

Pashtun Zarghun

Catalogue

Ziyarat-e Soltan Ozayd (Ziyārat-e Solṭān Ūzaid)

Cat. No. PZ 1
Position Lat. 34° 14' 34.67" (N) Long. 62° 29' 50.31" (E) Height 1,025 (m)
Location on the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 25 km east of Herat Airport, near Salemi. Map p. 503
Size 15.60 x 20.95 m
Type shrine; tomb (venerated); cemetery
Date 16th/17th-19th/20th CE (?) (architecture)
Condition restored, erosion of cemetery perimeter walls

Immediately to the south of the irrigated plain of the Hari Rud lies a shrine with a cemetery (PZ 1), a Friday mosque (PZ 5), a cistern (PZ 15) and a *qal'e*, initially a *caravanseray* (PZ 16, Fig. 471).

The large rectangular *shrine* (PZ 1) was recently renovated (in 2004) with burnt bricks and an abundant use of cement. Only the flat one-storey section in the west is original, but it was inaccessible.

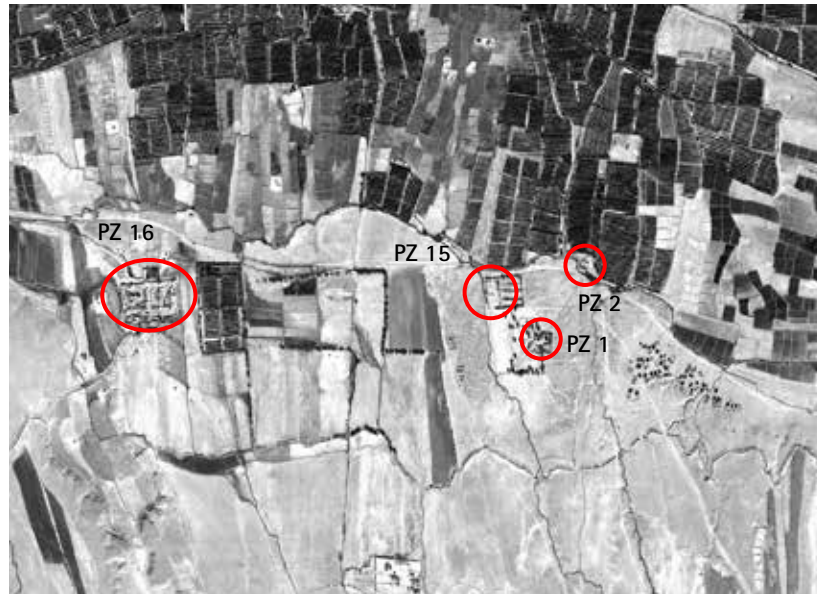


Fig. 471 Location of sites PZ 1, PZ 2, PZ 15 and PZ 16, aerial view

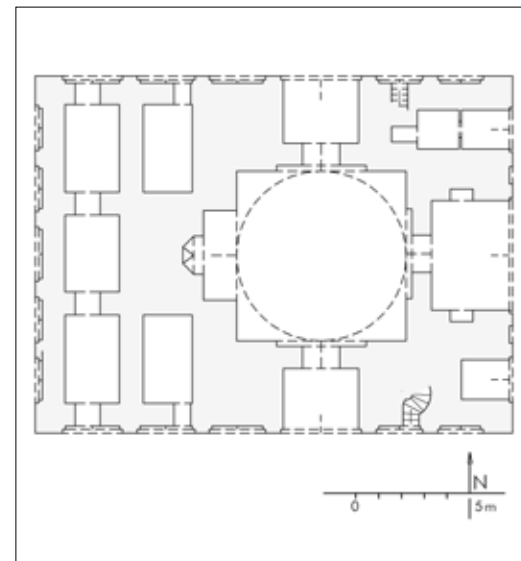


Fig. 472 Ground plan

The building (Figs. 472-475) is not entirely symmetrical, since the western section is one-storey high, leaving the impression of an unfinished construction, as two storeys are designated in the general layout. It shows a rectangular ground plan with three small *iwan* halls and a *pishtaq* at the main entrance, with the eastern façade being the most elaborated. Here, all openings are pointed-arched and the *iwan* is net-vaulted while on the other sides only round arches are found. The eastern *iwan* is flanked by symmetrical rectangular blind niches and two deep niches, on both levels. The interior of the *iwan* walls and the niches are painted white, but the façades are, at large, left without any plaster.



Fig. 473 Shrine and modern cemetery, from northeast



Fig. 474 'Eastern cemetery' inside the shrine complex, assembled photo

The northern and southern façades are relatively simple, with round-arched blind niches, and small openings in the blind niches, the second level is missing in the west.

The central dome-covered room is quite in-obtrusive, painted white, only the *mihrab* has painted parts and a modern floral fayence mosaic below, produced at the tile workshop in Herat; a recent geometric fayence mosaic decorates the lateral dado zones of the *qibla* wall (Fig. 476).

Adjoining to the east of the shrine are two cemeteries, enclosed by c. 2 m high and 0.9 m thick walls. The walls have niches with pointed arches on the inside (southeastern cemetery) or round arches (eastern cemetery, Fig. 474).

In the southeastern cemetery only small individual graves are present, the adjoining eastern cemetery has small graves in addition to one overly long venerated tomb and the outstanding grave of Soltan Ozaid.

زیارت سلطان اوزید

زیارت مستطیل از آجر پخته، در سال 2004 با استفاده از سیمان بازسازی شده، تنها قسمت یک طبقه غربی اصلی است، اما در دسترس نیست. قسمت بازسازی شده زیارت تماماً از آجر پخته و خارج با رنگ آمیزی سفید رنگ شده، متقارن نیست، بخش غربی یک طبقه ای در حالی که شرقی آن دو طبقه ای ساخته شده است. اتاق مرکزی، دو طبقه ای، با گنبد بالای پای سنگ مربع شکل ساخته شده. محور مرکزی این فضا در شمال واقع است، شرق و جنوب در خارج هر کدام با نماهای ایوان زینت کاری شده.



Fig. 475 The shrine, northern façade



Fig. 476 The mihrab of the shrine

Houz-e Salemi (Houž-e Salemi)

Cat. No. PZ 2

Position Lat. 34° 14' 40.17" (N) Long. 62° 29' 54.54" (E) Height 1,019 (m)

Location on the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 25 km east of Herat Airport, near Salemi. Map p. 503

Size 11.80 x 21.80 m

Type cistern

Date 16th/17th CE (?) or younger (architecture)

Condition partly damaged, but still in use

South of the irrigated plain of the Hari Rud a rectangular water basin is located (Figs. 456; 471; 477–480). It is mainly made of square fired bricks (27 x 27 x 6 cm) and reddish lime mortar. Only in some particular parts were rectangular bricks used, for instance at the margins of the central pointed arch.



Fig. 479 The cistern, general view, from northwest

The layout is T-shaped (Fig. 477), with a rectangular barrel-vaulted tank and a large opening at each end, both of them constructed with a segmented arch. Towards the south, the building is widened to a three-bay façade with a gate-like entrance (*sardar*), covered by a central pointed-arch and flanked by two small, but deep (2.1 m) niches (Fig. 478). The outer walls are plain except for a small pointed-arch niche in the eastern wall.

The bricks are set in a decorative pattern right above the central arch, indicating that the façade originally had a *pishtaq* and that the building was presumably never plastered.

The afflux takes place on the level of the niches' base in the southeastern corner of the basin. The simple barrel vault is still completely preserved, but in some parts dented. There were no remains of any decoration or plaster on the inside. The architectural layout as well as the size and dimensions of the bricks and the type of mortar might indicate a date of the cistern to the 16th/17th century, but it can likewise be younger.

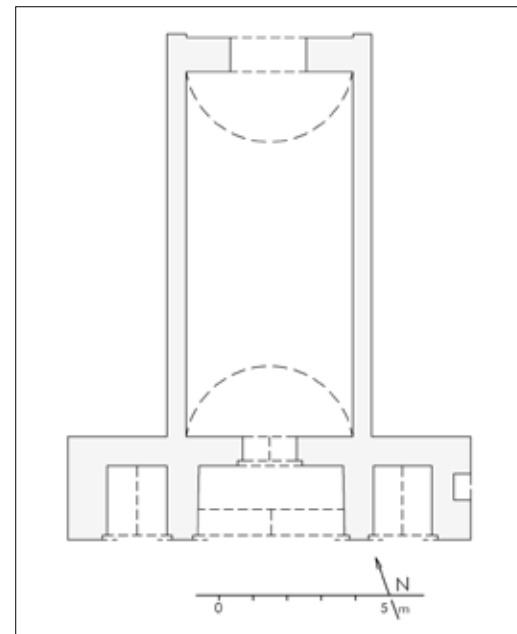


Fig. 477 Ground plan



Fig. 478 The southern façade, from south



Fig. 480 Interior of the cistern, from south

حوض سلمی

مخزن آب مستطیل شکل از کاشی پخته و مربع (27x27x6) سانتی متر) و ملات آهک مایل به قرمز؛ کمی هم از کاشی های مستطیلی استفاده شده، ورود از شمال و جنوب، طراحی دروازه جنوبی مغلق تر، از ساختمان سه جانبه دارای طاق بزرگ مرکزی، در وسط ساحه یک ورودی دیگر به پشت.

Houz-e Shahabad (Houž-e Šāhābād)

Cat. No. PZ 3

Position Lat. 34° 13' 05.83" (N)

Long. 62° 37' 51.33" (E)

Height 1,092 (m)

Location 750 m south of the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 37 km east of Herat Airport, 5.5 km west of the Pashtun Zarghun district capital, near Shahabad. Map p. 229

(Original name of the neighbouring settlement: Hosn-e Banu)

Size 7.55 x 8.50 m

Type cistern

Date Islamic

Condition ruin, only the basin walls is extant

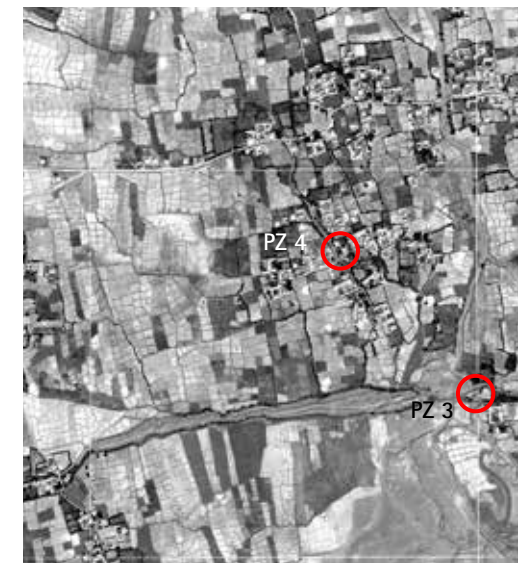


Fig. 481 Location of the sites PZ 3 and PZ 4, aerial view

In the vicinity of a major water channel of the Hari Rud irrigation system, a rectangular cistern is located (Fig. 482). Only the lowest part of the walls of the tank is still preserved to a height of approximately ten brick layers above the abutment on the western side. The construction was built with square fired bricks (27 x 27 x 5 cm) and lime mortar.

The cistern was probably last used as an open water reservoir, as a staircase has been added to the northern narrow side and the tops of the walls lateral of the entrance have also been reinforced with concrete. Probably the even newer construction of a nearby elevated water conduit, as a part of the modern Hari Rud channel system built by the United Nations, rendered the cistern obsolete.

حوض شاه آباد

مخزن آب مستطیل شکل، که از آن تنها حوض دیده میشود یعنی که تقریباً 10 لایه از آجر دیده میشود، از آجر مربع پخته (27x27x5 سانتی متر) با استفاده از ملات آهک، در داخل کنده کاری شده و دارای زینة های از سمنت میباشد. به تازگی توسط سازمان ملل متحد (یونسکو) پل آب (از غرب به شرق) ساخته شده. ناف منطقه همسایه: حسن بانو



Fig. 482 General view, from east

Masjed-e Jame Shahabad (Masjed-e Ġāme' Šāhābād)

Cat. No. PZ 4

Position Lat. 34° 13' 17.64" (N)

Long. 62° 37' 38.18" (E)

Height 1,088 (m)

Location on the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 37 km east of Herat Airport, 6 km west of Pashtun Zarghun district capital, near Qasr-e Nasir. Map p. 229

Size 12.20 x 22.10 m (winter mosque); 9.85 x 14.65 m (summer mosque)

Type mosque

Date 16th/17th–19th/20th CE (?) (architecture, summer mosque)

Condition restored (2005)

A mosque complex is situated in the centre of the village Shahabad (Fig. 481). It consists of two solitary rectangular buildings (Fig. 483), a 22.1 m (N–S) x 12.2 m (E–W) large winter mosque in the northwest and a summer mosque measuring 14.65 m (N–S) x 9.85 m (E–W) in the southeast.



Fig. 484 Summer mosque, view from south



Fig. 485 Summer mosque, view from east



Fig. 487 Summer mosque, interior view

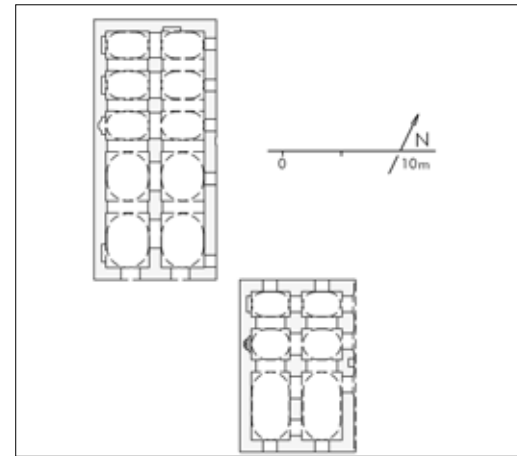


Fig. 483 General ground plan, relative position of the two mosques

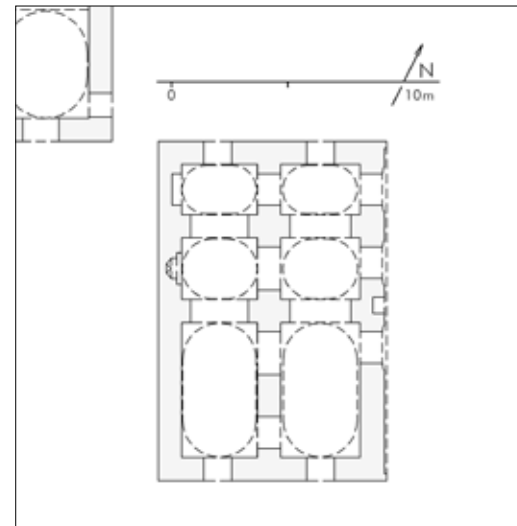


Fig. 486 Ground plan of the summer mosque

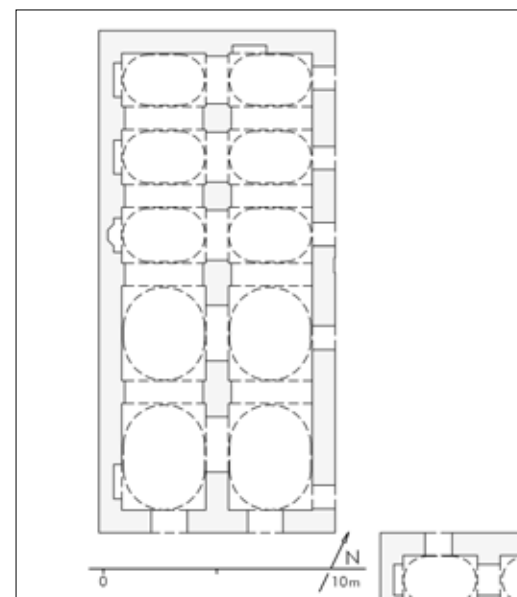


Fig. 488 Ground plan of the winter mosque

The two buildings are constructed in mud-brick technique and have two bays of rooms, both with comparatively small chambers in the north. The summer mosque appears to be the older original structure, which was later supplemented by a larger building with a comparable layout.

The two bays of the summer mosque are separated by broadly based arches of the curve-step-arch type (Figs. 484–487), the corresponding offsets measure only a few centimetres.

The two southern rooms are rectangular, with curved vaults ('Afghan' dome) and north-south oriented. The central chambers are almost squarish, likewise domed, the northern two rooms are again rectangular, but east-west oriented. The *mihrab* is in the western wall of the central bay, an additional *mihrab* in the centre of the exterior façade, is for open-air prayers. The inside of the mosque is decorated with only a few geometrical mud-plaster patterns, whereas the outer façades show four rectangular blind niches and several geometrical recessions (Fig. 485). There is no minaret, only two small turrets on the eastern corners of the roof. The mosque can be accessed from the three openings in the east, but was originally erected with openings on both narrow sides as well, which are currently blocked.

The larger winter mosque (Figs. 488–491) repeats the layout of the smaller building, consisting of four rectangular, north-south oriented rooms with curved vaults ('Afghan' dome) and six smaller rooms, likewise rectangular and domed, but east-west oriented. The rooms are separated by relatively flat segmented arches. The *mihrab* is situated in the central bay, slightly outside the central axis. Both the inside and the outside of the building are mud-plastered, the outer façades are additionally decorated with modern geometric applications of small stones in the mud plaster.

مسجد جامع شاه آباد

مسجد از دو تک ساختمان مستطیلی، یکی در شمال غربی 22:10 متر * 12.20 متر (شرق به غرب) مسجد زمستان، در جنوب شرقی 14.65 متر (شمال -- جنوب) * 9.85 متر (شرق به غرب) مسجد تابستان بزرگ. مسجد زمستان به تازگی تزئین شده، با سنگ های کوچک در گچ، مسجد تابستان تنها با چند فرورفتگی های زینتی و طاقچه های مستطیل در نما (دیوار شرق).



Fig. 489 Winter mosque, view from east



Fig. 490 Winter mosque, interior view



Fig. 491 Winter mosque, view from south

Ziyarat-e Khaje Rushnai (Ziyārat-e Ḥāġe Rūšnāī)

Cat. No. PZ 5**Position** Lat. 34° 14' 38.23" (N) Long. 62° 35' 29.83" (E) Height 1,047 (m)**Location** 2.7 km north of the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 9.2 km west of the Pashtun Zarghun district capital, northeast of Qasr-e Nasir. Map p. 229**Size** 30 x 20 m**Type** tomb (venerated); cemetery**Date** 15th/16th CE (?) and younger (pottery)**Condition** clandestine excavations, mud walls heavily eroded

A rectangular cemetery is located amid the irrigated plain of the Hari Rud (Fig. 492), some 1.5 km south of the river bank. The area is enclosed by a heavily eroded, flat adobe wall (Fig. 493), surrounding a larger space with an over-long grave as well as further irregularly distributed normal-sized stone graves.



Fig. 493 General view, from southeast



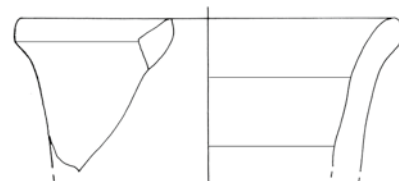
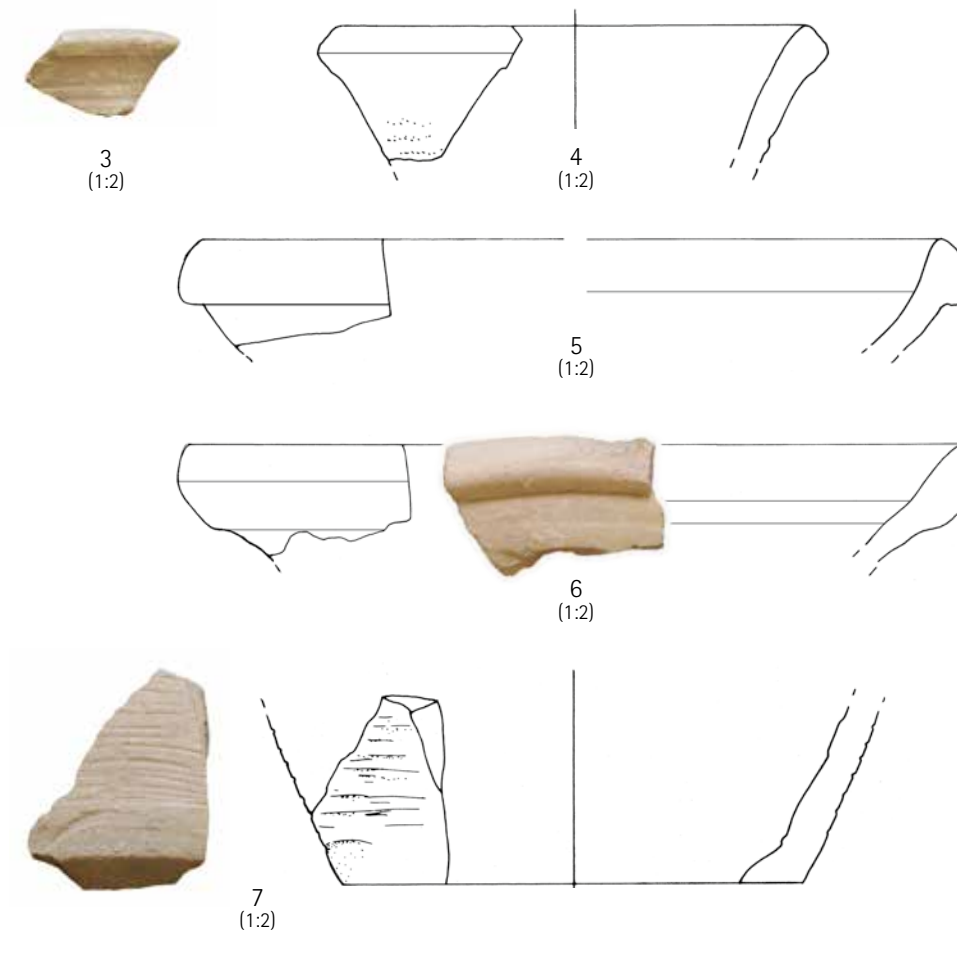
Fig. 492 Location of the site, aerial view

Finds: Only a few mostly non-diagnostic sherds, all unglazed except two. Most are of a well-tempered and -fired buff to orange fabric with a buff slip. Represented shapes are jugs and bowls with typical thickened rims, no. 3 with grooves. One monochrome mustard-glazed fragment and another reddish earthenware sherd, with a cross-hatched pattern in black under a translucent turquoise glaze (no. 1), indicate a date to the 15th or 16th century.

زیارت خواجه روشنائی

ساختمان مستطیل با دیوارهای گلی ساییده شده احاطه شده و یک قبر دراز و در غیر مقبره سنگ های بزرگ.

2: PZ005.04 Plain Ware
jar rim 15 cm FSO
fabric, shape: w/m; neck, slightly outturned, pointed rim
surface treatment: i/s Et o/s slip, pale pink (7.5 YR 8/3)

2
(1:3)1
(1:1)

4: PZ005.02 Plain Ware
jar rim 10 cm FSB
fabric, shape: w/m; conical jar, triangular rim
surface treatment: i/s Et o/s slip, yellowish buff (10 YR 8/3)

5: PZ005.03 Plain Ware
bowl rim > 30 cm FSB
fabric, shape: w/m; bowl, triangular round rim
surface treatment: i/s Et o/s slip, buff

6: PZ005.05 Plain Ware
bowl rim > 30 cm FSO
fabric, shape: w/m; bowl, complex, folded rim
surface treatment: o/s slip, buff; i/s slip, light reddish brown (5 YR 6/6)

7: PZ005.01 Plain Ware
jar (?) base 18 cm FSB
fabric, shape: w/m; tbi; flat base
surface treatment: i/s Et o/s slip, yellowish buff (10 YR 8/3)
decoration: o/s incised irregular grooves; tool marks (?)

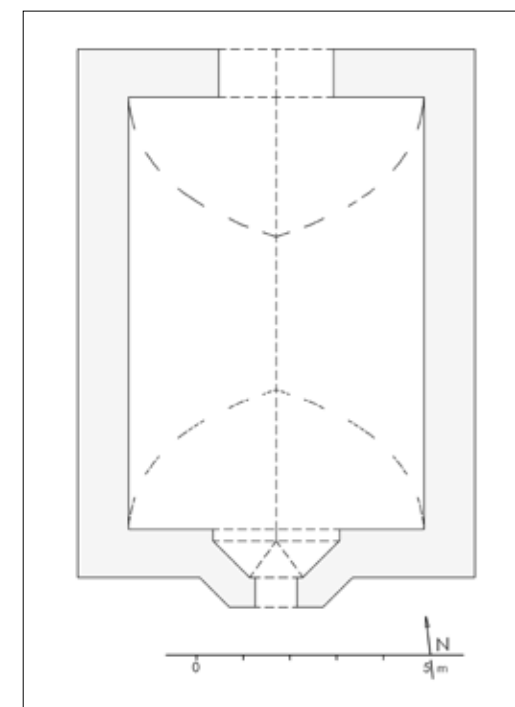


Fig. 494 Ground plan

Houz-e Pokhte (Ḥouz-e Poḥte)

Cat. No. PZ 6**Position** Lat. 34° 13' 25.60" (N) Long. 62° 36' 53.87" (E) Height 1,081 (m)**Location** on the road from Herat to Pashtun Zarghun, 6.9 km west of the Pashtun Zarghun district capital, north of Qasr-e Nasir, between Shahabad and Dargaras. Map p. 229**Size** 8.5 x 11.3 m**Type** cistern**Date** 16th/17th CE or younger (architecture)**Condition** some parts of brickwork damaged, water basin still in use

On the northern outskirts of the village (Figs. 496; 498) a rectangular cistern is situated. It was erected predominately of square burnt bricks (25 x 25 x 5 cm, some bricks measure 26 x 13 x 4.5 cm) laid in lime mortar. It consists of a rectangular tank (Fig. 494), covered by a pointed barrel vault with a polygonal pointed-arch niche in the south, where the original small entrance is now blocked by a mud wall (Figs. 495; 498).

The tank is at least 4 m deep (measured from the abutment of the vault, corresponding to the base of the niche). General access is provided through a larger door (clear height 3.5 m) with a pointed arch in the north (Fig. 496).