ARCHAEOLOGICAL GAZETTEER OF AFGHANISTAN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
GAZETTEER OF
AFGHANISTAN

Revised Edition

Warwick Ball

OXFORD
UNIVERSITY PRESS
To the memory of Jean-Claude Gardin
NOTE ON TRANSLITERATION

1. Persian/Dari: The system that was recommended for the pre-1979 journal Iran has been adopted, with the following simplifications:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ﺵ} & \text{ﭺ} & \text{ﺡ} & \text{ﺙ} & \text{ﻅ} & \text{ﻉ} \\
\text{𐭠} & \text{𐭡} & \text{𐭢} & \text{𐭣} & \text{𐭤} & \text{𐭥}
\end{array} \]

2. Pashto/Pukhtu: A standardised system has been formulated by the International Centre for Pashto Studies in Kabul, but to minimise the use of diacritical marks I have used the same system as for Persian, with the following simplifications for the additional letters:

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ښ} & \text{ږ} & \text{څ} & \text{ټ} & \text{ځ} & \text{ټ} & \text{ړ} & \text{ې} & \text{ڼ}
\end{array} \]

3. Turkish/Uzbek/Turkmen: In general I have transliterated from the version written in Arabic script using the same system as for Persian. In some cases, however, I have used the modern Latinised Turkish form when it is more familiar, e.g. Effendi Tepe, Toprakkale.

4. Baluch, Brahui, Nuristani, Wakhi, etc.: Transliterated from the version written in Arabic script, when known. Otherwise, as it occurs by the modern user.

5. Other non-Latin scripts: For Russian the system used by the British Library has been adopted. For Japanese, as transcribed in the Japanese publications cited.

In general, diacritical marks have been avoided for the sake of simplicity, with the exception of the macron over long vowels: ā, ī, ū, etc. Whenever a particular spelling is in more common usage than its correctly transcribed form, this has been used, e.g. Begram instead of Bagram, Surkh Kotal instead of Surkh Kutal, Kandahār instead of Qandahār, Tillya Tepe instead of Tila Tapa, etc. If the original language form of a name is not known or cannot otherwise be checked, macrons are omitted.

Although I have attempted to adhere to these forms as much as possible, many inconsistencies inevitably occur. In many cases—such as place names recorded by 19th-century travellers—the original forms are not known.
# ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE TEXT

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<td>ABC</td>
<td>Afghan Boundary Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHCO</td>
<td>Afghan Cultural Heritage Consulting Organization</td>
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<td>AIA</td>
<td>Afghan Institute of Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>AKTC</td>
<td>Aga Khan Trust for Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMNH</td>
<td>American Museum of Natural History</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of India</td>
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<td>AUFS</td>
<td>American Universities Field Staff</td>
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<td>BIAS</td>
<td>British Institute of Afghan Studies</td>
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<td>BIPS</td>
<td>British Institute of Persian Studies</td>
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<td>BM</td>
<td>British Museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique</td>
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<tr>
<td>DACAAR</td>
<td>Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAAD</td>
<td>Deutscher Akademischer Austausch-Dienst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAFA</td>
<td>Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAI</td>
<td>Deutsches Archäologisches Institut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSA</td>
<td>Historical Society of Afghanistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsIAO</td>
<td>Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e l’Oriente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IsMEO</td>
<td>Istituto Italiano per il Medio ed’Estremo Oriente</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROM</td>
<td>Royal Ontario Museum</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAC</td>
<td>Seistan Arbitration Commission</td>
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<td>School for Oriental and African Studies</td>
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### CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

#### PERIODS

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<td>Epi-Palaeolithic</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Iron Age</td>
<td>1500–700 BC</td>
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<td>in Jalalabad, Ghazni, Kandahar, and Bust areas only.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graeco-Bactrian</td>
<td>c. 250–110 BC</td>
<td>in Balkh and Badakhshan areas, 250–160 BC in Herat, Bajadhs, and Kabul areas, 185–110 BC in the remainder of the country.</td>
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<td>in Balkh, Badakhshan, Kabul, Jalalabad, and Ghazni areas only.</td>
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<td>c. 275–345</td>
<td>in Balkh, Badakhshan, Kabul, and Jalalabad areas, 275–450 in all other areas.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>c. 875–1000</td>
<td>in Jalalabad, 875–980 in Kabul, and 875–960 in Ghazni area.</td>
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Ghaznavid c.960–1150 in Ghazni, 980–1150 in Kābul and Kandahār areas, 1000–1150 in Jalālābād, Bust, and Seistan areas, and 1000–1050 in Herat, Būdghīs, Balkh, and Badakhshān areas.

Seljuk c.1050–1150 in Herat, Būdghīs, Balkh, and Badakhshān areas only.

Ghurid c.1150–1220.

Kart c.1245–1350 in Herat and Būdghīs only.

Kayani c.1260–1380 in Bust and Seistan areas only.

Chaghatai c.1330–1380 in Balkh, Badakhshān, Kābul, Jalālābād, Ghazni, and Kandahār areas, 1350–1380 in Herat and Būdghīs areas.

Timurid c.1380–1500.
This work developed out of my *Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan/Catalogue des sites archéologiques d’Afghanistan*, originally published in 1982. The original was made possible through the support of the Délégation Archéologique Française d’Afghanistan, the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the Direction Générale des Relations Culturelles du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (France), the British Academy, and the British Institute of Afghan Studies.

Over the many years since then a great many individuals have helped in the making of the present work. In addition to those acknowledged in the original edition, I would like to thank Osmund Bopearachchi, Elizabeth Errington, John Falconer, Anna Filigenzi, Henri-Paul Francfort, Ana Rosa Rodríguez García, Frantz Grenet, Norman Hammond, Jolyon Leslie, Bertille Lyonnet, John Macginnis, Rachel Mairs, Mike Mantia, Philippe Marquis, Lolita Nehru, François Neuvillé, Bernard O’Kane, Lore Sander, Nicholas Sims-Williams, and David Thomas who have offered advice, information, and material generally, although all errors are entirely my own. Part of the work of preparation was carried out with the aid of a grant from the Gerald Avery Wainwright Fund of the University of Oxford.

The original work was long before electronic versions existed, so when embarking upon the update, the original edition was entirely retyped by Rose Paterson, enabling me to work on it digitally. Elizabeth Willecox translated all of the French entries in the original edition especially for the new one. William Trousdale, formerly of the Smithsonian Institution, generously supplied a large amount of new unpublished information from his Helmand-Sistan surveys of the 1970s, with further input more recently from him and his colleague Mitchell Allen working on the material. Paul Bucherer-Dietschi of the Afghanistan Institute in Bubendorf, Switzerland, allowed me the use of the bibliographical classification system he had developed specially for the Institute, as well as access to the incomparable library there. Oliver Ball and Wendy Ball painstakingly copy-edited and correlated major draft sections of the work, saving me from many an error and inconsistency, but are in no way responsible for errors that crept in since.

Hilary O’Shea, Classics and Archaeology Editor at Oxford University Press, supported the project with enthusiasm right from the beginning, and I greatly regret that unforeseen delays at my end prevented her from seeing it through press before her retirement in 2014. I would like to thank both her and her successor at the Press, Charlotte Loveridge, together with Jenny King and all production and design staff at OUP, for their patience and for seeing this long delayed work through press.

In 2016 Gil Stein and Emily Hammer of the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership (AHMP) at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, kindly invited me to Chicago to meet with their mapping team and discuss sharing information of mutual interest. The AHMP team then generously supplied me with updated coordinates of the Catalogue entries based upon their high-resolution satellite images. The team also generated an entirely new set of maps, both the period maps and the regional maps, from the satellite images especially for this edition. The corrected coordinates and maps were generated at the Oriental Institute’s CAMEL (Center for Ancient Middle Eastern Landscapes) lab. The coordinate data research team was led by Emily Hammer (former director of the OI CAMEL lab), CAMEL lab acting director Anthony Lauricella and Rebecca Seifried; special thanks are due to Gwendolyn Kristy, Shaheen Chaudry, Elise Macarthur, Oren Siegel, and Michael Johnson. The maps were designed and produced by AHMP-Chicago Project Manager Kathryn Franklin and Emily Boak. I owe an enormous thanks to the entire team in Chicago for their meticulousness and generosity in making this happen.

I owe more thanks than I can possibly express to Jonathan L. Lee who, over more than forty years, has given unstintingly of his own unsurpassed knowledge of Afghanistan in support of this project. As will be obvious in the following pages, a huge amount of invaluable information is due to the records he made over his many field trips
there, often in remote parts of the country visited by few, if any, other researchers. Indeed, many of the more important discoveries, such as the Ghulbiyan painting and the Rag-i Bibi relief, to name just two of a large number, are due to him.

The original edition included a very large amount of previously unpublished material, mainly by Jean-Claude Gardin and Bertille Lyonnet from their surveys in eastern Bactria. Gardin also secured funding both for my research and for the eventual publication in the Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations series. He further made available a substantial body of other unpublished material from both the DAFA archives and its pottery collections, the latter studied and dated by Gardin and Lyonnet specially for inclusion in the Gazetteer. The archival material included the then unpublished surveys of the Hindu Kush fortifications by Marc Le Berre. Without all this unpublished material, the original Gazetteer, as well as its current incarnation, would be considerably less. Although most of this work has since been published elsewhere (Le Berre 1987; Lyonnet 1997; Gardin 1998), it was decided to include all the site information here in English translation in order to make it more available to a wider audience.

Above all therefore, I owe an enormous debt to the late Jean-Claude Gardin whose initial support and encouragement of this project right at the beginning turned it into more than a mere card index. It is deeply regretted that he could not see the current project through to its end. Without his generosity, guidance, and vision, this work would not exist. Dedicating it to his memory is the least that can be done to repay my debt to a great scholar and friend.

Warwick Ball

Scottish Borders 2018
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Introduction

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

The background to the present work lies in the exciting archaeological climate of Afghanistan in the 1970s. Increasing numbers of foreign archaeological missions were engaged in fieldwork: following on from the pioneering work of the Délégation Archéologique Française en Afghanistan (DAFA) since 1922, British, German, Italian, Japanese, Soviet, and US missions were undertaking active research, as well as the Afghans themselves under the auspices of the Afghan Institute of Archaeology. The latest to establish a permanent presence in Kabul was the British Institute of Afghan Studies, in 1972. To keep abreast of these activities, in 1979 work on compiling a simple card-index file of archaeological sites in Afghanistan was begun for the library of the British Institute. It was designed as a quick, working reference guide to the major sites for the use of researchers who needed further information on a particular site or sites, modelled on those indexes existing at the time in the British School of Archaeology at Athens and the Institute of Archaeology at London University. The value of such a guide soon became apparent, and it was decided to expand this index into a full catalogue encompassing as many of the sites and monuments as possible that could be found from published sources. As such, all known sites, whether they were simply unidentified mounds observed in passing or major monumental and excavated sites, could be referred to quickly and a comprehensive list of publications dealing with each site be consulted, in tandem with expanding the Institute library. In its loose, unbound form it was designed not only to be consulted for reference but also to be constantly enlarged, updated, and improved by its users.

As a result of expanding the index into a more comprehensive catalogue, it was suggested that a second version be prepared for publication as a gazetteer, and the original work was conceived. At the same time several colleagues were planning to contribute their own unpublished field material for inclusion in the Gazetteer as a means of publishing sites hitherto accessible only in private archives. Chief of these were Jean-Claude Gardin and Bertille Lyonnet, who had recently completed their eastern Bactria surveys. It was also suggested that various miscellaneous sites that had been sporadically recorded over the years but not published, be also included. These sites are often only noticed in passing and their recording therefore is usually not important or systematic enough to form separate publications, and so are consequently shelved and forgotten. Again, the instigator was primarily Jean-Claude Gardin, who accordingly made available such material from the DAFA archives and its pottery collections. Such data, while probably unpublishable independently, is still valuable information: including it in such a general compendium is perhaps the only way of making known what would otherwise remain forgotten in storage; it does at least prevent needless repetition of fieldwork in the future. With the inclusion of all this new material the project became a more ambitious undertaking with a two-fold aim: first, as a channel for combining the existing knowledge of the sites in a simple, easily referable form; and second, as a pooling of resources of other researchers, combining new material with that already existing to make our archaeological picture of Afghanistan as complete and up-to-date as possible. Thus, the original Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan was born, appearing in 1982. The present work is an updated and expanded version on this.

At the same time, the original concept of a card catalogue to be maintained and administered at the British Institute of Afghan Studies was regarded as an ongoing project parallel to the Gazetteer. It was envisaged that discoveries of additional sites and new publications would be added, as well as older discoveries and publications omitted in the original edition, so that it would gradually expand and become a general repository for the archaeology of Afghanistan, free to users. As part of this process it was also envisaged that a Gazetteer Supplement be published every few years as new material warranted.

Such are brave statements of intent! The closure of the British Institute of Afghan Studies in 1983, together with my own departure to research and professional activities unrelated to Afghanistan soon afterwards, rendered both the maintenance of a card catalogue and the publication of Supplements impracticable. Most of all, the complete halt of any field research in Afghanistan seemed to render it pointless.

However, this does not—or should not—mean that research must cease, and in the first edition of the Gazetteer I wrote that the enforced halt in fieldwork
is an excellent opportunity for a long overdue reassessment and general stock-taking, with all field-work completed in the past finally getting published. Much too can be achieved by re-examining and correlating past investigations, without the need for field-work. With the hindsight provided by this, more fresh avenues for research should open up than would otherwise have been possible, and one can perhaps hope that Afghan studies will enter a period of consolidation, rather than grind to a halt.

Of course, history has taken its course and there has been great destruction of cultural heritage in Afghanistan—most notoriously the National Museum and the Bāmiyān Buddhas—and this has been well enough publicised not to require reiterating here. In the light of this, it is all the more encouraging to look back over the almost four decades since the beginning of the project of ‘reassessment and general stock-taking’ at what has been achieved. Major fieldwork projects have been published, many of them of work carried out up to fifty years ago: the ongoing Ai Khanoum publications, Bāmiyān, Dilbarjān, the Eastern Bactria Surveys, Herat, the Hindukush surveys, Kandahār, Shahr-i Zohak, Shortughai, Surkh Kotal, and Tillya Tepe—the list is by no means exhaustive. Important works of synthesis and discussion have also appeared on archaeology, art, architecture, numismatics, religion, prehistory, Graeco-Bactria, the Kushans, and historical studies generally, to list just some of the main areas.

In addition to the very solid achievements in publication listed above, there have been important new archaeological discoveries as well in the intervening years. Major discoveries such as the Rabātāk inscription of Kanishka, for example, has considerably enhanced our understanding of Kushan history. An astonishing two more tons of coins have been added to the already large quantities from Mir Zakah. The Ghulbiyān painting was one of the most important additions to the corpus of Central Asian painting in fifty years. There have been discoveries since of more paintings at Chehel Burj in Bāmiyān Province, another Greek inscription from Kandahār, another Bactrian inscription at Tang-i Safidak, a vast archive of Bactrian documents from northern Afghanistan providing incomparable new historical information on much of the first millennium AD, Aramaic documents probably from Balkh providing information on the last days of the Achaemenids and Alexander’s invasion, extensive new Buddhist monastic ‘cities’ at Kharwar and Mes Aynak, a Ghurid period city revealed at the Minaret of Jam, a major new stupa-monastery complex at Killigān near Bāmiyān, new excavations at more stupa-monastery complexes at Tepe Nārenj and Qol-i Tūt in Kābul that flourished well into the Islamic period, possible Graeco-Bactrian and Kushan temples at Tepe Zargarān at Balkh, as well as numerous other objects, sites, and monuments. These discoveries foreshadow greater ones still to come.

With the reopening of Afghanistan to international researchers in the early 2000s—particularly the reopening of the DAFA in 2002 together with the return of German, Italian, Japanese, US, and other missions—the time felt ripe for a reissue of the Gazetteer, with a new preface to bring it up to date. Accordingly, this was discussed with Jean-Claude Gardin and François Neuville of the Éditions Recherche sur les civilisations in 2002, to appear in 2003. On further consideration, particularly in the light of the new discoveries and publications since the first edition, it was decided that a completely new expanded and updated edition would be more valuable than simply a reissue, which would obviously take longer to produce. The ERC decided that it would be unable to go ahead with such an expanded version, and so proposals were taken to Oxford University Press, who accepted the new and longer project.

Since then, world-wide interest in Afghanistan’s cultural heritage has been accelerating. The exhibition showcasing the National Museum’s treasures that toured the world between 2007 and 2014 attracted huge public attention. In its wake came numerous scholarly publications, conferences, and cultural initiatives. The Balkh Art and Cultural Heritage Project initiated in Oxford in 2011, the Oriental Institute–National Museum Partnership Project initiated in Kabul and Chicago in 2014, and the European Society for Afghan Studies initiated in St Petersburg in 2017 is a small sample of the many and increasing number of such initiatives. The years 2016 and 2017 saw at least ten international conferences, workshops, and other scholarly activities either focusing directly on Afghanistan or relating to it. The number of publications since 2000 listed in this bibliography is a reflection of such interest.

At the time of going to press the output of new studies shows no sign of abating. A new scholarly journal, Afghanista, the journal of the American Institute of Afghanistan Studies, has appeared with two issues a year, the first in April 2018. The imminent publications of the German Archaeological Institute surveys of the Herat region in the 2000s, as well as the Smithsonian Helmand-Sistan surveys in the 1970s, will substantially increase the number of sites recorded in this volume. The ongoing work of the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, using high-resolution satellite imagery is mapping more previously unrecorded sites than ever before that will increase by many times again the number of recorded sites. The complete archaeological archive of the late Klaus Fischer covering his activities in Afghanistan from the 1950s to the 1970s has been deposited in the Afghanistan Institut in Bubenthal, Switzerland, awaiting study. Clearly, this current edition, like the previous, can only be viewed as interim.
INTRODUCTION

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MATERIAL

Periods Covered

The time span ranges from the earliest known period (Lower Palaeolithic in the case of Afghanistan), to the Timurid. The Timurids are used as a terminus because after this period virtually every modern town and even many large villages would qualify as a ‘site’. This would make the work much too top heavy and would in any case cover ground more adequately covered in modern studies. It is regrettable however, that due to this rule many important late monuments, such as the Bāgh-i Bābūr in Kābul or Tākht-i Pul near Mazār-i Sharif, without which no study of Islamic architecture in Afghanistan is complete, are left out. One must however, stop somewhere, otherwise there would be no reason for not including twentieth-century monuments such as the Dārulmān palace.

That being so, a large number of sites recorded in the catalogue might well be post-Timurid. These are the many sites recorded in passing—usually by nineteenth-century observers—merely as ‘fort’ or ‘ruins’ or similar designation. They are included here, however, as being at least worthy of investigation: in the case of many such remains in Ghūr or Bāmiyān, for example, such remains proved when investigated to be major pre-Mongol defensive systems. Also of an indeterminate date are the large number of uninvestigated remains that are merely recorded on maps with a ‘ruins’ symbol as a result of aerial surveys. See, for example, the large number of such ‘ruins’ on Map 75 which might be nothing more than abandoned villages of comparatively recent date. There is only a single recorded site on this map, 57, an ‘ancient’ lead and zinc mine, which suggests that the surrounding ‘ruins’ are at least worthy of investigation. Map 79 has a similarly dense scatter or ‘ruins’ known only from their designation as such on the 1:100,000 maps as a result of aerial surveys. Recorded sites on this map, however, include dates ranging from the Bronze Age and Hellenistic to Sasanian and Shahi.

Of a completely separate category are those monuments that have been redated since the first edition of the Gazetteer. A re-examination of the material from the eastern Bactria surbveys, for example, revealed more Bronze Age sites than were initially recognised, enhancing considerably the recently identified ‘Oxus Civilisation’. A notable example of redating is the Shrine of Khwāja Abu Nasr Parsa at Balkh, formerly celebrated as probably the best known ‘Timurid’ monument in Afghanistan, but more recently redated to the Shaibanid period in the sixteenth century. It would be a mistake, however, to remove it from the catalogue, if only to keep the debate open.

Site Catalogue

All sites are listed by alphabetical order. This might not always be ideal: a listing by region or according to date, for example, might be more relevant for a researcher interested in a specific region or period. However, modern regional boundaries do not necessarily reflect historic reality, historic boundaries even less so, and in all cases can move and have done so: Greek Bactria, for example, does not correspond to, say, medieval Takhārīstān and still less modern administrative boundaries. The starting point for researchers interested in a specific region would be the regional maps, and they would then consult the sites shown there by site number. Listing by period is even less practical: interpretation of dates change, and multi-period sites would result in needless repetition of site entries. The starting point here for researchers therefore would be the period maps or, better, the chronological index in Appendix 1.

An alphabetical listing therefore is the most practical. However, even this presents problems. To begin with, it became apparent when preparing this new edition that at many specialist conferences and publications, sites and monuments were often being referred to by their Gazetteer Site Catalogue numbers rather than their names: the site numbers in other words have become standard. Of course, this has the advantage that references to the original Gazetteer in publications before the new edition appeared will remain valid for the new edition (unlike page number references). But it also requires the names and the order in which they occur remain fixed in stone and unchanged, even where names in the original might have been misspelt or mistaken. The site of Haibak, for example, is more correctly spelt Aibak, but moving it from ‘H’ to ‘A’ would have required renumbering the entire sequence. Similarly, the Abbasid mosque at Bālkh is in the Catalogue as Hāji Piyada, but Hāji Piyada is a modern unrelated grave adjacent to the mosque: the actual name of the mosque is Noh Gunbad.

The fixed alphabetical order proved more problematical when attempting to add ‘new’ sites in the update: maintaining the order would require complete renumbering (and renumbering yet again in any theoretical future edition). A number-letter system might have been a solution in maintaining the numerical system: the insertion of the five ‘new’ sites Qal’a-i Chara, Qal’a-i Chashma Khūnī, Qal’a-i Chingiz, Qal’a-i Charukai, and Qal’a-i Dahnī Nau Jū after Site 839 Qal’a-i Chigini could be numbered 839a, 839b, 839c, and so forth, or in a decimal system 839.1, 839.2, 839.3, albeit clumsily in both cases. But a future record of a site occurring after 839b or 839.2 would have to be 839b-a or 839.2.1 or similar aberrations. Reluctantly, therefore, it was decided to put all newly recorded sites into a separate Supplement, beginning with 2000 to clearly differentiate from the main catalogue, where the new sites are included in alphabetical order as cross-references. Hence, the above sites are 2185, 2186,

1 Lyonnet 1997. 2 O’Kane 2000.
2123, 2187, and 2188. It was further agreed with the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, embarking upon their own site numbering system for sites located by satellite imagery, that they would use the Gazetteer site numbers for previously recorded sites, but begin with 3000 for their newly located ones.

The site catalogue therefore is divided into two: Site Catalogue and Site Catalogue Supplement. Each site entry follows the same format: name, location, date, description, collection, fieldwork, and sources. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the site, and numbered consecutively, the site numbers being used for ease of cross-referencing. Where alternative names for a site exist (for example, Nād-i ‘Ali or Bina-i Kāi) the one in commonest usage is given as the heading of the entry (i.e. Nād-i ‘Ali) with the alternatives appearing as a cross-reference. The only exceptions to this are when the commoner name is inaccurate and misleading. For example, the cave complex on the north of the Kābul River near Jalālābād commonly known as Bāsawal, is strictly speaking called Chakanār; Bāsawal is another site opposite the caves on the south bank. Similarly the ‘Qundzūd Hoard’ in fact came from the site of Khisht Tepe, ninety kilometres north-west of Qundzūd; Qundzūd is an entirely separate site altogether, unrelated to the Hoard. However, when a commoner name, although strictly speaking inaccurate, does not mislead, it has been retained for convention’s sake. For example, the Seljuk minaret of Daullatābād is actually located in the village of Zādiyān fourteen kilometres north-east of the village of Daullatābād; but Zādiyān is a major site in its own right, unrelated to the Daullatābād minaret. Although incorrect, therefore, it is widely published as Daullatābād and so maintained under that name in the catalogue, but given a separate site number to clearly differentiate it from Zādiyān, with the judicious use of cross-referencing to make it clear. These variations in site names have often led to past confusion and needless repetition of work: for example, in Takhār Province, Fischer’s Pasha Khāna, Kohl’s Rustam Tepe, and Gardin and Lyonnet’s Khusti Qishlāq or Dorāh all refer to the same site. In choosing which name to use, the name under which it is first published is generally chosen, but not invariably: in the example just cited, it was first published as Pasha Khāna by Fischer, but its definitive publication is that which occurs here by Gardin and Lyonnet, so Khusti Qishlāq is given as its Catalogue name. Undoubtedly mistakes and inconsistencies will be found, but as always, a liberal use of cross-referencing will hopefully eliminate confusion. The pinpointing of most site locations by the Chicago Mapping Project will further eliminate such apparent contradictions.

Other place name problems arise from the different languages used. There are the obvious Persian versus Pashto versions, Sabzawār or Šīndand, for example, Fil Khāna or Fil Khānā. But more problems arise if a place name arrives into Latin script via a non-Afghan language altogether. A site in northern Afghanistan, for example, was recorded by Japanese archaeologists as Chār, but it was only on locating it on a map where it was recognised that the correct name was Chār; the Japanese language having no sign for ‘L’. More distortions come via Russian, which has no letter for ‘H’, so ‘Kh’ is substituted (for example ‘Shakhrī’ for ‘Shahr-i’) or occasionally (and more bafflingly for a non-philologist) ‘G’. Hence, ‘Gerāt’ for ‘Herat.’ A particular case is the site known by its Turkish/Uzbek name of Tilla Tepe, ‘treasure mound’ in northern Afghanistan, which should actually be transcribed as Tīlā Tapa (تیلا تپا in Dari). This arrived into English as the slightly distorted ‘Tillya’ when ‘Tilla’ was transcribed into Russian as ‘Тиля’ by its Soviet excavators because of the final Russian ‘-Ya’ or ‘-ya’—a neat example of the pitfalls of trilingual footwork. However, the strictly speaking inaccurate ‘Tillya’ has entered universal usage when applied to this now famous site and treasure. The official transliteration system of the modern republic of Tajikistan can result in similar distortions, such as ‘Somoni’ for Samarī.

In most cases each entry refers to just one site, although natural groupings of several sites are often lumped together, for example, Safid Dağh and Surkh Dağh are included under Nād-i ‘Ali, again with their separate names appearing as cross-references. This again sometimes leads to clumsiness: for example, Tepe Shutur, although excavated and published separately from the other Hadda sites of Bagh Gai, Deh Ghundi, Tepe Kalan, and others in the central nucleus, is included with these under the Hadda entry, while Chakhil-i Ghundi and Prates, although published together with the other Hadda sites, are located some distance away from the central Hadda nucleus and so appear as separate entries. Conversely, Bust and Lashkārī Bāzār, although one vast site stretching continuously for some seven kilometres, are published separately for convenience. Also, many of the sites in eastern Bactria have been lumped together under one entry, not so much because of natural groupings but more because such a large number of sites have been recorded there that to give each one a separate entry would result in the overall site pattern becoming too weighted towards eastern Bactria. Hence, the approximately 1,600 entries recorded in fact represent a total of some 2,100 individual sites. In general, sites within one kilometre of each other are lumped together, those further than a kilometre are separate. The system is at best a compromise, at worst inconsistent, alleviated by extensive use of cross-referencing and the listing of alternative names.

All sites were located originally on the 1:100,000 maps, so coordinates and location descriptions given in the Catalogue are as accurate as the original sources allowed, except when otherwise stated. In the various sources I have used, descriptions of the whereabouts of a particular site can sometimes be vague and misleading in the extreme. In particular,

3 Which my Word program insists on ‘correcting’ to ‘Great’ and ‘Heart.’ perhaps it was designed by a Herati.
INTRODUCTION

sites might be recorded under one name in the nineteenth century and then recorded under an entirely different name a century later, resulting in two separate sites being misleadingly recorded. Masson’s Kuh-i Bacha, for example, was originally identified with Ghundi Paisa, a site on the Begram plain where sherds were collected and stored by the DAFA. It has since been reidentified with Shotorak, although there is still uncertainty. Locating such sites therefore often required hours of scanning many maps in turn, and occasionally a restrained use of intelligent guesswork before a site could be located and placed on a map. Thankfully, the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, relocated most of the sites more accurately in this edition from satellite imagery, occasionally in quite different places from my original locations. I have therefore given the Chicago coordinates when known, but kept my original coordinates; I have taken the Chicago coordinates however as definitive, and it is these locations that are on the new maps in this edition.

When known, dates both in year and historical period are given for each site, together with the evidence for that date (ceramic, numismatic, stylistic, and so forth). In practice, this amounts to only some two-thirds of the entries; those sites known only from early travellers’ observations are usually undated. Even many of the dates that we do have—again, particularly those assigned to sites recorded some time ago—are unreliable, while many more are so broad as to be almost meaningless, for example, the vague classifications of ‘prehistoric’, ‘pre-Islamic’, or ‘Islamic’, or that much abused term ‘Kushano-Sasanian’. The dates given in the sources I have drawn my information from however, I have used, even if they are suspect or too broad, except when a minor correction is needed for the sake of consistency: for example, if a site in western Afghanistan has been described as Kushan, I have corrected it to Parthian. In giving the dates in historical names as well (Iron Age, Kushan, etc.) it is with the reservation that such labels are often both facile and controversial, but are useful if only for the sake of convenience. For the palaeolithic periods the terms Lower, Middle, Upper, and Epi- (or Late) Palaeolithic have been adopted rather than the terms Levalloisian, Mesolithic, and so forth, in line with Richard S. Davis’s argument.4 The terms Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age follow conventional practice, but the terms for the historical periods are complex. I have invariably used the terms in their strict historical sense rather than their art style sense: for example, a site in Seistan may produce objects of a Kushano-Sasanian art style but it would nonetheless be Sasanian. The complexities arise because the territory now covered by Afghanistan in the past belonged to different places at different times, so that first-century BC sites, for example, might be Parthian in the west, Kushan in the north, and Saka in the east, while sites on the borders of these divisions could be any of these designations. Periods of only a brief span as far as Afghanistan is concerned, such as the Kharazmshah or Ghuzz Turk, have mostly been omitted, perhaps wrongly, except where it may be exceptionally interesting or significant: for example, Kansir in Badakhshan, which is thought to be Tang Chinese. For some multi-period sites that have a continual, uninterrupted occupation extending over a long time, such as Kandahār—sites which, although multi-period, are in effect one long single period—just the main periods have been listed for the sake of brevity, with the minor periods being assumed. The chronological table is an attempt at simplifying and systematising this complex regional/chronological terminology for the historical periods.

Descriptions in the main are kept to a minimum. The exceptions are previously unpublished sites, where the description needs to be detailed enough to meet the demands of a first publication. Some descriptions are very brief indeed and inadequate even for the needs of the Gazetteer, but this just reflects the inadequacy—or even complete lack—of the published descriptions from which they are drawn. In many cases more attention is given to the lesser known sites or to those drawn from publications that are obscure or difficult to find, in the belief that they deserve more notice than has previously been given. For the major excavated and/or monumental sites, such as Bāmiyān or Herat, descriptions are kept to the minimum, enough to form a framework on which to hang a bibliography and act as a guide to further reading. Since such sites deserve—and indeed have—whole volumes in themselves, it is beyond the scope to contribute more in an authoritative sense.

Plans of as many sites and monuments as possible are included, in practice amounting to little more than 10 per cent. Most have been redrawn from existing published plans to a standard format. Photographs, unfortunately in many cases, are not included, partly because of expense but mainly because of the impracticality of creating a photographic record of even the main sites.

When collections—usually sherds but also coins, sculptures, and other objects—have been made from a site, the location of that collection, if known, is given. This is necessarily very incomplete, as a complete survey is impossible. In any case, when a collection is reported to have been made from a particular site, mention is rarely made where it is subsequently housed. It can usually be assumed however, that collections made from official surveys and excavations over the past fifty years are housed—at least in part—in the National Museum of Afghanistan and/or in the Afghan Institute of Archaeology, despite the upheavals that that museum has undergone.

Details of the survey or excavation of each site are also given, unless a site has simply been noticed in passing and not recorded as a result of any systematic investigation.

4 Davis 1978: 37.
Generally just the dates of fieldwork, the name of the person in charge, and the institutions—if any—which sponsored the fieldwork are given, together with the type of investigation: usually excavation or survey. Unless otherwise qualified (for example, geological survey), all surveys can be assumed to be archaeological.

**Bibliography**

Each site, unless published here for the first time, has its own list of source references. The list is as far as feasible comprehensive, giving both primary and secondary works. Book reviews are generally not included, unless they are important discussions in themselves. Except in a very few cases, online sources are not given, as they would run into tens of thousands, if not millions, and can in many cases be both transient and unreliable. In some cases, particularly those sites with a rich art or architecture, the list of references can exceed a hundred, and the entry is mainly bibliographical. However, I have been selective when sites have produced artistic, literary, or other works: references to Bactrian manuscripts that originated (probably) from Rui are included under that site, but references to Persian manuscripts that originated at Herat are not; references to the find spots of coin hoards (such as Mir Zakah) are included, but not to the places where they were produced (such as Balkh, known from mint marks). All references I have examined personally (if superficially), either in libraries and collections, or online if they have been uploaded or (increasingly) if they are from published journals that have online versions; I have not simply copied references over from other publications or sources. All annotations consequently are my own.

In the first edition it could be claimed with some confidence that the bibliography was comprehensive; in the more than thirty years since, such a claim is no longer possible, such is the huge flood of information that has appeared even in a relatively small subject such as Afghan archaeology. I have tried to give priority, therefore, just to primary publications, with secondary discussions given less priority. A further limitation has been accessibility: with my policy of only citing publications viewed personally, many important publications are necessarily omitted, but hopefully not too many. A few days in the outstanding library of the Afghanistan Institut in 2016 filled many a gap (it houses, for example, most relevant major Japanese publications). Without such limitations, the work would be endless.

Unlike in the original edition, the full bibliography is listed alphabetically. However, each title is also listed in the original subject classifications separately in abbreviated (author-date) form so as to retain its value as an independent bibliography. This classification system is based on the ‘Afghanistan-Thesaurus’ by the Foundation Bibliotheca Afghanica, Bubendorf, Switzerland. This was developed in the 1980s by Afghan and European specialists specifically for Afghan Studies. It has been slightly modified for the present use.

In theory all works that describe Afghan archaeological sites, however briefly and however aside from the main subject of the work, have been consulted. This includes—apart from the obvious archaeological reports—numismatic and epigraphic studies, art histories, picture books, travel books, intelligence records, geographical surveys, gazetteers, and generally any work of a topographical nature, so that the Bibliography reflects a far wider range of subjects than those purely archaeological—over 2,100 titles, more than the total number of entries they refer to (and nearly 50 per cent more than the original edition). Indeed, it is often the non-archaeological books that are the greatest sources for archaeological sites. Chief amongst these are the nineteenth-century travellers’ reports, which are often marked by acute observation and energy. Particular mention must be made here of the five-volume Records of the Intelligence Party, Afghan Boundary Commission, together with its affiliated series of Route Reports, printed in Simla as secret Government of India documents between 1887 and 1891. Rarely have so able a body of observers and topographers been gathered together for one project, and the records they produced are perhaps the most invaluable sources ever compiled for Afghan studies in general.

Notable has been the huge increase in numismatic studies that have appeared since the first edition. However, large numbers of the coin discoveries on which these are based are unprovenanced and cannot be associated with any particular site, so the present selection is just a fraction of the studies that have appeared. The same can be said for many other accidental discoveries, although where possible I have attempted to include as many as possible by linking them—however tenuously—with a particular site. Many—but not all—of the Bactrian documents, for example, probably came from somewhere in or near Rui, so I have included the bibliography for them under that name. Or to give another example, a hoard of Hunnic coins discovered somewhere ten kilometres north of Kabul has been included under the entry for Kabul.

**Maps**

In the original edition, all site plans and drawings were in a separate atlas section along with the maps. These now are incorporated into the site catalogue, appearing with the site descriptions they illustrate. Because these have been removed the maps have been renumbered, but a concordance with the old map numbers is given for ease of cross-referencing with the old edition.

Maps here are now in two sections: period maps and regional maps. The original period maps were based on the 1:1,000,000 Operational Navigation Charts, Nos. G6, H7, and H8, published by the Defense Mapping Agency Aerospace
center, Missouri. These contain all of the main dated sites and are an attempt to depict Afghanistan throughout the various periods, from Palaeolithic through to Timurid. Any attempt at interpreting historical patterns or densities from these maps however would be fallacious, and simply reflect the state of our knowledge of those periods. The concentration of Achaemenid sites in eastern Bactria, for example, does not necessarily mean that there were more Achaemenid settlements there than elsewhere in Afghanistan, it simply means that that area has been more intensively surveyed than perhaps other areas. The new period maps have been generated by the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, modelled on those in the original edition.

The regional maps were originally based on the 1:100,000 stereo-topographic maps of 1960 and 1968, prepared from aerial surveys in the late 1950s by teams from the United States and Soviet Union for the Ministry of Mines of Afghanistan. Information has also been taken from the old Survey of India and British War Office Quarter Inch and One Inch scale maps, which, being based on ground surveys, are generally better for place names although not as accurate for geographical detail. Various other miscellaneous maps have also been used. All the 1:100,000 series were redrawn specially for the original edition. An entirely new set of regional maps were generated by the Afghan Heritage Mapping Partnership at the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, based on satellite imagery specially for this edition. They follow in general the sequence and coverage of the maps in the original edition. However, new larger scale maps were generated for areas of particular site density, such as parts of eastern Bactria and the areas around Kābul and Jalalābād, and given new map number designations. Maps in the original edition that were numbered decimally are now given individual map numbers.

Every site is located on these maps and identified by its site number and occasionally by name. In addition to the sites mentioned in the text, all other features of archaeological interest, such as mounds, ruins, towers, and caves, are also marked. The maps therefore are not only meant as an illustration to the Site Catalogue, but are also meant as a guide to further field research.

Other Sections

In addition to the main sections and divisions discussed above, there are several smaller sections aimed at facilitating the use of the Gazetteer.

Appendix 1 lists all of the dated sites from the Catalogue in chronological order.

Appendix 2 lists collections in museums and institutions that house study material from Afghanistan. This list is unfortunately far from complete, but still hopefully serves as a guide. Unfortunately, many collections abroad contain unprovenanced material, so cannot be included.

Appendix 3 is a chronological list of archaeological fieldwork carried out in Afghanistan, from 1833 to the present. It acts as a summary of archaeological research, indicates what has been achieved and by whom, and hopefully a guide to future research.

Appendix 4 is a subject index, listing all specialised subjects that a researcher might wish to follow up in the Site Catalogue. Each heading is followed by the site numbers where that subject may be found. Notable are the large numbers of entries for fortifications (of all types), which far outweigh any other subject. The fact that there are so many fortifications is at least a reflection of the nature of Afghanistan and its history.

Appendix 5 is a glossary of terms, mainly geographical, commonly found in the place names in the text.

It is these concordances outside the main Catalogue that provide the user with keys for accessing particular areas of research and making the fullest use of the work. All sections are extensively cross-referenced so that it is possible to go directly to any site or sites in the Catalogue of particular interest.

Limitations

Perhaps the greatest limitation is that it simply stops at the modern borders of Afghanistan, borders which, by and large, are irrelevant for the periods in question. In no place do the modern borders follow natural boundaries—even the Oxus, like any major river such as the Nile or Indus, is hardly a boundary, but serves rather to bind cultural groups than separate them. Not only the much vaunted Durand line but every single border of Afghanistan divides ethnic, linguistic, cultural, historical, and geographic units; all Afghan ethnicities, with the exception of the Hazaras, are to be found outside Afghanistan as well. Much of the information compiled here, therefore, must be regarded as incomplete, and usually represents only a part (often a small part) of a picture that encompasses a far wider area.

The Making of a Gazetteer: A Retrospective Journey

The nearly forty years that this project has been in the making have seen profound changes—revolutions even—in the processes of writing, research, production, and publication, and it might be worth recording some of the processes which form almost as much an archaeological record as the accounts of the sites themselves do. The original site catalogue was recorded in the late 1970s on mimeographed sheets of foolscap kept in alphabetical order in ring-binders, with
each title in the bibliography recorded on a card index. Both the mimeographed catalogue and the card index were then typed up on an antiquated second-hand portable typewriter with a non-qwerty keyboard (I still keep it as an historical curiosity in our attic), macrons laboriously inserted manually by back-tracking and over-printing a dash above the vowels; copies were made with carbon paper and any mistakes corrected with ‘Tippex’ fluid. The period maps were made by covering the entire floor of the ballroom in the British Embassy residency in Kabul with the complete set of 1:100,000 maps of Afghanistan (a carpet which I suspect no other ballroom in the world has experienced), tracing off by pencil all features of geographical and archaeological interest onto tracing paper, and inserting all site locations based solely on the descriptions given in the original sources. These were then scaled down according to site density, and retraced onto Permatrace using Rapidographs and Letraset, with mistakes corrected by razor blade. The entire manuscript was then sent—by post—to the publisher, eventually to be returned first as galley-proofs and later as page-proofs.

The advent of computers and the internet has since rendered such processes obsolete (and one observes their passing with mixed feelings). No electronic version of either the original manuscript or the published volumes existed. With the decision in 2003 to bring out a complete revision, the first task therefore was to create a digital version from which to work. At the time, optical character recognition (OCR) systems were still in their infancy, particularly for recognising diacritical marks and unfamiliar proper names, so it was decided to have the entire book retyped from scratch by a professional typist. Years later again I discovered I could have saved my money: most of the Catalogue could be downloaded for free from the internet, mainly from a US military website. I am acknowledged, am flattered, but was never consulted.

The original bibliography was made possible mainly due to the magnificent library of the DAFA in Kabul. No longer having access to that library—nor indeed to any library that specialised in the archaeology of Afghanistan—presented problems in updating the bibliography. To some extent a few days in the superb library of the Afghanistan Institut in Switzerland made up for this (probably the best library in the world outside Afghanistan for Afghan studies). But once again the internet has revolutionised library research, with online journals and countless specialised websites such as Academia or JSTOR making it possible to consult publications from one’s computer. Other websites make it possible to purchase volumes that are not on the internet at the click of a mouse. The ready accessibility of so much material however, comes with its own drawbacks: the more that is available the less that can be absorbed.

The original site drawings had been redrawn professionally from the original sources, and converting them into digital images simply a matter of scanning to appropriate resolution. This, however, could not be done for the period or regional maps, as so much more data had to be added. No longer having access to the original 1:100,000 maps or the British Embassy ballroom (which burnt down many years ago) nor indeed any convenient ballroom, for a long time I simply ignored the problem hoping it would go away (rather like a toothache or that ugly sound under the bonnet of one’s car). Here, however, the Oriental Institute at the University of Chicago came to the rescue with their generous offer to generate an entirely new set of maps based on their high-resolution satellite images. The satellite images they receive from the State Department, which originate of course with the US military. A debt repaid—with interest.

Warwick Ball

Scottish Borders 2018
Site Catalogue

1. **ABAKA**
   Including TEPE QURSI.

   *Original: Lat. 36° 40' N, long. 69° 05' E. Map 32.*
   *Revised: 36.67036828, 69.08306909 / 36° 40' 13.32581484' N, 69° 04' 59.04872580' E (A).*
   *Revised: 36.66240767, 69.08194706 / 36° 39' 44.66762028' N, 69° 04' 09.53568336' E (C).*
   *Revised: 36.66071134, 69.06931547 / 36° 39' 38.56083732' N, 69° 04' 09.53568336' E (C).*

   Qundūz Province. 4 km from the central crossroads of Khānābād, on the Qundūz road, the tepes are located 800–1000 m to the south of this road. Mounds A and B correspond to tepes of 5 m and 4 m on the 1:100,000 map near the village of Abaka, mound C to the tepe of 4 m indicated to the north-east of the village Michin Khel.

   *Dates: Hunnic-Turk period, 5th–9th cent. (A, B); some Islamic sherds on C (ceramic).*

   *Description: (A) Rounded mound, cut into by fields (diam. 30 m, height 5 m); in the cuts visible on the west side, jars in place at the present ground level, containing charcoal, plaster, burnt clay, above an ashy deposit (without traces of bones); 400 m to the south-south-east, a similar, smaller but higher mound (diam. 20 m, height 6–7 m). (B) Tepe Qursi: east–west oblong mound (50–30 m), flat top (6–7 m). (C) Square platform (30 × 30 m), oriented north–south, flat top (6 m); in the cuts visible at the north-west angle, at the present ground level, long superimposed burnt layers (alternating ash and clay). Mounds B and C are undermined by the rice fields, like A.*


   *Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.*

   *Sources:*
   1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

2. **ĀB BAKHSH-I BĀLĀ**

   *Original: Lat. 30° 17' N, long. 61° 30' E. approx. Map 94.*
   *Revised: 30.2901773 N, 61.4879459 E / 30° 17' 24.63826884 N, 61° 29' 16.60525512 E.*
   *Nimrūz Province. In the Rūd-i Bīyābān c.2 km north-east of Gina and 2 km north-west of Tarākun; 1 km west of Ab Baḥshsh-i Pa'īn.*

   *Date: Parthian/Indo-Parthian, 200 BC–AD 200 (ceramic).*

   *Description: A mound 40 m square and 7 m high.*

   *Collection: AMNH—sherds.*

   *Fieldwork: 1951 Fairservis, AMNH—survey.*

   *Source: Fairservis 1961: 63—mention as Site RB 24.*

3. **ĀB BAKHSH-I PĀ’ĪN**

   *Original: Lat. 30° 17' N, long. 61° 30' E. approx. Map 94.*
   *Revised: 30.2773445 N, 61.48449892 E / 30° 16' 39.84400920 N, 61° 29' 04.19612892 E.*
   *Nimrūz Province. In the Rūd-i Bīyābān c.3 km north-east of Gina and 2 km north of Tarākun.*

   *Date: Sasanian, AD 200–700 (ceramic).*

   *Description: A large, heavily eroded mound, 20 m high, with the remains of a building on top. It is surrounded by several smaller mounds.*

   *Collection: AMNH—sherds.*

   *Fieldwork: 1951 Fairservis, AMNH—survey.*

   *Source: Fairservis 1961: 63—brief description as Site RB 25.*

**ABBĀSĀBĀD.** See 2000 ABBĀSĀBĀD in Supplement.

**ĀBDĀN.** See 868 QAL’A-I MUHAMMAD KHĀN TEPE.

**ABDULĀBĀD.** See 2001 ABDULĀBĀD in Supplement.
4. ABDULKHEL

Original: Lat. 34° 31′ N, long. 70° 34′ E. Map 67.
Revised: 34.51980053 N, 70.5566484 E /
34° 31′ 11.28189828 N, 70° 33′ 23.93425512 E.
Nangahār Province. On the west bank of the Kūnar c.21 km north-east of Jalālbād on the road to Islāmpūr.

Date: Sasanian/Hunnic, AD 3rd–6th cent. (stylistic).

Description: Remains of a fairly large stupa of poor construction, stylistically similar to the 'third class' stupas of Haddā. There was no trace of any decoration or plaster, and had been robbed.

Fieldwork: 1834 Masson — survey.

Sources:
2. Errington 2017a: 160 — the Masson collection and archive relating to the site.

ABDUL TEPE. See 14 AGHA MAZĀR-I WALI TEPE.

ĀB-I ISTĀDĀ. See 345 GAZKAI.

ĀB-I RASŪL DĀD. See 2002 ĀB-I RASŪL DĀD in Supplement.

5. ABRAU, south-west

Including TEPE KASHKARI.

Original: Lat. 36° 24′–40′ N, long. 69° 21′–35′ E. Map 37.

Revised: 36.3992912 N, 69.36438318 E /
36° 23′ 57.44832072 N, 69° 21′ 51.77943720 E (A).
36.39313114 N, 69.3656924 E /
36° 23′ 35.27209500 N, 69° 21′ 56.04925608 E (B).

Takhār Province. 3.5 km north-east of Ishkamīsh, by the Samandau-Chal road. Tepe A is located 500 m west of this road, 100 m south of a stream from the spring called Kashkari; the hamlet of Abrau is 500 m to the north-east. (B) The tepes of group B are situated around the spring itself, on the edge of the road.

Dates: Hunnic-Turk, 5th–9th cent. (A); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (A, B) (ceramic).

Description: (A) Tepe Kashkari (from the name of the above spring): octagonal site (180 × 180 m), with irregular sides, including: (a) a more or less square high central mound (60 × 60 m at the base), steep slopes, flattened top (15 × 15 m) dominating the plain by 11 m; (b) an 'Enclosure' marked by a high octagonal embankment 3 m on average above the plain; (c) a narrow interior strip of land (c.40 m), on a slope towards the centre, raised in relation to the level of the plain (c.2 m); very few or no irregularities on the surface, except for the two interior angles, south side. A depression in the south-west marks perhaps an access to the raised strip. Some of these features do not agree with the first interpretation of the site as a fortified place (cf. Gardin and Lyonnet 1978–9: pl. XI). (B) 500 m from A, in the south-east sector, several small rounded mounds (diam. 20 to 40 m, height 2 m) next to the Kashkari spring, on the west side of the Ishkamīsh road; another larger one (diam. 80 m), is located 300 m south of this spring, on the east side of the road. The sherds (Islamic) are found not only on these mounds, but also in the surrounding fields (lalanī), as well as on all the zone between A and B.


Fieldwork:
1. 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, University of Kyoto—survey.
2. 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.

Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.
6. ABRAU, north-west

Original: Lat. 36° 25' N, long. 69° 21' E. Map 37.
Revised: 36.40900136 N, 69.35666212 E / 36° 24' 32.40489564 N, 69° 21' 23.98363632 E.
Takhār Province. 3.5 km north-east of Ishkamīsh, at about the middle of the plain in relation to the mountains which bound it to the east and west; the tepes are accessed by a track to the left of the Ishkamīsh to Samandau road, at the level of the village of Qandahāriyā. The nearest hamlet is however, Abrau, 1.3 km to the south-east.

Dates: Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC; Kushan, 1st–4th cent.; some Islamic sherds (ceramic).

Description: Two mounds 50 m apart (diam. 60 m, height 2 and 3 m), in a north-west/south-east line, and a smaller third one (diam. 30 m, height 1 m) 300 m to the west. *Lalmī* cultivation on the mounds and in the surrounding fields. The sherds of the Hellenistic period come from the highest of these three mounds (3 m), in the north-west.


Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.

Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

7. ABRU-I DUKHTĀRĀN

Lat. 34° 12' N, long. 63° 02' E. Map 53.
Herat Province. In the Tagau Ishān near Kaughan in Obeh district, near the village of ‘Albāzīd.

Description: Remains of an ancient masonry aqueduct in the gorge.

Fieldwork: 1885 Merk, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:

8. ABU HURAIRA

See also 520 KAM PIRAK, 814 PIT QAL’A TEPE, 1188 TEPE ZADIYAN, 1245 ZADIYAN, 2053 DAULATABAD in Supplement, and 2281 ZADIYAN KĀFIR QAL’A in Supplement.

Original: Lat. 37° 03' N, long. 66° 57' E. Map 27.
Revised: 37.04610682 N, 66.94468865 E / 37° 02' 45.98455884 N, 66° 56' 40.87912308 E.
Balkh Province. 2 km north of Zādiyān near Daulatbād. 42 km north-west of Balkh.

Dates: Ghaznavid/Seljuk, 1000–50 (stylistic).

Description: Approximately 500 m to the south of Zādiyān Kāfir Qal’a citadel (see separate entry) is the mausoleum or khāniqāb of Abu Huraira. It has an iwān entrance opening onto an octagonal dome-chamber with simple arched squinches, containing a cenotaph and mihrab. Construction is of pakhsa blocks alternating with mud-bricks.


Sources:
9. ADINA MAŞJİD

Original: Lat. 36º 53' N, long. 66º 42' E. Map 26.
Balkh Province. 24 km north-west of Balkh, just to the south-west of the road to Kılıft.

Description: Ruins of an old baked brick caravanserai (still standing in the 19th cent.), known as Abdullah Khani Rabat, which is said to have been once decorated in glazed tiles. The settlement, which now lies to the north of the paved road, in the past lay on the old caravan route between Balkh and Aqcha. It appears all trace of this caravanserai has disappeared. The settlement is an important centre for local Sufis and contains a number of mosques (with khânîqâb) all of which are probably post-Timurid.

Fieldwork:
1. 1886 Peacocke, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:
1. Additional site information by Jonathan L. Lee (photographs in archives).

10. ADİNAPÜR

Lat. 34º 24' N, long. 70º 13' E. Map 65.
Laghmân Province. In the hills, 2 km to the north-west of Bâlââbâgh, on the north bank of the Surkh Rûd, 24 km west of Jalâlâbâd.

Description: An extensive area of ruined fortifications and mounds. Some artificial caves with triangular openings are cut into the hills.

Fieldwork: 1834 Masson—survey.

Sources:
1. Masson 1833a: 10—brief description.

11. ĀDIR

Lat. 35º 49N, long. 64º 35' E. Map 45.
Fârîyâb Province. On the side of the mountains 5 km south east of Almâr, in the area south-west of Maimanâ.

Description: Local reports of life-size petroglyphs of sheep and cows.

Source: Site information by Jonathan L. Lee.

12. ADİRÂ

Original: Lat. 35º 15' N, long. 66º 09' E. Map 47.
Revised: 35º 15' 26.816" N, 66º 8' 58.444" E.
Balkh Province. On the road from Nayak to Sar-i Pul, just up the Ismaidân River.

Description: A ruined mud-brick fort in poor preservations, similar to Kushk-i Agha Bahâr (no. 658).


13. ADRAŞKÂN RÛD

See also 2057 DEH SABZ.

Original: Lat. 33º 38' N, long. 62º 16' E. Map 70.
Revised: 33.64267536 N, 62.26487524 E / 33º 38' 33.63130644 N, 62º 15' 53.55087588 E.
Herat Province. 80 km south of Herat, 300 m west of the Shindand road, south of the Adraskân Rûd, after crossing this river.

Dates: Achamenid, 6th–4th cent. BC; Partho-Sasanian, 1st–4th cent.; pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic).

Description: Small quadrangular platform (60 x 60 m), height 5 m, at edge of the river; ruins of a brick caravanserai.


Fieldwork:
1. 1885–6 ABC—topographical exploration.
2. 1952 Le Berre-Gardin, DAFA—survey.

Sources:
6. Gaibov et al. 2010: 112—mention that the platform had disappeared by 1970 (Site K150).

AGAKURU. See 134 BISH KA’IK.

14. AGHA MAZAR-I WALİ TEPE

Including ABDUL TEPE

Original: Lat. 36º 49' N, long. 66º 28' E. Map 25.
Revised: 36.80993238 N, 66.45912692 E / 36º 48' 35.75657052 N, 66º 27' 32.85692496 E.
Jauzjân Province. 31 km south-east of Aqcha. South of the Balkh road, and east of the village of Fazilâbâd.
Description: Mound of circular form, diam. about 120 m, height 8 m, occupied by a zīyārat and a cemetery in its southern part. From Fazîlabad other tepes maybe seen, one to the south and the other to the east (Abdul Tepe).


15. ĀHANGARĀN, Ghūr

Original: Lat. 34° 28' N, long. 65° 04' E. Map 55.
Revised: 34.47499596 N, 65.0622859 E / 34° 28' 29.98546644 N, 65° 03' 44.22924504 E.

Ghūr Province. On the south bank of the Harī Rud, 22 km west-south-west of Chakhcharān.

Dates: Sasanian, 3rd–6th cent. (ceramic); Ghurid, 12th cent. (documentary).

Description: Remains of a citadel on an earthen mound in the middle of the valley, 60 m from the river bank. It consists of inner and outer defences, reinforced by towers. Construction is of mud on a stone foundation. In the vicinity are four small mounds and a wide scatter of sherds. Traces of saltpetre have been detected in the walls.

Fieldwork:
1. 1885 Maitland and Talbot.
2. 1946 Kohzad, HAS—survey.
4. 1965 Leshnik, Heidelberg University—sondage.

Sources:
2. Le Strange 1905: 417—summary of the historical references.

16. ĀHANGARĀN, Surkhāb

Original: Lat. 35° 03' N, long. 68° 04'–68° 05' E. Map 58.
Revised: 35.0587394 N, 68.08294674 E / 35° 03' 31.46182308 N, 68° 04' 58.60827948 E.

Baghlān Province. Chārīkhār to Dūshi road by the Shībar Pass, Surkhāb valley: in the side valley of Darra-i-Āhangarān.

Date: Turk, 7th–10th cent. (ceramic).

Description: Remains of a fortress dominated by a central trefoil shaped ‘keep’ in the form of three joined circular towers standing up to 20 m in height (Ruin 3). The walls are pierced by narrow slits, and the upper parts of the exterior decorated with an impressed zig-zag pattern. There is an outer enceinte to the south-west surrounded by a lower wall reinforced with semi-circular buttresses. Construction is of mud-bricks on stone foundations throughout. Nearby is a ruined tower of the same construction (Ruin 1), decorated on the exterior with impressed triangles. The interior has ‘Sasanian’ style semi-circular squinches.


Source: Le Berre 1987: 55–8, plates 12, 60–6—itinerary A2, Dara-i-Āhangarān, ruins 1 to 3; detailed description, plans and photographs.

17. ĀHIN PUSH TEPE

Original: Lat. 34° 24–40' N, long. 70° 27–45' E. approx. Map 66.
Revised: 34.40969686 N, 70.44652748 E / 34° 24' 34.90868664 N, 70° 26' 47.49891180 E.

Nangahār Province. C.2 km south of Jalālabād, on a hill just to the west of the road to Hadda.

Date: Kushan, 2nd cent. (numismatic).

Description: A large stupa-monastery complex with later Islamic refortification, consisting of a square enclosure surrounding a central stupa. The stupa has now disappeared and its exact location is unknown. It had a drum of 17 m diameter resting on a platform 35 m square with a second
platform below the first, like at Guldarra. There was an exterior decorative frieze of 'Indo-Corinthian' pilasters, and construction throughout was of diaper masonry. Remains of colossal figures were found in the excavations, and inside the stupa was found a gold reliquary set with stones and 20 gold Roman and Kushan coins.

Collection: BM—stupa deposits.

Fieldwork:
1. 1834 Masson—survey.
2. 1879 Amesbury and Simpson, Indian Army—excavations.

Sources:
1. Masson 1841: 100—mention.
2. Fergusson 1876: 93—discusses the stupa and date.
3. Cunningham 1879—description and illustrations of the coins; drawings of the stupa.
7. Swinnerton 1879: 198—brief description of the remains.
9. Leach 1880: 46—mentions the excavations.
11. Cunningham 1889: 278—briefly discusses the significance of the Roman coins.
12. Cunningham 1892: 49—refers to the Roman coins in a discussion of the date of the Kushan coins.
14. Mac Dowall 1968c: 143—discusses the Roman coins as evidence for dating the early reign of Huvishka.

18. AÏ KHANOUM

Or BARBARAH.

Original: Lat. 37º 09′–15′ N, long. 69º 25′–41′ E. Map 34. Revised: 37.16584363 N, 69.41154633 E / 37º 09′ 57.03708312 N, 69º 24′ 41.56677216 E.

Takhār Province. At the confluence of the Kokcha and the Amū Daryā Rivers near Khwāja Ghar, c. 100 km north-east of Qunduz.

Dates: Bronze Age, 3rd–2nd mill.; Seleucid, 4th–3rd cent. BC; Graeco-Bactrian, 3rd–2nd cent. BC. (C-14, ceramic, epigraphic, stylistic).

Description: A predominately single-period urban site in a naturally fortified position, surrounded by defensive walls and, in places, a ditch. The lower town consists of three distinctive parts: (A) a habitation area to the south, (B) an administration area that includes a palace in the middle, and (C) an almost empty area in the north, with a main street connecting all three. The upper town has a necropolis and an acropolis. Construction is of mud-brick throughout, with columns and some thresholds in stone. Finds include sculptures, terracottas, coins, jewellery, Greek inscriptions, ivory throne fragments, a complete iron suit of armour, and two sundials. In the vicinity are remains of many canals.

During the 1990s the site was deliberately targeted for systematic pillaging, when most of it was destroyed.

Fieldwork:
1. 1964 Schlumberger, DAFA—survey.

Sources:
1. Rawlinson 1872: 509—mentions Barbarah as a Buddhist site.
2. Wood 1872: 259–60—describes a visit to the acropolis in 1838 and the ancient canal system on the plain.
4. Ramachandran and Sharma 1956: 126—describe a limestone architectural fragment in the governor’s residence in Baghlan that may have come from Aï Khanoum.
8. Bernard 1967a—interim report on the second season: the administrative quarter, the temple of Heroön, the capitals, and the sculpture.
18 Ai Khanoum (after Bernard 1979b).
18. AÏ KHANOUUM

15. Bernard 1969b—interim report on the fourth season: the administrative quarter, the private house, the acropolis, the stepped temple, and the sculpture.
17. Bernard 1970a—interim report on the fifth season: the administrative quarter, the private house, the stepped temple, column bases, the Cybele medallion, and the coins.
22. Bernard 1971b—interim report on the 1970 season: the administrative quarter, the capitals, the ostracon, and the inscriptions.
25. Bernard 1972a—interim report on the 1971 season: the necropolis, the stepped temple, the administrative quarter, and ostracon.
27. Taddei 1972b—discusses some of the art-historical problems.
30. Bernard 1973b—general introduction to the excavations and the site.
34. Bernard 1973f—general background and summary of the site.
40. Francfort 1973—discussion of the heart motif found in some of the objects from Aï Khanoum.
41. Gardin 1973—pottery type series and brief discussion.
42. Gouin 1973b—catalogue and brief report on the small finds—mostly arrow heads and bone objects.
43. Humayun 1973—historical background and legends associated with the name of Aï Khanoum.
45. Le Rider 1973—description and photos of the coins.
46. Staviski 1973—discusses links between the capitals from Aï Khanoum and elsewhere.
47. Audouin and Bernard 1974—full description and typological analysis of the coins, with historical conclusions.
48. Bernard 1974a—interim report on the ninth and tenth seasons: the manor, the administration quarter, the stepped temple, the ramparts, and the sculpture.
49. Bernard 1974b—description of the site and finds and discussion as a Greek colony.
51. Lawn 1974—lists the results of nine C-14 tests on samples from the site.
54. Pugachenkova 1974a—refers to Aï Khanoum in a wider discussion of Bactrian art and architecture.
56. Bernard 1975a—interim report on the 1974 season: the administrative quarter, the mausoleum, the gymnasium, and the pottery.
57. Bernard 1975b—note on the historical and archaeological significance of the coin hoard.
60. Baltika 1976—brief summary in Pashto of the site.
61. Bernard 1976a—interim report on the eleventh season: the administrative quarter, the gymnasium, the extra-
mural temple, the ramparts, the fountain, and the theatre.
63. Bernard and Liger 1976—full report on the 1974 sea-
son’s excavation at the administrative quarter.
64. Francfort 1976a: 105–13—detailed study of the forti-
cfications.
65. Francfort and Liger 1976—full report on the 1974 sea-
son’s excavation at the underground tomb.
67. Gardin and Lyonnet 1976—interim report on the pot-
tery and its chronology from the 1974 season.
68. Leriche 1976—discussion of the history of the forti-
cfications.
70. Bernard 1977a—brief outline of the oriental influences on Bactrian architecture.
71. Bernard 1977b—general background and summary of the site.
72. Davary 1977—lists the inscriptions and gives a bibliog-
raphy for them.
74. Francfort 1977—discussion of the houses excavated at the site and comparisons with similar types in Central Asia.
75. Gardin 1977—describes in detail the problems and methodology involved in the survey of the plain.
76. Gentelle 1977—discusses the ancient irrigation systems on the plain and their modern derivations.
77. Pollack 1977a—discusses the Cybele medallion from the stepped temple, with background on the cult of Cybele.
78. Pollack 1977c—discusses the Tomb of Kineas and its background.
79. Staviski 1977—discusses Aï Khanoum as the Bactrian antecedent of the Kushans.
80. Bernard 1978a—an historical geography of Aï Khanoum and the plain combining the results of excavation and survey with written sources from Achaemenid to modern times.
82. Bernard 1978c—interim report on the twelfth and thir-
teenth seasons: the gymnasium, the fountain, the theatre, the propylaea, the palace, an inscription, and the houses.
83. Berthoud 1978—metallurgical and mineralogical ana-
lysis of some samples from a workshop.
86. Mac Dowall and Taddei 1978a: 218–30—description of some of the monuments and finds.
88. Gardin and Lyonnet 1978–9—discuss the excavations and consequent survey of the hinterland.
89. Bernard 1979a—interim report on the 1978 season: the gymnasium, the theatre, the acropolis, the propylae, the agora, the arsenal, and the palace.
90. Bernard 1979b—general summary of the site.
92. Francfort 1979a: 23–6—lists the site and discusses the general characteristics of Hellenistic fortifications.
93. Gardin and Gentelle 1979—discussion of the irrigation systems of the Aï Khanoum plain and the former prosperities and abandonment.
94. Guillaume 1979—detailed study of the propylae.
95. Leriche and Thoraval 1979—detailed report on the excavation of the fountain.
96. Liger 1979—detailed analysis of the urban development and town planning.
97. Pugachenkova 1979a—discusses the principles of town planning, the fortifications, and the religious architecture.
98. Rapin 1979—detailed analysis of the excavations and architecture of the treasury with a catalogue of the finds.
100. Bernard 1980a—interim report on the 1978 season: the propylaea, the gymnasium, the palace, the arsenal, and the acropolis.
105. Gardin 1980—describes in general terms the area survey.
106. Grenet 1980b—describes the discovery of possible Zoroastrian burials at the site.
114. Bernard 1982a—general summary in English of the excavations.
117. Rapin 1983—detailed study of economic texts from the treasury: inventory, texts, translation, and discussion on light shed on the economy and administration of the city.
118. Grenet 1983—discusses the Iranian proper names occurring in the treasury texts and the implications for early Zoroastrianism.
119. Guillaume 1983—fully illustrated detailed final report on the background, excavations, architecture, date, and descent of the propylaea.
122. Grenet 1984: 67–75—discusses the funerary architecture and practices it represents.
123. Sedov 1984—uses the pottery for dating sites on the opposite bank of the Amu Darya.
126. Colledge 1987—discusses the interaction of Greek architectural style and local styles.
132. Fussmann 1996—critique of the excavations and the literature to date.
133. Mustamandi 1997—discusses the impact of Ai Khanoum on Gandharan art generally.
134. Lyonnet 1998—archaeological evidence for the end of the site.
136. Bernard, Besenval, and Jarrige 2002—notes on the looting of the site.
139. Rapin et al. 2003—exhibition catalogue of some of the objects.
142. Bopearachchi 2007—compares an acrolith from Takal Bala with sculpture from Ai Khanoum.
143. Lecuyot 2007—account of CGI reconstruction of the site.
146. Mairs 2008—discusses the evidence from the site for Greek ethnic identity in Bactria.
148. Lerner 2010—argues for a later date for the abandonment.
149. Martinez-Sève 2010—argues that the Temple of Indented Niches continued in local use after the end of the Graeco-Bactrian kingdom.
150. Lerner 2011—a study of the economic inscriptions and coins arguing for a later abandonment of the site.
153. Holt 2012b—discusses the numismatic evidence for the abandonment of the site.
155. Rougemont 2012b—discusses the importance of the Greek inscriptions.
156. Lecuyot 2013—final report on the houses.
157. Mairs 2013—discusses the Temple with Indented Niches as evidence for cultural identity at the site.
158. Francfort et al. 2014—fiftieth-anniversary booklet on the excavations and discoveries by members of the team.
159. Mairs 2014a—detailed discussion of the site and its broad Hellenistic Central Asian context.
160. Mairs 2014b—discusses the Achaemenid origins of the site.
161. Martinez-Sève 2014—the spatial development and organization of the city, arguing that it was designed as a royal city from the beginning.

162. Francfort 2015—discusses a Bronze Age figurine and other material found on the citadel.


164. Mairs 2015—discusses Greek names for evidence of the identity and origin of the colonisers.


166. Laurecella et al. 2017—Aī Khanoum as a case study for using high resolution satellite imagery for monitoring site looting over time.

19. AINAK

Or MES AYNAK.
Including GUL HAMID, KAFIRIAT TEPE, SHĀH TEPE, TEPE WALI BABA.

Original: Lat. 34° 17′–28′ N, long. 69° 18′–30′ E. Map 65.
Revised: 34.26972709 N, 69.30810864 E / 34° 16′ 11.01753408 N, 69° 18′ 29.19109932 E.

Lōgar Province. In the mountainous area c.15 km due east of Gūmarān on the Lōgar River, turning eastwards off the Kābul-Gardēz road at Kulubkhel.

Dates: Saka, 2nd cent. BC–AD 1st cent. (C-14); Kushan, 2nd–4th cent.; Hunnic-Turki Shahi, 5th–9th cent. (ceramic).

Description: A vast urban site covering approximately a thousand hectares. On the flanks of the hill are diaper masonry terrace walls and there are remains of mud-brick structures lower down marking the remains of a substantial monastic settlement and associated town. Excavations have revealed several Buddhist monasteries, substantial Buddhist sculpture and paintings, and gold and semi-precious objects.

There is a large artificial cave 25 m long and up to 8 m high to the west of the modern settlement, with more ancient excavations to the east. Traces of an ancient copper mine, partly covered over by modern workings, consisting of many large heaps of slag, charcoal, and other signs of metalworking life everywhere.

Fieldwork:
1. 1977 CNRS—geological survey.
2. 2009–14 AIA and international teams—excavations.

Sources:
5. Engel 2011—richly illustrated general account of the site and excavations.
7. Thomalsky et al. 2013—discussion of metalworking at the site.
10. Bloch 2015—brief account of the excavations with photos of the site and finds.

AIRATĀN. See 408 HAIRATĀN.

20. AJAMANDĀNĀ TEPE

Original: Lat. 36° 41′ N, long. 68° 48′ E. Map 32.
Revised: 36.6844376 N, 68.80910372 E / 36° 41′ 03.97534452 N, 68° 48′ 32.77339740 E.

Qundūz Province. 1 km north of Dūrman Tepe, 7 km south-west of Qundūz.
Date: Kushano-Sasanian, 4th–5th cent. (stylistic).
Description: A mound 4 m high. A column base, 31.5 cm diam., was found reused in a modern house nearby.
Fieldwork: 1963 Mizuno, Kyoto University—survey.
Source: Mizuno and Odani 1968: 47 and 105—mention the site and illustrate the column base.

21. AKAM
Or DARRA-I JUANDĀN or HAKAN.
Lat. 36º 13’ N, long. 68º 04’ E. Map 30
Samangān Province. 8 km south of Haibak, in the north wall of the Haibak River gorge.
Description: An artificial cave with an elliptical opening, high up in the cliff face.
Fieldwork: 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, Kyoto University—survey.
Sources:
1. Yavorski 1885: 105—mention.

22. AKHTTACHI
Lat. 35º 04’ N, long. 69º 49’ E. Map 42.
Herat Province. On the Rūd-i Hazārā, c.12 km east of Gulrān and 12 km north-west of Tutakchi.
Description: Some ruins.
Source: Gazetteer 1975: III. 17—mention.

23. ĀKUNDZĀDA
Original: Lat. 31º 19’ N, long. 65º 56’ E. Maps 89, 99.
Revised: 31º 35.555802 N, 65º 92950159 E / 31º 21’ 20.08870668 N, 65º 55’ 46.20572112 E.
Kandahār Province. Near Takhta Pul, 35 km south-east of Kandahār, 1 km to the south-west of the road to Spīn Baldaq.
Description: Some dozen large mounds spread across the plain, with the remains of an extensive ancient irrigation system. Most have Islamic glazed sherds on top, but material as early as the 3rd century was also found. There is also an 18th-cent. khūnāqāh.
Sources:
1. Main site information by Jonathan L. Lee.

24. AKRAM QAL’A
Original: Lat. 31º 15’ N, long. 64º 13’ E. approx. Map 97.
Revised: 31º 26.127044 N, 64.22115646 E / 31º 15’ 40.57360020 N, 64º 13’ 16.16325620 E.
Helmand Province. On the right bank of the Helmand between Bust and Hazārjuft.
Dates: Bronze Age, 3rd mill. BC; Indo-Parthian, 1st–3rd cent. (ceramic).
Description: An artificial mound.
Sources:
1. Hammond 1970: 449—lists site (1) and gives photo. Description of the pottery types and general discussion of the survey results.
2. Besenval and Francfort 1994: 11—reinterprets Hammond’s Type 10 ‘cord marked’ ware as Harappan.

25. ĀLA’ CHAUPĀN
Or ALI CHAUPĀN.
Original: Lat. 36º 43’ N, long. 67º 11’ E. Map 27.
Revised: 36º 14.40965 N, 67.18421053 E / 36º 42’ 51.87472236 N, 67º 11’ 03.15790764 E.
Balkh Province. 5 km south-west of Mazār-i Sharīf to the south of the road to the airport (and now a part of Mazār’s suburbs).
Date: Kushan, AD 3rd cent.; Late Islamic (ceramic).
Description: Some large ruined mud-brick caravanserais and deserted hamlet of late date. Immediately to the west, towards the desert, is a thick scatter of sherds and building debris stretching for several hundred metres, and three large, probably artificial, mounds.
Sources:
1. Main site information by Jonathan L. Lee.

26. ALAFSAFID
Lat. 35º 56’ N, long. 66º 04’ E. Maps 24, 47.
Jauzjān Province. On the edge of the river, region of Sar-i Pul, south-east of the village.
Date: Hunnic-Turk period, 5th–9th cent. (ceramic).
Description: None.
Source: Gardin and Lyonnet, chronological study, 1980, of unpublished pottery from DAFA surveys.
27. **ALAYĀR**
See also 1081 SHINĪYA.

Lat. 34° 30’ N, long. 65° 40’ E. Map 55.
Ghūr Province. 4 km south of Shīniya, c.17 km west of Daulatāyr.

*Description:* Remains of many circular and square towers on the hills around the village.

*Fieldwork:* 1946 Kohzad, HAS—survey.

*Source:* Kohzad 1951–4, 7/1: 50—mention.

ĀLCHĪN, Imām Sāḥib. See 738 MULLĀH AFGHĀNĪ.

28. **ĀLCHĪN, QUNDŪZ.**

Original: Lat. 36° 47’ N, long. 68° 52’–68° 53’ E. Map 32.
Revised: 36.50212339 N, 68.8927248 E / 36º 30’ 07.64418888 N, 68º 53’ 18.18856068 E.
Qundūz Province. About 6 km north of Qundūz, by the Qizil Qal’a road: (A) At the bridge over the canal which crosses the village of Ālchīn in a west-north-west direction, a road bordering the canal on the left bank leads to a tepe located 700 m from the road, indicated on the 1:100,000 map as a mound 6 m high. (B) 1.6 km east of the same bridge, a tepe corresponding to the mound of 7 m situated on the 1:100,000 map south-east of Ālchīn; access is by a road which leaves the Qundūz road 700 m south of the bridge, towards the east.

*Dates:* Kushan, 1st–4th cent. and Hunnic-Turk, 5th–9th cent.; a few Islamic sherds (ceramic).

*Description:* (A) Mound of irregular form, highly damaged by cultivation; a quadrangular mass with sinuous sides remains, of which a diagonal follows a north–south line (40 × 30 m), with a flat top (4 m) in the north angle. (B) Rectangular north-west/south-east mound (80 × 40), gently sloping towards the south-west, but cut straight on the three other sides; height 7 m, rising to 9 m in the south-east angle. From the top, at about 2 km to the south-east, an unsurveyed tepe of the same dimensions may be seen.

*Collection:* National Museum/AIA—sherds.

*Fieldwork:* 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.

*Sources:* 
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

29. **ʿALIĀBĀD**
Or QĀLʿA-I GIUBI or TAHARI TEPE.

Original: Lat. 36° 05–30’ N, long. 68° 53–88’ E. Map 32.
Revised: 36.50212339 N, 68.8927248 E / 36º 30’ 07.64418888 N, 68º 53’ 33.80928576 E.
Qundūz Province. On a bend in the river at the southern end of the Qundūz plain, 26 km south of Qundūz to the west of the road to Baghlān.


*Description:* A huge fortified site in a strategic position overlooking the Qundūz River. It is surrounded by massive mud walls pierced by gateways, with a square fort to the north by the river. The site stands on a natural hill further built up by artificial deposits to a height of c.70 m. Ceramics show an unbroken sequence from the Graeco-Bactrians to the Mongol conquest. Surrounding the site are remains of a canal system.

*Fieldwork:* 
1. 1946 Wheeler, ASI—reconnaissance.
2. 1956 Ramachandran and Sharma, ASI—reconnaissance.
30. ‘ALIGUL
Or CHAHĀRBĀGH 1, 2, and 3.

Lat. 30º 24’ N, long. 70º 21’ E. Map 66.
Nangāhār Province. C. 1 km west of the Chahārbāgh stupa and 2 km south-east of the Sultānpūr stupa, 1 km south-west of the village of ‘Aligul and 9 km west of Jālālābād.

Date: Kushan, 1st–3rd cent. (architectural).

Description: Remains of a much-ruined stupa on a high base, with the remains of a monastery to the south. It is the western most stupa of the Chahārbāgh group. Inside were found only ashes. There are also remains of two more stupa-monastery complexes, which when opened also contained nothing.

Fieldwork:
1. 1834 Masson—excavation.
2. 1965 Mizuno, Kyoto University—survey.

Sources:

31. ‘ALI QUTAN

Original: Lat. 36º 23’–36º 24’ N, long. 60º 19’–69º 20’ E. Map 37.

Revised:
36.3958777 N, 69.30906192 E / 36º 23’ 45.15970812 N, 69º 18’ 32.62291920 E (C).

Tākhār Province. Near Iskamīsh in the north-west sector, up to about 2 km from the town, in the direction of the different hamlets of Ali Qutan. The main group of tepes (A) lies 1.6 km to the north-west of the Ishkamīsh roundabout, in a straight line; a convenient landmark is the point where the canal which crosses Ishkamīsh, coming from the south (sources of the Khwāja Bandi Kusha), divides into two branches, one continuing towards the north, the other branching towards the west; the tepes are situated between these two branches, not far from the fork. The other sites lie in a radius of less than 2 km: (B) to the north-east (1200 m), bordering the road which leads to the village of Ali Qutan; (C) to the west-north-west (1000 m), bordering the road which leads to Bad Guzar and Bangui; (D) to the south-east (1400 m), in the northern quarter of Ishkamīsh.

Date: Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC (B); Kushan and Hunnic-Turk (1st–9th cent.); a few Islamic sherds (ceramic).

Description: (A) Two groups of two mounds 300 m apart, in a north-west/south-east line; the highest (6 m), round in form (diam. 100 m), is to the north-west; in the south-east, the largest of the two is square in form (30 x 30 m), oriented north–south, the top tiered in two levels, the highest to the east (3m). (B) Two rounded mounds (diam. 20 m, height 2 m), 100 m apart, degraded by ploughing; the surrounding fields also produce sherds, especially of the Hellenistic period. (C) square platform (20 x 20 m), low (0.8 m), depressed in the centre. (D) High mound (10 m), steep sides, damaged on all sides by houses; present surface of the base about 60 x 60 m. At c.1.5–2 m beneath the top surface, burnt layers visible in the sections, in almost all the circumference of the mound, and thick walls (80 cm) in pakhsha, oriented north–south and east–west; human bones in the shifted layers, on the west face.


Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.

Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

32. ‘ALISAI

Lat. 34º 55’ N, long 69º 44’ E. Map 65.
Kāpīsā Province. C. 20 km north-east of Tagau, between Nijrā and Sarubi.

Date: Kushan–Hunnic, 1st–6th cent. (architectural).

Description: Remains of a stupa.

Sources:
1. Masson, British Library MSS Eur. F63, F. 23—sketch and brief description of stupa (I am grateful to Elizabeth Errington for bringing this to my attention).
33. ‘ALISHANG

Original: Lat. 34º 42’ N, long. 70º 09’ E. Map 65.
Revised: 34º 42’ 37.2083112 N, 70º 08’ 56.79871260 E.
Laghmān Province. On the east bank of the ‘Alishang River, c.10 km north-west of its junction with the ‘Alingar.
Date: Kushan—Hunnic, 1st–6th cent. (architectural).
Description: Many caves and mounds in the vicinity, and the remains of an ancient fort. The caves are usually isolated and not grouped, and contained nothing of note. The mounds probably represent stupas, at least two stupa-monastery complexes being recognised.
Fieldwork:
1. 1834 Masson—survey.
2. 1922 Foucher, DAFA—survey.
Sources:
1. Court 1837: 383–4—tentatively identifies the remains with Hellenistic Arigaeum.

34. ALLAHNAZĀR

Lat. 34º 24–40’ N, long. 70º 18–30’ E. Map 65.
Nangahār Province. At the foot of the Şafid Kūh, 2 km south of Sultanpūr Ulyā, to the south of the road to Gandamak.
Date: Kushan-Hunnic, 1st–6th cent. (architectural).
Description: About 30 caves cut into the side of a hill near a spring. All are very small and eroded and some contain mud-brick walls. On the top of the hill are the remains of a stupa and enclosure.
Fieldwork: 1962 Mizuno, Kyoto University—survey.

35. ĀLTĪ KHWĀJA

Or ZIYĀRAT-Ī ASĀB-Ī QĀF.

Lat. 35º 43’ N, long. 63º 54’ E. Maps 44, 45.
Faryāb Province. In the Hirak Valley on the Qal’a-i Nau-Maimana road, 5.5 km south-south-east of Chahārshamba.
Description: An artificial cave a few metres up a ravine opposite the village, known as the Ziyārat-ī Āltī Khwāja

34 Allahnazar (after Mizuno 1971).
or Ziyārat-i Hazrat-i Asāh-i Qāf. It has a mud-brick doorway with a burial chamber some 10 m above the level of the entrance, lit by a shaft to the outside. The burial chamber traditionally contains six sleeping saints 2000 years old, presumably a reference to the account of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus in the Qur’ān. The cave is associated with the remains of a city to the south on a plateau below the Band-i Turkistan known as Shahr-i Dakianus (i.e. ‘Decius’) or Shahr-i Afsuz (i.e. ‘Ephesus’, possibly Takht-i Khātūn—see Site 1134).

In the vicinity of the cave are large numbers of mounds containing baked brick remains.

Fieldwork: 1886 Yate, Maitland, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:
1. Grodkeff 1880: 144–5—mentions the cave and recounts a different legend.
2. Durand 1885: pl. 3.—sketch of exterior.
5. Yate 1888: 151–2—recounts the legend surrounding the cave and mentions the remains.

36. ALTIN 1

Original: Lat. 36° 59’ N, long. 66° 29’ E. Map 25.
Revised: 36.98718369 N, 66.49083759 E / 36° 59’ 13.86127608 N, 66° 29’ 27.01533552 E.
Jauzjān Province. 1 km north of Altin 10, 30 km north-east of Āqcha.
Date: Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (ceramic).
Description: A fortified urban settlement, probably the administrative town for the Altin group of sites.

37. ALTIN 10

Original: Lat. 36° 59’ N, long. 66° 29’ E. Map 25.
Revised: 36.98047257 N, 66.49691248 E / 36° 58’ 49.70124408 N, 66° 29’ 48.88492080 E.
Jauzjān Province. 30 km north-east of Āqcha, near the road from Balkh to Kīlfī.
Date: Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (ceramic).
Description: A large mound containing three structures, destroyed by fire. The first is a rectangular building, possibly a palace, measuring 80 × 55 m and divided into two porticoed courtyards. It had a roof supported by brick columns, and the end rooms of the porticos contained decorated niches. The second structure, also possibly a palace, measured 36 m square and contained a courtyard with a pool in the centre. The rooms had white plastered surfaces, and amongst the finds were a heap of small, stepped clay altars. The third structure was not excavated.
38. ALTIN DILYAR TEPE

Original: Lat. 37° 08′–13′ N, Long. 66° 46′ E. Map 26.
Revised: 37.13722512 N, 66.76648715 E /
37° 08′ 14.01044136 N, 66° 45′ 59.35375440 E.
Balkh Province. In the dunes north of Balkh, 22 km south
of the Āmū Daryā and 16 km north of Daulatabād.
Date: Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (ceramic).
Description: Remains of a circular walled town covering
ca. 15 hectares, dominated by a central citadel, 28 m high. There is a
4 m wide aqueduct flowing northwards from the site.
Fieldwork:
1. 1886 Ata Muhammad, ABC—topographical survey.
2. 1974 Kruglikova and Mustamandi, Af/Sov. Mission—
survey.
Sources:
1. Maitland 1888b: 274—mention
2. Kruglikova and Sarianidi 1976: 12, fig. 10—mention.
3. Francfort 1979a: 17–19—lists the site and discusses the
general characteristics of Achaemenid fortifications.

AMARA KHĒL. See 283 DEH-I RAHMĀN.

AMRĀN SĀḤIB. See 1264 ZĪYĀRĀT-I AMĪRĀN SĀḤIB.

AMRŪD. See 804 PASANG.

39. ĀNA

Lat. 33° 25′ N, long. 64° 22′ E. Map 74.
Ghūr Province. 17 km south-east of Waras and 23 km
south-west of Taiwāra.
Date: Ghurid, 12th–13th cent. (stylistic, geographical).
Description: Lines of square and round mud-brick towers
and many other remains on both sides of the Āna Valley.
Fieldwork: 1946 Kohzad, HAS—survey.
Sources:
1. Fox 1943: 176—brief description.
3. Fischer 1978a: 335, fig. 6.23—mention and photo.

ANDARĀB. See 105 BANŪ.

40. ANDARĀB

Including SHAUKUN TEPE.

Original: Lat. 36° 43′ N, long. 69° 32′ E. Map 36.
Revised: 36.71872162 N, 69.52840376 E /
36° 43′ 07.39781616 N, 69° 31′ 42.25353060 E.
Takhār Province. On the east bank of the Taluqān River, 1.8
km east-south-east of the bridge which crosses it near the
town; the tepe is situated on the southern edge of the road
which leads from the bridge towards the village of Andarāb.
Dates: Chalcolithic-Early Bronze Age, c.3500–2500 BC;
Hunnic-Turk, 5th–9th cent.; some Islamic sherds (ceramic).
Description: Square platform (50 × 50 m) oriented about
north–south, 2 m high, with traces of a wall on the north
and east sides, and small hillocks (3 m) on the north-west
and south-west angles. A depression in the middle of the
south side possibly marks the location of a gate giving
access to what would have been a caravanserai or a qal’a
(the place-name, Shaukun Tepe, is associated with the
memory of a period when it served as a halt for the night).
The tepe is today a cemetery; on the north face, cut straight
down from the Taluqan track large jars containing human
bones would have been found.


Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey

Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.
2. Lyonnnet 1978: no. 404, fig. 7.

41. ANDKHÜI

Original: Lat. 36° 57’ N, long. 65° 07’ E. Map 24.
Revised: 36.94856127 N, 65.11200108 E / 36° 56’ 54.82056228 N, 65° 6’ 43.20388116 E.

Faryāb Province. 138 km north of Maimana and 203 km west of Mazār-i Sharīf.

Dates: Sasanian, 3rd–7th cent. (stylistic); Timurid-Uzbek, 14th–17th cent. (epigraphic).

Description: In the north-west corner of the town are the remains of the Bālā Hisār, which is today still used as a military post. It forms an irregular polygon c.100 m in diameter, surrounded by a ditch, and probably dates from the Timurid period if not earlier.

In the ruins of the old town (north-west of the mid-20th century town) is the domed tomb and complex of Hazrat Ishān Bābā Wali which, in 1886, contained the date 787/1386. This does not appear to have survived and the present building appears to have little Timurid material and consists of an open courtyard surrounding a tank (hauz) dating from the late 19th to mid-20th century. In the early 1990s, the inscription was no longer in situ and was probably removed in the 1930s. In 1885 C. E. Yate recorded that Bābā Wali’s shrine remains the most important shrine in Andkhūi.

To the south of the shrine of Bābā Wali is the shrine of Chahrda Ma’sūm. The double domed, baked brick building contains 14 ornate marble gravestones, including the graves of several women and children, dating from between 889/1484 (Yate writes 1472) to 984/1576. The graves are all members of a single extended clan of shaiks, probably descendants of Sayyid Tāj al-Dīn of Andkhūi who was in turn a descendant of Sayyid Baraka (d. 1404), Timur Lang’s spiritual adviser. According to Yate in 1885 there was a ‘Kufic’ inscription on the interior wall of this shrine. No such inscription remains today.

To the south-east of the tomb of Bābā Wali lie the fragmentary remains of a Timurid building, possibly the madrasa said to have been founded in the 15th century. Traces of blue glazed tilework can be seen on the exterior panelled façade of the structure which is in very poor condition.

In 1994 a small, bronze statuette of a female divinity (said to be of Anahita), in the possession of an antique dealer, was found in the vicinity of the town. Pre- and early Islamic pottery have also been found in the desert around the town. A relief depicting a Buddhist footprint was also found at Andkhūi.

Fieldwork:
1. 1885–6 Peacocke, Yate, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:
1. Site information by Jonathan L. Lee.
2. Durand 1885: II, pl. 12—sketch of the fort from the bazaar.
4. Yate 1888: 347–9—description of the town and some of the zyārat, with translations of some of the inscriptions.
5. Le Strange 1905: 426—summary of the historical references.
6. Niedermeyer 1924—photographs of citadel and medival bazaar (levelled during government replanning of the town in the 1940s).

42. ĀQCHA BĀLĀ HISĀR

Original: Lat. 36° 56’ N, long. 66° 10’ E. Maps 24, 25.
Revised: 36.92877273 N, 66.17657427 E / 36° 55’ 43.58181540 N, 66° 10’ 35.66737920 E.

Jauzjān Province. In the centre of the town of Aqchā, 96 km west of Mazār-i Sharīf.

Date: Graeco-Bactrian, 3rd–1st cent. (numismatic); Timurid, with 18th- and 19th-century additions (architectural).

Description: Circular mound crowned with an Islamic fortress situated in the northern and central part to the south of the modern town. It includes a monumental entrance flanked by half-towers, a courtyard, and several modern monuments. The citadel was levelled in the 1930s and little remains today of a once imposing fortress reputed to have been impregnable. 19th-century accounts of this fortress include references to a deep, water-filled ditch and steep sides. The citadel was one in a series of frontier defences guarding the approach to Balkh from the north-west. It is probably Chingizid but may well have Timurid elements. During the 18th–19th centuries the citadel played an important part in the internecine wars between various Uzbek rulers and the Durrani Afghans. In the south, a terreplein appears to mark the old site.
Fieldwork:
1. 1885 Peacocke ABC—reconnaissance.
2. 1946 Wheeler ASI—reconnaissance.

Sources:
4. Caspani and Cagnazzi 1951: 244, fig. 236—mention and photo of Bāla Hisār.
6. R. Stuckert 1994—sketch of fort just prior to demolition.
7. Lee 1996 (various)—history of fortress during Timurid and post-Timurid period.
8. Bopearachchi 2005—discussed a hoard of 48 Graeco-Bactrian coins found in or near Āqcha.

ANGURI. See 1084 SHIR-I HAIDAR.

43. ĀQ CHAPAR 1
See also 256 DASHLI.

Date: Kushan, 1st BC–AD 3rd cent. (ceramic).
Description: A large, round or polyhedral monumental building, measuring 130 m in diameter. It is surrounded by a double ring of outer walls, with a gallery in between, pierced by embrasures and reinforced by salients measuring 4 m square.

44. ĀQ CHAPAR 2
See also 256 DASHLI.

Lat. 37° 05' N, 66° 26' E. Map 25.
Jauzjān Province. Part of the Dashli Oasis, 3 km south of Dashli 3 and 3 km east of Dashli 1.5 km north-west of Āq Chapar 1.
Date: Iron Age, early 1st mill. BC (ceramic).
Description: A large round or polyhedral monument, similar in layout to Āq Chapar 1. It measures 170 m in diameter and is surrounded by a 1 m thick wall reinforced by 25–7 towers, each 4 m square.

45. ĀQ KAMAR

Lat. 35° 47' N, long. 65° 14' E. Map 46.
Faryāb Province. 6.5 km south of Bīlchirāgh on the eastern side of the Chashma Khwāb River gorge.
Description: Three artificial rock chambers cut into the grey siliceous limestone of the cliff face. They are partly ruined and each measure c.2.10 m square and have arched roofs.
Sources:

ĀQĪNA. See 2005 ĀQĪNA in Supplement.

46. ĀQ KUPRUK
Including GHĀR-I ASB or DUKHTAR-I PĀD-SHĀH and GHĀR-I MĀR.

Lat. 36° 05' N, long. 66° 51' E. Map 47.
Balkh Province. Four sites alongside the Balkh River just to the north of the town of Āq Kupruk, in the hills c.77 km south of Mazār-i Sharif.
Dates: Epi-Palaeolithic, 20,000–15,000 BC; Aceramic Neolithic, 9000–5200 (C-14 lithic); Ceramic Neolithic, 5000–2000 BC; Iron Age/Achaemenid, 6th cent. BC; Kushan-Sasanian, 200–700 (C-14, lithic, ceramic).

Description: Āq Kupruk consists of four sites, numbered I, II, III, and IV. Āq Kupruk I, or Ghār-i Asb, is a rock shelter of the Kushan-Sasanian period, containing some fragmentary Buddhist frescos and some simple architecture. Āq Kupruk II, or Ghār-i Mār, is another rock shelter, probably the most productive of the three sites, producing material from all periods except the Kushan-Sasanian. About 10 per cent of the occupation area was excavated. Āq Kupruk III is an open-air site on the river terrace consisting of two periods, both in the Epi-Palaeolithic. In addition a fourth site, Āq Kupruk IV, was excavated briefly by McBurney nearer to the village, producing a ‘Middle Mousterian’ type of industry differing to that found by Dupree.

Finds included an extensive and sophisticated stone tool industry, very early stone sculpture, domesticated sheep and goat remains, fragments of beaten copper from the ceramic Neolithic, many projectile points, glass, terracotta, and simple jewellery.

Fieldwork:
1. 1959 Dupree, AUFS—survey.
2. 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, Kyoto University—survey.
3. 1962 and 1965 Dupree, AMNH—excavations.

Sources:
1. Dupree 1960: 14—mentions the blade tools and Buddhist paintings.
8. Dupree 1968a—discussion and conjectures on the Epi-Palaeolithic stone head.
14. Caley 1972b—notes on some copper, bronze, and iron fragments.
15. Dupree 1972—tables summarizing the C-14 dates, the material and the stratigraphy.
16. Dupree and David 1972—full, well illustrated typologies and analyses of the stone and bone implements.
20. Perkins 1972—list and brief discussion of the plant remains.

47. ĀQ RABĀT
Including BAJGAH and SABZAK.

Original: Lat. 34º 56’–34º 57’ N, long. 67º 39’–67º 40’ E. Map 48.
Revised: 34.93084003 N, 67.65336505 E / 36º 57’ 67º 39’ 12.11416200 E.
Bāmiyān Province. At the southern approach to the Āq Rabāt Pass leading from Bāmiyān to Saighān.

Date: Turk/pre-Mongol Islamic, 7th–13th cent. (architectural).

Description: Some extensive mud remains of fortifications on either side of the pass.

Fieldwork:
1. 1885 Maitland, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:

48. ĀQ TEPE
Or NAWĀBĀD.

Original: Lat. 36º 52’ N, long. 67º 06’ E. Map 27.
Revised: 36.8680914 N, 67.09459729 E / 36º 52’ 05.12905548 N, 67º 05’ 40.55024472 E.
Balkh Province. 18.5 km north of Mazār-i Sharīf to the east of the road to Tāsh Guzar.

Description: A large, square mound, 8 m high.

Fieldwork: 1884–5 Peacocke, ABC—topographical survey.

Sources:
1. Peacocke 1887a: 303—mention.

49. ĀQ TEPE NAWARID

Revised: 36.79582507 N, 66.65382413 E / 36º 47’ 44.97026532 N, 66º 39’ 13.76685324 E.
Balkh Province. 15 km south-east of Nimlik, 200 m south of the road to Balkh.

Date: Graeco-Bactrian, 3rd–2nd cent. bc (ceramic).

Description: Quadrangular enclosure (120 × 120 m), surrounded by a deep ditch and a wall; citadel (30 × 30 m) in the north-east angle (height 20 m). Many hillocks all around.

Fieldwork:
1. 1946 Wheeler, ASI—reconnaissance.
2. 1948 Le Berre, DAFA—survey.
3. 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, University of Kyoto—survey.

Sources:

50. ĀQ TEPE, QUNDÜZ

Original: Lat. 36º 59’ N, long. 68º 34’ E. Map 32.
Qundūz Province. In the town of Āq Tepe, on the slopes that descend from the plateau of Chul-i Abdān towards the Qundūz River. (A) The largest tepe is 300 m north of the road that crosses Āq Gul in an east–west direction, between the two west branches of the canal of Char Gul which crosses this road; it corresponds to the mound of 6 m indicated on the 1:100,000 map in Āq Tepe. (B) A second tepe is located 600 m north-east of the preceding one.

Dates: Kushan; Kushano-Sasanian; Hunnic-Turk, 5th–9th cent.; a few Islamic sherds (ceramic).

Description: (A) Platform generally square in aspect (90 × 90 m, oriented according to an approximately north–south diagonal), strongly eroded in the south-west, and sloping towards the west, like the Āq Tepe plain itself, than which it is higher by 1 to 2 m. On this natural terreplein, undulations and sherds in the east sector. In the south-west, square mound (30 × 30), flat top (15 × 15 m), height 5 m in relation to the terreplein (north-east), 8 m in relation to the plain (south-west), with a lower adventitious embankment in the north-west (3 m). (B) rectangular mound oriented more or less east–west (60 × 50 m), summit surface highly undulating (height 2–3 m), earth loose; many fired bricks on the
surface suggesting that the site could have been used at some point as a brickyard (one in activity exists near the Āq Tepe road, 500 m away). From the summit, a ziyārat may be seen to the west and 400 m to the north-north-west, a modern cemetery possibly established on a (non-surveyed) tepe.

**Collections:** National Museum/AIA—sherds.

**Fieldwork:**
1. 1975 Kohl—survey.
2. 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.

**Sources:**
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

51. ĀQ TEPE, SALTUQ


Jauzjān Province. 30 km north-east of Aqcha at the southern end of the Dashli Oasis, 10 km south-east of Dashli 1 and 2 km north of the village of Aranji.

**Date:** Late Bronze Age, 2nd millennium BC. (ceramic).

**Description:** Four small sites stretching east–west for 2.5 km and north–south for 1 km, comprising Dashli 28, 29, 34, and 35. Average size is c.200 × 150 m in area. The surface is covered in sherds, flints, and fragments of bronze.

**Fieldwork:** 1973 Sarianidi, Af/Sov. Mission—survey.

**Source:** Sarianidi 1977c—general discussion of the Dashli sites and material.

ARAP. See 674 LALMĪ BUZ.

54. ARCHĪ

Including QIZLA TEPE.

Original: Lat. 47° 02’–47° 03’ N, long. 69° 13’–69° 14’ E. Maps 31, 35. Revised:
37.03401357 N, 69.2447628 E/ 37° 02’ 02.44884660 N, 69° 14’ 41.14607784 E (A).
37.03561047 N, 69.24245448 E / 37° 02’ 08.19768804 N, 69° 14’ 32.83613700 E (B).

Archi (J.-C. Gardin).
37.03084214 N, 69.22398833 E / 37º 01' 51.03168924 N, 69º 13' 26.35799304 E (C).
37.03996738 N, 69.23910559 E / 37º 02' 23.88257916 N, 69º 14' 23.95162068 E (G).
37.04013523 N, 69.23063884 E / 37º 02' 46.94550000 N, 69º 14' 02.17093416 E (I).
37.04588676 N, 69.23393637 E / 37º 02' 45.19234572 N, 69º 14' 02.17093416 E (I).

Quandž Province. Group of 10 tepes north-west of the hotel of Archā and on either side of the Archā road at Mullah Quli, in an area of about 4 km²; see fig. A to J. The tepes H and I correspond to the mounds of 8 m and 5 m indicated on the 1:100,000 map.

Dates: Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (A, B); Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC (A to F, I, J); Kushan, 1st–4th cent. (F to J); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (A to H, J). (ceramic).

Description: Irregular quadrangular mounds, cut by farming activities. The largest (A, B, C, D, F) measure 80 to 100 m per side; the smallest (D, G to J) 40 to 50 m. The height varies: c.2 m (D, E, J), 4 to 6 m (B, F, I), up to 8–10 m (A, C, G, H). The top has in general the aspect of a wide platform, with a depression in the centre; no strong slopes, except on B, where the platform, 3 m high, is dominated in the south-west by a mound of 6 m.


Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

55. ARŪKH, SOUTH

Lat. 31º 53' N, long. 65º 29' E. Map 89.
Kandahār Province. 3 km south of Mundigak. The tepe is situated south of the village.

Dates: Partho-Sasanian, 1st–4th cent.; Sasano-Islamic, 5th–9th cent.; pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic).

Description: Square mound about 30 m per side, with gate on the west face. An excavation authorized by the local governor (digging of two galleries under the south wall of the building) revealed walls in mud-brick and pakhsa resting on natural soil.

The name is a corruption of Achaemenid Harahuvatish, Greek Arachosia, Arabic ar-Rūbkajj, the name of the province in antiquity.


Sources:

56. ARŪKH, WEST

Original: Lat. 31º 53' N, long. 65º 29' E. Map 89.
Kandahār Province. In the Khākhzī Valley 3 km to the south of Mundigak. The site is on the western side of Arūkh village.

Date: Late Islamic, undetermined (ceramic).

Description: An irregular group of low mounds, each c.400 m across and 203 m high. The mounds could be house/compound remains or rather scattered small settlements. Probably a short-lived village site, possibly the predecessor of the present-day settlement of Arūkh.


Source: Site information by D. Whitehouse in unpublished BIAS archive.

57. ĀSAD QAL'A

Lat. 32º 06' N, long. 65º 31' E. Maps 75, 89.
Kandahār Province. On the main track from Kandahār to Chura. The site is 2 km from the village.

Description: An ancient lead and zinc mine, consisting of a shaft sunk 10 m into the vein.

Source: Berthoud et al. 1977: 809—brief description of the geology and the workings.

ĀSHIQĀN WA ‘ARIFĀN See Supplement.

58. ASHKINAK, HELMAND

Or ISHKINAK or QAL’A-I JAN BEG.

Original: Lat. 30º 15' N, long. 62º 08' E. Map 95.


Revised: 30.24917437 N, 62.14242305 E / 36° 35' 52.76348556 E. 
Ashkan Tepe. 10 km south-west of Kalafgan, by the road which links this town to Tuluqan; tepe A is located near the first houses of Astana Tepe encountered when coming from Kalafgan, between these and the cliff of the deep torrent which flows a hundred metres to the north-west (Darya-i Shur). 

Dates: Middle Bronze Age, c.2500–1500 BC (A); Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC (A); Kushan, 1st–4th cent. (A, B); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic). 

Description: (A) On the terrace sloping towards the Darya-i Shur, large circular mound (diam. 80 m), 3 m high. (B) 700 m to the south-west, beneath the school of Astana Tepe, remains of a Kushan site visible in section in a nearby ravine, north side (jars in place). (C) 400 m further to the south-west, the road passes between two high natural mounds which overlook the same ravine, south side, just before its meeting with the Darya-i Shur; the slopes of these mounds were inhabited in the past, to judge by the many quern fragments and sherds scattered on them; they are today occupied by a cemetery. 


Fieldwork: 1975 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey. 

Sources: 
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin. 

61. ASTANA TEPE 

Original: Lat. 36° 42’ N, long. 69° 50’–69° 51’ E. Maps 37, 38. 

Kakhār Province. 10 km south-west of Kalafgan, by the road which links this town to Taluqan; tepe A is located near the first houses of Astana Tepe encountered when coming from Kalafgan, between these and the cliff of the deep torrent which flows a hundred metres to the north-west (Darya-i Shur). 

Dates: Middle Bronze Age, c.2500–1500 BC (A); Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC (A); Kushan, 1st–4th cent. (A, B); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic). 

Description: (A) On the terrace sloping towards the Darya-i Shur, large circular mound (diam. 80 m), 3 m high. (B) 700 m to the south-west, beneath the school of Astana Tepe, remains of a Kushan site visible in section in a nearby ravine, north side (jars in place). (C) 400 m further to the south-west, the road passes between two high natural mounds which overlook the same ravine, south side, just before its meeting with the Darya-i Shur; the slopes of these mounds were inhabited in the past, to judge by the many quern fragments and sherds scattered on them; they are today occupied by a cemetery. 


Fieldwork: 1975 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey. 

Sources: 
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin. 

ASYAB-I BADĪ. See 2047 DARRA-I TAKHT in Supplement.
62. ÄSYÄ-I MURDYÂN

Original: Lat. 36° 53’ N, long. 66° 30’ E. Maps 25, 26.
Revised: 36.86501353 N, 66.50853625 E / 36° 51’ 54.04869324 N, 66° 30’ 30.73049964 E.
Jauzján Province. 31 km south-east of Áqcha, north-west of the village of Nimlik, north of the Balkh road.
Description: Rectangular platform (c.70 × 37 m), height 2.50 m.

63. ÄSYÄ-I QUNÄK

Or SIAH QANDÜQ.

Original: Lat. 36° 43’ N, long. 66° 55’ E. Map 27.
Revised: 36.72321121 N, 66.91513517 E / 36° 43’ 23.56037364 N, 66° 54’ 54.48661092 E.
Balkh Province. C.5 km south-east of Balkh, past Tepe Rustam.
Description: A very high, narrow circular mound of mud 18 m high, resembling a stupa. There are more ruins in the vicinity, including a 3 m high mound to the east.
Fieldwork: 1. 1924 Foucher, DAFA — survey.
2. 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, Kyoto University — survey.
Sources: 1. Yate 1888: 260 — mention.

ATA KHÂN KHWĀJA. See 2006 ATA KHÂN KHWĀJA in Supplement

AULIA TEPE. See 1225 UVLIA TEPE.

AUPAR. See 350 GHANDAK.

AUSAK. See 2007 AUSAK in Supplement.

64. ĀWARZÂN

Original: Lat. 36° 40’ N, long. 70° 11’ E. Map 38.
Revised: 36.68258035 N, 70.20045868 E / 36° 40’ 57.28927152 N, 70° 12’ 01.65124260 E.
Badakhshān Province. On the west bank of the river in the Mashhad Valley, south of Kishm.
Date: Kushan, 1st cent. BC—AD 3rd cent. (ceramic).
Description: A steep-sided mound.
Source: Kohl 1978: 67 — mention.

65. AYATAN TEPE

Original: Lat. 36° 50’ N, long. 67° 53’ E. Map 29.
Revised: 36.83238123 N, 67.48661092 E / 36° 49’ 56.57241432 N, 67° 53’ 13.32555216 E.
Samangān Province. 21 km north-east of Tashqurghān.
Description: Large low tepe; on the north side, square area defined by walls (about 60 × 60 m). Mud-bricks of the walls: 39 × 41 cm.
Source: Gouin 1974, and unpublished report, site no. 35.

66. ĀZADĀN

See also 428 HERAT.

Original: Lat. 34° 22’ N, long. 62° 09’ E. Maps 43, 52.
Revised: 34.36017645 N, 62.14822195 E / 34° 21’ 36.63521172 N, 62° 08’ 53.59902000 E.
Herat Province. 5 km north-west of Herat, c.2 km to the north of the road to Zindajān.
Date: Timurid, 15th cent. (epigraphic).
Description: The Shrine of Ḥab al-Walid, a complex consisting of a tomb, a mosque, an inn, and a cistern. The tomb is an original Kart structure with extensive modification under Amir ‘Ali Shir Nawai and with extensive modern rebuilding. The mosque, although originally Timurid, was rebuilt in 1956. It still however contains the original grave of Nizam al-Mulk, which has an inscription in sulq characters.

AZĪZĀBĀD. See 2008 AZĪZĀBĀD in Supplement.

BĀBĀ DARWĪSH. See 245 DARRA-I KŪR.

BĀBĀ HATĪM. See 440 IMĀM SĀHIB.
67. BĀBĀ KALĀ

Original: Lat. 34° 55' N, long. 70° 23' E. Map 65.
Revised: 34.92492956 N, 70.38145233 E / 34° 55' 29.74642212 N, 70° 22' 53.22838296 E.
Laghmān Province. On the west bank of the 'Alinār River, north of Sundurwar.
Date: Hindu Shahi, 10th cent. (ceramic).
Description: Remains of stone walls on a hill.
Fieldwork: 1960–8 Fischer, DAAD—survey.

BĀBA KUZAM. See 2009 BĀBA KUZAM in Supplement.

68. BĀBĀ QUSHQAR

Lat 36° 45' N, long. 66° 00' E. Map 27.
Balkh Province. 13 km east of Balkh, near Takhta Pul on the road to Mazār-i Sharīf.

69. BĀBĀ RUSHNĀI

Or KHWAJA RUSHNĀI.

Lat. 36° 45' N, long. 66° 53' E. Maps 26, 27.
Balkh Province. Near a small cemetery south-west of the inner wall of ancient Balkh, just off the road to the village of Deh-i Mirān.
Dates: Ghaznavid, 1st half of 11th cent. (stylistic); Timurid, late 14th—15th cent. (epigraphic).
Description: A massive baked brick mausoleum with a shallow pointed dome. It has two entrances. Inside are the remains of a suṣa inscription recording the restoration of the building under the Timurids. There is a simple zone of transition of arched squinches.
Sources:

70. BĀD GUZAR

Original: Lat. 36º 25’ N, long. 69º 20’ E. Map 37.
Tākh Province. 5–6 km north-west of Ishkamish, west of the track which leads to Bangui by the valley of the Rūd-i Ishkamīsh, on the slopes of the hills where it heads toward the north; zone of many mounds, isolated or in groups of two or three; the northern and southern edges are marked by tepes of 4 m and 2 m, indicated respectively on the 1:100,000 map, west of the village of Bad Guzar.
Dates: Kushan, 1st–4th cent.; pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic).
Description: These mounds are rounded and little eroded in spite of the cultivated fields (lalan) surrounding them, sometimes up to the top; diam. 15 to 20 m, height 2 to 4 m. These are probably kurgans of the Kushan period, situated in a zone later occupied by a few farms, at the beginning of the Islamic period.
Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.
Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

71. BĀD-I ĀSYĀ, JAGHATŪ

See also 461 JAGHATŪ.
Lat. 33º 46’ N, long. 68º 22’ E. Map 80.

Ghazni Province. C.20 km north-west of Ghazni, on a mountain slope 1 km south of the site of Jaghatū.
Date: Turki Shahi, 7th–8th cent. (epigraphic).
Description: Remains of stone fortifications on the mountain slopes. On several rock faces there are also two late Bactrian cursive inscriptions and petroglyphs depicting goat, oxen, and human figures.
Sources:
2. HUMBACH 1967—brief epigraphical note.
4. HABIBI 1969/70b: 11–19—photo and linguistic discussion of the inscriptions.
6. HABIBI 1974—summary of the inscriptions.
12. Thomas 2015: 517—additional information from satellite imagery.

72. BĀD-I ĀSYĀ, KHANDŪD

See also 557 KHANDŪD.

Original: Lat. 36º 56’ N, long. 72º 19’ E. Map 39.
Revised: 36.93846983 N, 72.3272508 E / 36º56’ 24.30099744 N, 72º 19’ 41.89006308 E.
Badakhshan Province. In Wakhūn up a valley 1 km to the south of Khandūd.
Dates: ?Late Palaeolithic, 15,000–10,000 BC (stylistic); ?Kushan, 1st–3rd cent. (architectural).
Description: A stone platform, similar to Tup Khāna (Site 1204) with remains of mud-brick walls. There are also some petroglyphs of ibex and hunters nearby.

73. BĀD-I SAH GHUNDĀI

Or TEPE AZAM QAL’A.

Original: Lat. 31º 36’ N, long. 65º 51’ E. Map 89.
Revised: 31.60500538 N, 65.85255132 E / 31º 36’ 18.01935576 N, 65º 51’ 09.18475956 E.
Kandahār Province. 14 km north-east of Kandahār, 1.5 km to the south of the road to Kābul.

**Dates:** Bronze Age, 2nd mill. BC; Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC; Partho-Sasanian, 1st–4th cent.; pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent.; Timurid, 15th–16th cent. (ceramic).

**Description:** A large, roughly oval mound, 18 m high, 10 m long from north to south and with an area of 60 × 30 m on top. On the south and south-east side are low extensions, 2–3 m high, possibly a ‘lower settlement’ at the foot of the main mound. There is also a very small, low extension at the north and north-west end.

**Fieldwork:**
1. 1951 Casal, DAFA—survey.
2. 1966 Fischer, DAAD—survey.

**Sources:**
1. Site information by S. Swiny and D. Whitehouse in unpublished BIAS archive.
2. Gardin and Lyonnet, chronological study of unpublished pottery from DAFA surveys.

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**BAD SHĀO.** See 479 JŪI NAU.

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**BAD DURZĀI**

Or BAHĀDURZĀI.

Original: Lat. 30° 11’ N, long. 66° 02’ E. Map 99.
Revised: 30.17471617 N, 66.0153622 E / 30° 10’ 28.97820048 N, 66° 00’ 55.31840928 E.

Kandahār Province. On the western side of the Shorawak Plain, c.100 km south of Spīn Baldak near the Pakistani border.

**Description:** A large mound with some ruins, including a ruined fort. There are many more artificial mounds on the plain.

**Sources:**

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**BADWAN.** See 1069 SHAMSHIR GHAR.

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**BĀGH-I SHÛRSHŪR.** See 2010 BĀGH-I SHÛR in Supplement.

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**BĀGH-A I ZAGHIRAH.** See 1019 SHĀH ‘ALI.

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**BADGHAK**

Or PUSHT-I GAU.

Original: Lat. 30° 09’ N, long. 62° 30’ E. Map 96.
Revised: 30.14893234 N, 62.55125461 E / 30° 08’ 56.15643624 N, 62° 33’ 04.51661112 E.

Nimrūz Province. On the left (south) bank of the Helmand, 5.5 km west of Rādbār.

**Dates:** Parthian-Sasanian, 1st–7th cent.; brief Timurid, 14th cent. (ceramic).

**Description:** The name ‘Bāghak’ is not current. The ruins of a very large polygonal walled enclosure, with rooms around the interior of the walls, and a T-shaped architectural complex within, but with a vast amount of open ground. It is surrounded by several mounds and the remains of an ancient canal. Ruins of forts, villages, and canals and mounds along the valley for c.7 miles. There is heavy sherd cover of Parthian, Partho-Sasanian, and evidence of brief Timurid occupation. We found no evidence of Achaemenid occupation. The visible remains are largely Islamic, though elements of the plan are pre-Islamic.

**Fieldwork:**
1. 1884 Maitland, Peacocke, ABC—topographical survey.
Sources:
1. Site information by W. Trousdale.
3. Peacocke 1885a: 3—mention.
5. Peacocke 1887a: 17—mention.

78. BĀGHAK-I BĀLĀ

Original: Lat. 30° 32' N, long. 61° 51' E. Map 93.
Nimruz Province. 4 km south of Qal’a Fath, c.3 km to the east of the Helmand.
Date: Sasanian, 3rd–7th cent. (ceramic).
Description: A mound, with rectangular walls to the north.
Fieldwork: 1965–8 Fischer, DAAD—survey.

79. BĀGH ARĀGH

Lat. 36° 45' N, long. 68° 40' E. Map 32.
Qunduz Province. C.19 km west of Qunduz near the left bank of the Qundüz River, 3 km south-east of Qush Tepe.
Date: Pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (ceramic).
Description: Some mud-brick and baked brick ruins on the outskirts of the village. Some possible early Islamic coin hoards were allegedly found here.
Fieldwork: 1855, 60 Fischer, DAAD—survey.

80. BĀGH-I ĀSYĀ

Lat. 34° 35' N, long. 69° 14' E. approx. Map 61.
Kābul Province. Behind the Kābul airport, between Tara Khēl and the hill of Pāi Minār.
Description: None.
Source: Gardin and Lyonnet, 1980 study of unpublished ceramics from the DAFA surveys.

BĀGH GĀL. See 404 HADDA.

81. BĀGH HINDŪ

[Diagram of a cave high up in the cliff face]

Lat. 36° 14–23' N, long. 68° 03–05' E. Map 30.
About 5 km south of Haibak on the east bank of the Tāshqurghān River, opposite and just upstream from Haibak Balā Hisār.
Description: A single artificial cave high up in the cliff face. It has an elliptical arch opening, and is of uncertain date.
Fieldwork: 1960 Hayashi and Sahara, Kyoto University—survey.
82. BÄGH-I KHÂLIL

Original: Lat. 31° 57' N, 65° 28' E. Map 89.
Revised: 31.97222131 N, 65.46845557 E / 31° 58' 19.99671780 N, 65° 28' 06.4404228 E.
Kunduz Province. In the Khâkîz Valley at the base of the foothills near Shâh Maqsûd, west of Châr Sang Tepe.
Description: Local reports of a mound. Not visited.
Source: Information by David Whitehouse from unpublished BIAS archive.

83. BÄGH-I MĪR

Original: Lat. 36° 41' N, long. 68° 57' E–68° 58' E. Map 32.
Revised:
36.68921648 N, 68.96297046 E / 36° 40' 51.74785344 N, 68° 57' 46.69364880 E (B).
Kunduz Province. About 10 km south-east of Kunduz, by the Khânâbâd road, tepes in process of disappearing at the north-west (A) and south-east (B) extremities of the village of Bâgh-i Mîr, on the edge of this road, north side; corresponding to the mounds of 6 m and 4 m indicated on the 1:100,000 map on the outskirts of this village.
Dates: Middle Bronze, c.2500–1500 bc (B); Hellenistic (A); Kushan, 1st–4th cent. (B); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th (ceramic).
Description: (A) Mound of irregular form (80 m north-west/south-east × 40 m north-east/south-west), surrounded by little irrigation canals; very low in the south (1–2 m), a little higher in the north (3–4 m), at the present time protected from levelling by a cemetery. (B) Apparently intact platform (confirmed by locals), square (50 × 50), oriented north-east/south-west; height 4–6 m, with culminating point at the north angle (8 m); protected by a cemetery and a zîyârât.
The two mounds indicated on the 1:100,000 map 300 m to the north (height 7 m) and east (no measurement) of tepe A are in the process of disappearing (1978) low (1–2 m), narrow, unsurveyed platforms. The villagers confirm that several tepes of this region have recently been levelled by bulldozer to provide the earth necessary for the building of the Kunduz–Khânâbâd road.
Fieldwork: 1978 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.
Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

84. BÄGH-I NAZĀRGĀH

See also 428 HERAT.

85. BÄGH-I PUL GHUNDĀI

Original: Lat. 31° 37' N, long. 65° 34’ E. Map 89.
Revised: 31.60969885 N, 65.56991766 E / 31° 36' 34.91587152 N, 65° 34' 11.70358140 E.
Kunduz Province. On the south side of the Kandahâr–Herat road, 14 km west of Kandahâr just east of the bridge over the Arghandâb.
Dates: Bronze Age, 2nd–1st mill. bc (ceramic).
Description: A truncated conical mound, c.80–100 m diameter and 40 m high. There is a ledge on the north side, 5 m below the summit as though a platform had been made. It
seems like a rock outcrop jacketed with earth and rubble to make a regular flat-topped mound. Little pottery, so probably not regular occupation. However, an irregular surface on the top suggests remains.


*Source:* Site information by S. Swiny and D. Whitehouse in unpublished BIAS archive.

**BĀGH-I SŪFĪ.** See 2179 QADER in Supplement.

### 86. BAGHLĀN SHAHR-I KUHNA

Or KUHNA QAL’-A-YI BAGHLĀN. See also 689 LILÍ TEPE.

*Original:* Lat. 36° 13′ N, long. 68° 49′ E., Map 33.

*Revised:* 36.23890619 N, 68.78273839 E / 36° 14′ 20.0627824 N, 68° 46′ 57.85819104 E.

*Baghlān Province.* 11 km north-east of the new town, just to the east of the road to Qunduz.

*Date:* Kushan, 1st cent. BC—AD 3rd cent. (ceramic).

*Description:* A series of mounds and ruins extensively dug over with robber pits since 1992. As well as pottery, numerous ornaments, including gold ornaments (necklaces, earrings) as well as coins have been excavated.

*Fieldwork:* 1955–60 Fischer, DAAD—survey

*Sources:*
1. Site information by Jonathan L. Lee.
2. Fischer 1967a: 214—mention

**BĀGHŞŪR.** See 2010 BĀGH-I SHŪR in Supplement.

**BĀGHŞŪR.** See 2263 TEPE BĀGH-I SŪR in Supplement.

### 87. BAGRĀM

**Lat.** 34° 30′ N, long. 69° 16′ E. Map 61.

*Kābul Province.* 9 km east of Kābul, just to the south of the road to Lātāband.

*Description:* Many mounds, the main one being a large, square mound, possibly representing the base and first stage of a stupa.

*Sources:*
1. Masson 1833a: 5—brief description.

### 88. BAHĀRĀK, BADAKHSHĀN

See also 1037 SHAHR-I BARBAR, Badakhshān.

*Lat.* 37° 00′ N, long. 70° 54′ E. Map 38.

*Badakhshān Province.* 43 km east of Faizābād on the road to Ishkāshīm.

*Date:* ?Late Palaeolithic, 15,000–10,000 BC (stylistic).

*Description:* Petroglyphs of ibex and hunters on some granite boulders.


### 89. BAHĀRĀK AND ĂCH ĀRIQ

Including CHAPAR QISHLAQ and KHWĀJA PAHLAWĀN.

*Original:* Lat. 36° 48′–36° 49′ N, long. 69° 25′–69° 26′ E. Maps 35, 36.


*36.81924061 N, 69.40751961 E / 36° 49′ 09.26617836 N, 69° 24′ 27.07057836 E (B).

*36.82283616 N, 69.40957621 E / 36° 49′ 22.21018968 N, 69° 24′ 34.74358888 E (C).

*36.81828171 N, 69.41417042 E / 36° 49′ 05.81415708 N, 69° 24′ 51.01351992 E (D).


*36.82577004 N, 69.41183424 E / 36° 49′ 32.77212924 N, 69° 24′ 42.60325068 E (F).


*36.84602766 N, 69.38668798 E / 36° 50′ 45.69957240 N, 69° 23′ 12.07672548 E (end).

*Takhir Province.* Some 15 km from Taluqān, by the road which follows the Rūd-i Shāhrāwān, level with the villages of Bahārāk and Ăch Āriq, to the west and east of the road: several small tepes dispersed over a zone of about 1200 m, at various distances from the road. On the west side: (A) at 800 m; near the school of Bahārāk; (B) at 500 m, on the right bank of the canal called Badir, between Bahārāk and Mullah Mimbar; (C) at 100 m, level with the latter village. On the east side: (D) at 20 m, not far south of the same Badir canal (at 200 m); (E) 400 m north of this canal (at 300 m); (F) at 100 m, tepe called Chapar Qishlak, 1.2 km south of the point where the road crosses the canal which comes out of the village so named on the 1:100,000 map.

*Dates:* Beg. Iron Age, end 2nd–beg. 1st mill. BC (B, F); Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (A, B, F); Kushan and Hunnic-Turk, 1st–9th cent. (A, F); a few Islamic sherds on all the tepes (ceramic).
90. BĀHI

Lat. 34° 26’ N, long. 70° 51’ E. approx. Map 68.
Nangahār Province. At the first stage from Gūshta on the Kābul River towards Bājaur.
Description: Local reports of many caves and ancient remains.

BAHRĀBĀD. See 111 BARNĀBĀD.

91. BĀIKHĀN QAL’A

Lat. 31° 16’ N, long. 64° 15E approx. Map 97.
Helmand Province. On the west bank of the Helmand, between Būst and Hazārjūft.
Date: Sasanian, 3rd–7th cent. (ceramic).
Description: An artificial mound.
Source: Hammond 1970: 449—lists site (No. 32) and discusses the pottery and general results of the survey.

92. BAIKTŪT

Original: Lat. 34° 33’ N, long. 68° 56’ E. Map 63.
Revised: 34.56599335 N, 68.94528179 E / 34° 33’ 57.57607440 N, 68° 56’ 43.01443572 E.
Kābul Province. 4 km south of Paghmān, c.20 km north-west of Kābul.
Date: Kushan, 1st–4th cent. (ceramic).

Description: These little tepes—and others, observed but not visited in the same zone—are all undermined by the advance of irrigated fields, so that their present form is not very significant, except perhaps for the first (A): apparently intact square platform, oriented north-east/south-west, 30 m per side, flat top (4 m). Mounds B and D are similar platforms, height 3 and 4 m; mounds C, E., F are smaller, rounded in form (diam. 15 to 20 m), same heights.
Other similar small tepes in the region of Khwāja Pahlawān, 2 km north-west of this zone, with sherds of the same periods.
Fieldwork: 1977 Gardin et al., CNRS—survey.
Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

93. BAIZA

Or QASR-I GUL ANDAM.

Lat. 35° 46’ N, long. 66° 39’ E. Map 47.
Jauzjān Province. 30 km south of Zārī Bāzār on the left bank of the Amrakh stream.
Description: Ruins of a baked red-brick palace called Qasr-i Gul Andam, associated with a daughter of Jamshid. One gate was still standing in 1885. A few hundred metres to the east of the village is a group of mounds outlining a vast square, measuring 800–900 × 300 m, probably the remains of a fort. Much stone rubble around the fort, but no bricks.
Fieldwork: 1885 Sahibdād Khān, ABC—topographical survey.
Sources:

94. BĀJAUΡI TEPE GUDAMDAR

Including TEPE WAKIL, DĪRĀZ KHĀN. See also 1224 UTĀQ.

Original: Lat. 37° 01–37° 02’ N, long. 69° 09’–69° 11’ E. Maps 31, 32.
37.03235317 N, 69.16744941 E / 37° 01’ 59.71140588 N, 69° 10’ 02.81786592 E (B).
37.01776242 N, 69.18785598 E / 37° 01’ 03.94472856 N, 69° 11’ 16.28151576 E (C).
Qundūz Province. About 6 km in a straight line west of Arghi, 7–8 km by tracks across fields which lead from this town to the houses of Bājauri; none of the following three sites is indicated on the 1:100,000 map, but their present names and their location are well known to the inhabitants of Bājauri.
Dates: Achaemenid, 6th–4th cent. BC (B); Hellenistic, 3rd–1st cent. BC (A, B); Yuezhi (C); Kushan-Sasanian (B, C); Hunnic-Turk, 5th–9th cent. (A, C); pre-Mongol Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (C) (ceramic).
Description: (A) Tepe Gudamar: rectangular platform (100 × 80) oriented east–west, high part on the east side (c.10 m); suggests the plan of a farm, with a courtyard or garden in front of the main building, (B) 600 north-west of A, rectangular platform (70 × 30) oriented east–west, occupied by a modern cemetery (‘qabristān-i Gudamdar’), high part in the west (1 m), (C) 700 m south-east of A, Tepe Wākiz Dirāz Khān; area of 300 × 300 m raised above the level of the plain, occupied
in part by a cemetery and by modern houses, and covered by little mounds 2 to 6 m high; the general plan is hardly visible, the cultivated fields and modern constructions having already destroyed a part of the site.

Other traces of farms and hamlets such as A and B are present in the fields irrigated by the northern branches of the same Arghch Rūd, up to the extremity of this canal, west of Dun Qishlaq (8 km north-west of Bājauri); the sherds recovered indicate the same chronological range as above.


Fieldwork: 1975 Gardin et al., CNRS—sherds.

Sources:
1. Site information by J.-C. Gardin.

BAJGAH. See 47 ĀQ RABĀT.

95. BAJGINA

Lat. 34° 31’ N, long. 65° 06’ E. Map 55.

Ghūr Province. On the right bank of the Harī Rūd 15 km west of Chachcharārān.

Description: A small group of artificial caves, cut into the cliff face alongside the river. They are not monumental and contain no decoration, but probably served as a fort or refuge.


96. BĀLĀ KHĀNA, HELMAND

Lat 31° 40’ N, long. 64° 44’ E. Map 88.

Helmand Province. C.5 km from the right bank of the Arghandāb, c. 40 km north of Bust.

Description: Remains of an old town and a fort or tower, on high ground.

Sources:
2. Browne 1879—mention.

97. BĀLĀ KHĀNA, JAGHŪRĪ

Or TEPE HISĀR.

Lat. 33° 12’ N, long. 67° 35’ E. Maps 78, 79.

Ghazni Province. In the Kūh-i Khūd Valley north-east of Jūghūr, immediately to the north of Hisār.

Description: A series of artificial caves, consisting mostly of cells with rectangular openings. The larger caves lower down are mostly filled in.


Sources:

98. BĀLĀ MURGHĀB

See also 477 JŪI KHĪWĀJA.

Original: Lat. 35° 35’ N, long. 63° 20’ E. Map 44.

Revised: 35° 58’46’’ N, 63º33’15’’ E / 35° 34’ 53.26360248 N, 63° 19’ 48.41682744 E.

Bādghis Province. 264 km north-east of Herat on the road to Mazār-i Sharīf.

Date: ?Early Islamic, 10th–13th cent. (documentary).

Description: A mound near the governor’s compound c.10 m high, surmounted by a modern fort. Remains of a bridge across the Murghāb River. Possibly the site of medieval Marv ar-Rūd.

Fieldwork: 1884 Maitland, ABC.

Sources:
1. Grodekoff 1880: 150—mentions extensive ruins in the vicinity.
2. A. C. Yate 1887: 202—brief description of the fort.
7. Hussain 1954: 12—brief description of the site and long discussion of the historical geography of the area.

99. BALKH

Including TAKHT-I RUSTAM, TEPE RUSTAM, and TEPE ZARGARĀN.

See also 410 HĀJĪ PIYĀDĀ and 2028 CHILSITŪN in Supplement.

Original: Lat. 36° 46’ N, long. 66° 54’ E. Map 27.

Revised: 36° 46’ 05.10829140 N, 66º54’04.17278484 E. / 36° 46’ 05.10829140 N, 66º54’04.17278484 E.

Balkh Province. 21 km west of Mazār-i Sharīf.