A Chemical Study on Some Archaeological Samples from Marlik in Iran¹

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Introduction

From the archaeological interest, the chemical studies were performed on archaeological samples excavated from Marlik in Iran.

Marlik is located at the northwestern part of Iran (Fig. 1) and it is said to have prospered ca. 900 B.C. and now it remains as ruins.

In 1961, Marlik was excavated by Dr. E. O. Neghaban and his members. The details were published as "Marlik".²

Any investigation from the chemical point of view, however, has not been performed on these samples. So, the present paper deals with the results obtained through chemical analyses, in such a manner as to trace the relation between chemi-

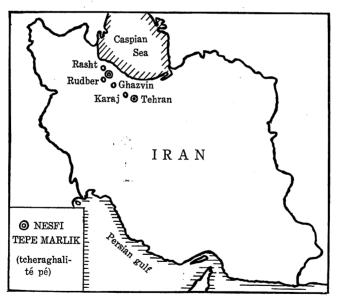


Fig. 1. A map of Marlik.

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- ¹ Presented at the 22nd Annual Conference of Chemical Society of Japan (1969).
- ² E. O. Neghaban. Marlik, Offset Press, Tehran (1964).

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