

**Site:** **Khaniqah Mullah-e Kalan** **GAI No.:** **Gz003**  
**distr:** Gz  
**Rec. by:** DMS, SL, UFV **UTM - E:** 0420729.00 **UTM - N:** 3783316.00  
**Date:** 17.08.2004 **Latitude:** 34°11,269' **Longitude:** 62°08,383'  
**Map:** **Height:** 968

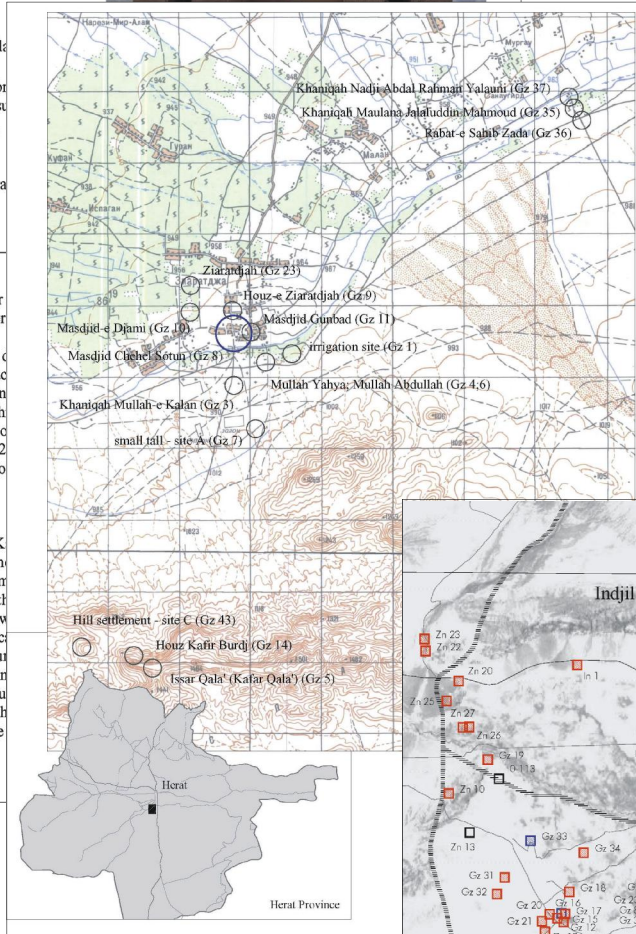
**Location:** gravel plain, near oasis; to the s of the village in a cemetery; 21 km s of Herat;  
**Near mountain:** Ziaratdjah  
**Next village:** Ziaratdjah  
**Near river:** Hari Rud, 5 km East  
**Size:** 19,70 x 20,9



**Type of site:** khan-e gah  
**Type of structure:** central room with cupola  
**Type of architecture:** mudbrick walls, burnt brick mortar with straw, gypsum muqarnas, inlay, frieze  
**Architect. decoration:**  
**Built by:** Sultan Hussayn Bayqara  
**Datation:** 1472-1501

**Description:**  
 It originally had a central dome chamber with a cupola, a plaster with sgraffito stars). Over of Husain-e Baiqara. The cupola is collapsed. In one corner of the north- and west side Ivans give the architectural structures are destroyed. On the lead further to the east. A definition of the site. On the corners, in the first and second floor on the north-eastern side there are stairs to the 2nd floor. In the western wall of the the central room is a northern Ivan.

**Golombek:**  
 The current name of the shrine Mullah K. Spatial organization: The building is almost square. Only the north opens into the central dome chamber. It is difficult to ascertain points of access to the site. The central room is a square with shallow dome. The mihrab, a faceted niche, is located in the entrance ivan. The central room is square. Decorative treatment: painted architectural elements. Stylistic comparison: Methods of construction of monuments of Ziaratdjah. Structurally, the monument is similar to the one in Herat, although there the plaster (Poape 1938, pl 450A).



Site catalogue. Site location

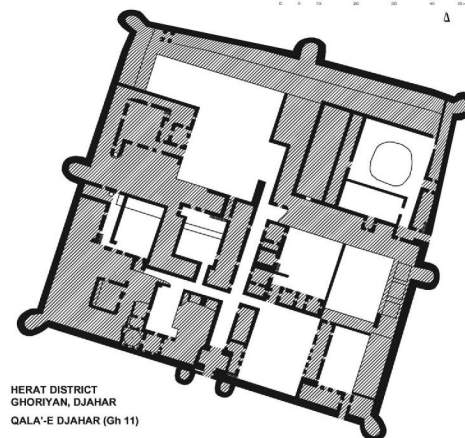
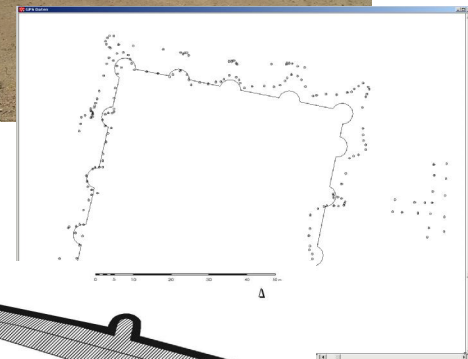
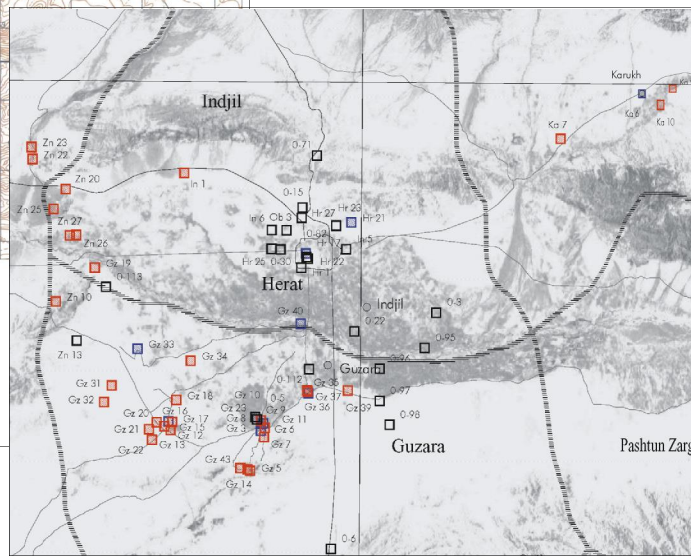
Site catalogue.  
Site description

Thematic Maps (detail): Sites visited Summer 2004

The systematics of the field work, were determined by topographical and political particularities: accessibility, the law and order situation, and mine fields.

For orientation, Russian maps with a scale of 1:50,000 were geo-referenced in Herat. The site data, which pertain to location, environment, size, type, state of preservation, and objects, are recorded on a pro forma, along with photographs, plans, and maps.

The mapping of the sites in thematic maps according to selected criteria from the site database is thus possible on the 1:50,000 topographical maps as well as on maps based on vectordata and the satellite image. The link with the database and the software applied allows the thematic and numerical mapping of sites and monuments with symbols that can be generated graphically according to demand.



HERAT DISTRICT  
GHORIYAN, DJAHAR  
QALA'-E DJAHAR (Gh 11)  
Plan  
Date: 6.09.04