

Injil

Catalogue

Qal'e Chahar Borj (Qal'e Čahār Borǧ)

Cat. No. In 1

Position Lat. 34° 25' 00.50" (N) Long. 62° 03' 06.30" (E) Height 897 (m)

Location 10 km northwest of Herat city, on the main road to Islam Qal'e. Maps pp. 433; 617

Size 68 x 68 m, height 3–5 m; width of perimeter walls 1.00–1.20 m

Type caravanseray

Date 16th CE and younger (pottery, architecture)

Condition the complex is damaged by erosion

The complex is located on a plain, surrounded by old agricultural fields and close to at least three large *qanat* systems, one of them having fallen out of use a longer time before the others (Fig. 895). They must have watered the fields which are still visible in the aerial image.



Fig. 896 View of the outer wall, with attached arcaded hall, from southeast

The structure is rather decayed, most mud-brick walls are completely eroded or remain as stumps (Figs. 896; 898), preventing a reliable reconstruction of the plan (Fig. 897). It consists of an enclosure wall with four $\frac{3}{4}$ -towers at the corners, a full tower in the west, semicircular towers in the northern and southern wall, and a central two-storey portal flanked by two half-towers in the east.

The outer wall is built with *pakhsah*, the towers with mud bricks (sizes: 18 x 9 x 5 cm; 36 x ? x 5.5 cm), in the basal layers fortified by intermediate stone layers. The internal construction consists of unfired bricks as well, only in the southern outer building, burnt bricks were used (size: 25 x 13 x 5 cm).

The internal plan shows a single aisle with c. 12 cellular, one-storey rooms in two bays, varying in ground plans, along the interior of the northern and eastern walls and partly on the southern and western sides (Fig. 896). No buildings are preserved in the western area, but remains of internal

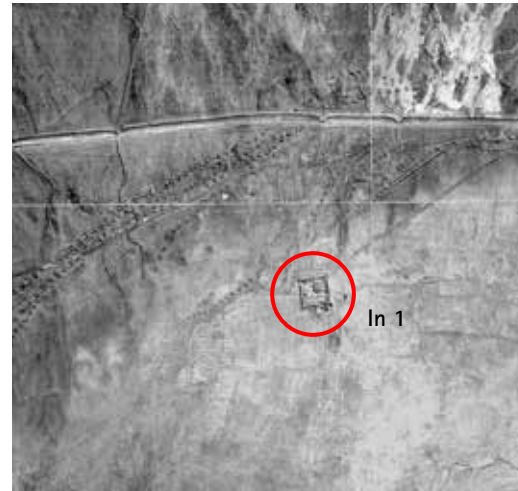


Fig. 895 Location of In 1, aerial view



Fig. 897 Aerial view, detail

outworks are visible near the northwestern tower. The northeastern quarter is separated by an internal wall. The aerial image reveals traces of regular chambers, but their plan is unclear on the ground. The remaining internal space reveals some traces of further buildings. A more recent annexe (Fig. 896) is attached to the exterior of the southeastern perimeter wall. A mosque or prayer hall have not been identified.

The plan suggests a function as a fortified *caravanseray*, which possibly was later also used as a military station and shelter for the local populace in times of fighting. For a similar, but better preserved complex see Qal'e-ye Deh Sorkh



Fig. 898 View of the inner space, with portal and enwalled northeastern quarter, from southwest, assembled photo

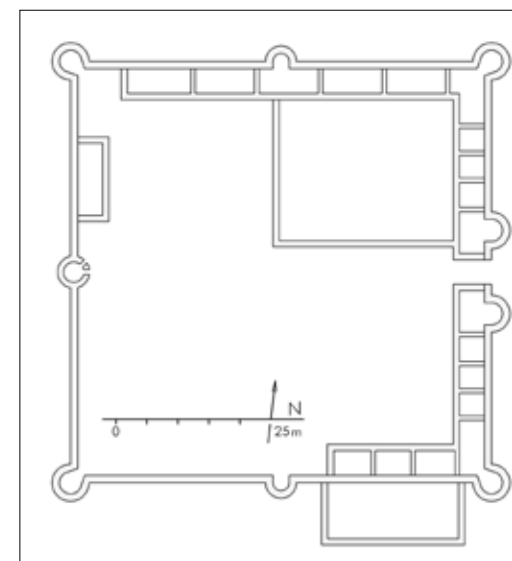


Fig. 899 Ground plan

(In 12) and Qal'e Shabash (Gh 15), but both have an internal two-bay room structure.

Finds: The few pottery fragments include mustard-glazed sherds of rather thick bowls, a base fragment of a moulded jar (no. 8), poss. indicating an older date, plain, fine fabric sherds of large buff-slipped storage jars, a clinky greyish sherd with an incised geometric decoration, a clinky red-orange sherd with internal grooves, a medium red-slipped orange one of a handmade bowl and a coarse gritty sherd with remains of blackish paint (no. 5). A small porcelain-base fragment has a mark under the base (no. 6) and may date to the 16th century, a greenish-glazed



Fig. 900 The gateway, from southeast

beaker with blue decoration (no. 7) is typical of small, late 19th/20th-century cups or small bowls 'Made in Japan' (cp. Franke 2017a, 68 Fig. 74).

قلعه چهار برج

این مجموعه در یک دشت دارای مزرعه‌های کشاورزی باستانی واقع شده است. دیوارهای آجری این سازه معماری تقریباً از بین رفته که این امر بازسازی آن را با مشکل مواجه می‌کند. این بنا دارای چهار برج در گوشه‌ها، یک برج در غرب، برج‌های نیم‌دایره‌ای در دیوار شمالی و جنوبی و یک درگاه مرکزی دو طبقه است. فضای درونی دربرگیرنده یک راهرو و ۱۲ اتاق متقارن در امتداد دیوارهای شمالی و شرقی می‌باشد. عکس هوایی این سازه، نقشه اتاق‌های معمولی را نشان می‌دهد که بر روی زمین قابل مشاهده نیستند. نقشه این بنا نشان می‌دهد که این سازه معماری به عنوان یک کاروانسرا قلعه مانند استفاده شده باشد که احتمالاً در زمان رخداد جنگ به عنوان ایستگاه نظامی و پناهگاهی برای مردم عادی کاربرد داشته است.

چند قطعه سفال شامل سفال‌های لعابدار مرتبط با کاسه ضخیم، قطعه‌ای از کف یک کوزه قالبی، قطعه‌های یک خمره بزرگ سفالی دارای پوشش کرم رنگ، یک قطعه سفال خاکستری‌رنگ دارای تزئینات نقش کنده‌شده هندسی، یک قطعه چینی کوچک دارای عنوان ساخت در زیر کف، و یک آبخوری لعابدار سبز با تزئینات آبی رنگ شاخص ساخت ژاپن و مربوط به اواخر قرن ۱۹ میلادی از جمله یافته‌های سطحی این مجموعه بوده است.

1: In001.07 Mustard-glazed
bowl rim 40 cm FR
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; everted, round rim from a large bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, ochre; i/s & o/s slip, pinkish buff, 7.5 YR 8/2

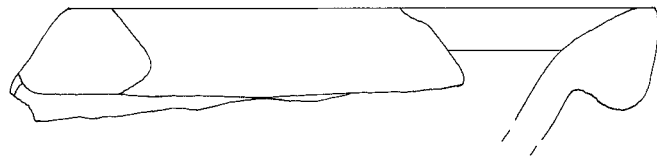


1
(1:2)



2
(1:2)

3: In001.09 Mustard-glazed
bowl > 40 cm FR
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; triangular rim from a large bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, yellowish-brown, mottled; i/s & o/s slip, pinkish buff, 7.5 YR 8/2



3
(1:2)



4
(1:3)



5
(1:3)

5: In001.03 Chinese 16th CE or younger
Blue & White
bowl base c. 6 cm porcelain
fabric/shape: moulded; triangular ring base from a small bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze (transparent) clear
decoration: i/s & o/s painted, blue
remarks: stamp under base



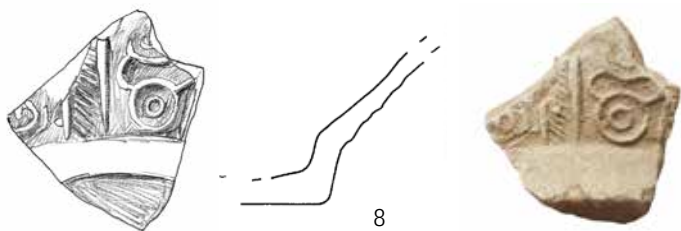
6
(2:3)

7: In001.04 late 19th/20th CE
cup semi-porcelain
fabric/shape: moulded; rim from small, conical cup
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze (transparent) greenish
decoration: i/s & o/s painted (underglaze) blue
remarks: these cups often bear a stamp 'Made in Japan'; see Franke/Urban 2017, 68 Fig. 74



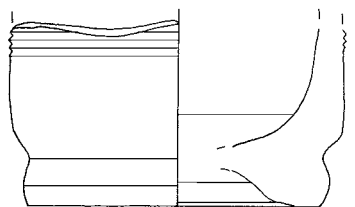
7
(2:3)

8: In001.06 Moulded Ware
jug FSB
fabric/shape: moulded; tbi, twi; base fragment of a moulded jug
surface treatment: o/s slip, pinkish buff, 7.5 YR 8/2
decoration: o/s moulded



8
(2:3)

9: In001.05 Plain Ware
jar (?), medium base 8 cm MB
fabric/shape: w/m, trimmed; tbi, twi; heavy, thick footring, carinated, from a vertical-sided jar (?)
surface treatment: i/s & o/s slip, pinkish buff, 7.5 YR 8/2
decoration: o/s incised; horizontal lines



9
(1:2)



Fig. 901 Location of In 2, aerial view

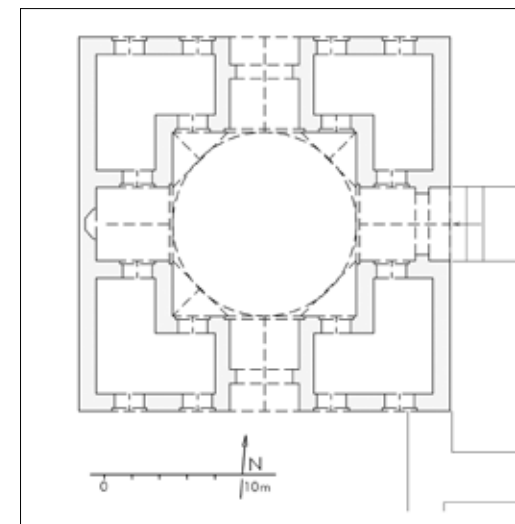


Fig. 902 The mosque, ground plan

Ziyarat-e Soltan Babaji (Ziyārat-e Solṭān Bābāgī)

Cat. No. In 2

Position Lat. 34° 22' 13.24" (N) Long. 62° 10' 23.49" (E) Height 960 (m)

Location 1 km northwest of Herat. Map p. 433

Size 13.5 x 13.5 m (mosque)

Type mosque; tombs (venerated); cemetery

Date 16th/17th CE or younger (?) (architecture; 15th/16th CE-tombstone)

Condition comprehensive restorations were carried out c. 1985. The mosque was collapsing and completely built anew. The *khaneqah* is destroyed

The complex consists of a rebuilt, modern mosque with a narrow platform in the northeastern corner, a pool and a burial ground, possibly based on an older structure (Figs. 902; 903). The mosque has a domed, square central room with four niches and four regular L-shaped side rooms. Large squinches above the corner niches transform the central square into an octagon upon which the cupola is built. The side rooms have flat roofs.

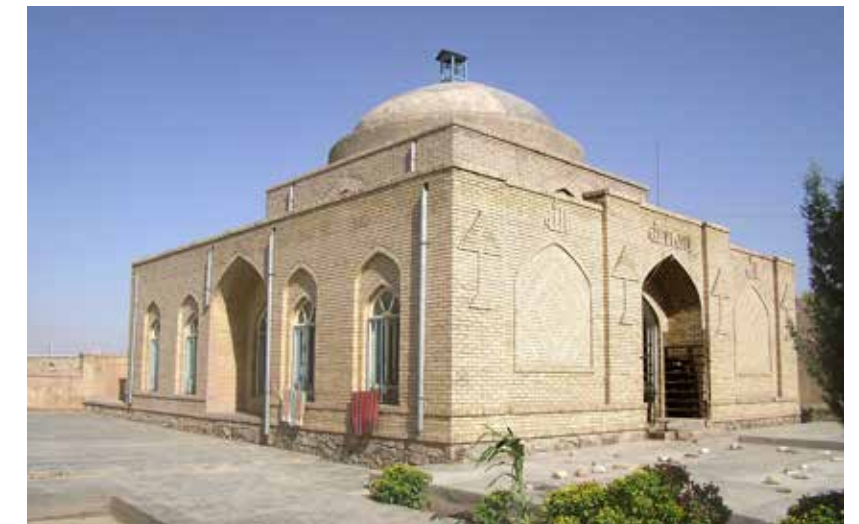


Fig. 903 The mosque, from southeast

Next to it are three oblong tombs, fitted with tombstones of considerable antiquity (15th/16th century). According to local information, scant remains of an attached *khaneqah* were found. The cemetery is used up to the present day, some tombs are particularly venerated by the populace.

خانقاه، مسجد، زیارت سلطان باباجی

این مجموعه شامل یک مسجد جدید نوسازی شده می باشد که بر روی یک سکوی باریک در گوشه شمال شرقی مجموعه، با یک استخر و یک مکان مقبره ای ساخته شده است. مسجد دارای یک فضای مرکزی مربع شکل گنبدی است که چهار طاقچه و چهار اتاق متقارن L مانند است.

در کنار آن، سه مقبره باریک جدید قرار دارند که در ساخت آنها از سنگ قبرهای باستانی استفاده شده است. بر اساس اطلاعات مردم محلی، بقایایی اندک از یک خانقاه که مربوط به این مجموعه بوده پیدا شده است. گورستان یادشده تا به امروز هم مورد استفاده بوده و تعدادی از قبرها مورد کندوکاوهای غیرمجاز قرار گرفته اند.



Fig. 904 Rebuilt dome

Masjed-e Taryak (Mas'jed-e Taryāk)

Cat. No. In 3

Position Lat. 34° 15' 56.61" (N) Long. 62° 16' 53.91" (E) Height 955 (m)

Location 9 km southeast of Herat (beeline), south of the villages Kushkak and Kushkisak. 2 km on Kandahar Road, 8 km southeast on the road to Taryak. Close by are two cisterns (In 19, In 24; 100 m to the south). Maps pp. 433; 503

Size c. 15.50 x 12.50 m

Type mausoleum; subsequently added mosque

Date 17th CE (?), possibly older origin, also younger parts (epigr.)

Condition the complex was restored and modified several times

The complex (for location see Fig. 1029) consists of two parts: a small square mud-brick building with a domed central room (Figs. 905–910) and a rectangular annexe housing a newly-built mosque, linked to the older part by a narrow door in the northern niche (Fig. 905).



Fig. 906 Domed central building, with attached modern mosque, from south

The old part is hallmarked by an entrance with a lobed arch and remains of the original decoration above (Fig. 910). A part of a carved stucco epigraphic band is set off-centre in a curved field, supplemented by recent turquoise-glazed tiles and a modern cross-star pattern stucco field on the right. The inscription in dense Thulth reads: '... *bi-masjid Allāh mī... sanat 1078 ?* (1078|1667–68 (?); readings: C.-P. Haase). Above, the right portion of a larger epigraphic stucco band is still in place, aligned on the right border of the portal. Written in wide Thulth is: '... *al-mu[']min ?* ... *al-š ...*'

Behind the portal, a wooden door on the left, now green-painted, with a reattached band of originally unconnected glazed tiles, an epigraphic frieze and a simple window grill above, leads into the mosque (Figs. 905; 907). The niche at its end was modified in two phases, the older below, a younger on top, with a door inserted even later, and a modern painted inscription above. The lowest step was originally probably a bench (Fig. 907). This access system is a later modification of the original plan.

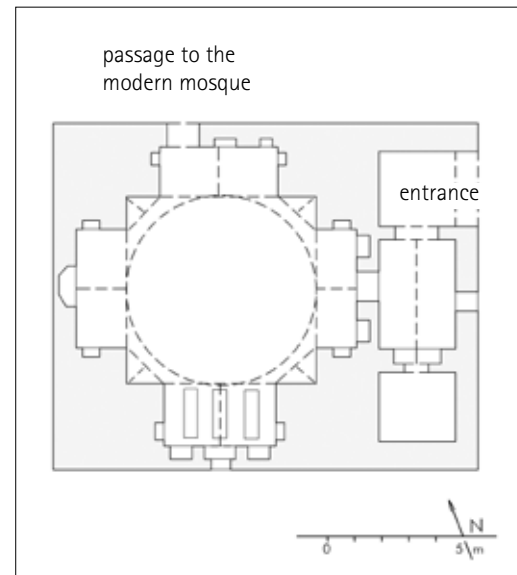


Fig. 905 Ground plan



Fig. 907 The vestibule, from north

The wooden door to the right leads into the oldest part, a central domed space with four niches, all of them modified over time. The room is framed by painted bands, which start at a level corresponding to the uppermost niche and probably date to the late 19th/20th century. The *mihrab* is located in the western niche (Fig. 909), tombstones and cenotaphs are deposited in the southern one (Fig. 908).

The northern niche (Fig. 905) provides access to the new mosque, situated at a slightly higher level (c. 60 cm), the eastern niche is part of the present entrance, reached via steps leading down from the entrance room, already below street level.



Fig. 908 Historical cenotaph and tombstone kept in the southern niche



Fig. 910 The entrance with epigraphic panels

The central room displays decorations varying in style and date, most extensively on the *qibla* wall (Fig. 909). The painting in and above the *mihrab* niche reveals a number of episodes, beginning with modern calligraphic panels, painted on a white plaster ground above the arch, overlaying older ones. The latter are fine-line inscriptions, placed in irregular fields in the squinches to the right of the *mihrab*. Some parts are faded out and were repainted, the other side is now covered by white plaster.

The wall paintings above the *mihrab* are dated 12(?)38|1857, a date, which corresponds to the blue- and yellow-painted ornaments, imitating stucco in the cap of the *mihrab* and in the



Fig. 909 Western wall with mihrab and super-imposed and renewed decorations from different periods

squinches. The tile revetments above the arch and in the tympanum of the prayer niche may belong to the 18th or 19th century, the date indicated in the left part of the calligraphic band is unreadable (C.-P. Haase).

On the other walls traces of wall paintings are preserved, probably dating to the late 19th century as well, considering colours and motifs such as cypresses, pomegranates, flowers and the 'sun face' in the squinches. The geometric friezes are also modern, the glazed tiles below and the tile friezes decorating the lateral wall were installed during the last refurbishment.

خانقاه، مسجد تریاک

این مجموعه دارای دو بخش ساختمان آجری کوچک مربع‌شکل و یک اتاق مرکزی گنبددار و یک بخش ضمیمه‌ای مستطیل‌شکل است. کتیبه‌ای گچبری‌شده به خط ثلث در ورودی مسجد تاریخ ۱۰۷۸ را نشان می‌دهد. درب چوبی در سمت راست به وسیله چهار طاقچه به درون اتاق گنبددار مرکزی منتهی می‌شود. فاصله بین این دو فضا دارای نقاشی‌هایی مربوط به اواخر قرن ۱۹ و اوایل قرن ۲۰ میلادی است که از بالای طاقچه‌ها شروع می‌شوند. محراب مسجد تریاک در طاقچه غربی واقع شده و در طاقچه جنوبی سنگ‌قبرهایی قرار داده شده‌اند. طاقچه شمالی دسترسی به مسجد جدید را ممکن می‌کند و طاقچه شرقی بخشی از ورودی امروزی است که به وسیله پله‌های منتهی از اتاق گنبددار ورودی قابل مشاهده بوده و در حال حاضر پایین‌تر از سطح خیابان است.

فضای مرکزی این مجموعه تزئینات مختلف و متنوعی از لحاظ سبک و تاریخ دربردارد که اغلب روی دیوار قبله مسجد قرار گرفته‌اند. نقاشی موجود در درون و بالای طاقچه محراب هم دارای موضوعات و داستان‌های متنوع است. نقاشی‌های بالای محراب تاریخ ۱۲۳۸ هجری را نشان می‌دهد که دربرگیرنده تزئینات گچبری‌شده آبی و زرد رنگ در راس و مقرنس‌های محراب هستند. بر روی دیوارهای دیگر اثری از نقاشی‌های دیواری با طرح و نقش و رنگ‌های مختلفی همچون سرو، انار، گل‌ها صورت خورشید بر روی پوست درخت که احتمالاً مربوط به اواخر قرن ۱۹ میلادی هستند دیده می‌شوند. کاشی‌های شیشه‌ای از نوع مدرن، کاشی‌های لعابدار در بخش زیرین و کاشی‌های تزئینی بر روی دیوارهای جانبی مسجد متعلق به جدیدترین دوره بهسازی این مجموعه می‌باشند.

Masjed, Houz-e Karbas (Ghalwar) (Masjed Houz-e Karbās)

Cat. No. In 4

Position Lat. 34° 20' 54.53" (N) Long. 62° 09' 33.61" (E) Height 927 (m)

Location 4 km straight west of Herat centre, just north of the road to Zendejan, Kohsan and the Iranian border. In the village Ghalwar, next to the village Houz-e Karbas (= weaver's cistern, sponsored by weavers). The mosque is situated in a garden and an agricultural area watered by the Injil Canal. About 2 km distance to the Shrine Mohammad 'Abu'l Walid in Azadan (In 21). Map p. 433

Size 24.50 x 13.60 m. Historical part: 10 x 5 m, height 5.7 m (Pugachenkova 1970)

Type mosque, winter and summer prayer halls

Date 845|1441–42 (foundation inscription), no older evidence

Condition completely restored. Allegedly, 'Houz-e Korbās ... has been completely destroyed by bombings (of Soviet and National Afghan Forces); only one house is still standing' (O'Kane 1987, 208, and, drastically described, by Najimi 2009, 38–40). According to Dupaigne (2007, 178), it was destroyed in 1982 and restored in 1993 (see also Tirard-Collet 1998)

The building was documented first by Pugachenkova (in 1967–69), who identified it as a *guzar*, a mosque serving particular quarters in villages during the Timurid period, followed a few years later by O'Kane (in 1975) and Samizay (in 1978–79). O'Kane's (1987, 207) and Golombek's descriptions (Golombek/Wilber 1988, 311 no. 74) are the most detailed. T. Allen (1981, no. 426) refers to Pugachenkova and mentions that M. Herawi (1970, 50–52) transcribed the foundation inscription. Further references, mostly quoting these sources as well, are listed below in the bibliography. O'Kane's information is now supplemented by Najimi's report (2009), who was responsible for the restorations and provides first-hand material from 1977 and later.

Comprehensive renovations and restorations of various parts of the building, the foundation plaque and the *mihrab*, which was still standing in 1988, but destroyed by 1993, were carried out in 1993–94. The damage is described in detail by Najimi, who revealed the extent of the work funded by DAACAR: 'all that remained on the site was a mound of debris covering the shattered pieces of the elaborate tile work that once decorated the *mihrab*'... Najimi (2018, 325; 326) also mentions that the residents changed the courtyard in 2017.

The mosque is a rectangular-brick building, standing on a shallow platform (Figs. 911; 912). It is enclosed by a brick wall and has a pool. The main part consists of four domed rooms, situated today in the western aisle of the building. Access to the interior is provided by a vaulted corridor from the south. The southern corridor also opens to the outside and leads to a small room, which has a staircase and connects with the main rooms on the right. The rooms in the north were added later, with separate entries from the north. The eastern front of the complex is a five-bay colonnade, the summer prayer hall with a *mihrab*, today in the central bay, open towards a small platform and pool, fed in 1973 by a small channel and considered by O'Kane (1988, 311) as a historical structure. It was re-excavated in 1993/94 and

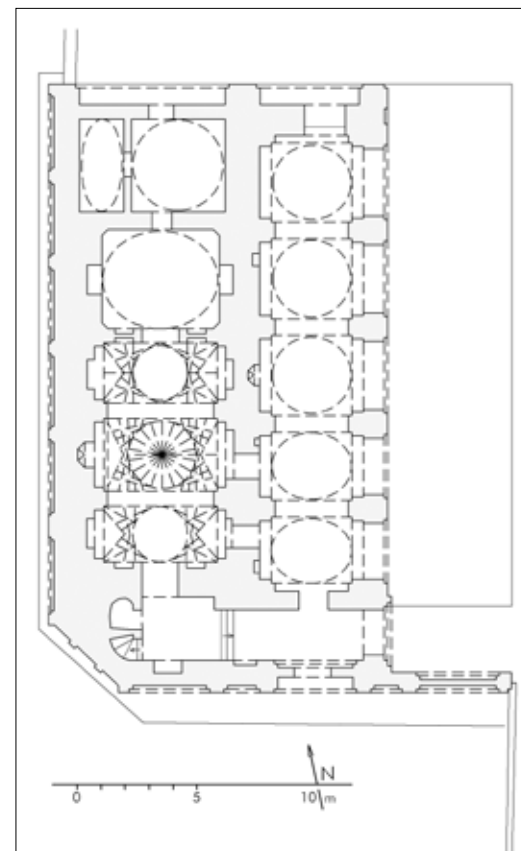


Fig. 911 Ground plan (after Najimi, suppl.)

found to be 1.5 m deep (Najimi 2009, 42). The modern outer façade of the complex is structured with blind niches.

The available plans show slight deviations, implying structural changes over time. These mostly concern the internal structure of the old western part, in particular the addition and subsequent detachment of the fourth room to a side room, and the addition of two rooms in the north. That these were altered again after 1979 is visible in plans from 1977 (Samizay 1981, 60; 61) and 1994 (Najimi 2009, Fig. 13). According to Najimi (2009, 43) the larger room with a separate entrance was added as female prayer hall in 1993/94, but now serves a different function.

In any case, the historical part of the complex comprises the three southern transverse bays with arch nets, while the fourth, square room was added at an unknown date. The central and largest room has a twelve-sided dome, the *mihrab* and an elaborate plaster decoration, paintings, raised carved stucco patterns with pentagons and five- as well as ten-pointed stars, and faience mosaics. The latter have suffered very badly and are restored to a large extent

(see Najimi 2009, Fig. 7, in 1985, and Fig. 8, in 1993–1994, before and after conservation; Figs. 913–914). It is the outstanding quality of the faience mosaic decoration of the *mihrab* and the foundation inscription, fixed on the opposite wall, for which the Ghalwar Mosque is known. The architecture and ornamentation are described in detail by O'Kane (1987; 1988) and Najimi (2009) and it suffices to summarise the evidence here.

The *mihrab* is framed by a monumental epigraphic frieze, which highlights the arch. Another inscription of equal quality is fixed below, in the tympanum. The bordures display geometric patterns, i. a. tendrils. The large bands, written in Thulth, quote the Throne verse, Quran II/255, and Quran III/39 in the tympanum. The arch rises

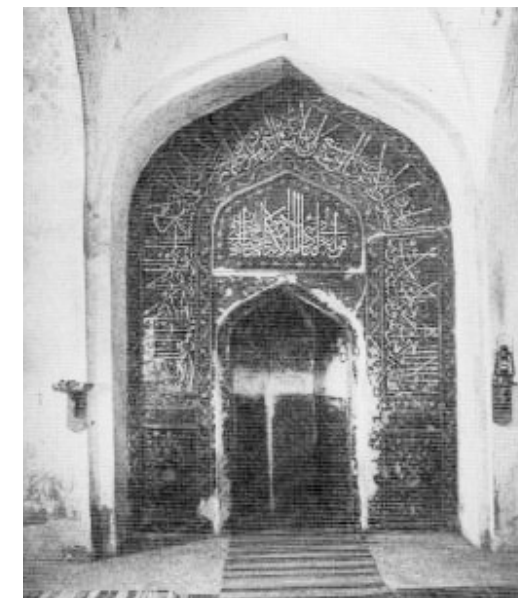


Fig. 913 The mihrab in 1977 (Photo: F. Aalund)

on both sides above a Kufic band and a large field depicting a flower vase with tendrils in a lobed niche. The squinches of the *mihrab* display a vegetal pattern on an unusual yellow ground, the dome a geometric stellate ornament, formed by differently shaped tiles on a blue ground.

The foundation inscription, fixed on the opposite wall, is written in Thulth as well and cites in two lines a poem from Sa'adi's Golestan and, below, gives the date 845|1441, falling into the reign of Shah Rokh (Fig. 915). As noted by O'Kane (1987, 208), Sa'adi's verses had previously been engraved into the metal basin standing in the Herat Jame mosque, dated 776|1374–75.



Fig. 912 View of the corridor and arcades, from southwest



Fig. 914 The mihrab in 1993 (Photo: C. Christensen) and 1995 (Photo: A.W. Najimi)

Due to the exquisite quality of the calligraphy, Herawi (1970, 32–34) assigned the work tentatively to the calligrapher Jalal Ja'far. He was also engaged in other buildings, such as Gawhar Shad's *medrese* in Herat, the Medrese Ghiyasiyya in Khargird, the Bu'qa of Shaykh Zain al-Din in Taybad, and possibly in the Tuman Agha Medrese in Kohsan (O'Kane 1979, 103; here site no. Ko 2).

Likewise important is the stucco ornament (Fig. 916), which also links the building to the Ghiyasiyya and the Tuman Agha Medrese (O'Kane 1984, 75). It was described by O'Kane as follows: 'Only a small portion now remains on the soffit of a transverse arch of this small winter mosque of a pattern of pentagons and five- and ten-pointed stars (Pl. VIIb). The effect is slightly different from the two previous examples since the raised areas merely consist not of geometric figures themselves but of angular interlacing bands, which delineate the pattern. It does show clearly that