

## Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

Note: the data in this appendix are largely derived from Ball's *Gazetteer*, with additional information from more recent fieldwork / reports, where available (see Ball 1982 II for references). Some of the information has been transcribed verbatim, with just the source, rather than specific page numbers, listed, unless it contains an important quotation. I have generally followed Ball (1982) for the diacritics, where no EI transliterations are available. The principal fieldwork and references are listed, in chronological, rather than alphabetic order. Similarly, the Site Descriptions are in chronological order so that the reader can follow changes in the state of preservation at the sites.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1</b>	Darra-i Sabzak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	2004 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Lee: the remains of a Ghūrid fortress, located on a high spur of rock at the west entrance to the Sabzak valley. One of the north-facing bastions is visible from the Saighān road from the north.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_2</b>	Diwālak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	not Gaz. No. 299 in Hilmand province
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bādghīs	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	2002 – Wannell	<b>References:</b>	Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Wannell: many baked-brick ruins; small brick wall with windows and machicolations blocking a hollow high up the cliff. Known as Sorud-khāna-e parian 'the fairies' music hall', according to a local guide. 'More probably a guard-post to secure the route of the Ghurid royal progress from Larwand, Purchaman to Shah Mashhad, Jawand'.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_3</b>	Ghūrāb	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	2004 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Lee: A site referred to as ‘tower and ruins’ (probably a Ghūrid fortress) to the east of the village of ‘Ghūrau’ on the USDMA 1:100000 map. This valley is one of ancient spurs of the N-S trade route between Bāmiyān and Samangān.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_15</b>	Darra-i Sabzak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	The Blacksmiths’
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Sāsānid; Ghūrid 12th C; Timūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad; 1960 – Fischer; 1965 – Leshnik sondage	<b>References:</b>	Le Strange 1905 417; Kohzad 1951-4; Leshnik 1967; Fischer 1969; Klujver 2000
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Kohzad: impressive fortress, ‘the foremost name of the great citadels of ancient Ghor’ (1953: 59). Two stretches of ruined walls on large stone foundations, marking the inner and outer citadel walls, and earthen mounds. A tower stands in the centre of the site, with other towers along the outer walls.</p> <p>Dupree: One of Maḥmūd of Ghazna’s more persistent antagonists was Amīr Muḥammad Sūrī of Āhangarān, who withheld tribute and waylaid caravans. An army on horse and foot made little progress until Maḥmūd took to field – feigning retreat, he lured the Ghūrids out of their fortress and then wheeled around and swamped them. On his way to Ghazna, Amīr Muḥammad sucked poison from signet ring. Tribute flowed in and the Islamisation of Ghūr began [but note the Amīr’s Muslim name]. ‘One needs considerable imagination, however, to conjure up this once mighty fortress out of the small ruins which remain today’ (1977: 474). Also historical reference to Činghiz Khān’s army under Ögedey reaching Pul-i Āhangarān near Firūzkūh (TN, tr. Raverty 1970 [1881] II: 1073).</p> <p>Klujver: next to the main road from Čaghčārān to Harāt. Very few remains of a fortified building on a rocky outcrop. Mud-brick buildings have recently been built on top of the site. One can only see some remains of walls and towers along the sides of the outcrop. Most baked bricks have been reused for modern buildings; one had the dimensions of a Timūrid brick. A part of the ancient walls does not absorb water; they seemed to have a high saltpetre content, being greasy and tasting a bit salty. Since this mineral (potassium nitrate) is not known to form naturally in this area, the fortress might have been used as a store for saltpetre (which constitutes 75 percent of the gunpowder mix). This site function would be in keeping with the blacksmiths that gave the place its name. According to local lore, the fortress belonged to the blacksmith that killed King Zuhāk. King Zuhāk needed to feed a human brain every day to each of the snakes that had grown out of his shoulders, and this human sacrifice bled the country of all its young people. One day it was the turn of a blacksmith’s daughter. He fooled King Zuhāk, however, and before his daughter could be sacrificed he smashed the king’s head with his hammer (the serpents quickly gobbled up the brain of their master). The thankful people then made him their king, and this was supposed to be his castle. It could however never have been a big castle. The remains of one of the towers stand on the south-west corner of the site. The site has been probed by locals but they appear to have found little.</p>		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_39</b>	Āna	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–4; Fischer 1978a; Ball 2002

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

**Site description:** Lines of square and round mud-brick towers and many other remains on both sides of Āna valley. 23 km south-west of Taiwāra.  
Ball 2002: 14 km south from Taiwāra, on the road to Zarni, 4 km before fortifications of Āna, is a single tower, overlooking the road. Āna guards the approaches to Taiwāra and marks the route over to Yāmān.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_100</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Shahr-i Ghulghula
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Graceo-Bactrian?; Kushan-Sāsānid; Turk - pre-Mongol Islamic (Ghūrid) 7–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1974–5 – Le Berre	<b>References:</b>	Le Berre 1981 (ruins 13–16) describe the medieval fortifications along the foot of the cliffs.
<b>Site description:</b>	Extensive area of remains along the foot of cliffs; 750 artificial caves, part of an extensive Buddhist monastic centre, most famous for the now destroyed statues of Buddha. Many mounds cover structural remains. Series of Turk-Ghūrid fortifications.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_114</b>	Bashura	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Wurshak and Qal'a-i Malik Antar
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins of many fortifications and other structures, with some more at the foot of the mountains to the south and east, 16 km from Yāmān on road to Zarni. Locals say they are pre-Islamic.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_122</b>	Begram	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Kāpīsā
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Graeco-Bactrian; Indo-Greek-Indo-Parthian; Kushan; Sāsānid; Turki / Hindū Shāhi; Ghaznawid-Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Kāpīsā	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1834–37 – Masson; 1937–40 – Hackin; 1941–42 – Ghirshman; 1946 – Meunié	<b>References:</b>	Hackin 1938; Ghirshman 1943 – 45; Shakur 1947
<b>Site description:</b>	Large urban site near confluence of Ghōrband and Panjshīr rivers. Consists of a long fortified area made up of two walled enclosures: the Burj-i Abdallāh to the north and 'new royal city' to the south, where most of French excavations took place between 1937 and 1946. There is a third, mainly urban area to the south. In the 19th century, the site of extensive coin collecting (Masson collected ca 7000 coins), including Ghūrid ones. Dupree: a contingent of Čingiz Khān's army crossed the plain around Begram in 1222 to enter the Band-i-Panjshīr.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_124</b>	Bidmushki	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Bid-i Mushkin
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turk / pre-Mongol Islamic 7–13th centuries; Ghūrid

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1970 – Brett; 2002 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Brett 1970; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of several towers around the village on the Band-i Amīr river, 5 km west of Yakaulang. Lee: a Ghūrid fortress constructed on a low mound on the north side of the Yakaulang airport road. The walls and bastions on the west and north are well preserved and made of mud-brick and have the standard geometric ornamentation and narrow, slit apertures for archers. The fortress commands excellent views of the valley and road both to the east and to the west as well as the right bank of the Band-i Amir river. The surviving wall on the west is ca 8 m in length while that on the north is ca 10 m in length and between 1–2 m in height. Some 3 m of the bastion on the north-west side also remains. Local people state that on a ridge to the south of the fortress there were once also traces of ancient walls. On the right (north) bank of the Band-i Amīr a second, larger and more complex Ghūrid fortress can be seen on a low mound.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_149</b>	Bust	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Lashkar-i Bāzār
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Achaemenid; Sāsānid; Ghaznawid-Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1949 – De Cardī; 1949–51 – Schlumberger	<b>References:</b>	Gardin 1963; Schlumberger 1978; Allen 1988; 1989; 1990
<b>Site description:</b>	Bust forms the south end of the Lashkar-i Bāzār complex and is dominated by an immense citadel on a mound of uncertain date, surrounded by a high enclosure wall. On top of the citadel are the remains of many structures, both in mud-brick and baked-brick, most notable of which is a seven-storey galleried well. At the foot of the citadel is a free-standing Ghūrid arch; outside the enclosure is a mud-brick Ghaznawid palace and probably later baked-brick shrine of Ghiyāth al-Dīn. Many important accidental finds from the site, including carved and inscribed bricks. Dupree: the site's gardens were still eulogised by contemporary chroniclers until Timūr ravaged the irrigation system. The well is 40 m deep, 5.5 m in diam. It has three tiers of four circular chambers looking out into the shaft. The magnificently decorated arch spans 24 m.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_183</b>	Chashma-i Khūni	<b>Additional info.:</b>	'Khūni spring'
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Klimburg 1960
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a large fort with many square towers. Built out of mud-brick on a stone foundation; walls contain elaborate plaster decorated with impressed triangles, floriations and animal motifs.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_188</b>	Chehel Abdal	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Chalap Dalan
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Imam Sharif; 1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Holdich 1887; Imam Sharif 1891; Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a citadel at the foot of Chehel Abdal mountain, 12 km north of Taiwāra. Ball 2002: maps also mark many towers further to the north-west on the route to the upper Farāh Rūd basin.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_189</b>	Chehel Burj	<b>Additional info.:</b>	‘Forty towers’
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turki-Shāh-i?; Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 1970 – Brett	<b>References:</b>	Talbot et al. 1886; Brett 1970; Klujver 2000; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Remains of a huge fortress commanding a fork in the road, consisting of three lines of walls completely surrounding a hill. Walls were reinforced by towers up to 20 m high, and have loopholes in the form of long slits surrounded by three distinctive triangular openings. Construction is of mud-brick throughout, on a stone foundation. To the west are the possible remains of small town / bazar, enclosed by a wall.</p> <p>Klujver: on the left side of the Band-i Amīr river, two hours drive from Yakaulang. It is perched upon a high hilltop like most other Turki-Shāh-i (or Ghūrid?) fortresses in the area. To the north-west is a large flat plateau, a few hundred metres wide and about a kilometre long, which would be an ideal, strategic location for a town, defended by the fortress. On this plateau are the remains of a huge mud-brick enclosure which might have marked the site of the town, but it is difficult to determine its age. Brett counted ‘over 300 large towers’; that seems a bit of an exaggeration, but there are certainly more than the forty given by the site’s name. The ‘three lines of walls completely surrounding a hill’ must also be imagined, for only parts of the highest one remain; moreover, there are no traces of walls or towers of second and third defensive lines on the back side of the fortress (south and west). Many of the towers are still in good condition and retain their distinctive decorative elements. Most of the central part of the site is under a thick layer of earth (mud-brick rubble); the higher parts of the walls which are visible show no traces of plaster or wood. One area, a kind of lower courtyard on the east side of the site (but belonging to the central corps), has been partially excavated in recent years by treasure hunters. They had not continued because, our local guide told us, they had found nothing valuable enough. The treasure hunters have, however, unearthed frescoes in the blind arches of the courtyard, and on the sides of two archways leading to a hole in the wall on the east side and to a tower on the north side.</p> <p>Summary of the frescoes: Fresco #2, of which the central part was hewn out and the rest quite damaged, seems to represent a galloping horseman with a turban flying behind him. Frescoes #3 and #4, on both sides of an archway leading to a precipice, show a couple of dancing women and the lower part of a much larger figure in a robe, walking. There are also many of the circular decorative patterns typical of the late Sāsānids in ochre-red paint. Fresco #5, the largest one – apparently a portrait of King Zuhāk and an equal-sized woman holding his hand, with what seems to be an elephant behind them. Kluyver argues that the ‘un-Islamic’ nature of the frescoes changes the date of the site to that of the Turk Khānates, 8–9th centuries – clearly somewhere between the Buddhist and the Islamic periods. The galloping horseman in Fresco #2 is reminiscent of one of the frescoes found at Balalyk Tepe (Uzbekistan). The dancing figures in Frescoes #3–4, ‘scantily dressed in tight pants with a veil around their breasts, make it quite unlikely that these frescoes were made in the Islamic period. One may even wonder whether the fort was subsequently occupied by the Ghurids, who would have probably destroyed these frescoes. It seems more likely that the fort was destroyed in the Islamic conquest (10th century).’ The gaps above the shoulders of the main figure in Fresco #5 lend credence to the fact it was King Zuhāk, because this is where the snakes must have been that, legend has it, had emerged from his shoulders when Hazrat ‘Alī damned him. Besides the giant Shahr-i Zuhāk (or Red Fortress) in the Bāmiyān valley, there are at least two more places associated with his legend towards the west, in Ghūr province. Hazrat ‘Alī and Zuhāk symbolise the struggle between Good and Evil in these parts of Afghanistan.</p> <p>Lee: an imposing and extremely well-preserved fortress situated on a steeply sloping hill on the left bank of the Band-i Amīr river. The fortress dominates the valley and the Yakaulang to the Darra-i Chasht road. The fortifications encompass the hill on all sides, but particularly to the east and south. At the apex of the site there are remains of what appears to have been an inner keep. Over the last decade, looters have exposed a series of chambers on the eastern face, below the keep and the first line of fortifications. On the north-west, on a spur of the hill there is a square tower which is stylistically typical of Ghūrid fortifications. Beneath the fortress in the valley floor,</p>		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

to the west of the fortress, is an oblong enclosure with sub-surface structures clearly visible. It has been suggested this area either housed a large garrison and possibly a bazaar that serviced the fortress. The paintings were in much better condition when Kluyver described them in 2000; since then a great deal more damage has been done. The looters have hacked off the fragile paintings along with the mud and straw base using a variety of blunt instruments. Elements of the fortifications at Chehel Burj are stylistically typical of the Ghūrid period, especially the structure on the extreme western ridge. Francfort, however, argues that the design of the fortifications suggests an earlier, Kushan or Kushano-Sāsānid date for the fortress. The discovery of the paintings seems to provide additional support for this earlier dating.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_195</b>	Chehel Gazari	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Trinkler 1928; Kohzad 1951–54; Fischer 1978
<b>Site description:</b>	Fortified area consisting of three conical towers, 17 km west of Guzarpām on road from Čaghčārān to Shahrak.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_212</b>	Čisht	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Harāt	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 1960 – Le Berre; 2006 – Franke & Urban	<b>References:</b>	Dupree 1977; Samizay 1981; Wannell 2002; Franke & Urban 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Two neighbouring brick monuments with abundant decoration, and vestiges of a probable madrasa whose walls have disappeared. The western building is square in plan (6.8 x 6.8 m); each internal face comprises a large niche covered by a broken arch, flanked by double engaged columns. Well-preserved band of epigraphy in plaster. Door in the southern side, large windows in northern and eastern sides. The main facade, in the south, has geometric decoration in cut brick. The eastern building is rectangular in plan (8.11 x 5.6 m), also built of baked-bricks. Mihrāb in centre of west wall. Geometric decoration in brick on the interior of the arches, surrounded by finely worked plaster. Interior is well-preserved, despite the breach in the summit of the dome. Nothing remains of the other buildings apart from traces of walls extending from the northern, eastern and western walls. Dupree: moulded terracotta brick deco is sadly damaged and the Kufic inscriptions mutilated; there is a finely preserved caravanserai to the south, 2 km from Čisht. Wannell: the domes belong to a madrasa built probably by Ghiyāth al-Dīn. The structure originally had 12 domes, housing 1000 students according to a local guide. Ghiyāth al-Dīn attempted to legitimise his conquest of Harāt by patronising province's oldest religious family. Franke & Urban: the south-western building is a badly preserved madrasa, the north-eastern one a mosque, but both belong to one complex.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_231</b>	Danistama	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid / Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Baghlān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1960 – Le Berre	<b>References:</b>	Le Berre 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	Mud-brick structure, possibly a madrasa on a diaper masonry foundation in the Surkhāb Valley 12 km north of Tālā. Fragments of elaborate stucco wall decoration were found, together with Ghaznawid slip-painted and Ghūrid incised wares.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_239</b>	Darra-i 'Alī	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Darali; includes Qash Qal'a of Darra-i 'Alī
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 2002 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Talbot et al. 1886; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Lee: Darra-i 'Alī lies to the east of Yakaulang and to the west of Darra-i Gawhargīn. On the left bank of the river, on a low spur of rock set back from the road, is a single-room Ghūrid fortress. A section of the bastion and part of the wall can be seen from the road. Below this fortress the valley is joined by a tributary running almost due south to the Kūh-i Bābā range. After following this tributary for some 2–3 km, this valley again forks and is joined from the west by another, secondary valley. The remains of the Ghūrid fortress of Qash Qal'a lie on a high spur and pinnacle of rock some 300 m from the left bank of the west tributary. There are traces of a curtain wall running up to the apex of the ridge and the remains of two bastions, one on the apex of the ridge and another on a lower spur of the hillside to the east. The bastions are incised with slits for archers and traces of simple incised triangular ornamentation can be seen on the lower bastion. The fortress commands an excellent view of both valleys, both up and downstream. The east (main) valley is reported to have once been used as a caravan (qafila) route across the Kūh-i Bābā range to the south.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_248</b>	Darra-i Shākh	<b>Additional info.:</b>	'Valley of the Shaikh'
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Saljūqid first half of 12th century; Ghūrid 13th century
<b>Province:</b>	Faryāb	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1978 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Lee 1980; Pinder-Wilson 1980
<b>Site description:</b>	An extremely high mound with brick, stone and mortar remains, probably the ruins of a citadel. Many objects found locally at the site, including five Khwārazm-Shāhi coins dated 1200–1220 CE. On top of a hill, 1.5 km north-west of village are the remains of a mosque with its qibla wall still standing. It contains a mihrāb with floral designs and a Kufic inscription.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_251</b>	Darwāza	<b>Additional info.:</b>	'Gate'
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Late Sāsānid; Ghaznawid / Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970, sites 4 and 33
<b>Site description:</b>	Some mounds and ruins, in the desert ca 10 km east of the Hilmand, 13 km north-east of Safar.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_255</b>	Darzāb	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54
<b>Site description:</b>	Many ruins in the form of mounds at the foot of hills to the south of the village. Reports of a small brass statuette of a man on a tiger, a cast metal pot and a Ghaznawid water container being found. See also Nili valley report in Ball 2002.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_267</b>	Dasht-i Qal'a	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Farāh	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Small site in a commanding position on a bluff overlooking the Larwand river, now covered by a village. Many objects said to have been found here, including pottery, coins and a monumental Ghūrid inscription. Ball 2002: quarter inch survey of India maps mark several forts that are no longer extant. Local sources said that it was the site of a large fortress, the capital of one of the Ghūrid sultans, which was completely destroyed by the Mongols. Also reportedly the site of a čaharbagh (gardens) built by Ghiyāth al-Dīn, by the river. Also the site of a monumental inscription brought from Qal'a-i Qaisar.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_273</b>	Dawlat Yār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1963 – Thompson	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Small isolated mound near the village. 60 km east of Čaghčārān.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_286</b>	Deh Iman	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Dehmān
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	Le Berre; 2004 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Le Berre 1987; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Lee: small fortification to the north. On a west spur of the hill are the remains of the stone foundations of a Ghūrid fortress and some 200 m further down the valley are the ruins of another smaller, Ghūrid fortress of which only one bastion and a trace of wall survives.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_300</b>	Dīwāl-i Khudaidād	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid -Ghūrid 11–13th centuries; Mongol-Timūrid 13–15th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmruz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1970 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	Fischer 1973
<b>Site description:</b>	An extensive area of remains, consisting of many ruins, mounds, iwān houses and an ancient canal system. No fortifications apart from some one and two storeyed vaulted watch towers.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_311</b>	Dust Muḥammad	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	A mound and some ruins, on left bank of Hilmand.		



### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_331</b>	Fulākar	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Gawhar
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1886 – Hira Singh	<b>References:</b>	Holdich 1887
<b>Site description:</b>	Some extensive brick remains of a palace complex on two mounds, visible from 50 km away.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_358</b>	Ghazna	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Rawza; see also Tepe Sardar
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid-Ghūrid 11–13th centuries; Tīmūrid 15–16th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghazni	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1956–64 – Scerrato & Bombaci	<b>References:</b>	Byron 1935, 1937; Bombaci 1959; Scerrato 1959, 1962; Pinder-Wilson 1981
<b>Site description:</b>	Large urban site consisting of a vast area of mounds and ruins littered with sherds and building debris. The most conspicuous remains are two elaborately decorated brick minarets or towers, both of which have only the first storey still standing, capped with modern tin roofs. Other remains include many elaborately carved grave stones. Excavations revealed a private house and a palace. The palace is a complex of buildings surrounding a central, marble paved courtyard with a 250 m long carved marble inscription.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_373</b>	Ghūriyān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 1198; Tīmūrid ca 1495
<b>Province:</b>	Harāt	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Griesbach; 1975 – O’Kane; 1978–79 – Samizay; Patel 2011	<b>References:</b>	Lal 1846; Samizay 1981
<b>Site description:</b>	Numerous remains of city walls and an old fort, 80 km west of Harāt, on south bank of Harī Rūd. The Early Islamic Friday Mosque is similar to, but smaller than, Ziyāratgāh and in very poor condition; much of what remains probably dates to the Tīmūrid period (Patel pers. comm. 8/8/2011). A three-part Hebrew funerary inscription was found in the region.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_393</b>	Gumbad-i Sar-i Shaila	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Shaila Rud
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid-Tīmūrid 12–15th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmruz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1969, 1971–72 – Dales	<b>References:</b>	Yate 1900
<b>Site description:</b>	Some ruined mud-brick buildings and scatter of sherds on both sides of the river. The buildings have a decorated façade of blind arches and crosses.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_398</b>	Gurgurawa	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Qal’a-i Sar-i Sang & Qurghan
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turk / pre-Mongol Islamic 7–13th centuries; Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 1974–75 – Le Berre; 2004 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Le Berre 1981; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Small fort, said locally to be very ancient, containing famous ziyārat dedicated to Muḥammad Ḥanifa. Several more forts to north and south along the valley. Lee: Le Berre wrongly refers to the site as 'Qurghan', after a village nearby; the villagers who live at the base of this fortress refer to it as Qal'a-i Ḥanifa. This imposing fortress is perched high on a spur of rock dominating the north entrance to the Sūkhta Chinār valley, which even today remains the main route to Bāmiyān. The fort is constructed using a dry stone wall technique. It is well described by Le Berre, but his claim that the interior of the fortress is completely destroyed is not correct. A walkway carved into the rock on the south side of the fortress gave access to the river, but has been filled in. The fortress was first described and sketched by Charles Masson in ca 1834. The drawing shows the west and north walls of the fortress and reveals that at the time of his visit much of the wall on the north side of the fortress, which is now partly fallen, was still standing. An arched entrance is also visible on the west wall just behind the bastions. Stylistically, the fortress has elements of Ghūrid ornamentation and the bastions, particularly on the west wall, are similar in construction to other Ghūrid fortresses. However, unlike the majority of Ghūrid fortresses, the walls and bastions are dry stone walls rather than mud-brick.</p>		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_403</b>	Guzarpām	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Klimberg 1960; Fischer 1969, 1978
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruined fortress.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_419</b>	Hauz-i Bangi	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Dupree 1977
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a fort.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_428</b>	Harāt	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Kuhandazh
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Achaemenid; Sāsānid?; Saljūqid, Ghūrid, Kart, Tīmūrid 11–16th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Harāt	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1975–9 – Bruno; Pagliero & Van Eenhooge; Franke & Urban / DAFA	<b>References:</b>	Ferrier 1857; Yate 1888; Trinkler 1928; Byron 1938; Fyre 1948 (Ghūrid parts of mosque); Lezine 1963–64 (Ghūrid portal); Brandenburg 1977; Glatzer 1980 (mosque); Stuckert 1980 (mosque); Samizay 1981; Franke & Urban 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Large urban area, the old part of which is still partly surrounded by the remains of massive mud walls. Standing monuments within these walls include the immense fortress-palace of Qal'c'a-i Ikhtiyaruddīn, a mainly 15th-century citadel of baked brick standing on a mound and protected by a glacis and the elaborate Friday Mosque, which, although largely modern, contains good examples of Islamic decoration from 12th-century Ghūrid brickwork to 15–16th-centuries Tīmūrid tilework.</p>		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_433</b>	Hisār Darra	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Farāh	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	3 km from the mouth of the valley, east of Masjid-i Sangi, are the remains of a stone structure, locally known as a ‘throne’; also two caves, 500m above the valley floor, in which coins were reportedly found. On top of the mountain above the caves are some baked bricks and sherds. Ball 2002: The remains of a signalling tower similar to that overlooking Nili?		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_468</b>	Jām	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Kushkak
<b>Site type:</b>	Other	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1956 – Maricq & Le Berre; 1959 – Fischer; 1961–62 – Bruno; 1971 – Scarcia; 1973 – Herberg; 2003, 2005 – Thomas et al.	<b>References:</b>	Maricq & Wiet 1959; Ball 2002; Wannell 2002; Sourdell-Thomine 2004; Thomas 2007; Thomas et al. 2004; 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Minaret or victory tower, probably marking the site of the Ghūrid capital Firūzkūh; 65 m high, 9 m in diam. at base, made up of four tapering cylindrical shafts on an octagonal base, with double spiral staircase. The exterior is completely covered in decorative brickwork, except for one band of blue tile inscription near top. Hebrew inscriptions have been found in a cemetery on the hill of Kushkak between Jām village and the minaret. South of the river are mud-brick watch towers forming a fortification line. Another fortress with a brick-lined reservoir lies on the north side of the river. Several more mud remains are in immediate vicinity, including possibly a bazaar and mosque, both to east and west of minaret. Ball 2002: minaret was also reported by Khalil Afghani in 1930 and Ahmad Ali Kohzad in 1954. Wannell: visited in 1989; on the north bank of river is the shrine of Sayyid Ḥasan Bukhārī. The saint’s tomb was covered in fragments of carved white marble, probably looted from the dado of a ruined palace or mosque. Recently looted objects include a bronze statue of a seated bearded man with one hand raised as if teaching. Local tradition has it that there was once another minaret facing the surviving one, and that the Hari Rūd had been covered with a brick platform to make a mosque. More baked-brick ruins have been found on the banks of the Baydān.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_485</b>	Kachi Gird	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–4; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ancient fortress and many other ruins and towers extending for some distance. Ball 2002: Fig. 2.5. No further information.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_489</b>	Kāfir Qal’a Deh Imām	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turk / pre-Mongol Islamic 9–13th centuries; Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 1974–75 – Le Berre; 2004 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Maitland 1888; Le Berre 1981 – A2, Darya-i Saighan 4; Lee 2006

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

**Site description:** Remains of a fortress, consisting of ruins of high mud walls and towers, on two spurs on the side of the valley.  
 Lee: Two impressive, extensive and well-preserved Ghūrid fortresses on either side of the road to the Dandān Shikān pass some 5 km west of Saighān township. Le Berre wrongly refers to this site as 'Kafari'. Both sites are referred to by villagers as Kāfir Qal'a. They have reportedly been heavily looted following the chance discovery of a statue or figurine. A large pan, plate or pot was uncovered around the same time. During the diggings a system of tunnels had also been uncovered. This is probably a covered shaft in the rock face leading down to either a spring or the river and is a common feature of many of the larger Ghūrid fortresses.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_507</b>	Kak-i Kuhzad	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Kāfir Qal'a
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid & Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Farāh	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1949 – De Card; 1952 – Le Berre; 1960–70 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	Fischer et al. 1974–76; Dupree 1977
<b>Site description:</b>	Stone-built fortifications with bastions defending a hill-fort. Some sections of baked brick masonry (50 x 40 x 6 cm) noted near summit. Outline of a rectangular enclosure with towers midway along each side visible in evening light on plain below hill-fort. Pottery included sgraffiato, embossed / moulded and glazed wares, glass and fragments of stone (?) mortar.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_521</b>	Kamtudi Wakīl Khān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Ghaznawid –Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	A mound.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_556</b>	Khāna Yahuda	<b>Additional info.:</b>	'Place of the Jews'
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1886 – Maitland; 1970 – Brett	<b>References:</b>	Holdich 1910; Brett 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of some fortifications, 3 km south-east of Chehel Burj, on east bank of Band-i Amir river.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_560</b>	Kharāba-i Sultān Sāhib	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Scatter	<b>Date:</b>	Achaemenid; Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Samanid-Ghūrid 10–13th centuries; Timūrid 15–16th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmruz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	Extensive sherd scatter on east bank of Hilmand between Safar and Gawharkhan.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_608</b>	Khwāja Sultān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Qal'a-i Sultān
---------------------------	---------------	--------------------------	--------------------

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Seleucid; Parthian & Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Samanid-Ghūrid 10–13th centuries; Timūrid 15–16th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	Extensive remains and mounds, dominated by a huge fortress mound in a walled enclosure. Baked brick tower on opposite side of river.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_620</b>	Kuh-i Bacha	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Ghundi Paisa
<b>Site type:</b>	Scatter	<b>Date:</b>	Kushan, Sāsānid, Turki Shahi (1st–9th centuries); Ghaznawid or Ghūrid (11–13th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Kāpīsā	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	Masson – 1834	<b>References:</b>	Masson 1842; Gardin & Lyonnet 1980
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a stupa, with a few Islamic sherds.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_658</b>	Kushk-i Āghā Bahār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turk and/or Ghūrid, 7–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Sar-i Pu	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Maricq & Wiet 1959
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins of two mud-brick forts on stone footings. Inside are remains of vaulted rooms, and outside are arrow slits surmounted by three impressed triangles, as at Chehel Burj.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_683</b>	Larwand	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Malikān, Masjid-i Sangi, Ziyārat-i Malikān
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Farah	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad; 1969 – Scarcia; 1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Klimberg 1958, 1960, 1963; Scarcia & Taddei 1973; Ball 1990; Ball 2002; Wannell 2002; Flood 2009a
<b>Site description:</b>	Small building ca 2.5 m square, 3 m high, of very carefully fitted masonry blocks. Very elaborately decorated façade and the remains of a dome inside. Architecture is entirely in the style of north-west India. Nearby is the outline of a huge rectangular enclosure. Ball 2002: one of the most important monuments in Ghūr. Wannell: small ruined stone mosque; fine stone masonry carved in Indo-Muslim style associated with north-west India. Above the entrance arch is carved a heraldic device of horned candlestick, or crescent moon on a cone. The same design is found on a mud-plastered defensive tower, Sang-i Mazār (Gaz. No. 987). Khwāja Khezzr irrigation tunnel on pass between Larwand and Tuli is also built of fine stone masonry.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_685</b>	Lashkar-i Bāzār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Bust

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid & Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1949–52 – Schlumberger	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1949, 1951; Schlumberger 1949, 1952, 1978; Gardin 1963; Allen 1988, 1989, 1990
<b>Site description:</b>	Vast concentration of palatial residences and public buildings stretching along the banks of the Hilmand between Bust and the modern town of Lashkargah for 6.5 km. The remains include three palaces on a bluff overlooking the river, a Friday Mosque, bāzār, kilns with extensive local production and many other buildings. The most important finds were many decorative elements from the main palace – frescoes, stuccos, inscriptions – see Schlumberger 1978.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_693</b>	Mahdi Khēl	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Madda Khēl
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Paktya	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Bivar 1975
<b>Site description:</b>	Very ruined old fort. Hoard of gold coins found in 1969, most of them Khwārazm-Shāhi.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_704</b>	Manāra	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a castle, 5 km east of Gazari on the Čaghčārān / Taiwāra road.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_707</b>	Mang Qal'a	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Saljūqid / Ghūrid 12th century
<b>Province:</b>	Samangān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland; 1946 – Wheeler	<b>References:</b>	Maitland 1888; Wheeler 1947
<b>Site description:</b>	Large mound, 10 m high; probably remains of a fort and associated settlement. Islamic sherds on top, but prehistoric sherds at lower levels. 12th-century green glazed bowl found by chance.		

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_717</b>	Mināra	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	Kästner 1963	<b>References:</b>	Kästner 1968; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Well preserved 13 m high tower on a ca 1 m high stone footing; walls are at least 1 m thick, built out of mud-bricks measuring ca 40 x 20 x 10 cm. On the east face of the tower is a 6 m vertical line of plaster, protruding ca 30 cm from the wall. The tower is rectangular and orientated east-west, with apses in the north and south. The apses have large niches and the structures' walls are pierced with numerous loopholes. A putative mosque is located 500 m west of the tower. Ball 1982: Remains of many mud-brick towers to east and west of the village, including one with a spiral staircase.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

Ball 2002: The route west from Shahrak towards Harāt is guarded by lines of towers and fortifications at Pul-i Zuhāk, Mināra, Palangkhāna and Nalbandān, and eroded artificial mounds at Kata Chashma might mark more.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_742</b>	Muna 'Alā'	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Mullāh 'Alā' / Mala Alau
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Sahibdad Khan; 1946 – Kohzad; 1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Klimberg 1960; Fischer 1978; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Group of ruined mud-brick forts and towers on stone foundations, some standing to a height of 10 m. The outside walls are decorated in simple geometric patterns. Ball 2002: 11 km south-west of Taiwāra; eight towers in two groups on either side of the road overlooking the valley. One of the towers has quite elaborate decoration in moulded plaster, as well as the more familiar impressed wedges – possibly those referred to as Muhalla by Wannell.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_751</b>	Mushkan	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Mishghan / Sar-i Ghūr Mushkan
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Farāh	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Klimberg 1958; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Modern mosque of Abū Bakr contains a reused ancient mihrāb and two wooden pillars. The mihrāb, although damaged by modern re-working, has a horseshoe arch niche head and a Kufic inscription. The two pillars are completely covered with carved geometric patterns. Ball 2002: three areas of ruins are marked on the map, 20 km south on the road towards Gulistān / Farāh.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_759</b>	Nalbandān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Mināra and Palangkhāna
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Kästner 1968; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins of two mud-brick towers on either side of a gully.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_767</b>	Nawrak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Qal'a-i Nawraj
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad; 1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ball 2002: very ruined castle and several towers, 61 km north of Taiwāra. The castle consists of mud-brick walls on stone footings. The north end is comparatively well preserved, consisting of a square projection flanked by two circular corner buttresses. It has four openings in the wall, one above the other, which may originally have been windows, as well as a line of four arrow slits about a quarter of the way up. The east face has some mud plaster surviving on which were impressed characteristic lozenge patterns. The remains of five further towers, completely separated from the main castle itself, extend to the west – badly ruined, but where discernible, they appear to be square. ca 1 km to the east, where the dasht opens out, there were three more, very ruined towers stretching for about a kilometre.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_775</b>	Nili	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Klimberg 1960; Ball 2002; Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Very extensive remains of fortifications and towers defending the route from Zarni to Yāmān, in the area south-east of Taiwāra.</p> <p>Ball 2002: reports of an ancient ‘city’ in the Nili Valley, to north-east of route leading to Yāmān. Nili refers to the valley, rather than a specific village. Large tower-like structure (a signal tower?) on top of mountain west of Zalargak (11 km from Zarni). The wakil (imam’s agent) claimed the tower was part of a signalling system which could carry a message from Čaghčārān to Farāh in a day.</p> <p>Tower 1: north-west of village of Sanglech, 14 km from Zarni – small, square mud tower, possibly later than others.</p> <p>Tower 2: several hundred metres to north-east – a circular tower 10–12 m in height, constructed of mud-brick on rough stone and mud footing ca 2 m high. Inside, two tiers of slits surrounded by semi-circular reveals. 4 km further up valley is a series of low mounds forming a rough square measuring ca 80 x 82 m. Stump of a mud wall survives to a height of 1 m in one corner.</p> <p>Tower 3: 6 km east of Mahalla – same construction as others, ca 6 m high with lozenge patterns impressed on exterior mud plaster. Remains of a second circular tower just visible to east – originally joined? Other towers recently destroyed for cultivation. Remains of one visible 3 km north-east further up valley towards Yāmān (Darzab?), and remains of 12? more visible further down the valley between T3 and Mahalla. Coins have been found in these towers. At Darzab, Kohzad reported ruins in form of mounds, where metal objects have been found.</p>		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_783</b>	Pai Hisār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Other	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Rafat 1980
<b>Site description:</b>	Some Ghūrid remains; no further details.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_787</b>	Pā’in Mazār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Qal’a-i Chāhar Baradar & Qal’a-i Zuhāk
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Two large complexes of ruined forts and towers known respectively as Qal’a-i Chahar Baradar and Qal’a-i Zuhāk. Towers are mostly square and are constructed out of mud-brick and pakhsa on a stone foundation. Many of the exterior walls have decorative panels of elaborate floriated patterns in mud plaster.</p> <p>Ball 2002: 11 km south from Āna is a single square tower; another 3 km further on is the extensive series of fortifications in and around Pā’in Mazār. The main concentration is a series of nine towers on either side of the river, originally perhaps forming two forts, although any inter-connecting walls have disappeared. There are the remains of 3–4 towers further to the west that may originally have been a third fort. All appear parts of what originally must have formed a single extensive fortified complex. The most elaborate towers are those four comprising Qal’a-i Chāhar Baradar.</p> <p>Tower 1 is square with four circular corner towers and a fifth semi-circular buttress on the north side. Construction is of stone and mud for the first 3 m, thence mud-brick. North side is better preserved, with the remains of four storeys of semi-circular, very low (1.3 m high) vaulted rooms visible. Both interior and exterior surfaces are plastered with thickly straw-tempered mud plaster, with impressed</p>		



### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

lozenge patterns on the exterior. There is a revetment wall, possibly incorporating an external staircase up to the entrance at the south-west corner.

Tower 2 is similar to Tower 1, but without any intermediate buttress and generally better preserved. The corner towers do not appear to be attached to the main body of the central square tower. The interior is divide into two by a mud-brick arch, the springing of which survives on one side.

Tower 3 is square with a semi-circular salient on one side and semi-circular buttresses on two other sides. It is very well preserved, although the interior is completely ruined. There are remains of a possible circular tower at the north-west corner.

Tower 4 is square with a square salient on one side and a semi-circular buttress on the opposite side. It is also very well preserved on the exterior although very ruined inside. Curvilinear decoration is cut into the mud plaster on the west and south sides. ca 1.5 km upstream further north is another series of towers, Qal'a -i Zuhāk, which probably formed another (unvisited) fort.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_793</b>	Palangkhāna	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Mināra and Nalbandān
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Kästner 1968; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of two towers on opposite sides of the valley.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_803</b>	Pasāband	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Pasāngan
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a citadel to east of the road from Čaghčārān to Taiwāra; also the tomb of Khwāja Wajduddīn, which is believed to be early.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_845</b>	Qal'a-i Gawargīn	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Qal'a-i Gawhargīn
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Turki-Shah 9–10th centuries?; Ghūrid
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	Talbot & Maitland – 1885; 2000 – Klujver; 2002 – Lee	<b>References:</b>	Talbot et al. 1886; Klujver 2000; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of an ancient mud-brick fort, built in a very inaccessible position with a ravine on two sides. Several towers; inside is a rock-cut staircase descending below ground level. Just below the fort is a mound resembling a stupa. Klujver: in the fertile Firūzbihar valley, about 20 min. south of the road from Bāmiyān to Yakaulang. Not much remains of this curious fortress; all buildings are on a north-west-south-east line. There probably used to be a footpath from one end of the fortress to the other, linking the various defensive buildings, and there might have been terraces in stone to support some buildings; as it is now, it is very difficult to get from one end to the other, and it seems quite impossible that any major building could have been built on this steep, irregular terrain. The remains are in mud-brick and of similar construction to Chehel Burj or Saighān; they probably date from the same, Turkish period. They are mostly towers, and there is one slightly bigger building (multi-storeyed) with some blind arches. No traces of decorative elements, except the usual mud-brick patterns. On the very top of a rocky ridge a wall still stands, overlooking a cliff on the Firūzbihar side, and a steep rocky slope on the south-east side; maybe a building or sentinel path was built on this steep slope using stone terracing. Even more mysterious is a staircase hewn in the rock, which descends to the centre of the mountain. First you drop down a 6 m high shaft, and then descend 99 high steps. No traces of decoration remain on the walls or ceiling.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

The end has caved in. Local legend has it that the underground passage goes far towards Bāmiyān. I reckoned that the staircase probably used to go to ground level, offering easy access to the people wanting to reach and leave the fortress, because the climb up the cliff is very difficult. It may also have led to a well. Nearby, a cliff at least 20 m high is entirely covered in straw-plaster. Why would a cliff be plastered over? The only reason I can think of is that there must have been a huge painting or fresco adorning the side of this fortress. Ball does not give a date to this fortress; I venture it must be from the 9–10th centuries like the other fortresses in the area. Lee: minor fortress at confluence of main and subsidiary valley. The main fort is an imposing, multi-roomed Ghūrid fortress. On the northern face of the subsidiary valley to the north-east is a single roomed fortress located on a low ridge overlooking this secondary valley. A third fortress of similar design to the second, lies at the confluence of this minor valley with the Darra-i Gawargīn. The main fortress of Gawargīn consists of a large central keep with a round, three-quarter circle, bastion at the apex of the ridge with two large rooms to the west. High walls run along the southern face of the ridge which are punctuated by three bastions. The walls and bastions are made of mud-brick and are ornamented with the characteristic Ghūrid geometrical pattern composed of lines of incised triangles. There are a series of narrow arrow slits used as fire points for archers. Arched doorways provide access to the interior of the keep.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_864</b>	Qal'a-i Malik Antar	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Wurshak and Bushara
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	A 10 m high square stone fort with snake-like decoration on the eastern and southern walls. There are remains of several more stone and mud-brick forts on either side of the valley.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_869</b>	Qal'a-i Naqshi	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Maitland	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of an ancient baked brick fortress with baked brick patterns on the walls, in the mountains south of the Band-i Bayan, south of Čaghčārān.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_875</b>	Qal'a-i Qaisār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Khisār, Jām Qal'a, Qal'a-i Dukhtar; including Fakhrābād
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Imam Sharif; 1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Klimberg 1960; Fischer 1978; Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Large, well-preserved stone fortress in a high position guarding the route. Consists of an inner and outer enclosure surrounded by walls 4 m thick and round and hexagonal towers up to 8 m high. Main entrance defended by two towers to the north. Inside, the walls have decorative bands of impressed triangles in yellow plaster, ca 20 cm wide. In the west enclosure are the remains of a mosque. The fortress is said by local tradition to have been built by 'Alā' al-Dīn and completed by Ghiyāth al-Dīn. '2 hrs march' to the south are many more ruins and fortifications known as Fakhrābād, where some gold and silver coins were reported to have been found in the early 19th century. Ball 2002: one of the largest, most elaborate fortifications in Ghūr, constructed out of mud on high stone footings.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

Wannell: the fort commands the whole valley largely populated by ‘Mongols’; its mud-rendered walls are carved in the form of dumplings and sickles. Similar ornaments are found on the towers at Mullaha, Galla Cheshma and Sarmazur in Nili, at Kaji in Chahār Dar and Yakhān Bālā in the upper Taiwāra valley (Gaz. No. 1236). Therefore built at the same time and by the same people – Ghūrids or conquering Mongols?

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_879</b>	Qal’a-i Sangi	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Ferrier 1857
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a fortress on top of a hill, on the opposite side of valley from Qal’a-i Qaisār. Built out of large, roughly cut stones without mortar; originally had an aqueduct leading into an immense central cistern.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_882</b>	Qal’a-i Sultān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>		<b>Core / periphery:</b>	
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1959
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of a fort associated with Qal’a-i Zarmurgh / ‘lost minaret’ at Sakhar.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_938</b>	Qūri	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Parthian - Saka; Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	Mound and Islamic cemetery, ca 23 km south-west of Bust, in the desert between Nad-i and the Hilmand.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_970</b>	Sain	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Very small group of towers defending the road (35 km south-east of Taiwāra on road to Zarni). Ball 2002: two towers overlooking the village of Sain, 3 km south of Pā’in Mazār (Gaz. No. 787). Tower 1 is rectangular, standing above the valley to the west, ca 8 m high. Construction is of mud heavily tempered with twigs, on a stone footing 2.3 m high. It has a semi-circular salient on one side, surviving only at stone footing level. Tower 2 is a very ruined tower on an adjacent hill just to the east; probably same plan as Tower 1. Tower 3 is 4 km to south-west.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_974</b>	Sakhar	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Saghar / Qal'a-i Zarmurgh
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Sahibdad Khan 1891; Kohzad 1959; Rafat 1980; Ball 2002; Thomas et al. 2014.
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Remains of a Ghūrid palace that includes a baked brick minaret 30 m high. Ball 2002: Kohzad does not seem to have visited the place, but the existence of the minaret was confirmed by hearsay by Rafat and in the 1970s by Zeymal Haidari (pers. comm.). Kohzad also mentioned another fort, Qal'a-i Sultān, associated with Qal'a-i Zarmurgh.</p> <p>DCT: in 2005, Muḥammad Sarwar Azad, of MoICT in Čaghčārān confirmed that the minaret is still standing – see Thomas et al. 2014 for photographs and description.</p>		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_987</b>	Sang-i Mazār	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Sarmazur?
<b>Site type:</b>	aka Sarmazur?	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1977 – Ball	<b>References:</b>	Ball 2002; Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>A line of five watch towers guarding the road for almost 2 km between 37–39 km north of Sar-i Mushkan on the road to Zarni and Taiwāra, at the northern foot of the low pass between Mushkan and Zarni valleys. Most are round and pakhsa construction on a stone foundation.</p> <p>Ball 2002: Tower 1: possibly a fort, very ruined, now only a single line of very rough stone wall bonded with mud, up to 1.5 m high.</p> <p>Tower 2: originally a round tower, now consisting of a fragment of round mud wall on a stone footing, up to 3 m high, several hundred metres downstream from Tower 1. Pierced by regular slits that are opened up inside by a series of semi-circular reveals to form elaborate and distinctive niches, decorated by square and lozenge-shaped impressions on either side.</p> <p>Towers 3 and 4: ca 1.5 km further north-east. Tower 3 consists of two parallel stumps of mud walls, probably originally forming a square tower. Tower 4 is a semi-circle of rough stone wall footings, originally forming a circular tower. Some slight mud remains connecting the two suggest that they might have formed a small fort.</p> <p>Tower 5 is a few hundred metres from Tower 4. It is the most impressive and best preserved, a circular tower, only about half still standing. Well constructed with bricks measuring 24 x 40 x 13 cm, standing on a large stone footing 3.1 m high. Total height is ca 12.4 m. The exterior is plastered with straw-tempered mud plaster, ca 5 cm thick, decorated with stamped wedges forming lozenge patterns. It has two windows measuring 24 x 52 cm.</p> <p>Wannell: the tower at Sarmazur, at the top of the Nili valley, has a motif of horned candlestick / sickle moon astride a cone, almost identical to that above the door in Larwand (Gaz. No. 683). Bivar thinks these heraldic motifs could be derived from Sāsānid cattle-brands. Illicit excavations have uncovered rough medieval earthenware, a silver bracelet with paired birds in roundels and cursive Arabic script and a remarkable bronze tripod vase (Bronze Age?).</p>		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1004</b>	Sarkhushak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1951 – Allchin & Codrington; 1956 – Ramachandran & Sharma; 1970 – Brett et al.; Le Berre	<b>References:</b>	Dupree 1967; Brett et al. 1970; Le Berre 1981 A1, ruins 7 & 8; Baker & Allchin 1991
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>An immense mud-brick fortified complex on a bluff overlooking west bank of Bāmiyān river, 31 km from Bāmiyān. The whole area is completely walled.</p>		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

Baker and Allchin: the complex is located on a 550 m long spur overlooking good grazing in a broadening of the Bāmiyān valley. It includes an imposing three-storey high, 40 x 40 m residential structure (Building A) in the south-east, a rectangular fort / refuge with corner towers in the west (Building D, measuring 20 x 17.5 m), and two mosques (Buildings E and F) and a small structure with vaults and a small domed room with a fine white-plastered finish (Building C – possibly a ḥammām), within an enceinte.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1006</b>	Sar-o Tar	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Tar-o Sar / Shahr-i Ghulghula
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Parthian; Indo-Parthian & Sāsānid; Šaffārid; Ghaznawid 11–12th centuries; Ghūrid 12–13th centuries; Timūrid 15–16th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmruz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1903–05 – Tate; 1936 – Hackin & Meunié; 1951 – Fairservis; 1968–71 – Dales; 1971–76 – Trousdale	<b>References:</b>	Le Strange 1905; Tate 1909, 1910; Gardin 1959; Hackin 1959; Trousdale 1976
<b>Site description:</b>	Vast area of remains and ancient cultivation stretching for several km. in middle of dunes 86 km south-east of Zarang. Main part of remains are Shahr-i Ghulghula itself, a large fortified urban site covering ca 1 km <sup>2</sup> . It consists of a first square enclosure and ditch, with remains of many houses and graves inside it. There is then a second circular enclosure and ditch with a third innermost pentagonal enclosure and ditch marking a probable palatial complex. This stands on a mound 25 m high, and includes the remains of a mosque and over 100 rooms, many of them domed and containing stucco decoration. Most of the fortifications are built out of mud, although there is extensive baked-brick construction as well. Finds from the area include many Parthian, Sāsānid and Early Islamic coins and a hoard of 406 copper coins dated 1167–1221 CE from the mosque.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1011</b>	Sayyadān Darra	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Baghlān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Maitland 1888
<b>Site description:</b>	Reports of remains of a fortress, locally attributed to Ghiyāth al-Dīn, in a branch of the Andarāb valley, 10 km north-east of Banu.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1023</b>	Shāh-i Mashhad	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Jawand
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid, 571 AH / 1175–6 CE
<b>Province:</b>	Bādghīs	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1886 – Hira Singh; 1970 – Casimir & Glatzer	<b>References:</b>	Casimir & Glatzer 1971; Glatzer 1973; Herberg 1978; Samizay 1981; Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins of an elaborately decorated baked brick madrasa. Only parts of the north and east sides are still standing, the best preserved of which is the east part of the façade. This includes an entrance iwān and two originally domed rooms. Fifteen bands of Kufic and Naskhi inscriptions. Some scattered sgraffiato sherds on the surface. Wannell: the madrasa carried the Sura al-Faṭḥ, the Victory chapter; the benedictions are in Arabic, to a female patron. The arch of the central bay of the entrance has collapsed since it was discovered by Glatzer and Casimir. Many of		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

the flat bricks have been reused to cover tombs in the local cemetery or to build the walls of farmhouses of recently arrived Pashtuns. The site also includes the ruins of a fort or palace with heaps of baked brick and carved unglazed tiles. Just above the confluence of the Kucha and Murghāb are the ruins of another probable Ghūrid fort defending the approach to Shāh-i Mashhad. Possibly the madrasa of the wisest Kārimi divine during the reign of Ghiyāth al-Dīn, Sadreddīn <sup>c</sup>Alī Haitham of Nishāpūr, at Afshin, capital of Gharjestān.

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1039</b>	Shahr-i Barbar	<b>Additional info.:</b>	Qal'a-i Barbar
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Turk and / or Ghūrid 7–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Talbot & Maitland	<b>References:</b>	Talbot et al. 1886; Holdich 1910; Lee 2006
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Not to be confused with Chehel Burj, which is also known as Shahr-i Barbar (and is ca 53 km downstream). Remains of a fortified town on an escarpment ca 400 m above the valley. Consists of a curtain wall, 2.5 m thick and up to 4 m high, in rough stone courses around the north side of the escarpment. Some domed chambers are built into the thickness of the walls. Inside are various remains constructed out of stone and baked brick, including four cisterns. The site is traditionally said to be the capital of the kingdom of Gurgin, pre-dating the Mongol conquest.</p> <p>Lee: viewed from the main road – traces of low walls and bastions of a fortification on the eastern edge of the plateau on the Bāmiyān side. Local sources state there are extensive surface remains on the top of the plateau, including walls. The remains of a smaller Ghūrid fortress are located in the floor of the valley on the west side somewhat south of the village, at the confluence of the two valleys.</p>		

---

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1042</b>	Shahr-i Ghulghula	<b>Additional info.:</b>	inc. Qal'a-i Dukhtar; see also Bāmiyān
<b>Site type:</b>	Walled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Late Sāsānid-Turk; Ghaznawid 11–12th centuries; Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Bāmiyān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1951 – Allchin & Codrington; 1970 – Brett	<b>References:</b>	Masson 1833, 1842; Le Strange 1905; Kohzad 1950, 1955/56; Godard 1951; Gardin 1957; Brett 1970; Le Berre 1981 B1
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Moorcroft &amp; Trebeck 1971 (1837): ancient city on and around a detached conical hill, covered with extensive ruins; remains of buildings strewn across valley. 'Utensils of copper and brass, and coins are frequently found, and writings, said to be in Persian and Arabic, as well as some unknown language, are sometimes discovered.' Said to have been built by Jalāl al-Dīn Khwārazm-Shāh but probably of greater antiquity. The hill is fortified and its interior pierced with caves and remains of reservoirs.</p> <p>Ball 1982: Remains of a fortified urban site 3 km south-east of Bāmiyān, with a mud-brick fort, Qal'a-i Dukhtar, 1 km to the east. Construction is mostly of mud. The remains including two early Islamic mosques, and accidental finds have including an elaborately carved Ghaznawid brass bowl and an early 13th-century carved wooden door.</p>		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1049</b>	Shahr-i Sagān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid / Ghūrid 11–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Baghlān	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1886 – Peacocke; 1974–75 – Le Berre	<b>References:</b>	Le Berre 1981 A1, 27–8
<b>Site description:</b>	Extensive mud and stone remains, with many cave dwellings in the hillside. The site is said locally to have been destroyed by Mongols.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1081</b>	Shīniya	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Shina; see also Alayar
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Dupree 1977
<b>Site description:</b>	Many circular and square towers on the hills to the east and west of Shīniya. They are usually made out of stone with loopholes towards the top.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1103</b>	Sibak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of towers and other structures at the foot of Kuh-i Pasangān, 5 km west of Yāmān.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1127</b>	Tagau Dehtai	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Sahibdad Khan	<b>References:</b>	Sahibdad Khan 1891; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of several ancient towers, 10 km east of Sab Talkh, on road from Deh Tītān to Taiwāra.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1130</b>	Taiwāra	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Local reports of ancient remains on the hill now occupied by modern fort, 185 km south-west of Čaghčārān, on the road to Dilārām. There are also many towers in the vicinity. Ball 2002: small mosque inside fort decorated with stamped plaster designs on the interior surfaces, and a 19th-century?, richly decorated mihrāb. The route to the north-east towards Shahrak is guarded by occasional single towers, one just 10 km out of Taiwāra, another at the end of the valley where the road begins the ascent of the Kotal-i Ghachi, and another in the village of Ghachi, midway between the Taiwāra and Nawrak valleys. The route south towards Larwand and Zarni is particularly well fortified by several series of tower complexes.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1140</b>	Tālā Begum	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Isolated structure	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid (12–13th centuries) or Tīmūrid (15–16th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Ghazni	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Upland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>		<b>References:</b>	Verardi 1977
<b>Site description:</b>	Small polygonal tomb tower of baked brick, 33 km west of Ghazni on the road to Dasht-i Nāwar. Some simple decoration and a slightly pointed dome.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1144</b>	Tang-i Azau	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Other	<b>Date:</b>	1299–1300 ?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Talbot & Maitland; 1946 – Kohzad; 1952 – Ghirshman & Frye; 1959 – Fischer et al.	<b>References:</b>	Talbot et al. 1886; Kohzad 1951–54; Frye 1954; Henning 1957; 1959 – Fischer et al. Fischer et al. 1959; Rapp 1967, 1973; Wannell 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	<p>Henning gives the first detailed reading of the inscription, based on photographs provided by the Oxford University Hertford-Wadham Afghanistan Expedition of 1956 (Henning 1957: 336). He correctly identifies it as a medieval Judaeo-Persian inscription rather than a Parthian one. His proposed date of 752–3 CE (Henning 1957: 338), however, was revised by Rapp (1967: 56) to the considerably later date of ca 1299–1300 CE.</p> <p>Ball: roughly carved, badly eroded Hebrew inscription cut into a boulder. Consists of three lines on one side and five or six on the other.</p> <p>Wannell: at the mouth of the Tang-i Azau gorge are the ruins of Shahr-i Malik Antar, where medieval metalwork (including a long-handled spoon made from a hard un-corroding metal alloy) has been dug up. The area had long been a centre for iron-mining.</p>		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1163</b>	Tepe Buland	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Mound	<b>Date:</b>	Parthian & Saka; Indo-Parthian; Sāsānid; Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Hilmand	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1956 – Ramachandran & Sharma; 1966 – Hammond	<b>References:</b>	Ramachandran & Sharma 1956; Hammond 1970
<b>Site description:</b>	A series of mounds on a river terrace opposite Lashkargāh.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1234</b>	Wurshak	<b>Additional info.:</b>	see also Bashura & Qal'a-i Malik Antar
<b>Site type:</b>	Fort / Fortress	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Kohzad 1951–54; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Remains of substantial square fort on a hill overlooking the village, 13 km south-west of Yāmān. The foundations, up to 3 m high, are built of large stones; the mud-brick superstructure is covered in a yellow clay plaster.		



### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1236</b>	Yakhān-i Pā'in	<b>Additional info.:</b>	aka Yahan
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Imam Sharif	<b>References:</b>	Holdich 1887; Klimberg 1958, 1960; Fischer 1978; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins of many mud-brick forts and towers up to 12 m high, connecting with a line of watchtowers. North of the ruins are the remains of some tombs. Ball 2002: 4 km south-west from Muna 'Alā; further south-west on this road is the great fortress of Qal'a-i Qaisār.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1239</b>	Yāmān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Fortifications	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid? 12–13th centuries
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 Imam Sharif; 1946 – Kohzad	<b>References:</b>	Holdich 1887; Kohzad 1951–54; Klimberg 1958, 1960; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	Ruins consisting of isolated, unconnected towers and small forts, covering a very extensive area. Each is separated by ca 100 m – they do not appear to form any pattern. They are round or square, with plain arched entrances. Construction is generally of mud-brick, although stone and even wood are sometimes used. There are also many, unusual burials with brass burials cups at their heads and feet. Ball 2002: The Yāmān Valley lies at the centre of communications between the Upper Hari Rūd Valley (Čaghčārān / Dawlat Yār), the central Ghūrat (Taiwāra), the Hazārājāt and Zamin-Dāwar. It is well fortified, especially on routes leading west to Taiwāra and south-west to Zarni, through the Nili Valley. The only fortification recorded before the Farāh Rūd on the route to Čaghčārān to the north is the citadel of Pasāband; south-east, towards Zamin-Dāwar, maps mark vast number of ruins, particularly around the upper Hilmand, but this area remains largely unexplored. A little more is known of the remains in and beyond the upper Yāmān Valley. On the route to Nili there is a concentration of remains around Wurshak 13 km south-west of Yāmān.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1257</b>	Zarni	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Tower	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid?
<b>Province:</b>	Ghūr	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Ghūrid heartland
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1885 – Imam Sharif	<b>References:</b>	Ferrier 1857; Holdich 1886; Klimburg 1960; Ball 2002
<b>Site description:</b>	A ruined tower just outside the village, 190 km north of Dilārām, on the road to Taiwāra. Ball 2002: Ferrier mentions ruin upon ruin, but his description and routes are notoriously unreliable. The existing tower is of similar construction to Sang-i Mazār Tower 5, with exterior impressed lozenge decoration.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1283</b>	Dīwāl-i Mahmta	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid (12–13th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmrūz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1974 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Mud-brick ruins (including true vaultings and well-preserved wall decoration) of iwān courtyard-houses in the character of a village-like rustāq. Baked bricks on surface from wall decoration.		

### Appendix 3: Ghūrid sites

<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1284</b>	Jauru	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghaznawid & Ghūrid (11–13th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmrūz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1969, 1970, 1974 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Open settlement of rural īwān courtyard-houses adjacent to now abandoned canals and fields; a kind of rustāq. Ruins of mud-brick houses with remains of vaultings and wall decoration. Abundant pottery on surface in open courtyards, īwān and rooms.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1285</b>	Kharāba-i Yārmuḥammad Khān	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid (12–13th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmrūz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1974 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Mud-brick ruins (including true vaultings and well-preserved wall decoration) of īwān courtyard-houses in the character of a village-like rustāq. Baked bricks on surface from wall decoration.		
<b>Gaz. No.: No #_1286</b>	Mashgahi	<b>Additional info.:</b>	
<b>Site type:</b>	Unwalled town / village	<b>Date:</b>	Ghūrid (12–13th centuries); Tīmūrid (14–15th centuries)
<b>Province:</b>	Nīmrūz	<b>Core / periphery:</b>	Lowland periphery
<b>Fieldwork:</b>	1974 – Fischer	<b>References:</b>	
<b>Site description:</b>	Scattered ruins of mud-brick īwān courtyard-houses and low mud walls for the protection of cattle. Strewn with fragments of baked bricks and coarse and fine-glazed ceramics.		