



DŪNQEŠLĀQ

DŪNQEŠLĀQ (Dong Qešlaq), group of pre-Islamic and Islamic archeological sites on the Emām Šāheb plain in the Qondūz province of Afghanistan, about 10 km south of the Oxus, 37° 10' N, 68° 59' E. The pre-Islamic sites date mainly from the Hephthalite-Turkish period (5th-9th centuries), and there are also traces of Islamic settlements of the 10th-13th centuries (Ball and Gardin, I, no. 307). Earlier traces include abandoned canal systems providing evidence that artificial irrigation was practiced in this area from prehistory. Mud-brick ruins and pottery finds are classified according to local type sites: Watagan Tepe, Emām Sayyed, Majar, Tepe Dūnqešlāq, Tepe Afġānī, and Tūrānī. Field research was interrupted by political and military events in 1358 Š./1979.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

W. Ball and J.-C. Gardin, *Archaeological Gazetteer of Afghanistan*, 2 vols., Paris, 1982.

K. Fischer, "Preliminary Remarks of Archaeological Survey in Afghanistan," *Zentral-asiatische Studien des Seminars für Sprach-und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens der Universität Bonn* 3, 1969, p. 351.



J.-C. Gardin and B. Lyonnet, “La prospection archéologique de la Bactriane orientale (1974-1978).

Premiers résultats,” *Mesopotamia* 13-14, 1978-79, pl. V.