

Zendejan Catalogue

Houz-e Wali Mohammad Khan (Houz-e Walī Moḥammad Ḥān)

Cat. No. Zn 1
Position Lat. 34° 22' 57.65" (N) Long. 61° 46' 47.01" (E) Height 841 (m)
Location 39 km west of Herat; 1.5 km north of the Hari Rud, south of the village of Chikewan (also: Shekiban), adjacent to Zn 2. Map p. 616
Size 8.7 x 8.7 m
Type cistern
Date 17th/18th CE (?) (architecture)
Condition cracks in the masonry, water damage (missing parts) near street level, partly repaired

Square symmetrical building (Fig. 1374) with 1.1 m thick walls built of burnt bricks (25 x 25 x 5 cm), bonded with mud and lime mortar, almost completely unplastered. All four outer façades have an identical design with a central, 2.10 m wide pointed-arch passageway, flanked by two comparatively large (1.50 m) blind niches with flat ogival arches; the entire façade is structured by



Fig. 1373 General view, from southeast

rectangular frames (Fig. 1373). Only a few exterior parts are grouted. A small area with smooth plastering is visible in the remains of a small niche above the southern passageway (Fig. 1375), an indication that originally possibly the entire building was plastered in this way. The application of raw mud in the upper left section of the southern façade is a make-shift repair.

The erosion of the plaster has exposed an architectural peculiarity that sets the building apart from other cisterns in the survey area: the back walls of the southern blind niches are laid in herringbone technique, a detail that can also be observed, although to a lesser extent, in the eastern passage, at various points in the interior and in the uppermost closure layers of the dome.



Fig. 1372 Location of Zn 1 and Zn 2, aerial view

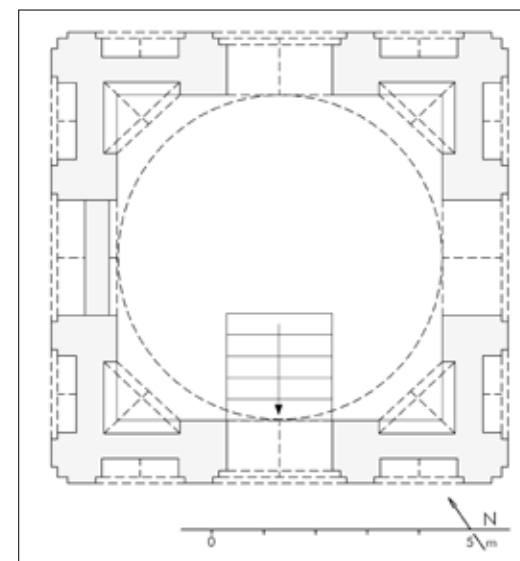


Fig. 1374 Ground plan

The interior has a square (6.30 x 6.30 m) basin, likewise built entirely of burnt bricks, as a foundation for the octagonal structure with groined, pointed-arch squinches and ogival passages. The western one is closed by an irregular mud wall.

The pendentive zone starts at the level of the arches' impost without any visible break in the uniform masonry of the hemispherical dome, interrupted only by a series of scaffolding

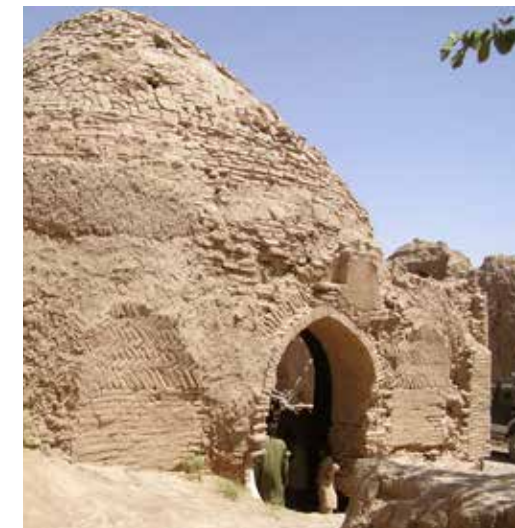


Fig. 1375 View from southwest



Fig. 1376 Interior view, detail; squinch (left), blocked passage and scaffolding holes

holes in the lower part of the cupola. The vault of the dome is higher and more conical than usual.

The basin is accessed on the southern side via a series of internal steps.

حوض ولی محمد خان

بنایی متقارن و مربع‌شکل که از آجر پخته با اندازه ۲۵ در ۲۵ در ۵ سانتی‌متر و ملات گل و گچ و تقریباً بدون روکش روی دیوارها ساخته شده است. هر چهار نمای بیرونی بنا به طور یکسان دارای تزئین طاقچه مرکزی با ۲ متر و ۱۰ سانتی‌متر پهنا که توسط دو طاقچه کور نسبتاً بزرگ (یک و نیم متر) احاطه شده هستند. هر یک از این طاقچه‌ها با قوس‌های مسطح کل نمای بیرونی بنا را که توسط قاب‌های مستطیل‌شکل ساخته شده دربر دارند. این حوض از راه یک سری پله‌های داخلی در جبهه جنوبی قابل دسترسی می‌باشد.



Fig. 1377 Ruins of two-storey mud-brick buildings



Fig. 1378 Mud-brick ruins (cp. Fig. 1377)

Qal'e-ye Achakzay / Qal'e-ye Khaje 'Abdul Wali (Qal'e-ye Ačikzay/Qal'e-ye Ḥāḡe 'Abd al-Walī)

Cat. No. Zn 2
Position Lat. 34° 22' 56.29" (N) Long. 61° 46' 46.79" (E) Height 840 (m)
Location 39 km west of Herat; adjacent to Zn 1; Fig. 1372; Map p. 616
Type fortified group of building, inner town (qal'e)
Date 17th/18th-20th CE (?) (architecture)
Condition mostly abandoned, ruined

A large fortified quarter with an enclosure wall and corner towers. The now abandoned and ruined area comprises several at least two-storey high buildings with living quarters. The burnt bricks are bonded with mud mortar, some areas show remains of plaster. During the Mujahedin period, c. 140 families lived inside the fort, according to local information. They built newer houses in the central part and in open spaces near the corners. Next to the entrance was a large circular stone slab, which was once used to block the passage, similarly preserved *in situ* e.g. at Qal'e Jouhar (Gh 11). Among the few sherds found were a few small, black-painted turquoise-glazed fragments.

قلعه اچکزئی / قلعه خواجه عبدالولی

یک سازه دفاعی بزرگ که دارای ساختمان‌های جدید است. در ساخت این قلعه آجر داخل ملات گل و گچ به کار رفته است. بقایای کاشی‌های موجود در این مجموعه حکایت از به‌کاربردن آن‌ها در ساخت این بنا دارد. خانه‌های جدید در بخش مرکزی و گوشه‌های این مجموعه ساخته شده‌اند. در کنار در ورودی سنگی بزرگ (کلون) برای قفل کردن در قابل مشاهده است. در زمان مجاهدین، ۱۴۰ خانواده در داخل این قلعه زندگی می‌کردند.



Fig. 1379 Southern perimeter wall of the quarter



Fig. 1380 Recess for rolling stone door

Qal'e Andaran / Old Zendejan (Qal'e Āndārān)

Cat. No. Zn 3

Position Lat. 34° 20' 58.40" (N) Long. 61° 44' 11.39" (E) Height 835 (m)

Location 42 km west of Herat, 900 m south of the Hari Rud, part of the old village of Zendejan, with Houz-e Kheshti (Zn 6). Map p. 616

Size exterior enclosure: c. 260 m (E-W) x 250 m (N-S);
interior enclosure: c. 135 m (E-W) x 115 m (N-S)

Type fortified town; fortified group of buildings, inner town (*qal'e*)

Date 17th/18th-20th CE (?) (architecture)

Condition partly ruined and abandoned, partly still/again in use

The old fortified village of Zendejan, built with mud bricks in mud mortar, is mostly in ruins and abandoned now, but was inhabited until a few decades ago. It consists of two squares, the exterior one with a perimeter wall, measures c. 260 x 250 m. On its western exterior side, it is encroached by houses. The smaller, internal square (c. 135 x 115 m) is surrounded by a lane, but its borders are blurred by decayed buildings and are not extant in the south. It is partitioned by a central path towards the main (?) outer entrance, passing the cistern Houz-e Kheshti (Zn 6) and leading on to the *extramural* shrine of Khaje Mohammad Ghazi (Zn 5) and to the old Herat-Ghuriyan road further to the south. Along the internal side of the outer wall, remains of barrel-vaulted corridors with attached small square-domed rooms are visible. In the centre stands a major, formerly representative complex. Some houses and a pigeon tower in its neighbourhood are well-maintained, plastered and decorated.

The date of these buildings is difficult to establish. Such quarters may date back to the 17th century, but subsequent phases of building and repairs are evident and reflect various phases of turmoil, rehabilitation and growth until modernity. The new town has expanded further to the east, but, as mentioned in the Introduction, the district and its capital have maintained the rural



Fig. 1381 Aerial view of Zn 3 and Zn 6



Fig. 1382 Ruin of a two-storey building

character described by Maitland (1888a, 128). In general, the scant 19th-century evidence on this oldest part of Zendejan is surprising (for a discussion on the location of ancient Fushanj see Zn 5, p. 630).

The *'thin sherd-scatter and mud remains, but no mound'* mentioned by Ball (2019, no. 1259) to the west of the town is correlated by Gaibov et al. (2010, 110) with *'some badly preserved ruins situated 400 m west of the town'* discovered by Kruglikova (K 144). In fact, Kruglikova (2005) describes the remains of a very large complex, a *rebat* or *medrese*, whose fired bricks were robbed and the mud bricks were used as fertilizer on closeby fields. Based on the brick size and potsherds she dated this complex to the 14th/15th century, a rather old date.

Bibliography

- Kruglikova 2005, no. 144
- Gaibov et al. 2010, 110 no. K144
- Ball 2019, no. 1259 (under Zindajān or Fūshanj)



Fig. 1383 Ruins of the complex, partly reused

قلعه انداران

بخشی از استحکامات قدیمی روستا. در هر یک از بخش‌های انتهایی راهروی کریدور، اتاق‌هایی با یک طرح مربع‌شکل قرار دارند. یک حجره و ورودی‌هایی با قوس‌های نکتیز از دیگر بخش‌های این قلعه هستند. اتاق‌های یادشده به وسیله قوس‌هایی مسطح از راهروها جدا شده‌اند. در جبهه شرقی بنا اتاق‌های کوچک دیگری قرار دارند.

Shrine of Khaje 'Abdul Haq Wali (Hāge 'Abd al-Ḥaq Walī)

Cat. No. Zn 4

Position Lat. 34° 19' 46.66" (N) Long. 61° 44' 50.31" (E) Height 840 (m)

Location 42 km west of Herat, 2 km south of Zendejan, 1.3 km south of the road from Herat to Ghuriyan and 350 m into the gravel plain, south of the irrigated oasis belt; 2.3 km southeast of Zn 3 and next to the cistern Zn 7. Map p. 616

Size 13.30 x 10.30 m (15.50 x 12.30 m incl. annexes)

Type shrine; tomb (venerated); settlement, cemetery

Date 11th-early 13th CE; late 14th/15th; 16th-18th CE (?) (pottery);
late 14th-17th (architecture)

Condition Heavily eroded, outer walls mostly damaged, *iwan* dome and remaining vaults partly collapsed; no structural maintenance. Strongly progressing decay since Samizay's documentation

The eroded complex known as the shrine of Khaje 'Abdul Haq Wali is in fact a large site with the shrine (Zn 4) and the cistern Houz-e Gholami (Zn 7) as major components. Also part of it are the overlong tomb of Khaje 'Abdul Haq Wali as well as other graves and an archaeological site, where allegedly many coins have been found (Samizay 1981, 34; Figs. 1384-1386). The cistern has a plaque dated 1112|1701 and is possibly younger than the shrine (see Zn 7).

The shrine is built with fired bricks at load-bearing and structural crucial points, otherwise with mud bricks and it is accordingly very damaged by water and wind. A number of subsequent alterations are visible.



Fig. 1384 Location of Zn 4, Zn 7 and Zn 10, aerial view



Fig. 1385 Historical ensemble with shrine Zn 4 (left) and cistern Zn 7 (right)



Fig. 1387 General view of the shrine, from north



Fig. 1389 General view of the shrine, from south



Fig. 1386 Archaeological deposits

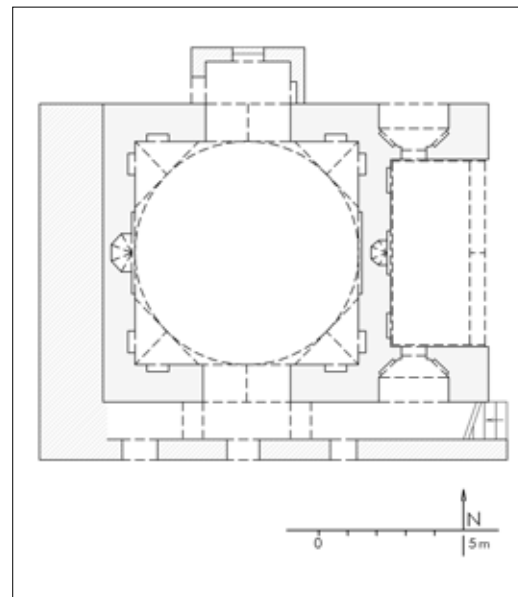


Fig. 1388 Ground plan of the shrine

The brickwork was formerly covered with several layers of plaster and paint. It consists of a square central room (internal dimensions 7.70 x 7.70 m, reconstructed height c. 7.60 m), with a representative *iwan* and a high ogival portal, facing the platform with the *pir's* tomb to its east. The portal's arch is still preserved, whereas the vaults of the rear corners have collapsed as has a probably originally present *pishtaq* (Title image; Figs. 1387–1391). The bricks of the ogival arch are laid on edge, ten consecutive layers are still visible, similar to the interior room, probably to give the arch more strength – usually the high arch collapses before other parts of the building (cp. e.g. the neighbouring cistern Zn 7).

The rear wall of the *iwan* has a *mihrab* with a rib-vaulted semi-dome, topped by further rows of bricks to close the substantial height of the original passage to the interior; this was certainly



Fig. 1390 Entrance iwān, from east



Fig. 1392 Central room with mihrab



Fig. 1393 Remains of rooms, later added to the southern façade, from east

a later change (Fig. 1390). The *iwan* is flanked by superimposed rectangular and square niches on either side, placed near the corners. Two passages in the lateral walls, of the same width as the niches and with horizontal lintels, connect



Fig. 1391 General view, from southeast

the *iwan* with these two flanking spaces. They are tall domed niches, open to the east and west, not rooms. The rear of these openings is structured by tall rectangular and square blind niches, and crowned on top by three niches with ogival arches. The depth of these corner-niches and the lateral placement of entrances into the *iwan* explains the width of the external walls flanking the *iwan* on the eastern façade.

The building was subsequently altered by adding small corridors and a staircase on the southern side (ground level, Fig. 1393), small narrow rooms on the northern side in the upper level along the outside of the dome, and a small gatehouse, which has been given a military impression with a hint of battlements. The stone wall supporting the western side (Fig. 1389) is of even more recent origin.

The only present entrance to the square central room is from the southern side. The aforementioned gatehouse, added in the equivalent axial position in the northern façade, is now blocking this passage. Originally, the central room had two wide ogival passages providing access through the northern and southern walls, and flat blind niches on the two remaining sides, with the *mihrab* in the western wall and two rectangular niches at head height in each of the four corners (Fig. 1392). The transition zone begins already at a height of c. 1.70 m below the arches of the niches. A narrow circumferential recess, squinches, openings, niches and the pendentive surfaces are connected with intersecting arches to form a net-ribbed pattern, which ends in a 24-pointed star, above the hemispherical dome, which is laid in ring layers.

The present height of the openings and apertures is lower than that of the squinches, a uniform level is achieved only visually by the accentuation of the rib net with red paint. The squinches are decorated with a tripartite system of intersecting arches – in each squinch a five-pointed star closes the vault. This decoration is resumed again in the hood of the *mihrab*.

Finds: Pottery was collected in the environs of the shrine and the cistern (Zn 7). The monochrome-glazed assemblage includes three brown- and mustard-glazed bottle necks (nos. 1; 5; 6) and bowls, one with an incised floral pattern of a possibly modern date (no. 7). Among the green-glazed sherds is one closed pot with a carved and impressed pattern (no. 8) and the rim of an incised bowl (no. 9), dating to the 11th/12th century, respectively. Apart from a small closed jug (no. 20) and a handle (no. 21), all other sherds are

of green- and greenish-turquoise-glazed bowls (nos. 14-19), nos. 10 and 11 are mottled, gritty and iridescent, as are nos. 14-19. One sherd is of a small closed jug (no. 20), no. 21 is a handle. No. 22 has a stonepaste body and black underglaze paint. No. 23 carries a buff, sandy fabric, setting it apart from Slip-painted types, and a yellow-tinted glaze, no decoration is preserved. No. 29 has a fine red and well-fired body, the fabric and the green and yellow tinge imply a later date.

Nos. 24-28; 30 are 'provincial Timurid' sherds, dating from the late 14th to the early 16th century. No. 24 shows a pattern carved into a black band on a white slip, under a transparent turquoise-tinted glaze. Other sherds have black and/or turquoise paint under transparent clear glazes. Nos. 25; 30; 31 and 35-43 have stonepaste fabrics, the others are earthenware sherds. Nos. 32-34 are rather eroded and only traces of the black paint under clear or turquoise glazes are preserved. Further sherds of this type and the monochrome-glazed wares were found, but are not illustrated. No. 37 is of a different quality, the black is probably a chromium-black, it might date to the 16th/17th century, as well as nos. 35, 36 and the small Blue & White sherds (nos. 38-40). Nos. 42 and 43 are marked by rather thick bodies and running black, turquoise and blue colours under a clear glaze; they possibly even date to the 18th/19th century.

Unglazed sherds, also found in large numbers, include rather worn relief-decorated examples (nos. 44-49), a filter (no. 50), grooved bodies (nos. 51; 52) and a ribbed potsherd (no. 53) with a dense, fine buff mineral-tempered fabric. One small fragment with a red slip and traces of white paint is indistinct, but differs in fabric from Slip-painted types (no. 54). Plain wheelmade sherds with mostly fine, mineral-tempered fabrics, some with buff slips, come from large jars with pronounced triangular or folded lips (nos. 55-57). Two rims of wheelmade gritty, carinated bowls have red slips (nos. 58, interior; 59, exterior). Nos. 60 and 61 are rims of large bowls, no. 61 is particularly well-finished and has a fine fabric with a red core and grey margins, indicating firing at high temperatures. No. 62 is a worn, slipped body of bowl, with an exterior ridge. The overfired large base (no. 63) probably comes from a spheroconical vessel.

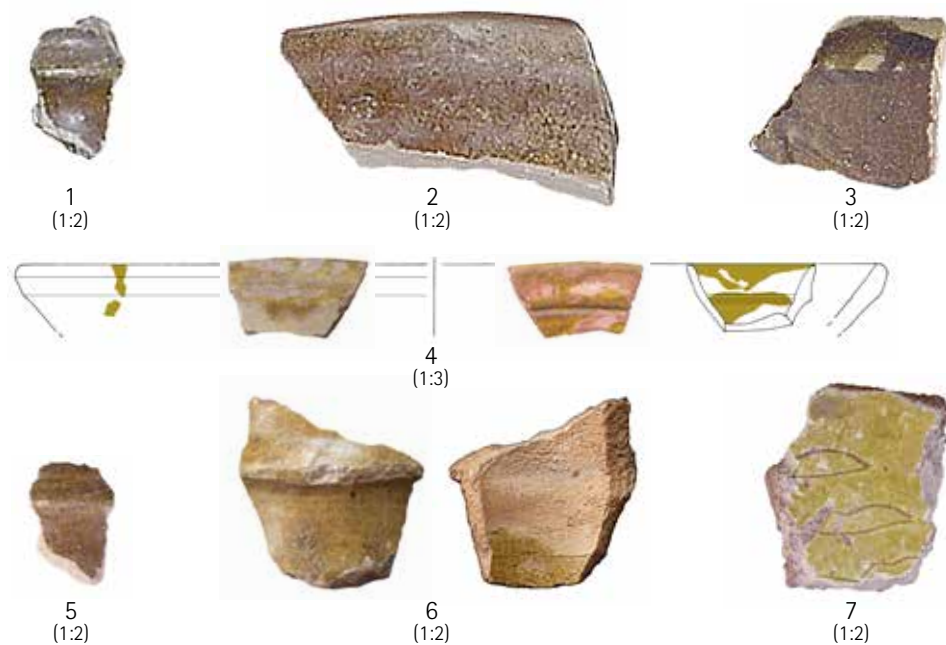
Bibliography

- Samizay 1981, 34; 35 : he refers to numerous coins found, but gives no date
- Ball/Gardin 1982, no. 585
- Ball 2019, no. 585: erroneous coordinates, but the indication '9 km southeast of Zendejan' is correct

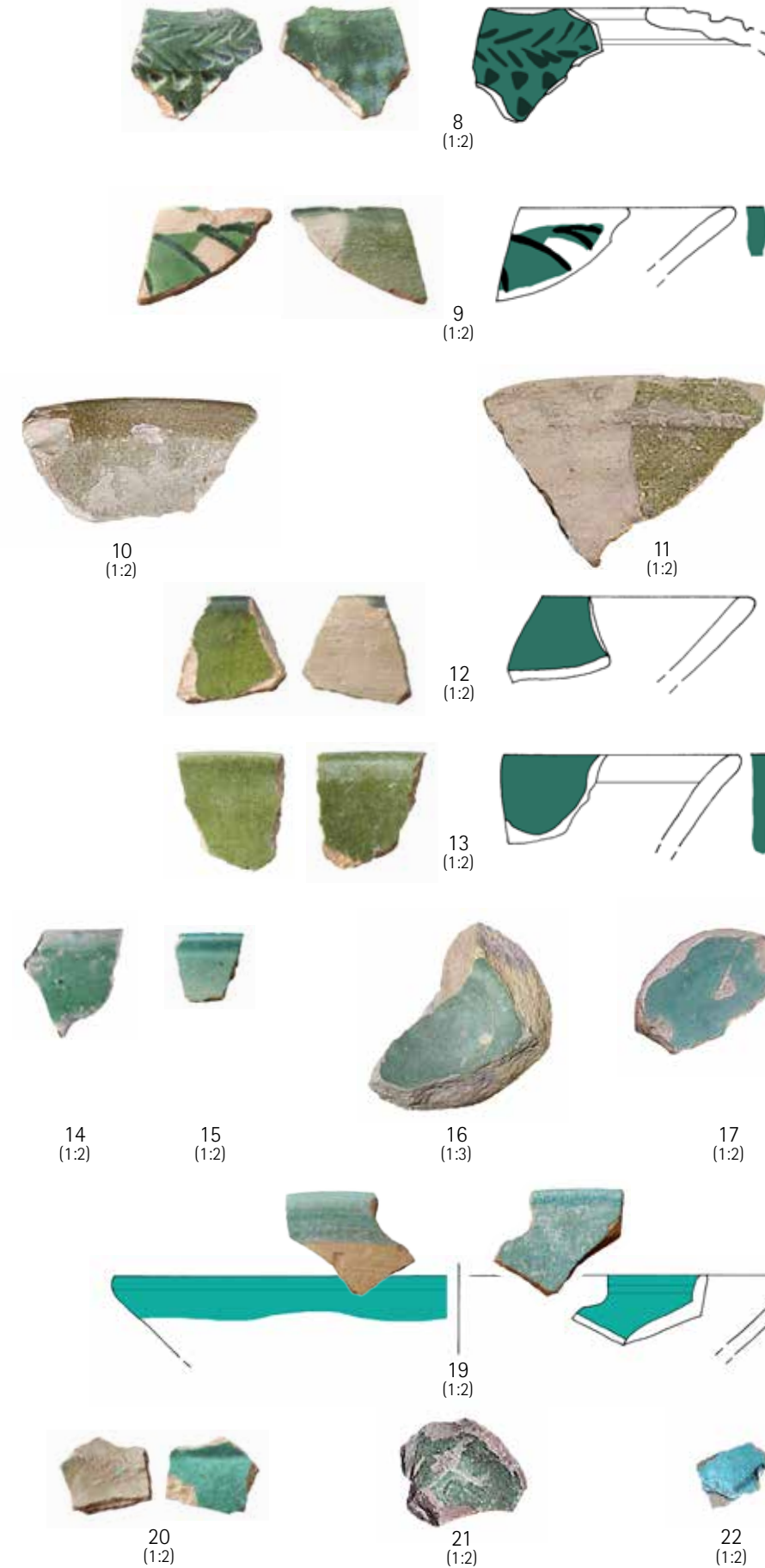
خواجه عبدالحق ولی

این بنا به همراه یک حوض خشتی در ۲۰ متری جنوب شرق، قبر بزرگ (زیارت) خواجه عبدالحق ولی و دیگر قبرها مجموعه مورد نظر را تشکیل می‌دهند. سنگ، آجر، خشت و روکش‌های چند لایه از گچ و رنگ مصالح این بنا بوده و در بخش‌های داخلی مجموعه آثار تزئین و دکوراسیون رنگی مشبک دیده می‌شود. خانقاه از یک اتاق مرکزی مربع‌شکل که دارای دو گذر بلند و باریک در دیوارهای شمالی و جنوبی و طاقچه‌های کور در دو جهت باقی‌مانده هستند، تشکیل شده است. یک محراب در دیوار غربی قرار گرفته است. در جبهه شرقی، اتاق مرکزی به یک ایوان با سردر بلند نوک‌تیز متصل می‌باشد. بخش قوس ایوان یادشده همچنان حفظ شده باقی‌مانده است، در حالی که طاق موجود در بخش پشتی و همچنین پیشطاق نابود شده‌اند. این بنا در دوره‌های جدیدتر با ساخت اتاق‌هایی کوچک و یک راه پله در ضلع جنوبی و اتاق‌های اضافه شده در ضلع شمالی و در امتداد قسمت بیرونی گنبد و همچنین یک دروازه کوچک که نشان‌دهنده ماهیت نظامی این مجموعه است، تغییر کرده است. از سوی دیگر، دیوار سنگی در ضلع غربی نشانگر بخش جدیدتری از فاز کاربری این مجموعه است.

4: Zn004a.01 Mustard-glazed
bowl
rim c. 40 cm FR
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri, gritty; angular rim of conical bowl, groove i/s
surface treatment: i/s & o/s slip, white; i/s & o/s glaze, yellowish ochre, mottled, eroded, traces only



1 (1:2) 2 (1:2) 3 (1:2) 4 (1:3) 5 (1:2) 6 (1:2) 7 (1:2)



8 (1:2) 9 (1:2) 10 (1:2) 11 (1:2) 12 (1:2) 13 (1:2) 14 (1:2) 15 (1:2) 16 (1:3) 17 (1:2) 18 (1:2) 19 (1:2) 20 (1:2) 21 (1:2) 22 (1:2) 23 (1:2)

8: Zn004a.05 Green-glazed, 11th/12th CE
carved
pot, small rim c. 12 cm FR
fabric/shape: w/m, i/s bulged by impressed pattern, not perforated; tbi, twi, tri; closed pot with round rim
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, green, iridescent
decoration: o/s impressed herringbone pattern along rim, impressed triangles below

9: Zn004a.12 Green-glazed, 11th/12th CE
incised
bowl FO
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; round rim of a conical bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s slip, buff; i/s & o/s glaze, green, eroded
decoration: i/s incised

12: Zn004a.02 Green-glazed
bowl FO
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; round rim of a conical bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, green traces

13: Zn004a.13 Green-glazed
bowl FR
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; round, slightly everted rim of a conical bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, green

19: Zn004a.03 Greenish-Turquoise glazed
bowl rim c. 22 cm FB
fabric/shape: w/m; tbi, twi, tri; slightly upright, round rim of a conical bowl
surface treatment: i/s & o/s glaze, greenish-turquoise, iridescent