3.4	1.10	19.7	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
30	150	24.2 x 4.8	2.50	18.7	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade, rectangular cross-section tang
31	155	19.1 x 2.2	0.20	13.8	two-sided tang
32	203	13.8 x 2.8	0.20	10.6	Signs of corrosion and patina all over the item, particularly on one edge of the blade
33	454	13.0 x 2.7	0.20	10.5	Patina has been removed by illegal possessors
34	457	14.7 x 3.5	0.20	11.8	Base of the tang is semicircular shaped
35	461	16.5 x 3.0	0.10	11.2	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
36	468	24.5 x 3.2	0.10	17.1	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
37	469	20.2 x 3.6	0.20	16.0	Signs of corrosion on one side of the blade, base of the tang is broken
38	470	19.0 x 2.8	0.20	17.5	Base of the tang is broken
39	471	20.4 x 3.4	0.30	14.7	Base of the tang is broken
40	472	22.7 x 3.2	0.20	17.0	–
41	473	17.5 x 3.8	0.10	13.2	–
42	474	25.1 x 3.1	0.20	22.0	–
43	477	25.7 x 14.1	0.10	21.4	Patina has been removed by illegal possessors, two-sided tang
44	90	13.0 x 2.0	0.40	9.5	–
45	54	18.5 x 2.8	0.40	16.0	Tip of the blade is broken
46	76	17.3 x 2.7	0.20	15.0	–
47	449	13.3 x 1.6	–	11.0	Base of the two-sided tang is semicircular shaped, signs of corrosion on one side of the blade
48	455	13.9 x 2.2	0.10	11.0	Two-sided tang with a sharp base
49	463	19.0 x 2.9	–	17.2	Irregular copper alloy (possible presence of iron), base of the tang is broken
50	467	19.0 x 3.2	0.10	17.0	Base of the square cross-section tang is broken
51	482	18.5 x 4.7	0.30	14.5	–
52	81	15.6 x 4.6	0.10	13.3	–
53	464	17.7 x 3.7	0.20	16.8	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade, the tang is broken and only a small part have remained
54	481	27.7 x 4.1	0.30	23.0	–
55	34	21.5 x 2.0	1.50	19.5	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
56	2	21.1 x 2.9	0.40	17.0	Base of the tang is broken
57	6	21.0 x 2.5	0.30	17.5	Signs of corrosion on both sides of the blade
58	11	23.5 x 3.5	0.10	21.3	–
59	13	25.3 x 3.2	0.30	19.3	–
60	15	19.5 x 3.3	0.30	17.1	–
61	16	14.8 x 2.8	0.10	12.7	–
62	17	19.0 x 2.8	0.10	16.7	Base of the tang is broken
63	18	20.0 x 3.0	0.40	15.0	–
64	19	21.0 x 2.8	0.50	17.6	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade, base of the tang is broken
65	21	23.1 x 2.8	0.30	21.4	–

66	23	17.0 x 2.9	0.30	14.7	One of the blade shoulders is deformed, tip of the blade is broken
67	25	16.5 x 3.5	0.20	14.8	Base of the tang is broken
68	29	18.5 x 2.3	0.30	16.3	–
69	44	17.1 x 2.2	0.20	12.8	–
70	45	25.4 x 3.6	0.60	20.4	–
71	50	16.0 x 2.2	0.40	12.0	–
72	55	15.0 x 1.8	0.10	11.7	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
73	56	12.7 x 2.4	0.10	10.5	–
74	58	27.0 x 3.4	0.30	22.5	Base of the tang is broken
75	66	23.5 x 3.0	0.60	20.2	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade, base of the tang is broken
76	73	20.5 x 3.8	0.50	17.0	–
77	74	24.7 x 4.4	0.20	20.7	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
78	75	28.5 x 5.0	0.30	23.2	–
79	77	21.2 x 3.1	0.40	17.2	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
80	79	24.8 x 4.2	0.10	21.8	Base of the tang is broken
81	80	14.5 x 3.1	0.10	12.2	–
82	94	16.5 x 1.8	0.30	13.8	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
83	149	23.8 x 3.7	0.20	21.8	Two-sided tang
84	163	17.3 x 2.9	0.30	15.3	A broken rivet in the tang
85	174	19.3 x 2.6	0.20	15.8	Upper part of the blade is deformed, a broken rivet in the tang
86	204	16.5 x 2.7	0.30	15.2	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade, base of the tang is broken
87	459	17.4 x 2.8	0.20	13.8	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
88	460	14.8 x 3.0	0.10	13.8	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade, base of the tang is broken
89	462	18.5 x 2.4	–	13.5	Base of the tang is broken
90	465	26.5 x 3.5	0.20	23.2	Signs of corrosion on both edges of the blade
91	466	24.7 x 5.8	0.20	22.2	–
92	476	23.2 x 3.2	0.10	21.0	Signs of corrosion on one edge of the blade
93	480	25.4 x 3.6	0.20	22.5	Base of the tang is broken
94	14	19.0 x 2.8	0.20	15.4	–
95	84	15.0 x 3.1	0.20	12.0	–

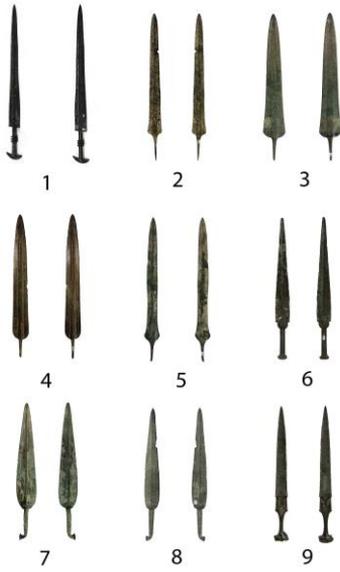


Fig. 1. Nos. 1-9.



Fig. 2. Nos. 10-18.



Fig. 3. Nos. 19-27.

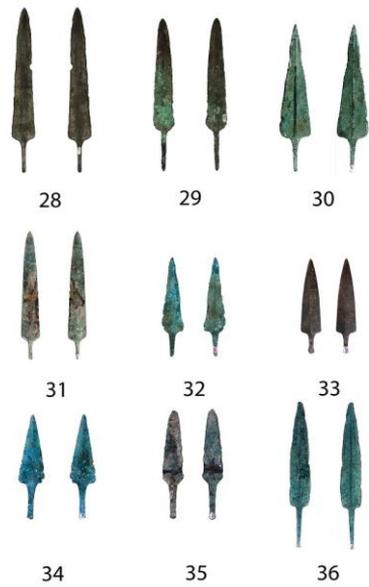


Fig. 4. Nos. 28-36.

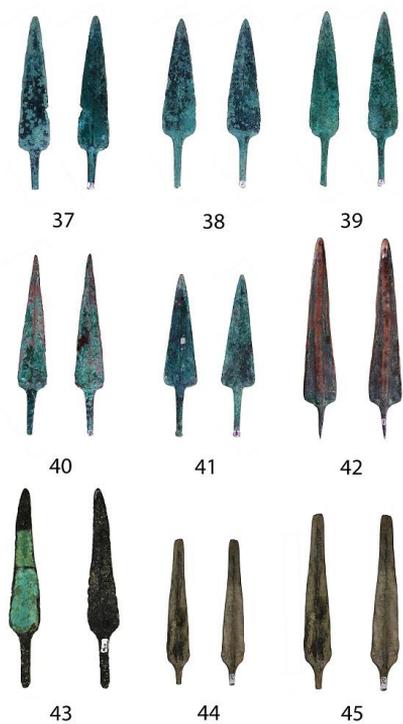


Fig. 5. Nos. 37-45.

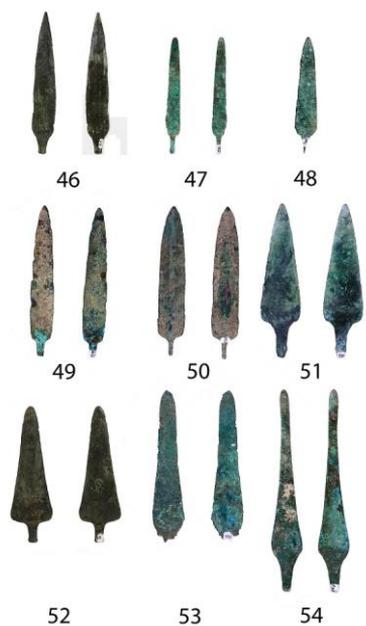


Fig. 6. Nos. 46-54.

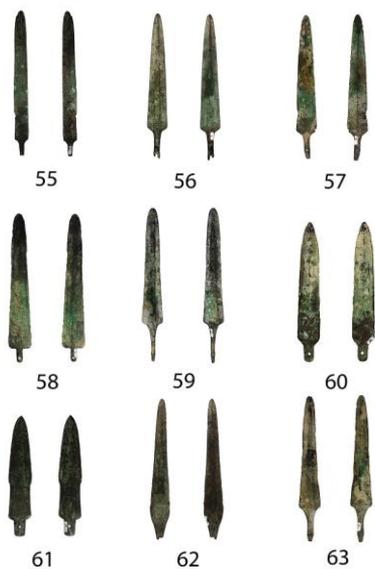


Fig. 7. Nos. 55-63.



Fig. 8. Nos. 64-72.



Fig. 9. Nos. 73-81.

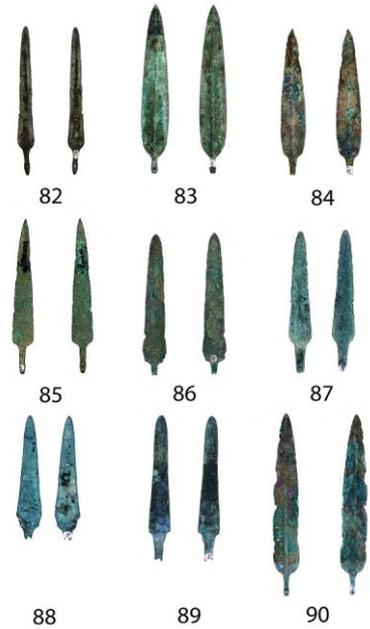


Fig. 10. Nos. 82-90.

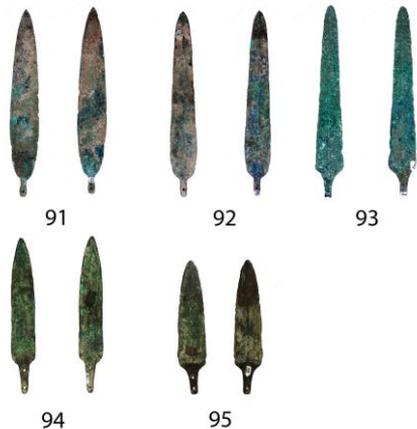


Fig. 11. Nos. 91-95.

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Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

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