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Hunyana homeopath and gunpowder-maker in the Sikh service, M. Honigberger, cut into Buddhist stupas in search of treasure thought to be included with the reliquaries. These activities were reported by E. Jacquet ("Notice sur les découvertes archéologiques faites par Martin Honigberger dans l'Afghanistan.") JA 3rd ser., 2, 1836, pp. 234-77; 4, 1837, pp. 401-40; 5, 1838, pp. 163-97; 7, 1839, pp. 385-404; see also Honigberger's Thirty-Five Years in the East, London, 1852). In 1834-37 C. Masson was officially employed by the East India Company to collect antiquities in Afghanistan. His maps and descriptions, particularly of the areas of Jâlalâbâd and Hadda and of Bâgrâm, were pioneering contributions, although his "excavations" were unscientific (see his Narrative of Various Journeys in Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and the Punjab etc., 1, 1826. G. Morgenstierne, Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages I. Oslo, 1929 (Morg.); 2nd ed., 1973, addenda et corrigenda, pp. 417-28 (Morg.)). 1Idem. Report on a Linguistic Mission to Afghanistan, Oslo, 1926. 1Idem. Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages II. 2nd ed., Oslo, 1973. pp. 304-07, with Mohammad Salâh Khan's text from Paçâğan, and additional Paçârâi words, from Paätzol. Paätzol, manuscript vocabulary of Paçârâi, copied in Kabul, 1949. Sâl-nâma-ye majallâ-ye Kâbol, 1313/1895-96, pp. 148ff. Unpublished communications on Paçârâi from material collected by E. Benveniste (1949), R. Farhâdî, and Ch. Kieffer and for the Atlas linguistique d'Afghanistan. 18. Archeology

The first careful reports on the antiquities of Afghanistan were provided by 19th-century travelers, including the horse dealer W. Moorcroft (with G. Tebeck). Travels in the Himalayan Provinces of Hindustan and the Punjab: in Ladakh and Kashmir; in Peshawar, Kabul, Kunduz, and Bokhara: from 1819 to 1825. 2 vols., London, 1838; ed. H. H. Wilson, London, 1841); the French soldier of fortune at the Sikh court, General A. Court ("Conjectures sur les marchés d'Alexandre dans la Bactriane.") JA 3rd ser., 4, 1837, pp. 359-96; A. Burnes (Travels into Bokhara, a Journey from India to Cabool, Târsîyâ, and Persia in 1831-33. 3 vols., 2nd ed., London, 1835); J. G. Gerard ("Memoir on the Topes and Antiquities of Afghanistan.") JASB 3, 1834, pp. 321-29; and Munshi Mohan Lal ("A Brief Description of Heart.") JASB 3, 1834, pp. 9-18. Already in 1832 the
Sengupta has done admirable work for the territories of Afghanistan. Subsequent American research dealt principally with the prehistoric period. In 1954 C. Coon discovered, in the rock-shelter at Qara Kamar, an Aurignacian Upper Paleolithic blade industry (ca. 32,000 B.C.) and a Mesolithic one (ca. 10,500 B.C.). Dupree (director of the AMNH mission until 1970, thereafter the American Universities Field Staff representative) made an extensive survey in northern Afghanistan in 1959; he followed this with excavations at Aq Kopriik, where findings included a large and fine Upper Paleolithic assemblage (ca. 15,000-10,000 B.C.). Further important finds are noted in the survey section, below. Other Americans investigated in the Sistan deserts, where results were especially important for the Islamic period: G. Dales led work for the University of Pennsylvania's University Museum (1968-71); and W. Trousdale explored for the Smithsonian Institution (1971-77).

By the early 1950s, the emerging archeological evidence pointed to the importance of the Afghan area in the dissemination of Buddhism to Central Asia and thence eastward. Contributing to this evidence were epigraphical studies of Hephthalite inscriptions. R. N. Frye of Harvard University and R. Ghirshman of DAFA investigated Tang-e Azao, near Cesi in Herat province (Frye, "An Epigraphical Journey in Afghanistan," Archeology 7:2, 1952, pp. 114-18); while A. D. H. Bivar (then of Oxford University) recorded inscriptions at Oruzgan, north of Qandahār ("The Inscriptions of Oruzgan," JRAS 1954, pp. 112-18). Buddhological research attracted Japanese archeologists. The Kyoto University Scientific Mission to the Iranian Plateau and the Hindu Kush (S. Mizuno, director) arrived in 1959 to begin surveys and excavations at Jalma and Bāsawal (in the Jalālābād region). Tāk-e Rostam and Hazār Som (near Aybak), and Dūrman Tapa, Cāqalāq Tapa, and Kondūz. In 1967 the mission was renamed the Kyoto University Archaeological Mission to Central Asia; and T. Hijichi became director. Since then the principal excavation has been at Tapa Sekandar, north of Kabul. This site has shed new light on the Hindu Kush period (between the decline of Buddhism and the establishment of Islam in Afghanistan). The series of publications which record the Kyoto University findings are referred to in the survey, below. In 1969, the Archaeological Survey of India also entered Afghanistan. Its team, directed by R. Sengupta, has done admirable service in the preservation of the Buddhist monuments at Bāmīān and the shrine of Kāja Pārsā in Balkh.

The study of Islamic-period sites has especially been pursued by the Istituto Italiano per il Medio e Estremo Oriente (ISMOE). In 1957, following a preliminary survey the year before, G. Tucci and U. Sce: ratto began excavations at the palace of Sultan Mas'ud III (492-508 1099-1115) in Gāzni. The finds from this excavation are on display in a 10th/11th-century mausoleum restored by ISMOE (R. Brunio, 1966); the Islamic restoration program also included the mosque of Shah Jāhān in Bābār's Garden, Kabul (1964-66). Moreover, exploratory excavations at the Tapa Sūrdār mound in Gāzni (1959-62) were expanded under M. Taddéi and continue to produce important pre-Islamic evidence. ISMOE's excavations report, as well as other archeological studies, are published in its journal, East and West. Other important research in the Islamic period has included K. Fischer's directions of a comprehensive project in Sistan (1968-73) under the auspices of Bonn University. This has culminated in the publication of Nimruz, Geländbegehungen in Sistan 1955-1973 and die Aufnahme der Deval-i Khulayvad 1970 (Bonn, I. 1976, II. 1974). Meanwhile the British Academy founded the British Institute of Afghan Studies in 1972 (R. Pinder-Wilson, director, 1976-82). Its first excavations, in the old city at Qandahār, were initiated under D. Whitehouse in 1974; it publishes its reports in Afghan Studies.

From the beginnings of systematic archeology in Afghanistan, some Afghan scholars, such as A. A. Kohzad, were closely involved. Although archeology is not regarded as a prestigious career in Afghanistan, some Afghan students have studied the subject in France and Italy. C. Mustamindy, after returning from Italy, opened the first Afghan-directed excavations in 1965 at Tapa Sotor (Hadda). When the Afghan Institute of Archaeology (AIA) was established in 1966, he became its first director-general; he was succeeded from 1973 to 1979 by Z. Tarzi (who received his doctorate in France). As a result of a UNESCO-sponsored conference in Dushanbe in 1968, a Kushan Center was established within the AIA; and in 1970 an international meeting on the coordination of Kushan studies and archeological research in Central Asia held in Kabul resolved to publish works on the progress of Kushan studies. Several collections of studies (Kushan Culture and History) have since appeared in Kabul. Western-language articles on archeology, by Afghans and others, have appeared since 1946 in the Afghan Historical Society's quarterly journal, Afghanistan. Persian and Pashto articles have appeared in the journal Ikwan since 1942.

Besides these initiatives, the joint Afghan-Soviet Archaeological Mission, co-directed by I. Kruglikova (1969 on), has worked north of the Hindu Kush in sites ranging from the Stone Age to the medieval period. Āeten, a series of Achaemenid period mounds northwest of Balkh, provides new knowledge of the pre-Bactrian period and shows ties with the culture of Ay Kānon.
The nearby Dasli mounds form the first large Bronze Age complex to be extensively excavated in northern Afghanistan. Telah Tapa near Sebargan and Delbarjin Kazan near Dasli clarify the evolution of a distinctive Central Asian culture out of the Bactrian during the Kushan and Buddhist phase of northwest Afghanistan (for publications see Kruglikova, ed., Drevnyaya Bakhtria I-II, Moscow, 1976-79, and the survey below). Archeological research and restoration inside Afghanistan virtually ceased after the Soviet intervention in 1979.

The following survey of major archeological sites is ordered by period of cultural climax. The name of the site is followed by that of the Afghan province (when not evident), then by the mission or institution involved, the field director, and the date of the investigation. Publications referred to are by the director, unless otherwise stated. Short references are used for missions and institutions:

AIA Afghan Institute of Archaeology, Kabul.
A/S Afghan/Soviet Archaeological Mission.
ASI Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

AUFS American Universities Field Staff, Hanover, New Hampshire.
BIAS British Institute of Afghan Studies, London and Kabul.
DAFA Delegation Archeologique Francaise en Afghanistan, Kabul.
IsMEO Instituto Italiano per il Medio ed Estremo Oriente, Rome.
SI Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Lower Paleolithic, ca. 100,000 B.C. Hazar Som: Samangán (IsMEO, S. Puglisi, 1962). Possible "Clactonian" tools were reported (East and West N.S. 14-1-2, 1963). See also Kushan, Islamic.

Das-e Nawor: Gazni (AUFS, L. Dupree, 1974). The first tools definitely of this period to be identified in Afghanistan were removed from the surface of terraces east of a shallow, brackish lake. They are mainly of quartzite—large flakes, cores, cleavers, choppers, adzes, "proto-hand-axes," and pebble tools (Afghanistan Journal 2/3, 1975). See also Middle Paleolithic, Epipaleolithic.

Mousterian Middle Paleolithic, ca. 50,000-30,000 B.C. Dara-ye Kûr, Bûba Darvîs, Badaštân (AMNH, Dupree, 1966). A rock-shelter was investigated and dated by carbon 14. Findings included approx. 800
lithic tools, debitage, a human temporary bone, animal bones, and fossil clams (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society N.S. 62, 1972). See also Neo lithic.

Gär-e Ġustain Morda. Gorzivan, Fāyrāb (AMNH, Dupree, 1970). A rock-shelter was investigated: possible siliceous limestone Mousterian tools were found (Science 167, 1970).

Dāl-e Nāwor (see above). Such definite Bābā Darvāz types as black "flint" Levallois flakes, side scrapers, points, and some possible burins were found.

Aurignacian. ca. 30,000 B.C. Qara Kamar, near Aybak: Samangān (University of Pennsylvania, C. Couon. 1954). A rock-shelter, the first Paleolithic site excavated in Afghanistan. was dated by carbon 14. Finds included 82 flint implements, animal bones, and mollusks (Seven Caves, New York, 1957). See also Mesolithic.

Kupriuk, Upper Paleolithic. ca. 18,000-10,000 B.C. Āq Koprūk; Balk (AMNH, Dupree, 1962, 1965). Excavations at four localities yielded a sequence from about 20,000 B.C. to the Later Iron Age: carbon 14 dates were obtained for most cultural periods. Upper Paleolithic finds included a sculptured limestone pebble which represents the oldest piece of portable cave art in Asia (Plate XIX/1), incised spatulas, points, and awls made of bone, and a flint toolkit: blades, cores, utilized and retouched side- and end-scrapers, burins, keeled scrapers, points, a micro-industry, and combination tools ("Prehistoric Research in Afghanistan [1959-1966]," Transactions of the American Philosophical Society N.S. 62, 1972, pp. 1-84). See also Neolithic.

Kōjkār, near Aybak: Samangān (AMNH, Dupree, 1969). A single-occupation, open-air site was investigated. The surface-collected flints closely resembled the industry of Āq Koprūk; they were mainly flake tools precisely struck—micromicro and microblades (R. Davis, Afghanistan 22, 3-4, 1970).

Dār-e Kalūn, near Aybak: Samangān (IsMEO, Pugisi. 1965). Only the carbon 14 dates of the rock-shelter have been published (Radiocarbon 9, 1967).

Mesolithic. ca. 10,000 B.C. Qara Kamar (see above). A rock-shelter was dated by carbon 14. Micro lithic implements were found.

Between Andjūy and Āqīa on the Amū Daryā (A/S. A. Vinogradov. 1969, 1975). Surface collections were made from sand dunes, revealing a rich concentration of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint implements; the basic industry was microlithic, with geometries (Drevnyaya Baktria II).

Epi-Paleolithic. ca. 7,000-6,500 B.C. Dunes north of Kōlm; Samangān (DAFA, P. Gouin, 1968). Surface-collected flints included characteristic "microburins" (Afghanistan 25, 4, 1972). See also Iron Age.

Dāl-e Nāwor (see above). Mousterian; Dupree and R. Davis, 1976). A surface scatter of obsidian tools and chipping debris was collected from two sites in the north-central section of the Dāl. These are the first and only obsidian industries found to date (1982) in Afghanistan. A complex stone fortification of undetermined date sits on a hill above one of the obsidian sites (Journal of Field Archaeology 4:2, 1977).

Neolithic. ca. 8,000-2,000 B.C. Āq Koprūk (see above). Kupriuk). Ca. 8,000-3,000 B.C. Non-eremic Neolithic finds included sickle blades and other flint and bone implements, pecked stone hoes, celts, querns, and pounders, plus two types of pottery: a crude, soft chaff, limestone and crushed sherd tempered ware with flat bases and simple rounded rims, and a better fired pottery with zig-zag incised motifs. See Bronze Age.

Gorzivan: Fāyrāb (AMNH, Dupree, 1970). Ca. 6,000 B.C. Open-air sites on terraces near a cave, Gär-e Ġustain Morda, yielded flint implements.

Dara-e Kūr (see above). Mousterian. Late Mountain. ca. 2,000 B.C. Flint and bone implements and shell ornaments were found. Pot burials of children were in association with domesticated goats.

Gārlōlī, near Maymana; Fāyrāb (AMNH, Dupree, 1969). The rock-shelter shows a regional Neolithic culture. Findings included distinct hand-made, painted pottery with whorl and volute motifs which show a variety of profiles. See also Iron Age, Islamic.

Bronze Age, ca. 5,000-1,000 B.C. Sistan and the region of Qandahār (AMNH, W. Fairervars, 1949, 1951). This was the first survey and recording of potential prehistoric sites (Anthropological Papers AMNH 48/1, 1961). Southern Sirān; Nimruz (University of Pennsylvania, G. Dales, 1969, 1971). 3rd-2nd millennium: At Garand Rēq the survey found pottery, beads, seals, pottery kilns of uncertain date, and a pre-Isālamic copper furnace; some stone objects are identical to Tapa Hesār types ca. 1,800 B.C. (Expedition 12/1, 1969; Afghanistan 24, 4, 1972). See also Islamic.

Āq Koprūk (see above). Neolithic. Ca. 5,000 B.C.: One fragment of beaten, bossed copper was found along with many flint implements and pottery. See also Kushan.

Mondlag; Qandahār (DAFA, J. M. Casal. 1951-58). Ca. 3,000-1,000 B.C. The site of a town mound was dated by carbon 14. A "palace" and "temple" were investigated. Findings included a sculptured limestone head, painted goblets, clay humanoid and animal figurines, "mother goddess" figurines, pottery drains, stone and clay dibble weights and spindle whorls, flint microblades, diverse bone and copper implements, bronze mirrors and knives, and necklaces of semi-precious stones. This and the two following sites are the earliest village assemblages yet identified in Afghanistan (MDAFA 17, 1961; Gouin, Arts Asiatiques 19, 1969).

Deh Morāsī Gondāh, Qandahār. (AMNH, Dupree, 1951). Ca. 3,000-1,500 B.C.: This mound of a semi-sedentary village was the first Bronze Age site excavated in Afghanistan. It was dated by carbon 14, its peak period falling ca. 2,500 B.C. Findings included a shrine complex with a "mother goddess" figurine, painted goblet, copper tubing, statite seal, and domesticated and wild grains embedded in mud-brick (Anthropological Papers AMNH 50/2, 1963; Gouin, see under Mondlag, above).

Sa ‘īd Qal’a Tapa; Qandahār (AMNH, Fairervars,
AFGHANISTAN VIII. ARCHEOLOGY

1. Sculptured Head from Aq Kopruk. ca. 18,000 B.C. (Life Magazine)

2. Fragments of a Silver Bowl with Bulls. K'os Tapa (L. Dupree)

1951: J. Shaffer, 1970). Ca. 2,230-2,110 B.C.: Pottery was found when two test pits were sunk in the mound in 1951. The later work, dated by carbon 14, showed single and multi-room mud-brick dwellings and one large (town?) wall. The pottery resembled that of the above two sites. Other finds were secrete seals, bronze points, pins, and handles; ceramic figurines (female, male); lapis beads; fragments of carnelian and quartz beads; meteoric-iron balls; bone points and awls (Prehistoric Baluchistan, Delhi, 1978). See also Kushan.

Ab-e Istā‘a: Gāznī (A UFS. Dupree, 1974). Pottery similar to that of the Gomal (Indus valley) and Qandahār area sites was found through surface collection.

K'os Tapa. Follūl: Baglān (accidental find. 1966). Ca. 2,300 and 1,350 B.C.: A gold and silver hoard included goblets and bowls (Plate XIX/2) ornamented with raised geometrical and animal designs stylistically similar to Mesopotamian, Iranian, Indus valley, and Central Asian motifs. These were probably trade ware (Dupree. Archaeology 24/1. 1971; M. Tosi and R. Wardak. East and West N.S. 22/1-2, 1972).

Sortūqay. near Ay 'Kānom: Toḵār (DAFA. J. P. Francfort, 1975-79). Ca. 2,200-1,600 B.C.: This protohistoric mound complex was an important agricultural settlement. In addition to highly polished and finely retouched flint tools and projectile points. there is evidence of artisan activities, such as bronze and gold work, bracelets, and beads of semi-precious stone.
occupation periods were indicated: carbon 14 dates were 1,500-1,000 B.C. in the Balk (A/S, Mustamindy, Sarianidi, 1971:3). At this mound site a round "temple" was found; two galleries formed by massive walls are pierced with a series of embrasures for light. Two long vaults are on the summit. A five-meter wide dry moat surrounded the structure.

Sa'd-e Hoazm, Kabul (accidental find, 1930). 6th-4th century B.C.: A hoard of jewelry and Greek and Achaemenid coins was discovered (R. Curiel and D. Schlumberger in MDFA 14, 1953).

North and west of Kolm: Samangan (see above. Neolithic). 2nd millennium B.C.: A wide range of ceramics was found. See also Islamic.


Bactrian-Indo-Greek. 4th-2nd century B.C. Ay Kaman: To-kar (DAFA, Schlumberger, 1963-65; P. Bernard, 1965-78). Ca. 4th century to ca. 130 B.C.: The city mound site was carbon 14 dated. It includes a citadel, ramparts, monumental palace and administrative quarters, two temples, villas, the largest palaestra yet found in the Greek world, and a theater. A fountain is ornamented with animal and mask spouts. Columns (in the three orders) are of limestone. Findings include marble and fragmentary unbaked clay statuary (Plate XX/1), a gilded silver plaque (Plate XX/2), a throne and figurines of ivory, mosaic floors, clay matrices in high relief, an Indo-Greek and Indian hoard of coins. Greek inscriptions in the necropolis, a list of Delphic inscriptions, and plains and decorated and plain pottery. The architecture and art show a Bactrian style—a synthesis of Greek and Oriental. The site's last major building period was ca. 150 B.C.; it was totally abandoned early in the 1st century B.C. (see MDFA 21, 1973; season reports in the Comptes rendus de l'Acaemie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; Audoin and Bernard in Revue numismatique 6th ser., 15, 1975; Gardin and P. Gentelle in Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient 53. 1976).

Alemchi Tapa, Sebargan; Jozjan (A/S, Mustamindy, Kruglikova, 1969-70). At this city mound site were found human figurines in Bactrian style, sherds inscribed with Greek script and ivory figurines with moulded relief decoration in Hellenistic style, plates with an ornamental medallion in relief in the center, and a trilobate point of a type associated with the 5th-4th century. See also Kushan (Kruglikova in Afghanistan 33/1, 1970: with Sarianidi in Kushan History and Culture. Kabul, 1971; and in Kraukie Soobschenie 132, 1972).

Tapa Sahidán, Kolm: Samangan (AMNH, C. White, 1964; B. Mustamindy, 1974; A. McNicoll, 1975; S. Helms, 1976). The city site showed nearly complete occupation from the prehistoric to the Graeco-Parthian period. Achaemenid inscriptions in the necropolis, a list of Delphic inscriptions, and plains and decorated and plain pottery. The architecture and art show a Bactrian style—a synthesis of Greek and Oriental. The site's last major building period was ca. 150 B.C.; it was totally abandoned early in the 1st century B.C. (see MDFA 21, 1973; season reports in the Comptes rendus de l'Acaemie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres; Audoin and Bernard in Revue numismatique 6th ser., 15, 1975; Gardin and P. Gentelle in Bulletin de l'Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient 53. 1976).

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1. Marble Herm. Äy Kanoun. 3rd century B.C. (L. Dupree)

2. Cybele Plaque from Äy Kanoun, possibly imported from Syria. ca 3rd century B.C. (L. Dupree)
Early 3rd to mid-2nd century B.C.: A mound site yielded a Bactrian ceramic sequence in a village context. It indicates a significant Greek impact. See also Kushan.


Mauryan, mid-3rd century B.C. Qandahār and Lagman provinces. On the Ashokan inscriptions. see Asoka. Buddhism.

Grécio-Parthian, 2nd century B.C. to 1st century A.D. Teil Tapa (see above, Bronze Age; A. S. Tarzi and Surandini. 1977-78). 1st century B.C. to 1st century A.D.: Six of seven graves discovered were excavated. Among the more than 20,000 gold pieces recovered were animal figurines, a crown, ring seals, buckles, and other personal ornaments. All of superb artistry. These provide unique evidence for the easternmost Parthian expansion into northern Afghanistan and the rise of the Great Kushans (American Journal of Archaeology 84(2. 1980).

Qandahār (accidental find, 1934: studied by Bernard and Dupree, 1971). Two bronze coffins, possibly of Achaemenid style, had later been joined into one large receptacle which was in association with large stone receptacles. A glazed pottery funerary urn filled with human bones, and a decorated funerary urn and dish, the latter of which was reused as a cover (Sāl-nāma-ye Kāboī 13. 1312 š. 1934; Bernard and Dupree. forthcoming).

Sār o Tar (see above. Bronze Age). Parthian occupations (with diagnostic pottery) were found under the Sasanian level. See also Islamic.


Alemel Tapa (see above. Bactrian). Repairs and eventual destruction occurred during the Sasanian period. The city had massive, circular fortifications. Findings included moulded terracotta humanoid and animal figurines. Painted, stamped, and plain potteries, incised stone plates, drainage pipes. Alabaster spindle whorls, limestone column bases. Small altars and coins. Delbarjin Kazān, northwest of Balkh (A. S. Mustafin and Kruglikova. 1970-73: Z. Tarzi and Kruglikova. 1973-78). 1st-6th century A.D. (peak): The lower levels of this city mound are Achaemenid or Graeco-Bactrian; Hephthalite occupation occurs in the upper ones. The site was heavily fortified, with a citadel inside a central walled city. A three-period temple and adjoining sanctuary, with fragments of polychrome wall-paintings (4th-5th century). There are similarities in style with Tapa Sārdār, Bāmlān, and central Asian sites. Iconography of Sīvā and Pārvatī is attested in the early Kushan period. Two residences of an Achaemenid-type plan lay outside the walls. A Buddhist temple and a vaulted cemetery with Kushan ceramics were also found. Pottery was of diverse design and decoration, and kilns and pottery slag also occur. The coinage found represents all the Great Kushan kings (Kruglikova, Delbarjin 1970-73; Moscow. 1977).

Tapa Sāhidān (see above. Bactrian). Occupation is interrupted between the 3rd-2nd century B.C. and the 1st to mid-3rd A.D. After the destruction of the fortified Kushan village occur strata of the mid-3rd to early 6th century. Ceramic techniques of the three periods overlap.

Hazār Som (see above, Lower Paleolithic). An urban nucleus contained over 200 multi-room, multi-storey cave dwellings and open-air settlements. Painted and bas-relief decoration occurs. The peak period was in the 2nd-3rd century, followed by a decline and a 7th-century recovery (Kyoto University, S. Mizuno, 1962). No conclusively Buddhist remains were found (Hazar Sum and Fil-Khana. Kyoto, 1967). See also Islamic.

Sāhr-e Koha (see above, Later Iron Age; DAFA. G. Fussman. 1964). 100 B.C.-ca. 700 A.D.: A survey and mapping of the pre-Islamic and Islamic cities was carried out (Arts Asiatiques 13. 1966). (BIAS): An extensive occupation (“Period 3”) was largely abandoned at the end of the Kushano-Sasanian period. Findings in the building and burial remains included humanoid and animal figurines. A bronze spoon, bone objects. A soapstone mould with a winged lion on an elephant standing on a lotus, and Kushano-Sasanian coins. Five pieces of black-gloss pottery found in mud brick of this period have been variously identified as western import ware (Greek, late 4th-early 3rd century B.C.) or eastern (Indian, northern black polished ware. 6th-1st century B.C.). See also Islamic.

Šamsīr Gār (see above, Bronze Age). 2nd century A.D.: The cave yielded iron and bronze horse-trappings. Kushan/Parthian pottery, projectile points, Indo-Sasanian and Sasanian seals. beads (clay, serpentine. carnelian), copper earrings, and fragments of glass. See also Islamic.


Balkh (DAFA, A. Foucher. 1924-25; Schlumberger. 1946-47). Studies were made at Tāp-e Rostam. a stupa. and Tāk-e Rostam. a monastery (mid-2nd century.
Curved Ivory from the Kushan Treasure at Kāpisā (J. Powell)
AFGHANISTAN VIII. ARCHEOLOGY

1. Heracles-Vajrapāni, Tapa-ye Sotor (Naseem, AIA)

2. Marble Statue of Umamahesvara, Tapa Sekandar (T. Higuchi)


Kondūz sites; Kondūz (accidental finds). From fragmentary Buddhist statuary, Hackin theorized in 1937 that Kondūz might have been the home of an indigenous Bactrian art style (MDAFA 8, 1959). Three limestone Buddhist bas-reliefs employ the local Bactrian style (Fischer in Artibus Asiae 21, 1958).

Sork Kōtal: Bağlan (DAFA, Schlumberger, 1951-63). Ca. 2nd century: The temple mound included a colonnaded courtyard, two temples (one with fire altar), and a 55 m staircase which revealed an inscription in the Bactrian language. A 25-line inscription was placed at the main entry to the staircase. Findings included coins, fragments of sculpture in unbaked clay, and pottery. The indigenous, Graeco-Iranian style is free of Indian or Buddhist elements. A Buddhist shrine one mile to the east (1954) has decorated pilasters (Proceedings of the British Academy 47, 1961; MDAFA 25, 1983).

Çam Qal'a: Bağlan; Bağlan (accidental find, 1959). A mound site revealed bas-reliefs with scenes from the Buddha's life; limestone capitals are ornamented with lion-griffons (MDAFA 19, 1964).

Wazirbad, Pol-e Komrī: Bağlan (AIA, Mustamindy, 1968). This mound was largely destroyed by bulldozers. Besides building remains, there were found coins, unbaked clay ornaments and horse-trappings, and fragments of a near life-size horse and rider.

Pāyta, near Bagram: Parvān (DAFA, Hackin, 1924). Ca. 2nd century: A monastery and stupa complex was found, including schist statuary (MDAFA 1/1-2, 1942, 1947; Monuments et Mémoires 27/1, 1926).

Šotorak, near Bagram: Parvān (DAFA, Meunié, 1937). This monastery and stupa complex was at its peak in the 2nd-4th century but survived into the 7th. Schist bas-reliefs and statuary of high quality were found. Nearby sites investigated were Bāg-gay, Qol-e Nāder with its unique untouched reliquary, and Tapa Kalān with 7th-century clay statuary (MDAFA 10, 1942; 8, 1959).

Âb-e Istāda (see above. Bronze Age). Ca. 150 A.D.: Three large stupa complexes were identified; a surface collection of pottery was carbon 14 dated.

Hadda; Nangrāhār (DAFA, Foucher, 1923-28; Hackin, 1928; J. Barthoux, 1930, 1933). 2nd-7th century A.D.: Over 1,000 stupas were identified. Stucco statuary in great quantity, limestone and schist bas-reliefs, and wall paintings were found. Large collections now reside in the Musée Guimet, Paris, and the National Museum, Kabul (MDAFA 1/2, 1947; 4, 1933; 6, 1930; 19, 1964).

Tapa-ye Sotor. Hadda (AIA, Mustamindy, 1965-73; Tarzi, 1973-79). Chapels and decorative votive stupas were excavated, including the “fish porch” and “Heracles-Vajrapāni chapel” (Plate XXII/1) with statuary set against walls decorated in high relief. Various clay statues, bas-reliefs, and wall paintings were found.

Laima, etc., near Hada (Kyoto University, Mizuno, 1962-65). 2nd-5th century: At Laima a large complex was investigated, including stupas and two-roomed and barrel-vaulted caves. The main stupa was decorated with relief sculpture. Numerous later stupas (4th-5th century) and votive Buddhas were found. Fil-kâna contained a stupa and cave complex; its unique Indian style vihāra dates to ca. 200 A.D. At Bāsawal are several groups of schist caves, some pillared. extending to a distance of 3.5 km. Buddha figurines date to the 4th-5th century (Hazar Sum and Fil-Khana, Kyoto, 1967; Durman Tepe and Laima, Kyoto, 1968; Basawal and Jalalabad-Kabul, Kyoto, 1971).

Tapa Maranjān, Kabul; Kabul (DAFA, Hackin, J. Carl, 1933). 3rd-4th century: A monastery complex with two stupas was built in the 3rd century, renovated in the 4th, and fortified in the 5th. Buddhist statuary is set against a painted background in relief (showing the mud and straw technique used later at Fondūk-eštān, et al.). The stamped pottery with animal, bird, floral, and humanoid motifs is diagnostic. Sasanian coins occurred (MDAFA 14, 1953; 8, 1959).

Goldara and Sāk: Lōgar (DAFA, Carl, 1935; Fussman, M. LeBreure, 1963-65. UNESCO, L. Lezine, 1962-64). A 4th century monastery with two stupas (Goldara. 1963-65) and a 5th century fort (Sāk, 1935) were excavated; pottery and stautery were also found. UNESCO carried out preservation work (MDAFA 8. 1959; 22, 1976; Lezine. Afghanistan 17/4, 1962; idem, Ariibus Asian 27/2. 1964, (BIAS, G. K. Rao, 1964): A conservation project was begun at the monastery.

Manār-e Čakāri; Kabul (BIAS and ASI, G. K. Rao, 1973). Preservation work was done on this Buddhist pillar at the pass between the Kabul valley and Goldara (Afghan Studies 4, forthcoming).

Demīr, Sarā-ye Kūliga, Kōh-dāman; Kabul (AIA, Mustamindy, 1967). Two large schist standing Buddhas representing the miracle of Śrāvastī were recovered accidentally; excavations revealed ceramics, coins, and building remains (M. Taddel, Gururājanājanīrākā, Naples, 1974).

Kūh-e Mōri, Kām Zargar; Parvān (AIA, Mustamindy, 1966). Recovered from the monastery and stupa complex were statuary fragments: a one-meter standing Buddha of schist, stone lion-throne bases, and reliquary holders with bas-relief (Afghanistan 20/4. 1968).

Sā'id Qāt'a Tapa (see above, Bronze Age; Shaffer and M. Hoffman). After 300 A.D.: Thirty-six burials were studied. Four contained grave goods, including gilded bronze and glass carvings, pottery vessels, an iron knife, stone and glass beads, and a gilded bronze ring set with shell (East and West N.S. 26/1-2, 1976).

Bāmīān: Bāmīān (DAFA, Foucher, 1922; A. Godard, 1923; Hackin, 1931, 1933; B. Dagens, 1957). 3rd-7th century A.D. (peak): The two colossal Buddhas and the surrounding monastic caves with polychrome wall-paintings were studied, as well as the side valley of Kākūr with its 21-foot standing Buddha and caves. Wall paintings (Plate XXIII/1) were removed to the National Museum, Kabul (MDAFA 2, 1928; 3, 1933; 8, 1939; 19, 1964). (ASI, R. Sengupta, 1969-77): Preservation and cleaning was done; the measurement of the smaller colossal Buddha was corrected to 38 m. of the larger to 53 m (Afghanistan 26/3, 1973; R. Kostka, Afghanistan Journal 1/3, 1974). (AIA and DAFA, E. Aram and Fussman, 1972): The right forearm of the smaller Buddha was examined. Evidence of fire was noted, which may account for the later refurbishing of the wall paintings (Fussman, Afghanistan 27/2, 1974; see also Z. Tarzi, L'architecture et le décor rupestre des grottes de Bamiyan, Paris, 1977). See also Islamic.

Föläf; Bāmīān (IsMEIO, Scerrato, 1957; A. Bruno, 1961). Caves and wall-paintings (ca. 5th-6th century) were studied (East and West N.S. 11/2-3, 1960).

Kohn Manjed, opposite Sorḵ Kōṭal: Bagān (DAFA, Bernard, 1963-65). A small hilltop fort was later than Sorḵ Kōṭal but before Islam. Three levels were excavated. Findings included large storage jars, diverse potteries, and a dark grey ceramic rhyton in the form of a horned goat supporting a human head: style and technique compare with those at Fondūk-eštān from the late 7th century (Comptes rendus de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, 1964; Schlumberger in Arts Asiatiques 24, 1971).

Sahr-e Bānū, near Khol; Samangān (DAFA, Hackin, 1924, 1939; Carl, 1938). On this mound several villages were superimposed, primarily of the Kushan period. Outlines of a fortress survived. Findings included stamped pottery, clay humanoid and animal figurines, drainage pipes, metal fragments, glass, and coins (MDAFA 8, 1959).


Čaqaqā Tapa, west of Konduz (Kyoto University, Mizuno and T. Higuchi, 1964-67). Late 4th-7th century: A fortified village mound underwent burning three times; it was apparently abandoned prior to the Islamic conquest. The Buddhist stupa is late 4th-early 5th century; limestone sculptures and fifteen pillar bases were found, as well as statue fragments, iron and bronze weapons and implements, gold jewelry, stone querns and implements, glass, and coins. The nearby mound of Dūrman Tapa was excavated and an exploratory trench dug at Bārut Hestār, Konduz (Durman Tepe and Laima, Kyoto, 1968; Chaqaqā Tepe, Kyoto, 1970).

Aq Koppūk (see above, Bronze Age). 5th-6th century A.D.: Found were ten to eleven human burials with elaborate grave furniture.

Sīdīqābad, near Bagrām: Parvān (DAFA,
1. Wall Painting from Kakrāk, Bāmiān (AJA)

2. Royal Couple, Fondūkestān, 7th Century A.D. (L. Dupree)
Afghanistan VIII. Archaeology

Ghirshman. 1943). This site held the first Hephthalite necropolis (ca. 450-565 A.D.) identified in Afghanistan. Findings included ceramic and metal utensils, a ram's-head rhyton, bronze beads and bracelets, and coins (MDAFA 13, 1948).


Sāk Tapa. Kondūz (DAFA, Casal, 1953; LeBerre, 1963). Ca. 5th century: About one hundred Hephthalite tumuli were noted on a high plateau. 1953: Two burials were excavated: found were iron trilobate points and blades, bronze artifacts, beads, and a lapis pendant. 1963: Nine human and animal burials were opened: findings included a gold Byzantine coin, ring with semiprecious stone, and a necklace set with lapis (Schlumberger, Comtes rendues de l'Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, 1964).


Sāhr-e Zābīlāk, Bāmlān (DAFA, Bernard, 1964). This fortress was occupied up to 618/1221. Pottery and fragments of manuscript (6th-7th century) were found (removed to the National Museum, Kabul). This style was carried into Central Asia (Hackin, Afghanistan 5/2, 1950; MDAFA 8, 1959).

Tapa Sardār, Gāzi (IsMEO, D. Adamesteau, 1959-60; Puglisi, 1961; Taddei, 1962, 1967 on). Another shrine complex yielded votive stupas and pedestals with moulded relief and side chapels retaining the lower halves of monumental seated Buddhas of unbaked clay. Part of a reclining Buddha (originally 15 m) also survived; a figure of the Hindu goddess Durgâ Mahisamardini dates from the site's last phase. Other finds included polychrome wall-paintings, mosaic flooring, gilded clay Buddhas, and manuscript fragments. The early building period was ca. 3rd century; a peak was reached in the 7th-8th, marked by connections with Central Asia, and followed by destruction by fire. At nearby Gūdol-e Aḥangarān, there were found miniature stupas and unbaked-clay tablets inscribed in Sanskrit (post-Gupta; East and West N.S. 18/1-2, 1968: 20/1-2, 1970: 11 Velitrae 16/5-6, 1972; South Asian Archaeology, ed. N. Hammond, London, 1973; South Asian Archaeology 1973, ed. J. E. van Loenhuis de Leeuw, Leiden, 1974).

Qal'a Aḥangarān: Gōr (L. Leshnik, 1965). A surface collection from four mounds indicated a single-period Kushano-Sasanian settlement. Five distinct painted ceramic wares were locally made: moulded designs are attested, and a few simulate metalwork (Berliner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte 7, 1967).

Pol-e Zak. Qal'a Shahraz; Gōr (AMNH, Dupree, K. Fischer, 1960). 800 A.D., 1200 A.D.: A sondage gave carbon 14 dates; painted pottery was found. This site attests an isolated survival of pre-Islamic culture.


Tapa Sekandar, near Sarā-ye Kāja, Kōhdāman, Kabul (Kyoto University, Higuchi, 1970 on). Late 6th to late 9th century: A two-phase secular and religious complex was found (the later phase being 7th-century). A massive shrine contained a Saivite painted marble statue of Umamahesvara (Plate XXII/2); style and inscription compare with the Kāyṛ-κānā statue (above). The stamped pottery resembles that of Tapa Manarān (above), with animal, bird, floral, and humanoid motifs. A potter's cylindrical seal was found, as well as terracotta figurines and objects of bronze, iron, stone, ivory, and glass (Kyoto University Archaeological Survey, Kyoto, 1972, 1974, 1976; see also S. Kuwayama, East and West N.S. 26/3-4, 1976).

Sākar Dara, Kōhdāman; Kabul (accidental find). A marble statue of Ganesa is now in the Narsehghdvara temple, Kabūl (M. Dhavalikar, East and West N.S. 21/3-4, 1971).

Gardiz; Paktiā (accidental find). A marble statue of Ganesa is now in the Dargah Pir Rattan Nath, Kabūl: it bears a post-Gupta Sanskrit inscription but has been variously dated (Tucci, East and West 9, 1958; Agrawala, East and West N.S. 18/1-2, 1968).

Gardiz; Paktiā, Tagāo; Parvān (accidental finds). 8th-10th century: At Gardiz a head of Śiva and a marble figure of Durgā Mahisamardini were found; at Tagāo, a head of Durgā and a male torso and lingam. Miscellaneous coins were found (Barrett, Oriental Art 3/2, 1957; Goetz, Arts Asiatiques 4, 1957; Fischer, Arts Asiatiques 10/1, 1964; D. W. Macdowell, Numismatic Chronicle 8, 1968).

Samār Qār (see above, Kushan). The fifth chamber may have served as a Hindu temple. See also Islamic.

Konar valley; Konar (Bonn University, Fischer, 1960). Architectural stone pieces, carved with Hindu motifs, had been reused in a Muslim graveyard (Zentralasiatische Studien, 1969).

Islamic, 2nd/8th to 12th/18th century. Sistān (see also Bronze Age; DAFA, Hackin, 1936). A reconnaissance survey was made (MDAFA 8, 1959; see also Fischer, East and West N.S. 21/1-2, 1971). (Bonn University, Fischer, 1960, 1968-73): A multi-faceted study of
Fondūkestān Sculpture now in the Kabul Museum (J. Powell)
Šahr-e Golqola, Sar o Tar (R. Vincent, Jr.)

Noh Gonbad (M. Casimir/B. Glazer)
settlement patterns included a hydrological survey and identification of ancient irrigation systems, geological studies of the shifting delta region, botanical study on medieval ecological conditions, photogrammetric surveys of mud-brick ruins, architectural studies of pre-Islamic building remains to determine models for medieval construction, and mapping. The period most represented was the early 6th/12th-late 9th/15th century (South Asian Archaeology, 1973; Afghanistan 22/3-4, 1969; 23/4, 1970; 26/3, 1973; 27/1, 1974; Nimroz, Bonn, I, 1976, II, 1974).

Southwest Afghanistan (Cambridge University. N. Hammond, 1966). A surface collection from forty-five sites along the left bank of the Helmand was strongly Ghaznavid, with some Kushan and fewer prehistoric pottery pieces; petroglyphs were noted (East and West N.S. 20/4, 1970).

Bāmān (see above, Kushan; DAFA, J. C. Gardin, LeBerre). 1st/7th to mid-7th/13th century: Surface collected ceramics were analyzed (Gardin, Ars Orientalis 2, 1957) and architectural studies done. (ISMEO, G. Scarcia): A legal document of 470/1078 was studied (East and West N.S. 14/1-2, 1963).

Gārōlī (see above, Iron Age). Northern variants of early Islamic period pottery were found.

Hazar Som (see above, Kushan). 1st/7th to mid-7th/13th century: Forty mounds indicate a major caravan depot; architecture remains and glazed pottery were found.

Šāmār Gār (see above. Turki and Hendūštāhī). 8th-12th century: Findings included early Islamic glazed pottery, stamped wares, iron projectile points, horse trappings, beads (glass, glazed and unglazed clay, mother-of-pearl, stone), coins, and textile fragments.

Sar o Tar (see above, Graeco-Parthian). 4th/10th-9th/15th century: The city mound is accompanied by various others. The Šahr-e Goliča citadel is within a 15 m. high wall; it has massive fortifications and three moats, and contains a mosque and civil and residential quarters (Plate XXV). It is chiefly Ghaznavid and Timurid (over Parthian and Sasanian levels); late Safavid coins, ceramics, and glass also were recovered. An environmental survey revealed the great assemblage of 9th/15th-century architecture in the southern Hāmūn region. Dune characteristics were studied, and the canal system mapped in relation to its history (Amiri, Afghanistan 26/2, 1973; Trousdale. The Illustrated London News 291/263, 1976).

Šahr-e Kohna (see above, Kushan). 4th/10th-12th/18th century: A 6th/12th-7th/13th century barrow cemetery on the south side of the city contained pottery similar to that of Laškāri Bāzār (see below) and multicolored glazed and sgraffito ware. The Timurid occupation may have included a hammām with conduits, cisterns, and central, octagonal pool. Its well contained two bronze ewers, worked bone objects, fine white Chinese porcelain, blue-white glazed Persian ware, ornate glass decanters, local ceramics, and coins—all these ca. 10th/16th-12th/18th century. A separate pit produced numerous, perhaps local, dishes of the late Persan lusterware type (for the barrow cemetery see D. Whitehouse, AJUON 36, 1976; Taddée, South Asian Archaeology 1977, ed. M. Taddée, Naples, 1979).

Noh Gonbad, Balk (AIA, 1973). Early 3rd/9th century: Cursory preservation work was done on the Samanid mosque, which has fine stucco decoration (Plate XXVI; G. A. Pugachenkova, Afghanistan 21/1, 1968; L. Golombek, Oriental Art 15, 1969).

Gāzni (see above, Kushan; ISMEO, Scarrato, A. Bombaci, Taddée, 1956 on). 4th/10th-6th/12th century: The buildings (palace, "house of lusters," two minarets) chiefly represent the period of the Ghaznavids from Mas'ūd III to Bahramšāh (492-547/1099-1152). Finds included a sculptured marble dado with an epigraphic band, sculptured marbles, ceramics, glazed tiles, bronzes, and a marble statue of Brahma. Various restoration projects were initiated (ISMEO Reports and Memoirs 5, 1966; East and West N.S. 10, 1959; 29, 1979; J. Sourdrel-Thomine, Syria 30, 1953). See also below.


Bost; Helmand (Governor of Qandahār, A. G. Zia and N. M. Herawi, 1957). An elaborately decorated 5th/11th century arch was restored; the nearby 6th/12th century tomb of Ṣāḥzāda Ḥosayn, with its ornamental brickwork, was studied (D. Hill and O. Grabar, Islamic Architecture and its Decoration, Chicago, 1967; H. Crane, East and West N.S. 29/1-4, 1979).

Wardak (see above, Kushan). The site bore an imposing Ghaznavid chateau of the 4th/5th-10th/11th centuries.


Dawlatābād; Balk. 502/1108-09: Remains of a decorated "minaret" were noted; an inscription names the Saljuq governor Mōhammad b. 'Afī (Sourdrel-Thomine, Syria 30, 1953).

Zārāt-e Bābā Hātem, west of Balk (reported by J. Powell, 1960). Before 550/1155: The mausoleum's interior is richly decorated in stucco. The geometric and floral designs parallel Noh Gonbad and Laškāri Bāzār; inscriptions and panels are similar to those of the Ghurid portal at Herat (Plate XXVII; M. Chirvani, Ars Asiatica 17, 1968; D. Sourdrel, Études islamiques 39/2, 1971).

Danestama, near Tāla; Bağlān (DAFA, LeBerre, 1960). After 545/1150: A madrasa contains a mehreb with panel similar to the one at Laškāri Bāzār. Also
Ziārat-e Bābā Ḥātem (J. Powell)

Ṣāḥ-e Māshād (B. Glatzer)
The Minaret of Jām (J. Powell)
Ziārat-e K'āja Pārsā (L. Dupree)
studied were ceramics and fragmentary inscriptive material (Études islamiques 38/1, 1970).

Šāh-e Māshād: Bādghīs. 571 1175-76: A madrasa (Plate XXVIII) contains stucco decoration, ornate terracotta and fifteen inscriptions. There are stylistic affinities with Dašt-i-kūhštābād and Gāznī (M. Cazimir and B. Glazer, East and West N.S. 21/1-2, 1971).

Cālt-e Šārīf, Herat. A fragmentary inscription on two cupolas of a mosque and a madrasa ascribe the buildings to the Ghurid ruler Gāšt-aldīn Mūhammad (588-99/1183-1203); they are decorated with raised terracotta mosaic (von Neidermayer and M. Diez, Afghanislan, Leipzig, 1924; MDAFA 16, 1959).

(DAFA, LeBerre, 1960): Architectural studies were carried out.

Jām; Gūr (reported by A. Malikyar and Kohzad, 1943). A 213-foot "minaret" (Plate XXIX) bears an inscription naming Gāšt-aldīn Mūhammad. The kufic inscription is done in blue-glazed tile; the structure has elaborate terracotta mosaic decoration. (DAFA, Mariq, LeBerre, 1957, 1960): An inspection and architectural study were carried out (MDAFA 16, 1959; Ch. M. Kieffer, Afghanistan 15/4, 1960; Trousdale, Archaeology 18/2, 1965; Leshnik, Central Asiatic Journal 12/1, 1968). (IsMEO, A. Bruno, 1961): Architectural study was performed. A Jewish cemetery dating A.D. 1149-1215 was discovered; it contained tablets inscribed in Jewish Persian (East and West N.S. 14/34, 1963; G. Gnoli, Serie Orientale Roma 30, 1964; Zander, Il Vetro 16, 1972).


Citadel, Herat (UNESCO, A. Bruno, 1975 on). Built in its present form in the 7th/13th century and strengthened by the Timurids in the 9th/15th century, this citadel is said to stand on the site of a fortress built by Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C. The UNESCO restoration project is designed to revive the classical traditions of Herat (The Citadel and Minarets of Herat, UNESCO, 1976).

Mosalla, Herat (Governor of Herat, A. Malikyar, 1942-46). Gardens were planted to protect the two minarets and mausoleum of Queen Gowhar Sād (d. 861/1457) and the four minarets of Sultan Ḥosayn Bāyqarā (d. 911/1506; Saljiqi, Shāhāb, Survey of Persian Art: Scheer-Thoss et al., Design and Color in Islamic Architecture, Washington, 1908). (UNESCO, Bruno, 1976 on): Stabilization of the minarets was commenced.

Gāzargāh, Herat (A. A. Mustamindy, 1966-73; Tarzi, 1973-78). Restoration and preservation was done at the shrine of Cālt-i 'Abdallāh Ansāfī, which was elaborately redecorated in 831/1428 (Saljiqi, Gāzargāh, Kabul, 1962; Golombok, The Timurid Shrine at Gāzur Gah, Toronto, 1969).

Herat region (A/S, Mustamindy, Pugachenkova, 1967, 1969). 9th/15th-10th/16th century shrines and mosques were studied, e.g., Kōhān, Masjed-e Ḥawīl-e Karbās (dated to 845/1441-42 by its inscription), which contains a mehraib with mosaic decoration; and the complex at Zārāt-gāh, built during the reign of Sultan Ḥosayn Bāyqarā (Afghanistan 21/1, 1968; 233, 1970).

Māzār-e Šārīf: Balk (city of Māzār, 1940s). The 9th/15th century shrine of 'Aṭīf was redecorated. Zārāt-gāh Kāja Pārsā, Balk (ASI, 1974-77). Preservation work was done on this late Timurid shrine (Plate XXX; Pugachenkova, Afghanistan 23/3, 1970).

Gāznī (see above; IsMEO, Bruno, 1961-66): Restoration was done at the mausoleum of Sultan 'Abd-al-Razzāq (ca. 912/1506) and a museum was installed (East and West N.S. 13/2-3, 1962; Zander, Il Vetro 16, 1972). Reinforcement of the 6th/12th century minaret of Bahramšāh was begun in 1978. But all restoration work was cancelled in 1979 (East and West N.S. 27/1-4, 1977; 28/1-4, 1978; 29/1-4, 1979).


(N. H. Dupree)

ix. PRE-ISLAMIC ART

Small, simple clay statues from the Neolithic period, which may be protective divinities, can be found in all sites from the Middle East to India; in Afghanistan one sees them in such places as Moundqā (J. M. Casal, Fouilles de Mundiqā, Paris, 1961), Nād-e 'Aff (G. F. Dales, New Excavations at Nād-i-aff 'Aff-Dagh) Afghanistan, Berkeley, 1977), and Deh Morāsī Gondar (L. Dupree, "Deh Morāsi Gundai: A Chalcolithic Site in South Central Afghanistan," Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 50(2, 1963);