

# THE MATHESON COLLECTION OF POTTERY FROM BALUCHISTAN

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This essay is on the pottery collected by S. Matheson in the Kalat and Bugti area of Pakistani Baluchistan between 1945 and 1961. The pottery was brought to the Institute of Archaeology in London, but for reasons not known to me was neither accessed to the Institute's collection nor studied. Indeed the collection was unknown before it was rediscovered in the Institute store by Miss B. de Cardi and Dr. Glover, while selecting other material.

The pottery was still lying in Baluchi baskets and de Cardi easily recognised it as Baluchi material from the characteristic baskets. With the collection were some notes made by Miss Matheson in the early part of 1966. Since then, the collection was briefly looked at by de Cardi, Glover and Dr. Rita Wright (Dept. of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA, U.S.A.), who asked to have some photographs and thin sections made of a selection of pottery, but has not published anything on the material. I talked to her in the Paris Conference (3rd-7th July 1989), and she described the pottery as worth studying and encouraged me to that end.

Miss de Cardi in a letter to Dr. Glover, dated 1st April, 1984, also commented that the pottery was "worth studying", because the Bugti area was unexplored archaeologically and the collection contained Harappan sherds from the sites not well known. She also commented that sherds from three sites, Wad, Siah Dhamb and Dawroo Tul, mentioned in the original notes of Matheson are not in this collection as it was found. Another site, Bagh-i-Kumb where microliths feature in the collection now seems to contain only two sherds of fine texture. The collection was still in its original bags, clearly identified with the name of the site, district/sub district and a short site code was written in black ink on each sherd e.g. JO for Jodal, Z for Zerger, C for Chimmiri and so on.

I was introduced to Miss de Cardi by Dr. Glover at the Paris Conference (3rd-7th July 1989) and we talked about the pottery and area. She also encouraged my project and guided me in methodology. The collection comes from 16 sites (excluding the three missing ones) and numbers 883 sherds, 54 flints, 11 pieces of stone, 6 fragments of figurines, one animal tooth, one terracotta leg, one spindle whorl and one complete and one broken terracotta beads.

## *METHODS OF STUDY OF THE POTTERY*

I went through the bags and put each sherd into a broadly based chronological group/ware in the light of published pottery from that area and then sorted it according to the period, part, surface treatment, fabric colour etc. and then entered it to Informix, a computer database, with the help of Dr. Glover and Mr. C. Orton. A table summarising this grouping is included (Table 1).

This essay approaches the pottery in another way and considers the importance of the area, the present state of Baluchi Archaeology, the work there by Miss Matheson and the contribution this collection can make to the study of the Harappan Civilization.

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TABLE 1  
SHOWING SITE, CODES, PERIOD RANGE ETC.

No.	Name	Code	Period	Location	Reference	Diff. wares total
1	Chimmiri	CH	abc-jk	Kalat Div., Khuzdar Area	Stein 1931: 171. de Cardi 1983: 34, 74-7.	UN ID= 15 KGM = 3 ANJ = 2 KDJ = 2 197 TG = 6 NL = 168 ISL = 1
2	Togau	TG	abc	14 miles west of Kalat, 1/2 mile west of Tagau.	de Cardi 1983: 60-3, Matheson 1967: 146.	UN ID= 4 KGB = 1 TG = 22 36 NL = 6 KDJ = 2 QT = 1
3	Pir Haider Shah	PHS	abc	16 miles from Surab Panchgar, one mile south of Gidar village and west of Rej river.	de Cardi 1983: 66-9.	UN ID= 3 TG = 14 18 ANJ = 1
4	Dhamb Zerger	DZR	bc-jk	Kalat Div., 4 miles north of Togau and one and half miles west of Ziarat.	de Cardi 1983: 24, 58-9.	UN ID= 12 TG = 1 KDJ = 2 QT = 1 20 SDT = 2 ISL = 2
5	Mandi Haji Saiyed Maurez	MHJ	bc	One mile east of Mastung-Kalat road, about 26 m north of Kalat in Mangocher valley.	de Cardi 1983: 18, 56-7.	UN ID= 21 TG = 16 NL = 29 91 KDJ = 24 RSM = 1
6	Nushki	NKI	bc-gh	Chaghi District.	Fairservis 1956: 199, 352. de Cardi 1983: 21.	UN ID= 6 NL = 10 QT = 10 35 FM = 7 KDJ = 1 LNDI = 1
7	Dhamb de Gwaram	DDG	bc	Near Kalat on the road to Surab- Chaula-Bhai	—	UN ID= 7 KDJ = 22 35 QT = 6
8	Kot Dijji	KDJ	bcd	15 miles south of Khairpur in Sind.	Khan 1965	UN ID= 3 KDJ = 14 22 HPP = 5

No.	Name	Code	Period	Location	Reference	Diff. wares total
9	Ghand-Dhamb or Ghand-Philawagh	GP	cde	In Masori Bugti territory, bordering Gurchaniland. Ghand River flows at its foot and 1/2 mile to east run river Kaha.	Matheson 1967: 155	UN ID= 13 TG = 9 ANJ = 2 QT = 1 FM = 2 KDJ = 12 HPP = 66 105
10	Jodal	JO	cde	18 miles north of Jacob Abad, a mile west of J. Abad-Sibbi Road.	Raikes 1964	UN ID= 9 ANJ = 2 FMD = 1 KDJ = 7 QT = 1 HPP = 41 61
11	Pirak	PK	Iron Age	9 miles east of Sibbi, 100 yards to the west of J. Abad Road.	Casal 1970-72 and Jarriage and Enault 1974-75.	UN ID= 10 NL = 76 Gandh= 1 87
12	Luni-Dhamb	LD	ghi	Luni village 8 miles north-east of Sibbi.	P. Arch: 1964-65, Matheson 1967: 149.	UN ID= 78 LND = 1 UNQ = 1 SSN = 1 81

Most of the pottery from this site is of historic period.

13	Rais-Sher-Mohd	RSM	ghi	9 miles south-west of Surab, a mile west of Tegak on Surab road to Panchgur.	de Cardi 1983: 29, 92-3.	LND = 8 8
14	Koudan-Dhamb or Kumb-Serani	KD	ghij	About a mile south of Serani on Kaddour stream, on a caravan route passing north-south from Dera Bugti and Merar to Philawagh-Mari area to Punjab.	Matheson 1967: 160.	UN ID= 61 61
15	Derakt or Derakth	DKT	ghijk	7 miles east of Surab on Gidar Road, about two miles off the road to north.		UN ID= 19 SDT = 1 KGM = 1 LND = 1 FMD = 1 ISL = 1 = 883 24

## MISS MATHESON'S INVOLVEMENT IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Miss Matheson, a journalist by profession, developed her interest in archaeology from 1945, when she stayed with the then political agent of Chaghi in Baluchistan in his bungalow, which was built on a prehistoric mound at Nushki. She was encouraged in this interest by Wheeler, then Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India, to whom she showed some sherds from Nushki, (Matheson 1967:145). After returning to London, when following Wheeler's suggestion, she presented some of the material to the Institute of Archaeology, University College London, she attended courses in field archaeology in 1946, including a summer school with some sixty other students participating (one of them, the famous Indianologist, F.R. Allchin now Reader at Cambridge). Here she learnt methods of surveying, pottery drawing and digging techniques.

At the end of the course she commented "this course did not see any of us expert photographer, surveyor or draughtsman, but it had given us an idea of how to set about the job, how to use instruments and prepare the sites for photography and the right line for future study" (Matheson 1950: 383). This training gave her some experience and the enthusiasm to return about which she comments "and who knows, one day I may be able to return to Baluchistan and conduct my own excavations in that little known part of the world" (Ibid: 36). In fact this opportunity did not come, she was not able to conduct any full scale and professionally arranged excavations, but she did return to Baluchistan to conduct survey and to join large scale excavations for instance that of J-M. Casal at Mundigak, Afghanistan in 1956. And it was her first survey, just after 1947 partition of India, which introduced Togau to the map of archaeology as she comments "it was in this same valley, at the mound known as Togau, that I found an entirely new type of ware that came to be known by the name of the dhamb, a hard wheel turned red ware decorated with black geometric designs and highly stylised animals, goats, ibex and so on (plate 2 a, b, g and plate 7 b, c and d) ... and since I was still a very new student of archaeology, I passed on my findings to more experienced field workers including Beatrice di Cardi, who followed some of these discoveries in later years." (Matheson 1967:146.)

So, what began as a chance visit to Nushki, when she found prehistoric pottery on the same mound on which she was living, turned to a life time's interest. She was also inspired by the discoveries of Sir Aurel Stein, who identified the Nushki site in 1897 and dated to 1500 B.C. Miss Matheson stayed in Baluchistan with occasional visits abroad until 1962 with her husband, an engineer, making collections from various archaeological sites in Baluchistan. His position at Sui, the famous oil field of Baluchistan, gave her the chance to extend her interest, and led her to write *The Tigers of Baluchistan* (Matheson 1967), a well written and respected (Ahmed 1988) account of her life there.

After her year of studying archaeology in London, Miss Matheson returned to Baluchistan to explore further. In 1949, she again came back to England and spent another six months in full time archaeology and then took job of copy writing in an advertising agency. Soon after starting this, she was invited to join excavations in Afghanistan by Dr. D. Schlumberger, a French archaeologist, who had heard about her enthusiasm for that area from Wheeler, but she was not able to participate due to financial reasons.

It was not until May 1955, when she was invited again by J.M. Casal to join his 1956 expedition to Afghanistan, when he excavated the important mound of Mundigak near Kandahar (Casal: 1961). Following this visit she published a book *Time off to Dig* (Matheson: 1982), which she dedicated to Casal for her great love of archaeology.

## MISS MATHESON'S WORK IN THE BUGTI AREA

After her experience as a student with Wheeler and with the French team in Afghanistan, Matheson again went to Baluchistan in 1959 with her husband and visited Philawagh, the first dhab she found in the Bugti area (Fig. 1). The site is five miles north-east of Philawagh Levy Thana, across the Baragh range to the banks of the River Ghand close to the Gurchani territory (Fig. 2) (Matheson 1967:155). Here she picked up some Harappan sherds, an agate bead and opened three trial trenches to know the sequence. The site was clearly rich in Harappan material, for she commented "all over the dhab I picked up Harappan type sherds with peepul leaf and feathered plant motifs; dish on stands" (Ibid:158).

In September 1959, she visited Kourdan dhab near Serani (Fig. 2), where she heard of buried treasures from local people. Here she saw wooden trunks, stone walls and a burnt layer and bones and she also picked up beads and pottery. Her pottery from this site consisted mainly of black on red northern ware and some buff and grey ware (Ibid:160).

In April 1961, she visited another site, Bagh-i-Kumb in the Bugti area, where some little holes had been dug by local Bugtis in search of treasures. Here she picked up flint cores, arrow heads and fragments of worn red sherds (Ibid:161). Here again by trial digging with the help of her companions (the local Bugtis), she found some Amri-Nal pottery, dating to the third millennium B.C.

In December 1961, Matheson again went to Dera Bugti, this time with General Haya-ud-Din, then Director of Pakistan Oil and Mineral Resources, who was also interested in archaeology. Whilst at Dera Bugti, they were given a good collection of small decorated bowls, found at Bagh-i-Kumb during her absence and kept for her by the Chieftain's wife, but much of the decoration was lost during cleaning. General Haya-ud-Din took some of them to Karachi, while the rest were presented to the Department of Archaeology at Karachi. Here, she heard from the Chieftain's begums of another site, Dawroo Tul, just by the road to Dera Bugti, which she visited on her return from Dera Bugti. Again she saw some holes, dug by local Bugtis in search of treasures and it was easy for her to see the sequence and pick up small finds. At Dawroo Tul, she collected a figurine, the only one she found in the Bugti Marri area (Fig. 1, 2). Her collection also included buff and red pottery with various designs (Ibid:163). She heard about many sites, even near the rest house, where she lived and she hoped for a proper exploration but this turned out to be her last visit to Baluchistan and after that, the area was closed to foreigners for quite some time.

## WORK ON THE MATHESON'S COLLECTION

Following the rediscovery of the collection in the Institute basement, Dr. Glover with the help of Miss de Cardi tried to contact Miss Matheson to collect some information about it but so far have not succeeded. Accordingly, all the information we have, comes to us from the pottery and the labels in and on the bags, a typed list with the collection by Miss Matheson and her books. Much research, however, has been done in the area since Miss Matheson was there as de Cardi's work herself (de Cardi 1951, 1964-65 and 1983), Fairservis' excavations in the Quetta valley (Fairservis 1956), and his survey in Zhob and Loralai districts (Fairservis 1959), Casal's work at Nindowari and Pirak (Casal 1966, 1970-72), and more recently, the work of the French Mission Arche'ologique de L'Indus, in the Kachi Plain, (Jarrige 1981, 1982; Jarrige and Lechevallier 1979), and many other papers on this research and consequently we are in a better position to characterise and date the pottery collected by Matheson and to put it into perspective.

## BALUCHISTAN TODAY

Since Miss Matheson was last in the Bugti area in the 1960's, conditions have changed to a great extent. At Sui, there is an extensively rich Natural Gas Field, roads here have been built, a cash economy is replacing the traditional pastoralism and Government schools have been built. I was able to travel through Baluchistan, between 1979 and 1984 and have seen that the area has made good progress both in social and archaeological work.

The Baluchis are of Arab descent and the word means "wanderer". In the Prophet Mohammad's time (6th century A.D.), they are said to have occupied the hills around Aleppo. It was in the 7th century, when Yazid killed Hazrat Imam Hasan, his supporters, the Baluchis, were forced toward Kirman. Some of the Baluchi songs still commemorate those battles (Matheson 1967:8). [Arab origin of Baluchis is still unproven. In the battle of Karbala 10 Oct. 680 A.D. Imam Husain and not Hasan was martyred — Editor]

Nowadays a lot of new archaeological work is being undertaken especially that of the French Mission, Archacologique de L'Indus under the supervision of J.F. Jarrige, which has enhanced our knowledge of the Baluchi archaeology. There are government offices for the establishment of archaeology in the region and there are also museums at Sibbi and Quetta. As a result there are good opportunities for research in this area. The roads have been greatly improved and are well built in contrast to those of Matheson's time when there were no travelling facilities readily available. Although in some areas, there still are problems and threats to sites from natural disasters and human sources. It is therefore important that the Bugti area should be extensively surveyed and excavated as soon as possible.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AREA

After the excavations at the great cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro (Marshall 1931 and Mackay 1938), it was believed that Harappan Civilization had no indigenous roots and was derived in some way from Mesopotamian Cultures. But exploration in Pakistan at that time was very limited and the local development of this civilization was very difficult to establish. Even today, there is only limited knowledge of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic phases of Pakistan. Although we now have a good idea of later prehistoric settlements, particularly the regional sequence of ceramic cultures from 6th millennium.

It was F.A. Khan, then Director General of Archaeology in Pakistan, who first brought to light a pre-Harappan site, Kot Diji (Khan 1965), which included typical Harappan elements in the upper levels and pre-and proto-Harappan in the lower levels. The pre-Harappan period came to be known as Kot Dijian Culture, the understanding of which was of great help to the knowledge of local development of the Harappan Civilization. Excavation at Amri (Casal 1964), and Nindowari 1966 have also given strength to this theory of local development.

Further in Baluchistan, the work of Hargreaves at Sampur mound, Mastung, Sohr dhamb and at Nal (Hargreaves 1929), Stein's work in northern Baluchistan (Stein 1929), the excavations at Kili Gul Mohammad by Fairservis and his survey in the Zhob and Loralai Districts (Fairservis 1956, 1959), has also extended our knowledge of the prehistoric local origin of the Harappan Civilization. The most significant data however is the long sequence found at Mehrgarh by French mission under the guidance of J.F. Jarrige (Jarrige and Lechevallier 1979).

Also the excavations at Gumla by Dani in the North West Frontier Province (Dani 1971), the Peshawar University and British team work at Lewan and Tarakai Qila (Allchin and

Knox 1981; Allchin 1986), and the more recent excavations at Sheri Khan Tarakai by the University of Peshawar and British Museum teams (Khan, Knox and Thomas 1986, 1988) have contributed to our present levels of understanding.

Rehman Dheri, another important site in N.W.F.P. (Durrani 1981, 1988), in the Gomal plain has provided strong evidence of a proto literate and proto urban society and the author claimed it, as the first major city of South Asia dating from 3400 to 2500 B.C. As a result a network of all these pre- and proto Harappan sites is existing for the whole region and of special interest must the Bugti area, situated in the Indus Zone, discovered for us by Miss Matheson. A short report on Matheson's collection is as follows.

### PERIODIZATION

Having studied every sherd I grouped them according to the published pottery reports from Pakistan. Most of the sites are published but a few are not well documented and in many cases the precise dating of the pottery is not possible. The periodization is broadly based and as follows:-

4000	to 3500	B.C = a
3500	to 3000	B.C = b
3000	to 2500	B.C = c
2500	to 2000	B.C = d
2000	to 1500	B.C = e
1500	to 1000	B.C = f
1000	to 500	B.C = g
500 B.C	to 0	A.D = h
0	to 500	A.D = i
500	to 1000	A.D = j
1000	to 1500	A.D = k

The codes used to identify the sites in the computer project do not necessarily match to those on the pottery itself, although they do in some cases. Table 1 shows the sites along with the codes, period range, location, brief reference, type of pottery and then the total number of sherds in that group.

Apart from the pottery there are other objects also, forming part of this collection. They are as follows:-

Kot Diji 4 terracotta bangles.

Derakth 2 fragments of human figurines.

Chimmiri 16 fragments of flints.

Mandi Haji 1 fragment of animal tooth, 9 pieces of stones and one terracotta leg (plate 4 L).

Luni dhamb, one stone, one bull head and 4 pieces of t/c bangles.

Pirak, 1 terracotta bead and two other pieces unidentified.

Kourdan dhamb, 1/2 spindle whorl and 1/2 terracotta bead.

Ghand Philawagh, one piece of stone and 7 pieces of bangles.

Bagh-i-Kumb, Zinjik two pieces of sherds, 22 cores and flakes and 16 microliths.

## DISCUSSION

From the point of view of the Harappan studies, Bugti area is very important, because it lies very close to Mohenjo-daro and Jodal on one side and the famous site of Mehrgarh on the other. The existence of typical Harappan pottery on the top of some sites e.g. Ghand Philawagh (Plate 1, 6) and the Nal-Amri pottery on the top of the site of Bagh-i-Kumb (Matheson 1967:162) provides the basis for positive evidence, that the area has potential for research and to link the gap between Neolithic-Amri and Harappan period sites.

Ghand Philawagh is a typical Harappan site from the upper levels with Kot Dijian elements as well. The site is roughly 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, with traces of fire, animal bones and a vast amount of Harappan sherds. Miss Matheson commented that it was 90 feet high at one time and covered with thousands of potsherds (Ibid:156-9). The three small trial trenches, dug by her workers at the base of mound 1, exposed some stone walls which she described as that of defensive nature and similar to that of Mundigak. Most of the pottery remains she described to being of Kot Dijian nature. The typical designs on the pottery and the dishes-on-stands (plate 1, 6) strongly support the idea that Harappa culture was present to the end of occupation. But its early development, if 90 feet high, must be of significance in filling one of the important gaps in our archaeology. Unfortunately, the prehistoric mounds throughout the country are facing a lot of threats for different reasons and immediate attention towards intensive work in the area is of great importance.

Similarly, the site of Bagh-i-Kumb, which Matheson visited in April 1961 (Ibid 160-2), also yielded Amri-Nal Pottery, of which we have only two specimen sherds. It is likely that she sent most of it to the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan, Karachi. She comments in her report of the presence of hundreds of flints, cores, arrow heads and worn sherds on the surface of this mound and of course we do have 22 flakes, cores and 16 microliths from this site as a positive evidence. Miss Matheson described the pots from Bagh-i-Kumb as being four or five thousand years old, some of which were taken to Karachi by General Haya-ud-Din, while the remaining she presented to Archaeology Department at Karachi. We are most grateful to Miss Matheson, who has not only opened the Bugti area for research in archaeology, but also contributed to the social and economic life of the area through her husband's work an engineer at Sui, and now the area is much easier for both survey and excavation. We therefore look forward to further archaeological work in the area. A selection from her collection is made with the view of providing guidance to those interested in the study of Baluchistan in the years to come. (The selection is presented in the following Fig. 3-5 and Pls. 1-9).



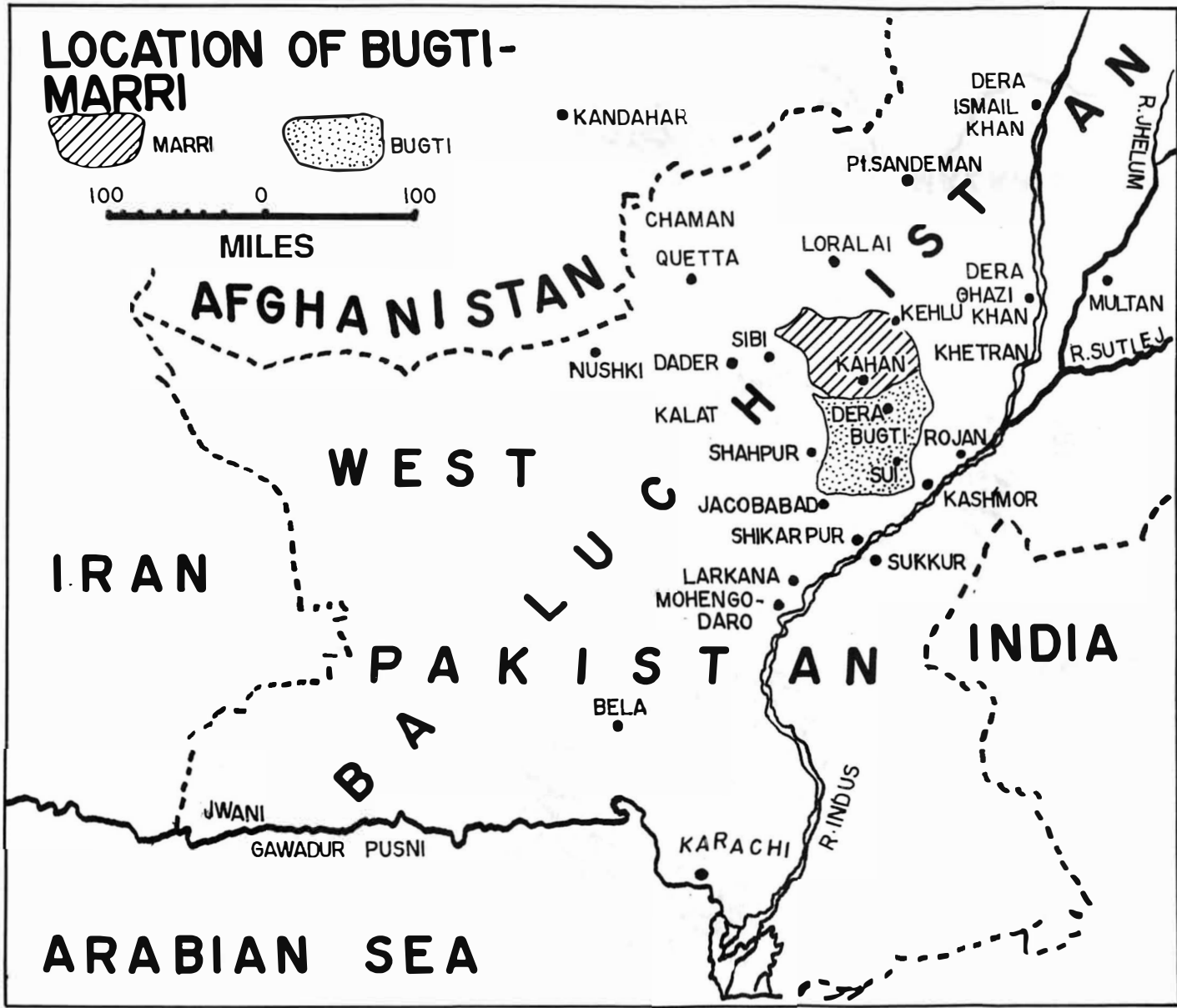


Figure 1 Showing Location of Bugti-Marri Tribal Area [After Matheson 1967]

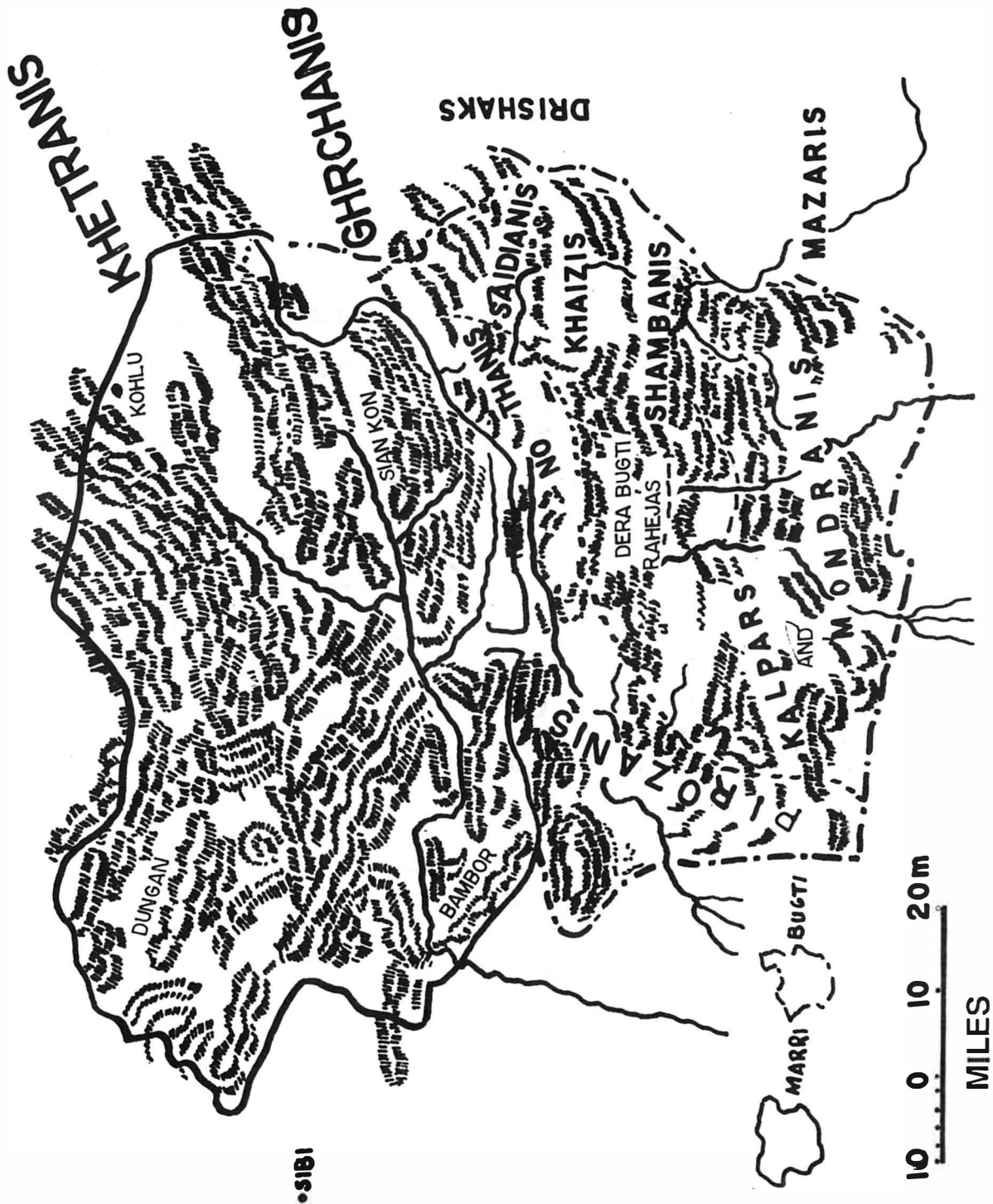


Figure 2 Detailed Map of Bugti Area [After Matheson 1967]

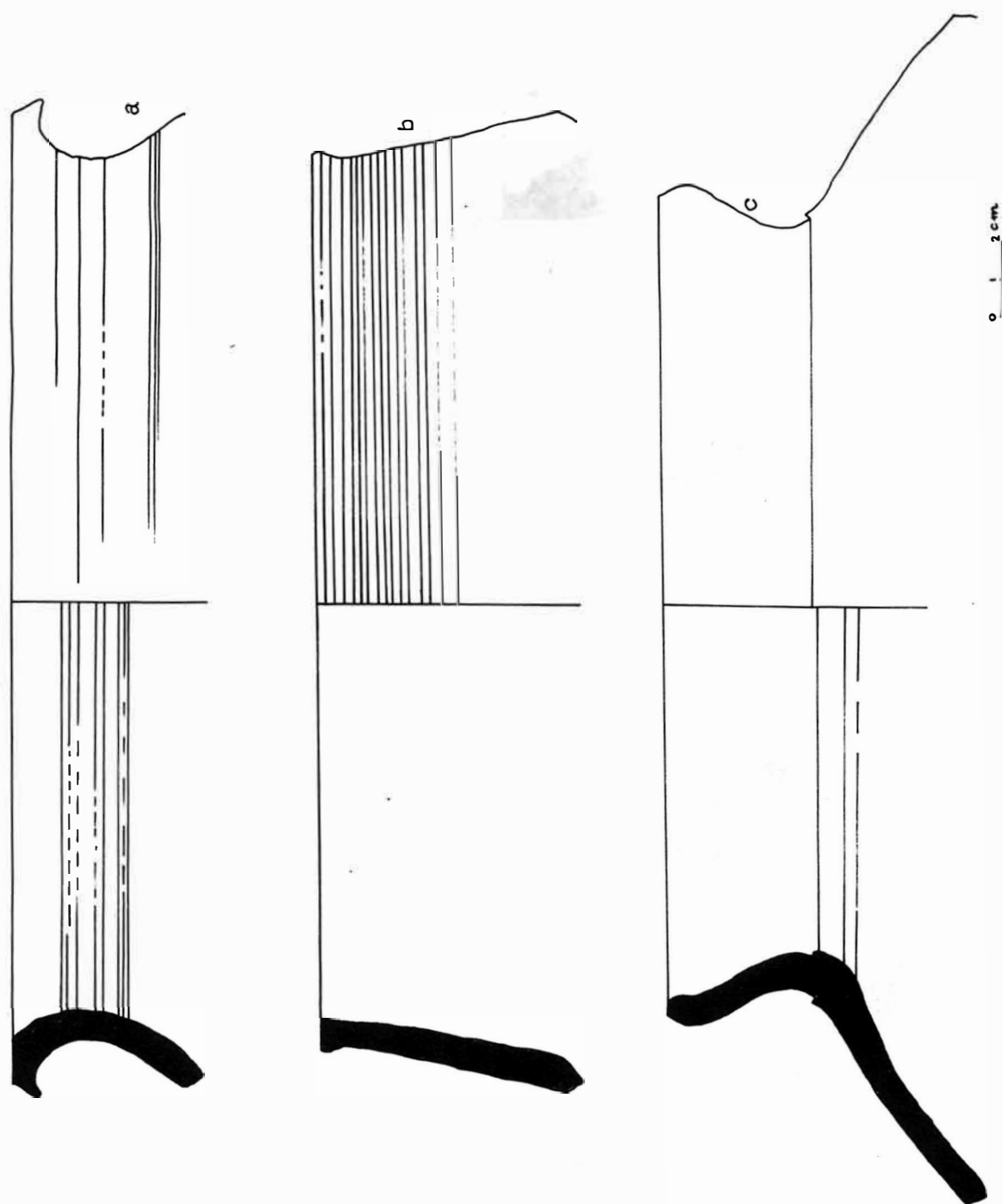


Figure 3 Pottery from Jodal &amp; Dhamb de Gwaram

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	JO	HPP	cde	rim	bk on bf	grey
b	DDG	KDJ	bc	rim	bk on green	bf-grey
c	JO	HPP	cde	rim	buff	grey

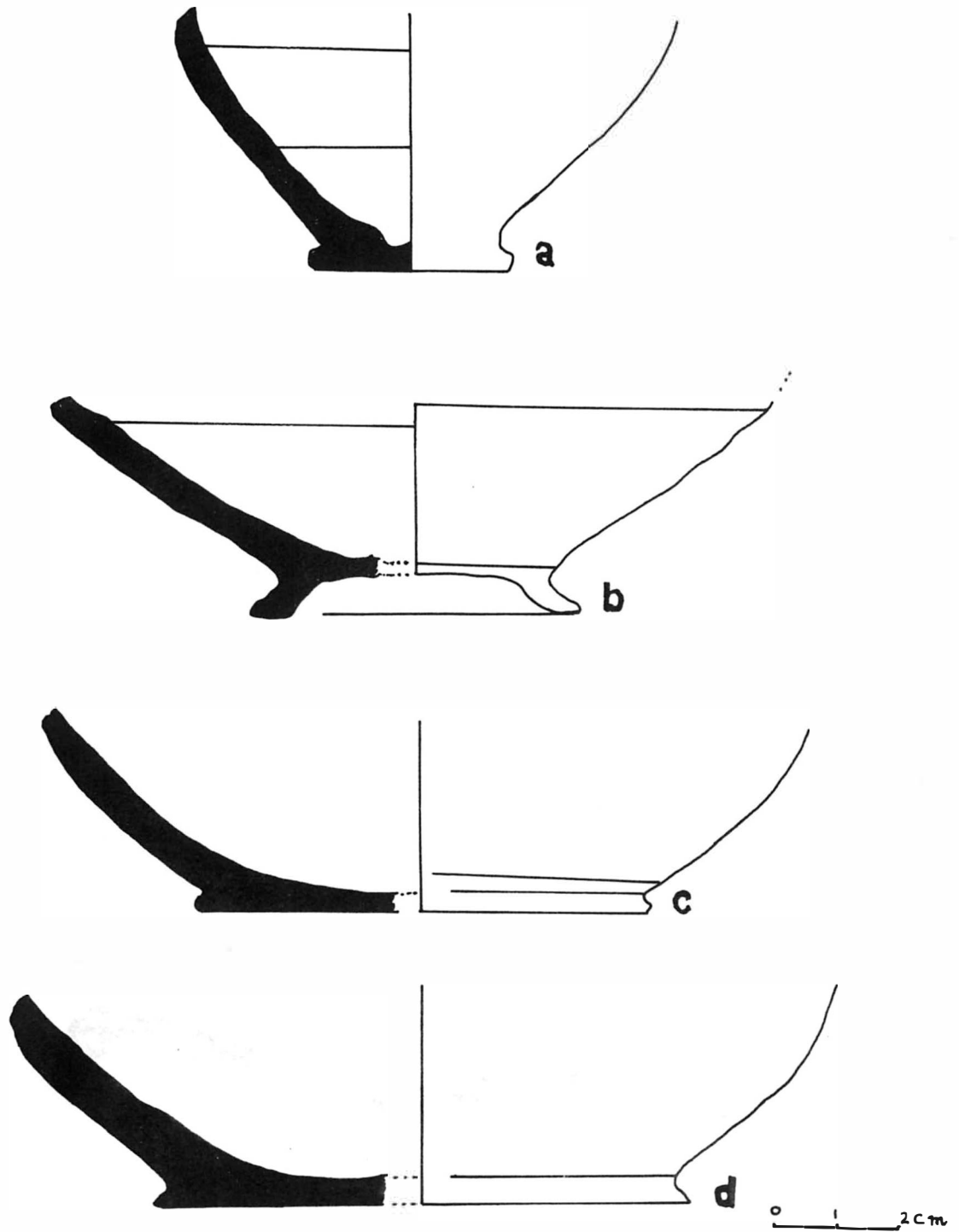


Figure 4 Pottery from Dhamb de Gwaram, Ghand Philawagh & Mand-i-Haji

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	GP	KDJ	cde	base	plain	red
b	MHJ	KDJ	bc	base	bk on red	orange-rd
c	DDG	KDJ	bc	base	plain	red
d	DDG	KDJ	bc	base	plain	green-grey

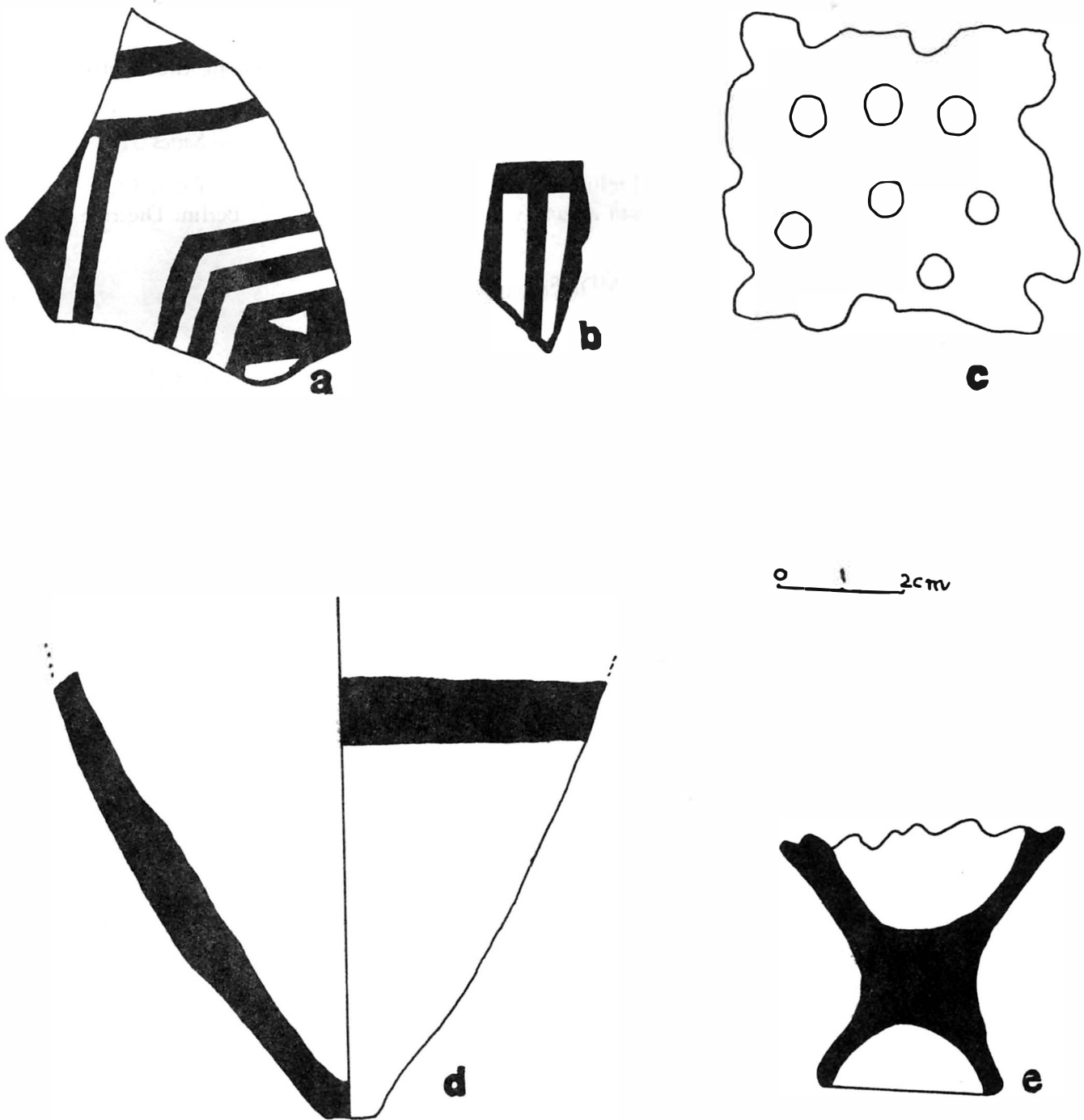


Figure 5 Pottery from Bagh-i-Kumb, Ghand Philawagh, Luni Dhamb & Mand-i-Haji

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a, b	BK	?	?	body	bk on red	red
c	GP	HPP	cde	body	perforated	green-red
d	MHJ	?	?	base/ body	bn on bf	orange-red
e	LD	?	?	full	plain	bf-cream

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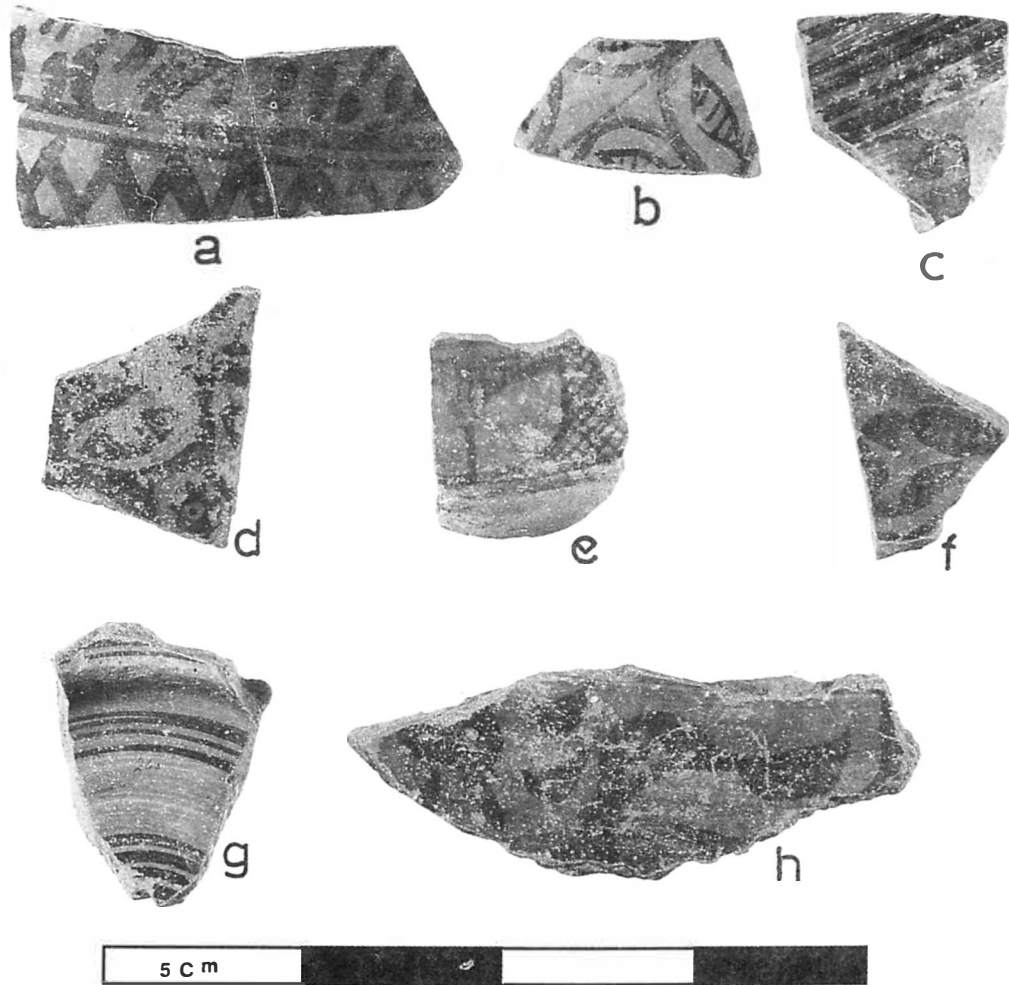


Plate 1 Sherds from Ghand Philawagh, Baluchistan

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a, b, c, d, f, h	GP	HPP	cde	body	bk on rd	gry-rd
e	GP	HPP	cde	body	bk on rd	og-rd
g	GP	HPP	cde	dish/ rim	bk on rd	green



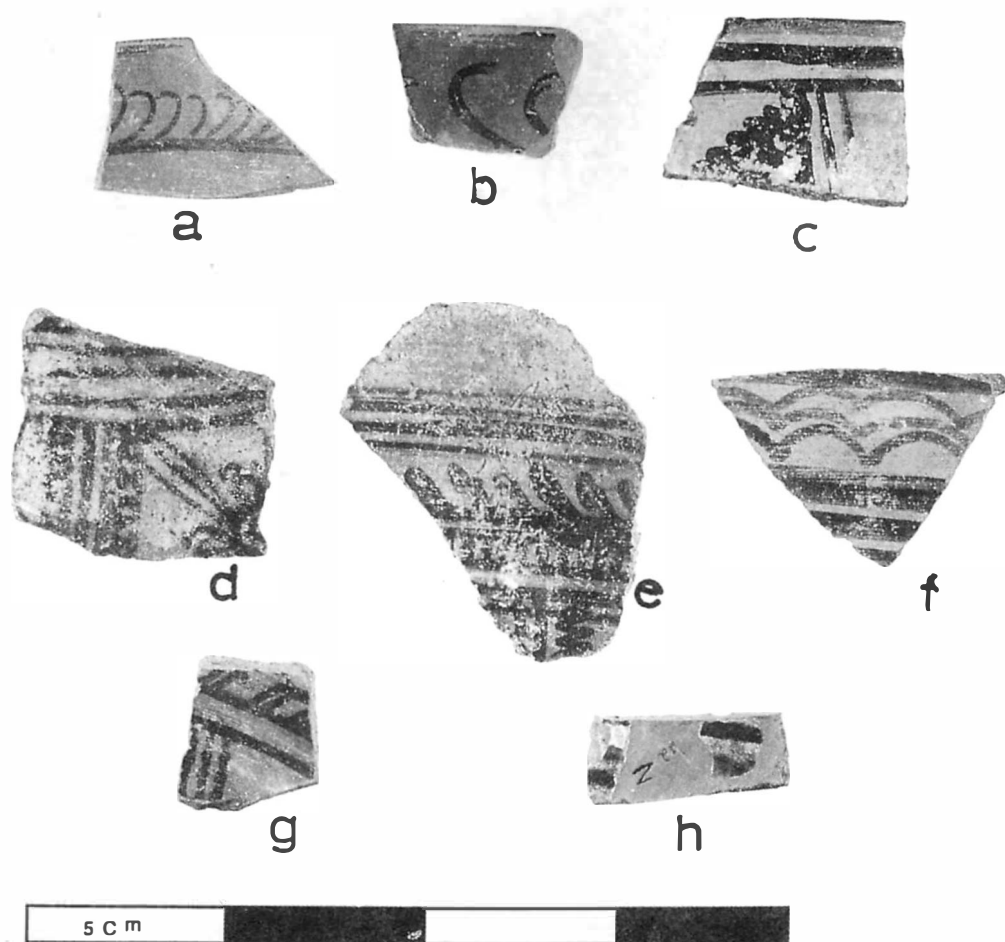


Plate 2 Sherds from Togau, Dhamb Zergar and Rais Sher Mohammad

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a, b	TG	TG	abc	rim	bk on rd	red
c	DZR	SDT	bc	rim	bk on bf	red
d, e	RSM	LND	ghi	body	bk on bf	red
f	DZR	?	?	body	bk on bf	red
g	TG	TG	abc	body	bk on rd	red
h	DZR	ISL	jk	body	green-wht	red

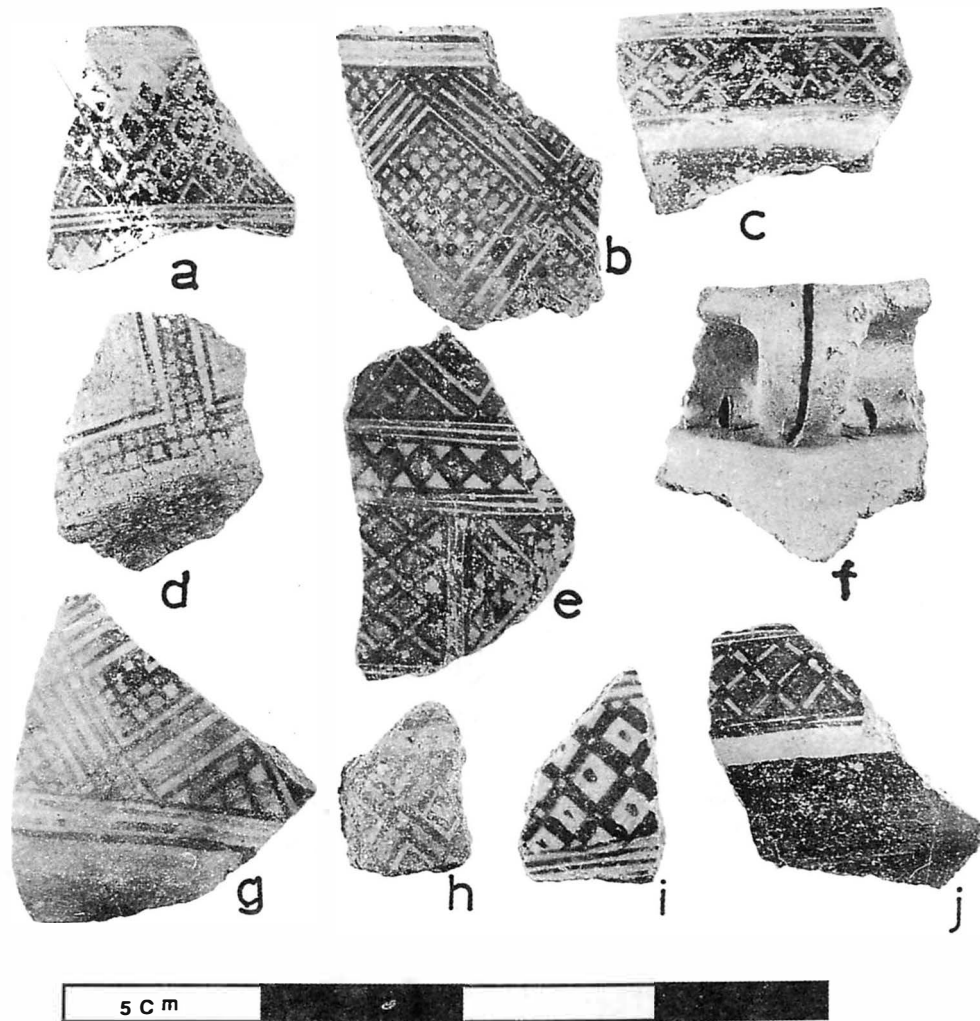


Plate 3 Sherds from Pirak

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a, b, c	PK	NL	ef	rim	bn on bf	rd-bf
d, h	PK	NL	ef	body	bk on rd	bf-rd
e, g, j	PK	NL	ef	body	bk on rd	og-rd
f	PK	NL	ef	handle	plain	bf
i	PK	NL	ef	body	bk on gn	cream-red

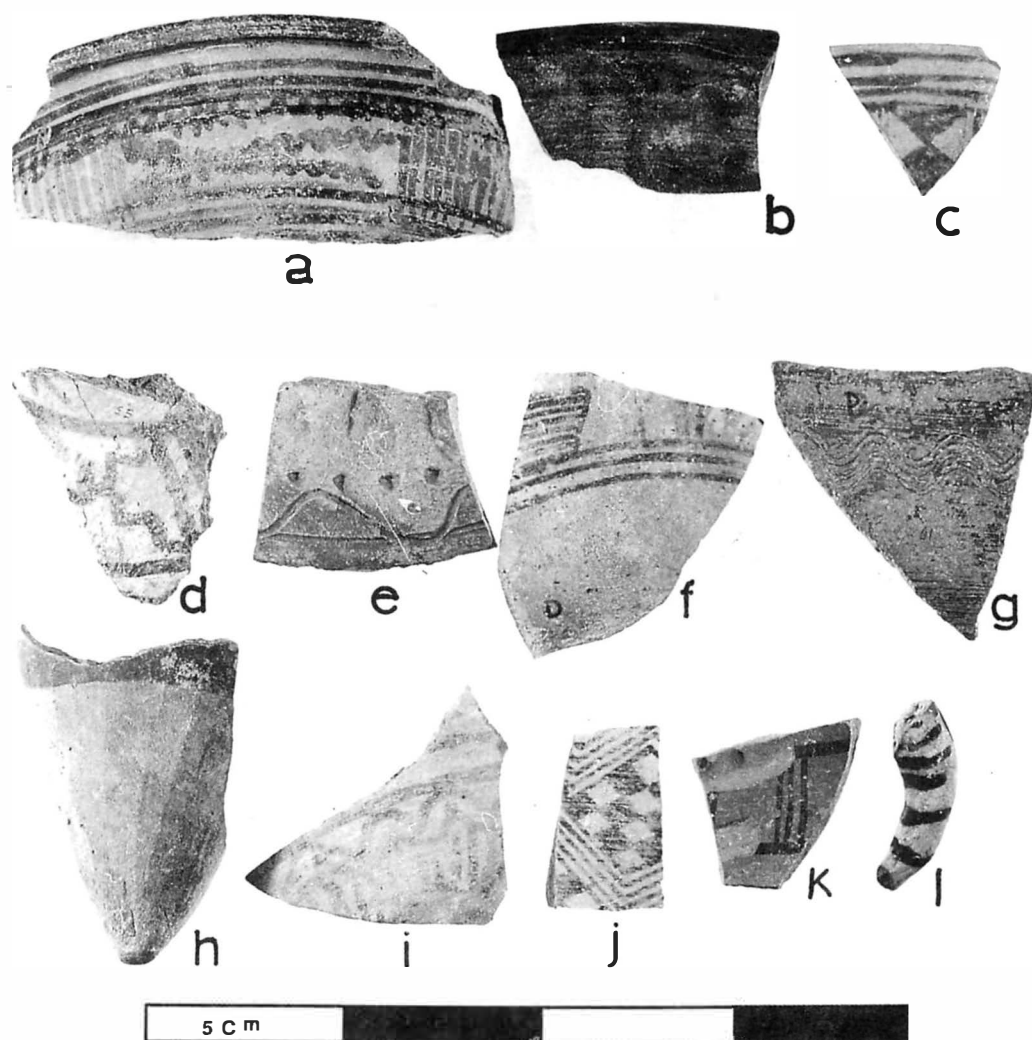


Plate 4 Sherds from Derakth and Mandi Haji

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	DKT	FMD	?	rim	bk on rd	red
b	MHJ	?	?	rim	bk on cream	grey-rd
c	MHJ	NL	bc	rim	bk on rd	orange-rd
d, f	DKT	?	?	body	bk on bf	bf
g	DKT	?	?	body	incised	rd
e	DKT	?	?	body	incised	rd
h	MHJ	?	?	base	bn on bf	orange-rd
i, j	MHJ	NL	bc	body	bk on bf	orange-rd
k	MHJ	TG	bc	body	bk on rd	red
l	MHJ	?	?	leg	bk on rd	red

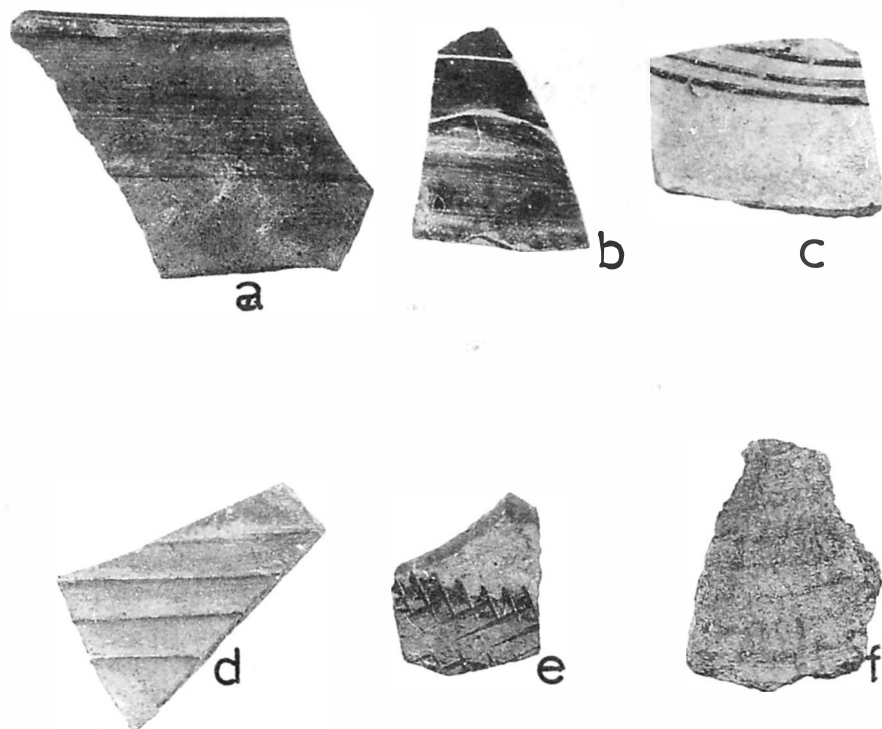


Plate 5 Sherds from Dhamb de Gwaram

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a, b	DDG	KDJ	bc	rim	bk on green	bf-grey
c	DDG	QT	bc	body	bk on cream	cream
d	DDG	QT	bc	body	embossed	cream
e	DDG	?	?	body	incised	orange-rd
f	DDG	QT	bc	body	inc/imp	cream

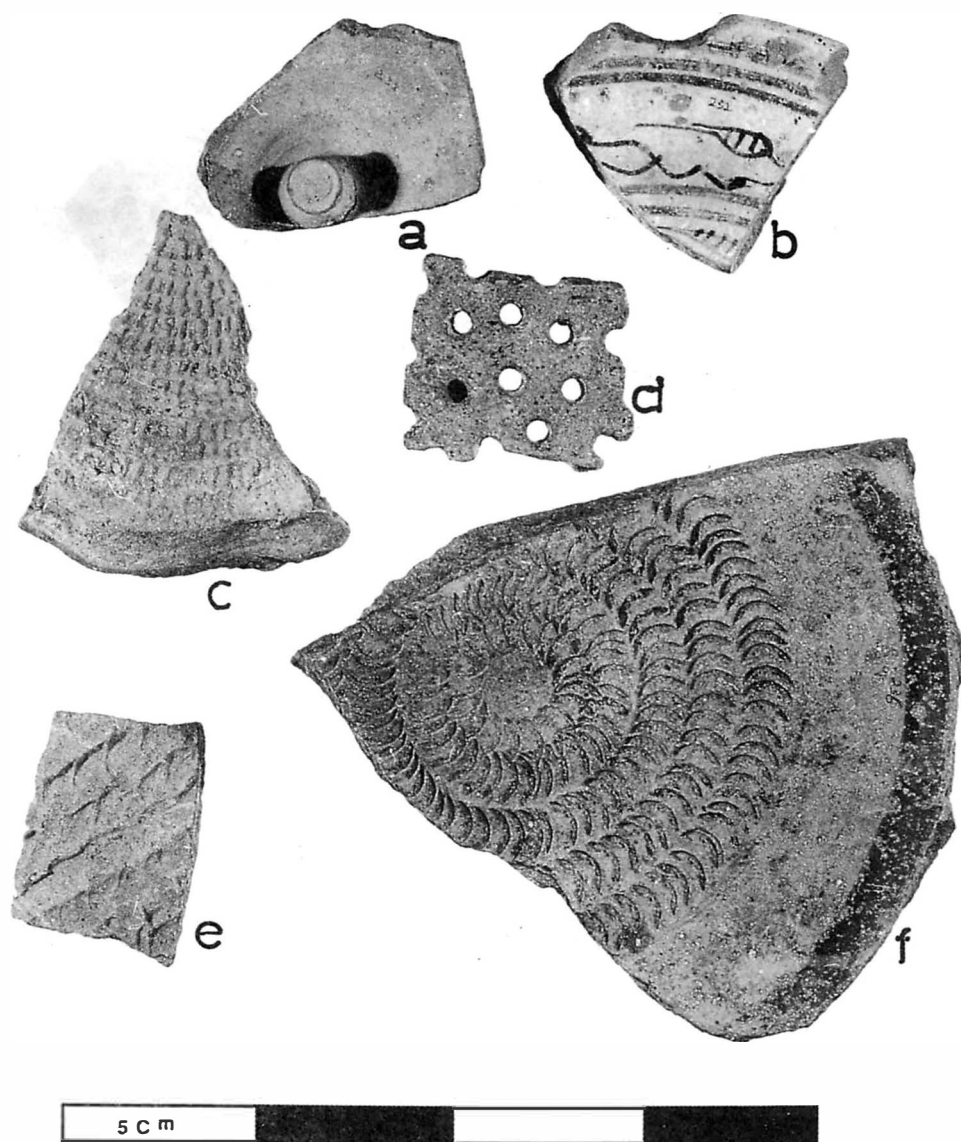


Plate 6 Sherds from Ghand Philawagh

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	GP	?	?	lid	plain	rd
b	GP	FMD	cde	rim	bn on cream	green-rd
c	GP	HPP	cde	body	basket mkd	orange-rd
d	GP	HPP	cde	body	perforated	green-rd
e	GP	HPP	cde	body	roughned	green-grey
f	GP	HPP	cde	d/std	nail imp	red

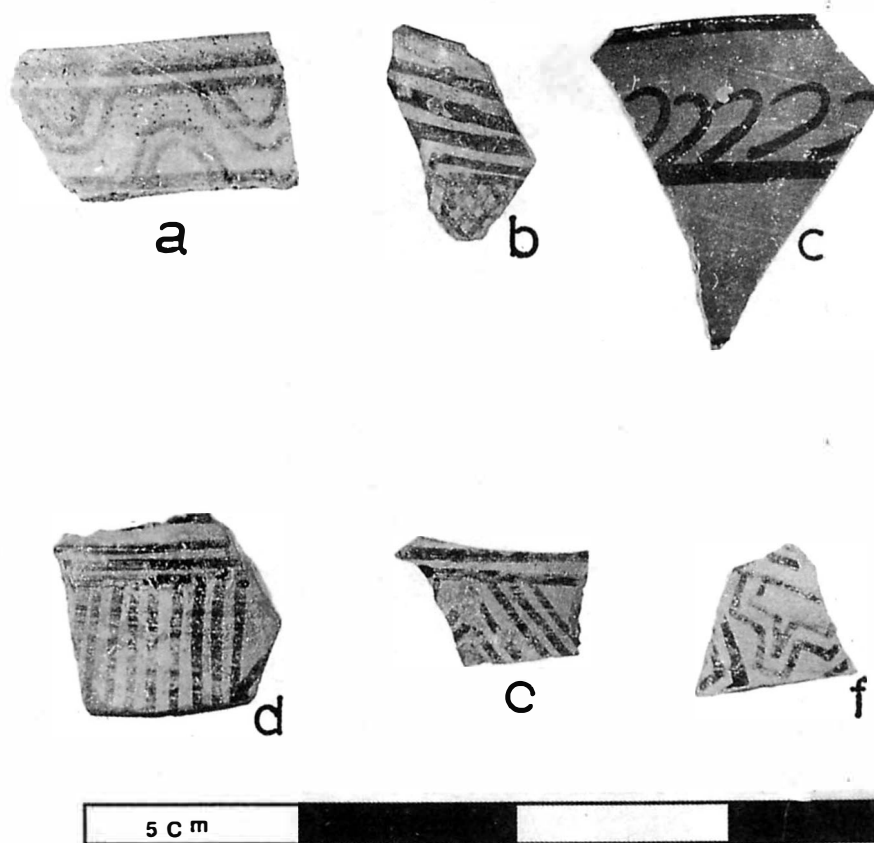


Plate 7 Sherds from Chimmiri and Togau

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	CHI	NL	abc	rim	bk on bf	bf-rd
b	TG	NI	abc	rim	brown	bf
c	TG	TG	abc	rim	bk on rd	red
d	TG	NL	abc	body	brown	bf
e, f	CHI	NL	abc	body	bk on bf	bf-red

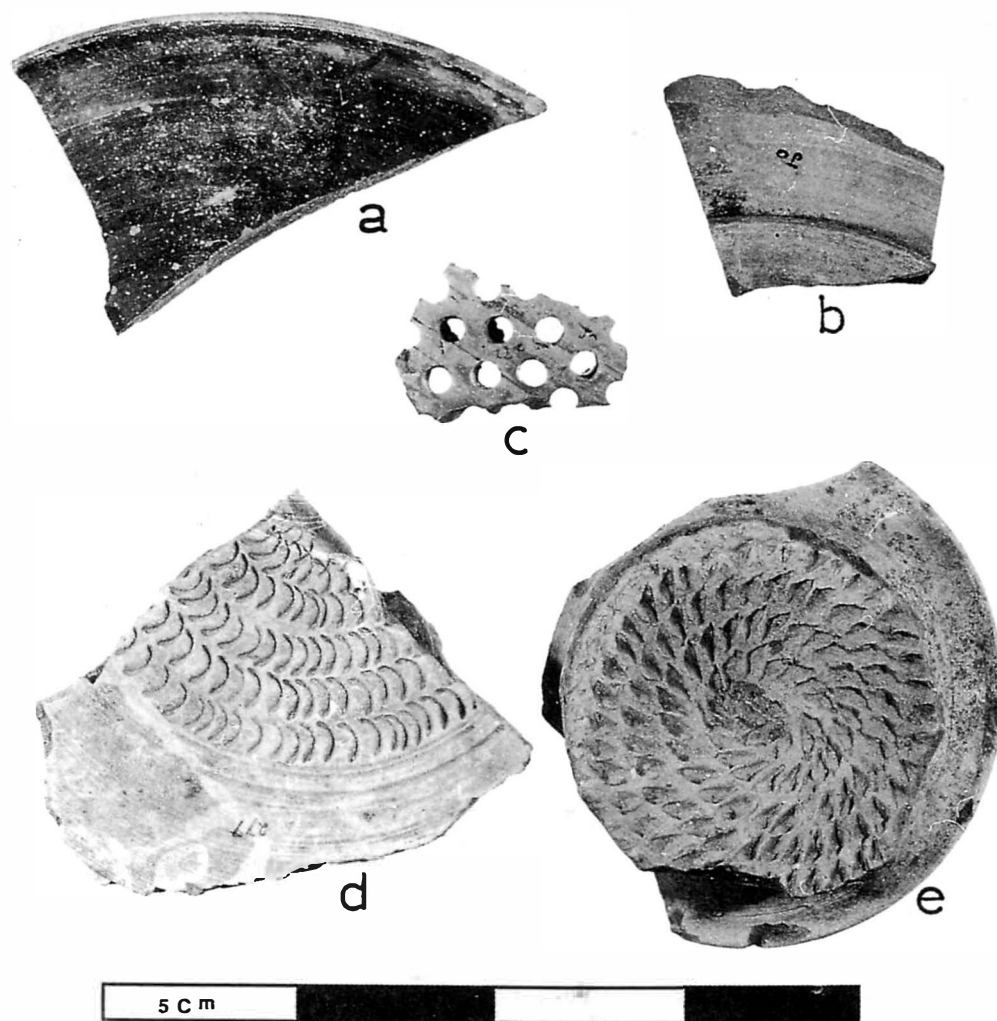


Plate 8 Sherds from Jodal or Judeirjo-daro

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	JO	HPP	cde	d/std	bk on rd	red
b	JO	HPP	cde	body	bk on rd	rd-grey
c	JO	HPP	cde	body	perforated	bf-rd
d	JO	HPP	cde	d/std	nail imp	cream
e	JO	HPP	cde	d/std	nail imp	red

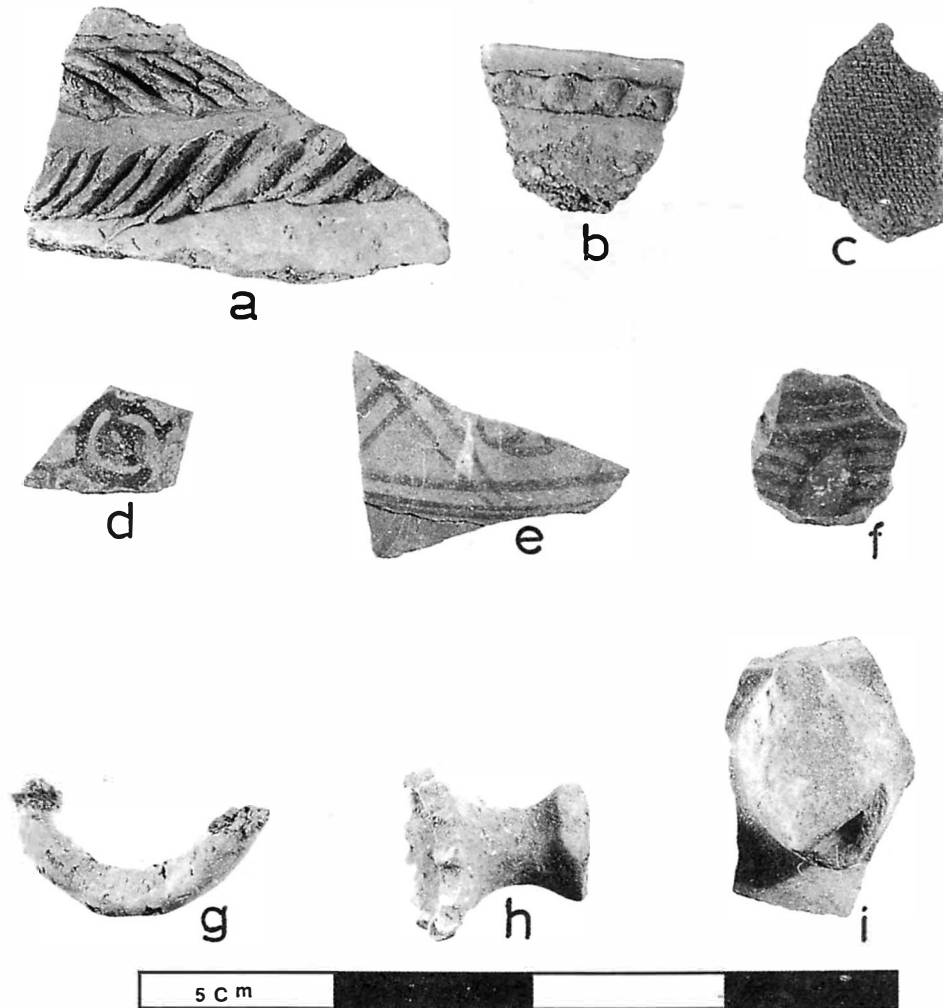


Plate 9 Sherds from Luni Dhamb, Sibi

Shd. No.	Site	Ware	Period	Part	Surface	Fabric colour
a	LD	?	hi	body	roughned	rd-bf
b	LD	?	hi	rim	roughned	rd-bf
c	LD	?	hi	body	basket mkd	red
d	LD	?	ghi	body	bk on bf	rd-bf
e, f	LD	?	ghi	body	bk on rd	orange-rd
g	LD	?	?	bangle	—	red
h	LD	unq	ghi	—	plain	bf-cream
i	LD	SSN	hi	spout	plain	red



SYLVIA MATHESON BALUCHISTAN POTTERY COLLECTION			
HEATHER M.L. MILLER 13 JULY, 1990			
SITE	REGION	MATHESON SITE CODES (on pottery & in her notes)	IHSAN ALI SITE CODES (on computer & in his report)
1. Bagh-i-Khumb	Zin-Jik; Bugti area	BK (site # 13)	not listed
2. Chimirri	Kalat	C and Ch (site # 4)	CH (# 1)
3. Dawroo Tul (missing from collection)	Bugti area	DT (site # 14)	not listed (missing)
4. Derakt/Derakh	Kalat	D (site # 6)	DKT (# 15)
5. Dhamb de Gwaram	Kalat	GW (not listed)	DDG (# 7)
6. Ghand Dhamb/ Ghand Philawagh	Philawagh; Bugti area	G/P (site # 12)	GP (# 9)
7. Judeirjo-daro/ Jodal/Joder	Bugti area	JO (site # 11)	JO (#10)
8. Kot Diji	Sind	KD (no number)	KDJ (# 8)
9. Kourdan Dhamb/ Kumb Serani	Lop Valley; Bugti area	KS (site # 15)	KD (# 14)
10. Luni Dhamb	Sibi; Bugti area	LSB (not listed)	LD (# 12)
11. Mand-i-Haji/ Saiyed Maurez	Kalat	M-i-H (site # 1)	MHJ (# 5)
12. Nushki	Kalat	N (no number)	NKI (# 6)
13. Pirak/Pirok	Sind	P (site # 10)	PK (# 11)
14. Pir Haider Shahr	Kalat	PHS (site # 2)	PHS (# 3)
15. Rais Sher Mohammad	Kalat	RSM (site # 5)	RSM (# 13)
16. Siah Dhamb (missing from collection)	Kalat	SD (site # 7)	not listed (missing)
17. Togau	Kalat	T (site # 8)	TG (# 2)
18. Wad (missing from collection)	Kalat	W (site # 3)	not listed (missing)
19. Zergur/Dhamb Zerger	Kalat	Z (site # 9)	DZR (# 4)