

Cultural Complexity in Parthian Sistan, Afghanistan

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FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: TO THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WHO ORIGINALLY SPONSORED THIS PROJECT AND, MOST RECENTLY, SCANNED THE PLANS FROM THE PROJECT, AND TO THE CAMEL PROJECT AT U CHICAGO WHO PRODUCED OUR MAPS THROUGH THEIR AFGHAN HERITAGE MAPPING PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN . MOST PHOTOS SHOWN HERE WERE TAKEN BY THE PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHER, CHIP VINCENT. THERE ARE OF COURSE MANY OTHERS WE NEED TO THANK BUT THAT WOULD TAKE OUR FULL 20 MINUTES.

This is a new presentation on an old project, the Helmand Sistan Project, which was in the field in Afghanistan between 1971 and 1979. & It was conducted as a joint endeavor between the Smithsonian Institution and **Institute of Archaeology of Afghanistan** and directed by Smithsonian anthropologist William B. Trousdale, my coauthor on this paper. It was the first long-term systematic archaeological survey and excavation project in the region, encompassing some 40,000 square kilometers. & Of the roughly 200 sites we identified in our survey work, by far the largest group came from our Parthian period, here defined by material culture data, rather than in political or ethnic terms, and dating to the first and second centuries BCE and CE. This presentation will necessarily provide only a brief overview of the wealth of information of the roughly 110 Parthian sites we uncovered in this region.

First, a summary of our field area and of the overall project.

The Sistan region is the southwest corner of Afghanistan and adjacent parts of Iran and Pakistan. It is named Sistan after the Saka or Scythian people who invaded this area in the last two centuries BCE. It has been **documented historically** since at least the 6th century BCE Bisitun inscription of Darius I and was the Achaemenid province of Zaranka, the Seleucid province of Drangiana, and also controlled by the Kushans, Parthians, and Sassanians. & Rustam, hero of the Shah-nama, came from Sistan. In Islamic times, it became home of the Saffarid dynasty in the 9th century, then the Ghaznavids, only to be destroyed by Jenghiz Khan's

invasion in 1222, and reoccupied in a much more modest fashion ever since.

& The **HSP survey area** began at the confluence of the Helmand and Arghandab Rivers, & location of the modern city of Lashkar Gah and its ancient predecessor, Bost, and proceeded along the lower Helmand to the river's end at & the hamun lakes that straddle the border between Afghanistan and Iran. We also conducted some work along previous beds of the Helmand-- & the Rud-i Biyaban, Shela Rud, and Gaud-I Zirreh to the west-- now all dry deserts, and, significantly, & the heavily occupied Sar-o Tar plain to the east, now largely covered by sand dunes.

& We are **not the first** in this area. British Boundary Commission surveyor G P Tate produced a description of Sistan at the beginning of the 20th century. The French DAFA mission spent some time here in the 1930s, American archaeologist Walter Fairservis surveyed parts of Sistan in the 1950s, German scholar Klaus Fischer surveyed many of standing ruins in the 1960s. There were also brief missions by Norman Hammond and George Dales. In the 40 years of warfare since the 1979 Russian invasion almost no archaeological work has been possible in this region. Thus, the bulk of what we know about Sistan has come from the Iranian side of the border, & from well known sites such as Shahr-I Sokhta, Dahan-I Ghulaman, and Kuh-I Khwaja.

& Our survey produced, as noted above, almost 200 sites, most previously not recorded. We partially excavated 17 of them. The cycles of accumulation of silt and deflation within the Helmand Valley itself made **finding** all but the largest **sites** there difficult. Our 1975 excavation of the highly stratified site, & Kona Qala II in the Rudbar area reached the water table at the Achaemenid level, though sherds from both Iron Age and Bronze Ages strata, presumably below the water table, regularly appeared in our ceramic bags. & An inordinate proportion of the Helmand Valley sites are found at the edge of the river valley or atop the **overlooking cliffs**. There was likely more settlement within the Helmand Valley itself not discovered by HSP. Particularly important for our work were the remains in & **Sar-o Tar**, a 80 sq km plain that was last abandoned in the 15th century. The majority of our survey's sites come from this area.

& We documented **5000 years of settlement** in the region. & Our oldest sites, from the 3rd and early 2nd millennium, comes from west of the Helmand along the Rud-I Biyaban and Shela Rud watercourses, some previously identified by Fairservis and Dales. & After an occupation gap, we

have found remains of an Iron Age culture dating to the late 2nd/early 1st millennium BCE both along the river and in Sar-o Tar. The culture features large packed-mud and mudbrick platforms and a style of painted ceramics reminiscent of the Bronze Age. Members of this Iron Age culture are also the architects of the elaborate canal system into Sar-o Tar to be discussed later.

Beginning with the Achaemenid Period, we have a regular sequence of occupation through the time of the Arab invasion. This seems to reach a peak during Parthian times during the first two centuries CE. After a gap in material culture dating to the early Arab dynasties, the Saffarids began rebuilding sites along the river and in Sar-o Tar, & followed by extensive Ghaznavid settlements. After Jenghiz Khan's destruction, there was a & smaller occupation in Ghorid and Timurid times and a general simplification thereafter to the modern period, & where a scatter of small agricultural villages and camps of Kuchi nomads now occupy the Helmand valley.

These fluctuations in occupational density were likely influenced by changes in the **climate and hydrology** of the region. & Medieval travelers, European visitors, and previous archaeological projects alike all refer to the Wind of 120 Days, the summer phenomenon where winds blow constantly out of the northwest often at hurricane levels, picking up sand and silt with relentless force. It shaped living patterns in Sistan & and had large effects the preservation and visibility of sites. Changing Helmand alluviation and deflation patterns also were key. And then there are the sand dunes. & Our excavations were able to document that the pattern of invading dunes goes back at least 2000 years.

With this general overview, let's now **discuss the period** roughly between 200 BCE and 200 CE in this region. We will not attempt here to unravel the confusing political cycle involving Kushans, Saka, Parthians, and others. Other limitations include limited inscriptional and numismatic materials, conflicting radiocarbon dates, and a still-rough ceramic chronology. Nor does there seem to be a clear break in material culture from the preceding Hellenistic period nor with the succeeding Sassanian period. Still, we can make some general claims about these centuries from our survey data.

So how are we **defining Parthian** sites? The survey produced only three coins that can be dated to the period. We have some carbon dates, recalibrated to the current curves. The few Pre-Islamic inscriptions we have

are still being studied. Changes in brick sizes also informed the dates of our sites.

The **ceramic chronology** is our best gauge. Ceramics are ubiquitous in the region, with our Parthian styles greatly outnumbering those from any other period.

Red wares of all sort were the defining visual feature of our Parthian pottery. & Parthian **fine wares** consisted of largely dark red ware cups, chalices, and bowls, hard fired using fine clay. Many of these forms were slipped in red, buff, or black. & Burnishing, on the interior, exterior, or both was the primary method of decorating these fine wares and, & in addition to the very common ring burnish, there were some sherds with radial burnishing, burnished bands, and even complex burnished decorations. & We found dozens of small bottles, sometimes painted in simple monochrome or bichrome bands, Most were found as complete objects so were likely burial goods.

The **large vessels**, while not as finely made as the smaller wares, were also hard fired using a sandy red clay with stone enclosures. Jars, bowls, and kraters were decorated in a different style. & Many used combing techniques, either in straight or wavy bands, or both around the shoulder. & Incised decoration was also reasonably common on larger vessels, either in meandering or punctated bands, sometimes in tandem. & Plastic decorations also commonly occurred, sometimes in conjunction with other decorating styles mentioned here. & Storage jars were almost universally ribbed, which has been noted by all previous researchers. This ribbing also can occur on smaller vessels as well. & Few vessels have handles and, those that do, consisted of three to five parallel ridged bands.

& We also had numerous jars stamped with some form of pine tree motif, usually in a band around the shoulder. & And we found numerous sites with very large storage jars dug into the ground. These had hole mouths and sumps at their base. We confirmed these markers of Parthian ceramics through the dating of our excavations at half a dozen different sites

& The Parthian period represented the **densest occupation** of this region in history. More than half of our 200 sites were occupied then, in all subregions in large numbers. The canals are fully operational. Clusters of sites fill areas amenable to occupation in even the most marginal environments. & Recent archaeological work across the border in Iran shows that this pattern is true for the entire region.

Some of the region's **cities are well known** to us. & Qala-I Bist, or Bost has been the subject of many archaeological projects in modern times. We identified enough Parthian pottery on the ground to be convinced that it was a major site during that period. At the other end of the region, Shahrstan and Koh-I Khwaja in Iranian Sistan are also well documented.

Klaus Fischer studied the extensive site of & Post-I Gao/ Chil Burj in the northern part of the Sar-o Tar region. We also found centers of Parthian settlement in the Helmand Valley around Deshu and Malakhan, & the latter dominated by the large site of Qala Sirak. & Our 40 m long trench through the citadel of Shahr-I Gholghola, the dominant site in Sar-o Tar produced strata with evidence of Sassanian and Parthian public buildings beneath the visible Saffarid/Ghaznavid palace on its crown.

One of the most intriguing aspects of this project was the discovery of sites representing **several religious traditions**, all within a small space of a single river valley. While we can associate each of these sites with our Parthian material culture, the length of the period in question does not allow us to claim these sites were contemporary with each other.

Traditional understanding of the expansion of **Buddhism** from its South Asian base has focused on its travel toward the east along the Silk Roads toward China and Southeast Asia. There is now growing evidence that Buddhism also moved northwest. The Ashoka Inscription and Buddhist stupa from Kandahar and the 2nd century CE stupa at Gyaur Qala are well known. Our project can add two, possibly three, more sites. & Our 1971 excavation at **Khaneh Gohar**, on a cliff above the confluence of the Helmand and Arghandab Rivers, uncovered a previously unknown Buddhist stupa. Though most of the superstructure has eroded away, you can see the curved walls of the stupa and the ambulatory around it. & There are at least seven human-modified caves below the stupa. Almost no ceramics or other material remains were found on the site, so the date of this site is uncertain, Emmerick points out that the Parthian period rulers were far more amenable to religious syncretism than the succeeding Sassanians, which suggests a Parthian date for this site. We found, though did not excavate, a similar site, Khwaja Grayb Baba Luwarra near Darweshan and another one just north of Darweshan but we did not extensively investigate them.

Also occurring in this area are two Hellenistic temples that continue to operate into the Parthian period.

& **Khwaja Kanur**, near Lashkar Gah, produced fragments of Greek columns and ornamentation, as well as figurines and ceramics. We were also shown the over 5000 artifacts amassed by an American antiquities collector, which he claimed came from this site. For ethical reasons, we will not show or describe the objects he showed us. But our repeated close surveys of this hilltop produced no trace of any architecture beyond a set of very recent burials and shrines. It is our belief that the objects originated from nearby Mokhtar, which was visited by HSP but just outside our research area so not formally surveyed. These “goodies” were picked up and transported by the local Kuchi nomads and left on the graves at Khwaja Kanur in tribute, a common practice in this region.

& Our second Hellenistic shrine was above the modern village of **Sehyak** in the Deshu area. & Excavated in 1975, we were able to uncover most of the plan of a small temple with a columned porch plus adjacent storage and occupation complexes. Wind erosion had shredded most of the remains of this hilltop complex. Some walls had vanished completely and we dug at foundation level in other places. The most secure C14 sample, sealed under a floor in an occupation area, gave us a 1st C BCE/CE date. Ceramics also included both Hellenistic styles and our typical markers for the Parthian period. There are at least two major building periods in the temple and some of the occupational rooms behind the shrine show multiple refloorings and modifications, also suggesting a long occupation.

& We were excited at the end of our month excavating there to discover the temple's **well** just outside of the shrine. We excavated it to a depth of 15.5 m below the surface. Carbon samples taken from well debris returned dates from the 3rd to 5th centuries CE, leading us to believe the site was abandoned at the beginning of the Sassanian period. & The well produced some of our most impressive finds, architectural fragments, figurines, and fine pottery, & and included an inscription in Greek characters with Aramaic graffiti carved on black stone, probably affixed to the building, and thrown in the well after its abandonment. The inscription is being analyzed for publication by Chris Rollston. & In addition to this inscription, we found over 25 fine ware sherds with inscribed markings, either pre or post firing, that we believe are related to the activities of the temple, a much larger number of ostraca than found at any other Sistan site. Between the stratified ceramics, carbon dates, and inscriptions at this site, we can give it an occupational date from the 3rd century BCE to the 3rd century CE.

The region would be expected to host Zoroastrian **fire temples**. & In 1971 we surveyed in **Šna Qala** (or Qala Sabz). Situated on the north bank of the river on its own promontory of green volcanic stone, it faces across the Helmand to & Koh-I Khan Nashin, the sole volcanic peak and most imposing geographic feature along the entire lower Helmand River. & Occupation consists of a set of five terraces separated by walls and entry gates. & Terrace V, the highest one closest to the river and the mountain beyond, contained a large square Ghaznavid period structure that was constructed on the remains of an earlier building. The architectural elements of this earlier structure can only be a *chahartaq*. Parthian and Sassanian ceramics dominate the lower terraces amid fragments of melted mud buildings. This brings forth the parallels to Kuh-I Khwaja in Iran, also situated on a lava flow, and placed in the middle of another major geographical feature, the hamun lakes. Architecturally, there are parallels in the sequence of enclosed compounds leading up to the shrine. Some researchers believe the early levels of Kuh-I Khwaja date to the Parthian period though it flourished in Sassanian times.

& A second fire temple, labeled **Temple 215**, was found at the south edge of the Sar-o Tar sand dunes on a low rise in the flood plain. It was filled with sand shortly after abandonment in the Sassanian period. & The site is built around a central fire holder room with the entrance from the south, probably with a portable hearth to conduct ceremonies. An iwan leads into this room and a back room was for temple personnel. Around the central room was an ambulatory. To the south were other small rooms and corridors, presumed to house the community living at the site and for storage. & Three Parthian coins found on the surface support the ceramics in dating the origination of the site to the Parthian period, as does one of the C14 dates we obtained from a sealed context and the stratified ceramics. The site was also used well into the Sassanian period.

& The existence of an elaborate, long term **canal system** throughout the Sar-o Tar area indicates a period of societal complexity and reasonably peaceful existence for a lengthy period. Originally built by the Iron Age inhabitants of the lower Helmand, the canals were reestablished in Parthian times and maintained during the Parthian and Sassanian periods. & Our survey and excavations showed no evidence of destruction or abandonment of sites during this era. They were redug and maintained in again in Saffarid/Ghaznavid and Timurid periods. We have found earlier canals running beneath later structures, evidence of changes in the patterns of these canals over time. & There were three locations along the

Helmand River where water was directed to this eastern plain. & Water levels were raised using methods that are still in use today, dams made of bagged reeds and vegetation, which allowed water to continue to flow downstream while directing some of the water into major canals that nourished Sar-o Tar. Abandonment of this region in the 15th century has allowed us to map significant parts of the Sar-o Tar canal system, though it is impossible to date which canal belongs to a given time period.

The extensive irrigation gave rise to a mosaic of agricultural settlements and sites. We have evidence of several large houses that were presumably nodes in this system. & One of these, **House 139**, was partially excavated in 1974. A central courtyard was surrounded on the south by industrial rooms. & A carbon sample from a hearth in the courtyard of this site returned a 1st century BCE/CE date and & the site was filled with typical Parthian ceramics. Nearby site House 145 exhibited similar size and characteristics, though it was not excavated. & We found a dozen or more sites that we labeled “jars” because the only extant feature was a set of large hole mouth storage jars buried in the ground. A few of these jars were excavated and had sumps at the base, possibly for holding grain. We assume that these jar sites were associated with houses now gone. Dense collections of Parthian ceramics covered the ground near each of them.

& Our 1971 survey season found a similar, if smaller, canal system from this period on the **Malakhan plain**, now desert but once housing a string of 15 sites along a major canal off the Helmand that were satellite villages related to nearby Qala Sirak.

We know much less of **burial patterns** of this period than we would expect. & Two sites southeast of Shahr-I Gholghola consisted of clusters of stones in rectangles. Cemetery 143 had 200 of them over 100 square meters, cemetery 150 had fewer but larger. They were generally oriented NE to SW and surrounded with a dense scatter of Parthian/Sassanian pottery. We excavated one of those at Cemetery 150 but found literally nothing, just a lightly carbonized layer 1 m below the surface followed by sterile sand. If these were cemeteries, and we have every reason to believe they were, wind erosion was intense enough to wipe out all evidence except the heavy stones. We did find a variety of small bone fragments around Cemetery 143. Analysis of them by Paula Wapnish and Brian Hesse determined they were all animal bones, mostly caprids. The other random burials we

discovered in the region were generally exposed by sand and could give us little indication of date.

& Now, almost 40 years after the completion of our survey and excavation work, we are trying to **finish a project** started half a lifetime ago. We anticipate in the next couple of years a summary volume that includes a description of each site we examined and some basic interpretation of the overall patterns, as we have presented here today.

We plan for one paper on the Iron Age Period next spring at the Society for American Archaeology meeting. We have outsourced out inscriptions and coins to specialists to jointly publish with us. We have scanned 40 field notebooks, 200 plans and maps, and 15,000 photos, and will deposit them in a digital archive for other scholars to draw from.

There is an ethnographic volume written by our Afghan collaborator, Mr. Amiri, to publish. Our geologist John Whitney will have more to say on the geology of the area, including the copper smelting sites we examined. And there are endless papers on smaller pieces of the project to follow.

When the political situation will allow the next group of researchers to go back to Sistan, we don't know. But we hope to create a foundation of knowledge to help guide their research designs.



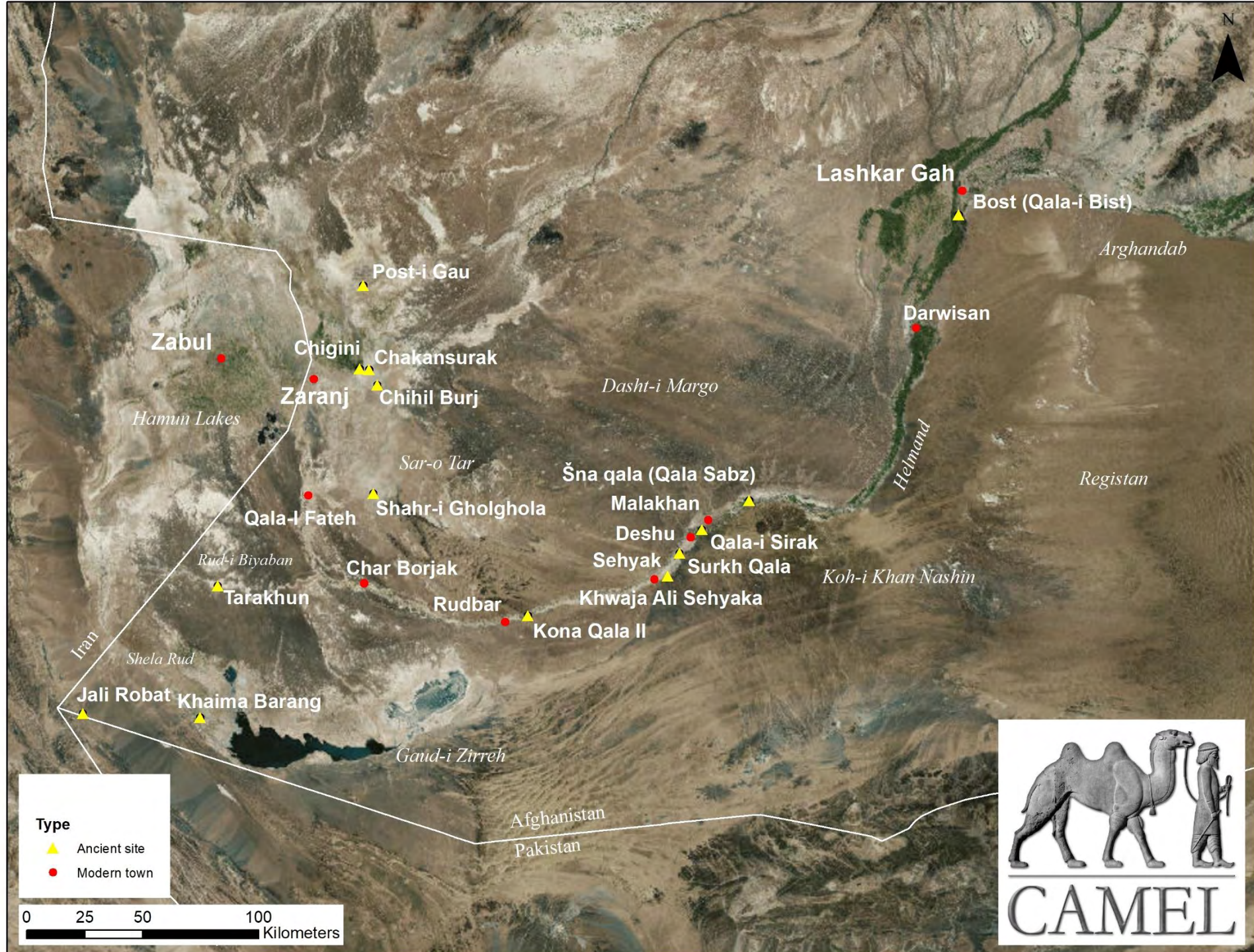
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Zabul

Chigini

Post-i Gau

Chakansurak

Zaranj

Chihil Burj

Dasht-i Margo

Lashkar Gah

Bost (Qala-i Bist)

Arghandab

Darwisan

Hamun Lakes

Sar-o Tar

Šna qala (Qala Sabz)

Registan

Qala-i Fateh

Shahr-i Gholghola

Malakhan

Deshu

Qala-i Sirak

Rud-i Biyaban

Char Borjak

Sehyak

Surkh Qala

Koh-i Khan Nashin

Tarakhun

Rudbar

Khwaja Ali Sehyaka

Kona Qala II

Iran

Shela Rud

Jali Robot

Khaima Barang

Gaud-i Zirreh

Afghanistan

Pakistan

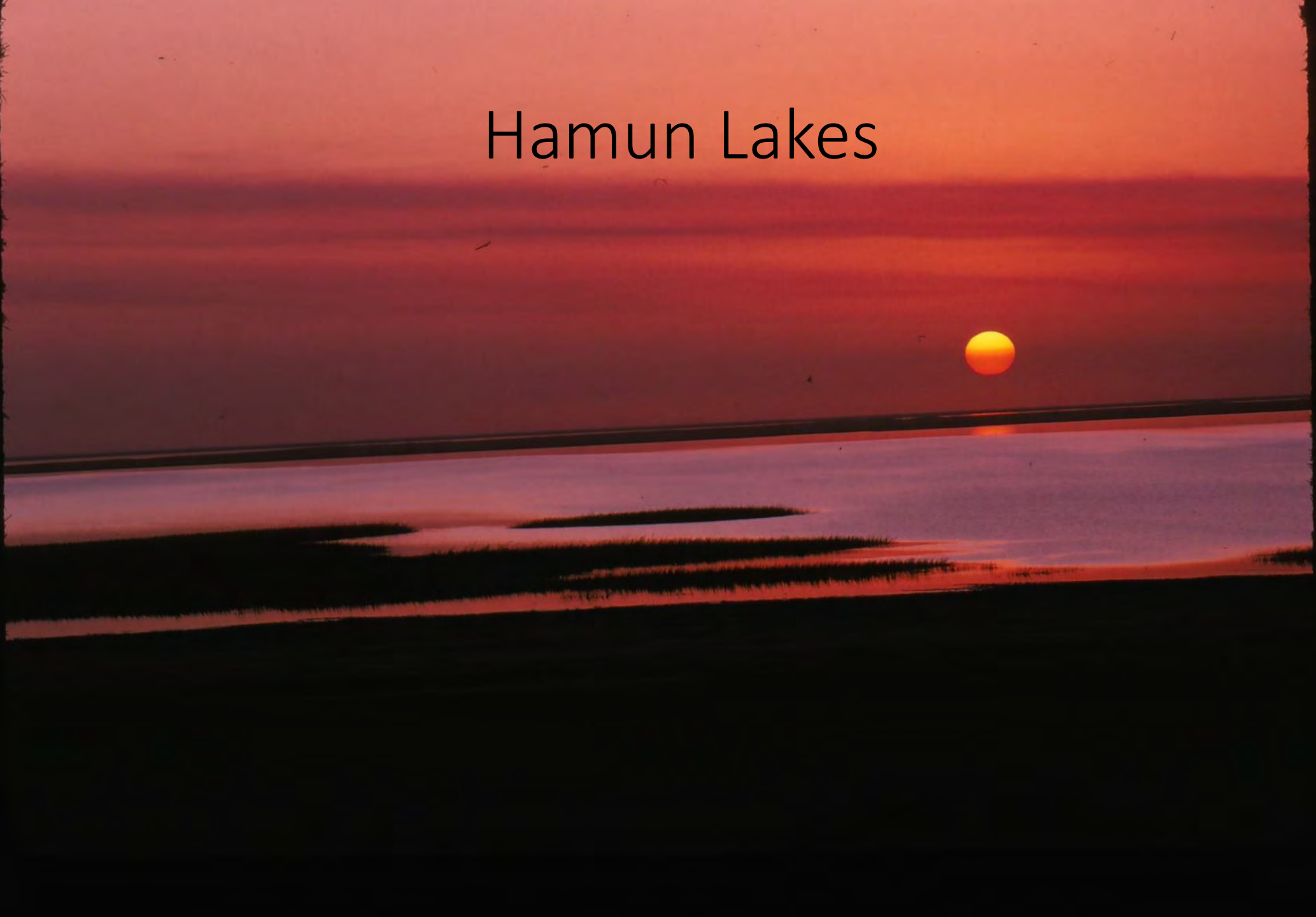
The home of Rostam and the Shah-nama



Confluence of the Helmand/ Arghandab Rivers



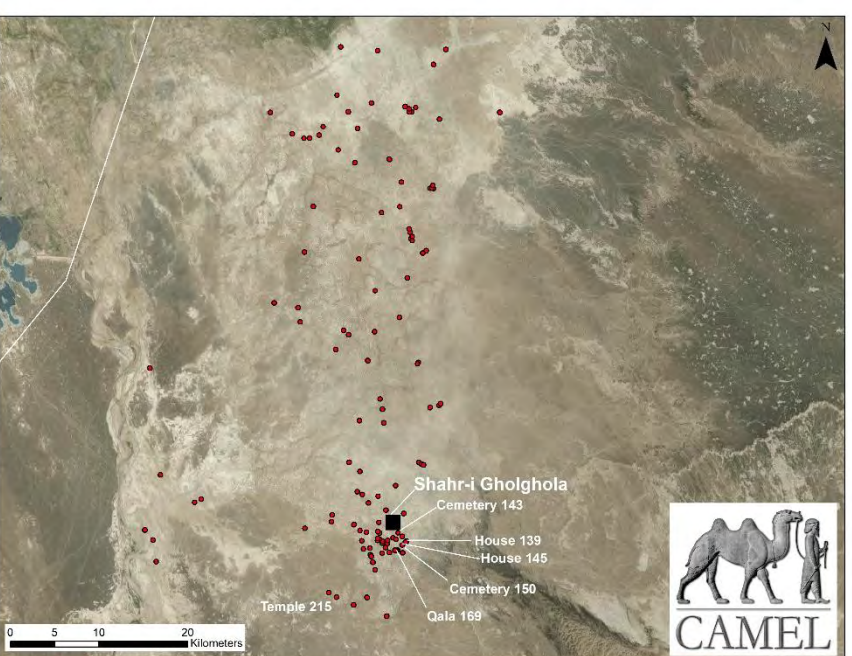
Hamun Lakes



Rud-i Biyaban



Sar-o Tar



Previous research

RECHERCHES ARCHÉOLOGIQUES DANS LA PARTIE AFGHANE DU SEISTAN

(Rapport de J. HACKIN, 19 décembre 1936)

Au cours de l'automne 1936, la D.A.F.A., dirigée par J. Hackin, organisa une reconnaissance à travers le Seistan afghan. Cette vaste région, aujourd'hui désertique, connut pendant des siècles une grande prospérité jusqu'au jour où ce pays de vieille civilisation fut ruiné par un raid de Tamerlan. Divers sondages mirent en évidence, d'une part l'existence d'une civilisation remontant aux environs du premier millénaire avant notre ère; d'autre part, une superposition de fondations se rattachant aux dynasties iraniennes précédant l'arrivée des Arabes. Ces fondations étaient couronnées par une imposante architecture musulmane finalement ruinée par les troupes de Tamerlan au 15^e siècle. Tandis que MM. J. Carl et J. Meunier devaient repérer les différents sites anciens, M. R. Ghirshman faisait un sondage à l'essai en profondeur à Nad-i-Ali.

Les résultats des recherches de M. Ghirshman furent publiés dans la Revue des Arts asiatiques, XIII, 1939, p. 10-22. Nous les republions ci-dessous. J. Hackin, espérant faire peu après une seconde campagne de fouilles dans cette région, n'avait pas encore publié les documents établis en 1936. Son rapport, le plan, les croquis et les nombreuses photographies sont édités ici pour la première fois.

Recherches archéologiques dans la région de Nad-i-Ali (Zareh)⁽¹⁾.

Ayant atteint Qala-i-Kang le 4 octobre, notre mission effectua, le 6, une reconnaissance en direction de Nad-i-Ali, site qui avait déjà retenu notre attention en décembre 1934. Il fut décidé, la visite une fois achevée, que M. R. Ghirshman, désigné pour pratiquer des fouilles sur cet emplacement, s'attaquerait tout d'abord grand tépé dit Sorkh-dagh (hauteur 31 mètres). La fouille d'essai devait être menée de façon à montrer nettement au moyen d'une coupe la superposition des différentes installations. M. Ghirshman ouvrit son chantier le 10 octobre dans la partie ouest-sud-ouest du tépé (10 mètres x 15 mètres). M. Ghirshman rencontra tout d'abord un mur de briques cuites, chacune des briques était recouverte d'un enduit de plâtre; une décoration

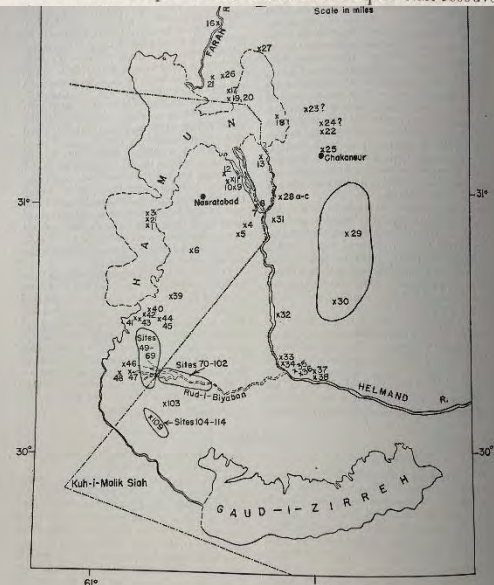


FIG. 8. Location of sites in Seistan.



Some practical difficulties encountered when we attempted to cross the sand dune ridge between the Gardan Reg and the Gaudi-Zirreh.

On Tracking WOOLLY KULLIS and the Like

By GEORGE F. DALES and LOUIS FLAM

Archaeology is a many-faced deity. It (she?) smiles benevolently upon you and orders gold for wisdom and keen insight garnished with stork's "luck"; it can tease and taunt and disappoint; create mirages and mandaliblate the same at will. It can inflict the incurable mania for adventure, for seeking something beyond the

bricks and bones and fashioned stones. It can send one into remote jungles and deserts in search of knowledge which can never be placed on museum shelves. Such is the search for paths traversed by ancient man, paths which provided the only physical links between ancient peoples and places. And such was our search in 1960 (Expedition, Vol. 4, No. 2, 1962)—then for ancient seaports on the coast of Pakistan—which

SEISTAN

A MEMOIR ON THE HISTORY, TOPOGRAPHY, RUINS, AND PEOPLE OF THE COUNTRY

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE SEISTAN BASIN OF SOUTH-WESTERN AFGHANISTAN AND EASTERN IRAN

WALTER A. FAIRSERVIS, JR.

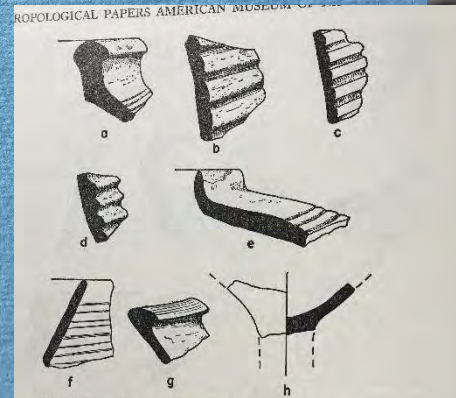


Fig. 20. Rims of decorated wares, Site 34. a-c. Seistan Ribbed ware. f-h. Ring ware (Red-Streaked Burnished).

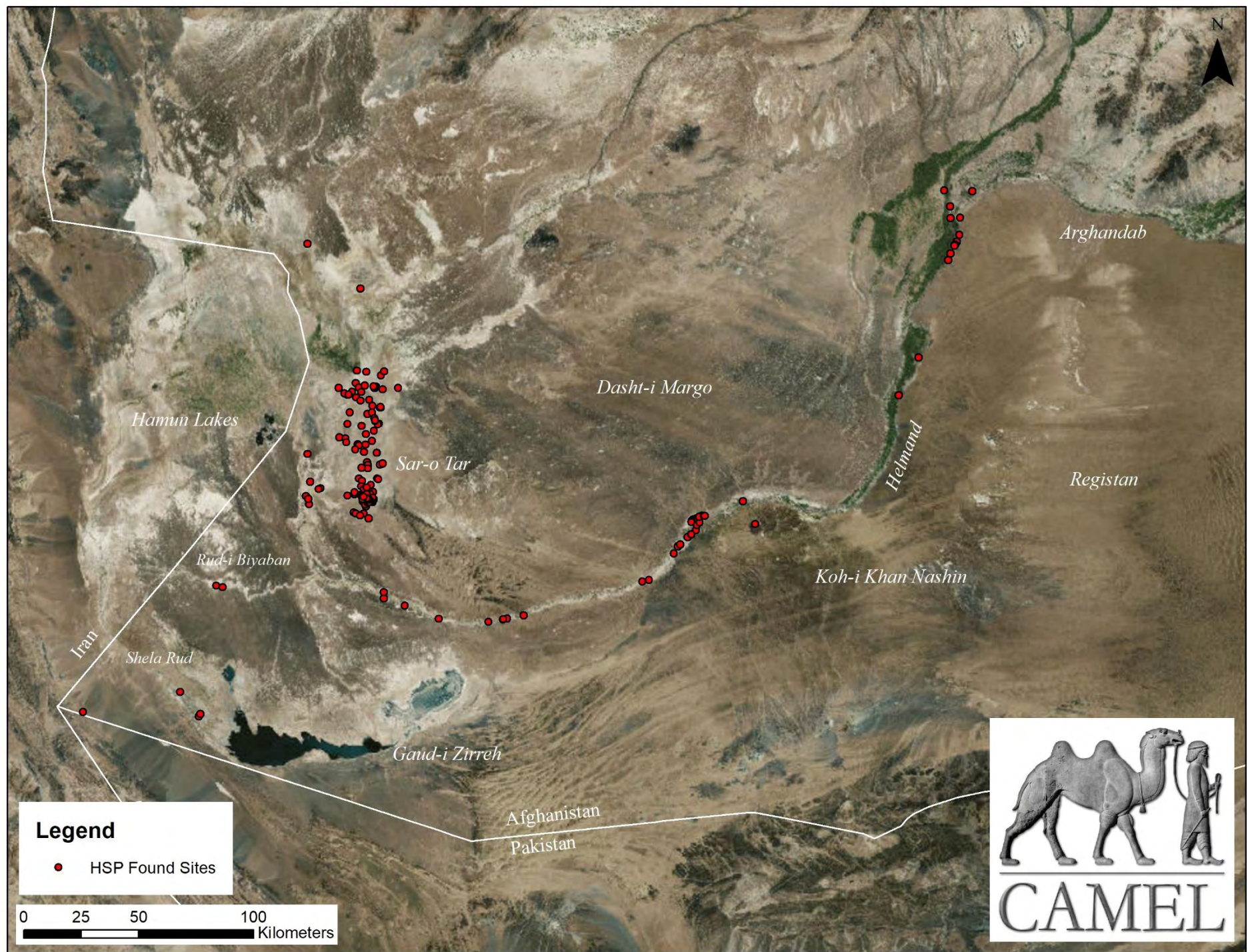
VOLUME 48 : ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY NEW YORK · 1961



Key sites in Iranian Sistan: Kuh-i Khwaja, Shahr-i Sokhta, Dahan-i Ghulaman



HSP Survey Sites



Kona Qala II/ Lat Qala



Many sites were located on edge of the Helmand Valley



Sar-o Tar



HSP Afghan Sistan archaeological chronology

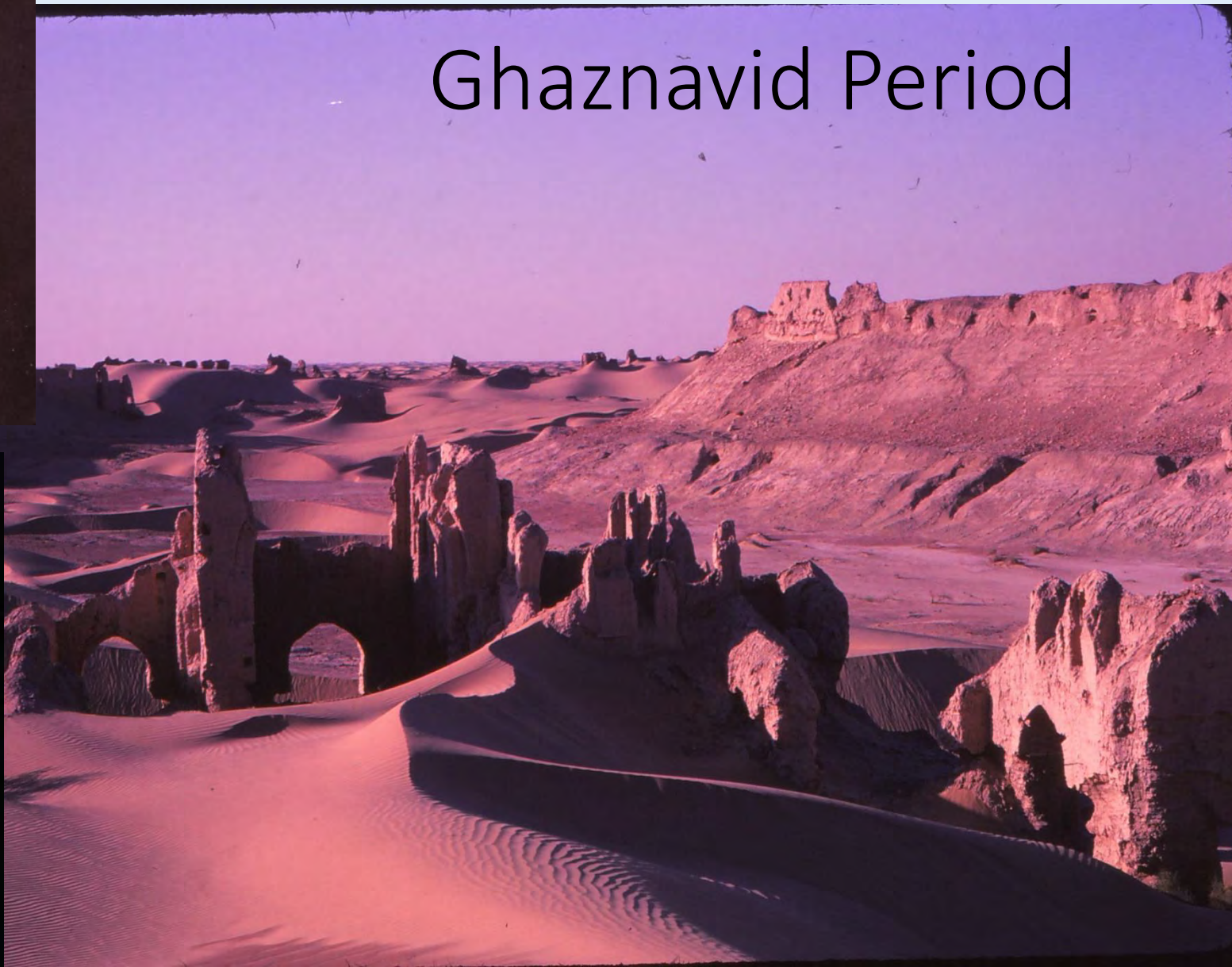
- Bronze Age – 3rd - early 2nd millennium BCE
- Iron Age– 12th-8th C BCE
- Achaemenid 6th-4th C BCE
- Hellenistic 3rd -2nd C BCE
- Parthian 2nd C BCE- 2nd C CE
- Sassanian 3rd C CE- 7th C CE
- Saffarid 9th – 10th C CE
- Ghaznavid 11th – 12th C CE
- Ghorid 13th C CE
- Timurid 15th C CE

Bronze Age Sites

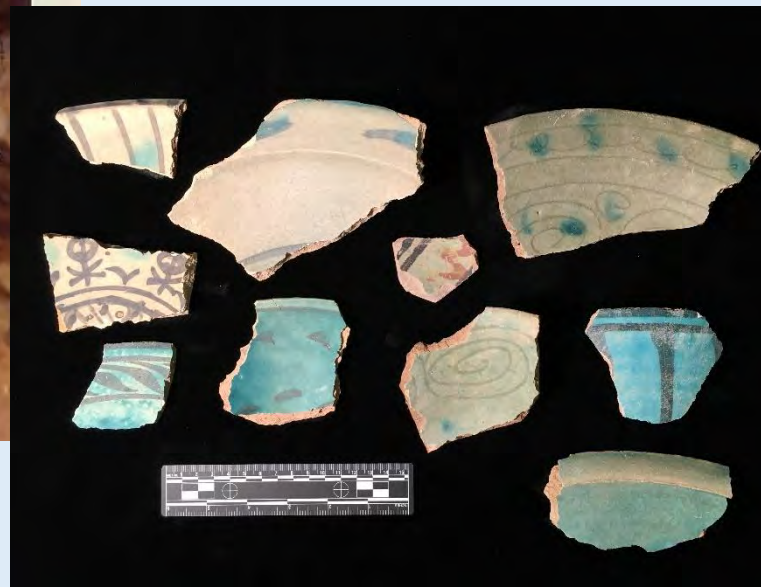
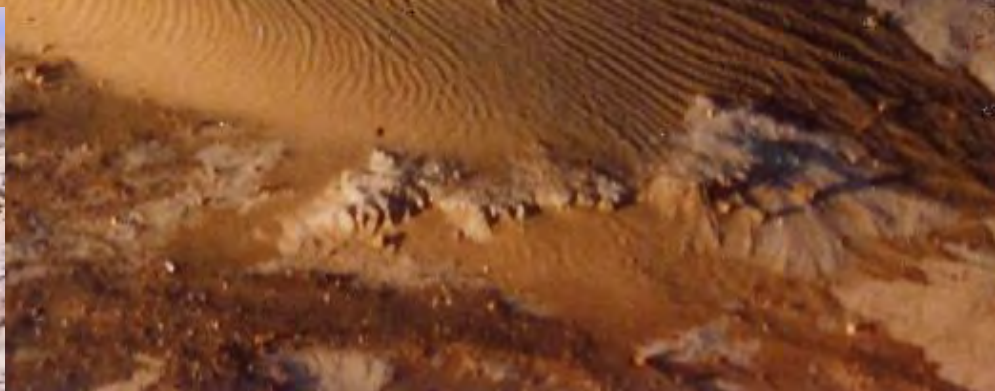


Iron Age Sistan





Timurid Period





Today



A Windy Landscape

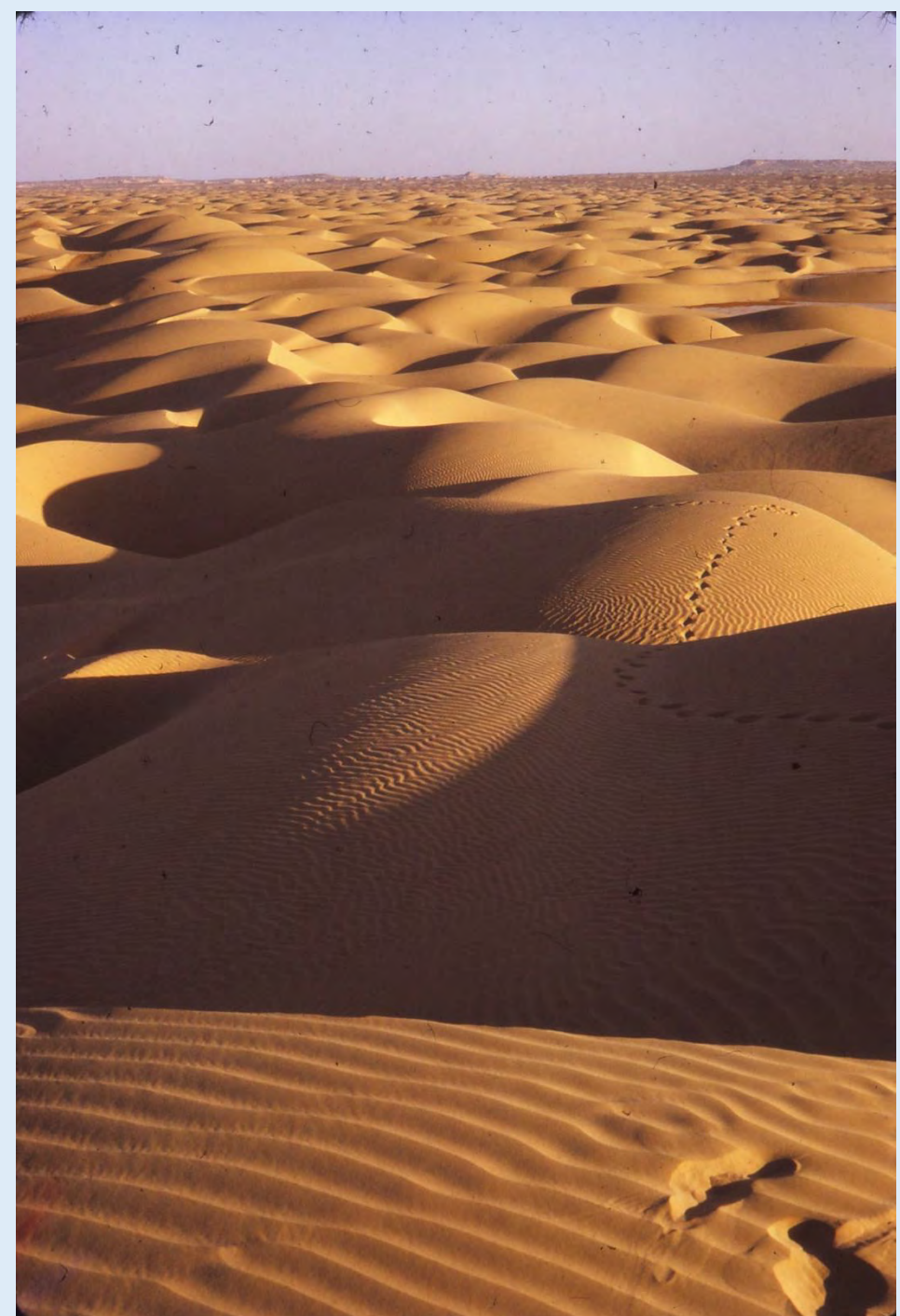




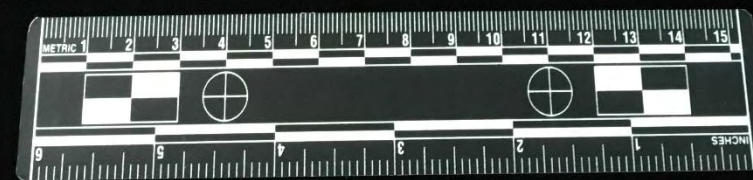
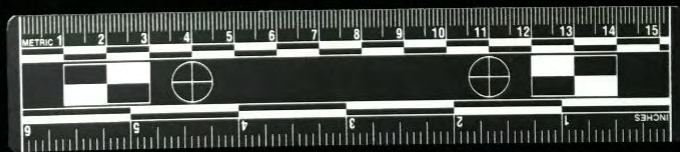
Wind
Deflation



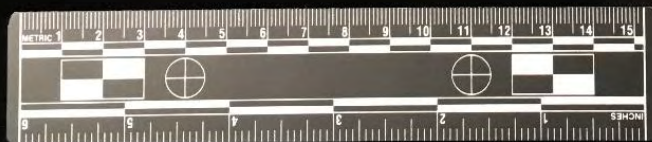
Sar-o Tar
Dunes



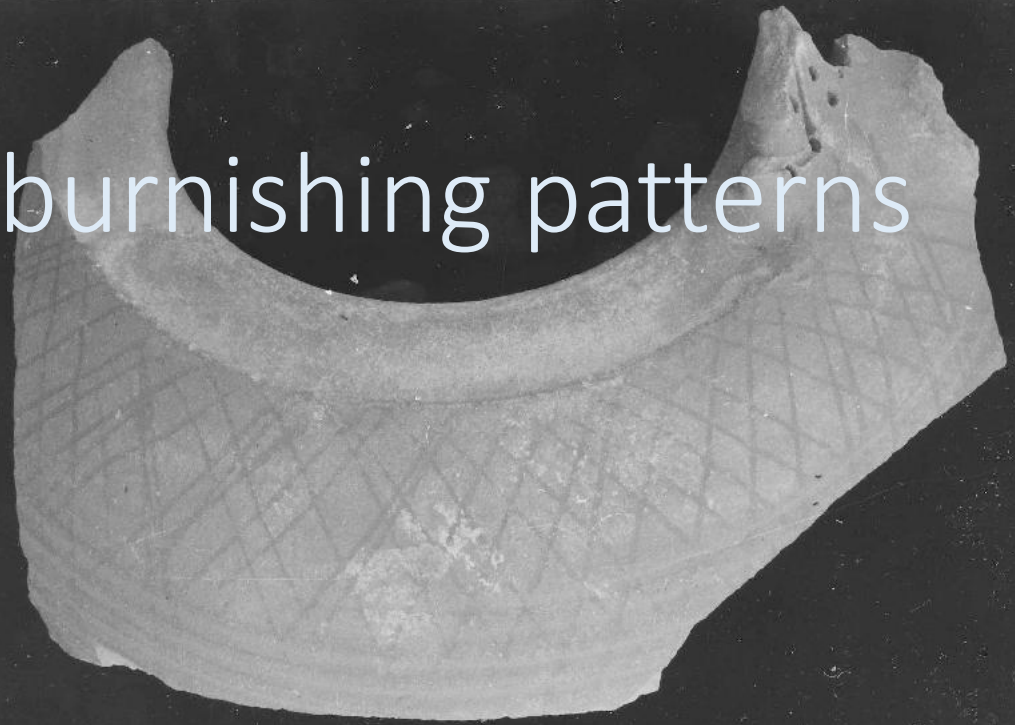
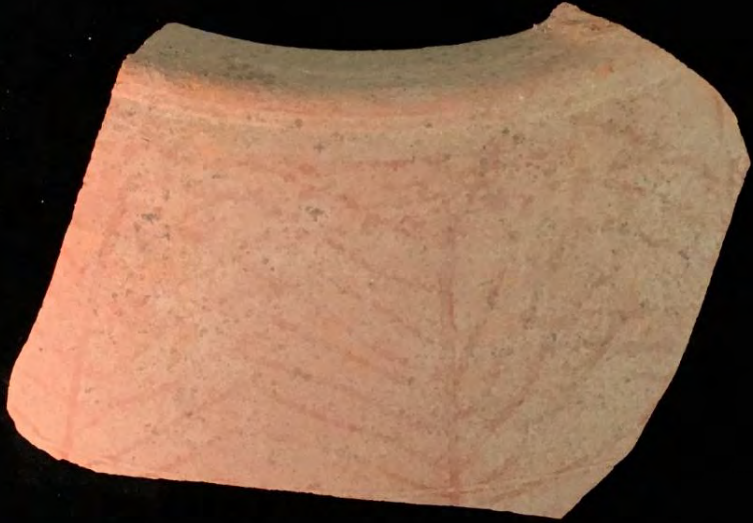
Fine hard fired red ware



Much of it burnished



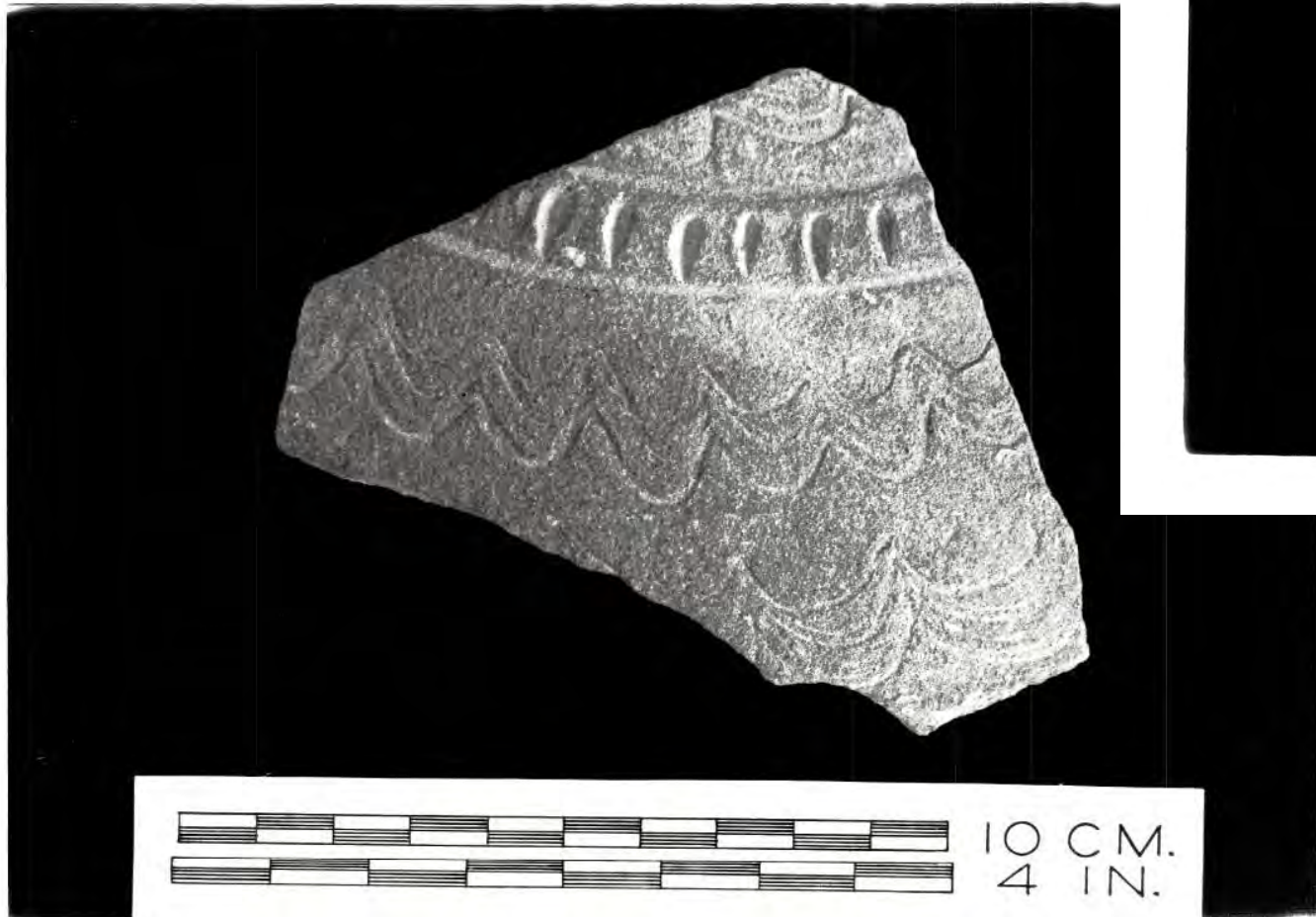
Sometimes complex burnishing patterns



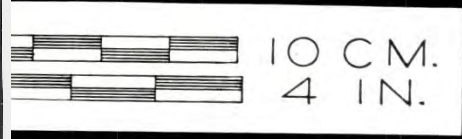
“Perfume bottles”



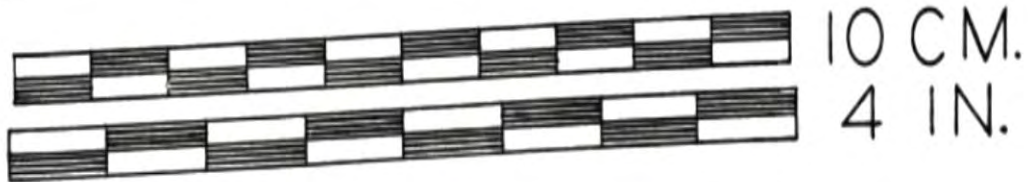
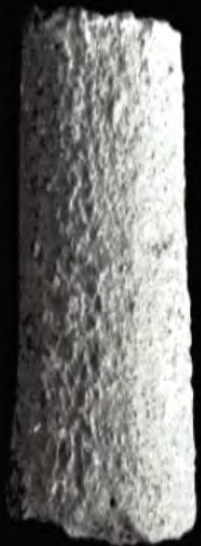
Comb decorations



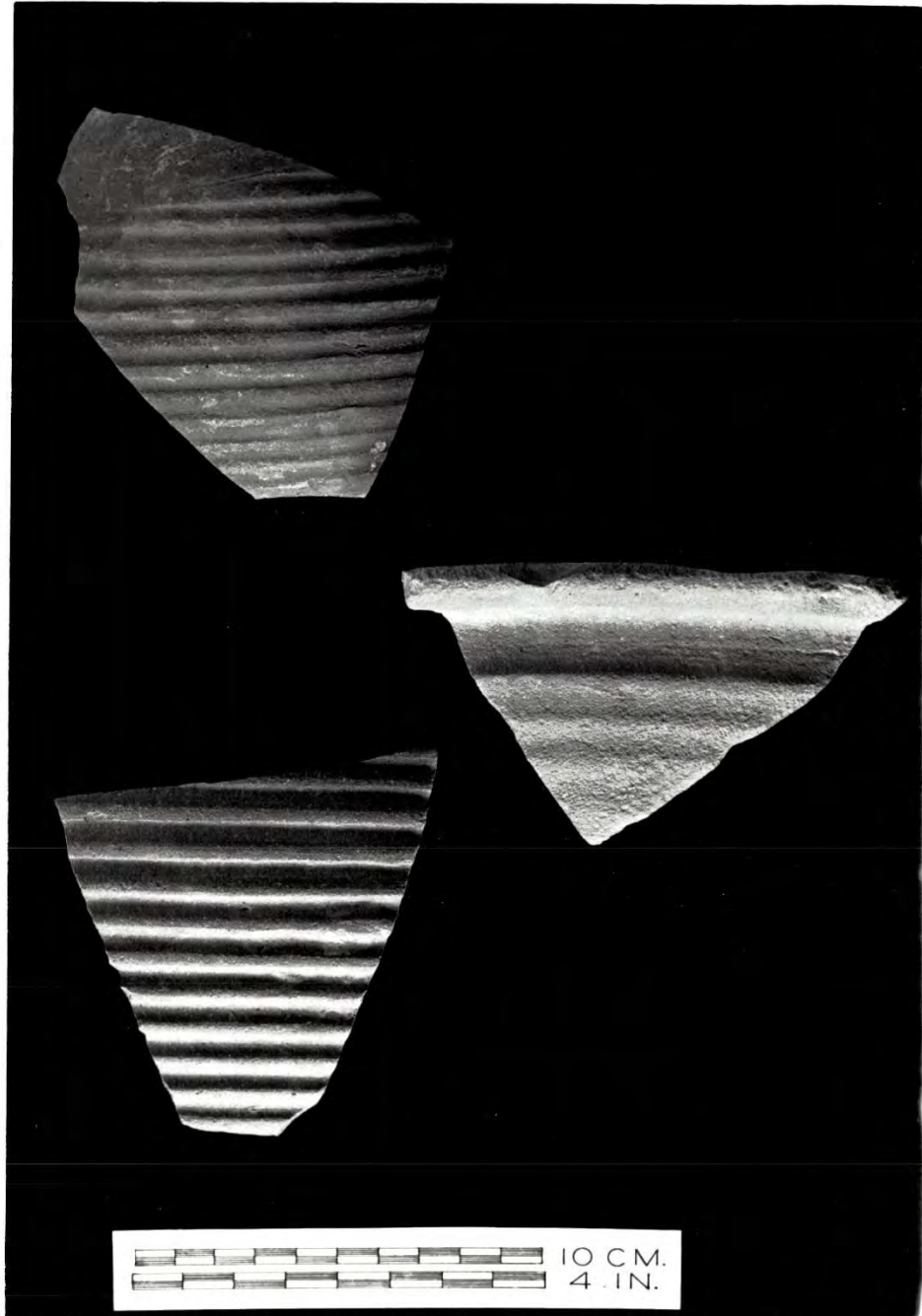
Incised decorations



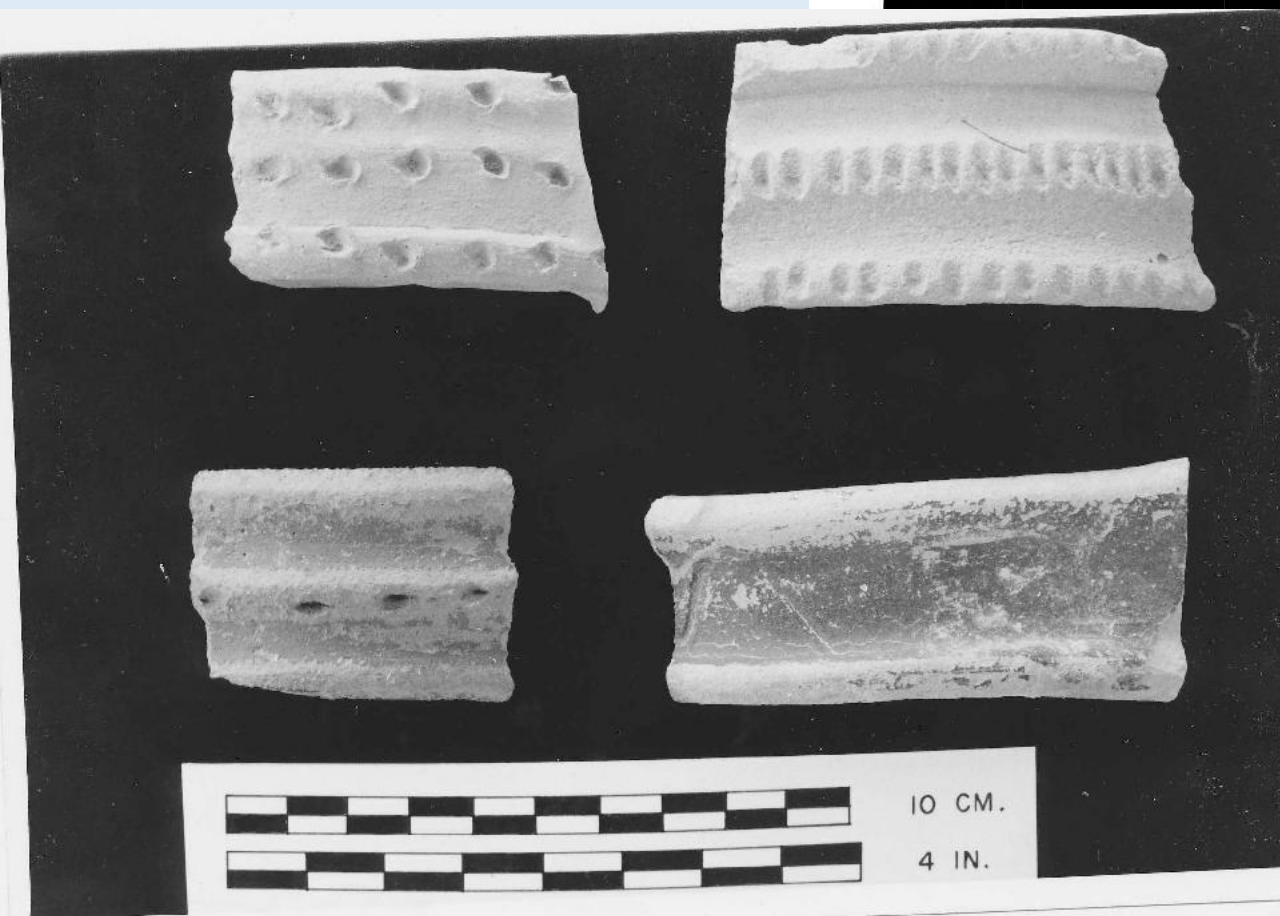
Plastic decoration



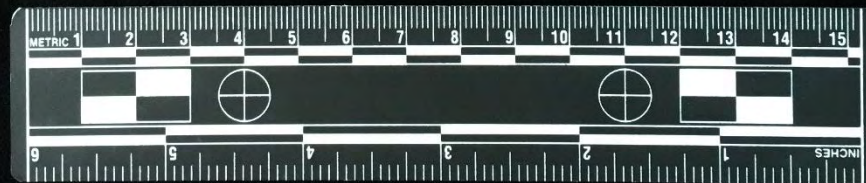
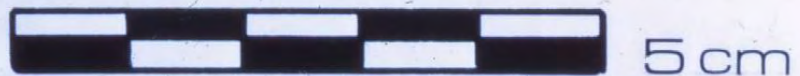
Ribbed ware



Handles



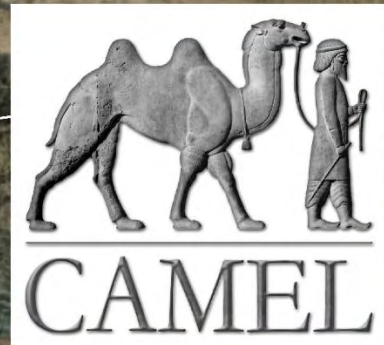
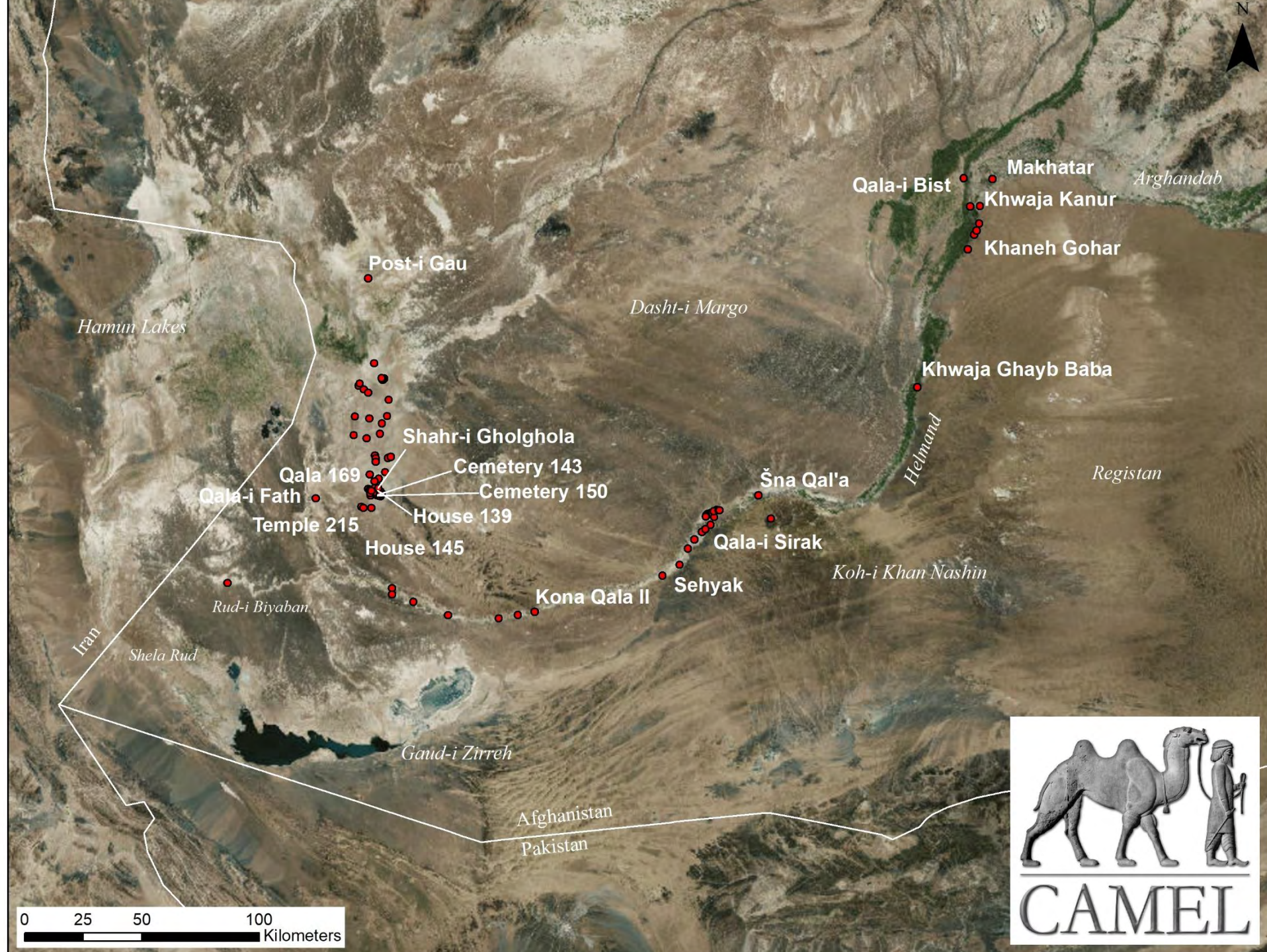
Stamped "pine trees"



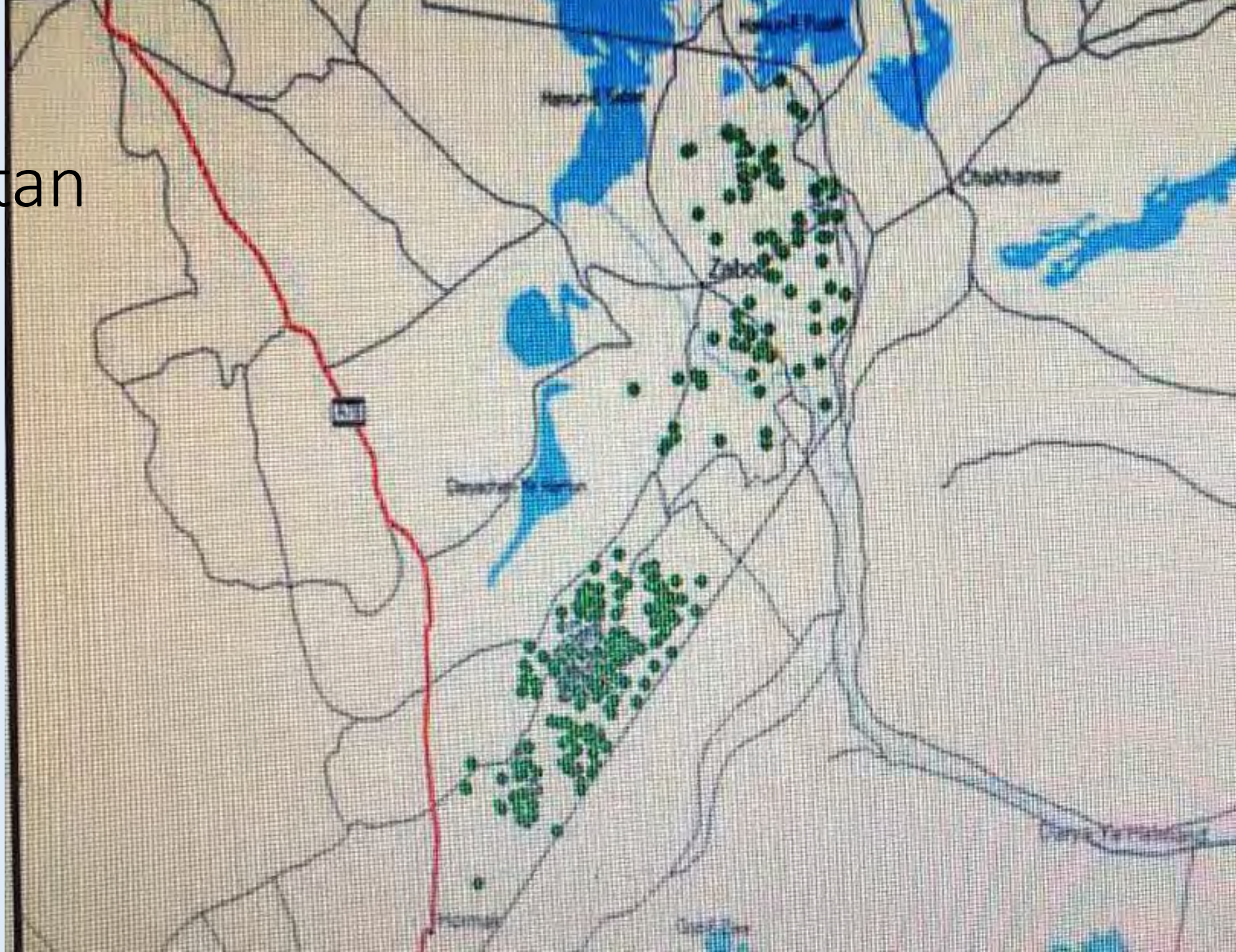
Storage jars
set in
the ground



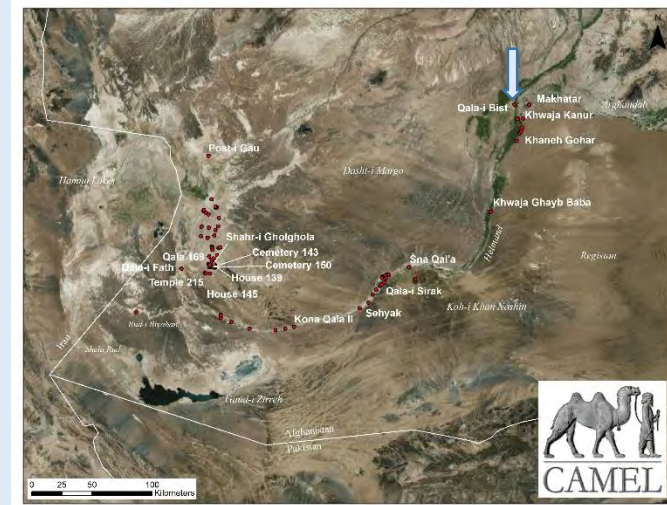
Parthian sites in Afghan Sistan



Parallels in Iranian Sistan



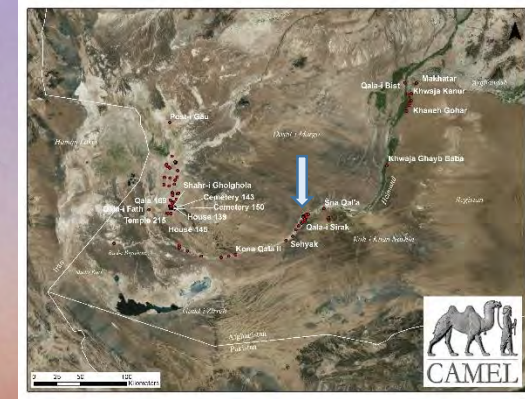
Qala-I Bist/ Bost



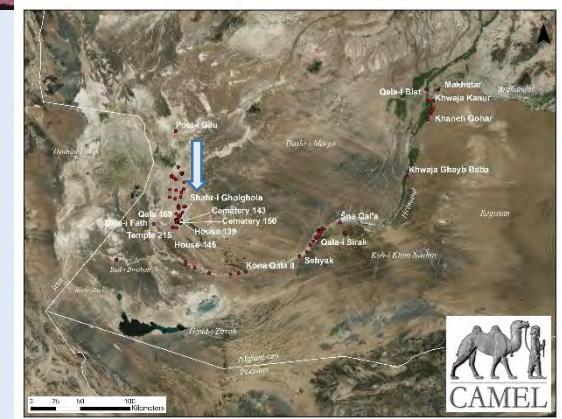
Post I Gao (North)

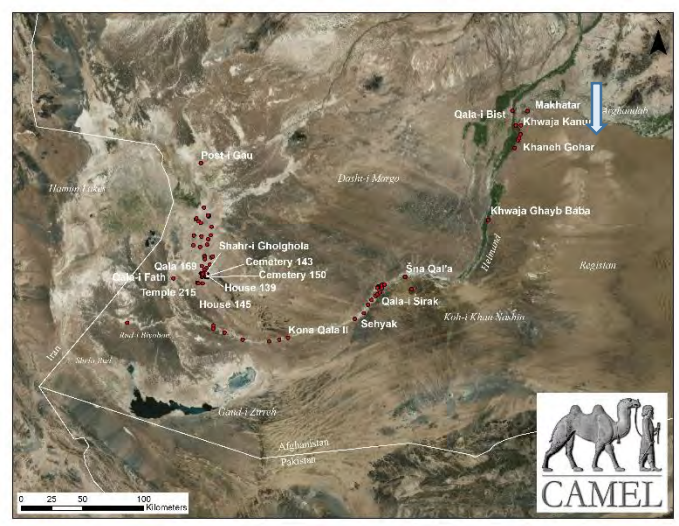


Qala Sirak



Parthian citadel at Shahr-I Gholghola

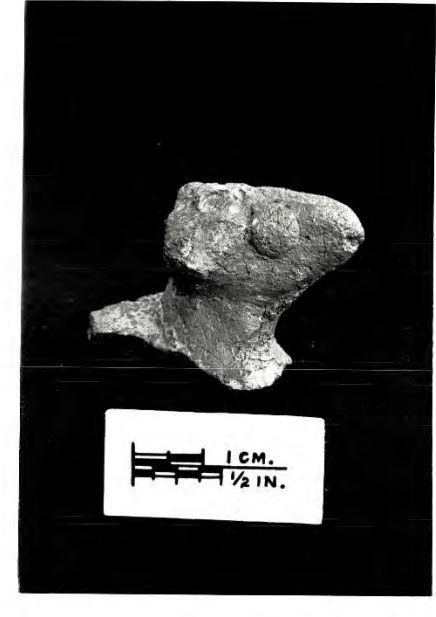
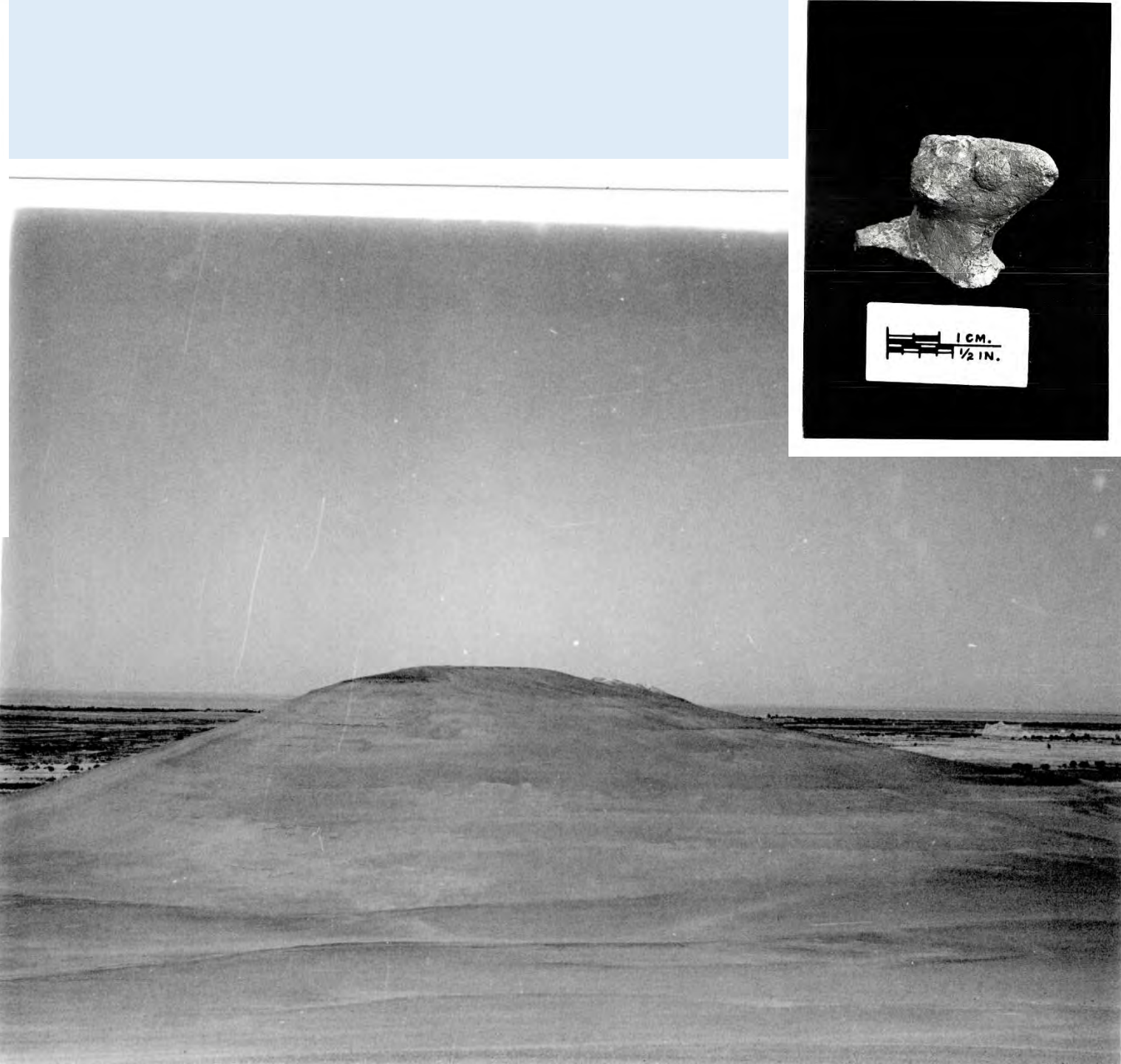
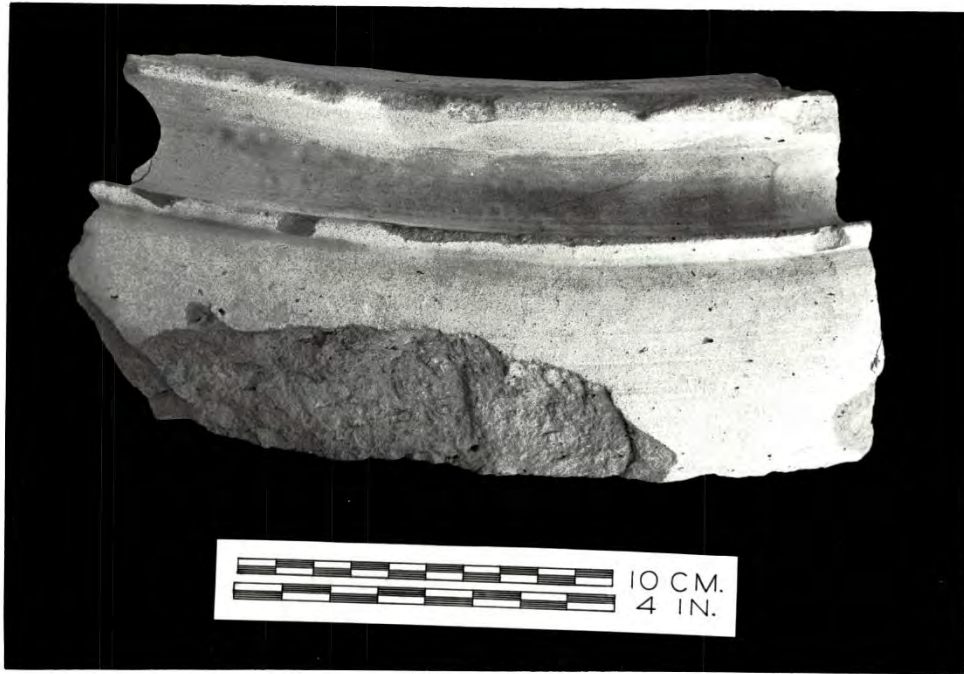




Khaneh Gohar

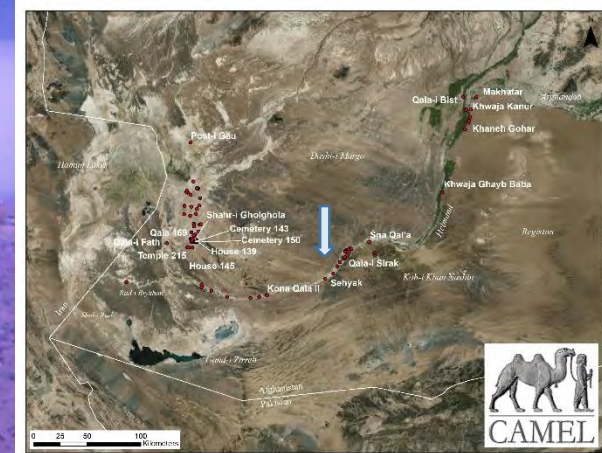
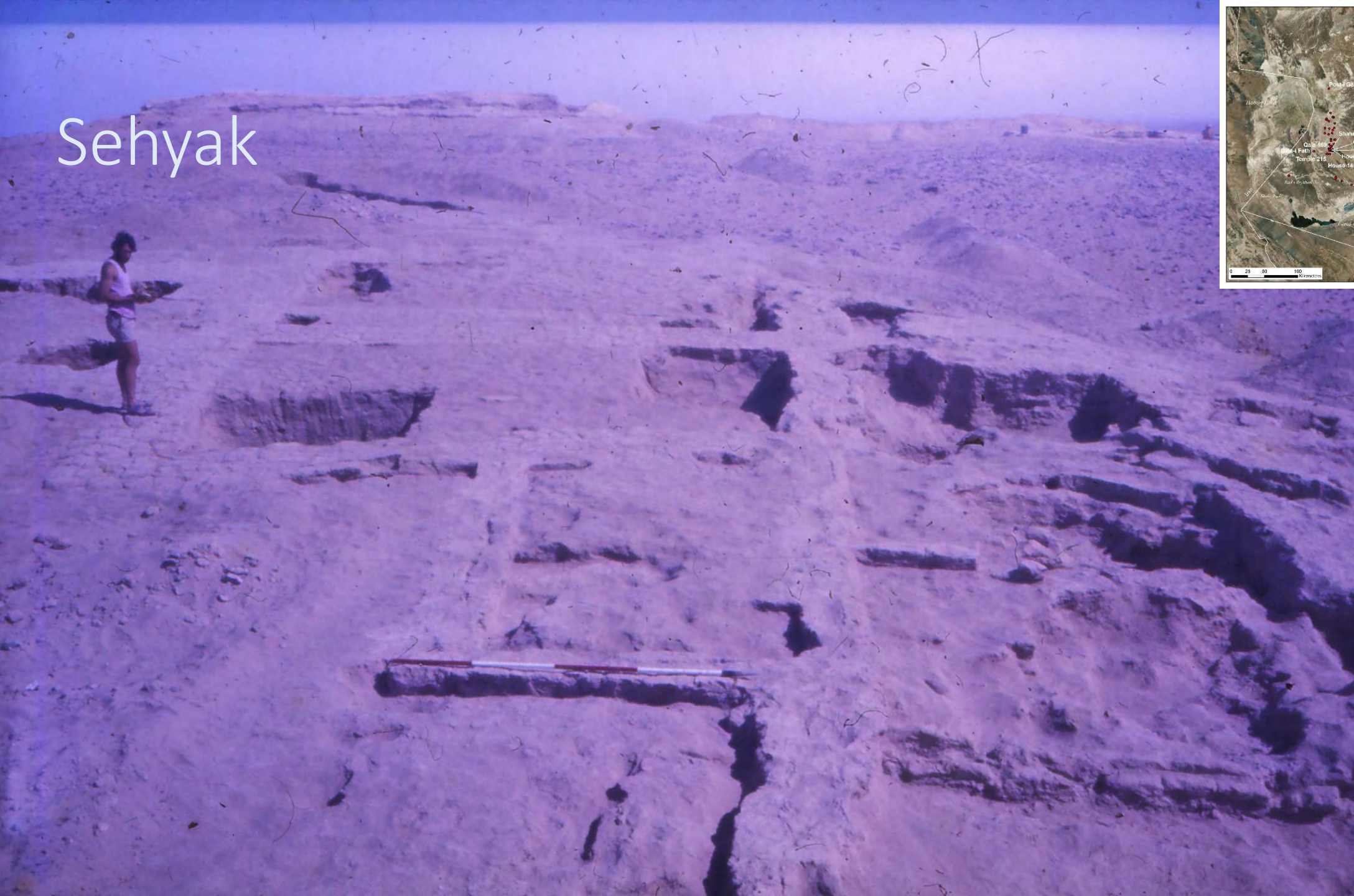
Khaneh Gohar Cave System



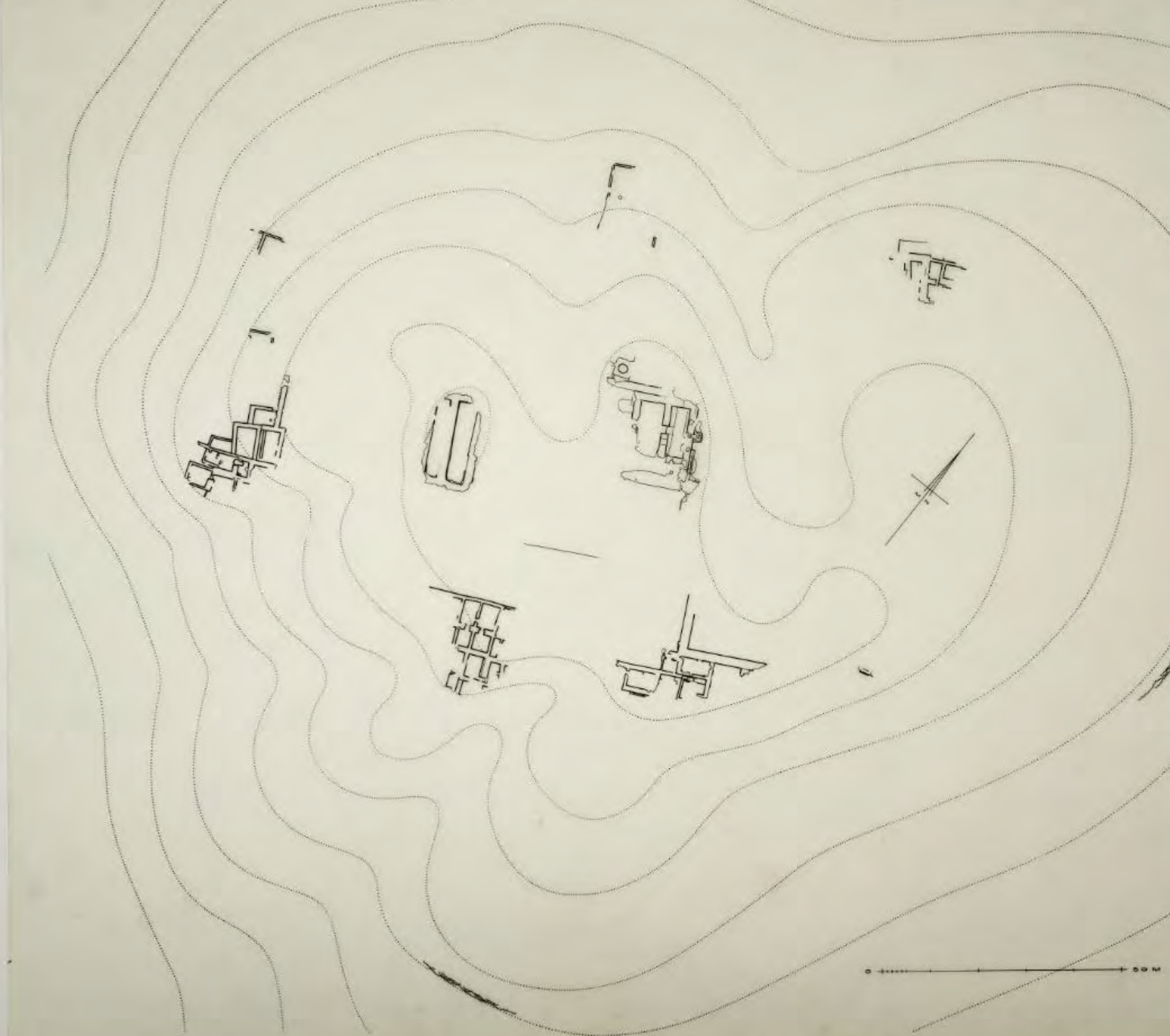


Khwaja Kanur

Sehyak



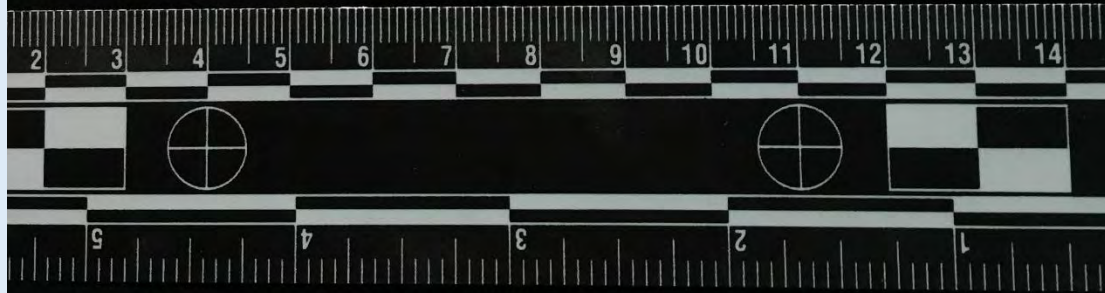
Sehyak plan



Sehyak Well



The Sehyak Well



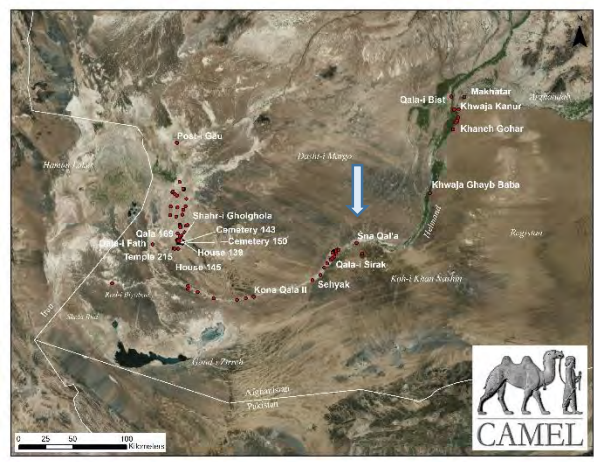
Sehyak Well Inscription



Marked sherds



Šna Qala



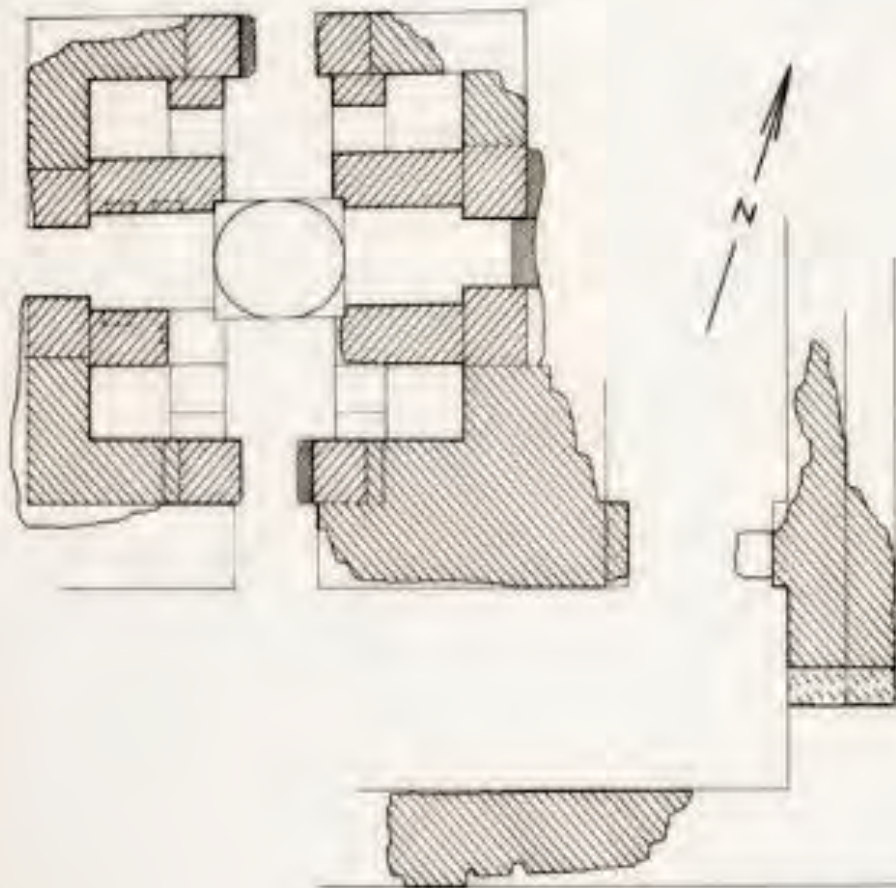
Koh-i Khan Nashin



Five terraces





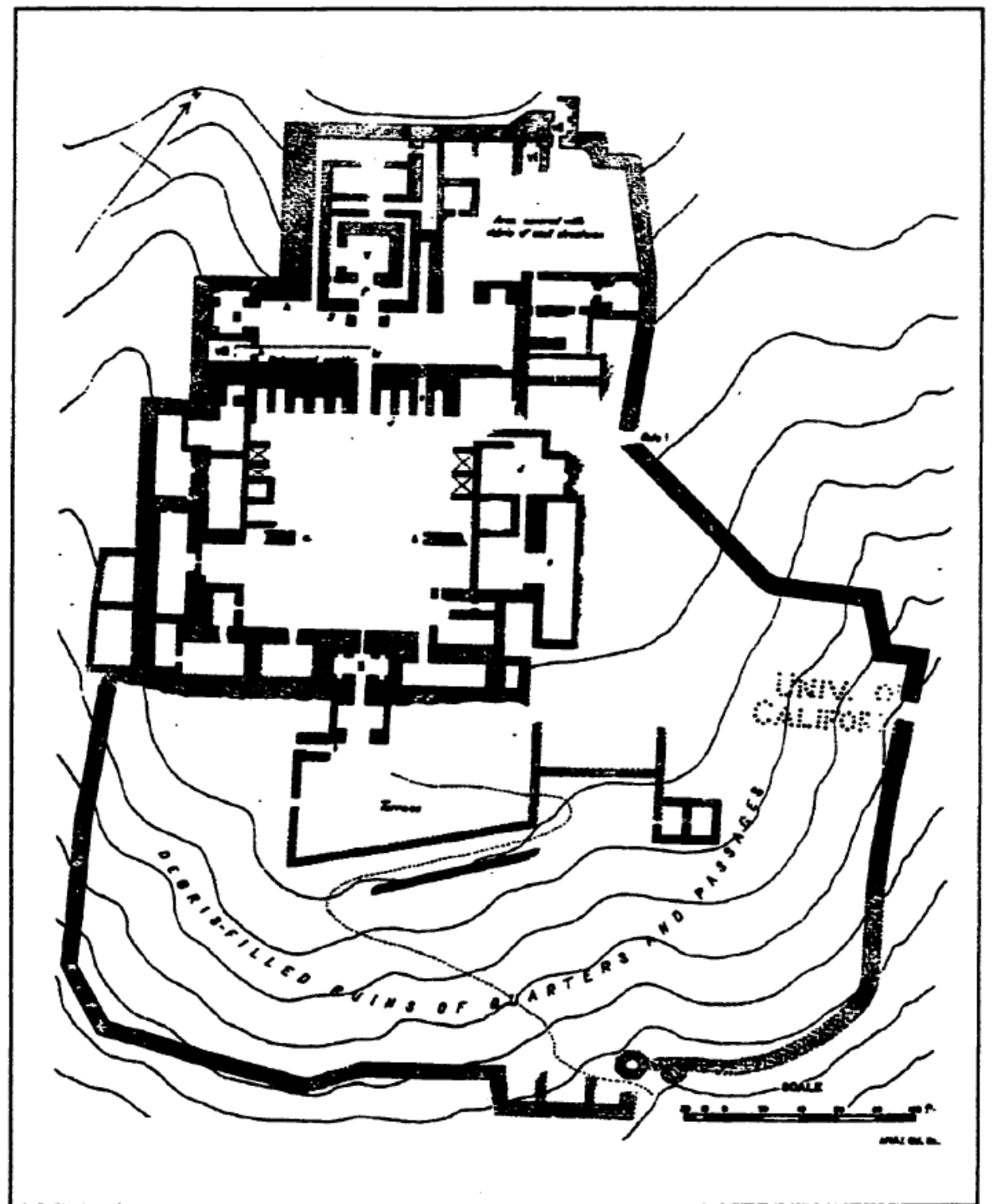
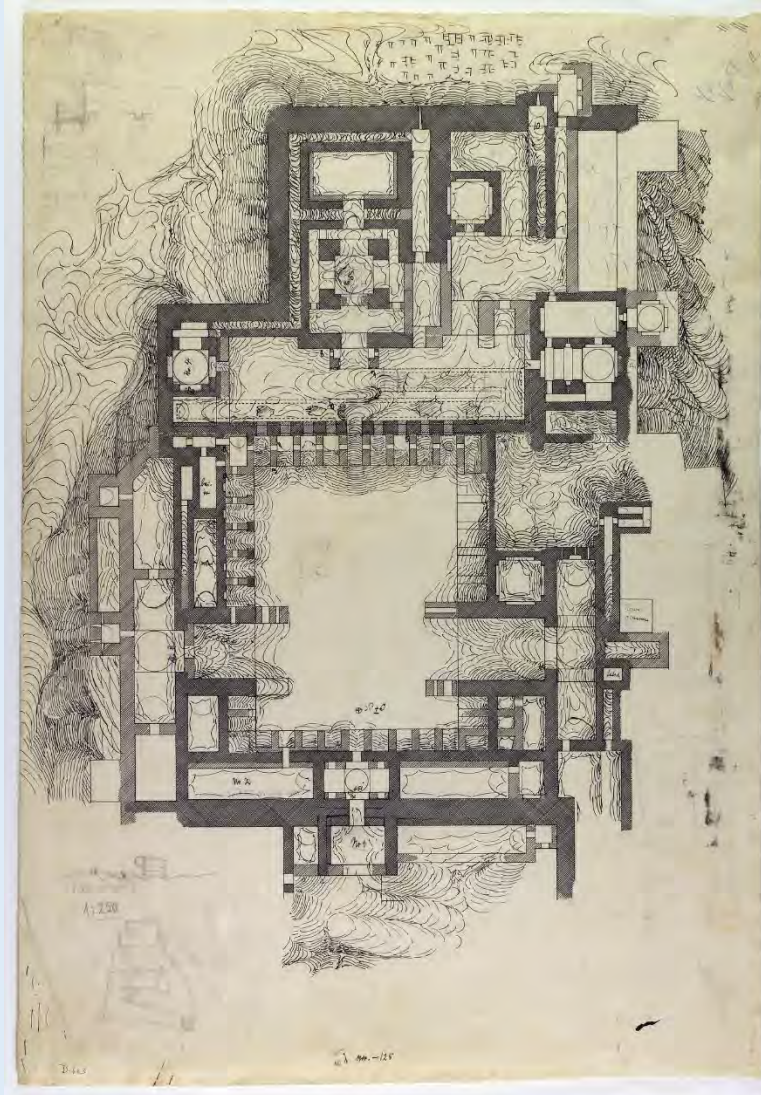
Chahartaq + Plan



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 M.

ŠNA-DALA FORMAL STRUCTURE SKETCH PLAN SCALE 1:80

BRICK SIZES: 8-9 X 44 SQ  7-8 X 35-36 SQ  RUBBLE  MUD 

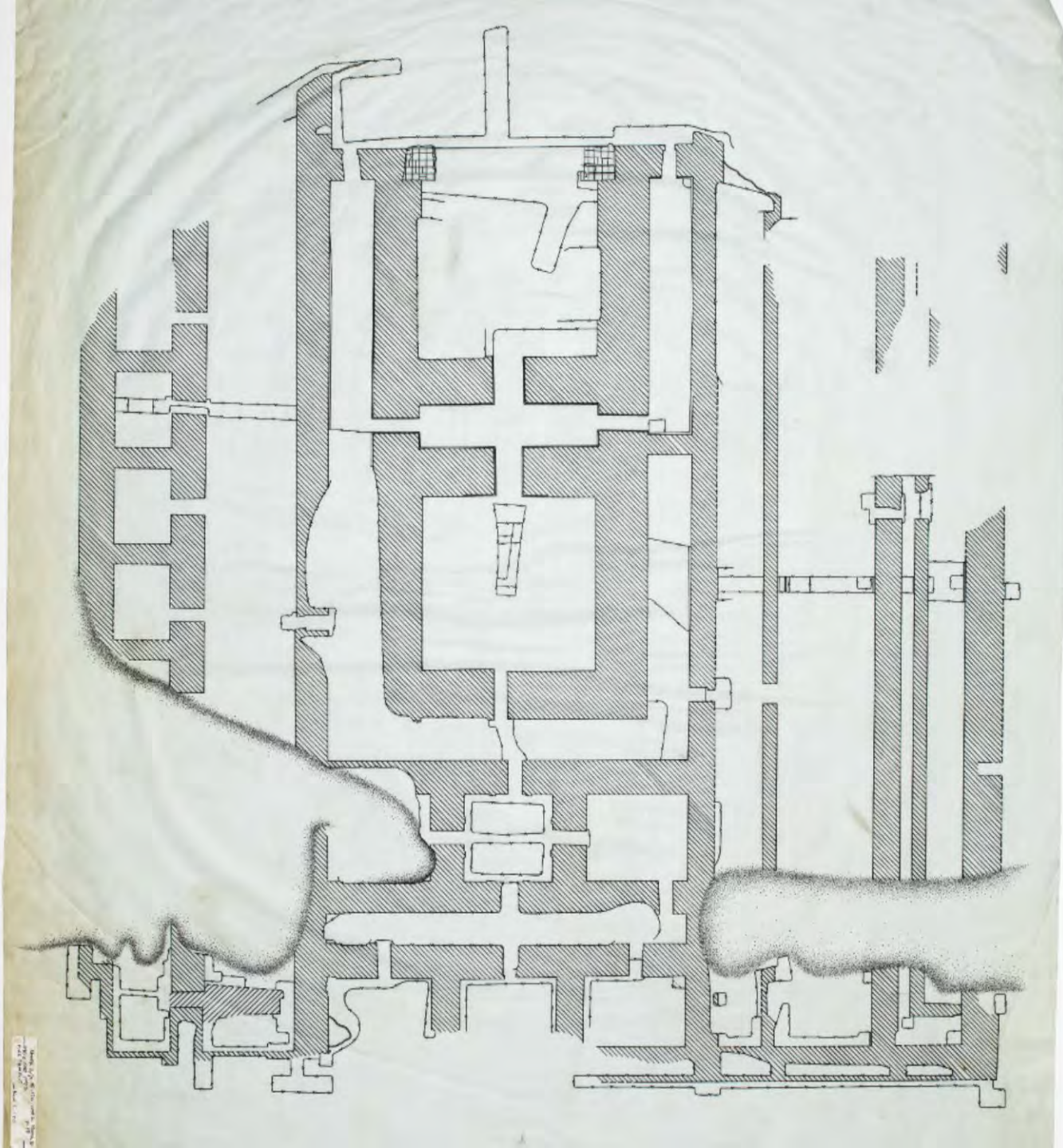


Kuh-i Khwaja, Iran

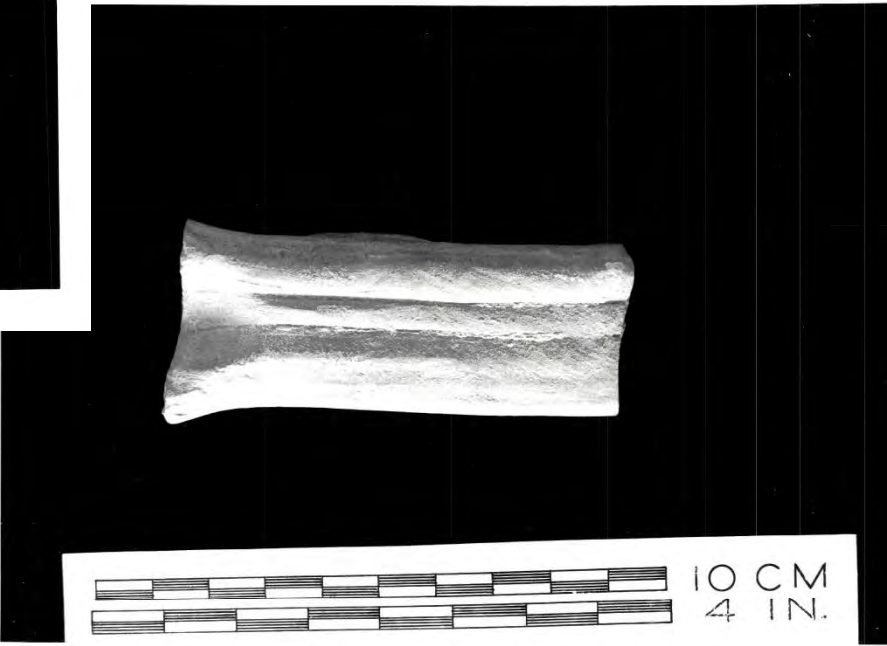
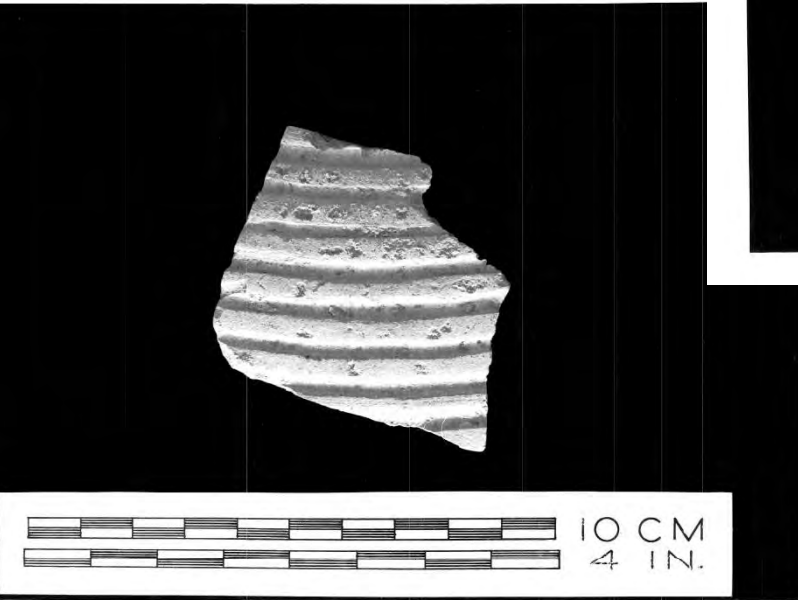
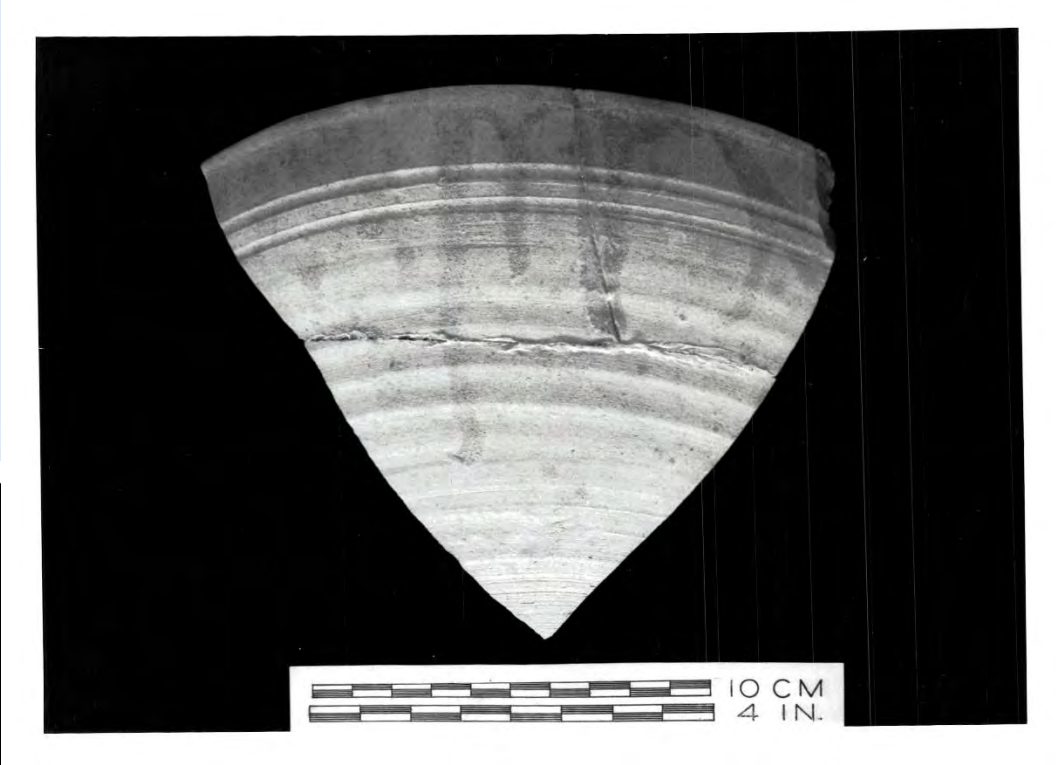
Temple 215



Temple 215 plan



T 215 ceramics

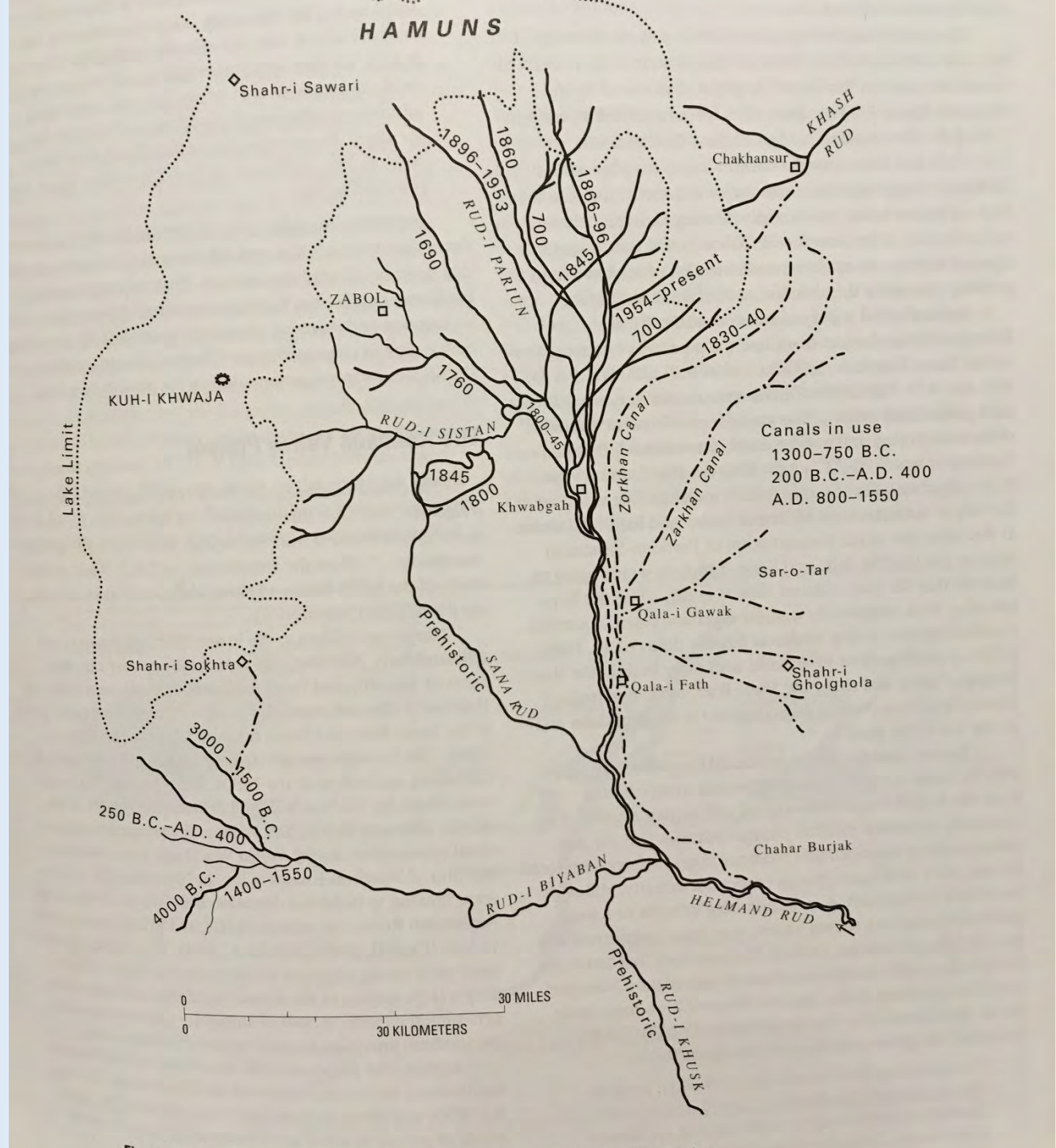


The Sar-o Tar Canal System



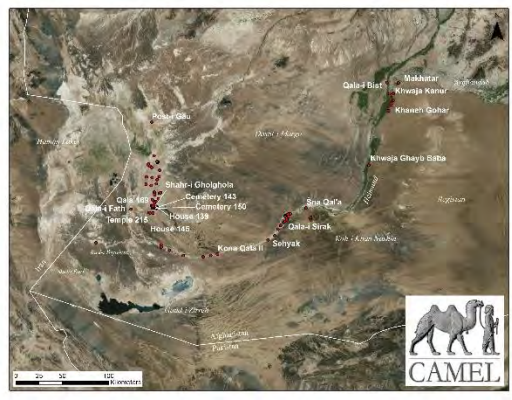
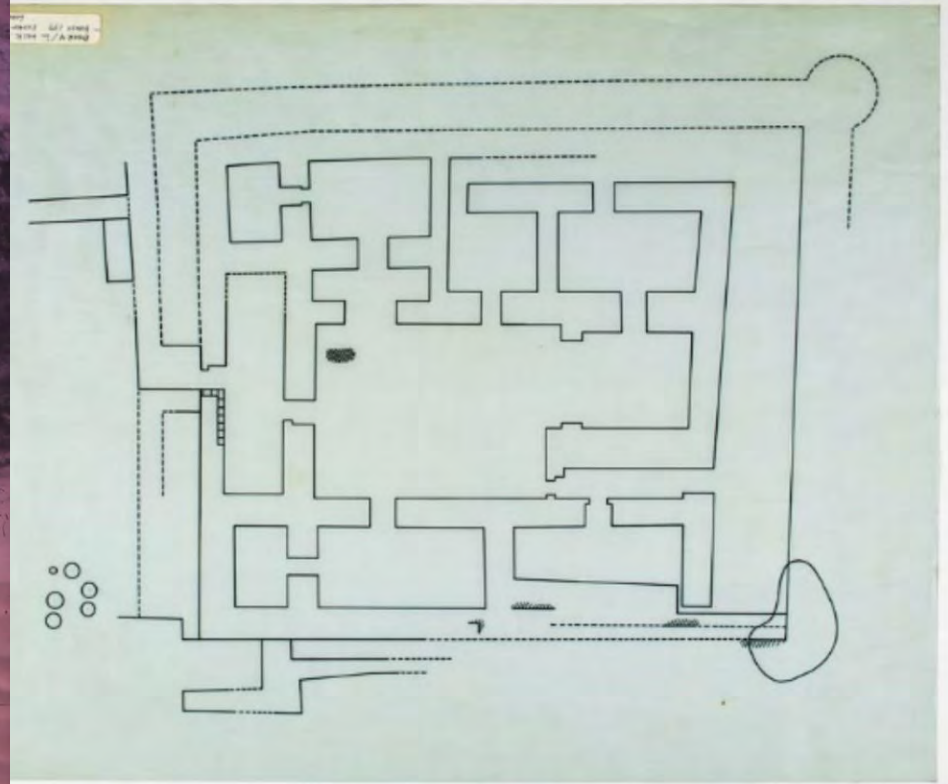


Canal patterns



Dams on the Helmand



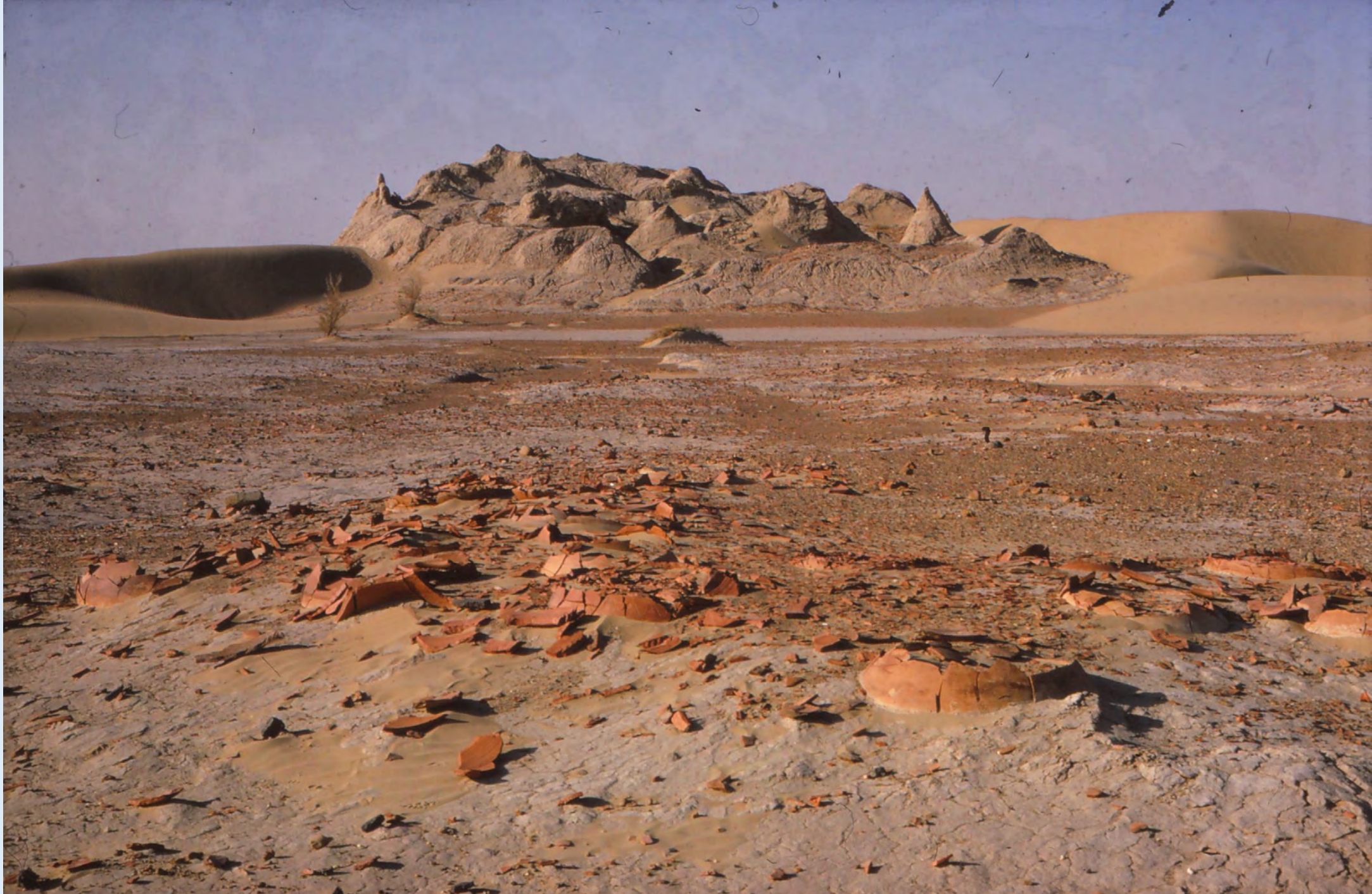


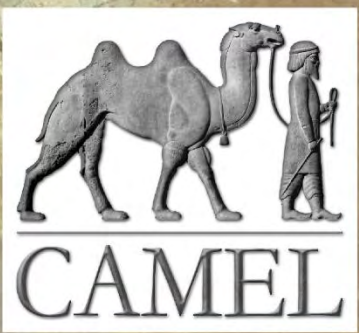
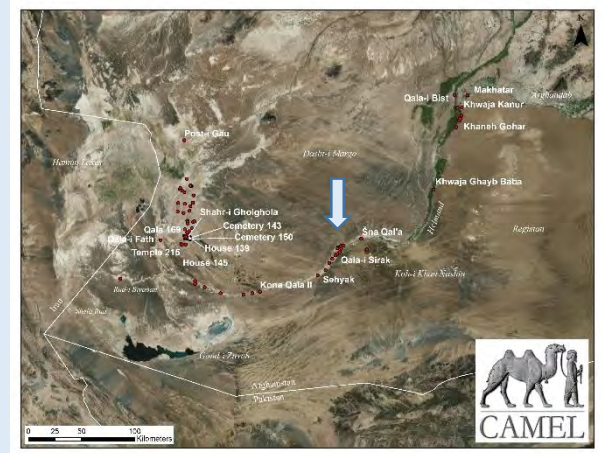
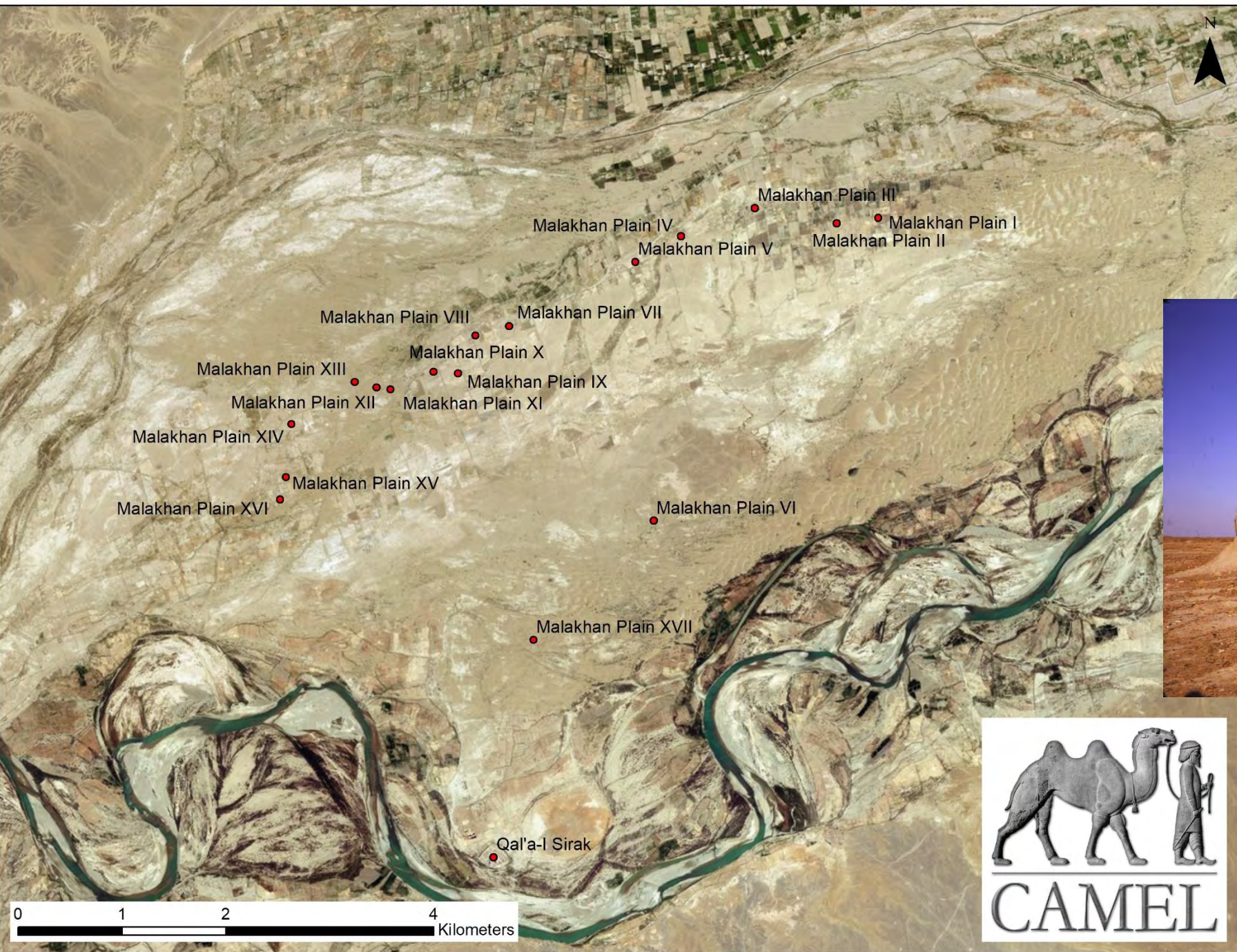
House 139

H139 CERAMICS



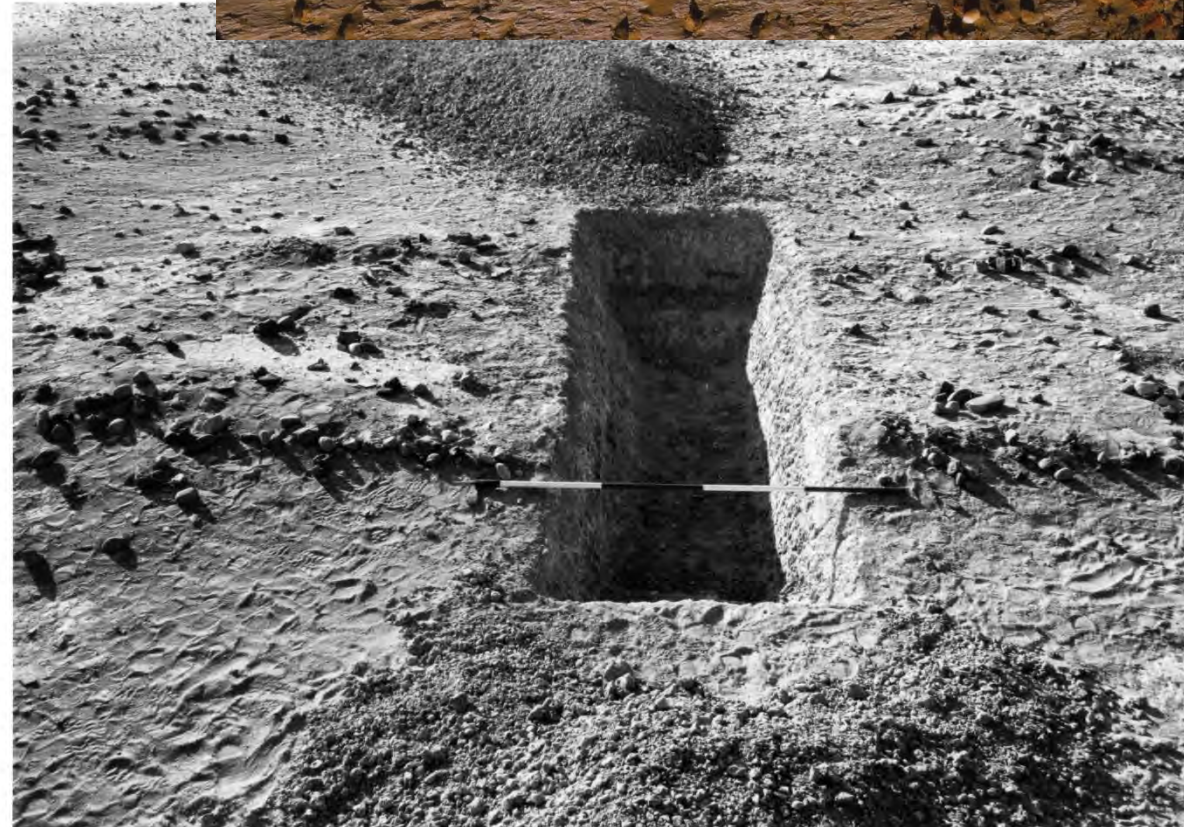
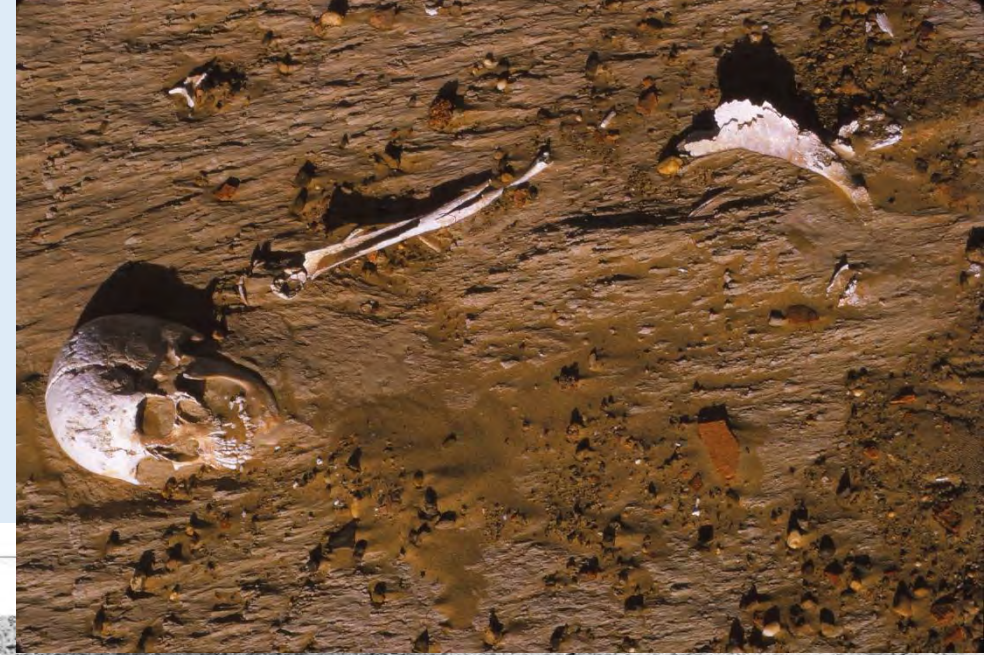
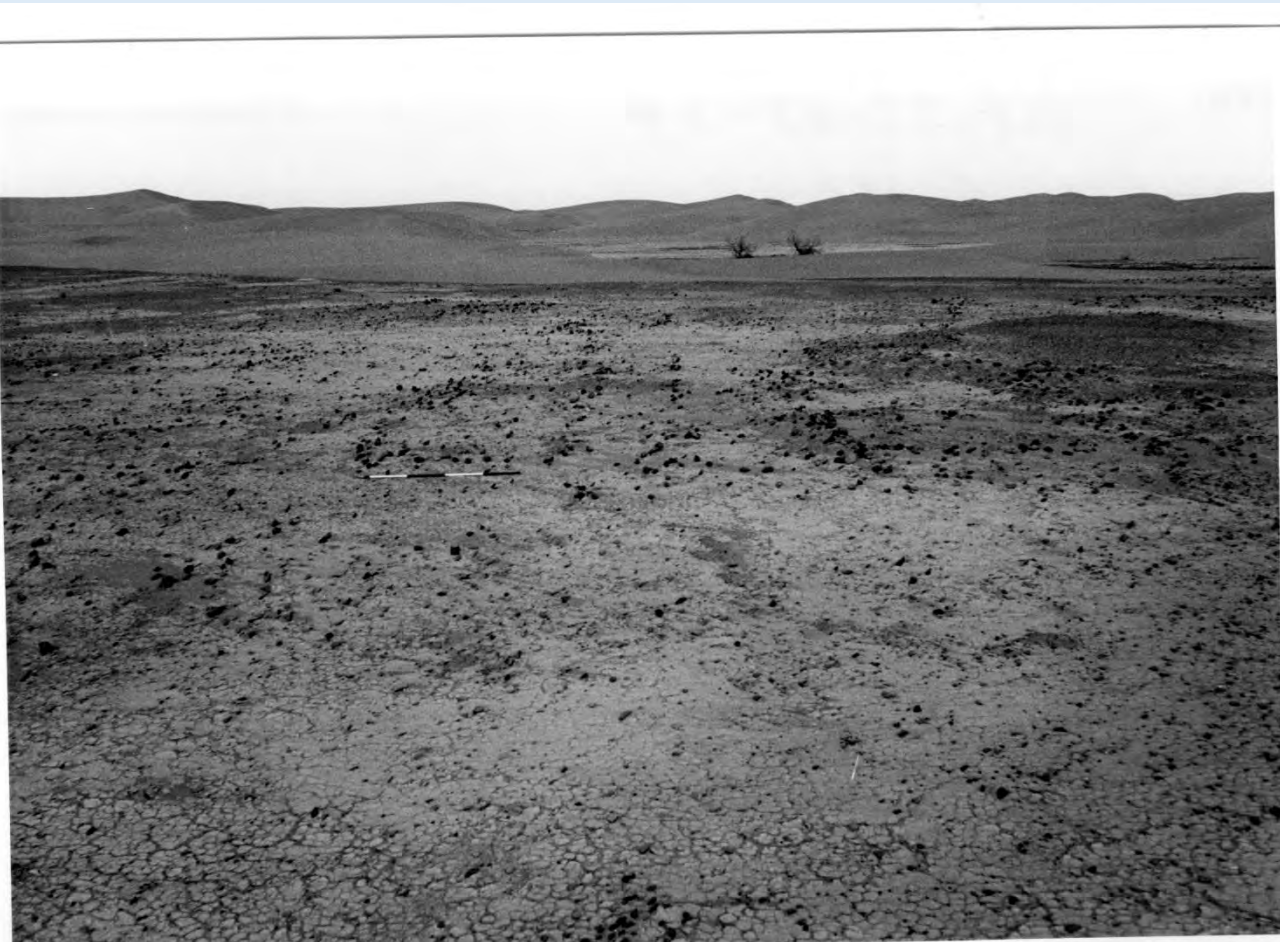
Jars





Malakhan
 Plain

Cemeteries 143 and 150



Until the next chapter

