

ANCIENT PAKISTAN Vol. VI

Excavations in the Gomal Valley

Rehman Dheri Excavation Report No. 1



Department of Archaeology

University of Peshawar

1988

EXCAVATIONS IN THE GOMAL VALLEY

Rehman Dheri Excavations

Report No. 1



by

Dr. Farzand Ali Durrani

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIAEOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR

Copyright:

*Department of Archaeology
University of Peshawar*

Editor

Dr. Farzand Ali Durrani
*Professor and Chairman
Department of Archaeology*
AND
Dean
*Faculty of Arts
University of Peshawar*
PAKISTAN

Title Page:

Red ware bowls from Rehman Dheri with fish motifs: Period IB

Price:

*Pakistan: Rs. 400.00
Foreign: US\$ 30.00 (plus postage)*

Published by

*The Chairman, Department of Archaeology
University of Peshawar, Pakistan*

Composed by

Canary Composers, Peshawar.

Printed at

The Khyber Printers, Peshawar.

October 1988

CONTENTS

Foreword

<i>Introduction and Acknowledgement</i>	1
Chapter 1: Environmental setting of the Gomal plain	3
Chapter 2: Explorations and Excavations in the Gomal plain	15
Chapter 3: Ceramics from Rehman Dheri	31
<i>Literature</i>	127

Illustrations

Maps

I. <i>The Gomal Plain and Dera Ismail with physical features and Archaeological sites</i> (see <i>Introduction</i> page 2 and section on <i>Physiography</i> page 8)	129
II. <i>Showing Rehman Dheri and other major sites in South, South- west and Central Asia.</i> (see <i>Introduction</i> page 2)	131

Figures.....133-147

A. <i>Site plan of Rehman Dheri (see page 19)</i>	133
B. <i>Profile of Rehman Dheri - I (see page 25)</i>	135
C. <i>Profile of Rehman Dheri - II (see page 30)</i>	137
D. <i>C14 Dates from Rehman Dheri (see page 34)</i>	139
E. <i>Architectural features - RHD IA (see page 35)</i>	141
F. <i>Architectural features - RHD IB (see pages 33 & 36)</i>	143
G. <i>Architectural features - RHD II (see pages 33 & 38)</i>	145
H. <i>Architectural features - RHD III (see pages 33 & 39)</i>	147

Rehman Dheri Ceramics.....149-232

Figures I to LVI (see chapter 3 on ceramics).....149-204

Plates:.....205-232

IA. <i>The Gomal Plain: Rain water stored in ponds for human consumption (see p. 18)</i>	205
--	-----

IB. Rain water stored for animal consumption (see p. 18).....	205
IIA. Dry bed of the rain water ponds (see p. 26)	206
IIB. Clay slabs obtained from dry ponds for construction (see p. 26)	206
IIIA. Changing ecology of the Gomul Plain.....	207
IIIB. The boat bridge over Indus near D.I.Khan city (see p. 6)	207
IVA. Rehman Dheri, view from South	208
IVB. Rehman Dheri, view from East.....	208
VA. Aerial view of Rehman Dheri And Hissam Dheri (see p. 17).....	209
VB. Excavation Team - 1976: Staff and Students of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar at Rehman Dheri.....	209
VI. Aerial view of Rehman Dheri (see p. 18)	210
VIIA. Lay out of trenches before excavations - Exc. Unit A. (see p. 19).....	211
VIIB. Excavations in progress - Exc. Unit B.....	211
VIIIA. Trenches in excavation Unit B.....	212
VIIIB. Excavations in progress - Exc. Unit B.....	212
IXA. Excavation in progress - Exc. Unit A.....	213
IXB. Excavation in progress - Exc. Unit A.....	213
X. The deep trench excavation Unit A. (See grain silo of IA, the earliest occupation at the site) (see p. 27).....	214
XI. Cross section of the deep trench.....	215
XIIA. Profile of the deep trench - Northern portion (Trench BIV/4).....	216
XIIB. Enclosure wall of Rehman Dheri and the related section (Trench BIV/25) (see p. 26).....	216
XIIIA. A close look at the related section of the enclosure wall (Trench BIV/25) (see p. 26).....	217
XIIIB. The exposed architectural features (Trenches BIV/20 & BIV/25) (see p. 26).....	217
XIVA. A close look at the enclosure wall (Trench BIV/25) (see p. 26).....	218
XIVB. Mud brick wall and the associated floor level - Excavation Unit C.....	218
XVA. The same wall and another mud brick house in the background built on the platform of period IIIB. Exc. Unit C.....	219
XVB. A flanged rim storage jar: Period IIIB - Exc. Unit C (see p. 26).....	219
XVIA. A bowl with fish motif: Period IB (see Fig. LIV, 5, p. 84).....	220
XVIB. A bowl with fish motif: Period IB (see Fig. LIV, 1, p. 84).....	220
XVII. Dish on stand with a procession of fish motifs from LEIVAN in the Bannu basin (see p. 84).....	221
XVIIIA. Seal from Rehman Dheri (c. 3200 B.C.) (see p. 28).....	222
XVIIIB. Seal from Rehman Dheri (c. 3200 B.C.) (see p. 28).....	222
XIX. Drawing of the seal (see p. 28).....	223
XX. The main street of Rehman Dheri (see p. 20).....	224
XXI. Grain silo in trench BIV/24 with the associated hearth and enclosure wall (see p. 20).....	225

XXIIA. Knobbed ware vessels from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XL, 6; p. 97).....	226
XXIIB. Painted grooved ware from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. VI, p. 54).....	226
XXIIIA. Painted jars from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XIV, pp. 57, 59 & 61).....	227
XXIIIB. A red ware bowl with scorpions, maltese crosses & mountain goats (see Fig. LVI, 6; p. 38).....	227
XXIVA. A grey ware trapezoidal bowl, probably imported (see Fig. XIX, 6; p. 37).....	228
XXIVB. Flanged rim jars from Rehman Dheri (see Figs. XXI, XXII & XXIII, pp. 66-71).....	
XXVA. Squat dishes on stand from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XXVI, p. 106).....	229
XXVB. Bowls in polychrome ware from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. LIII, 16; p. 83)	229
XXVIA. Tall dish on stand from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XXIX, p. 107).....	230
XXVIB. Painted bowls from Rehman Dheri (Nos. 1-3 comparable to Gumla II; No. 4 similar to those from North Baluchistan) (see Fig. LIII, 5 & 6; XLVIII, 4).....	230
XXVIIA. Polychrome bowls from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. LV, 1 & 4, pp. 84-85).....	231
XXVIIB. Polychrome vessels with animal and complex geometric motifs (see Figs. LI, 1, p. 79; LV, 3, p. 84)	231
XXVIII A. A typical Kot Dijian jar with painted bands in white and brown colours from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. V, pp. 44-45)	232
XXVIII B. Polychrome vessels from Rehman Dheri (see Figs. LI, 5; XLVII, 4; LIII, 11).....	232

Foreword

It is a matter of great pleasure that the publication of the research bulletin of the department of Archaeology entitled *Ancient Pakistan* has been reactivated. The initiative is most welcome in the revived atmosphere of academic activities, pursuit of knowledge and conduct of empirical research by the University of Peshawar. The staff and the chairman of the department deserve words of appreciation for their laudable efforts. Their renewed interest in the generation and sharing of new historical insights is praise worthy.

The excavation work of the Rehman Dheri project in the Gomal Plain, D.I. Khan District, NWFP was undertaken in 1976. The ground investigations were completed in 1979. This volume presents the first part of the findings. The IInd portion of the analysis of the cultural data would be brought out shortly in the subsequent publication of *Ancient Pakistan* volume VII. The Rehman Dheri project, a joint venture of the departments of Archaeology, University of Peshawar and the government of Pakistan, has added significant fresh information to our store of archaeological knowledge. The site has revealed rich cultural material demonstrating the unique role performed by this southern district of the NWFP in the development of civilization in Pakistan. It makes an interesting and stimulating addition to our knowledge of old world civilizations.

Historically, the Gomal Plain occupied a strategic position in terms of caravan trade and interaction network among the Indus Plain, Baluchistan, Southern Afghanistan, Eastern Iran and Central Asia. Rehman Dheri, the first major city in South Asia, was at the cross roads of international trade. It seems to have remained a major commercial and administrative centre in the early bronze age of Pakistan. The evidence so far collected from the excavations shows that initial attempts of town planning based on a regimented system were made here some six hundred years earlier than that of Mohenjo-Daro. I earnestly hope that the report on Rehman Dheri will prove of positive use in better understanding of the cultural evolution of the early bronze age. It would enhance the image of the team involved in the venture. We look forward to the growing capability and reinforced resolve of the department of Archaeology to explore the hidden heritage in other important places and to shed greater light on the cultural treasures of Pakistan. May Allah crown their endeavours with continuing success.

Dr. Abdul Matin
Vice-Chancellor
University of Peshawar

INTRODUCTION

It is just a matter of co-incidence that vol. V of **Ancient Pakistan**, which came out some 16 years ago, carried our research in the Gomal Valley conducted by Dr. A.H. Dani, the then chairman of the department. Since then stacks of material have accumulated as a result of our research projects carried out in different parts of the NWFP. But in order to appreciate the most valuable contribution of Dr. Dani and to honour his prolific writings on Pakistan archaeology, vol. VI & VII are being committed to our project at Rehman Dheri, also in the Gomal Plain. This will complete our first phase of over a decade of research in the Gomal Plain which involved extensive investigations of Rehman Dheri and the study of Lal Mahra Sharif tombs of Islamic period. The next phase of our research in the Gomal plain, covering protohistoric, early historic and Islamic periods, will start from spring 1989.

Rehman Dheri, situated in lower part of the Gomal basin enjoyed a strategic position in terms of agriculture surplus and internal and external trade. For, as explained in Chapter I it was then located on the Indus (like the modern city of D.I.Khan) and had access to the rich alluvial flood plain (Kachi) of the Indus irrigated through inundation canals. Additionally, the two Rudh Kohis, i.e., Mir Sahib Nalla and Takwara or pusha (Map No. 1) on either side of the site probably had access to perennial flow from Tankzem and Rudh Suhaili. Rehman Dheri therefore exploited the agriculture surplus needed for substantial population, nucleated in the town and its hinterlands. Also, it was crucially located along the major caravan trade routes between the flood plain of Indus, Baluchistan, Southern Afghanistan, Eastern Iran and Central Asia (Map II). It therefore commanded and controlled the interaction networks between these regions.

As evidenced in Chapter II of this report, Rehman Dheri was perhaps one of the first well-planned and fortified city of South Asia in the late 4th and 3rd millennium B.C. serving as a regional centre in the protoliterate and protourban stage of the Indus Valley civilization.

Chapter III, devoted to the ceramic craft of Rehman Dheri amply substantiates the industrial potential of Rehman Dheri. The ceramic craft of the Gomal Plain attested at this site (like other crafts such as bead making, alabaster work, seals and sealings, lithics, bone working terracotas, and metallurgy, etc.) reveal an extraordinary skill of the Rehman Dheri craftsmen. The ceramic traditions evidenced at Rehman Dheri also focus very strongly on the role of Rehman Dherians in the broader network of interaction between South, South-West and Central Asia. The variety and quality of public and household vessels of Rehman Dheri exceed any regional crafts of pot making in South Asia. Besides, the specimens illustrated and discussed in this Vol. indicate that in the earliest phase(I) Kot Dijian ceramic traditions, though present, are over-shadowed by the distinct Gomal traditions. Some comparable to North Baluchistan, South Afghanistan, Eastern Iran, Central Asia on the one hand, and the Indus flood plain and Rajasthan and East Punjab on the other. In the 2nd phase(phase II), the Kot Dijian elements increase but are strongly dominated by regional flavours of the Gomal Plain. The last phase(Phase III) evolved Kot Dijian traditions most of which are convincingly comparable to the mature Indus traditions that appear throughout. The ceramic industry of the Gomal Plain (especially in the Rehman Dheri II & III) seems to have contributed impressively to the evolutionary process of the Indus Valley traditions, such as dish on stand, flanged rim jars, cut ware

vessels, knobbed ware and painted designs such as pipal leaf, fish scales, and geometric designs like intersecting circles, lozenges, triangles, squares, and rectangles, etc., and peacock motifs. In some cases, the Kot Dijian designs are combined with those of mature Harappan. Also in a few cases, the typical design such as pipal leaf and peacocks are combined together. Thus, although the Gomai Plain yields a ceramic industry which in most cases is distinctly regional, contacts with other regions and an indigenous evolution of Indus traditions are strongly indicated.

As the complete report consisting of vol. VI and VII (to follow shortly) will substantiate that the Gomai Plain provides a unique opportunity of studying the Indus culture mosaic which represents a small ecological unit (90 miles by 45 miles) of the greater Indus Valley (Mughal, 1970), with riverine and desert environments of a semi arid, hot and harsh character, having access to a great deal of agricultural surplus and regional and international trade, actively involved in the development of an urban society on the Indus.

Acknowledgements

First of all, I would like to thank Dr. Abdul Matin, Vice- Chancellor, University of Peshawar, and his predecessors, Professor Dr. R.A.K. Tihirkheli, Mr. Abdul Ali Khan, Professor Mohammad Zubair and Dr. G.M. Khattak for their encouragement, patronage and keen interest in our academic pursuits and field oriented research.

Operations at the Rehman Dheri have been a joint project of the departments of Archaeology, University of Peshawar and the government of Pakistan. The author would therefore like to express his gratitude to Mr. M. Ishtiaq Khan, Sheikh Kurshid Hassan (ex. director general of archaeology) and their successor Dr. Ahmad Nabi Khan, and the ministry of culture, government of Pakistan for most willing co-operation in terms of administrative and logistic support and some grant in aid by them in the initial stages of the excavations.

We are extremely grateful to Mr. Iftikhar-ud-Din Khattak, Secretary Education, Mr. Mumtaz Akbar Khan, Additional Secretary, Education, and Mr. Nisar Mohammad Sethi, Chief Planning Officer, Education, Government of NWFP, because the continuation of our publication programme and the re-activation of *Ancient Pakistan* may not have been possible but for the most generous funding provided by the Education department. The long delay in the publication of this vol. of *Ancient Pakistan* has been primarily due to financial constraints.

Our thanks are also due to: Mr. Jehanzeb Khan, commissioner and Mr. Khalid Mansoor, deputy commissioner, D.I. Khan district (and their respective successors) for their administrative help and assistance during the first phase of our project; Mr. Salahuddin Khan, director, Rata Kulachi agriculture research centre along with Mr. Anwar Ali Abidi and many of his colleagues at Rata Kulachi for their generous hospitality and co-operation during our stay; the staff and the brave students of this department for enduring all the hardships in the field and for rendering extremely efficient and positive assistance in the field; and last but not least, the most magnificent people of Dera for their cheerful support.

During the analysis of my data in the U.S.A. (1984-86), Dr. Anthony J. Ranere (Temple University), Dr. Jim Shaffer (Cleveland, Ohio), Dr. R.H. Dyson and Dr. Greg Posshel (University of Pennsylvania) and Dr. G.F. Dales (Berkeley) offered their willing and valuable guidance and assistance for which the author is most grateful.

Finally, the author wishes to express his gratitude to the Chairman, University Grants Commission, the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan, and Captain Aftab Ahmad Khan, ex. Secretary Education, government of Education for their most generous support in terms of funding the Rehman Dheri project.

Dr. Farzand Ali Durrani

Oct. 1988. Peshawar.

Chapter 1

ENVIRONMENTAL

SETTING OF THE GOMAL PLAIN

Introduction

Dera Ismail Khan District, where Rehman Dheri is located (from 31°15' to 32°31' north latitude and 70°5' to 71°22' east longitude), is the southernmost district of the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan. It takes its name from the city of Dera Ismail Khan, founded in A.D. 1469 by Ismail Khan, son of a Baluch Malik, Sohrab Khan of the Hut tribe. The old D.I. Khan city, four miles southeast of the present one, was completely washed away by floods in 1823 and 1824. The present D.I. Khan city was founded by Nawab Sher Mohammed Khan after his succession in 1825 (District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan 1883-84:199). Nearly 80 percent of the total area (3,477 square miles) of the district is formed by a semi-arid, flat, and desolate piedmont plain known locally as Daman, or the "skirt" of the hills. The plain slopes down very gently from the hills which surround it on three sides, towards the Indus River. At times, it is also referred to as the Gomal Plain after the Gomal River, a major perennial stream, or the ancient Gompti, a Sanskrit word meaning "possessing cows" (MacDonald and Keith 1967). Presently, D.I. Khan city is also the administrative headquarters of D.I. Khan division, consisting of D.I. Khan and Bannu districts and the adjoining Tribal Area.

The entire district and some of the adjoining region has been known as Derajat since British times, because of the three settlements, Dera Ghazi Khan, Dera Fateh Khan, and Dera Ismail Khan, or by the district name of D.I. Khan, and the Gomal Plain after the Gomal River.

The district forms an irregular cone pointing south, with its southern extremity barely 20 miles in breadth (Map II). On the south and southwest it is bordered by Dera-Ghazi Khan, Punjab Province, on the southwest by Zhob-Loralai divisions of Baluchistan Province on the north and northwest by Bannu District and Waziristan Agency, and on the east by the Indus River, which separates it from Mianwali District and the Thal Desert in Punjab Province. Administratively, D.I. Khan District is subdivided into D.I. Khan, Tank, and Kullachi Tehsils (sub-districts), with the divisional administrative headquarters located in D.I. Khan city.

Dera Ismail Khan is the major city in the district, but other important towns are Kullachi, Tank, and to a lesser degree, Paharpur, Band Kurai, Paroa, Takwara, Kirishamozai, Chaudwan, Yarik, Hathala, Aman Khel, Paniala, and Manzai. Today, the city of D.I. Khan is located on the flood plain, or Kaachi, of the meandering Indus River. Agriculture on this rich plain is possible through the use of Persian wheel wells, and more recently, tube wells and canal irrigation. Although D.I. Khan was initially an agricultural marketplace, trade and manufacturing activities have become important as well. The rich agricultural production which supports the large urban population is also used, along with other manufactured products, for exchange with high land communities in return for timber, wool, stone, and other highland resources.

Political History

The Gomal Plain, or Derajat, has been frequently visited for centuries by Powandah tribes from Afghanistan in search of trade and winter pasture. Also, invading armies of the Khurassan emperors, on their way to India, must have passed through here, but no detailed account has survived. Alexander the Great and his army marched down the Jhelum River and passed about 150 miles east of the Derajat in the 4th century B.C.

The only substantial evidence for pre-Muslim political history is reflected in the ruins and monuments of Kafir Kot. These consist of formidable fortifications and temple complexes dating to the Hindu Shahi Period, ca. A.D. 600-700. These are located in the northeastern area of the district, in the Khisor Range overlooking the Indus River. These complex structures clearly indicate the political importance of D.I. Khan District before the arrival of Islam in the northwestern part of the sub-continent.

In the 9th century A.D. Seistan's Muslim governor began expanding his sphere of influence to include Qandahar and the Pak-Afghan borderland. Under one governor of Seistan, the Shera Thala Plain in northern Waziristan received an effective irrigation system.

Mahmud of Ghazni, in the 11th century A.D., transversed the region during his Indian campaigns. His route followed the Gomal River and then skirted the Daman along the foothills, just as Babur did in 1505. In A.D. 1398, during Taimur's invasion of India, a portion of his army probably marched through Derajat, but little mention is made of it in his memoirs (District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan 1883-84:28). During the reign of Shahabuddin Ghorî, at the beginning of the 13th century A.D., some Lodhi tribes of Afghanistan are believed to have campaigned in the region. They controlled the northeastern Derajat and established forts and settlements such as Kot Lodhian, Paharpur and Gumal. However, with the rise of the Lodhi Dynasty at Delhi, A.D. 1450 to 1526, and during Sher Shah Suri's rule, A.D. 1540 to 1555, most of the Lodhis migrated to the Ganges Valley. Consequently, this area came under the control of the Lohani Pathan tribes, a branch of the Lodhis from Ghazni, whose remnant tribes, such as the Marwats, Daulat Khel, Mia Khels and Tators, still occupy parts of Derajat and Bannu District.

The magnificent Tughlak Period tombs near Mahra Sharif, 25 miles south of D.I. Khan city, reflect the political importance of Derajat during early Islamic period (Rehman 1981). The first record of Baluch influence in this region is found in the accounts of Farishta, an Arab historian, and in a Persian manuscript translated by Lieutenant Madagan (District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan 1883-84). According to these records, Sultan Hussain, son of Emperor Kutubbudin of Delhi, was assigned the Governorship of Multan in A.D. 1469. He held authority over the cis-Indus, the region adjacent to the eastern bank of the Indus River, and the trans-Indus, or the Derajat. Since the hill tribes of the Derajat were becoming troublesome, Sultan Hussain welcomed the arrival of the Baluch tribes under Malik Sohrab (a Dodai Baluch chief) from Kech Makran (south Baluchistan). Sohrab, along with his Hut tribe and sons, Ismail Khan and Fateh Khan, joined the services of the Multan governor. Shortly thereafter, another Baluch chief, Haji Khan, and his son, Ghazi Khan, along with others from their tribe from Kech, moved into Derajat and joined Sultan Hussain's services.

The governor allotted lands on both banks of the Indus River as well as wastelands to these newly arrived Baluch tribes. This greatly increased the region's prosperity and government revenue. It was during this period that Malik Sohrab founded Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Fateh Khan, towns named after his sons (District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan 1883-84:30). Ismail Khan himself (According to some sources) founded the city of Dera Ismail Khan. At the same time Dera Ghazi was founded by Haji Khan and named after his son.

These Baluch tribes were mostly Hut, or Hot, about whom Raverty (1888:4551-52), quoting Saiz-ul-Balad, has written. Raverty refers to D.I. Khan city as the center of Makkalwadh, an old designa-

tion for the lower Daman basin, a region producing a revenue of approximately 500,000 rupees. D.I. Khan city, according to Raverty, was founded by Ismail Khan of the Hut tribe. It was in D.I. Khan city, where the products of Sind, Hind, Iran, and Turan (Russian Turkmenia) were disposed. D.I. Khan city and Derajat maintained their strategic, political, and commercial position until Ghazni became the center of activities in Afghanistan. Towards the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century A.D., Kabul became Afghanistan's capital after its conquest by Babur. These developments in Afghanistan, along with the inception of Mughal rule in India, resulted in the decline of the political and strategic importance of D.I. Khan city and Derajat. However, the region's commercial importance in terms of long distance trade remained significant.

Babur, in 1505, during his second invasion of India, entered Derajat from Bannu, via Pezu. He pillaged several villages in upper Daman, and robbed Powandha merchants of merchandise destined for Afghanistan. He then followed the Gomul River, skirted the Daman via the foothills, and entered Dera Ghazi Khan District. On his return to Ghazni, he probably followed the western bank of the Indus River. Although Babur makes no mention of Ghazi Khan, Fateh Khan, and Ismail Khan chiefs, he notes that his army found plenty of green corn and buffaloes from the Sind, and sheep from the Daman. Babur's memoirs lack any substantial account of the Derajat.

During Emperor Sher Shah Suri's visit, in A.D. 1540, to Khushab and Bhera, on the Jhelum River, he arranged the submission of all southwest Punjab chiefs, including the three Derajat Baluch chiefs. After this, Derajat remained an important part of the Mughal Empire.

During Nadir Shah's invasion, Derajat was officially surrendered by the Emperor of Delhi to Nadir Shah, who then gave it to his Afghan general, Ahmad Shah Abdali. During Ahmad Shah's reign, Derajat was incorporated into his empire and ruled directly from Kabul. Nawab Mohammad Khan Sadozai, towards the end of the 18th century A.D., consolidated Derajat and added areas on both sides of the Indus River. His son, Hafiz Ahmad Khan, however, had lost territories east of the Indus River to the Sikhs in 1821. He retired to D.I. Khan city and continued to rule the region as a semi-independent province under the Sikhs. In 1836, Nao Nihal Singh conquered D.I. Khan and for a brief period it was under direct Sikh rule.

British influence started with the arrival of Herbert Edward who made a summary land assessment for Lahore Darbar (the Sikh capital or seat of government) in 1847. Once British influence was initiated, a series of events quickly followed which resulted in the fall of the Sikh reign. In 1848-49, a rebellion by Diwan Mulraj, the Sikh Governor of Multan, resulted in several battles with Herbert Edward's troops. The tribes of the Indus frontiers, being devoted Muslims, had always resented Sikh rule. The British, being clever manipulators, were able to recruit a large army from these groups which played a vital role in the siege of Multan, which fell to the British on 22nd January, 1849. This was followed by the second Sikh war which ended Sikh rule. Consequently, D.I. Khan, along with the Punjab Province, became part of the British Empire. Henceforth, D.I. Khan remained an important administrative center. In 1861, Bannu was formed into a separate administrative unit, and Leiah and Bhakkar were incorporated into the D.I. Khan District.

Shaffer (1975:18) has rightly suggested that D.I. Khan city and Derajat have long played a vital role in the important interaction network linking the eastern Iranian highlands with the Indus Valley. For until the ascendancy of Kabul over Ghazni, and the concomitant ascendancy of Peshawar over D.I. Khan, the Gomul and other passes west of D.I. Khan served as major routes for invaders on their way to the rich Punjab plains. It is reasonable to suggest that even long before the foundation of D.I. Khan city, Derajat occupied a prominent position in the broad interaction network of invasion and trade between southern Afghanistan, Iran-Central Asia, and the Indus Valley. In the 9th century A.D., the Muslim governor of Seistan built Gambila, a city at the junction of the Kurram and Tochi rivers. This center enabled the Muslims to control trade and invasion routes through Derajat and onwards to Multan in the Punjab. Mahmud of Ghazni used these routes several times.

In 1901, the Northwest Frontier Province was formed, resulting in the detachment of Leiah and Bhakkar from the D.I. Khan District. Afterwards, although Derajat and D.I. Khan formed the

southernmost district of NWFP (Northwest Frontier Province of British India), its commercial, administrative, and political importance declined considerably. Its fortunes and position became secondary to those of Peshawar. The ascendancy of Peshawar reflects British concern for defending India from the wave of Tsarist advances in Central Asia. The city's location near the Khyber Pass, which facilitated trade links between British India and Central Asia (Elphinstone 1819; Moorcroft and Trebech 1830) and the British military strategy in terms of dealing with a hostile Afghanistan, led to Peshawar's position of importance in NWFP.

With the independence of Pakistan, D.I. Khan's fortunes did not significantly change. More recently, however, it has become the administrative headquarters of the southern division, comprised of Bannu and D.I. Khan Districts, and Waziristan agencies, of the NWFP. Its communication networks have been steadily improving. For example, it is now linked with Peshawar, Bannu, and Multan by air, and the road system has been significantly improved. The new Darya Khan bridge (Replacing the old boat bridge, pl. IIIB) over the Indus River has linked D.I. Khan, the southern part of NWFP, and northern Baluchistan with the Punjab flood plains, which should initiate new economic growth in this region.

Significant developments in the field of agriculture have recently occurred. Agricultural research institutes, like Rata Kulachi, with special cells for irrigation, soil conservation, seeds, forestry, hydrology, and agricultural mechanization, have been established. Additionally, research in agro-technology in D.I. Khan will be undertaken by the new Gomal University and affiliated scientific and technical colleges.

Paharpar Canal is used to irrigate the present Indus flood plain. The Chashma right bank canal, the 1st phase of which is near completed, will open a large area in the lower basin for irrigation and agriculture. The new canal, only one mile southeast of Rehman Dheri, appears, according to a U.S. Geological Survey map (Map I), to occupy an old Indus River channel. This canal, plus extensive tube well irrigation schemes in progress will significantly increase the agricultural potential of D.I. Khan.

Ethnic Groups

For centuries, three main ethnic groups, the Jats, Baluchs, and Pathans, and more recently the Powandahs, have exploited the Derajat region. To a limited extent, the Pathan tribes of the Khisor Range have intermarried with some Jat settlers of the northeastern Daman and Kaachi plain. However, in general, the Jat, Pathans, and Powandah of the basin interact with each other and have acquired and incorporated words of each other's languages. Yet, they enjoy distinct ethnic identities.

Migrations from outside have frequently occurred despite the region's arid nature. The Jats were early migrants from the cis-Indus region, Thal Desert, Leiah, Bhakar, Mianwalli, and the interior Punjab. In addition, there were the Baluch tribes who actively participated in the political struggles of the region, and who migrated from the south. These Baluchs have been intermixing linguistically, maritally, and culturally (except for a few pockets) with Jats for so long that the two almost have the same identity today. From the north and northwest, several Pathan tribes have entered and are occupying the highlands, foothills, and upper Daman. Among these tribes are the Lohanis, Bhit-tanis, Marwats, Gandapurs, and Kundis. Powandah from Afghanistan, who enter into Derajat during the fall and leave in the spring, have left a few permanent villages in the Daman. However, these villages are likely to increase in number owing to recent events in Afghanistan. Early immigrants into the urban centers, e.g. D.I. Khan city, were largely brought there by the British from other parts of India for trade and services during their reign. A second wave of urban immigrants came during the partition of India in 1947. Around 8,000-10,000 Indian Muslims were given evacuated properties left by Hindus. This is one of the largest groups of Muslim refugees in the Northwest Frontier Province's cities and they seem to have adjusted more effectively to their new

surroundings than those settled elsewhere in the province. Lately, owing to the influx of money from the Gulf and tube well technology, even the war-like Waziris are buying farmlands and houses and business plots in the cities of D.I. Khan and Tank. A chain of new hotels, restaurants, and shops owned by Waziris are developing.

Nomadism

A transhumant pattern was developed among the Bhattani (Pathan) tribes of the Bhattani Range and those living in the southwestern foothills. These tribes find the summer heat of the totally bare hills unbearable and move, along with their herds, to the banks of the Indus. They return to their houses in the fall. Thus, their movements are entirely within the D.I. Khan District boundaries.

D.I. Khan District is also exposed to the movements of several outside nomadic groups. From the east it is visited by the Aud (in Punjabi) or Changarian (in Pushtu) from the interior of the Punjab Plain. These are Punjabi speaking nomads who are sometimes referred to locally as Jaangli, illiterate jungle dwellers, or gypsies. They camp on the edges of cities and virtually live on cities. Their animal stocks include ponies, donkeys, mules, monkeys, bears, and a Punjabi breed of watchdog. Their dress is typical of central Punjab, that is a chola or shirt, and tandi, shalwar, or Asian trousers, or dhoti, an Indian substitute for shalwar. Donkeys, mules, and occasionally tatoes, or short ponies, are used for transportation. Occasionally donkey carts are used which enable these nomads to earn cash by transporting cargoes in the cities. Other means of gaining subsistence include working as laborers or as entertainers using trained monkeys and bears. In fact, these nomads are sometimes known as the travelling performers.

The western nomads are the Pawindah, or Powandah, a name derived, according to Bellow (cited in Robinson 1934:1) from the Persian word pawidan, meaning to wander, or from the root of the Pushtu word powal, meaning to graze flocks, moving them from place to place. They arrive from Afghanistan in fall and re-migrate in late spring. The Afghan nomads use several passes, such as the Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Gomal for their passage into the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan. Those tribes using the Gomal route form the largest number (Robinson 1934:6-7). The Powandah tribes that use the Gomal route include different units of Suleiman Khel, Aka Khel, Ali Khel, Daulat Zai, Dautani, Mala Khel, Miani, Niazi, Yasinzai, and Michin Khel.

Robinson (1934:7) divides these nomads into three categories: (1) semi-nomads, groups which own land and, during the agricultural seasons, establish settlements of simple huts, or goat hair tents, and during other seasons move with their camels and sheep herds to pastures in the same area; (2) groups who own land but pasture their flocks in restricted areas; and (3) true nomads who occupy, for the most part, fixed grazing grounds in summer and winter. The majority of nomads that visit the Gomal Plain are "true nomads". However, since Robinson's work (1934) such "true nomads" have undergone significant cultural change. Today they are at least partially sedentary. Some family members establish permanent residences along their annual migration route. By doing so they are not leaving the tribal network completely but rather become complementary to the annual cycle in that the settled member(s) provide obligatory assistance to the remaining nomadic family during their movements.

A recent study by Ahmad (1982:171-182) of the Gomal nomads suggests that besides treating nomadism as a "trait of cultural ecology" (e.g. Johnson 1969; Krader 1959; Rabel 1969; Spooner 1973; and Sweet 1965) or as "an adaptive strategy to political rather than natural environment" (e.g. Bates 1971; Iron 1974; and Latimore 1940), it should also be treated as an ideological cultural expression. According to Ahmad, by remaining a nomad ideologically despite the recent tendency towards sedentism, he expresses adherence to Azadi, or to remaining free politically, and owes allegiance to no system or man but to "God". Furthermore, this represents an extension to the larger social and cultural values of Pakhtun society, which is sedentary. Ahmad (1982: 173) also argues that

"nomadism remains and reflects an aspect of its own desire to remain de-sedentarized." According to Ahmad (1982:176), "These nomads are organized along segmentary principals, exhibit 'nesting' attributes, are acephalous, egalitarian and trace their genealogical links to an apical ancestor. Such groups are characterized by Ahmad (1980) as Nang or honor based groups. Ahmad's (1982) concepts of Nang and Qalang, however, do not seem to be applicable to the Powandah nomads, who are from an entirely different environment, with different social values, attitudes, and incentives than those to whom Ahmad has extended the Nang and Qalang concepts.

Afghan nomads, known as Kochis, or one who travels, and Powandah, or one who travels on foot, are regarded collectively as Ghilzai in the Gomal. Except for the uprisings against Ahmad Shah Abdali, founder of the Durrani Dynasty, and Amir Abdur-Rehman, and their support of Bacha Saqa against Amanullah Khan, who was ousted by the British, these groups have generally been peaceful. Traditionally they were rivals to the Durrani, but became reconciled to Durrani rule for the last two centuries. They still have the saying "Badshahi da Durrani, Tura da Ghilzai" - kingship belongs to Durrani, but the sword belongs to Ghilzai.

There are three categories of Powandah in the Gomal: (1) Those who use winter pasture in Waziristan reserved for them by the government or local tribes; (2) Those who graze their herds on the plain and also engage in trade and labor activities; (3) Those who only engage in trade and may go as far as India and Burma.

The first category need not concern us since they do not actually enter the Gomal Plain. All their pastures are in the Waziristan tribal areas or close to the Afghan border. The third category do not reside in D.I. Khan District for long periods, thus their physical involvement in the area is minimal. Their activities are important, however, for they represent the intermediary traders who have linked the Indus, Khurasan, Southeast Iran, and Bukhara areas throughout history. It was perhaps through such intermediary nomadic traders that Rehman Dheri participated in international trade and exchange networks. For actual participation in the Gomal economy, the second category is most relevant.

Unlike the Punjab nomads, the Powandahs never camp near the city, except in transit. They are basically rural and remain in the countryside. Their goat hair tents differ from those of the Punjab nomads. They also differ from the eastern nomads in their subsistence strategy. These groups are normally in great demand as a labor source in the construction of canals, roads, and mud houses. In addition, they also engage in trade. They exchange Afghan carpets, wool, sheepskin, silk, dry fruits, and honey for finished cotton, shoes, sugar, salt, tea, and other household products which they sell in Afghanistan. Local residents have developed a type of interdependence with these Powandahs and encourage their annual movements. The recent events in Afghanistan have, however, greatly disrupted this pattern. Many, about a quarter of a million, who have come to D.I. Khan may never return except to actively participate in the war against the Soviets. If this situation continues to persist, they will soon become sedentary farmers in the Gomal Plain. But now that the Soviets are withdrawing from Afghanistan and peace is in sight, their old cycle of movement may be revived.

Physiography

Derajat is a vast basin formed by a piedmont plain rimmed by low mountains on the north, northwest, and southwest, and the Kaachi, or river flood plain, of the Indus River on the east. Thus, physiographically, it is characterized by highland and lowland units (Map I). The lowland units, dominated by the piedmont or Daman, covers a triangular area about 110 miles north to south, with a maximum width in the north of 50 miles and a minimum width in the south of 20 miles. Basically, it is a dry, arid savanna, with a long, hot summer, and a short, cold winter, having an annual rainfall

average of less than 10 inches (Dichter 1967:13). It has been called "one of the warmest arid zone regions in all Asia" (Dichter 1967: 14).

The Highlands:

This unit covers about 11.1 percent of the D.I. Khan District total area. It is composed of sandstone, shale, conglomerate, and limestone outcroppings. Extensive erosion, which has left most of these rocks bare, with little or no soil remaining, has resulted in the formation of alluvial fans at canyon mouths and further below, in the piedmont plain. Locally known as Daman, this plain extends right up to the Kaachi or the Indus River flood plain.

In the west are low hills which are offshoots of the Waziristan and Suleiman Ranges. The western boundary of the district runs along the foot of these hills, 2000-5000 feet in elevation, known as the Warsspan and Jandola, Sorar, Horai, Malauzai, and Rasul hills. These hills are composed of conglomerate and sandstone rocks of the Siwalik system. Immediately west of these hills are the older Tertiary rocks which are disposed in a succession of parallel ridges. The elevation increases from east to west and culminates at the Pre Ghar Peak, 11,532 feet, in the Suleiman Range. The highest elevations of the Suleiman Range, lying beyond the boundary of Dera Ismail Khan, are covered with forests, while the slopes and valleys have a thick grass cover.

In the north and northwest are the Khisor, Marwat, and Bhattani Ranges. The Khisor Range is also known as the Ratta Koh or Surgharh, or red mountains. Its average width is six miles and general elevation is 3500 feet. It runs along the Indus River for a few miles and then ends at the northeastern boundary of the district. At its southern end the Khisor Range runs westward and its height increases from the northeast to the southwest, where it culminates at Tumani Ghundal Peak, 3432 feet high. The gradient is steeper towards the Indus and gentler westward to the Paniala Basin, which separates it from the Marwat Range.

The Marwat Range forms a natural boundary between Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts. It is almost parallel to the Khisor Range and runs east-northeast for about 35 miles, averaging five miles in width. Its elevation increases gradually from 2702 feet in the northeast to 4516 feet in the southwest. Sheikh Budin is the highest peak in the range and the highest elevation in the District. It has served as a hill station and a sanatorium since the British period. Southwest of the Marwat Range and separated from it by the Pezu Gap, which links D.I. Khan and Bannu districts through a modern highway, are the Bhattani Hills. These hills, with elevations of 1600 to 2500 feet, strike north east to southeast. The Bhattani Hills are composed of sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate, which date from the Pliocene to Pleistocene periods.

The Lowlands:

1. Sandy plains: This zone is composed of narrow stretches of sandy plains. These occur in the drainage basins of the Marwat-Bhattani and Khisor Ranges respectively. The rolling sandy plains occupy 56 square miles and are characterized by undulating relief. The aeolian sands were derived from the underlying Pleistocene sandstone bedrock and has been redeposited by streams and winds.

2. Hilly sandy plain: The hilly sandy plain, covering about 40 square miles, intervenes between the mountains and the piedmont plain. In the district's northeast corner, the Paharpur Canal separates the hilly sandy plain from the piedmont plain. This hilly sandy stretch has a desert-like appearance and is composed of wind-blown and flood plain deposits.

3. Alluvial fans: Alluvial fans cover 32 square miles and are found at the junction of the foothills with the piedmont plain. These fans were built by the perennial streams, or Zams, which

flow out of the hills and onto the plains. Such fans slope steeply towards the piedmont plain, or Daman, that forms the dominant feature of D.I. Khan District. An important morphological feature of these fans is a network of braided channels formed by highland streams. Since these streams have a tendency to migrate, human settlements which depend on them consequently must relocate. The alluvial fans of D.I. Khan may be divided into two groups:

- a. Those comprising the Waziristan group, that is, the fans of Kuiwala, Ramak, Gajistan, Chaudwan, Khora, Gawan Shau, Gomai, Naras, Rud Sohaili, Takwara, Shuza, and Tank Zam. These border the western frontier of the district.
- b. Those comprising the Marwat group, that is, the Sheikh Budin and Surgarh, or red mountain, fans which occupy the northern edges of the plain.

Irrigation in this area depends solely on the Zams (Dichter 1967). These perennial streams are spring fed but some have limited snow melt from the Waziristan and Sulaiman ranges. The water volume today in these streams is very limited. However, there is evidence for higher precipitation rates during the Pleistocene and early Holocene periods, when the mountains were heavily forested and there was more vegetation in general. Villages along these Zams have clusters of large sisum, or sisoo trees, and numerous water mills surrounded by willow trees can be found.

4. Kaachi or river flood bank: In the east, separating the piedmont plain and the Indus is a narrow strip of flood plain, one to five miles wide, known as Kaachi. This may be divided into two parts:

- a. The part immediately adjacent to the Indus River is the active flood plain, and, in fact, is actually the summer river bed. It is characterized by annually abandoned channels, river bars, and swamps.
- b. The second part is the meandering flood plain, which was abandoned by the river some time ago. Only a small portion, near Paharpur in the northeast, is inundated by high Indus floods during the summer. The rest is above the Indus's flood level and has been recently stabilized by extensive stone embankments. This is a very fertile area due to irrigation made possible by the Paharpur Canal, Persian wheels, and tube wells.

In this region the Indus River has a gently sloping course over 10 miles wide. Between the main stream and numerous minor channels are large tracts of land, or islands known as Belas, some of which are farmed in the winter. These crops are sown in the fall and harvested in late April or early May. Also, extensive dairy farming, mainly water buffalo herds, is practiced here. Those settlements on islands opposite D.I. Khan contribute most of the city's dairy requirements.

5. Daman: Between the Kaachi and the highland alluvial fans is a large area formed by the deposition of perennial streams and numerous dry hill torrents that traverse this plain. Formed by material eroded from the Sulaiman, Marwat, and Khisor ranges (Ahmad 1951:17), the plain is best known as the piedmont plain or Daman. It encompasses about 80 percent of the total 2191 square miles of D.I. Khan District and is about 90 miles long and 30 miles wide. It is completely flat except at places where sand dunes occupy the surface (Said 1972).

Where uncultivated, the Daman stretches out in level plains, flat as a billiard table, generally without a tree or a particle of vegetation, except a few bushes of Lana. Grass does not grow naturally and even Lana disappears in places having nothing to break the uniformity of the mud colored expanse (District Gazetteers of D.I. Khan 1883-84:4).

The Daman very gently slopes 170 feet in 40 miles away from the hills towards the Indus River and is laced with numerous dry river channels locally known as "Rud Kohis" (Meaning hill torrents or streams) which flood during the rainy seasons. In general, Daman profiles are thick strata of medium or moderately fine material except near the dry river channels where they tend to be more thinly stratified with soils incorporating a wide range of textures (Colombo Plan 1954: 100). The

Zams noted above, although classed as perennial, hardly ever reach the Indus River except during severe floods (Mehtab Lodhi, personal communication). In fact, whatever little water they carry is committed to irrigation in the highlands and alluvial fans. The "Rud Kuhis" or dry channels traversing the plain bring flood water as well as spillover from the Zams during high floods. Principal "Rud Kuhis" or dry channels are: (1) Rud Suheili and Takwara, which collect flood waters from Tank Zam and some other passes and irrigate northern Daman; and, (2) Toa, Sawan, Luni, Gajistan, and Ramak, etc., which collect flood waters from the Gomal Zam, Zarkani, Daraban, Khola, Chaudwan Zam, and other minor perennial streams, and irrigate the southern Daman. Aerial photographs indicate that some of these channels were actually joined to some of the Zams and obviously derived perennial waters from them in the past (Dr. Said, personal communication). This appears to be the case for Mir Sahib and Takwara Rud, which flank the site of Rehman Dheri.

Until the introduction of tube well irrigation, which has changed the settlement pattern, nearly all settlements in the piedmont plain, or Daman, were located along these "Rud Kuhis" or dry channels since they were the only source of irrigation water. Irrigation along these dry channels involves a mechanism that can be described as an "ephemeral impounding technique." This technique involves the construction of a series of earthen dams before the rainy season begins. The upstream side of the dam's base is strengthened with shrubs and branches pressed into the channel bed. Adjoining fields are prepared by leveling and raising embankments around them. The channel's banks at the dam points are raised to prevent water from spilling back into it. The floods are then awaited and if the dam withstands the first impact of the flood, water is then diverted to adjacent fields through small channels. Once the adjacent fields are watered, the dam is broken and water allowed to pass downstream to the next dam. Eventually, this technique raises the stream bed level through siltation, making it feasible to irrigate during the rainy season. Daman soil is very fertile and when watered has high agricultural potential. When this irrigation system is successful, the agricultural season is an extremely prosperous one. However, the first rush of water may overflow the dam, pierce it, or sweep it away. During periods of heavy precipitation in the mountains these otherwise dry rivers can carry as much as 21,000-150,000 cusecs of water (Deputy Commissioner's Office Records 1961), causing havoc throughout the piedmont plain and disrupting irrigation systems in the Kaachi plain as well. There can also be a great deal of local variation in the success of this technique. For example, a rainy season may be an unfortunate one for a set of villages along one channel but very successful for those located along another. Or, the situation may differ between dams on the same channel. Flooding will cause the river to scour or undercut its banks, a process which, if not arrested, will result over decades in the river altering its course. Also these "Rud Kuhis" have a tendency to scour and undercut their banks and reset their channels. Such problems are reflected in the records which demonstrate that now abandoned villages were once prosperous and thriving. Indeed, these dry channels require constant human labor for their maintenance for without it, the channels will silt up completely, forcing the river to form a new channel. When the monsoon fails and the villages along these channels are abandoned, it takes only two years of rains to silt up old beds.

In the dry and arid Daman environment, water is the most critical resource. For example, most of the population in the interior utilize rain water, stored in ponds, for human as well as animal consumption (Plate I, a and b). The loss of flood water is as serious as the general scarcity of water. If the flood water could be conserved at the heads of these rivers in the highlands and then effectively regulated through irrigation channels, the prosperity of the district could be enhanced and insured.

People occupying the lower basin also depend on the barani dagar method of irrigation. In this system, used during periods of heavy rains only, fields covering a wide area are embanked on the lower sides while the upper sides are open. The water, flowing down in the form of sheet flooding, is thus arrested by the embankments and allowed to permeate the field. When the surface is dry, it is ploughed, sown, and then leveled with the help of a wooden plank. This way clay lumps are powdered, soil made finer, and the capillary line of the soil is sealed, preventing quick evaporation and preserving soil moisture. The area around Rehman Dheri, in the lower basin, with Palai soil, is today irrigated in this manner.

Hydrology

River Indus: Known as *Sindhu* in Vedic literature, the Indus is the major river in northwestern South Asia. Like the Nile in Egypt and the Tigris-Euphrates in Mesopotamia, the Indus provides hydrographic unity for northwest India and Pakistan. This hydrographic unity of the Indus Valley and the vast coastline it commands provides part of the potential for the large scale interaction networks enjoyed by the Indus Civilisation. It will, therefore, be appropriate to state that just as Egypt is regarded as the "gift of the Nile", Pakistan should be regarded as the "gift of the Indus", especially since the Indus flood plain is the result of depositions by the Indus River and its tributaries.

The Indus River begins in the Kailas Glaciers in Tibet and finds its way through Kashmir, Gilgit, and Hazara Kohistan before its first major western tributary, the Kabul River, which drains the northeastern Hindu Kush, joins it at Attock. Before that the Indus drains the entire northwestern Himalayas. About 20 miles north of D.I. Khan District the Indus River meets the combined stream of the Tochi and Kurram rivers. Nearly two hundred miles southeast of D.I. Khan, the Indus is joined by the combined flow of the five Punjab rivers, that is, the Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab, Beas and Sutlej. From that point onward, it meanders through the flat plain of the lower Punjab and Sind. Southeast of Amri, it splits into several channels while negotiating slowly through the marshy swamps of the delta before flowing into the Arabian Sea.

By the time the Indus reaches Chashma Barage, on the northern border of the D.I. Khan, it has already traversed over one thousand miles. The magnitude of the annual average flow at Kala Bagh, about 100 miles north of D.I. Khan city for the period 1972-75 was a minimum of 7,300 cusecs in February 1975, and a maximum of 794,000 cusecs on July 22, 1973 (Wadia 1926). Below Chashma Barage, the Indus enters D.I. Khan District and flows at a gradient of 1 to 1.5 feet per mile. The flow remains low during much of the fall, winter and spring. With the snow-melt in the Himalayas and Hindu Kush in mid-April the Indus starts rising, reaching its highest level in June. This flow is sustained through September due to July and August monsoons. In October, the river flow drops. In D.I. Khan District, the river, at low flow, threads its way through several braided channels, with islands, expanding through several miles. During high floods, at high flow, most of these islands are inundated. However, some of the older islands have become relatively stable and have prosperous settlements supported by agriculture and dairy farming.

Western Tributaries: Of these, the most important one is the Gomal River. The Gomal, or ancient *Gompti*, begins near Sawwandi in the Koh Nak Range of southeast Afghanistan (Imperial Gazetteer, N.W.F.P. 1908:119-20). Flowing southeast, it crosses into Pakistan at Domandi where it merges with the Kundar River. Continuing southward, it is joined by Wana Toi, or Wana stream, at Toi Khula and by the Zhob River, which drains the Zhob Valley of north Baluchistan, at Khajura Kach. The Gomal River then enters D.I. Khan District at Kot Murtaza, meanders through the western highlands and enters the alluvial plain at Surkamar. In the alluvial plain the river is called the Luni. The Gomal is not a big river and only covers a distance of two hundred miles. Its arid catchment area has limited water resources and presently the river barely maintains a 200 cusecs per second flow during the winter. By the time it reaches the town of Kulachi, the water volume is already too limited for agricultural use. Gomal River water is entirely committed to irrigation in the upper piedmont zone and only in high floods does water reach the Indus River 15 to 20 miles below D.I. Khan.

The other perennial streams, known as *Zams*, such as Tank Zam, Zarkani, Daraban, and Chaudwan, all originate in the Waziristan Hills and the Suleiman Range. Except for Tank Zam, which receives some snow melt, these *Zams* are all spring fed. These streams have no significant water volume, and whatever water is present is committed to irrigation and drinking in the highlands and alluvial fans. During periods of high flood, these *Zams* contribute to hill torrents, such as the Rud Suheli, Takwara, Mir Sahib, Toa, Gud, Gajistan and Ramak. It is these hill torrents that are used to ir-

rigate most of the *Daman*, or upper piedmont plain, through the impounding technique. The lower piedmont plain is irrigated by sheet flooding.

Ground Water: Siwalik Group rocks are the source for the elastic debris which makes up the unconsolidated rocks in D.I. Khan District and they are also involved in the District's ground water movement. That this permeable bed can receive recharge and transmit water is indicated by its physical character and by the occurrence of springs at favourable locations in hilly areas. The boulder conglomerate and related beds in the western area of the District are relatively permeable and situated so that they recharge from both streams and precipitation. The ground water drains down deep beneath unconsolidated deposits which also receive recharge by upward leakage from older rocks.

The largest water reserve north of D.I. Khan District, other than the Indus River, is ground water. The principal ground water reserve is the unconsolidated Quarternary age fill, and may include adjacent coarse-grained parts of the Siwalik Group. The upper part of this reservoir is marked by a water table below which the fill is saturated to a known depth as great at 1,500 feet at D.I. Khan city.

In the upland recharge areas, at shallow depths beneath the water table in the piedmont plain, and in most of the thick sand section adjacent to the Indus River, water in the fill is generally unconfined. At greater depth, however, water is confined in permeable beds of sand and gravel beneath semi-permeable beds of silt and clay. Where such confined conditions occur, the difference in head between the deep and shallow zones generally is only a few feet, but in the western piedmont plain, head differences of 30 feet or more are found.

The boulder and gravel beds which dip beneath the piedmont deposits are cemented, but the boulder beds appear to be appreciably permeable. They are thus in a favourable position to receive water from rain and stream flow and to transmit that water beneath the fill. The fill adjacent to the Siwalik rocks, moreover, is coarse-grained compared to the fill in most of the piedmont area. The samples of water from zones deep in the fill adjacent to the western foothills have a chemical quality that appears to indicate that the Siwalik rocks are the source.

In D.I. Khan District, water levels are known to fluctuate in response to: (1) variations in the stage of the Indus River; (2) infiltration from rainfall and stream runoff; and (3) discharge by evaporation, transpiration, and withdrawal from wells. These fluctuations were observed by means of a network of observation wells established in the district. These wells were chosen in both the piedmont plain and the flood plain. Water level records show that the ground water levels in the Indus River lowland below the Paharapar Canal have generally risen since 1934.

Endnotes

Discussion on Geology, Hydrology, Geomorphology and Climate etc. is based on: (a) Hemphil and Kidwai 1974, (b) Dichter 1967, (c) personal communications from and discussions with Dr. Said, Professor of Geography, Peshawar University, (d) personal communications from and information supplied by Mehtab Lodhi, Geomorphologist, Department of Geography, Peshawar University and (e) Distt. Gazetteer D.I. Khan 1883-84).

Chapter 2

EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS IN THE GOMAL PLAIN

Introduction

Major General Sir Alexander Cunningham was the first to explore the Gomal area. He visited the Hindu Shahi fortifications and Kafir Kot temples which are about 60 miles north of D.I. Khan city. He identified these imposing 6th and 7th century A.D. monuments as the fort of Raja Till and Bilot (35 miles from D.I. Khan), the fort of Raja Bill and Accra (in Bannu), and the fort built by their third brother Akil (Cunningham 1882: 26-28). These monuments were declared protected by the Archaeological Survey of India and after 1947, Pakistan. These departments were responsible for site preservation and conservation, but little actual conservation or documentation has been done (for inspection reprints, see Hargreaves 1911-12, and Stein 1922).

The first proper archaeological survey in *Derajat* was carried out by Sir Aurel Stein (1929:5-20). Earlier, Hargreaves, Superintendent of the Northern Circle, had received information about some sites in Waziristan and along the foothills in *Derajat*. Mr. Evelyn Howell, a Waziristan resident who supplied this information, wanted these mounds to be studied. Responding to this communication, Stein set out from D.I. Khan city on January 11, 1927 and reached Daraban the same evening. There he visited the site of Surkh Dheri, then turned south to see a site at Chaudwan. From Chaudwan he returned to Daraban via the foothills and also visited Chicha Dheri Zarkani, Dabra, and Gumal Bazar on the Gomal River. Afterwards he visited the sites of Shah Zaman Dheri, Laki Kot and Kot-Kat near Tank, before proceeding to Bannu, north Waziristan and Thal, visiting on this route the mounds of Idak, Dre-Dherai and Spinwam (for his route see Dani 1970-71:19-25, Fig. 1). Stein was very enthusiastic about examining these sites and noted that "...the barren hill tracts held by Waziris and neighbouring Pathan tribes present a distinct historical interest to the students of India's northwest borderland" (Stein 1929:2). However, due to constraints of time and perhaps security, his aims were confined to general survey, or at best, partial probing.

In 1969, a team consisting of Farid Khan, Abdur Rehman, Sardar Khan, and led by the author conducted a brief reconnaissance in Waziristan, Baluchistan and D.I.Khan District. Several sites were recorded near D.I.Khan city which suggested that the occupation of the region had considerable antiquity. As a consequence, a major expedition to the area was mounted by the department of archaeology, Peshawar University, under the direction of Dr. A.H.Dani in 1970.

Sites discovered in the 1969 survey include Karam Shah and Hatala. Located about 400 yards of the main Kulachi road, Karam Shah is a low mound measuring about 500 by 400 feet. The surface pottery found (see also Dani 1970-71:23) parallels that known as Kot-Dijian and mature Harappan. However, a few buff ware sherds have motifs related to pottery found in the Quetta Valley and may reflect contact with that region. Other ceramics were similar to those later found in Gumla II (Dani 1970-71). In general, the Karam Shah red ware pottery has a pinkish, at times whitish slip, with

motifs painted in deep chocolate or black shades. Equally interesting were Harappan type chert blades, some 10 inches long (Dani 1970-71), bangles, balls, and stone balls, and terracottas.

Hathala, near Karam Shah, was discovered near Hathala village, which is near the junction of D.I.Khan-Tank and Hathala-Kulachi road, about one mile west of the road. It is situated in the upper basin in semi-arid environment with only scattered bushes and Lana growth. However, it is near Azam Nala, presently a flood stream which earlier may have received perennial flow from the Gomal Zam.

The site larger than Karam Shah, measuring 550 by 450 feet. Surface collection were very similar to Karam Shah. However, Hathala was far richer in variety and quality of finds. Gumla II type pottery was thrown over the Muslim tombs in the shallow part of the mound (Dani 1970-71: Pls. 65 and 66), along with Quetta ware (Fairervis 1956) type pottery. Also found was a fragment of a painted compartmented vessel.

Dani (1970-71:54-55) attempted excavation here in three areas designated X, Y and Z. However, because of the tombs, the villagers forced the work to stop. Based on this limited work and surface collections, Dani established the following sequence at Hathala (Dani 1970-71: 56-57).

1. Pattern (period) A: Similar to Gumla VI, or Iron Age, with flexed, open mouth burials.
2. Pattern (period) B: This includes two types of cremations, (a) cremated bones in grave chambers, and (b) cremations in urns equivalent to Gumla V, ranging from Late Bronze, (Post-Harappan) through early Iron Age.
3. Pattern (period) c: Similar to Gumla III and IV, that is the "evolved Kot-Dijian" and mature Harappan periods.
4. Pattern (period) d: This period was assigned by Dani to Gumla II or pre-Kot-Dijian, on the basis of sherds excavated by modern grave diggers which were strewn above the tombs.

Dani discovered Hissam Dheri and Rehman Dheri, the focus of this dissertation, in 1970. Just 400 yards apart, these sites are located 14 miles north of D.I.Khan city, only one mile southwest of the main Frontier highway (Dani 1970-71:28-31). Hissam Dheri, now partially probed, can be attributed to the Mature Harappan period (with a C-14 date of 3720 ± B.P.[WIS-1703]) while Rehman Dheri belongs to what is known as the Kot-Dijian.

Two other protohistoric sites were discovered by Dani(1970-71:32) one (unnamed) about 200 yards north of Gumla, and the other, Bud-Ki-Dher, three miles northeast of Hathala.

To date, no mature Harappan urban settlement has been discovered in the Gomal plain. It is possible that it was outside the mainstream of Harappan urbanization in the middle and late half of the 3rd millennium B.C.

Excavations:

The major focus of Dani's 1970 research in the Gomal plain was the excavation of Gumla. Dani established a sequence of six periods at Gumla which are summarized below.

Period I: This earlier occupation, some two feet thick, had no pottery whatsoever, or evidence of structures. The only evidence of human occupation was two large pits, dug into virgin soil and filled with charcoal and ash. These are termed by Dani as "community ovens" for roasting of unknown material. However, it is possible that the limited excavation area at Gumla has biased our ability to understand this initial occupation.

Period II: This period has been subdivided by Dani into three phases, IIa, IIb, and IIc. Gumla II, like Gumla I, lacked any structural evidence. Rather, IIa, was characterized by two large jars and four pits dug into virgin soil. Also found were thick ash and charcoal deposits from a mud hearth and an oval oven. While no stratigraphic discontinuities separate period I from period II, sophisticated

pottery is present in abundance. This pottery, made with a fine paste on a fast wheel, was decorated with motifs similar to those known from northern Baluchistan and Afghanistan. Also found were bronze tools and beads, terracotta human and animal figurines, bird whistles, cart frames, and bangles. Stone pestles, grinders, and pounders were also present. Microblades, other microliths, and long, thin chert blades characterize the chipped stone industries of period II. Thus, in this occupation we find a full fledged Bronze Age society dated, according to Dani, to 2798 B.C.

Period III: This period was divided into four phases, IIIa, IIIb, IIIc, and IIId. However, only IIIb and IIIc actually represent occupation of this period. It is in this period that the first mud brick structures were found at Gumla. This period continued to have fine wheel-thrown and painted vessels which, according to Dani, are Kot-Dijian in style and different from those in Gumla II. Clay and semi-precious stone beads occur, as do terracottas. Bangles, with cross sections different from those in Gumla II (Dani 1970-71:44) are found. Microliths continue, but the long, thin blades of the preceding period disappear, to be replaced by true Harappan style parallel-sided blades. Sidescrapers are frequent, as are polished bone tools.

The most significant change occurs in the terracotta female figurine. According to Dani (1970-71:45, figure on title page),

...We no longer find the beautiful human figurines with skillfully modelled buttocks and sensuously bent tender legs. Instead we get a mechanically produced lower part of the body, flat and bent at right angle. It may be suggested to be a seated figurine of a standing cobra.

Dani (1970-71:45) further goes on to say that this type may have been developed from extended paired leg figurines of Period II, and that "the culture of period III may therefore be called the Snake Worshipper's culture". However, Dani's opinion is hard to accept as it is not explained why the followers of the snake goddess should project their deity upside down. Further, the Vedic literature on which Dani bases his opinion was introduced in subcontinent at least a millennium later than Gumla III.

Period IV: According to Dani (1970-71:46), Period III ended abruptly, with a destruction layer. Period IV has been divided into four phases, IVA-IVD which has only two building phases. The occupation in Period IV was characterized by mud brick structures and, according to Dani, was the most materially complex period at Gumla.

Twenty beads of jasper, carnelian, agate, paste, and lapis lazuli were found. Among these beads were carnelian beads recalling those from Mohenjo-daro. Other beads found in this period were disc shaped paste beads and terracotta barrel shaped beads, as well as white paste button. Among a large variety of stone objects was a single stone weight similar to those associated with the Harappan period. Seven bronze-antimony rods were also recovered.

Terracotta figurines continued in the same form as in period III. Both short horned and humped bull figurines continue, as do terracotta cart frames and wheels, sling balls, missiles, and triangular cakes, all of which are similar to Mature Harappan examples.

Miniature pots not only continued and became more popular in this period. perforated jars, typical of Harappan period, are also introduced in this period. Also, a stylized pipal leaf design and intersecting circles of the typical Indus type occur. The later design, intersecting circle, started in period III but was confined to only two circles cutting each other. The rest of the pottery types found in period IV represent continuations from earlier periods. Dani interprets the evidence from Gumla IV to indicate the arrival of mature Harappans in the form of a violent expansion from the Indus plain.

Period V: Material from this period at Gumla is confined to cremation burials of both humans and animals. The exposed burials contain objects associated with period VI suggesting these burials were intrusive into the layers of period V, just as the modern Muslim burials are intrusive into the

early Bronze Age levels. However, a horse leg bone, a painted terracotta example of a saddled horse, and certain vessel shapes comparable with those of the 2nd millennium B.C. were also found (Dani 1970-71: Pl.87, No.1, 2, and 4). This led Dani to assign this occupation to a post-Harappan phase, comparable with the Gandhara Grave Complex in the north.

Period VI: This period is again represented only by burials. These are flexed, with open mouths, similar to those from Serai Khola (Kaleem 1972), and associated with Iron Age Pottery. Dani compares the pottery with that from the surface of Kot Aladad (Dani 1970-71:53) and hence assigns it to the Iron Age.

Thus Dani's work at Gumla is extremely important in terms of understanding the early Bronze Age cultural processes in Derajat. Through his excavation and discoveries in the Gomul Plain in the seventies, significant evidence for understanding the Indus Civilization was brought to light. This will be cited at relevant places, as we go on with the scientific analysis of the more comprehensive and vital evidence now available from the author's work at Rehman Dheri.

Rehman Dheri:

Excavation, Stratigraphy and Periodization

Discovery

Rehman Dheri was one of a number of archaeological sites discovered in 1971 by Dr. A.H. Dani, who was then directing the Gumla excavations (Dani 1970-71). It was excavated as a joint project by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar and the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, under the direction of the author, between 1976 and 1980. The site takes its name from the village of Rehman, 3 miles distant. When steps were being taken to protect the site in 1977-78, it was discovered that the greater part of Rehman Dheri belonged to the landlord of Hissam. This village had, however, already lent its name to the site of Hissam Dheri, located just 1200 feet north of Rehman Dheri. Hissam Dheri, which measured 250 feet east-west by 200 feet north-south, looked to Dani (1970-71:31) like a fortified citadel. He noted that the surface collections were slightly different from those of Rehman Dheri, Hathala and Karam Shah, but they resembled those from Gumla and Mahra Sharif. These collections included terracotta missiles, triangular cakes, sling balls, perforated pottery, Mature Harappan black-on-red pottery, toy cart frames, wheels and bangles (Dani 1970-71: Pls. 73, 74a and 74b). Dani was perplexed by the absence of similar artifacts at Rehman Dheri.

Regarding Rehman Dheri, Dani was impressed by its size, "1700 ft by 1200 ft by 15 ft", and its layout, which from aerial photos appeared to be a well designed city roughly rectangular in shape (pl.VA). He goes on to say:

The water channels that have been cut all follow a rigid pattern of parallel lines and it seems that these channels follow old lines of street alignment. Apparently the city ruins are most exciting and instructive. Only proper excavations will show whether the pattern follows the same system as is seen at Mohenjo-daro (Dani 1970-71:28).

Surface collections, according to Dani (1970-1971: Pls. 28-30, 69-72), were exactly of the same type as those obtained from the Gumla excavations. These have been described and illustrated by him.

Environment

Rehman Dheri is located in the lower basin formed by the piedmont flood plain which slopes gradually from the Sulaiman Range towards the Indus River. The plain around Rehman Dheri has a sub-tropical, continental arid climate (UNESCO/FAO 1969). Owing to low rainfall that averages less

than 10 inches a year and a high rate of evaporation, vegetation is sparse and restricted to scattered stands of Lana trees and saline bushes. Rehman Dheri is near the Gomol River, one of the major perennial rivers which connects this area with southern Afghanistan and has been a route connecting the Indus Valley with the Iranian Plateau and Central Asia throughout history.

The plain surrounding the site is exposed to a great deal of sheet flooding and is irrigated with barani daggar methods (see pages 11). The soil is thick, clayey and hard and only heavy rains can penetrate it. However, the ancient environment of Rehman Dheri was different from that of today since it was on an ancient terrace of the meandering Indus River, (map I) like the modern city of D.I. Khan. A difference in ancient vegetation is also suggested by the preliminary report of Dr. MacKean on the RHD pollen profile.

Presently, Rehman Dheri is located twelve miles west of the Indus River in the harsh, arid environment of the Daman or piedmont plain. The ground water table is about 98 feet below the surface and one has to dig 20 feet below that for relatively sweet water. The surrounding villages depend on rain water tanks for human (Plate Ia) as well as animal (Plate Ib) consumption. The recent introduction of tube wells for irrigation, however, has made noticeable differences in the appearance of the area (Plate IIIa). This process of microenvironmental change around the site will be further accelerated by the Chasma right bank canal that will be passing two miles east of Rehman Dheri.

Recent surveys indicate that at the time Rehman Dheri was occupied, the Indus River was flowing less than two and one-half miles distant (Durrani 1981a). An old bank of the Indus was reported to have been markedly visible at roughly the same alignment as the new right bank canal (see Map I). Traces of this high bank are found at intervals from Paharpur in the north down to Bebi and Kathgarh on the border of Dera Ghazi Khan District. This bank, locally termed the Kur, runs for a distance of five or six miles from the edge of the present Kaachi, or about 11 miles northwest of D.I. Khan city and less than two miles from Rehman Dheri (District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan 1883- 84:7).

However, the Indus appears to have been further west (Map I) than the position suggested by the old visible bank. If this was the case, then the two "Rud Kuhis", once perennial streams on either side of Rehman Dheri, the Mir Sahib Nala and Takwara, the site must have enjoyed the same rich Kaachi-like environment as D.I. Khan does today. The Indus probably washed the southwestern skirts of the Khisore Range and then, at the point where Paniala Basin begins, turned south and took a southeasterly course, passing by Hissam and Rehman Dheri, Gumla, and the Harappan site of Mahra Sharif.

Surface Observations

Rehman Dheri is extremely rich in organic matter. Large kiln areas are visible on the surface, especially in the southern half. Bones, ash, and charcoal can be easily collected on the surface. Beads of various types, especially lapis lazuli, bangles, terracotta cart frames, painted and unpainted pottery and bone tools are littered over the surface. Surface collections are especially rich after rains along the slopes of the mound.

The layout, as pointed out by Dani(1970-71:28) and Durrani(1981a:199-200) is extremely interesting. The site appears from aerial photograph (pl. VA) to have been organized as a rectangle, 1700 by 1200 feet, with a northwest to southeast orientation. A main street cuts the settlement in two equal halves, and side lanes meet the main street from either side dividing it into various blocks. Had it not been for the modern destruction, especially in the middle of the eastern side, the site would have formed a perfect rectangle. Aerial photos also show a possible enclosure wall enclosing the whole settlement, complete with towers, or bastions, at regular intervals; these are particularly visible on the western side. The aerial photographs also indicate some degree of occupation on the south, outside the fortification wall(pl. VI).

Excavations

Lay out: Since Rehman Dheri had an unusually level surface on the top of the mound a grid system was employed to guide the excavations. The entire site was enclosed in a large rectangle, divided into 100 by 100 foot squares, with the base line established at the north end of the main street (Figure A). All square designations south of the base line were given a capital letter and the number of zero, therefore the first line of squares would be A0, B0, C0, D0, etc. Squares north of the base line were designated with a capital letter, and a small letter and a number, i.e., Aa0, Bb0, Cc0 and so on. The trenches began from west to east, so that the first trench along the base line from the west would be A0 to the south and Aa0 to the north and the designation at the eastern trench would be M0 to the south and Mm0 to the north. These 100 squares were given Roman numerals so that after the 0 line, they would be noted as AI, AII and so on to the south and AaI, AaII and so on to the north.

The 100 foot squares were further subdivided into 20 foot squares for actual operations; Therefore, each large square was divided into twenty-five 20 by 20 foot trenches, each separated by balks three feet in width. These small squares were designated with Arabic numerals, so that they will be noted as A0/1, 2, 3, etc. to the south of the base line, and Aa0/1, 2 and 3 etc. on the northern side of the base line

The two main seasons, 1976 and 1977, lasted from 15 February to 30 April. The subsequent seasons, 1978, 1979 and 1980 were confined to limited fieldwork, checking on certain points related to previous work, and facilitating student training.

Excavation Goals

The primary goals in excavating Rehman Dheri were:

- 1. To expose a complete cultural stratigraphy of Rehman Dheri to determine the main phases of occupation and, hopefully, the related cultural processes as evidenced in the material culture.
- 2. To acquire suitable charcoal samples from different occupational levels to develop an adequate chronological framework for establishing a regional sequence. This would enlighten current ideas about the relative chronologies based on the comparative study of ceramics and other artifacts.
- 3. To establish the existence of a possible fortification wall indicated in the aerial photograph and relate the history of the wall with the occupations inside the wall.
- 4. To examine limited areas, south and north of the main street, and establish any diversity or homogeneity of cultural development in the two parts of the settlement.
- 5. To determine the existence and size of the main street.
- 6. To collect botanical and faunal remains that would have some bearing on the economy and ecology of Rehman Dheri through time.

In order to accomplish these objectives a substantive trench was excavated from the highest point of the mound, in the southwest, to the mound's edge. This excavation unit, designated A, consisted of two rows of five grid units: BIV/4, BIV/9, BIV/14, BIV/19, BIV/24 and BIV/5, BIV/10, BIV/15, BIV/20 and BIV/25 (pl. VIIA). The last two trenches, BIV/24 and BIV/25, covered the location of the possible fortification wall.

Unit B consisted of four trenches, EII/21-22 and EIII/1- 2, (pl. VIIIA) which were also on the highest points of the mound, in the southern half of the settlement. Unit C had 4 trenches, FIV/16-17 and FIV/21-22 located on a high point in the northern half of the settlement. Unit D had five squares, FI0/3, 8, 13, 18 and 23, which were laid across the main street.

Unit D (Main Street) was excavated only briefly in 1977 when winter rain forced a work stoppage after only one foot of soil had been removed. Furthermore, since all water drains empty into the main street, no work had been possible in this unit during subsequent seasons. However, in phase II of the project (1988-92), one goal will be to uncover the community pattern through horizontal excavations. Work will hopefully be resumed on Unit D at this time. The 1977 excavations revealed that the main street had been 35 feet wide (pl. XX). Since it was excavated to a limited depth, an estimated accumulation of about 10 feet still remains to be cleared before the virgin soil is reached. When excavated this will establish the relationship between the main street and early occupational phases. Excavated structures immediately next to the main street were small cubical rooms, 10 by 12 feet or 10 by 8 feet, containing bangles, beads, skin rubbers, amulets, and beads of lapis lazuli. Also, in two cubical rooms, 11 inch wide clay benches were found along the walls. They may have been shops, a possibility which can only be evaluated after they are more completely excavated. Even the top level of soil yielded many beads, especially micro-beads, in this unit.

The large Unit A excavation is the major source of the information on the stratigraphy, structures and material remains from Rehman Dheri. The other two units, B and C, provide complementary evidence and do not differ except in very minor details which will be referred to at appropriate places.

Unit A (as noted earlier) consisted of ten trenches, 20 by 20 feet in the main 100 square (BIV) i.e., BIV/4, 9, 14, 19 and 24 and BIV/5, 10, 15, 20 and 25. Of these, seven trenches, BIV/4, 9, 14, 19 and 24 and BIV/20 and 25 were excavated to virgin soil (see. pls. VIIIAB to XIIA). The rest, i.e., BIV/5, 10 and 15 were excavated only to layer 7. Half of the trenches in Unit B were excavated to virgin soil (pl. VIIIA). Excavations were halted after layer 5 in the remaining half in order to preserve the structures of the cubical rooms and oval shaped twin hole furnaces or hearths and circular ovens built of half baked clay. Of the trenches in Unit C, only FIV/17 and part of FIV/22 were excavated to sterile soil (15 feet of the northern half of FIV/22 was not completely excavated since a mud brick house stood over a compact hard clay platform in this area; see Plate (pl. XVA).

Stratigraphy and Description of Layers

Our main reference section is the western side of the balk between the two lines of trenches in Unit A, trenches BIV/4 to 24 and BIV/5 to 25 (Profiles I and II; Figures B and C; pls. X to XIIIB). Wherever needed, reference will be made to the eastern side of the balk facing trenches BIV/5 to 25 and profiles from trenches EIII/21 and 22 (Unit B) and trenches FIV/17 and 22 (Unit C).

Virgin Soil

Virgin soil varies in color and nature from the northern half to the southern half of the mound. In the northern half, it is relatively less hard, whitish-grey in color, and mixed with clay and sand. In the south, it is a very compact, hard, yellow clay.

Layer 20 (Profile I; Figure B - from the bottom, left to right):

Layer 20 is represented by compact yellowish clay in trench BIV/4 before it meets a long brick/clay slab structure in the southern half of that trench. In the next trench, BIV/9, this continues as hard, compact, yellowish clay with a grinding stone in the southern end. In the beginning of BIV/14, it has patches of charcoal and ashes associated with the first grain silo, measuring 4.5 feet in diameter (pl.X). In BIV/19, it continues as a similar compact clay with ash and charcoal streaks on either side of a silo measuring 3.8 feet in diameter. In the next trench, BIV/24, Layer 20 continues with a compact yellowish clay and has a third grain silo, 2.4 feet in diameter, associated with thick, burnt charcoal from the thatched roof (pl. XXI). South of the silo, the ash and charcoal continue right up to the possible Period I enclosure wall.

Layer 19

The succeeding layer 19 is relatively thinner except in the middle of the trench, BIV/9. It starts off as grey, hard, and ashy, with patches of charcoal, and continues in the same form in trench BIV/9, but in the middle, where it becomes thicker it contains patches of clay and charcoal bits. The thick part ends in a pit, excavated into it from layer 18, with loose ash, clay and charcoal fill. After this point, the layer is cut into by a platform of thick, compacted clay from layer 17. After that, it proceeds as a hard grey soil which is extremely thin until the beginning of square BIV/14. Throughout BIV/14, it is represented by a slightly compact grey clay with small spots of charcoal here and there as if it were a structure of some kind. The slightly compact layer 19 from BIV/14 continues to be represented by hard grey soil in trench BIV/19 with stains of ash, charcoal and burnt clay. In the middle of this trench we have a brick/clay slab structure, associated with a floor level that extends north of it. South of this structure we see a grinding stone and fragments of an oven. In trench BIV/24, layer 19 is represented by the same hard grey soil with patches of charcoal and burning until it strikes the structure of layer 17, intruding and cutting through layers 19 and 18 in the southern end of the trench.

Layer 18

The succeeding layer 18 is represented by loose greyish soil with charcoal and ash in trench BIV/4 with a thin, 5 to 7 inch, floor level (18A) indicated by ashy patches, hearth fragments, and part of an oven. In the south end of the trench is a brick /clay slab structure. The layer continues to be loose and ashy with charcoal patches until the northern half of trench BIV/9 and then it is interrupted by a large pit which merges into the compact platform of layer 17. It reappears at the beginning of trench BIV/19 where it continues with slightly loose ashy soil and patches of charcoal until the end of BIV/24.

Layer 17

This layer is represented throughout by compact white clay. In places such as the northern half of BIV/14, there is a grinding stone and patches of charcoal and red burnt clay. Most of BIV/9 is covered by a floor level that starts in the south end of BIV/4, intervening between layers 17 and 18. In the southern end of BIV/14, is a brick/clay slab wall, about 3 feet wide, that extends into the succeeding layers of IB (16-12). South of this structure is a grain silo 2.75 feet in diameter. Towards the end of BIV/24, it cuts into the southern end of the preceding layers. One has the impression that this was a vast platform, sealing the preceding occupation on the site, a common phenomenon of sites on alluvial plains, e.g., Mohenjo-daro and Shahr-i-Sokhta (personal communication, Jansen and Tosi). Moreover, in the Gomal today, villages are always built over raised platforms of rammed earth and when one platform becomes unstable because of rain erosion and human activities, it is leveled by laying another platform over it. Further, in the Gomal, especially in the lower basin around Rehman Dheri, raising the level above the plain becomes necessary in view of the sheet flooding to which the area is exposed.

Layer 16

This layer extends from BIV/4 to the end of BIV/14 and does not continue in the last two trenches. It starts off as a hard white layer with patches of ash and charcoal which continues until the southern half of BIV/4. Here it turns into a loose grey soil with ash and continues in this form in BIV/9, with a large block of burnt red ash with thick charcoal, perhaps the fallen debris of a burnt roof, in the southern half of the trench. In the following trench, BIV/14, it is represented by hard grey soil with a heavily burnt pocket of red patches and stains of charcoal which may be a part of the same burning activities seen in the preceding trench. Towards the end of the trench, it is blocked by the structure that cuts through layers 17-14.

Layer 15

Layer 15 starts in trench BIV/4 as a disturbed grey, ashy, and loose soil with a patch of charcoal and red burnt stains. It continues as such throughout until it ends in the southern half of trench BIV/14, where it is blocked by a packed mud structure and then the same brick/clay slab structure which extends from the two preceding through into the succeeding layers. In the middle of trench BIV/9, it is cut by the foundation of a wide structure of brick-like clay slabs.

Layer 14

This layer extends into BIV/4 as a hard grey clay and continues as such in the northern half of the next trench (BIV/9). It is eventually blocked by the brick/clay slab structure in the middle of BIV/9. South of this structure it continues as a relatively hard grey soil with whitish clay, ash and charcoal stains. In the end of trench BIV/14 it is blocked by the same structure which interrupts the preceding layers. South of this structure, in the beginning of trench BIV/19, it is represented by relatively loose grey soil with patches of charcoal and clay until it reaches the possible enclosure wall of the settlement.

Layer 13

Layer 13 is a very short layer with white hard and compact soil and spots of charcoal. It extends to the middle of trench BIV/4 only and terminates at a pit containing ash, charcoal and loose soil.

Layer 12

Layer 12 seems to be another platform type structure, laid to level the ground for construction of this and subsequent layers, and sealing, like layer 17, all the preceding layers. It starts out as a white compact clay except for the northern corner of the trench where it is covered by a pit from layer 11. It continues to be hard and compact throughout trench BIV/4 and half of the next trench, where it has occasional patches of red burnt material until it is blocked by the brick-like slab structure in BIV/9. South of this structure, it continues as a hard, compact clay but has patches of charcoal, most probably because of 11A, a floor level in 11. In the next trench, BIV/14, it is compact with spots of concentrated burnt material. In trench BIV/19, it continues to be hard and compact with lenses of ash and charcoal. It is hard and compact in the last trench until the end, but it is intruded by a pit from layer 11. It continues overlying the enclosure wall of the earlier periods.

Layer 11

This layer starts as a loose grey soil in the northern half of trench BIV/4, where there is a trash pit, but it becomes hard grey clay in the southern end of the trench. It continues as such with short stains of ash and potsherds in BIV/9 where it meets with the brick/clay slab structure. South of this structure it underlies a packed mud structure and overlies a floor level (11A), and is again a hard grey soil with bits of charcoal and potsherds, until the northern end of BIV/14. Here it contacts the foundation of a massive packed mud structure that occupies most of BIV/14 and is associated with layers 10-7. South of that foundation, in BIV/14, it underlies the structure and has thick stains of charcoal, ash and red burnt clay in the southern end of the trench. It continues as hard grey soil, ending in the northern half of BIV/24 at a pit full of charcoal, ash, and bits of potsherds that cuts into layer 12.

Layer 10

Layer 10 is represented by a compact white clay in the northern half of BIV/4 and then continues as a hard white clay until the beginning of BIV/9. From there onward it turns into a loose grey soil, with a small trash pit and a storage jar overlying a short floor level, until it meets the packed mud structure. It reappears briefly as a loose grey soil, just before BIV/14 and is then interrupted by the massive packed mud structure. South of this it continues again in loose grey form until it terminates in the northern half of BIV/24.

Layer 9

Layer 9 extends only to the middle of BIV/4, as a hard white clay, before merging into layer 8, most of it being robbed by a thick floor level of the succeeding layer (8A). It reappears briefly between the two packed mud structures (in trenches no. BIV/9 and 14) as a white, hard clay. It proceeds in the same manner from south of the massive structure of BIV/14, with spots of charcoal and red stains, before turning into a thin layer in the southern half of trench BIV/19 and terminating in the beginning of BIV/24.

Layer 8

This layer starts off as compact white clay, along with ashy and charcoal stains. In the northern half of trench BIV/4 it overlies its floor 8A, with loose grey ash and charcoal deposits. It continues as a compact white clay until it strikes a pit with grey, ashy deposits that separates it from the massive mud structure in trench BIV/14. This pit may be a continuation of a pit found in layer 7. South of the structure, it continues to be whitish, compact and platform-like in BIV/19. However, in the end of that trench and in BIV/24, where it becomes the top layer, at the edge of the steep slope, it turns into a loose grey soil, with bones and potsherds, most probably owing to the erosion and deposition of intrusive material from the top. Except for this last episode, layer 8 seems to represent another episode of platform building or leveling, separating the occupation layers of RHD II from RHD III.

Layer 7

Layer 7 is represented by hard whitish clay, but is mixed with patches of loose grey soil, full of charcoal and potsherds in BIV/4, and continues as hard whitish clay with stains of greyish ash and charcoal in BIV/9 until it strikes a trash pit full of loose grey ash, clay, potsherds and charcoal. This pit separates layer 7, like layer 8, from the massive structure in BIV/14. After that, it resumes briefly as a loose grey soil, with a floor, 7A, before it is interrupted by a trash pit from top soil. In the next trench, BIV/19, it becomes the top layer, with loose grey soil containing bits of charcoal and potsherds etc., terminating shortly before BIV/24. The loose soil was full of mixed matter, eroded from the top.

Layer 6

This layer starts off as a hard greenish-grey soil with concentrated spots of charcoal, until it ends in a pit full of loose ash, charcoal, and potsherds in the southern half of BIV/14. This layer appears to represent another episode of platform building and leveling activities by RHD IIIB people.

Layer 5

Layer 5 is represented by hard grey clay, which has ash and charcoal patches in trench BIV/4 and continues in the same manner, with patches of red, burnt soil, before terminating at the very beginning of BIV/14.

Layer 4

Layer 4 is represented by loose greyish, ashy soil with a heavy concentration of potsherds and charcoal in trench BIV/4 and continues as such, but without potsherds and with patches of clay in BIV/9, until it meets a brick-like slab wall and terminates shortly thereafter.

Layer 3

This layer starts as hard whitish clay with occasional potsherds and continues as such to the middle of BIV/4 before meeting a brick/clay slab wall that extends through the rest of the trench. It begins in the same manner for a few feet in BIV/9 before turning into a thick charcoal and burnt deposit, as if from burnt debris of a fallen roof. After that, it resumes in the southern half of BIV/9 as a loose grey soil, for it becomes the top layer and proceeds in this manner, interrupted by a brick/clay slab wall. South of that point, it continues as a loose grey soil with patches of whitish clay

and potsherds. Here it is the top layer and owing to the steep nature of the slope after BIV/9, it is subject to erosion. It has a big pit in the southern half of BIV/14, full of loose debris, ash and potsherds and terminates in the beginning of BIV/19.

Layer 2: Layer 2 is a hard grey soil and extends from BIII/25 for only a few feet in BIV/4 and then terminates.

Layer 1: The top layer, 1, consisting of thick, charcoal, reddish burnt deposits, perhaps from a burnt, collapsed roof, extends only to the middle of BIV/4 and then terminates.

Description of Layers: Western Section of Trenches BIV/20 and 25 (Profile II; Figure C - right to left)

The section facing trenches BIV/20 and BIV/25 (see Profile II; Figure C; pls. XIIB to XIVA) is another reference index for the stratigraphy of Rehman Dheri. Its layers differ only slightly in nature and content from those facing BIV/4-24 on the western side of the balk. The occupation phases in these two trenches, BIV/20 and 25, are parallel to those exhibited in BIV/19 and 24. With a little readjustment in the numbers, the contemporaneity of these layers and the occupation phases can easily be established. Layers in these two trenches vary slightly for most of BIV/25 which is occupied by the room that is separated from the layers accumulated in BIV/20 by the structure running east-west which blocks these layers.

Layer 12

Starting from right to left, the bottom of trench BIV/20, layer 12 is a hard grey clay with occasional ashy streaks, overlying virgin soil. After the unexcavated block near the northern corner of the trench, it continues in the same manner until it is met by the unexcavated block underlying the structure, just after the beginning of BIV/25, that cuts across, east to west. South of the structure, it becomes whitish compact and it becomes structure-like until it meets the possible enclosure wall. Between the two structures, it overlies a thick ashy layer, as if representing deposits from the oven which is hidden under a 3 foot wide balk, or possibly the burnt thatch roof of the grain silo in trench BIV/24.

Layer 11: This is a short layer terminating just after the unexcavated block. It is loose grey soil with patches of thick charcoal and ash.

Layer 10

Layer 10 is a hard greyish clay found on either side of the unexcavated block, with occasional patches of ash and charcoal. In the middle of trench BIV/20, a brick-shaped slab wall, 1.75 feet wide, starts in layer 10 and extends into the overlying layer 9. In trench BIV/25 South of the unexcavated block and packed mud structure, layer 10 becomes a narrow, hard, burnt clay just as if it is a floor level of the overlying structure (layer 9).

Layer 9

It starts off as a thin, compact white clay like 17 in the main section facing west, sealing the underlying layers. Its floor level at the unexcavated block had a red jar filled with a yellow powder used as a paste in forming panels for some of the motifs drawn on the pottery. South of the block, the layer becomes thicker and is interrupted by the wall already noted in layer 10. It continues as a hard, compact layer on both sides of the unexcavated block underlying the structure in the northern end of BIV/25. South of the structure, it meets the clay slab wall and a small pit that separates that wall from the possible enclosure wall. Also, the wall noted above gives indications of heavy burning.

Layer 8

This layer starts off, like 16 of the main section, as hard white clay with patches of charcoal. It is a thick layer, showing occasional burning and reddish clay throughout trench BIV/20. In the northern end of trench BIV/25 it is interrupted by a packed mud wall. South of this it continues as a hard

white clay wall, before it is blocked by a structure that is of heavily burnt, reddish-black brick-like clay slabs, a continuation of the wall in the preceding layer. South of the structure it is interrupted by a trash pit (that continues from the preceding layer) before meeting the possible enclosure wall.

Layer 7

Layer 7, like layer 14 of the main section, is represented by loose grey soil, with charcoal and ash patches and occasional potsherds. South of the packed mud wall above the structure, in the northern end of BIV/25, it is a thick ashy layer with bits of charcoal and reddish clay stains. It sags in the middle and is interrupted by the trash pit from layer 6. It appears to be a burnt roof, overlying the burnt wall of layer 8.

Layer 6

Layer 6, like 12 of the main section, is a compact white clay and seems to be another platform-like structure, indicating leveling activity by the people of RHD II, sealing the preceding layers. It becomes very thick in BIV/25, its top being very close to the overlying layer 1, 7 of the western section, which is full of mixed materials due to the erosion from the top. It passes over the enclosure wall (like layer 12 of the western section) having a big trash pit overlying the wall.

Layer 5

Like layer 11 of the main section, this layer is a loose grey soil with thick charcoal and ash stains which terminates just at the end of trench BIV/20.

Layer 4

Layer 4 is hard grey clay with ash, charcoal, and pottery bits. It only extends for some 7 feet, terminating before the middle of BIV/20.

Layer 3

Layer 3 is a hard white clay, with patches of red stains, ash and charcoal, which terminates within the first few feet of BIV/25.

Layer 2

Layer 2, like 8 of the main section, is a hard, white, compact, platform-like deposit which seems to represent another leveling effort by RHD IIIA people, sealing the preceding occupation layers. Just before the southern end of BIV/20, layer 2 terminates, probably owing to severe erosion from the top.

Layer 1

Layer 1, like 7 of the main section, is full of mixed material, is greyish in color, and contains lots of pit-like charcoal and potsherds.

Architectural Remains : Some General Feature

Introduction

In the work completed to date, architectural remains of the last phase, RHD III, have been exposed in six trenches in Unit A, i.e., BIV/4, 5, 9, 10, 14 and 15 (Figure H); in four trenches in Unit B, i.e., EIII/21 and 22 and EIV/1 and 2; and in four trenches in Unit C, i.e., FIV/16 and 17, 21 and 22.

Architectural remains of the intermediate period, RHD II, have been exposed in seven trenches in Unit A, i.e., BIV/4, 9, 14, 19, 20, 24 and 25 (Figure G). In trench no. 25, RHD II remains were confined to the northern half of the trench, for they were eroded in the lower half. In an area covering 10 by 40 feet in Unit C, half of FIV/17 and 22, and an area of the same size in Unit B, half of EIII/21 and EIV/1, architectural features were exposed. Architectural remains of the earliest phase, RHD I, were exposed in seven trenches in Unit A, i.e., BIV/4, 9, 14, 19, 20, 24 & 25 (Figures E & F).

It may be noted that the last four trenches along the slope in Unit A, i.e., BIV/19, 20, 24 and 25 had no remains of the last phase for these were completely eroded. Although data are limited, some general features of Rehman Dheri architecture may be discussed here.

Choice of Materials

The buildings exposed indicate that the major construction material at Rehman Dheri was mud. Buildings were built with packed mud, or clay slabs and clay blocks(pl. IIB). Clay slabs and blocks were obtained from dry beds of rain water ponds (pl. IIA), flood torrents or streams. Current modes of construction in this area reveal a continuity in construction methods. Modern slabs show a rough and coarse grey surface on the upper part and a very fine smooth creamy brownish, or white, clayey surface on the lower surface. Today, as in the past, these slabs are dressed and used in the construction of village houses. Personal observations indicate that such buildings are very solid but they are unable to withstand heavy weight when wet and exposed to deliberate pressure.

At Rehman Dheri two forms of this building material were used, (a) brick-shaped slabs of irregular size (Plate XIVb), and (b) blocks (Plate XIVa). The latter mostly went into the main enclosure wall.

Use of Timber in the Roofs

From the burnt debris and beams (Plate XIIIB), it is evident that timber was used in the roofs. A detailed examination of the wood employed has not been completed, but from the very preliminary observations made, most examples are of the types growing today in gallery forests of the Indus River and its tributaries such as sissoo (shisham), *Zizyphus jujubus* (Bers) and *Populus euphratica* (Bahan). Besides these trees some small semi-desert tree species common in the basin were also employed in the roofs, along with extensive use of swamp reeds.

The City Wall

Since the earliest occupation, except for the extension outside the city in the south, the entire habitation area of Rehman Dheri was enclosed by a massive wall. This wall has now been exposed from the IB phase, in the south-west excavation Unit A, trenches BIV/24 and 25. Unfortunately, the wall did not survive in the intermediate, RHD II, and last occupation, RHD III, due to erosion. The last two trenches of Unit A, BIV/24 and 25, which oppose this wall, are on the very edge of the slope, and therefore, exposed to severe erosion.

This enclosure wall is four feet wide but sits on a six foot wide foundation or support wall raised two feet above and penetrating more than a foot into virgin soil. It is built of dressed blocks(Plate XIVa) made from clay slabs (Plate IIB). Besides BIV/24 and 25, this wall has so far been traced in three other trenches around the site but is best preserved in Unit A.

For convenience of reference, major structures extending from the city wall, north to south, will be assigned capital letters. Structures drawn parallel to the main city wall and perpendicular to the sub-walls will be assigned Roman letters.

There does not seem to be any significant change in the architecture through different phases, except that the room plans do alter from one to another level. This is expected of a settlement with mud houses on the alluvial plains. Personal observations in contemporary villages of the area have revealed that house plans are sometimes altered within a generation due to the unstable nature of the building material and soil. In some cases, walls are retained from preceding buildings and new walls are built above them. In other cases the outlines of the old walls are modified. These phenomena are all evidenced in Rehman Dheri architecture.

Periodization

RHID IA (ca.3340-3100 B.C.):

Radiocarbon dates (Figure D) indicate that sometime between 3400- 3300 B.C., the earliest settlement at Rehman Dheri was established. The environment of Rehman Dheri at that time was similar to that of D.I. Khan City today. The Indus River (See Map I) was probably flowing in the immediate vicinity and Mir Sahib and Takwara Nalas which flank the site were perhaps perennial streams. Botanical and architectural evidence, the silos, suggest that agriculture was the economic base of Rehman Dheri, and trade further added to its prosperity.

a. **Architectural Features:** Stratigraphically the first occupation at Rehman Dheri consists of layers 20, 19 and 18. The first occupation indicates that this initial agricultural community contained structures of packed mud, brick-shaped clay slabs and dressed clay blocks.

The area excavated provides evidence for the remains of several rooms belonging to the original settlement, layer 20. The last four trenches of Unit A, BIV/19, 20, 24 and 25, exposed the plan of two complete and part of adjoining rooms and the main city wall (Fig. E). In the absence of horizontal excavations it is difficult to determine the number of rooms in each house unit. In this 40 by 40 foot area then, we would probably have a few rooms and probably at least one, or even two house units.

Walls A and B are perpendicular to the city wall and run north- south; walls I, II, III and IV, running parallel to the city wall, enclose the house units. The room with grain silo No. 1 (1/20), which yielded the earliest seal, the unique fish bowls and other interesting finds, appears to have been an important room of the house. While the enclosure wall (Plate XIIb) is built of large dressed clay blocks, the room's western wall is of packed mud and long, rectangular, brick-shaped clay slabs, and its northern and eastern walls are of packed mud.

In the middle of this room is a circular grain silo with walls of packed mud and 2 inches thick clay plaster, having a diameter of 2 feet 5 inches. A larger silo of similar shape exists in room no. 2 with a diameter of 4 feet 5 inches. The largest silo in RHD is in R7 with a 4 feet 6 inch diameter. The fill in these structures consisted of burnt chaff, straw, thatch and clay from the fallen roof and charred grains which are now being studied at the Institute of Archaeology, London. Similar wheat bins can still be found in the villages of D.I. Khan today.

Other architectural features of RHD I include circular ovens, all constructed with half-baked clay and measuring over 1 foot in diameter. Also present are rectangular hearths, which are made of half-baked clay, are open on one side and have average dimensions of 14 by 7 by 6 inches. These were undoubtedly used for domestic cooking as modern villagers do presently. Additionally, there are larger fireplaces, rectangular in shape and made of unbaked clay, which could have been used for heating as well as cooking as in modern villages. Both fireplaces have a rectangular central fire pit around which runs a wide channel. It is suggested that while the central pit was used as a fire pit, the channel around it was perhaps used for resting small vessels connected with the consumption of food.

In layers 19 and 18 of RHD IA, there does not appear to be any alternation in the major structures, i.e., the enclosure wall, walls A and B. However, the outlines of walls running parallel to the city wall, i.e., I, II, etc., were slightly modified. Two grain silos of layer 19, S1/19 and S2/19, and one belonging to layer 18 have been recorded.

b. **Ceramics:** Except for a few handmade vessels, the earliest settlers at Rehman Dheri used pottery made on a fast wheel. It was predominantly red or red-buff ware, although a few specimens of buff were occur. In vessel types, the B1c, carinated bowls, dominated. Most of these were painted with complex geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs and were of a fine, thin fabric. One B1b bowl was in a fine red burnished ware. Other vessels include jars of types A1/IIa1 and 2. One spherical jar was painted with a pipal leaf showing a double eye motif (Figure XXIV, No. 6). Bowls of types BII, BIII, and BIVa were also noted.

c. **Plant Remains:** There is evidence of grain, in charred form, predominantly wheat, but also barley, from the grain silos. This, along with the evidence of the silos themselves, throws some light on the technology of processing, storing and milling of agricultural products of the time and on the organisation of the agrarian economy. From the very preliminary observation of the grain seeds (personal communication, Dr. K. Thomas, Institute of Archaeology, London) it is evident that the grain was processed out of the rachis on the site, possibly in the houses, stored in private grain silos, and milled in houses on stone grinders.

d. **Faunal Remains:** Buffalo, cattle, sheep, goat, and fish bones recovered from RHD IA contexts suggest that subsistence was supplemented with dairy products and protein obtained from these animals. Faunal remains are presently undergoing analysis.

RHD IB (ca. 3100-2850 B.C.):

a. **Architectural Features:** This phase is confined to layers 17, 16, 15 and 14 and the short layer 13 which only extends to the middle of trench BIV/4 and then terminates. The authors of layer 17 sometimes around 3100 B.C. laid a thick clay platform over the three preceding layers to provide a solid and level base for their buildings, sealing the lower layers.

The enclosure wall of the city was still retained on the south side, as were walls A and B. However, some changes in the alignments of walls nos. I, II, III and IV were maintained. Also, new sub-walls were laid against Wall A and B and rooms with different alignments were built (Figure F). As in the preceding phase, the rooms seem to be rectangular. Other architectural features included similar grain silos, circular bread ovens and a rectangular domestic hearth. In the area excavated thus far, the rectangular fireplaces seen in RHD IA are absent.

b. **Ceramics:** Carinated bowls, type B1c in particular, continued to dominate and painted motifs increased in diversity and complexity. Motifs such as the "Rechman Dheri fish", found in the preceding phase, increased in number and variety. Among geometric designs, the swastika made its first appearance. One compartmented box was recovered. Kot-Dijian type jars increased in number and traditional Kot-Diji - Sothi ceramic characteristics appeared for the first time. Semi - and quadrispherical bowls found in RHD I continued. Some polychrome ovoid jars comparable with north Baluchi types made their appearance, as did typical Kot-Dijian types, such as almost rimless and neckless ovoid jars with zoomorphic motifs. Among grooved ware AI/IIa8i and 8ii jars, the later AI/IIa8ii type, with wavy grooved lines, dominated.

c. **Seal:** A most important discovery in IB was a unique ivory seal that measuring 3 by 2.7 by .02 cms (Plates XVIIIa & b; XIX). Its fine carving displays an extraordinary craftsmanship. On one side are depicted two mountain goats with wavy horns and 1, T and arrow symbols. On the other side are carved two scorpions, flanking a frog and a T symbol. The most important aspect of this seal is the continuity of ideas from Proto - or Early Harappan to the Mature Harappan period. Although none of the animals shown on this seal is among those frequently shown on the Harappan seals, the very idea of a squarish seal combining animal motifs with symbols, similar to some included in Harappan writing, suggests a continuity in terms of ideas related to the seal production in the Indus Valley. I propose that this seal be treated as a proto- Harappan seal. The seal shows indications that it was polished and perhaps painted in black over the carved portion.

d. **Plant Remains:** Charred wheat and barley continued to be the main cereals recovered from the grain silos.

e. **Faunal Remains:** Bones of cattle, sheep, fish and perhaps fowl and various other birds of different sizes were included in the faunal remains.

RHD II (2850-2500 B.C.)

a. **Architectural Features:** Layer 12 represents a period of platform building and leveling activity which seals all lower layers and dates roughly to the early half of the 3rd millennium B.C. Unfortunately clear structural evidence in the southern half of the end trenches, BIV/24 and 25, has not

survived due to erosion, but some reconstruction is possible. The enclosure wall in this period has not survived but must have been retained. The construction methods of this period do not show any change from the preceding levels. It looks as if wall A of RHD IA and IB was not retained at the same alignment. Instead another wall (see Figure G) was laid perpendicular to the main enclosure wall which has since been eroded away. Similarly, walls A and B were laid perpendicular to the enclosure wall at different points than those of the preceding period. Rooms continued to be rectangular and built of clay slabs or packed mud.

Features representing domestic activities continued to be rectangular hearths, open from one side, and circular ovens. However, we find that instead of storing grains in the silos, large storage jars were frequently used for this purpose, some buried a quarter of their height into the floors. This is also a common feature of domestic storage technology in the communities of today where such jars are used to store water, grain and flour. Also absent were the rectangular double lined fireplaces.

b. Ceramics: In this phase typical Kot-Dijian type jars and Kot-Diji - Sothi type specimens became more frequent. Peacock and pipal leaf motifs increase and fish scale motifs in black or red, all Harappan designs, make their appearance. Horizontal cylindrical bowls, type BI, which dominated the early period, continue, but instead of being in fine thin fabric, the majority have relatively thick and sturdy fabric. In the last layer (9) of RHD II, flanged rim jars and their related lids appear. In general, however, no discontinuous change occurs in the ceramic complex of RHD I and II. The proto-Harappan graffiti (script symbols) carved or painted on vessels increase in number and combination.

c. Plant Remains: Due to the absence of grain silos in RHD II complete specimens of charred grains, as in the earlier phases, were not recovered. However, bits of charred grains and rachis residue containing grain bits were recovered through flotation and sieving of burnt debris and ashes. Wheat and barley still dominated the plant remains. Also included in these plant remains were fragments of seeds from agricultural and wild grasses.

d. Faunal Remains: Faunal remains continued to be of cattle, sheep, goat, fish, birds, and other animals.

RHD IIIA and B (2500-1900 B.C.)

a. Architectural Features: RHD IIIA: Layer 8 represents a third major phase of platform building and leveling which seals all lower layers. This Rehman Dheri phase consists of layers 8 and 7 which reach the last trenches along the slope. However, layer 7 terminates in BIV/19 where it is the uppermost slope layer, exposed to disturbance and erosion. It, therefore, has almost no significant structural remains. Similarly layer 8 is the uppermost layer in BIV/24 and 25 and has only eroded structures with fill containing intrusive material. Layer 8 structures could be reasonably defined in an area from BIV/4 to BIV/19 (Fig. H). There is no evidence during this period of the main city wall or the major walls laid against it. Still there are indications that major walls were laid against the enclosure wall and that they extend into the area exposed in RHD IIIA. Some are rectangular in shape but a few square rooms and small cubicles were recorded.

Grain silos were not present and grain and water continued to be stored in large jars. Rectangular hearths of semi-baked clay, open on one side, continue, as do the circular ovens, again of semi-baked clay. Rectangular fireplaces with a central pit, known in RHD IA and IB, do not occur.

RHD IIIB: The architectural remains of RHD IIIB come from layers 6, 5, 4 and 3. These vary in area, for layers 6 and 5 extend only up to the northern half and beginning of trench BIV/14. Layer 4 terminates in the middle of BIV/9 and 3 ends in the northern end of BIV/19. However, the later part of 3 is devoid of structures. In trench BIV/14, it is characterised by a big pit and mixed material eroded from the trenches to the north. In the interest of greater clarity and proper understanding, therefore, it would be appropriate to illustrate the architectural remains of layers 8, 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3

together as those of RHD III (Figure H) and mark the walls of different sub-phases with a capital letter.

Layer 6 seems to be the last example of leveling activities. The hard soil of this layer is grey or greenish grey in color and mixed with charcoal and sometimes ash. Greenish grey soil mixed with ash and charcoal is also used for floor leveling in the alluvial plain today. The modern reason given for this mixture is to counteract salinity, and this may well have been the case at Rehman Dheri (Jansen 1979). In this respect it is interesting that the analysis of grain seeds from Rehman Dheri has shown that in the last phase, barley was predominant (Dr. Ken Thomas, personal communication). Barley, being more resistant to salinity, would reflect the deteriorating conditions of the soil surrounding Rehman Dheri in its last phase.

As with the preceding phase, RHD II, the enclosure wall has not survived because of the reason already explained. However, it appears that the major walls laid against it extend from the main enclosure wall in a north-south direction and divide the exposed area. Minor walls running parallel to the city wall form rectangular rooms. One major feature of this period is the provision of narrow alleys between different house units.

Domestic activity features include the continued use of rectangular, three-sided hearths, circular ovens and the introduction of twin hearths (Figure H) in a rectangular clay frame. Another type of fireplace has also been exposed in unit B in RHD III. It is ovate in shape with twin holes. The area around it shows widespread burning. This type of fireplace is often used by silver or goldsmiths in the area today. However, in the work carried out so far the exact function of these fireplaces has not been determined.

b. **Ceramics:** A major change in ceramics occurs in the latest phase, RHD III. The BI type that dominates during RHD I not only decreases in frequency, but the dominant subtypes become BIb, with black horizontal bands on deep red. The few BIc vessels that occur are of thick fabric with deep red surfaces. By and large, the ceramics are reminiscent of evolved Kot-Dijian types, with some comparable to typically Harappan examples. The pipal leaf, peacock, fish scale, intersecting circles, and other typical Harappan motifs in black or red become more common. In vessel type, the flanged rim jars with lids, or AIIb, so diagnostic of Kot-Dijian and Harappan, occur in great number and variety.

The tall, elegant dishes-on-stand BVa, also typically Harappan, become common as well. The following new types appear for the first time:

- 1. Rusticated surface jars, AIIIa3 and 4.
- 2. Wet ware jars, AI/IIa9.
- 3. Collared rim jars, AIa14.
- 4. Cut ware, CII.
- 5. Reserve slip jars, CIII.
- 6. Semicircular jars with knobbed decoration.
- 7. Inverse trapezoidal, concave based and sided bowls.
- 8. Grey ware, BVI.

The graffiti, with possible proto-Harappan script symbols, occurring on these vessels become more frequent and also occur in more complex combinations.

c. **Plant Remains:** Plant remains recovered through sieving and flotation yielded tremendous amounts of wheat and barley fragments. Additionally, a variety of wild grasses and agricultural weeds were included.

d. **Faunal Remains:** Bones of cattle, sheep, and goat, along with a variety of other animals, both wild and domesticated, are undergoing analysis. Fish and bird remains were abundant.

Chapter 3

CERAMICS FROM REHMAN DHERI

Introduction

Generally speaking Rehman Dheri pottery appears to be a homogeneous industrial complex, suggesting that it was locally manufactured. That, however, does not preclude the possibility of limited intrusive examples in negligible quantities. Although the kilns located at the site have not been excavated, the large number of wasters and overfired specimens also suggest local production by part- or full-time ceramic specialists. Judging from the quality and variety of vessels, one would place these Rehman Dheri potters among the highly skilled craft specialists of Early Bronze Age South Asia. Also, the quantity and stylistic quality of the ceramics found throughout the settlement strongly suggests that Rehman Dheri may have served as a regional ceramic distribution center. Even if small village potters were present in the hinterland they may have transferred their product to Rehman Dheri where it was traded on a pattern similar to the one existing in Pakistan today.

General Features

Manufacturing Techniques:

- 1. Handmade: Handmade vessels are extremely rare. Four are illustrated (Figure XVI, nos. 1 - 3, and 8) and described on pages 118-120.
- 2. Wheelmade: Except for the few cases already referred to all vessels were produced on a fast wheel.

Clay: Clay was perhaps obtained locally from along the stream banks, as the potters of Yarik (about 20 miles northwest of Rehman Dheri) do today. It was skillfully levigated before being used.

Texture: The pottery predominantly has a very smooth texture.

Temper: Generally, Rehman Dheri pottery appears to be self-tempered, perhaps with the possible addition of a little fine sand.

Firing/oxidizing: The absence of any carbon streaks in the paste indicates that vessels were fully and evenly fired.

Surface Finish: Where surfaces are not decorated and physically altered, they are extremely smooth and almost polished.

Wares:

- 1. Grey Ware: Examples of grey ware were extremely rare and confined to the top levels (RHD III). These included inverse trapezoidal bowls (Fig. XIX, nos. 3 and 6), a small dish on stand (Fig. XXV, No. 3), and a horizontal cylindrical bowl (Fig. XLIX, No. 14).
- 2. Red Ware: Red ware is predominant. It has a great deal of idiosyncratic variation, which can be expected of any industrial commodity produced in such massive quantities. The present state of analysis, however, indicates that such variations are culturally insignificant and will not be discussed here.

- 3. Buff Wares: Some red-buff or buffish wares also occur.

Slip: A variety of bright to dull slips have been applied to the vessels. These are: (1) grey, (2) creamy, (3) pinkish, (4) buff, and (5) the predominantly red slips.

Decoration: Decoration is rendered in monochrome, bichrome, and polychrome. Designs consist of simple and complex geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs.

Typology

A departure from the general typological approach used in South Asia, mostly based on surface decoration, is made here. A more simple typology is suggested for Rehman Dheri ceramics. This approach groups vessels on the basis of shape, and further subdivides them using rim forms and surface treatment.

As a first step, then, the ceramic complex is classified into two major categories: A: jars, and B: bowls. Category A, jars, is divided into: AI - ovoid jars, and AII - spherical jars. AI is subdivided into: AIa - jars with plain, vertical, or everted and outturned rim; and AIb - jars with flanged rims. In rare cases it is difficult to draw a firm line of distinction between the major categories of jars and bowls, and between some of the subtypes, e.g. ovoid vs. spherical, or semi- vs. quadrispherical. The reader may, therefore, find some degree of overlapping. However, such cases are not critical at the present stage of analysis.

Similarly, Category B. bowls, is divided into several types based on vessel shapes: BI - horizontal, cylindrical bowls; BII - semispherical bowls; BIII - inverted, truncated, conical bowls; BIV - inverse trapezoidal bowls, and their numerous subtypes.

Before discussing the different types, some general generic features of Rehman Dheri pottery should be noted.

Necks: Except for a few examples, which will be noted, the vessels are almost all neckless.

Rims: Rims include very short, almost negligible, plain, vertical, everted, outturned, flaring, and flanged types.

Bases: Bases include round, flat, some of which are mat impressed, disc, with rare examples having a concave center, concave, and ring types (Fig. XXVII).

A - Jars:

Jars are of three types: AI - ovoid; AII - spherical; and, AIII - inverted, truncated, conical jars. Types AI and AII are further divided into subtypes: a - with plain, everted, or flaring rims, with some examples demonstrating symmetrical or external thickening; and, b - with flanged rims. They are further broken down as follows:

- 1. Slipped or unslipped, without any additional decoration (Figure XII, no. 1).
- 2. Simple geometric decoration such as horizontal red and black bands and lines (Figure I; XII, nos. 2-9; XIII, nos. 12,13; XVI, nos. 9,10,12,13-16).
- 3. The same as (2) but with a rusticated, roughened, body (Figure II).
- 4. The same as (3) but with geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs painted on a red band that covers the shoulder (Figure III).
- 5. Alternating red and white horizontal bands, separated by black lines, covering the entire vessel surface (Figure V, 1-5 and 6).
- 6. The same as 1 or 2 but with the lower portion of the vessel decorated with incised horizontal and vertical band (Figure VIII).
- 7. The same as 1 or 2, but having the body decorated with incised comb motifs (Figure IX).

- 7i. The same, but with painted bands (Figure IX).
- 8i. The same as 2 but with the lower portion of the vessel decorated with straight, horizontal, grooved lines (figure VI and Figure VII, nos. 1-5).
- 8ii. The same as 2 but with the lower portion of the vessels decorated with wavy grooved lines (Figure VII, nos. 6-11).
- 8iii. The same as 8i but with black painted geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs (Figure VI, nos. 4-7; Figure VII, nos. 1-5; Figure XVI, no. 11).
- 9. The same as 2 but with the lower portion of the vessel showing a heavy clay slip with a textured pattern (figure IV).
- 10. The same as 2 but with the vessel body below the shoulder showing a heavy undulating pattern, perhaps achieved in a mold, over a thick additional clay layer applied to the pot, or applique designs (Figures X and XI).
- 11. The same as 2 but with complex zoomorphic and floral motifs, painted in black, on the vessel (Figures XIV, 1; XXIV, 6; LVI, 14) or over panels formed by white or cream paste bands (Figure XIV, no. 11).
- 12. The same as 2 but with very simple geometric, such as straight or wavy bands (Figures XIII, 4-7, 10, 11, 13-15; XIV, 3) and complex geometric motifs (Figures XIII, 1-3, 8, 9, 16 and 17; XIV, 2, 4-10) painted in black, red, and white over the vessel, or over panels, formed by white or cream paste bands.
- 13. Collared rim jars (Figure XVII, 2).
- 14. Inverted truncated conical jars (Figures IX, 10; XVI, 18 and 19).

Alb and Allb - Flanged rim jars:

Bases: Probably round or flat.

Varieties:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped, without decoration (Figure XX, nos. 4 and 5).
- 2. Simple geometric designs such as horizontal black bands around the neck and shoulder.
- 3. Complex geometric decoration, rendered in a panel formed by horizontal bands around the shoulder.

B - Bowls:

Bowls are divided based on their shapes, and subdivided on the basis of surface decoration. By adopting this approach, such typical designations as dishes and pans have been included in this category. Terms used for each type are strictly geometrical and are based on the height of the vessel walls, such as semispherical (Figures XLV and XLIV) and quadrispherical (Figures XLI and XLIV).

BI - Horizontal cylindrical bowls:

Rims: Plain and flaring, but vertical examples also occur.

Walls: Carinated, with the angle usually formed in the lower third of the vessel.

Bases: Predominantly ring bases, but a few concave and disc bases occur.

Varieties:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped, without additional decoration (Figures XVI, 5; XLIX, 15, 16).
- 2. Burnished (Figure XII, No. 20).
- 3. Horizontal painted bands or incised lines on the exterior over red to deep red slip

(Figures XVI, 4,6,7,12,17; XLVI, 1,2,4,5; XLVIII; L, 17; LI, 15; LV, 7).

- 4. Simple geometric designs painted in black or white over panels formed by horizontal bands (Figure XLVI, 2 and 6).
- 5. Complex geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs painted in the panels formed by horizontal bands, executed in black or white and red paint (Figures XXIV; XLVII, 1,2,5,6; XLIX; L, 1-3, 6-16; LI, except No. 5; LIII, except nos. 5 and 19; LIV; LV; LVI, except No. 14).

BII - Inverted truncated conical bowls

Rim: Plain, flaring rims predominate but a few externally thickened flaring rims occur.

Walls: Predominantly concave, but straight examples occur.

Base: All known examples have flat bases, at times with a mat pattern (Figures XXXIII, XXXIV, XLI, XLIV, all except no. 1).

Varieties:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped, without decoration (Figure XXXIV, 3).
- 2. Horizontal bands painted, with or without incised bands, on exterior and interior surfaces (Figures XXXIII, 1,3 and 4; XXXIV, 2,4,5; XLI; and XLIV).
- 3. Isolated floral and zoomorphic motifs painted on panels formed by horizontal bands (Figures XXXIII, 2; XXXIV, 1).

BIII - Semispherical bowls:

BIIIa: Convex sided

Rims: Plain, sloping rims predominate but rare examples of plain, incurving rims also occur.

Walls: Convex

Bases: Flat, ring, and disc bases occur, but examples are rare.

Varieties:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped, without decoration (Figures XXXIX, 14,15; XL, 2).
- 2. Simple geometric decoration such as horizontal bands painted or incised on the exterior and/or interior (Figures XXXV, 3,4; XXXIX, 16,18-32; XL, 1,3,5; XL; LII, 2,3,4,7).
- 3. Complex geometric floral or zoomorphic designs painted in black, white, or red over the vessel surface with or without panels provided for this purpose (Figures XXIV, 7; XXXV, 2; XXXIX, 4,5; XLV, 4; XLIX, 11-13; LII, 1,5,9,10).

BIIIa4:

- i. The surface of the bowl is grooved over a red slip (Figures XXXV, 5; XL, 4).
- ii. The surface of the bowl is rendered with horizontal grooved lines with knobs applied over the grooved surface (Figure XL, no. 6).

BIIIb - Semispherical bowls with carinated walls and everted rims:

Rims: Everted, but rare examples of straight, vertical rims also occur.

Walls: Mildly carinated in the middle.

Bases: Primarily ring bases

Varieties:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped, without decoration (Figures XVI, 20; LII, 11).

- 2. Simple geometric decoration such as horizontal bands painted or incised over the exterior and/or interior (Figures XL, 8,10,11,12,13; LV, 9,10).
- 3. Complex geometric decoration over panels formed by horizontal bands (Figures XL, 7,9; L, 4).

BIV - Quadrispherical bowls:

BIVa - with convex walls:

Rims: Predominantly plain, vertical rims, but a few incurving rims also occur.

Walls: Convex *Bases:* Round or disc, but examples are rare.

Varieties:

1. Plain, with slip only, and no decoration (Figure XVI, 2).
2. Simple geometric decoration (Figure XXXIX, 9,11,23,29,33-35).
3. Complex geometric motifs in black or red over panels formed by bands of white or cream (Figures XXXIX, 3,27; XXXVI, 5).

BIVb - with carinated walls:

Rims: Predominantly everted rims but a few examples having plain vertical rims.

Walls: Convex, mildly to sharply carinated.

Bases: Predominantly disc bases, but a few examples of round bases also occur.

Varieties:

- 1. With or without slip, without any decoration, not illustrated here.
- 2. Simple geometric decoration (Figure XXXIX, 1,2,12,13,28).
- 3. The interior of these are with creamy slipped, but in rare cases, have buffish or grey slipped bowls, are decorated with multiple complex geometric; zoomorphic, and floral motifs. The floral and zoomorphic motifs are at times highly stylised. Motifs are executed in black over cream, and sometimes red, over a grey surface (Figures XXXV, 1; XXXVI; XXXVII; XXXVIII; XXXIX, 26,27).

BV - Bowls-on-stand:

BVa - Semispherical bowls on prominent, hollow, concave-sided stands (Figure XXVI).

Rims: Plain, vertical, oblique, or (in rare cases) incurving.

Walls: Convex. *Bases:* Flaring, hollow conical.

BVb - Deeper semispherical bowls with convex sides, and externally thickened rims, on low, hollow, concave-sided stems (Figure XLII).

BVc - Shallow or quadrispherical bowls on medium or tall stems, usually referred to as dish-on-stand in South Asian archaeology.

Rims: Plain and externally thickened, everted rims.

Walls: Predominantly carinated but occasionally convex sided occur.

Bases: Hollow, truncated conical stands with concave walls.

Varieties:

- 1. With medium stand and a relatively deeper dish with mild carination (Figure XXVII).
- 2. With tall stand and relatively shallow dish and sharp carination, typical of Harappan

dishes on stand (Figures XXV; XXX and XXIX).

BVI - Inverse trapezoidal bowls (Figure XIX):

Rims: Plain, flaring.

Walls: Concave.

Bases: Concave.

C - Body sherds:

Body sherds are mostly from jars, but in the absence of rims and shoulders they cannot be assigned to any specific type. However, they are included here to demonstrate the variety of surface treatments found at Rehman Dheri. While most sherds belonging to various types and subtypes of vessels are illustrated and discussed under the individual types here, a few, for example, cut ware and reserve slip, did not fit into any of these categories.

D - Pot stands:

These are treated separately as they serve an entirely different function. They are spherical, cylindrical, and ovoid (Figure XVII, 3-6).

E - Lids (Figures XXXII; XLIII):

These occur mostly in association with flanged rim jars and are of the following three varieties:

E1 - Stoppers (Figure XLIII, 1,2,4).

E3 - Flat topped with short vertical or oblique walls.

E3a - The same but with simple bands incised or painted (Figure XXXII, 1,2,4,6-12, 14-18, 24, 25).

E3b - With complex painted geometric motifs (Figure XXXII, 5, 19-23).

E4 - The same but with knobbed handles (Figure XXXII, 3,13,14).

E5 - Inverted dish-like, with convex sides, small flat top, stumpy knobbed handles, and short, vertically projected rim (Figure XLIII, 3-5, 8-15).

E6 - Bell shaped, with a conical top, concave or oblique sides, stumpy knobbed handle, and a short projection at the rim (Figure XLIII, 6,7, 16-18).

F - Compartmented boxes (Figure XVIII, no. 1)

Compartmented vessels are known in South Asian bronze age, but are rare. They are normally rectangular although square examples also occur. The one illustrated here is square and, like others, must have been used as a spice box.

Handmade Ceramics

Rehman Dheri has only a few specimens of handmade pottery, four examples of which are illustrated here (Figure XVI, nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8). They are all made of well levigated clay and fired to a red-buff color. While nos. 1, 2, and 3 are unslipped, No. 8 has a creamy-buffish slip and is decorated with red and black bands, and incised lines around the rim and shoulder.

Specimens of different types of vessels are illustrated. No. 1 is a cylindrical, truncated, flat based bowl, no. 2 is an oblique sided, truncated, flat based bowl, and no. 3 is a quadrispherical bowl. No. 8 is an ovoid jar.

HM. 1: (Figure XVI, no. 1) - Cylindrical truncated, flat based bowl:

A bowl with a slightly constricted neck, and a straight, vertical rim. It has a thick fabric with a coarse texture, it is fired to a red buff color, and is unslipped. The interior shows incised lines around the rim, neck, and body.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

HM. 2: (Figure XVI, no. 2) - Oblique sides, truncated, flat based bowl:

A bowl in red-buff ware, unslipped, with a coarse texture.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 13.

HM. 3: (Figure XVI, no. 3) - Quadrispherical bowl:

A bowl with convex sides and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware, unslipped, and coarse textured.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

HM. 4: (Figure XVI, no. 8) - Ovoid jar:

A jar with a slight carination in the lower body, a straight, vertical rim, and a flat base. It has an uneven body and a coarse texture, in red-buff ware with a creamy buffish slip. Red and black bands, and incised lines occupy the rim, neck and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 5.

Grey Ware

Rehman Dheri had no more than six grey ware pieces, of which five are discussed below. All specimens came from RHD III. It is possible that these vessels were imported from Iran. However, only a microscopic analysis of their clay can confirm this.

All specimens are bowls, i.e. inverse trapezoidal, concave sided, and concave based bowls; horizontal cylindrical bowls; the base of a small bowl on stand; and a bowl-on-stand of the BVb2 type. These specimens are all produced on a fast wheel and made with well levigated clay.

G.1: (Figure XIX, no. 3) - Inverse trapezoidal bowl, BVI:

A fine grey ware bowl with a dark grey slip, engraved with horizontal bands near the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

G.2: (Figure XIX, no. 6; pl. XXIVA) - Inverse trapezoidal bowl BVI:

A complete example of the above, in a fine grey ware with an almost polished grey slip was found. The exterior is engraved with wavy bands near the base. The interior has incised bands around the rim. According to Allechin (personal communication), this vessel may perhaps have been inverted and used as a seat. So far, no known parallel for this kind of bowl has been recovered in South Asia.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 3.

G.3: (Figure XLIX, no. 14) - Horizontal cylindrical bowl BI:

A bowl with a sharply outturned rim and a pronounced flange at the carination point. The base is missing.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/14, layer 5.

G.4: (Figure XXV, no. 3) - Bowl-on-stand BV:

A fragment of a base for a bowl-on-stand, made in a greenish-grey ware with a greenish slip. This vessel was engraved with horizontal lines and triangles.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIC/4, layer 9.

G.5: (Figure XXV, no. 4):

This BVb2ii type bowl with a sharp carination and a sharply outturned rim. It is a dark grey ware with a fine, dark grey slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Category A - Jars: Examples

Type A1a1 and A1a1:

Examples in this type include ovoid and spherical jars, with or without slip, but with no additional decoration, only one example has been illustrated.

A1a1.1 (Figure XII, no. 1):

A jar with a short neck and a plain but horizontally outturned rim. It is a dull red ware with a similar slip.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 10.

Type A1a2 and I1a2:

Examples in this type are ovoid, AI, or spherical, AII, with simple geometric decoration.

A1a2.1 (Figure I, no. 1):

A jar with a short, everted rim, and a dent around the neck. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. It has black bands around the rim and shoulder. The interior has incised lines around the rim, neck, and body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 5.

A1a2.2 and A1a2.3 (Figure I, nos. 2 and 3):

Jars with everted rims, fired to a red-buff ware, with a red slip. Black bands at the rim and shoulder base enclose a bright red band around the shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a2.4 (Figure I, no. 5):

A jar with a short, straight, vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip and walls of medium thickness. Decoration consists of black bands around the exterior rim and body, and a bright red band around the interior rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a2.5 (Figure I, no. 7):

A jar, with a short, everted rim. It is a red ware, with red slip and decorated with two black horizontal bands around the shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 2.

A1a2.6 (Figure I, no. 8):

A jar with a rim rolled back in round. It is a red ware with red slip and the interior decorated with a black band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

A1a2.7 (Figure I, no. 9):

A jar with a slightly everted rim. It is a red-buff ware, with a red slip, decorated with black horizontal bands at the rim and shoulder, enclosing a deep red band. The interior shows a red band at the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Ala2.8 (Figure XII, no. 2):

A jar with a short, out-curved rim. It is a red ware with a dark brown slip, decorated with black bands at the exterior and interior rim top.

Location and context: RHDII, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Ala2.9 (Figure XII, no. 3):

A jar with a short vertical rim. It is a red ware with a black slip and a plain exterior. The interior has a bright red band around the rim and an incised line at the neck.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

Ala2.10 (Figure XII, no. 8):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, slightly dented neck and outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a cream slip. Black bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a deep red band. The interior shows a red band around the neck and rim and a black line at the rim top.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Ala2.11 (Figure XII, no. 9):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short neck and outcurved-rim. It is a red-buff ware with a cream slip. A deep red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder is enclosed by black bands at the rim top and shoulder base. The interior shows a red band around the neck and lower rim, and a black line at the rim top.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Ala2.12 (Figure XIII, no. 13):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a dented, high-collared neck and flaring rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. The surface is decorated with incised lines around the exterior rim, neck, and shoulder, and around the interior rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 10.

Ala2.13 (Figure XIII, no. 14):

A jar with an outcurving rim, in red ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a white paste band.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. EIII/21, layer 12.

Ala2.14 (Figure XVI, no. 9):

A jar with a flat base, straight walls, and a plain, in curving, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a dull red slip. The body is not well fired and even. It is decorated with a black band at the rim below which a red band is drawn. It shows a complex graffiti on the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Ala2.15 (Figure XVI, no. 10):

A jar with convex walls, bulging body, a constricted neck and a short, plain vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware and has red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim base and lower half of the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 3.

Ala2.16 (Figure XVI, no. 14):

A jar (resembling narrow necked bottle) with convex walls and a flat base, constricted and a

long protruding neck and slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware and has dull red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim, neck and mid body.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/4, layer 9.

AIa2.17 (Figure XVI, no. 15):

A jar with convex walls, flat base, constricted neck and short everted rim. It is in red ware with red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim top and mid body. The interior shows a black band around the shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/21, layer 1.

AIa2.18 (Figure XVI, no. 16):

A jar with slightly tapering in walls, extremely short everted rim and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware and has a dull red slip, decorated with black bands near the base, lower body and at the rim base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/21, layer 1.

AIa2.1 (Figure I, no. 4):

A jar with a short, sharply everted rim, and a dent around the neck. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. A black band occupies most of the rim and neck. The interior shows a bright red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 5A.

AIa2.2 (Figure I, no. 6):

A jar with a shallow dent below the rim, and a short, everted rim. It is a pale red ware with a red slip. Surface decoration consists of a black band around the rim and a bright red band below. The interior has a similar decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

AIa2.3 (Figure XII, no. 4):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, slightly dented neck and short, everted rim. It is a red ware with a plum red slip. A black band covers the shoulder and rim. The interior rim and neck have a red band.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

AIa2.4 (Figure XII, no. 5):

A jar with a fine, thin fabric. It has a short, slightly dented neck and a short, outturned rim, oblique in profile. It is a red ware with a plum red slip and has a black band at the rim top.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV, layer 13.

AIa2.5 (Figure XII, no. 6):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short neck and short, slightly everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a creamy slip. Decoration consists of a bright red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder, and black lines around the rim top and shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

AIa2.6 (Figure XII, no. 7):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short neck and short, vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a cream slip. It is decorated with a bright red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder, and a black band at the rim top. The interior rim and neck show a red band and a black line at the rim top.

Location and context: RHD IIA, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

AIIa2.7 (Figure XIII, no. 12):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, everted rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. The surface is decorated with incised lines at the rim, neck, and shoulder. The interior shows an incised line around the neck.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. FIV/22, layer 10.

AIIa2.8 (Figure XVI, no.13):

This jar, resembling a Pakistani Surahi, has a narrow, protruding neck, a plain, vertical rim, and a disc base. The firing was not very effective for the entire body seems to be disintegrating and flaking. It is red buff ware with some indications of a red slip. It has black bands around the neck, shoulder, and body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/15, layer 4

Type AIIa3 and AIIa3:

This type includes jars with rim, neck, and shoulder decorated with black and red bands and a body with a rusticated or roughened surface, achieved through the application of dirt, grit, and sand prior to firing.

AIIa3.1 (Figure II, no. 1):

A jar with a short, dented neck, and an everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band runs around the shoulder, neck, and rim. The interior has black lines at the rim and shoulder. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

AIIa3.2 (Figure II, no. 2):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Black bands around the exterior rim and shoulder base enclose a dark brown band, below which the body is rusticated. The interior shows black lines around the rim and incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

AIIa3.3 (Figure II, no. 3):

A jar with an everted rim. It is a red buff ware with a dull red slip. Decoration consists of a bright red band around the exterior shoulder and interior rim, and black lines at the exterior rim and shoulder base. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

AIIa3.4 (Figure II, no. 4):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a pale red slip. The exterior has a chocolate band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands. It is carried over to the interior rim and neck. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/4, layer 4.

AIIa3.5 (Figure II, no. 5):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. It has a light red band around the rim and shoulder, enclosed by black bands. A black band occupies the interior rim and neck. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a3.6 (Figure II, no. 6):

A jar with a short, straight, vertical rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. It has a dark brown band around the exterior shoulder, enclosed by black bands. The interior neck and lower rim has black bands. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a3.7 (Figure II, no. 7):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Decoration consists of a bright red band around the exterior shoulder, enclosed by black bands, and a black band around the interior rim, neck, and shoulder. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a3.8 (Figure II, no. 8):

A jar with an extremely short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Decoration consists of a bright red band around the exterior shoulder, neck, and part of the rim, and black bands at the rim and shoulder base. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. Fo/3, layer 8.

A1a3.9 (Figure II, no. 9):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a deep red band at the exterior shoulder, enclosed by black bands. The interior lower rim has a black and a red band. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a3.10 (Figure II, no. 10):

A jar with an extremely short neck and a short, everted rim, almost neckless and rimless. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Decoration consists of a bright red band at the shoulder and upper body, and black bands at the neck and rim. The interior rim shows a black and a red band. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a3.11 (Figure II, no. 11):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band at the shoulder carries over to the interior rim and neck. Black bands occupy the exterior rim, neck, and shoulder base. The interior has a bright red band at the rim. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Type A1a4, AIIa4 and A1a4i (Fig. III):

Specimens in this subtype are similar to those in Type A1a3 in forms, types of rims, neck, fabric, and rusticated or roughened body texture. They also occur in the same time horizon, RHD III. However, this subtype has symbols painted on the shoulders, some of which are identical, or nearly so, to those engraved on or near the bases or painted on the shoulder of the vessels from Rehman Dheri, and some of which have similarities to some characters in Harappan script. In specimen A1a4i the rusticated surface is achieved with the application of fine sand only, to which is then added a thin layer of creamy slip. Comparable examples are reported from Gumla (Dani 1971: Pl. 84, No. 1, p. 159), from Amri, Jalilpur (Mughal 1973), Scrai Khola (Mughal 1972: Fig. 18, nos. 101 and 106, p. 48).

AIa4.1 (Figure III, no. 1):

A jar with a dented neck and a short, outcurved rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip, decorated with a bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands at the rim, neck, and shoulder base, over it a bold hook symbol is painted. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 6.

AIa4.2 (Figure III, no. 3):

A jar with a short everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip, decorated with a bright red band around the exterior shoulder, enclosed by black bands and, over it, a swastika painted in black. Below the shoulder, the body is rusticated. The interior shows incised bands at the shoulder and body. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/8, layer 5.

AIa4.3 (Figure III, no. 5):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip, decorated with a deep red band around the exterior shoulder, enclosed by black lines and showing a fish. Incised lines occupy the interior. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

AIa4.4 (Figure III, no. 6):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands, shows a winnower. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. E11/21, layer 4.

AIa4.5 (Figure III, no. 7):

A jar with a short, neck and a short, slightly everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the neck and shoulder, enclosed by black bands, shows a plant with a flower, perhaps a sunflower. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 1.

AIa4.6 (Figure III, no. 8):

A jar with a very short, everted rim, almost neckless and rimless. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the shoulder, showing a two-pronged agricultural implement, is enclosed by black bands at the rim, neck, and shoulder base. Incised lines occupy the interior rim and shoulder base. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

AIa4.7 (Figure III, no. 10):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands, shows intersecting circles. The body is rusticated. The interior shows incised bands at the rim, shoulder, and body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, BIV/9, layer 3.

AIa4.8 (Figure III, no. 11):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands, shows a rosette painted in black. The body is rusticated. The interior shows a black band at the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

AlIa4.1 (Figure III, no. 2):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands, shows a ploughshare- like symbol, painted in black. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 6.

AlIa4.2 (Figure III, no. 4):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band around the lower rim, neck, and shoulder, enclosed by black bands, has two vertical arrows painted in black. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 4.

AlIa4.3 (Figure III, no. 9):

A jar with a dented neck and a very short, everted rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a dull red slip. A bright red band, enclosed by black bands, shows a mountain goat with a short pointed tail, horns curved to the sides, and body decorated with hatched triangles. The body is rusticated.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 6.

Type Ala4i (Fig. XV):

This type is represented by two examples, one complete (no. 1) and one incomplete (no. 2). These are large, pear-shaped jars with narrow, short necks, short, everted, externally thickened rims, and disc bases. They were probably used for water storage, just as such jars are used in the region today. They have a rusticated surface like Ala3 and Ala4, but unlike them, the surface is relatively smooth and the rustication seems to have been achieved with the application of fine sand only. The surface also has a fine, thin layer of cream slip. The slip does not seem to be well bonded to the body and is very fugitive. Black lines at the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a dull red band around the shoulder, with a graffiti, possibly depicting small plants, painted on it.

Location & context: No. 1: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 5. No. 2: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

Type Ala5 (Fig. V):

Jars of this type are similar to Ala2. They have very short, everted rims almost neckless and rimless, and fully conform to the typical Kot-Dijian traits in this respect. They are red ware with a pinkish to red slip and have a fine texture. Bases are round or possibly flat. Examples with an uneven inner surface do occur (Figure V, no. 2). Externally, these vessels are decorated with bands of white, red, or pinkish, and chocolate color, separated by black lines. While on most the decoration seems to be permanent, in one example (no. 2) it tends to fade and may have been rendered after the pot was fired and is thus fugitive. Stratigraphically, these vessels occur throughout the sequence, from IB onward. They also occur at Gumla period IV, but Dani also refers to their presence in early periods (1970-71:160, fig.28).

Ala5.1 (Figure V, no. 1):

A jar with an extremely short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a pinkish red slip. The body is decorated with wide, alternating pinkish and white bands, separated by black lines. A black line is painted around the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 4.

AIa5.2 (Figure V, no. 2):

A jar, identical in texture, surface treatment, neck and rim shape to no. 1.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EIII/21, layer 15.

AIa5.3 (Figure V, no. 3):

A jar identical in form, and surface treatment to nos. 1 and 2 but differing in having a black band around the interior rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 3.

AIa5.4 (Figure V, no. 4):

A jar almost identical in form and surface treatment to the above types.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

AIa5.5 (Figure V, no. 5):

A jar similar in form and decoration to those described above. The interior bears an incised line around the body.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EIII/13, layer 14.

Type AIa6 and AIIa6 (Fig. VIII):

This type includes ovoid, AIa6, and spherical, AIIa6, jars with incised decoration, and body sherds of the same type. These have been fully fired to an orange-buff colour. They are for the most part unslipped. The incised decoration, unlike the grooved AIa7, has been deeply rendered. The decoration is both vertical and horizontal.

Rims: Plain and vertical or short and everted.

Necks: Neckless

Bases: Round, but possibly also flat

AIa6i - With or without slip, and only incised decoration.

AIa6ii - With incised decoration and simple painted or incised bands.

AIa6iii- Ribbed ware (Figure VIII, no.6).

AIa6i.1 (Figure VIII, no. 1):

A jar with almost no neck or rim, and a tapering body. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a wash of the same color. Below the shoulder, it is decorated with deeply incised, straight horizontal lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3A.

AIa6i.2 (Figure VIII, no. 2):

A jar with virtually no neck, and a collapsed rim tapering down to the shoulder. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with the same color slip. Below the shoulder, it is decorated with deeply incised vertical lines.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

AIa6ii.1 (Figure VIII, no. 8):

A jar with no neck and a short, slightly everted rim. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It is decorated with horizontal incised lines and a black band around the rim, neck, and

shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a6ii.2 (Figure VIII, no. 11):

A fragment of a jar with no neck and a slightly everted rim, squarish on top. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It is decorated below the shoulder with horizontal incised lines, and a black band encircles the neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/20, layer 1.

A1Ia6ii.3 (Figure VIII, no. 3):

A jar with a short, dented neck and short, slightly everted rim. It is a light red-buff or orange-buff ware with no slip. The exterior shows straight, horizontal incised lines. On the interior, the neck, shoulder, and body have incised bands. It seems to have had a round base.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 9.

A1Ia6ii.4 (Figure VIII, no. 7):

A jar with a short, slightly dented neck and short, straight, vertical rim. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It has incised lines in cross-hatched patterns, and a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/4, layer 9.

Type A6 - Body Sherds:

A6 (Figure VIII, no. 4):

A fragment of a biconical squat jar. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. It is decorated with deeply incised horizontal lines.

Location and context: RHD I, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

A6.2 (Figure VIII, no. 5):

A fragment of a spherical jar. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. The body is decorated with deeply incised horizontal lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

A6.3 (Figure VIII, no. 9):

A fragment of a jar with a sharp carination above the base. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It is decorated above the carination with horizontal incised lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

A6.4 (Figure VIII, no. 10):

A fragment of a jar. It is a light red ware with a similar slip. The body is decorated with horizontal incised lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 1.

A6.5 (Figure VIII, no. 12):

A fragment of a jar with a short, angular neck and sharply outcurved rim. It is an orange-buff ware with a similar wash. The fabric is thick. Decoration consists of a deeply incised criss-cross pattern.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/19, layer 11.

A6.6 (Figure VIII, no. 13):

A fragment of a jar, carinated just above the base, with tapering walls. It is an orange-buff ware with a similar slip, decorated with incised lines drawn horizontally around the body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 4.

A6.7 (Figure VIII, no. 14):

A fragment of a jar. It is an orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It is decorated with a pattern of horizontal and vertical cross-hatched, incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

A6.8 (Figure VIII, no. 15):

A fragment of a jar identical in form, texture, ware, and decoration to no. 14.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

A6.9 (Figure VIII, no. 16):

A fragment of what appears to be an *Ala6i* jar. It is an orange-buff ware with a similar slip. Its surface treatment is identical to that of no. 14 and no. 15.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

A6.10 (Figure VIII, no. 17):

A fragment of an *Ala6ii* jar. It is an orange-buff ware with no slip. It has horizontal painted black bands and scratchy, vertical incised lines around the body, and a black band around the neck.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

A6.11 (Figure VIII, no. 18):

A fragment of an *Ala6ii* jar. It is an orange-buff ware with a similar slip. It is decorated with incised horizontal lines and black bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 1.

A6.12 (Figure VIII, no. 19):

A fragment of a jar, similar to no.18 in fabric and texture, with incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A6iii (Figure VIII, no. 6) - Ribbed Ware:

A jar fragment. It is red ware with a fine, paste-like red slip and deeply carved rib decoration. These ribbed wares are fairly common on Harappan sites and can also be compared with examples from Baluchistan (Fairervis 1956:340). Ribbed ware vessels also occur at Mohenjo-daro where it is noted as deep grooved decorations (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Pl. 10A, MD 1228, Fig. 38.4).

Type *Ala7* and *Ala7* (Fig. IX):

This type includes ovoid and spherical jars with surface decoration consisting of incised lines which are relatively shallow and rendered in a comb pattern, perhaps by holding a comb-like tool to the pot while it was still revolving on the wheel. Comb motifs are in some cases accompanied by straight incised horizontal bands. A further variation is the addition of black or red painted bands.

Ala7.1 (Fig. IX, No. 1):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip, decorated with an incised comb pattern around the shoulder and incised lines on the interior below the neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 6.

Ala7.2 (Fig. IX, No. 9):

A jar with a very short, plain vertical rim and a flat base. It is a pale red-buff ware without slip. It shows multiple incised comb motifs around the lower rim, neck, shoulder, and upper body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Ala7.3 (Fig. IX, No. 11):

A jar in pale red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of an incised comb motif around the shoulder and an incised line around the rim. The interior has incised lines around the rim, neck, shoulder, and body.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII/16, layer 17.

Alla7.1 (Fig. IX, No. 8):

A jar with a very short and slightly everted rim. It is a pale red-buff ware with no indication of a slip. It shows incised comb motifs.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Alla7.2 (Fig. IX, No. 3):

A jar with a short, vertical rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar wash. It shows a comb motif around the shoulder and upper body. It has four incised horizontal lines around the interior, near the base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

Alla7.3 (Fig. IX, No. 5):

A jar with a short, vertical rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip, decorated in a comb motif around the body. The interior shows horizontal lines scratched around the lower half of the body.

Location and context: Surface.

Ala7i.1 (Fig. IX, No. 6):

A jar with a constricted neck and short, vertical rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. Decoration consists of comb motifs and horizontal black bands around the body, a black band around the exterior rim, and a red band around the interior rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Ala7i.2 (Fig. IX, No. 7):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a flat base. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. It is decorated with multiple incised comb motifs and black bands around the body. The exterior rim and neck shows a black band. The interior shows an incised line around the neck and a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

Ala7i.3 (Fig. IX, No. 12):

A jar with a vertical rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with an irregular form of comb motif around the body and black bands below the rim.

Location and context: surface.

Alla7i.1 (Fig. IX, No. 2):

A jar with a short, vertical rim. It is a pale red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. It is decorated with multiple comb patterns around the shoulder and upper body. It has incised, horizon-

tal bands around the neck and rim, and three black vertical lines on the interior.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/5, layer 3.

AIIa7i.2 (Fig. IX, No. 4):

A jar with a vertical rim. It is a light red or orange-buff ware with a similar slip. It is decorated with two bands of comb motifs around the upper body between two thick black bands. Black lines are also drawn around the rim. The interior has an incised line around the neck, a light red band around the lower rim, and a black band around the upper rim.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 16.

Type AIIa8 and AIIa8 (Figs. VI and VII) - Grooved Jars:

This type has examples of typical Kot Dijian jars which are ovoid, neckless and with short, everted rims (Fig. VI, nos. 1 and 2), or spherical, with short, everted rims (Fig. VI, nos. 3-6; Fig. VII, nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, and 11). Their bodies are treated with an additional clay coating that is decorated with grooved horizontal lines, perhaps with a sharp tool. Variations in this subtype are:

- i. Straight horizontal grooved lines, with or without additional red or black bands.
- ii. Wavy grooved lines, with or without red or black horizontal bands.
- iii. The same as i and ii, with complex geometric, floral, or zoomorphic motifs, painted over the body or on panels formed by a band in black, white, cream or red.

The ware ranges in color from red to red-buff, and in rare cases, yellowish or creamy buff. Slip color ranges from light red to orange-red and red. Like Scrai Khola (Mughal 1972:45), in this subtype the additional coat of clay is so effectively applied to the body and so evenly fired that, along with the surface decoration, grooves, it seems to be part of the body.

The vessel surface, from the shoulder to just above the base, has grooved horizontal lines, rendered with a sharp tool before firing. In most cases, the grooving is uniform, although examples of irregular lines do occur. Grooving is shallow and does not seem to penetrate beyond the slip or the extra clay coating; in cases where these have flaked off, the ungrooved surface of the vessel is exposed.

Type AIIa8ii and AIIa8ii (Fig. VII, nos. 6 and 8-11):

This type shows more diversity than AIIa8i and AIIa8i in slip colors and surface treatment. While specimens from the latter have slips ranging from red to red-buff, the former have red, dark brown, and creamy white slips. Except for simple black bands around the rim and neck (Fig. VII, No. 7), and red bands around the lower rim and neck, enclosed by black lines on the interior (Fig. VII, nos. 7 and 8), no additional decorations are noted on examples of 8ii.

Fig. VII, No. 9, combines elements of both subtypes. While the upper part of the body is rendered with i straight, horizontal grooved lines, the lower part is covered by ii wavy, grooved horizontal lines.

At Rehman Dheri, both make their appearance in the earliest period, RHD I. Subtype 8ii, however, appears in the earliest layers and precedes 8i in this respect. It also dominates in the early levels. Subtype 8i totally takes over in the subsequent two periods, RHD II and III, with subtype 8ii becoming rare in RHD II and almost negligible in RHD III. In some trenches, it completely disappears in the last periods.

A similar situation is noticed at Gumla 7 miles southeast of Rehman Dheri, where both of these types appear in Dani's (1971:135 and 136, Fig. 13, No. 30 and Fig. 14, nos. 52-59) Period II, while

Type 8i continues through his subsequent Periods III and IV, or his Kot-Dijian and Mature Harappan occupations at the site, (Dani 1971:146, Fig. 24, 211-217; 153, Fig. 28, 2346-2349); 8ii completely disappears after period II at Gumla. Straight horizontal grooving continues to be the main feature at Mohenjo-daro (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Fig. 7, no. 5, p.250) where it sometimes combines with roughened surface and comb motifs (Fig. 34, no. 1) or with roughened surface only (Fig. 34, no. 2).

A somewhat similar situation is seen at Scrai Khola, where our subtype 8i, Mughal's VII, and 8ii, Mughal's VIIA (Mughal 1972: Fig. 12, nos. 46-52; Fig. 13, nos. 53-66; Fig. 14, nos. 67-71, and Fig. 14, nos. 72-77), both appear in Period IA (Mughal 1972: Table 9). Thereafter, while 8i, Mughal's VII, continues throughout Period II, 8ii, Mughal's VIIA, does not occur beyond the middle of Period II.

In Baluchistan, grooved decorations are grouped with Periano reserve slip (Fairervis 1959: Fig. 53, No. 6, d and c, p. 382). Also, it occurs with wavy reserve slip on a pot from Anjira Period III, (De Cardi 1965: Fig. 23, No. 17, pp. 179-80]), comparable examples to which have been reported from Periano Moghul Ghundais (Stein 1929, Pl. VI, p.73 and p. XI, M.M.N. 48(a) M.M.E. 1); Scrai Khola (Mughal 1972:47, Figs. 12-14, Pl. XVIIIB, 12) and Jalilpur (Mughal 1972: Fig. 37, Nos. 3 and 6).

Ala8i.1 (Fig. VI, No. 1):

A jar with a short, everted rim, almost neckless and rimless. It is a red ware with an orange-red slip, decorated with straight, horizontal grooved lines. A black band covers the exterior rim and neck. The interior is decorated with a black band around the rim and incised lines around the neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, Ff IV/22, layer 4.

Ala8i.2 (Fig. VI, No. 2):

A jar, similar to no. 1 in form, neck, rim, fabric, texture, and surface decoration, except that the interior rim and neck up to the shoulder are covered by a black band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

Ala8i.3 (Fig. XVI, no. 11):

A jar with a flat base, walls tapering in, constricted neck and a short vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The body is rendered with an additional clay coating, showing straight horizontally drawn grooved lines. Below the grooved decorations it is printed with a black band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Ala8ii.1 (Fig. VII, No. 7):

A jar with an outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a chocolate slip, decorated with wavy grooved lines. The exterior rim and neck have a dark brown band, and the shoulder is plain. The interior rim and neck are decorated with a red band and a black line at the rim top. An incised line encircles the top of the interior shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 16.

Ala8ii.2 (Fig. VII, No. 6):

A fragment of a jar (rim missing) in a creamy-buff ware with a creamy slip, decorated with wavy grooved lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. Fo/13, layer 8.

Ala8ii.3 (Fig. VII, No. 8):

A jar with a short, outcurving rim. It is a red-buff ware with a bright red slip. Decoration consists of wavy grooved lines around the body and a red band enclosed by two black bands on the interior rim.

Location and context: RHD IB, BIV/9, layer 16.

AlIa8ii.4 (Fig. VII, No. 11):

A neckless jar with an insignificant vertical rim, or almost rimless. It is a buff-red ware with a creamy slip. Decoration consists of wavy grooved lines.

Location and context: RIID I, sq. EII/21, layer 15.

AlIa8iii.1 (Fig. VI, No. 6):

A jar with a short, everted rim, squarish on top. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, showing straight horizontal grooved lines around the body. A stylized horned deity is painted on the vessel, and a black band encircles the rim and neck.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/24, layer 11.

AlIa8iii.2 (Fig. VII, No. 3):

A jar with a short, outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with straight, horizontal grooved lines around the body. Above the grooved body and below the neck, a white band decorated with black dots and enclosed by black bands encircles the vessel. The interior is decorated with a black band around the rim and an incised line around the neck.

Location and context: RIID IIIA, sq. BIV/14, layer 8.

AlIa8iii.3 (Fig. VII, No. 5):

A jar with a short, slightly everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with horizontal grooved lines around the body, above which is painted a black rosette, and a black band at the rim. On the interior, a red band covers the rim, neck, and upper shoulder.

Location and context: surface.

AlIa8iii.1 (Fig. VI, No. 3):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with horizontal grooved lines around the body. A black band encircles the rim, neck, and shoulder. It is painted with a horned deity, in black outline and white filling, curved horns, a stylized face with a black, round spot, hanging ears, and a pointed, extended beard. It has an incised line around the interior neck. It appears to have a round base.

Location and context: upper RIID II, sq. Fo/13, layer 9.

AlIa8iii.2 (Fig. VI, No. 4):

A jar with an outcurved rim, a plain, tapering shoulder, and perhaps a round base. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with straight, horizontal grooved lines. Painted above these are three stylized pipal leaves, supported by stems. An incised line and a black line encircle the exterior neck and rim. Two incised lines encircle the interior below the neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

AlIa8iii.3 (Fig. VI, No. 5):

A jar with an outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of straight, horizontal grooved lines around the body, a stylized zoomorphic design painted in black, and a black band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EII/21, layer 4.

AlIa8iii.4 (Fig. VI, No. 7):

A jar fragment. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, straight horizontal grooved lines around the body, and a black painted design resembling either a stylized centipede or a fish skeleton

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 10.

***AlIa8iii.5* (Fig. VII, No. 1):**

A jar with a short, sharply everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with straight horizontal grooved lines. A white band enclosed by black bands, and decorated with a series of black dots, is painted around the upper shoulder. A black line encircles the upper rim.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/9, layer 11.

***AlIa8iii.6* (Fig. VII, No. 2):**

A jar fragment. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with horizontal grooved lines. Above the grooved body, and within a black outline, is painted a white rosette with a black dot in the center.

Location and context: surface.

***AlIa8iii.7* (Fig. VII, No. 4):**

A jar with a vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with straight, horizontal grooved lines around the body. The rim and neck have a black band from which loops and balls are suspended, above a white paste surface that decorates the shoulder.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. EII/16, layer 12.

Type A8 - Body Sherds:

***A8* (Fig. VII, No. 9):**

A fragment of an *AlIa8i* or *AlIa8ii* jar. It is a buff ware with a chocolate slip. It is decorated with straight, horizontal grooved lines (of Type 8i) on the upper half of the body, and wavy grooved lines (of Type 8ii) on the lower half, with some of the straight grooved lines curving to one side.

Location and context: surface.

***A8* (Fig. VII, No. 10):**

A fragment of a jar. It is a red-buff ware with a bright red slip. Decoration consists of wavy grooved lines.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

Type *AlIa9* and *AlIa9* (Fig. IV):

This type is the same as *AlIa2* but the lower portion of the vessel shows a heavy clay slip with a textured pattern on Wetware. It is similar in manufacturing technique and surface decoration to some examples of Quetta Wet, Kechi Bey Wet, and Periano Wet (Fairservis 1956:69, Fig. 53,a; 1959:376, Fig. 50, a-c, and 382, Fig. 52, a and b; Steink 1929, Pl. XI, M.M.N. 48,b). It is closest to the latter in form, neck, and rim shape, and the use of bands around the shoulder and black lines around the shoulder base. However, it has its own distinguishing characteristics, such as in the slip and should, therefore, be regarded as a local Gomal Plain type. In the Gomal Plain, at both Rehman Dheri and Gumla, it occurs only in the late horizon, RIID III, for no example was found below layers 4 and 5. Three examples were reported from Gumla Period IV (Dani 1971:154, Type IX, nos. 238, 240, and 244). One of which (Dani 1971:154, Type IX, no. 244) had a painted symbol of a triangle, with extended arms and dots attached. It is reported from Mohenjo-daro (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Pl. 8C XIX-109). Like the rest of Rehman Dheri pottery, excepting the few noted handmade examples, these are produced on a fast wheel, made from a well levigated clay, and fully fired to a red, red-buff, creamy-buff or creamy ware, with red, creamy-buff, and whitish-creamy slips. Normally, vessels have short necks and short, everted rims like the typical Kot-Dijian vessels. They have red, deep red and whitish-creamy bands around the shoulder with black bands at the shoulder base and, in some cases, multiple bands around the shoulder and neck (Fig. IV, No. 1). The body below the

shoulder is marked with a textured pattern impressed before firing. The designs run in horizontal and vertical curving rows.

The typical Kot-Dijian forms of vessels with "wet decoration", combining elements of the flood plain with those of the Balauch highlands, is indicative of the blending of the two traditions at the strategically located Gomal Plain.

AIa9.1 (Fig. IV, No. 1):

A jar with a short, everted rim, almost rimless. It is a red-buff ware with a cream slip, decorated with a bright red band, enclosed by black bands at the rim and shoulder base. The body below the shoulder has a heavy clay slip, impressed with a vertical, mat or basket, texture which curves from right to left.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EII/16, layer 1.

AIa9.2 (Fig. IV, No. 9):

A jar with a short, everted rim, in a red-buff ware with a heavy red slip. It has a bright red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands at the neck and shoulder base. The heavy clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket pattern. The pattern is applied vertically, separated by a horizontally impressed pattern and a high ridge.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

AIa9.3 (Fig. IV, No. 11):

A jar in red-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy clay slip has a mat or basket pattern impressed horizontally around the body. A bright red band encircles the shoulder, with black bands around the neck and shoulder base enclosing it.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 1.

AIa9.1 (Fig. IV, No. 3):

A jar with a very short, everted rim that is square on top and externally thickened. It is a cream-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket impression, curving from left to right.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

AIa9.2 (Fig. IV, No. 10):

A jar with a very short, everted rim. It is red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The heavy clay slip applied to the vessel has a mat or basket-like textured pattern, impressed vertically and curving from left to right with horizontally impressed ridges. The shoulder has a deep red band, enclosed by black bands. The interior shows incised lines around the body.

Location and context: Surface

AIa9.3 (Fig. IV, no. 12):

A jar with a very short, everted rim (almost rimless). It is a red-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket-like pattern. A red band encircles the shoulder, with black lines around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclosing it. The interior rim has a red band and an incised line at the neck.

Location and context: upper RHD IIIA, sq. Fo/23, layer 8.

Type A9 - Body Sherds:

A9 (Fig. IV, No. 2):

A fragment of what is perhaps an *AIa9* jar, in red-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy layer

of clay slip applied to the body shows a mat or basket-like textured pattern, curving left to right.

Location and context: Surface

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 4):

A fragment of what is probably an AIIa9 type jar. It is a buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy layer of clay slip applied to the body below the shoulder is impressed with a vertical mat or basket pattern which curves from left to right.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EII/17, layer 2.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 5):

A fragment of a jar in a creamy-buff ware with a similar slip. A mat or basket-like pattern is impressed around the body of vessel over a heavy clay slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 6):

A fragment of what is probably an AIIa9 type jar, a red-buff ware with a creamy slip. A mat or basket-like impression is applied in a vertical and horizontal pattern over the a heavy clay slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 7):

A fragment of what is probably an AIIa9 type jar, in a red-buff ware with a creamy slip. A mat or basket-like impression is applied to the body in a vertical, left to right curving pattern over a heavy clay slip. Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 4.

A9 (Fig. IV, No. 8):

A fragment of what is probably an AIIa9 jar, in a creamy-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy layer of clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket-like textured pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 4.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 13):

A fragment, probably of an AIIa9 type jar, in red-buff ware with a similar slip. A heavy clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket pattern, closely resembling a specimen from Quetta (Fairervis 1956:269 Fig. 59, B2). It has a red band around the shoulder and a thick black line at the shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 1.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 14):

A fragment, probably of an AIIa9 type jar, in reddish-buff ware with a whitish-buff slip. A heavy clay slip applied to the body is impressed with a mat or basket-like pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

A9 (Fig. IV, no. 15):

A fragment of a jar, in a red-buff ware with a creamy-buff slip. A heavy clay slip applied to the body of the jar is impressed with a mat or basket-like pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

Type AIIa10 and AIIa10 (Fig. X, Nos. 1-4, 6-8; Fig. XI, Nos. 1-4):

This type is the same as AIIa2 but the vessel body below the shoulder is decorated using an applique technique in which a heavy undulating pattern, perhaps made using a mold, is applied over a

thick slip. The subtype has large storage jars of thick fabric, produced on a fast wheel, of well levigated clay. They are fully fired to a red-buff ware with either red-buff and red slip or pale red-buff and creamy slip. In one case (Fig. X, No. 2) the applied reserve slip has flaked off.

These jars are ovoid or spherical in shape, with short, everted rims (Fig. X, nos. 3 and 4, Fig. XI, nos. 1, 2, and 4), vertical rims (Fig. X, nos. 1 and 2), and sharply outturned rims (Fig. XI, No. 3). They have round, flat, sometimes basket marked, and disc bases.

An additional thick slip is applied to these jars, which in some cases covers the whole pot to the neck (Fig. X, nos. 1 and 2), while in others (Fig. XI, nos. 1-4), it covers the body up to the shoulder. In the latter case, the shoulder has either bright red bands (Fig. XI, nos. 1 and 2) or pale red bands (Fig. XI, nos. 3 and 4). Fig. XI, No. 4, has a shoulder that swells up and is dented from the inside.

Surface decoration over the thick slip takes the form of pronounced wavy or rope patterns, chevrons, and wavy lines with concentric circles (Fig. X, nos. 6 and 8). These could have been achieved through the impression of such designs with a mold of some kind (Jarriage, personal communication).

A1a10.1 (Fig. X, No. 3):

A fragment of a jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a pale red slip. An additional clay layer applied to the body, in this case covering most of the shoulder, shows a heavy undulating pattern. It has a bright red band around the exterior upper shoulder, and a

red band around the interior rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a10.2 (Fig. XI, No. 1):

A fragment of a jar with thick fabric, a short, everted rim, which is externally thickened and squared on top. It is a red-buff ware with a pale red slip. It has a bright red band at the shoulder, enclosed by black bands. An additional clay layer applied to the body is impressed with a heavy pattern of undulating bands or ropes, perhaps achieved in a mold.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 7.

A1a10.3 (Fig. XI, No. 2):

A fragment of a jar with thick fabric, similar to the above in form, rim shape, slightly everted, texture, and surface treatment. The only difference is that the exterior rim and neck are completely covered with a black band, and the interior rim shows a bright red band.

Location and context: upper RHD IIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1a10.4 (Fig. X, No. 6):

A fragment of what appears to be an A1a10 type jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a creamy-buff slip. An additional clay layer applied to the body is decorated with incised circles and wavy lines, possibly mold-impressed.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 13.

AIIa10.1 (Fig. X, No. 1):

A jar with a short, vertical rim, in a thick fabric. It is a red-buff ware with a pale red slip. An additional layer of clay bears a mold-impressed design which has been flaked off. It has a bright red band around the shoulder and rim top, and black bands around the interior rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 8.

AIIa10.2 (Fig. X, No. 2):

A fragment of a jar in a thick fabric, similar in form and surface treatment to the above. The only differences are in the slightly outcurved rim and in the neck shape. It is a dull red ware, ac-

cidentally burnt to a dark color. An additional clay layer, applied from the shoulder downward, bears a mold-impressed design which has flaked off.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

AlIa10.3 (Fig. X, No. 4):

A fragment of a jar with a short, everted rim. It is similar in form, texture, and surface treatment to Fig. X, No. 3.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

AlIa10.4 (Fig. XI, No. 3):

A fragment of a jar in a thick fabric, with a short, angularly outcurved rim, in a red-buff ware with a pale red slip. It has a bright red band around the shoulder and rim. An additional layer of clay applied to the body is impressed with an undulating line or rope design, perhaps using a mold.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 6.

AlIa10.5 (Fig. XI, No. 4):

A fragment of a jar with a short, slightly dented neck and short outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a pale red slip. It has a wide, bright red band around the shoulder and a black band at the rim. The surface of the shoulder is raised in spots, perhaps due to the dent of the interior shoulder. An additional clay layer applied to the body is impressed with a wavy or rope pattern, perhaps using a mold.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 4.

Type A10 - Body Sherds:

A10 (Fig. X, No. 7):

A fragment of a jar in thick fabric, in red-buff ware with no slip. An additional layer of clay applied to the body is decorated with an undulating line or rope design, possibly mold-impressed.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

A10 (Fig. X, No. 8):

A fragment of a jar in a red-buff ware with a creamy-buff slip. An additional clay layer applied to the body bears mold-impressed with chevron designs.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/19, layer 1.

Type Ala11 and AlIa11:

This type includes jars painted with zoomorphic motifs over the shoulder, in some cases on a panel formed by bands of various colors (e.g., Fig. XIV, 11).

Ala11.1 (Fig. LVI, no. 14):

Fragment of a jar with upward tapering walls. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated in black with the head, ear and eye of an animal, perhaps an equid.

Location and context: surface.

AlIa11.1 (Fig. XIV, no. 1):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, outturned rim, oblique in profile. It is a red ware with a red slip. The surface is decorated with two wild boars, painted in black, one shown with a frontal face with the two eyes together.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 16.

AlIa11.2 (Fig. XIV, no. 11):

A jar with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. A black line decorates the exterior and interior rim top. The surface of the vessel is decorated with cream and red bands, separated by black lines. The cream band around the shoulder shows a mountain goat with wavy horns and a face, though in profile, showing both eyes.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 14.

AlIa11.3 (Fig. XXIV, No. 6):

A jar fragment with a short, sharply everted rim. It is red-buff ware with a dark brown slip. Dark brown or chocolate bands occupy the rim and shoulder, below which a white paste surface is decorated with dark brown pipal leaves with a double eye pattern.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16

.Type Ala12 and AlIa12:

Vessels in this type include specimen with designs in either black, chocolate, or brown on a white or creamy background, some reminiscent of the Sothi pottery, others with parallels in Baluchistan and include simple geometric patterns such as bands, more complex geometrics such as triangles, loops, semi-circles, sigmas, and floral motifs such as rosettes and pipal leaves.

A few specimens of this type have been found at Scrai-Khola (Mughal and Halcem 1972: Type IXE, Fig. 22, Pl. XX), where they occur throughout Period II. At Rehman Dheri they are found throughout the sequence, but the finest examples occur in early contexts.

Ala12.1 (Fig. XIII, no. 1):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, angularly and sharply outturned rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. The surface is decorated with a dark band around the neck and rim. A panel formed by a white paste band around the shoulder bears a design of horizontal light brown bands enclosing sigmas in dark brown, facing right to left. The interior shows a red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 12.

Ala12.2 (Fig. XIII, no. 2):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with an outturned rim. It is a red ware with a bright red slip, decorated with a dark brown band around the neck and rim, and a panel formed by a white paste band around the shoulder. The panel bears dark brown horizontal lines enclosing sigmas, painted in dark brown, facing right to left.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 10.

Ala12.3 (Fig. XIII, no. 4):

A fragment of a jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a sharply outturned rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. It is decorated with dark brown bands around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a panel formed by a white paste band around the shoulder and upper body, over which straight and wavy horizontal bands are painted in dark brown.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

Ala12.4 (Fig. XIII, no. 5):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, everted rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a band of white paste around the shoulder, over which wavy horizontal bands are painted in dark brown. The interior

shows a bright red band around the rim, neck, and upper shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 2.

AIa12.5 (Fig. XIII, no. 7):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim top and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white band around the shoulder, decorated with straight and wavy horizontal bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 2.

AIa12.6 (Fig. XIII, no. 10):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a high, collared neck and flaring rim. It is a red-buff ware with a similar slip. Dark brown bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a creamy white band around the shoulder, decorated with straight and wavy horizontal bands in brown. The interior shows three incised lines around the lower rim, neck, and upper shoulder.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

AIa12.7 (Fig. XIII, no. 16):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, outcurving rim. It is a red ware with a plum red slip. Dark bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band. These are decorated with figures consisting of vertical lines with four short horizontal lines extending out to the right, painted in dark brown. The interior shows incised lines at the neck.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. CIII/21, layer 12.

AIa12.8 (Fig. XIII, no. 17):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a very short, slightly everted rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. Black and red/plum red bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white band, decorated with "E" or sigma (?) motifs. The interior shows plum red bands around the rim and neck, and incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. CIII/21, layer 12.

AIa12.9 (Fig. XIV, No. 2):

A jar in fine, thin fabric, with a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Below the rim a panel formed by a white paste is decorated with dark brown horizontal bands that enclose hanging loops and dots.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/4, layer 18.

AIa12.10 (Fig. XIV, No. 4):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a very short, slightly everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands at the rim, neck, and shoulder base enclose a panel, formed by a creamy band, over which loops with suspended balls, in plum color, are painted in two registers, separated by a horizontal band of the same color.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 4.

AIa12.11 (Fig. XIV, No. 5):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dark slip. It has black bands at the rim and neck, below which is a panel formed by a white paste band and decorated with brown horizontal lines enclosing a series of connected lozenges filled with brown oblique bands. The lozenges are formed by connected half circles, each with a thick dot in the center.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 12.

***Ala12.12* (Fig. XIV, No. 7):**

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, everted rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. A panel formed by a white band around the shoulder, enclosed by horizontal bands in brown, is decorated with vertical lines and connected triangles in dark brown. These may be stylised pipal leaves.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. FIIV/21, layer 14.

***Ala12.13* (Fig. XLVII, No. 3):**

Part of a jar with plain, slightly everted rim in fine fabric, red-buff ware and with a buffish slip. On a creamy background we have wavy bands in black and red colours. The central bands make a two eye motif filled with oblique bands in bright red colour. This is almost identical to one from Sur Jangal in Baluchistan (Fairervis 1959).

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 16.

***Ala12.14* (Fig. XLVII, No. 4):**

Part of a jar with plain vertical rim in red-buff ware and buffish slip. The vessel has a creamy surface on which black, dark brown and bright red chevrons hold an inverted pyramid, suspending from the rim. Below the chevrons rectangles are depicted with wavy arms in bright red colours. The interior shows a black band at the rim top and three bands at the rim base. Like the one above, this specimen is identical to those from Sur Jangal and may have been imported.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EII/16, layer 15.

***Ala12.15* (Fig. XLVII, No. 7):**

Part of a jar with plain, vertical rim, in red-buff ware and a red slip. Black bands at the rim and shoulder enclose a white paste panel decorated by black straight horizontal bands enclosing a black wavy band in the middle.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 8.

***Ala12.16* (Fig. XLVII, No. 8):**

Part of a jar with incurving walls and plain, thickened rim that is slightly squarish on top. It is in red-buff ware with a buff slip. The body is coated with a white paste background over which deep red bands are drawn.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/5, layer 3.

***Ala12.17* (Fig. XLVII, No. 9):**

Part of a jar with plain vertical rim. It is in dull red ware and a dark brown slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder enclose a white panel decorated with short vertical strokes in dark brown colour.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/4, layer 19.

***Ala12.18* (Fig. XLIX, No. 7):**

Part of a jar with incurving walls and a short, plain, vertical rim, in fine thin fabric. It is in red-buff ware and has a red slip. The body is coated with a creamy background over which complex geometrical designs are depicted in black and red colours. A thick band divides the surface in separate registers, depicted with vertical blocks, filled with red oblique lines.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

***Ala12.19* (Fig. XLIX, No. 10):**

Part of a jar that has a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware and has a dull red slip. Black bands at the rim and shoulder enclose a white panel decorated with sigma motifs in dark brown

colour.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 10.

Ala12.20 (Fig. L, No. 5):

Part of a jar with round upper walls tapering in and a short slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware and a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder enclose a creamy panel decorated with inverted and connected half circles with a bright red dot inside, perhaps an eye motif.

Location and context: surface.

Ala12.21 (Fig. LI, No. 5):

Part of a jar in fine thin fabric with round body and a short everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a fine red slip. The body is coated with a white paste, decorated with plant motifs in bright red, black and greenish colours. Below the rim a sun motif is depicted in bright red colour.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 15.

Ala12.22 (Fig. LIII, No. 5):

Part of a tall jar in fine thin fabric with a short everted rim. It is in red ware and has almost polished, deep red slip, decorated with two vertical white bands in black outline.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 10.

Ala12.23 (Fig. LIII, No. 19):

Part of a jar with a low carination near the base, an upward tapering wall and a short, plain, vertical rim. It is in dull red ware with a dark brown slip. Black bands around the rim top and shoulder enclose a white panel, decorated with dark brown horizontal and vertical bands. The vertical bands have two oblique, wavy bands and black triangles in the middle. A black band decorates the carination point.

Location and context: surface.

Alla12.1 (Fig. XIII, No. 3):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a sharply outturned rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands over the neck, rim, and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band around the shoulder, decorated with dark brown bands enclosing sigmas and vertical bands in dark brown, and separating multiple registers.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

Alla12.2 (Fig. XIII, No. 6):

A fragment of a jar with a short neck and outcurving rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black and white bands around the rim and shoulder, below which are painted straight and wavy oblique lines in black over a white surface.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 13.

Alla12.3 (Fig. III, No. 8)

A jar with sharply out-turned rim in red ware with red slip. It has a white paste band around the neck and shoulder enclosed by black lines. Additional decoration consists of two registers of black triangles, filled by oblique black lines. In the middle a reversed stepped pyramid motifs, suspended from the neck is depicted.

Location & context: Surface

Alla12.4 (Fig. XIII, No. 11):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, outcurved rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. The surface is treated with a white paste, decorated with dark brown bands. The interior is red slipped with red and dark bands around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 14.

AlIa12.5 (Fig. XIV, No. 3):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short, angular neck and sharply outturned rim, oblique in profile. It is a red ware with a plum red slip. A panel formed by a band of white paste around the shoulder is decorated with wavy lines in dark brown.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

AlIa12.6 (Fig. XIV, No. 6):

A jar in a fine, thin fabric, with an outcurved rim. It is a red ware with a red slip. A black band occupies the entire rim, below which a panel formed by a white paste band covers the shoulder, decorated with horizontal bands that enclose registers of vertical bands and a black rosette. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and base, enclosing a light red band.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 13.

AlIa12.7 (Fig. XIV, No. 10):

A fragment of a jar in a fine, thin fabric, with a short neck and an outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. The body has a white band around the shoulder, enclosed by horizontal bands in brown, and decorated with vertical lines and connecting triangles in dark brown, which (like 7,8,9) may be stylised pipal leaves.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 15.

Type A12 - Body Sherds:

A12.1 (Fig. XIII, No. 9):

Part of a jar, in red ware with a red slip, decorated in black with intersecting circles, cross-hatched rectangles and eye motifs with dots in the middle.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 10.

A12.2 (Fig. XIV, No. 8):

A fragment of a probable A1a12 jar in a fine, thin fabric. It is a red ware with a red slip. It shows black bands enclosing a panel formed by a white band, decorated with vertical bands and connected triangles in dark brown, that may be stylised pipal leaves.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. CIII/22, layer 15.

A12.3 (Fig. XIV, No. 9):

A fragment of a jar in a fine, thin fabric, in red ware with a red slip. It shows a white paste band, decorated with dark brown horizontal bands and connected triangles, which may be stylised pipal leaves.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 13.

A12.4 (Fig. XIII, No. 15):

A fragment of an A1a12 jar in a fine, thin fabric. It is a red ware with a red slip. The body is treated with a white paste, decorated with plum red bands.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

Type Ala13 - Collared Rim Jars:

***Ala13.1* (Fig. XVII, No. 2):**

This is the only specimen of this type occurring in the upper levels or layer 3 of RHD IIIB. It is part of a jar with a collared rim. The rim is rounded at the top and rolled down to the neck. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 3.

***Ala13.2* (Fig. XLVII, No. 10):**

The upper part of a jar, with an everted rim. It is red-buff ware with a red slip. Incised lines decorate the exterior rim and the interior shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

Type Ala14 - Inverted Truncated Conical Jars:

This type includes ovoid jars with constricted necks, plain, everted, or vertical rims, and flat bases. They are manufactured on a fast wheel, of well levigated clay. They include: Ala14.1 and 14.2, which are plain, and Ala14.3, which is incised.

***Ala14.1* (Fig. XVI, No. 18):**

A jar with a slight carination and a plain, vertical rim, in red-buff ware with a dull red slip, but no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

***Ala14.2* (Fig. XVI, No. 19):**

A jar with a slight carination, a short, vertical rim, and a flat base, with an uneven surface and no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. Fo/23, layer 7.

***Ala14.3* (Fig. IX, No. 10):**

A jar with a constricted neck, a slight carination, a short, everted rim, and a flat base. It is decorated with an incised comb motif around the neck and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4A.

Type AIIb and AIIb - Flanged Rim Jars:

Jars in this type, or flanged rim jars, except in a few cases, do not have very prominent rims. They are mostly straight and vertical (except Fig. XX, No.1 and XXIII, No. 4, where they are out-turned). The ledges are raised, either below the neck where space between the rim and the ledge is narrow, or on the upper shoulder, where space between the rim and ledge is wider. The ledges vary from low ones, raised obliquely to the rim to varying degrees, to high ones, parallel to the rim. From one similar example at Serai Kholā (Mughal 1972: Fig. 15, No. 84, p. 47), it appears that the ledge was applied separately after the pot was completed.

Rehman Dheri yields one of the largest number and variety of flanged rim vessels in South Asia. These range from little (Fig. XX, no. 15) to large vessels (Pl. XVB). In shape, the ovoid dominate the spherical flanged rim jars. The complete examples (Fig. XX, No. 5) have round and flat bases, respectively, and it is assumed this was the case with the rest.

All examples seem to have been produced on a fast wheel and made from well levigated clay. Except in rare cases of coarse fabric (e.g. Fig. XX, No. 5), most are of fine fabric, well fired to a red-buff ware, and have either red or buff slips or an orange-red wash.

These jars had provision for lids, which were tightly held to the ledge and rim, sometimes with

the help of a string for which perforated holes were provided at the ledge. Only one of them (Fig. XX, No. 5) was found with its lid intact. It was so tightly held, partly because of salt encrustation, that it had to be split open. The only thing found preserved in it was a black, round rolled stone.

Except Fig. XX, No. 16, which is a cut ware example and may have served as either an incense burner or a heater, these jars probably functioned for storing water or other fluids, flour or grains, and also perhaps cooking. Fig. XX, No. 5, already noted, may have preserved some fluids such as milk, and the stone inside may have served the purpose of a heater. The large jar perhaps served as a water or flour storage jar, and seems to have been one-half or two-thirds buried in the floor level, as are such jars in modern villages in the area.

At Rehman Dheri are found undecorated jars (Fig. XX, nos. 5 and 8) and jars with single linear decoration (Fig. XX, nos. 1-4, 6, 7, and 9-16), but the majority were decorated with complex geometric designs, such as squares, rectangles, triangles, circles, and intersecting circles (Figs. XXII, XXIII, and XXXI). Most decorated jars (Alb2, AIIb2, Alb3, and AIIb3) are in bi- or polychrome.

Flanged rim vessels have a wide distribution in South Asia. They are found in many early through late period sites in northern Baluchistan, Gomāl, the Indus flood plains, Rajasthan, Kutch, and Saurashtra.

In northern Baluchistan, these are reported from Mian Ghundai (Fairervis 1959a:376, Fig. 77i) and several other sites in Zhob and Loralai (Mughal 1972:47, footnote 20). To date, the distribution of this type is restricted to northern Baluchistan and has not yet been reported from southern Baluchistan.

In the Gomāl Plain, they have been reported from an earlier survey at Karam Shah (Dani 1971: Pl. 64a, nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6), Hathala (Dani 1971: Pl. 68, nos. 2, 3, 5, 7, and 9-11), Rehman Dheri (Dani 1971: Pl. 70, nos. 1-10 and 12-16), and in an excavated context at Gumla Periods II, III, and IV (Dani 1971: Fig. 16, No. 93; Fig. 19, nos. 149-56 and 106; Pl. 81, nos. 1-7, 9, 10, and 12; Pl. 85, nos. 1-9 and 11-15; and Pl. 86, nos. 1-6 and 9).

Further to the northeast, these types occur at Serai Khola (Mughal and Haleem 1972: Type VIII and VIIIA, Fig. 15, nos. 82-84 and nos. 85-89; Fig. 16; and Pl. XXA, nos. 1, 2, and 7, pp 47-48). At Serai Khola, both these types make their appearance in Period IA and continue right through Period II (Mughal 1972: Table 9).

At Harappa, flanged rim jars appear in pre-defenses levels, or "Early Harappan" (Wheeler 1947:95), and continue into the mature Harappan Period (Wheeler 1947: Fig. 23XLII and No. 106) and resemble jars found in Cemetery R 37 (Wheeler 1947: Fig. 19, Pl. XXXVII) and at Lothal (Rao 1973: Figs. 51 and 58). A similar jar, but with two rows of perforated holes around the body, comes from Chanhudaro (MacKay 1943: Pl. XXIX, No. 37). Comparable specimens have been reported from Amri IIIB (Casal 1964: No. 362) and Lothal B red ware (Rao n.d.: Fig. 83, No. 258). Also comparable jars at Harappa Cemetery R 37 (Wheeler 1947: 22, XLI, b) are the tall flanged rim jars with recurved or concave-convex, S-shape jars with constricted neck and bulging body near the flat base. These jars compare in shape to the specimens from Rojdi, Phase B of Period I (IAR 1958-59: Fig. 9, No. 2B, and from the Kali Bangan pot burials (IAR 1963-64: Fig. 9, No. 26).

Examples executed with most complex geometric designs, such as intersecting circles, naturalistic or plant motifs, such as pipal leaves, and bird motifs, such as peacock, in black on a polished red slip, have been found at Mohenjo-Daro (MacKay 1938: Pl. LXIII, No. 7), Harappa (Wheeler 1947: Fig. 22, Pl. XLI), Lothal A (Rao 1959-60: 158; Rao n.d.: Fig. 41, No. 9), and at Rangpur (IAR 1962-63: Fig. 19, No. 26). Similar examples, only taller and with less constricted necks, flat bases, and less bulging bodies have been recorded at Mohenjo-Daro (Marshall 1931: No. 314), Chanhudaro (MacKay 1943: Pl. XXXV, No. 4), Amri IIIB (Casal 1964: nos. 360 and 361), and at Kot Diji (Khan 1965:47; Fig. 11, No. 6).

Comparable to our Rehman Dheri examples, but with linear, geometric, and plant motifs, are

the bulbous and spherical shaped vessels from Harappa (Wheeler 1947: Fig. 23, Pl. XLII, No. 106). Elsewhere in the flood plain, the flanged rim vessels occur, in association with Kot Dijian jars at Jalilpur (Mughal 1973).

After Rehman Dheri, Kot Diji provides the largest number of flanged rim jars (Khan 1965: Fig. 11, No. 6; Fig. 13, No. 6; Fig. 14, nos. 6 and 8; Fig. 15, nos. 6-8; Fig. 24, nos. 1 and 20). Fig. 14, No. 8 is comparable to a specimen from pre-defences Harappan levels (Wheeler 1947:94). They occur in Amri Period IC (Casal 1964: Fig. 61, No. 18) and IIB, and at the related sites of Pai-Jo-Kotrio and Rajo-Dari (Ancient India: No. 5, Fig. 2, 1).

At Rehman Dheri, flanged rim vessels are confined to the late period RHD III, and do not occur below layer 9, except for one doubtful and possibly intrusive specimen (Fig. XXIII, No. 3) from layer 18. Chronologically, in our context at Rehman Dheri, therefore, these must be regarded as a late ceramic characteristic. Their variations are:

AIIb1 - Slipped or unslipped, undecorated.

AIIb2 - Simple geometric decoration.

AIIb3 - Complex geometric decoration.

AIIb1.1 (Fig. XX, No. 8):

A jar, with a short, vertical rim and a short ledge, raised obliquely toward the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a creamy slip. It has no additional decoration, but like most of the flanged rim jars, it has been perforated through the ledge and the rim, perhaps for a string used to hold the lid.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/24, layer 8.

AIIb1.1 (Fig. XX, No. 5):

A jar with a vertical rim and a short ledge, found with its lid on. The fabric is coarse and the surface, rough and uneven. It is a red-buff ware, apparently unslipped. It has no additional decoration. The lid was so tightly held on and so heavily encrusted, perhaps because of salt, that it had to be split open. The only thing found inside was a round, black, rolled stone. Was it used as a heating device for some liquid, e.g. milk, stored in the jar, or did it have some ritual significance?

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 4.

AIIb2.1 (Fig. XX, No. 1):

A jar with a prominent, slightly everted rim and equally prominent ledge, with considerable space between the two and the ledge raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. The rim and ledge, squarish on top, are decorated with black bands. The interior rim and neck have black lines, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/5, layer 3.

AIIb2.2 (Fig. XX, No. 2):

A jar with a short, inturning rim and a prominent ledge, raised obliquely and relatively closer to the rim. It is manufactured on a fast wheel, of well levigated clay, and is fully fired to a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands occupy the ledge and shoulder. The interior shows a bright red band around the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 4.

AIIb2.3 (Fig. XX, No. 4):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a short, obliquely raised ledge. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with black lines around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 2.

Alb2.4 (Fig. XX, No. 6):

A jar with a short, straight rim and a short ledge, raised closer and parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands decorate the rim, ledge, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 6.

Alb2.5 (Fig. XX, No. 7):

A jar with a short, slightly everted rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely toward the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder. The interior shows a deep red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/14, layer 3.

Alb2.6 (Fig. XX, No. 9):

A jar with a short, slightly everted rim and a prominent ledge, raised slightly distant but parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with black lines around the rim. The interior shows a red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. CIII/21, layer 7.

Alb2.7 (Fig. XX, No. 10):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a short ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands decorate the rim, ledge, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/21, layer 6.

Alb2.8 (Fig. XX, No. 12):

A jar, with a very short, inturning rim and a brief ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a deep red slip. Black lines decorate the rim and ledge. The interior shows a black and red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 3.

Alb2.9 (Fig. XX, No. 13):

A jar with a very insignificant rim and ledge. It is a red-buff ware with a bright red slip. Black lines decorate the rim and ledge.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/20, layer 4. *Alb2.10* (Fig. XX, No. 16):

A jar, with a short, vertical rim and a brief ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a deep red slip. A creamy band decorates the rim, ledge, and shoulder, decorated with dark lines and bands drawn horizontally in straight and wavy patterns. The body has triangles cut through it.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/25, layer 8.

Alb2.1 (Fig. XX, No. 3):

A jar, with a very insignificant, inturning rim, and a short, raised, parallel ledge. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with a black line around the rim. The interior shows a bright red band around the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 5.

Alb2.2 (Fig. XX, No. 11):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a very short ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black lines decorate the rim, neck, ledge, and shoulder. It is perforated through the ledge and rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/19, layer 5.

AIIb2.3 (Fig. XX, No. 14):

A jar with an insignificant, vertical rim and a brief ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands decorate the rim, neck, ledge, shoulder, and upper body. The interior shows black lines around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/17, layer 2.

AIIb2.4 (Fig. XX, No. 15):

A jar with an insignificant, inturning rim and a brief ledge, raised close and obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands decorate the rim, ledge, shoulder, and upper body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, Sq BIV/5, layer 4.

Type AIIb3 and AIIb3:

This type includes flanged rim jars with complex geometric designs, such as triangles, squares, rectangles, and circles. Most of the subtype AIIb3 vessels are polychrome.

AIIb3.1 (Fig. XXI, No. 1):

A jar with a short, straight rim and a low ledge, with a wide space between them and with the ledge raised obliquely to the rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration includes dark bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and squares and rectangles over the body, alternately filled with red and cream colored paste. The squares with red filling are further decorated with a red cross-hatched pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 3.

AIIb3.2 (Fig. XXI, No. 2):

A jar with a short, inturning rim and a prominent ledge, raised parallel to the rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration includes dark bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and alternating rectangles in cream and red. The latter are further decorated with a black cross-hatched pattern. The space between the rectangles is filled with a T-shaped symbol drawn on a cream surface, in dark colors with light red, oblique strokes.

Location and context: surface.

AIIb3.3 (Fig. XXI, No. 3):

A jar with a short, low, inturning rim and a high ledge, raised parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the rim, ledge, shoulder, and upper body, enclosing a creamy band, decorated with squares alternately filled with a dark brown cross-hatched pattern and bright red crosses.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIIV/21, layer 4.

AIIb3.4 (Fig. XXI, No. 4):

A jar with a short, low, inturning rim and a high ledge, raised closer and parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of dark bands around the rim, neck, ledge, and shoulders, and rectangles and squares, alternately filled with cream and light-red. The latter have a cross-hatched pattern. The interior shows a black line at the rim and shoulder, and a red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIIV/17, layer 5.

AIIb3.5 (Fig. XXI, No. 5):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a ledge raised a slightly away from and obliquely to the rim.

It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration includes dark bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and squares, filled with black cross-hatched patterns, bright red T-symbols, and red dots over a cream band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/21, layer 6.

Alb3.6 (Fig. XXI, No. 6):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a ledge raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration includes black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulders, and a creamy band around the upper body, decorated with squares in dark color filled with a cross-hatched pattern, and squares with red dots at the center.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/5, layer 5.

Alb3.7 (Fig. XXI, No. 7):

A jar with a short, inturning, slightly everted rim, and a ledge raised parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim and ledge, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with squares drawn in dark color, filled with a bright red cross-hatched pattern and T-symbols.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

Alb3.8 (Fig. XXI, No. 8):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of dark brown bands around the ledge and shoulder, top and base, and a creamy band enclosing the latter, with registers of two brief horizontal lines and three wavy vertical lines in dark brown.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 9.

Alb3.9 (Fig. XXI, No. 9):

A jar with a slightly everted rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black lines around the rim, ledge, and neck, and registers of rectangles and squares around the shoulder and upper body, the latter filled with a cross-hatched pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 7.

Alb3.10 (Fig. XXII, No. 3):

A jar fragment with a short, inturning rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a light red-buff ware with a similar slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and neck, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with two registers of intersecting half-circles, eye and net patterns of short strokes in dark color. The registers are separated by dark, horizontal, straight and wavy lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Alb3.11 (Fig. XXII, No. 4):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a low ledge raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the rim, ledge, and neck, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, with two registers of horizontal lines, having loops suspended from the upper line, and interconnected half circles, lozenges with dark color cross-hatching, and bright red short strokes, two in each circle.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Alt3.12 (Fig. XXII, No. 9):

A fragment of a jar with a short, slightly everted rim and low ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, neck, ledge, and upper shoulder, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles, eyes, and dark brown cross-hatches and short light red strokes.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/19, layer 5.

Alt3.13 (Fig. XXII, No. 11):

A fragment of a jar with a short, slightly everted rim and a short ledge, raised slightly obliquely toward the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of dark bands around the rim, neck, ledge, and shoulder, and a white band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles, eyes, and lozenges filled with dark brown cross-hatching and bright red dots. Again, this is a closer example of Mature Harappan.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 1.

Alt3.14 (Fig. XXIII, No. 1):

A jar with a very short, stumpy rim and a ledge raised parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black lines around the rim, ledge, neck, and shoulder, and a creamy band, enclosed by black lines around the shoulder, decorated with an almond, or eye, and net pattern in dark brown. Such designs are naturally the outcome of intersecting circles.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Alt3.15 (Fig. XXIII, No. 2):

A fragment of a jar with a short, vertical rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of dark lines around the rim, ledge, neck, and shoulder, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated in dark brown with short vertical lines and oval, or eye, motifs with a horizontal stroke in bright red.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 3.

Alt3.16 (Fig. XXIII, No. 4):

A fragment of a jar with a high, sharply outturning rim, a ledge raised obliquely to it, and a wide space between the two. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with horizontal lines, connected half circles, with dots inside the lozenges, and dark brown cross-hatching.

Location and context: surface.

Alt3.17 (Fig. XXIII, No. 6):

A fragment of a jar with a very tiny, inturning rim and a ledge, raised closer and parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the ledge, black lines around the shoulder, a white band around the shoulder, decorated with triangles and white vertical bands with black lines, and small white triangles and circles with dots, over a dark brown background.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 5.

Alt3.18 (Fig. XXIII, No. 8):

A fragment of a jar with a short, vertical rim and a ledge, raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with connected half

circles and lozenges filled with horizontal lines in black.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

Alb3.19 (Fig. XXIII, No. 9):

A fragment of a jar with short, stumpy rim and a ledge raised closer and parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim and ledge, and a white band around the shoulder, decorated with black cross-hatched squares with bright red T- symbols.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/22, layer 5.

Alb3.20 (Fig. XXIII, No. 11):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a ledge, raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, neck, and ledge, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with fish scales in dark color, with bright red dots.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/1, layer 7.

Alb3.21 (Fig. XXIII, No. 14):

A jar with a very short, vertical rim and a ledge, raised slightly obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, neck, ledge, shoulder, and body, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with horizontal straight and wavy lines and fish scales in dark color with bright red dots.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. FIV/22, layer 8.

Alb3.22 (Fig. XXXI, No. 2):

A jar with a short, slightly everted rim and a prominent ledge, raised parallel to it. It is a buff-red ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, neck, and shoulder base, and a creamy band around the shoulder, decorated with dark intersecting half circles and eye motifs having bright red strokes and dark brown, vertical and horizontal, straight and wavy lines.

Location and context: surface.

Alb3.23 (Fig. XXXI, No. 3):

A fragment of a jar with a short, everted rim and a prominent ledge, raised close and parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim and ledge, black lines around the neck and shoulders, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles, rectangles with concave sides, and vertical lines and eye motifs in dark color, the last with short strokes in bright red.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 1.

Alb3.24 (Fig. XXXI, No. 4):

A jar with a vertical rim and a ledge raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black lines around the rim, ledge, neck, and upper shoulder, and a creamy band around the shoulder, decorated with cross-hatched squares, with a rosette hanging out from one corner. The interior shows a light red band, around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. FIV/4, layer 8.

Alb3.25 (Fig. XXXI, No. 5):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, neck, and ledge, and a

creamy band around the shoulder, decorated with geometric motifs in dark brown and dots in bright red.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/4, layer 8.

A1b3.26 (Fig. XXXI, No. 6):

A fragment of a jar with a very short, stumpy rim and a ledge, raised obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the rim, ledge, shoulder top, and base, and a panel formed by a white horizontal band around the shoulder, decorated with black and white triangles, black vertical lines, and an oblique band, showing triangles and stylized pipal leaves.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

A1b3.1 (Fig. XXII, No. 1):

A fragment of a jar with a short, vertical rim and a ledge raised closer and obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and a creamy band around the lower shoulder and upper body, decorated with what are perhaps intersecting circles, almond or eye motifs, and lozenges with concave sides, filled with a cross-hatched or net pattern.

Location and context: surface.

A1b3.2 (Fig. XXII, No.5):

A jar with a short, vertical rim and a prominent ledge, raised parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulders, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles, lozenges with dark color cross-hatching and brief, horizontal and vertical strokes in bright red. The interior shows a red band around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 8.

A1b3.3 (Fig. XXII, No. 6):

A jar with a short, inturning rim and a ledge raised closer and parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of a dark band around the rim, neck, and ledge, and a creamish-white band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles, T-symbols, and dots in red, and cross-hatched lozenges in light red.

Location and context: surface.

A1b3.4 (Fig. XXII, No. 7):

A fragment of a jar with a very insignificant, inturning rim and a high ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the rim, ledge, and shoulders, and a white creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with circles connected through lines, in dark brown. The space between the circles is filled with oblique lines, and outside are crosses.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 2.

A1b3.5 (Fig. XXII, No. 8):

A fragment of a jar. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the ledge, shoulder, and shoulder base, enclosing a creamy band. The band is decorated with dark intersecting circles and rectangles or lozenges having white dots and crosses. The creamy space outside the lozenges is further filled with bright red strokes or short lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 4.

AIIb3.6 (Fig. XXII, No. 10):

A jar with a short, inturning rim and a ledge, raised closer and parallel to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the rim, neck, and shoulder, and intersecting circles, triangles, and lozenges, cross-hatched in dark colors and short lines and strokes in bright red. This is the closest example of a flanged rim vessel with Mature Harappan motifs.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/5, layer 3.

AIIb3.7 (Fig. XXII, No. 11):

A jar with a short, slightly everted rim and a low ledge, raised obliquely to the rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim and ledge, and a white band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with connected circles filled with black and divided into quadrants by black and white crosses. Outside the circles, the space is filled with cross-hatching.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/14, layer 7.

AIIb3.8 (Fig. XXIII, No. 3):

A jar with a short, inturning rim and a low ledge, raised almost parallel to it, with a wide space between the two. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and shoulder, and a white band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with connected circles in black.

Chronologically, this small piece comes from layer 18, while all the rest occur after layer 9. It may therefore be intrusive.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/9, layer 18.

AIIb3.9 (Fig. XXIII, No. 7):

A jar with a very insignificant rim and a tiny ledge, raised close and obliquely to it. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. Additional decoration consists of black and deep red bands around the body, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with connected half circles and dark color cross hatched lozenges.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 1.

AIIb3.10 (Fig. XXIII, No. 10):

A fragment of a jar with a short, vertical rim and a prominent ledge, raised parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and neck, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intricate linear and geometric designs in black and bright red.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

AIIb3.11 (Fig. XXIII, No. 13):

A fragment of a jar with a short, everted rim and a prominent ledge drawn parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim, ledge, and neck, and a creamy band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with intersecting circles in a dark color.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. FIV/17, layer 9.

AIIb3.12 (Fig. XXXI, No. 1):

A jar with a very short, stumpy, inturning rim and a low ledge, raised closer and parallel to it. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and lines around the

rim, neck, ledge, shoulder, and body, and a white band around the shoulder and upper body, decorated with ovals and half-circles in dark color, with bright red dots and cross-hatched dark lozenges.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Category B - Bowls

Type BI - Horizontal Cylindrical Bowls:

The second category of Rehman Dheri ceramics are the bowls. These are divided into six main types and numerous sub types. The first and most dominant type, BI, are horizontal cylindrical bowls. These have everted, flaring, or in rare cases vertical rims, carinated walls, with the carination in the lower third of the vessel, and ring or disc bases, although occasionally round bases occur. They are manufactured on a fast wheel, made with well levigated clay, and have very fine, thin fabrics. They are uniformly fired, form a predominantly red ware, but red-buff, buffish, and in one case (Fig. XLIX, No. 14), grey ware also occur. They are extremely smooth in texture. Slips are predominantly red, but also light pinkish and deep red, sometimes betraying a burnished surface; buffish and buff slips also occur. To date, the Gomai Plain has yielded a larger number and variety of these horizontal cylindrical bowls than any single region of the "greater Indus Valley" and its borderland. However, they have a very wide distribution in South Asia and have been reported from most Early Bronze Age sites in the region in 4th and 3rd millennia B.C.

At Rehman Dheri the finer variety of this type, BIc, in thin fabric, with the most complex geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs, dominate in the earliest phase, RHD I, of the site. Those which are decorated with simple horizontal bands, or others of a relatively thicker fabric and deep red slip, with zoomorphic motifs, dominate in the last phase, RHD III.

Type BIa:

This subtype consists of plain bowls, slipped or unslipped, with no additional decoration.

BIa.1 (Fig. XVI, No. 5):

A subtype of BIa bowl with a slight carination near the base, straight walls and a plain, slightly everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a very fine red slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 4.

BIa.2 (Fig. XLIX, No. 15):

A subtype similar to the above but with a very sharply pronounced carination and an outcurved rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/4, layer 7.

BIa.3 (Fig. XLIX, No. 16):

A bowl of the same subtype, in buff ware with a very fine buff slip. It has a plain, slightly everted rim and a very pronounced and projecting ring base, resembling bowls in the Kulli tradition of south Baluchistan.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

Type BIb - Burnished Bowls:

BIb (Fig. XLIX, No. 17):

This is the only example of this subtype of horizontal cylindrical bowl. It is part of a bowl with an outcurved rim, in red ware, with an extremely smooth, almost lustered, burnished red surface. The shiny surface of the vessel suggests that it was burnished prior to the application of the slip.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BII/14, layer 20.

Type B1c:

Examples of this subtype are all slipped and additionally decorated with simple geometric designs such as incised or painted bands. This subtype makes its appearance in the earliest phase, RIID I, where it is mostly of thin fabric, with fine red, pinkish-red, or light red slip. However, in general, it dominates in the last phase, RIID III, where it is mostly of thick fabric, and in rare cases, with deep red slip.

B1c.1 (Fig. XVI, No. 4):

A bowl with a slight carination near the base, and a short, everted rim. It has a fine, thin fabric, well fired to a red ware, with a fine red slip. It has two black lines at the carination point. The interior shows a red band around the neck and shoulder, and a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 4.

B1c.2 (Fig. XVI, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl (lower portion missing) with round walls and an outcurved rim. It has a fine, thin fabric, fired to a red ware, with a deep red slip. It is decorated with a black band around the neck.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/23, layer 1.

B1c.3 (Fig. XVI, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim, similar in fabric and texture to the above. It is decorated with black lines around the rim and shoulder. The interior shows a deep red band around the rim and neck, enclosed by thin black lines.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 3.

B1c.4 (Fig. XVI, No. 12):

A fragment of a bowl with round walls, an almost bulbous body, slightly constricted neck, and short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a fine red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim, neck, and shoulder base. The interior shows a deep red band around the rim and neck, and a black band around the shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

B1c.5 (Fig. XVI, No. 17):

A fragment of a bowl with a round body and short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with a deep red band around the upper half of the body, with three black bands drawn horizontally around the neck, shoulder, and mid-body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

B1c.6 (Fig. XLVI, No. 1):

A bowl with slight carination and a plain, short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a deep red slip. It has black bands around the rim and body. The interior shows black bands around the neck and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIA, sq. BIV/4, layer 8.

B1c.7 (Fig. XLVI, No. 3):

A bowl with slight carination and an everted rim, in red-buff ware, with a red slip. It has black bands around the exterior rim top shoulder, and a red band around the interior rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/13, layer 2.

B/c.8 (Fig. XLVI, No. 4):

A bowl with slight carination and a slightly everted rim, in red-buff ware, with a red slip. It shows incised bands around the exterior rim and incised bands around the interior rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/23, layer 4.

B/c.9 (Fig. XLVI, No. 5):

A bowl with slight carination, in red-buff ware, with a red slip. It has a black band around the exterior rim and a red band, enclosed by black bands, around the interior rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

B/c.10 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 1):

A bowl with carination near the base, straight, slightly tapering walls, and a vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII, layer 1.

B/c.11 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 2):

A bowl, carinated above the base, with concave walls, and a slightly everted rim, in red-buff ware, with a fine red slip. It has two black bands around the rim and black bands above the carination point. The interior shows a black band around the shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

B/c.12 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 3):

A bowl, sharply carinated above the base, with concave walls, and a straight, vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and a black band around the carination point. The interior shows a red band, enclosed by black bands, around the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

B/c.13 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 4):

A bowl, carinated just above the base, with concave walls and a flaring rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and above the carination. The interior shows black bands around the rim and at the carination point, and incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/22, layer 1.

B/c.14 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 5):

A bowl, carinated at the lower part of the body, with concave walls, a plain, flaring, rim, and a disc base. It is a red-buff ware with a dark brown or chocolate slip, having black and red bands at the carination point. The interior shows a deep red band, enclosed by black bands, around the neck and shoulder, as well as incised lines around the carination point and the upper body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 6.

B/c.15 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 6):

A bowl, sharply carinated above the base, with a straight, vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and black and deep red bands at the carination. The interior shows a deep red band, enclosed by black bands at the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

B1c.16 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 7):

A bowl with carination above the base and a short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the exterior rim, mid-body, and carination point, and with black bands around the interior rim, shoulder, and carination point.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

B1c.17 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 8):

A bowl similar in shape to No. 7. It is a red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the exterior rim and carination point, and around the interior rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

B1c.18 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 9):

A bowl with a slight carination near the round base, and straight, vertical walls and rim. It is a red-buff ware with a bright red slip, decorated with black bands around the exterior rim and carination point, and with a red band enclosed by black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 4.

B1c.19 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 10):

A bowl with a sharp carination near the base, upward tapering walls, and a straight, vertical rim. It is a red-buff ware with a light red slip, and has a black band around the carination point.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

B1c.20 (Fig. XLVIII, No. 11):

A bowl with a slight carination near the base, and straight, vertical walls and rim. It is a red-buff ware with a dull red slip, decorated with black bands around the exterior rim and body, and with a black band around the interior rim and shoulder, enclosing a red band.

Location and context: RIID IIIA, sq. BIV/19, layer 7.

B1c.21 (Fig. L, No. 17):

A bowl with straight, vertical walls and rim. It is a fine, red-buff ware with a bright red, almost polished, slip, decorated with incised lines at the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

B1c.22 (Fig. LV, No. 7):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a very short, everted rim. It is a red-buff ware with a fine, thin fabric, and a light tan slip. Decoration consists of an incised, wavy line pattern similar to the comb motif, and black bands around the rim and at the carination point.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/9, layer 20.

Type B1d:

This subtype includes bowls with panels, formed by red, cream, or white bands, decorated with simple geometric motifs.

B1d.1 (Fig. XLVI, No. 2):

A bowl with a slight carination and a short, everted, flat topped rim. It is red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands over a panel formed by a white horizontal band around the neck and shoulder. The interior shows a red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/16, layer 2.

Bld.2 (Fig. XLVI, No. 6):

A bowl with a slight carination, a slightly everted rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a panel formed by a white paste band around two-thirds of the body, enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/19, layer 20.

Type B1e:

In this subtype we have horizontal cylindrical bowls decorated with complex geometric, floral, or zoomorphic motifs. These are printed directly on a slipped surface, or on panels formed by bands of cream, red, or white paste.

B1e.1 (Fig. XLVII, No. 1):

A bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a dark brown slip. Decoration consists of black bands, interconnected half circles with black dots inside, and lozenges with thin, oblique lines, over a panel formed by a white horizontal band around the neck and shoulder. The interior shows a dark brown band around the rim, neck, and shoulder, enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

B1e.2 (Fig. XLVII, No. 2):

A bowl with a slight carination, and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a dark brown slip, decorated with black bands along the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a panel formed by a white paste band. The panel is decorated with inverted, connected half circles and lozenges in dark brown. The interior shows a black band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EIII/21, layer 14.

B1e.3 (Fig. XLVII, No. 5):

A bowl with a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish-red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim and shoulder base that enclose a panel formed by a white paste band. The panel is decorated with wavy lines in dark brown. The decoration is incomplete since only a small fragment of the vessel is available. The interior shows plum red bands around the rim and neck.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 4.

B1e.4 (Fig. XLVII, No. 6):

A bowl, slightly carinated, and with a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a comb motif drawn on a cream-colored background in dark brown outline.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 15.

B1e.5 (Fig. XLIX, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination, slightly rounded walls, and an everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of a dark brown band around the rim, and T-symbols, stepped squares and rectangles with cross-hatching in the same color, over a panel of white paste that covers most of the upper body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/16, layer 2.

B1e.6 (Fig. XLIX, No. 2):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination, and straight, vertical walls and rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with white vertical bands in black outline and a complex geometric symbol in black outline and white filling.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

Blc.7 (Fig. XLIX, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base, upward tapering walls, and a plain, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a design drawn in dark outline, with white filling, showing inverted, stepped triangles.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

Blc.8 (Fig. XLIX, No. 4):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a plain, flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a very smooth red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and shoulder, and what appear to be stepped rectangles over a panel formed by a white paste band. The interior shows a bright red band enclosed in black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 2.

Blc.9 (Fig. XLIX, No. 5):

A bowl with a slight carination and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a fine, thin fabric, and a smooth red slip. It is decorated with black bands and stepped squares and rectangles, in black outline filled with black vertical lines, over a white surface.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 1.

Blc.10 (Fig. XLIX, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl, similar in shape, texture, ware, slip, and painted design to the above. It differs in the interior, which shows a red band enclosed by black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

Blc.11 (Fig. XLIX, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl, with round walls and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and a cross in black outline, with white filling, and decorated with another small black cross. The interior shows a bright red band enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 13.

Blc.12 (Fig. XLIX, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and an almost straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and an arrow in black outline and white filling.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 13.

Blc.13 (Fig. L, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point, enclosing a white paste band decorated with connected lozenges and semi-circles drawn in dark brown. The space in the lozenges is filled with dark brown oblique lines, and the semi-circles are filled with bright red dots. The interior shows a bright red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder, and a black band at the rim top.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Blc.14 (Fig. L, No. 2):

A bowl with a carination near the base, a disc base, and a flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with dark brown intersecting semi-circles, flanked registers, decorated with

dark brown oblique lines, over a cream colored panel enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 4.

Ble.15 (Fig. L, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band around the carination point. Above this, lozenges and inverted semi-circles are drawn in black outline, and the space between the lozenges is cross-hatched. The interior shows a red band around the shoulder, enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.16 (Fig. L, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination near the base, slightly upward tapering walls, and a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band at the carination point and inverted semi-circles and lozenges in dark brown. The space between the lozenges is cross-hatched and the circles have dots in bright red color.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 11.

Ble.17 (Fig. L, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point that enclose a panel, formed by a creamy band, decorated with semi-circles in dark brown outline, filled with bright red. The space between the connected semi-circles is filled with wavy lines. Above these, short horizontal strokes in bright red and vertical lines in dark brown have been drawn.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/13, layer 4.

Ble.18 (Fig. L, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and near the carination, enclosing a panel formed by a creamy band. The panel has intersecting circles, filled with cross-hatching and bright red strokes. The interior shows a deep red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Ble.19 (Fig. L, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a short, everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. The entire body shows a panel of white paste, divided into two registers by black bands. The lower register is decorated with black wavy bands, and the upper register, with inverted semi-circles and lozenges in black. The lozenges are filled with cross-hatching while the semi-circles contain smaller semi-circles in bright red.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Ble.20 (Fig. L, No. 10):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination, almost straight, vertical walls, and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with bright red semi-circles, drawn in a black, from which extend radial lines and bright red dots. Similar designs occur on some Kali Bangan pottery (Thappar 1969). The interior has a bright red band enclosed by black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/24, layer 9.

Ble.21 (Fig. L, No. 11):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black

bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, decorated with black vertical lines and two intersecting, wavy lines which form four inverted, and connected, stepped designs. These contain bright red dots or short strokes.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Ble.22 (Fig. L, No. 12):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black cross-hatched pattern, enclosed by two black bands around the rim and carination point.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

Ble.23 (Fig. L, No. 13):

A fragment of a bowl with a very sharp carination near the base and a flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with straight vertical and wavy horizontal bands in black, enclosed by black bands at the rim and carination point. The interior shows black bands around the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.24 (Fig. L, No. 14):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination and a flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and a swastika in black. The interior shows black bands at the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 14.

Ble.25 (Fig. L, No. 15):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a short, everted rim. It is in red ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim top and black and white swastikas. The interior has black bands at the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 11.

Ble.26 (Fig. L, No. 16):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is in red ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band at the rim, and with part of what appears to be a swastika. The interior shows a red band enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

Ble.27 (Fig. LI, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a dark brown slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a white paste band, depicting a carnivore, perhaps a wolf, with open mouth and teeth bared for attack. It has a white tail in black outline, black hindquarters and rear legs, white body with black spots, and a black head and neck. Although the animal is shown in profile, two eyes are shown together. The open mouth and teeth give the animal a ferocious look. The interior shows a red band enclosed by black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/4, layer 19.

Ble.28 (Fig. LI, No. 2):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. A black band decorates the carination point, above which is depicted an elongated, thin animal with a thin, pointed tail, its hindquarters and legs drawn in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

Ble.29 (Fig. LI, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim. The fragment shows the hindquarters of an animal with a pointed tail, drawn in black, with white spots, and black dots in the centers. The interior shows a black band at the rim top, below which a red band covers the entire rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/23, layer 12.

Ble.30 (Fig. LI, No. 4):

A fragment of a bowl with a pear-shaped body and a slightly everted rim. It is in red ware, of fine, thin fabric, with an almost polished red slip. An eagle is depicted in black outline filled with white; the head is black with a round, white eye. The interior shows black bands at the rim and shoulder base.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 16.

Ble.31 (Fig. LI, No. 6):

A fragment of what is probably a *Ble* type bowl with a slight carination and walls tapering upward. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black lines are drawn around the carination point. Above this, on a bright red background, an eagle is depicted in stylized form, in a black and white pattern. Like the animal above, two eyes are shown together.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. IV/14, layer 16.

Ble.32 (Fig. LI, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and a fine, almost polished red slip. Floral motifs are depicted in black, with flower petals drawn in black outline filled with white. The interior shows a black band at the rim and a bright red band around the neck and shoulder.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.33 (Fig. LI, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl with a flaring rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric and an almost polished red slip. The surface depicts a floral motif showing stems and petals in black outline with white filling. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and base.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 13.

Ble.34 (Fig. LI, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a flaring rim. It is in red ware with a fine, thin fabric and an almost polished red slip. The surface depicts three petals, horizontally drawn in black outline with white filling, with black stems. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and base.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 14.

Ble.35 (Fig. LI, No. 11):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a flaring rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and a deep red slip. It is decorated with a black band around the rim and carination point, and a floral motif with a black stem attached to a petal or leaf in black outline with white filling and a black line in the middle. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and base.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.36 (Fig. LI, No. 12):

A fragment of a bowl with a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a fine thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip, on which is depicted a petal in black outline with white filling. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and base.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EIII/21, layer 14.

Ble.37 (Fig. LI, No. 13):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and an everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and carination point, and floral motifs of three branches with round flowers in black. The interior has black bands at the rim top and base.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 14.

Ble.38 (Fig. LI, No. 14):

A fragment of a bowl with an everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a rosette motif in black outline with white filling, and a black band around the rim top. The interior shows a black band at the rim top.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 17.

Ble.38&4 (Fig. LI, No. 15):

A bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is a red ware with a fine fabric, and a red slip. The exterior is decorated with a black band around the rim and a deep red band below depicted with a rosette. The interior shows a bright red band and a black band at the rim top, and has two incised bands around the body.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. FFIV/23, layer 12.

Ble.39 (Fig. LIII, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination near the base and a flaring rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric and a red slip. It is decorated with white vertical and oblique bands, outlined in black, with a black wavy line drawn over the latter. The interior shows black lines around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

Ble.40 (Fig. LIII, No. 2):

A fragment of a bowl with a short, slightly everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of white vertical bands outlined in black, with black bands in the middle, beside a petal, in black outline with white filling. The interior has a bright red band around the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

Ble.41 (Fig. LIII, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with a low carination near the base, straight walls, and an everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of white vertical bands in black outline, with black bands in the middle, and black bands around the rim and carination point. The interior shows a black band around the rim top and an incised line around the base.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

Ble.42 (Fig. LIII, No. 4):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurved rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black and white vertical bands, and an oblique white band, outlined in black, with a

black, wavy band in the middle.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/25, layer 18.

Ble.43 (Fig. LIII, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and an outcurving or flaring rim. It is in red-buff ware with a fine, red slip. It is decorated with two white, vertical bands, outlined in black, an oblique white band, also outlined in black, with black wavy lines in the middle.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Ble.44 (Fig. LIII, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with plain, incurving walls, and a very short, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a fine, thin fabric and a light red slip. It is decorated with two thick white bands, outlined in black, drawn obliquely from the rim in a triangular configuration, with straight and wavy lines drawn over the white surface.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.45 (Fig. LIII, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination, gradually inward tapering walls, and a short, everted rim. It is red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with an oblique white band, outlined in black, and with an oblique black line in the middle. A white loop outlined in black, also with a black line through the middle, "hangs" from the rim. The interior shows a black band at the rim, and a black line at the shoulder base which enclose a bright red band around the neck and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 14.

Ble.46 (Fig. LIII, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. It is decorated with a vertical white band showing black vertical lines (missing), and an oblique white band with straight and wavy oblique lines in black. The decoration probably was meant, like No. 44, to represent a triangular configuration.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/14, layer 20.

Ble.47 (Fig. LIII, No. 10):

A bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip, decorated with an oblique white band over which are drawn straight and wavy lines in black, perhaps part of a triangular configuration, as on nos. 44 and 46.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 12.

Ble.48 (Fig. LIII, No. 11):

A fragment of a bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish-red slip. A panel of white paste forms the background for complex geometric designs, composed of inverted triangles in black and bright red, and three black wavy bands, running obliquely down from the rim.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. FfIV/16, layer 19.

Ble.49 (Fig. LIII, No. 12):

A fragment *Ble* type bowl with an outcurving rim. It is red-buff ware with a red slip. A panel of white is decorated with oblique red bands, enclosing four dark wavy lines.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII/16, layer 17.

Ble.50 (Fig. LIII, No. 13):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a fine, thin fabric, and a red slip. Decoration consists of a black band at the carination point and a floral motif in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. EII/16, layer 10.

Ble.51 (Fig. LIII, No. 14):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurved rim. It is in red-buff ware with an almost polished red slip. It is decorated with black inverted triangles over a white surface, and with what appears to be a floral motif in black outline with white filling. The motif may also be mistaken for a stylized head of a horned deity.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EII/16, layer 15.

Ble.52 (Fig. LIII, No. 15):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish-red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and carination enclosing a panel formed by a creamy white band. The panel is decorated with two chevrons in black. The interior shows black lines around the rim, body, and carination point, and a bright red band around the neck and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 17.

Ble.53 (Fig. LIII, No. 16):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a fine, red slip. Decoration consists of inverted triangles formed by thin red bands, from which black triangles are suspended over a creamy surface. Thick red bands, drawn obliquely, separate the triangles into registers.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 16.

Ble.54 (Fig. LIII, No. 17):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is in red ware with a fine, red slip. A panel formed by white bands is divided into two registers, one showing straight and oblique lines, and the other, connected triangles.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 15.

Ble.55 (Fig. LIII, No. 18):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a plain, slightly outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a fine red slip, decorated with black bands around the carination point and rim, and a white oblique band, outlined in black. The band is decorated with two wavy bands in black. The interior shows a black band at the rim and a red band below it.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EIII/22, layer 15.

Type Ble.56-61 - Fish Bowls:

Type Ble (56-61) represents the fish decoration which is distinctly unique to Rehman Dheri and to date has not been recovered from any other Bronze Age site in South Asia. The motifs are rendered in black outline with white filling, and the bowls represented are of fine red ware with an almost polished red slip. There are indications that the white paste is fugitive and was perhaps applied after firing. Fish motifs are also drawn on a dish on stand from Lewan, Bannu (pl. XVIII).

Ble.56 (Fig. LI, No. 10):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination near the base and a slightly outcurved rim. It is in red ware with deep red slip. It is decorated with a black band at the carination point, and shows the

tail of a typical "Rehman Dheri fish", in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 15.

Ble.57 (Fig. LIV, No. 1; pl. XVIA):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination, inward tapering walls, and a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and a deep red, almost polished slip. The red slip was perhaps flaked off into a wavy pattern and the fish, in black outline with white filling and three wavy lines in the middle, is drawn over this pattern. The three wavy lines are considered a symbol for flowing water in Near Eastern mythology. Black bands are drawn around the rim and at the carination point.

Location and context: RIID BI, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

Ble.58, 59, and 60 (Fig. LIV, nos. 2, 3, and 4):

These are fragments of bowls with slightly outcurving rims. They are in red ware with a very fine red slip, and are decorated with "Rehman Dheri fish" in black outline with white filling. The skeletons of the fish are depicted in "X-ray" fashion, and the two eyes are shown together. *Ble.58* (Fig. LIV, No. 2):

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 15.

Ble.59 (Fig. LIV, No. 3):

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/4, layer 20.

Ble.60 (Fig. LIV, No. 4; pl. XVIB):

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

Ble.61 (Fig. LIV, No. 5):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly carinated, almost round, body and a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red ware with an almost polished red slip, decorated with a "Rehman Dheri fish" in black outline and white, perhaps fugitive, filling, depicted in "X-ray" fashion, and with two eyes shown together.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 13.

Ble.62 (Fig. LV, No. 1):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a slightly outcurved rim. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip. It has dark brown bands around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a panel formed by a white band, decorated with three dark brown horizontal bands below three dark brown, wavy bands, flanked by over a dozen vertical bands in light tan. The interior has a bright red band around the neck and shoulder, and a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

Ble.63 (Fig. LV, No. 2):

A fragment of a bowl with an everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with dark brown bands around the rim, below which is an inverted triangle, filled with oblique lines, and chevrons in light and dark brown over a creamy surface.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

Ble.64 (Fig. LV, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination near the base and an everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip, decorated in chocolate or dark brown linear and geometric designs, consisting of triangles and rectangles, filled with wavy bands and bordered by bands outlined in the same color and filled with short horizontal lines.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 14.

Ble.65 (Fig. LV, No.4):

A bowl with a ring base, carination, and slightly outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a creamy white slip, decorated, like No. 1, with dark brown or chocolate horizontal, vertical, and wavy bands.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 15.

Ble.66 (Fig. LV, No. 4A):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a series of oblique bands, in black outline, filled with thin oblique lines in light red, and oblique bands in deep red, over a creamy surface.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Ble.67 (Fig. LV, No. 5):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished deep red slip, decorated with a panel formed by a white band, with black circles.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII, layer 16.

Ble.68 (Fig. LV, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. The neck and entire shoulder are covered with a white paste panel decorated with black loops hanging from the rim, and with wavy bands. The interior shows a black band at the rim, and a bright red band below it.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 17.

Ble.69 (Fig. LV, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. Decoration, applied over a creamy surface, consists of vertical bands in dark brown filled with a light red cross-hatched pattern, flanked by wavy, oblique and vertical bands in light brown.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/9, layer 20.

Ble.70 (Fig. LV, No. 11):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black wavy lines around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white band with black wavy lines.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 17.

Ble.71 (Fig. LV, No. 12):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination above the base and a slightly outturned rim. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. Black bands around the rim and carination point enclose a panel formed by two black, wavy, oblique lines flanking a white paste band. The band is decorated with a bright red wavy band in the middle. The interior has black bands around the rim, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

Ble.72 (Fig. LV, No. 13):

A bowl with a disc base, straight walls, and a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a dull red slip, decorated with vertical and oblique bands in black outline.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/9, layer 18.

Ble.73 (Fig. LV, No. 14):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with an almost polished red slip. Black bands around the rim and carination point enclose two white vertical bands in black outline. The interior shows black bands around the rim top and shoulder base, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. EII/16, layer 11.

Ble.74 (Fig. LV, No. 15):

A bowl with an elegant ring base, straight walls, and an insignificant, everted rim. It is in red ware with a light red slip, decorated with vertical bands in black outline and white filling, a black band around the rim, and an oblique black band across the body.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 17.

Ble.75 (Fig. LV, No. 16):

A fragment of a bowl with tapering walls, and an almost vertical rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip. It is decorated with stepped designs in black outline with white filling and a black line in the middle, meeting a stem or vertical band drawn in black outline and white filling with black lines.

Location and context: RHID IA, sq. BIV/14, layer 20.

The next fifteen specimens (Fig. LVI) illustrate zoomorphic motifs, e.g. a snake, scorpions, and horned animals.

Ble.76 (Fig. LVI, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is in red ware with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip. On the surface are depicted the horns of a bull, in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.77 (Fig. LVI, No.2):

A fragment of a bowl with a short, everted rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip. It is decorated with a horn, in black outline and white filling, that is probably part of a horned deity. The rim has a black band. The interior shows a bright red band around the neck and shoulder, enclosed by black bands.

Location and context: RHID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

Ble.78 (Fig. LVI, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with a slight carination and a slightly everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point. The body is decorated with the head and face of a horned deity in black.

Location and context: surface.

Ble.78A (Fig. LVI, No. 4):

Fragment of a bowl, with slight carination and slight out curving rim. It is in red buff ware with almost polished red slip, decorated with a black line below the rim and a horned deity painted in black.

Location and context: RHID IIIB, sq. EII/16, layer 1.

Ble.79 (Fig. LVI, No. 5):

A bowl with an outcurving rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished

red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point. The main body is decorated with what are probably the horn and ear of a horned deity, or possibly a floral motif.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 15.

Ble.80 (Fig. LVI, No. 6):

A fragment of a bowl with a round body and a straight, vertical rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip. A black band encircles the rim top, and only the horns and ears of a possible horned deity are depicted in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 12.

Ble.81 (Fig. LVI, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with a pear-shaped body and a slightly everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. A bull's head is depicted with a white spot on the forehead. The interior has a bright red band around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 13.

Ble.82 (Fig. LVI, No. 8):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with an almost polished red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point. On the body a bull is depicted in profile but with horns pointed frontally, and with a short, pointed tail. The interior shows black band around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/24, layer 11.

Ble.83 (Fig. LVI, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination near the base and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip. It is decorated with a black band at the carination point, and the horns and head of a markhor, a high altitude mountain goat, are depicted in black outline with white filling. The interior shows black bands at the rim top and shoulder base, enclosing a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 15.

Ble.84 (Fig. LVI, No. 10):

A fragment of a bowl with a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a very bright, almost scarlet, red slip. It is decorated with a black band at the rim, and a mountain goat, with a large eye and horns turned frontally, following a scorpion with its tail turned up. The interior shows black bands around the rim, enclosing a very bright band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Ble.85 (Fig. LVI, No. 11):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a very bright, almost scarlet, red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and carination point, and a snake in black.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Ble.86 (Fig. LVI, No. 12):

A fragment of a bowl with a short, everted rim. It is in red ware, with a fine, thin fabric, and an almost polished red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and a scorpion, in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/24, layer 16.

BIe.87 (Fig. LVI, No. 13):

A fragment of a bowl, in red-buff ware with a very bright red slip, decorated with a bull's head in black.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/23, layer 12.

BIe.88 (Fig. LVI, No. 15):

A fragment of a bowl with a short, everted rim and a slight carination. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. A black band encircles the rim and a scorpion is depicted in black outline with white filling.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 6.

BIe.89 (Fig. LVI, No. 16):

A fragment of a bowl with a carination near the base and a slightly outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with a procession of mountain goats drawn in black outline and shown with twisted horns, Maltese crosses, and scorpions.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/22, layer 2.

BIe.90 (Fig. XXIV, No. 1):

A fragment of a bowl with a short, everted rim, in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, decorated with long stemmed pipal leaves. The interior shows a red band at the rim and a bright red band below it.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 9.

BIe.91 (Fig. XXIV, No. 2):

A bowl with a slight carination near the base and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip. Black bands at the rim and shoulder base enclose a white paste band, decorated with a pipal leaf, with a stem filled with a mid-rib line and oblique lines bifurcating from it. The interior shows a black band at the rim, with a bright red band below it.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. FIV/17, layer 7.

BIe.92 (Fig. XXIV, No. 3):

A fragment of a bowl with possibly a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a bright red slip, decorated with a long stemmed pipal leaf in black.

Location and context: surface.

BIe.93 (Fig. XXIV, No. 5):

A fragment of a bowl with a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware, with a dark brown or chocolate slip. Black bands along the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, decorated with a long stemmed pipal leaf in dark brown or chocolate.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

BIe.94 (Fig. XXIV, No. 9):

A fragment of a bowl with a slightly everted rim, in red ware, with a dark greenish slip, decorated with a vertical band on the right and a peacock and pipal leaf painted in black on the left.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/4, layer 20.

Type BII - Inverted Truncated Conical Bowls:

This type includes wide open, inverted, truncated bowls, with flat bases, low, flaring, or straight, oblique sides, and with plain, but sometimes externally thickened rims. Such vessels are considered

as pans and basins or troughs in South Asian archaeology. Today such specimens are used by the sweet merchants and milkmen for storing yoghurt and other items such as sweets, puddings and desserts in the area. Ceramic pans are also used in the rural households for washing clothes and wedging flour for bread.

These vessels have a wide distribution in the protohistoric period in south and southwest Asia. In the Gomal Plain, they have been found in Karam Shah and Hathala. They appear in Gumal II, with plain, vertical, oblique sides and with flaring and oblique sides (Dani 1971: Fig. 11 and 13, nos. 33-35), and continue in Period III (Dani 1971: Fig. 23, nos. 196 and 197), and Period IV (Dani 1971: Fig. 27, nos. 232 and 233). Outside Gomal, they occur at Serai Khola, appearing in transition Period IA (Mughal 1972: Type XII, Fig. 73, pp. 51 and 52), at Kot-Diji with a flange (Khan 1965: Fig. 23, No. 1, p. 74), at Harappa (Vats 1940), at Amri (Casal 1964), at Mohenjo-Daro (Marshall 1931: LXXI, 6; MacKay 1938: XXXV, 9), and at Kali-Banga (Thappar 1965; 1969). At Rehman Dheri they appear in IA and continue throughout the sequence.

Type BIIa:

This subtype of BII bowls has no additional decoration. Only one specimen is illustrated here.

***BIIa* (Fig. XXXIV, No. 3):**

A bowl with concave walls, a flaring and externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, and has no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

Type BIIb:

***BIIb.1* (Fig. XXXIII, No. 1):**

A bowl with concave sides, a flaring rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, and is decorated with black bands at the rim top and near the base. The interior shows four black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 4A.

***BIIb.2* (Fig. XXXIII, No. 3):**

A bowl with straight, oblique sides, a plain, oblique rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. While the rest of the vessel is plain, the base is incised with two rows of nail decoration.

Location and context: RHD II, Fo/13, layer 9.

***BIIb.3* (Fig. XXXIII, No. 4):**

A bowl with concave walls, an outward flaring rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with two rows of incised dots below the rim, and on the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

***BIIb.4* (Fig. XXXIV, No. 4):**

A bowl with concave sides, a flaring, externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of a black band at the rim and three incised lines around the shoulder, body, and near the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EII/17, layer 2.

***BIIb.5* (Fig. XXXIV, No. 5):**

A bowl with oblique walls, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip. The exterior is decorated with a black band at the rim and a bright red band below it. The interior is decorated with black bands around the rim, body and base, and black circles in the middle

with black dots at their centers.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. FIV/17, layer 2.

BIIb.6 (Fig. XLI, No. 1):

A bowl with slightly concave sides, a thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at and below the exterior rim, and incised bands on the interior side.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb.7 (Fig. XLI, No. 2):

A bowl with concave sides, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band at the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb.8 (Fig. XLI, No. 3):

A bowl with oblique sides, walls tending to be convex, a rim rolled back in the round, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim that are carried over to the interior rim. The interior shows two black bands below the rim, enclosing two incised bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb.9 (Fig. XLI, No. 4):

A bowl with slightly concave sides, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a thick black band from the rim to the shoulder base, incised with three rows of nail impressions. The interior shows incised bands from the rim to the shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb.10 (Figure XLI, No. 5):

A bowl with oblique sides, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band at the rim and a red band below, covering most of the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

BIIb.11 (Fig. XLI, No. 6):

A bowl with oblique sides, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The exterior is plain, while the interior shows red bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 1.

BIIb.12 (Fig. XLI, No. 7):

A bowl with oblique sides, a plain rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with incised bands near the exterior and interior base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 1.

BIIb.13 (Fig. XLIV, No. 1):

A bowl with oblique sides, a plain rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip, decorated with a black band at the rim and a deep red band with black dots below the rim. The interior shows red bands near the rim and base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 2.

BIIf.14 (Fig. XLIV, No. 2):

A bowl with concave walls, a plain, flaring rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with incised lines near the rim and at mid-body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

BIIf.15 (Fig. XLIV, No. 3):

A bowl with concave walls, a flaring, externally thickened, flat-topped rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with incised bands near the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2A.

BIIf.16 (Fig. XLIV, No. 5):

A bowl with concave walls, a flaring rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The interior has two incised bands near the base.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Type BIIfc:

This type includes bowls decorated with complex geometric, floral, or zoomorphic motifs. To date, this type is represented by only two examples from Rehman Dheri, specimen decorated with plant leaves.

BIIfc.1 (Fig. XXXIII, No. 2):

A bowl with oblique sides, a plain, oblique rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip, decorated with black bands at the exterior shoulder, black bands near the interior base, and a black pipal leaf on the interior base.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 7.

BIIfc.2 (Fig. XXXIV, No. 1):

A bowl with oblique sides, an externally thickened rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. It is decorated on the exterior with black bands at the rim, and black leaves or petals and black bands around the rim top and base. The interior base is decorated with black leaves or petals.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 2.

Type BIIf - Semispherical Bowls:

This type includes the following varieties:

- a) Convex sided (see Introduction, pp.), plain, vertical or sloping rim, in rare cases, curving, and flat, disc, and in rare cases, ring bases.
- b) Carinated walls, plain, everted, or flaring rims, and predominantly ring bases.

Varieties of subtypes a and b are:

- 1. Plain, slipped or unslipped body.
- 2. Simple geometric decoration.
- 3. Complex geometric motifs.
- 4i. Straight or wavy horizontal grooved lines.
- 4ii. Grooved body with knobbed decoration.

BIIfa1.1 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 14):

A bowl with a round base and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip, and

with no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIIa1.2 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 15):

This vessel is identical to the above in all respects.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIIa1.3 (Fig. XL, No. 2):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and a disc base. It is in red ware with a red slip, with no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIIa2.1 (Fig. XXXV, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, oblique rim, and a round base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and lower body on the exterior. The interior is plain.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 13.

BIIIa2.2 (Fig. XXXV, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides, a round, disc base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. The exterior has black bands around the rim, upper half of the body, and near the base, and six similar bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. FIV/17, layer 12.

BIIIa2.3 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 6):

A bowl with convex sides with an uneven exterior surface, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the exterior rim and body, and a black band at the interior rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 4.

BIIIa2.4 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 7):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and a deep red band below it. The interior shows black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 3.

BIIIa2.5 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 8):

A bowl similar to the one above in shape, ware, slip, and decoration. The base is round, rather than flat.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

BIIIa2.6 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 10):

A bowl similar in shape to the above. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim and upper body, enclosing a deep red band. The interior shows black bands at the rim and incised bands around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 5.

BIIIa2.7 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 16)

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, oblique rim and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior by a black band at the rim, a deep red band below it, and a black

band around the lower half of the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/18, layer 3.

BIIIa2.8 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 18):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, perhaps oblique rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a thick black band around the exterior rim and black bands at the interior rim and upper body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 3.

BIIIa2.9 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 19):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and a deep red band below it. The interior shows black bands at the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

BIIIa2.10 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 20):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The exterior is decorated with a black band at the rim and a deep red band below it. The interior has black bands at the rim and near the base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIa2.11 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 21):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior by a black band at the rim and a red band below it. The interior shows three black bands at the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 17.

BIIIa2.12 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 22):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the exterior by a black band at the rim and a red band below, and on the interior, by a black band at the rim, four black bands on the upper body, and one black band near the base.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

BIIIa2.13 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 25):

A bowl with convex sides, a flat base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is red ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the interior by black bands around the rim and two black circles in the middle of the base.

Location and context: surface.

BIIIa2.14 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 30):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and a round base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated on the interior with black bands at the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIa2.15 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 32):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim, and a light red band below it. On the interior, it has four black bands around the rim and two black circles in the middle.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 4.

BIIa2.16 (Fig. XL, No. 1):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. The exterior is decorated with a black band at the rim and an incised band near the lower half of the body, enclosing a deep red band. The interior shows black bands around the rim, a wavy band below, and a black band at mid-body. Below the wavy band, the entire body is deep red.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/16, layer 2.

BIIa2.17 (Fig. XL, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, oblique rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip, decorated with a black and a deep red band around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, FIV/22, layer 4.

BIIa2.18 (Fig. XL, No. 5):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and an elegant ring base. It is in red ware with a light red slip, decorated with black bands around the exterior rim and body, and black bands around the interior rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 1.

BIIa2.19 (Fig. XLV, No. 1):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip, decorated with a black band around the interior rim, a black band around the exterior rim, and a deep red band below the rim.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

BIIa2.20 (Fig. XLV, No. 2):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a dull red slip. The lower half of the body is rusticated and the interior shows incised lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIa2.21 (Fig. XLV, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands around the rim and lower half of the body. The interior shows black bands around the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

BIIa2.22 (Fig. LII, No. 2):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a light red slip. The exterior has straight, horizontal black bands around the rim and mid-body. The interior has black bands around the rim and mid-body, enclosing a deep red band decorated with straight, horizontal and wavy black bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIa2.23 (Fig. LII, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. The exterior is decorated with black bands around the rim and mid-body, and an incised band around the shoulder. The interior shows black bands around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing three black horizontal bands, a wavy band and an incised band. The interior mid-body has a black band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIa2.24 (Fig. LII, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands and incised lines around the exterior rim and body, and black bands around the interior rim and body.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. EIII/21, layer 7.

BIIIa2.25 (Fig. LII, No. 7):

A bowl with convex sides and a slightly everted rim. It is red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with incised bands below the rim and black wavy bands around the upper half of the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

BIIIa3.1 (Fig. XXIV, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with convex sides, a plain, vertical rim, and possibly a round base. It is in red-buff ware with a bright red slip, decorated with a black band and lines around the rim, and shoulder, and a black, long stemmed pipal leaf.

Location and context: RHD IIA, sq. BIV/4, layer 7.

BIIIa3.2 (Fig. XXXV, No. 2):

A bowl with convex sides, a slightly incurving rim, and a round base. It is in red ware with a red slip. The interior shows dark brown inverted triangles hanging from the rim. Six dark brown circles encircle complex geometric motifs of alternating registers of rectangles, filled with oblique bands and four wavy bands in dark brown. The decoration is rendered on a panel formed by a bright, creamy surface. The exterior shows black bands around the rim and body. The vessel has similar decoration as the one from Gumla II (Dani 1970-1971: Fig. 12, 14).

Location and context: surface.

BIIIa3.3 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, oblique rim, and a low disc base. It is in red ware with a buffish slip. The interior has a creamy surface, decorated with a black band around the rim, a black circle in the middle enclosing loops hanging from it, and a black dot in the middle. The exterior shows a black band at the rim and a red band below it.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIIa3.4 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 5):

A bowl with convex sides, a pronounced ring base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The interior is decorated with two black bands around the rim and a black band near the base, both with hanging loops.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIIIa3.44 (Fig. XLIX, No. 11):

A bowl with convex sides, plain, vertical rim, and a disc base. It is in red ware with a red slip. Dark brown or chocolate bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a cream colored band, decorated with dark brown bands and sigma designs.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIa3.5 (Fig. XLIX, No. 12):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white band, decorated with

horizontal bands and straight, vertical bands separating registers, each having three wavy horizontal bands, perhaps a bad attempt to portray stylized sigmas. The interior shows a black band around the shoulder, rim top, and shoulder base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIa3.6 (Fig. XLIX, No. 13):

A fragment of a bowl with convex sides and plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Dark brown bands at the rim top and the upper half of the body enclose a panel formed by a cream colored band. Dark brown horizontal bands divide the panel into three registers decorated with a wavy band, hooks, vertical strokes, and dots. The interior shows three horizontal bands with hanging loops.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/24, layer 8.

BIIIa3.7 (Fig. XLV, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain vertical rim and a perforated flat base. It is in ware with a light red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and a deep red band around the body. It has a graffiti or symbol engraved near the base, consisting of a short horizontal line below and connected to a short vertical line.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

BIIIa3.8 (Fig. LII, No. 1):

A bowl with convex sides and a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a panel formed by a creamy band, decorated with interconnected half circles with bright red dots at their centers. The space below the connected half circles making lozenges is cross-hatched. A black band can also be seen in the lower part of the body near the base. The interior rim has a black band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

BIIIa3.9 (Fig. LII, No. 5):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with dark brown band around the rim and mid-body, enclosing a panel formed by a white-creamy band, decorated with connected half circles in dark brown, with bright red dots inside. The space between the circles is filled with horizontal bands. The tops of the circles are connected to the rim with vertical strokes. The base of the half circles is decorated with dark brown bands with loops or half circles.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 2.

BIIIa3.10 (Fig. LII, No. 6):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a very dull brown slip. It is decorated with black and brown bands around the rim and shoulder base, having loops or half circles. These bands enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, decorated in brown, with a similar design as the previous one on the exterior. The interior shows brown and red bands decorated with small half circles and dots.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 3.

BIIIa3.11 (Fig. LII, No. 8):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware and a deep red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a panel formed by a creamy band, decorated with triple half circles in bright red, with dots of the same color inside. The space between the connected circles is filled with black cross-hatching. The interior shows thin

black bands at the rim, neck, and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV, layer 2.

BIIIa3.12 (Fig. LII, No. 9):

A bowl with convex walls and a plain, everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, decorated with cross-hatched lozenges and inverted half circles drawn in dark color. The interior has incised bands around the rim, shoulder, and lower body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 2.

BIIIa3.13 (Fig. LII, No. 10):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a dull brown slip. Dark brown bands around the rim and upper body enclose a panel formed by a creamy band, decorated with connected half circles in dark brown. The tops of the half circles are connected with the band above them by straight, vertical and oblique bands, and oblique wavy bands. The motif looks like a rising sun.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/14, layer 10.

BIIIa4i.1 (Fig. XXXV, No. 5):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, oblique rim, and probably the same type of base as Fig. XXXV, nos. 3 and 4. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a deep red band from the rim to the shoulder base. The body shows a wavy grooved pattern, achieved with a pointed tool over an additional clay layer applied to the surface. The interior shows a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 16.

BIIIa4i.2 (Fig. XL, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides, a plain, slightly incurving rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The surface seems to have been treated with an additional clay coating, which is decorated with narrow grooving.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

BIIIa4ii.1 (Fig. XL, No. 6):

A bowl with a similar shape and base to the above, but with a plain, vertical rim. The ware, slip, and surface decoration are also similar, but in addition, knobs have been applied to the body.

Location and context: surface.

BIIIb1.1 (Fig. XVI, No. 20):

A bowl with a mild carination, an incurving rim, and a round base. It is in red-buff ware with a similar slip.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 1.

BIIIb1.2 (Fig. LII, No. 11):

A bowl with a mild carination at the shoulder, a slightly incurving rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, and with no additional decoration.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 2A.

BIIIb2.1 (Fig. XL, No. 8):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a straight, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip.

Dark brown and red bands at the rim and carination point enclose a panel formed by a cream colored band, decorated with wavy bands in dark brown or chocolate. The interior shows a black band at the rim and an incised line at the carination point.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 1.

BIIb2.2 (Fig. XL, No. 10):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a flaring rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. From the carination to the rim, a deep red band covers the surface, decorated with black and bright red bands. The interior shows incised lines around the rim and at the carination point.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb2.3 (Fig. XL, No. 11):

A bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a white-creamy band, decorated with two registers of straight and wavy horizontal bands in black. The interior shows a black band around the rim, with hanging loops, and an incised band at the carination point.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb2.4 (Fig. XL, No. 12):

A bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim, shoulder, and carination point. The interior has black bands around the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIb2.5 (Fig. XL, No. 13):

The lower part of a bowl with a sharp carination and an elegant, pronouncedly projecting ring base. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. It is decorated with a black band at the carination point, supporting vertical bands in black outline and white filling.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/24, layer 14.

BIIb2.6 (Fig. LV, No. 9):

A bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white band, decorated with light red wavy bands. The interior shows incised horizontal lines around the rim and shoulder area.

Location and context: surface.

BIIb2.7 (Fig. LV, No. 10):

A fragment of a bowl similar in shape to No. 9. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands around the rim and shoulder base enclose a panel formed by a white paste band, which is decorated with black wavy lines. A black band encircles the carination point. Black lines around the interior rim top and shoulder base enclose a bright red band.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

BIIb2.8 (Fig. LII, No. 12):

A bowl with a mild carination, an inturning rim, and a round base. It is in light red ware with a red slip, decorated with black horizontal and vertical bands along the rim and shoulder. The interior shows black bands around the rim and black bands near the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 6.

BIIIb3.1 (Fig. XL, No. 7):

A bowl with a mild carination and a sharply everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buff slip, decorated in a dark brown cross-hatched pattern, enclosed by black bands around the rim and black bands at the shoulder base, with a bright red band around the mid-body. The interior shows black horizontal bands around the rim, a wavy band below these, and an incised band at the carination point.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIIIb3.2 (Fig. XL, No. 9):

A bowl with a sharp carination and an outcurving rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. It is decorated with dark brown bands around the rim and carination point, enclosing a panel formed by a creamy band, with connected dark brown cross-hatched lozenges. On either side of the line connecting the lozenges semicircles are shown with bright red dots. The interior is decorated with black bands at the rim and carination point, enclosing a deep red band with a black wavy band at the top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 5.

BIIIb3.3 (Fig. L, No. 4):

A fragment of a bowl with a sharp carination, slightly concave sides, and a plain, almost vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. It has black bands around the rim and carination point, enclosing a panel formed by a bright cream colored band, decorated with vertical lines, loops or half circles, and lozenges in black, with dots and short strokes in bright red. The spaces between the lozenges is cross-hatched.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/25, layer 13.

Type BIV - Quadrispherical Bowls:

Type BIVa1: (XVI, No.2)

Type BIVa2:

BIVa2.1 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 9):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim, and, on the interior, with a black band at the rim and four black bands around the shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIVa2.2 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 29):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the interior with black bands.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

BIVa2.3 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 34):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and a red band below it. The interior shows black bands at the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 4.

BIVa2.4 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 35):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and a bright red band below it.

The interior shows black bands at the rim and upper body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Type BIVa3:

BIVa3.1 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 1):

A bowl with slightly convex sides, and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The interior shows a grey surface, over which circles in dark brown enclose a bird, filled with horizontal bands in brown.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIVa3.2 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 2):

A bowl with oblique sides, a plain, perhaps horizontally everted rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The exterior is decorated with black horizontal bands near the base. The interior shows a bright creamy band over which the base is encircled in dark brown. From this, a vertical band with short horizontal strokes, perhaps representing a branch, rises to the rim. Also, loops are shown suspended from the circle, from which sprouts a leaf or a petal. The decoration is all rendered in dark brown.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 3.

BIVa3.3 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, with black horizontal bands along the rim from which hang loops, and a cross-hatched leaf of the same color.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

BIVa3.4 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 4):

A rather shallow bowl, with convex sides, a horizontally everted rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with black bands along the rim, with hanging loops or wavy bands enclosing a fish with a long body, like those from Mehr Garh VII, filled with a cross-hatched pattern.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIVa3.5 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 6):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown circles along the rim, and perhaps part of a horn over the base.

Location and context: surface.

BIVa3.6 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with possibly convex sides. It is in red buff ware with a red slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown lines and sigmas that look like flying birds of some kind.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

BIVa3.7 (Fig. XXXVI, No. 8):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and oblique bands over the body, of what seem to be part of a stylized horned animal (c.g. Fig. XXXVIII, No. 5).

Location and context: surface.

***BIVa3.8* (Fig. XXXVI, No. 9):**

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands and, along the rim, with a wavy band and circles. In the middle of each circle, and sprouting out of it, is a cross-hatched leaf.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 6.

***BIVa3.9* (Fig. XXXVI, No. 10):**

This is a fragment of a bowl tentatively assigned to type BIVa3. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with a leaf or stylized fish with dark brown cross-hatching.

Location and context: surface.

***BIVa3.10* (Fig. XXXVII, No. 1):**

A bowl with convex sides, slightly carinated, a horizontally everted rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim, that encircle horned deities and a circle in the center. The central circle encloses pipal leaves, each pointing toward the chin of a horned deity.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

***BIVa3.11* (Fig. XXXVII, No. 2):**

A bowl with convex, slightly carinated sides, a horizontally everted rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and a circle in the center. Horned deities fill the space between the bands and the circle. The circle encloses pipal leaves, each pointing toward the chin of a horned deity.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 3.

***BIVa3.12* (Fig. XXXVII, No. 3):**

A bowl with convex sides, a horizontally everted rim, and a disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine, creamy slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim, and floral motifs and a circle in the center with leaves sprouting from it. The space between the rim bands and central circle is what appears to be stylized plant or horned animal motifs. The exterior surface shows incised lines around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

***BIVa3.13* (Fig. XXXVII, No. 4):**

A rather shallow bowl, with oblique sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and floral motifs over the body. The exterior body is decorated with incised lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

***BIVa3.14* (Fig. XXXVII, No. 5):**

A shallow bowl with oblique sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim, and a mountain goat with a long, stylized neck, a body filled with vertical bands, and wavy horns.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EII/21, layer 2.

BIVa3.15 (Fig. XXXVII, No. 6):

A fragment of a vessel tentatively assigned to type BIVa3 bowls. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Its inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip decorated with pipal leaves and other designs in dark brown.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EII/16, layer 2.

BIVa3.16 (Fig. XXXVII, No. 7):

A fragment of a bowl with oblique sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with wavy lines, pillars, and arches in dark brown, separated by bright red dots.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/17, layer 4.

BIVa3.17 (Fig. XXXVII, No. 8):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware and a similar slip. The interior is coated with a fine cream slip. It is decorated, with dark brown bands along the rim, enclosing what appears to be a stylised plant motif.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/17, layer 4.

BIVa3.18 (Fig. XXXVII, No. 9):

A bowl with slightly convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated in dark brown, with straight bands along the rim, with hanging loops and branches with leaves.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/17, layer 4.

BIVa3.19 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 1):

A bowl with slightly convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and a pattern of wavy bands over the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/3, layer 5.

BIVa3.20 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 2):

A shallow bowl with slightly convex sides, a horizontally everted rim, and possibly a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and loops over the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/22, layer 2A.

BIVa3.21 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and floral motifs over the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/17, layer 4.

BIVa3.22 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 4):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown straight and wavy bands along the rim and circles in the middle, filled with vertical band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIIV/22, layer 2A.

BIVa3.23 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 5):

A bowl with slightly convex sides, a horizontally everted rim, and possibly a rounded base. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with a dark brown band around the rim and a stylized horned animals over the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 2.

BIVa3.24 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 6):

A bowl with convex sides, slightly carinated, a horizontally everted rim, and possibly a low disc base. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and hanging loops in the center.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/21, layer 2.

BIVa3.25 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 7):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with dark brown bands along the rim and loops over the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 5.

BIVa3.26 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 8):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a reddish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with a dark brown band along the rim, floral motifs and a sun or a circle with rays with a dot in the center, over the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 1.

BIVa3.27 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 9):

A bowl with slightly convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with a black band at the rim, dark brown bands with hanging loops along the rim, and bands across the body, perhaps part of the horns of horned animals.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

BIVa3.28 (Fig. XXXVIII, No. 10):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with horizontal bands along the rim and similar bands across the body as No. 9 in dark brown color.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 1.

BIVa3.29 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 2):

A bowl with carinated walls, a horizontally everted rim, and a flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The interior has a bright creamy surface, decorated with red and black circles.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIVa3.30 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 3):

A bowl with convex sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated with black circles and what is possibly a floral motif, mostly missing, with horizontal bands.

Location and context: surface.

BIVa3.31 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 11):

A bowl with slightly convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The interior has a bright, creamy surface decorated with a black band at the rim, and

black and red circles in the middle.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. FIV/22, layer 7.

BIVa3.32 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 12):

A bowl with slightly convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with straight black bands with loops hanging from them.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

BIVa3.33 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 13):

A bowl with oblique sides and a horizontally everted rim. The ware, slip, and decoration are similar to the above.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIVa3.34 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 23):

A bowl with convex sides, a round base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and a red band below it. On the interior, it has black bands around the rim and black circles in the middle.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. EIII/21, layer 10.

BIVa3.35 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 24):

A bowl with convex sides, a disc base, and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The exterior shows a couple of black straight horizontal bands near the base and loops hanging from the rim. The interior has a bright creamy band, decorated with a black band at the rim and black circles in the base, the one in the center enclosing loops.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/14, layer 11.

BIVa3.36 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 26):

A bowl with oblique sides, a horizontally everted rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a red slip. The interior surface is decorated with black bands, loops hanging from them, and a Maltese cross.

Location and context: surface.

BIVa3.37 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 27):

A bowl with oblique walls, a sharp carination, a plain, vertical rim, and a flat base. It is in red ware with a bright red slip, decorated on the exterior with black bands at the rim, with hanging loops. The interior shows a white paste surface with black bands enclosing sigma motifs and stepped lozenges resembling some of the metal stamp seals.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/19, layer 11.

BIVa3.38 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 28):

A bowl with convex sides and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, decorated on the interior with black bands and circles.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BIVa3.39 (Fig. XXXIX, No. 33):

A bowl with convex sides, a flat base and a plain, oblique rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated on the exterior with a black band at the rim and incised lines on the body. The interior shows black bands at the rim and black circles on the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Type BIVb3:

***BIVb3.1* (Fig. XXXV, No. 1):**

A fragment of a bowl with oblique walls, a sharp carination, a short, vertical rim, and a flat base. It is in red buff ware with a buffish slip. The interior has a panel formed by a bright creamy surface. Black inverted triangles hang from the rim, and black and brown circles encircle the base, enclosing complex geometric motifs in two registers. These registers consist of rectangles. The register on the right shows four rectangles drawn in dark brown, with the central rectangle filled with black triangles and chevrons in light red and orange. The one on the left, enclosed by a band of inverted triangles, shows rectangles formed by wavy bands in dark brown with the central one shown in dark brown wavy outline and filled with the same color. The wavy outlines give the impression of the stepped motifs of the Queta type.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, stratum 13.

***BIVb3.2* (Fig. XXXIX, No. 1):**

A bowl with a sharp carination and a horizontally everted rim. It is in red ware with a red slip. The interior has a bright creamy surface, decorated with circles in greenish, black, and red colors.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 3.

***BIVb3.3* (Fig. XXXVI, No. 5):**

A bowl with sharply carinated sides and a plain, vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a buffish slip. The inner surface is coated with a fine cream slip, decorated with horizontal bands, a leaf design, and circles in the middle with a Maltese cross that encloses a fish. The exterior shows two black bands.

Location and context: surface.

Type BV - Bowls-on-Stand:

This type includes bowls supported by stands that are generally hollow, truncated, and conical, with bases having concave sides. They are subdivided into:

a - Semispherical bowls:

- 1 - With squat or low stands or pedestal.
- 2 - With higher stands and broad, flaring bases.

b - Quadrispherical bowls:

- 1 - Supported by a stem of medium height, and with a slight carination and an everted rim.
- 2 - With a taller stem, a sharp carination, and a sharply everted or outturned rim.

Both a and b are further subdivided on the basis of surface decoration into:

- i - Plain, with or without slip, undecorated.
- ii - Simple geometric decoration.
- iii - Complex geometric, floral, and zoomorphic motifs.

Rehman Dheri has only one specimen of BVa1. It is typical of Baluchistan, where Balakot (Dales 1974; and personal communication) has yielded the largest number of examples from early and mature levels. Outside of Baluchistan, it is recorded for Amri I (Casal 1964), and MundiGak, (Casal 1961). Similar, but comparatively low bowls on stand come from Dales's excavations at Mohenjodaro in 1965 (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Fig. 70, p.214)

Subtypes BVa2, BVb1, and BVb2 are distinct types in south and southwest Asia and have a wide distribution in the Bronze and Iron ages and probably had a variable function. They were gene

rally produced carefully on a wheel, in two parts, i.e. the base- stem and the bowl, and then joined together, with the joint concealed, probably on the wheel again. Most are made of well levigated clay, with a slight mixture of lime and sand. They are well fired to a red-buff, red, or buffish ware, and coated with a red, deep red, buffish, or creamish slip. Some are painted with linear and geometric designs. Examples of incised decoration also exist.

At Rehman Dheri, the BVa2 type occurs early layer 16; RIID IB, followed by BVb1 and BVb2 types. The latter are identical to mature Harappan types. At Kali Bangan the BVa2 type does not occur at all. At Gumla both these types occur from Period II onward.

BVa li (Fig. XLII, No. 1):

A bowl with convex sides and an externally thickened rim. It is in buff ware with a dark brown slip, decorated with black bands at the rim and base.

This is the only example of this type that occurs in Balakot on the Baluchistan coast (Dales 1974 and personal communication).

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 4.

BVa2ii.1 (Fig. XXVI, No. 1):

A bowl base stand. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. A black line separates the lower part from the upper, which is coated with a white paste band.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 11.

BVa2ii.2 (Fig. XXVI, No. 2):

A bowl base stand. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black lines around the stem and base.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

BVa2ii.3 (Fig. XXVI, No. 3):

A bowl base stand. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with two bands, a plum red below and a white paste band above, separated by a black band.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 11.

BVa2ii.4 (Fig. XXVI, No. 4):

A bowl (stem and base missing) in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim and shoulder base, enclosing a white band.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/14, layer 16.

BVb iii.1 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 1):

A bowl that had a medium high stand, with a slight carination below the everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 1.

BVb iii.3 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 2):

A bowl with a slight carination below a horizontally everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band on the interior rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 1.

BVb iii.4 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 3):

A stem of medium size, perhaps from a bowl of type BVb1ii. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, with a black band at the interior rim.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

BVbIii.5 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 4):

A bowl on a stand of medium height, with a slight carination. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black bands at the rim.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

BVbIii.6 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 5):

A medium height stand for a bowl. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band at the base.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 14.

BVbIii.7 (Fig. XXVIII, No. 6):

A medium sized stand for what is perhaps a BVb1ii type bowl. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with an incised band over a deep red band.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BVb2ii.1 (Fig. XXIX, No. 1):

A bowl with a sharp carination and a sharply outturned rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band at the rim and shoulder.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 5.

BVb2ii.2 (Fig. XXIX, No. 2):

A bowl, sharply carinated, with a sharply everted rim. It is in red-buff ware with an almost polished red slip, decorated with black bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/16, layer 3.

BVb2ii.3 (Fig. XXIX, No. 3):

An elegant tall bowl stand. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Black bands at the rim and shoulder enclose a white band. The lower stem is decorated with black and white bands from which two wavy bands flow down to the base. The interior neck has an incised line around it.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

BVb2ii.4 (Fig. XXIX, No. 4):

A bowl with its stand missing, having a sharp carination and a sharply outturned rim. It is in red ware with a red slip, decorated with a black band around the rim and neck and a light red band at the shoulder.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 4.

BVb2ii.5 (Fig. XXIX, No. 5):

A bowl with slightly convex sides, a sharp carination, a sharply outturned rim, and a tall stem, but the base missing. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with black and red bands at the rim, neck, shoulder, and base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 2.

BVb2ii.6 (Fig. XXX, No. 2):

A fragment of a stand, perhaps of a BVb2ii type bowl on a stand.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 2.

BVb2ii.7 (Fig. XXX, No. 3):

A tall, elegant stand for a BV2ii type bowl-on-stand perhaps with a sharply carinated bowl. It is in red-buff ware with a white paste, decorated with black bands at the top, mid dlc, and base. The bowl is missing, but it is likely that it was decorated like the base and stem.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

BVb2ii.8 (Fig. XXV, nos. 4-14):

Bowls of BVb2ii type bowls on stand, in red-buff ware with red slip. Nos. 4-6 and 9 are decorated with black bands, nos. 7, 10, 12, and 14 are decorated with black and red bands, and nos 8, 11, and 13 are decorated with black bands enclosing a white band. Fig. XXV, No. 4:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Fig. XXV, No. 5:

Location and context: RIID IIIA, sq. FfIV/22, layer 7.

Fig. XX, No. 6:

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Fig. XXV, No. 7:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

Fig. XXV, No. 8:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 4.

Fig. XXV, No. 9:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 5.

Fig. XXV, No. 10:

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 11.

Fig. XXV, No. 11:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 3.

Fig. XXV, No. 12:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Fig. XXV, No. 13:

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

Fig. XXV, No. 14:

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

Miscellaneous Type BV Fragments: Fig. XXV, No. 1:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware with an indication of red slip, decorated with cross-hatched incised lines.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 13.

Fig. XXV, No. 2:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware, with deeply incised horizontal and oblique bands.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/4, layer.

Fig. XXV, No. 3:

Part of a bowl-on-stand base, in dull red ware and a greenish slip, with numerous incised bands, enclosing a row of triangles.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/4, layer 9.

Fig. XXV, No. 15:

Fragment of a very fine bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware with a fine creamy slip, decorated with dark brown bands and dots at the base and large dots attached to a band on the body.

Location and context: surface.

Fig. XXV, No. 16:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red ware with a red slip, decorated with bands, triangles, intersecting half circles, and cross-hatching over a creamy surface.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIIV/17, layer 4.

Fig. XXV, No. 17:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware with a creamy slip, decorated with black bands at the base, and possibly a floral motif in deep red within a black outline.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 9.

Fig. XXV, No. 18:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware with a fine red slip, decorated with black bands at the base and what seems to be a tree, in white paste with a black outline.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 12.

Fig. XXV, No. 19:

Fragment of a bowl-on-stand base, in red-buff ware with a fine red slip, decorated with black bands at the base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 3.

Type BVI - Inverse Trapezoidal Concave Sided and Based Bowls

(Fig. XIX) (see also pages 121-122):

This type includes bowls which are inverse trapezoidal in shape, with concave bases and concave sides, turning in angularly from the base, with outflaring rims (nos. 1 and 2), and concave sided but flat based (nos. 4 and 5). Of these four are in red-buff ware with red slips (nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5) and two are in grey ware (nos. 3 and 6), with at least one (no. 6) showing indications of burnishing, and are discussed elsewhere (pp. 49-50).

All vessels were manufactured on a fast wheel, made from well levigated clay, and evenly fired.

For the moment, they have no parallels at proto-historic sites in the Indus Valley. At Rehman Dheri, they occur only in RIID III.

BVI.1 (Fig. XIX, No. 1):

A bowl fragment with concave base and perhaps concave sides, in red-buff ware with a red slip.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EII/21, layer 1.

BVI.2 (Fig. XIX, No. 2):

A bowl fragment, in red-buff ware, with a red slip, and decorated with incised lines at the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

BVI.3 (Fig. XIX, No. 4):

A bowl fragment with concave sides, and a unique flat base. It is in red-buff ware with a fine red slip, decorated with straight, horizontally incised lines near the base.

Location and context: surface.

BVI.4 (Fig. XIX, No. 5):

A bowl fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip. It has straight, horizontally incised lines near the base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIIIV/22, layer 2.

Category C - Body Sherds:

Type CI - Cutware (Fig. XVII, nos. 7-11 and Fig. XX, No. 16):

Cutware occurs in limited frequencies on Early Bronze Age sites in South Asia. In the Indus Valley, examples have been reported from Mohenjo-daro (Marshall 1931:465). Since these were all flat, they were believed to have been used as lattice or window graters. But MacKay later found flat as well as convex (MacKay 1938:181; Pl. LIV, 9; CV, 43; LXVII, 6-11). Dales also reported these in his excavations at Mohenjo daro (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Fig. 93, 1-7, p.422; Alcock in Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Type 54, Fig. S10, context B & C). Although the function of such vessels remains problematic modern observations suggest that they were containers for heat charcoal and used for heating and/or cooking.

At Rehman Dheri, three varieties of cutware were noted based on the shape of the cuts; there were circular, almond shaped, and triangular perforations cut through the vessels.

Fig. XVII, No. 7 shows cut circles similar to those found on Harappan perforated vessels. Only in this case, the space between each circle is quite wide, whereas Harappan examples show more closely spaced. Rehman Dheri examples come from layer 9, RIID II, and may be antecedent to some perforated examples at Rehman Dheri and the Mature Harappan specimen.

The other type has triangles cut through the body

(Fig. XVII, nos. 8, 10, and 11 and Fig. XX, No. 16), and almond or eye shaped perforations (Fig. XVII, No. 9).

All examples are manufactured on a fast wheel, made from well levigated clay, and fired to a red buff ware with a red slip (Fig. XVII, nos. 7, 8, and 11), dark brown slip (Fig. XVII, No. 10), and chocolate slip (Fig. XVII, No. 99).

Chronologically, at Rehman Dheri, while Fig. XVII, No. 7 comes from the intermediate RIID II layer, Fig. XX, No. 16 and Fig. XVII, No. 9 come from the top layer of RIID II. The rest are all from the uppermost, RHD III period.

CI.1 (Fig. XVII, No. 7):

An oblong vessel fragment with a straight rim. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. A creamy band, with black lines, covers the space below the rim. A circular perforation was cut through the pot.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EII/16, layer 4.

CI.2 (Fig. XVII, No. 8):

A jar fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip. Triangle perforations are cut through the body.

Location and context: surface.

CI.3 (Fig. XVII, No. 9):

A convex sided bowl or cup fragment with a vertical rim. It is in red-buff ware with a chocolate slip. A black line covers the rim. On the body, almond perforations are cut through the vessel, bordered by white and black almond or eye-shaped motifs.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

CI.4 (Fig. XVII, No. 10):

A bowl fragment in red-buff ware with a dark brown slip. Triangle perforations have been cut through the body.

Location and context: surface.

CI.5 (Fig. XVII, No. 11):

A vessel fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip. Triangle perforations have been cut through the body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 6.

Type CII - Body Sherds in Polychrome (Fig. XVIII):

Included in this type are all the jar body sherds with bichrome (Fig. XVIII, Nos. 7 and 11) and polychrome (Fig. XVIII, nos. 1-6, 8-10, and 12) complex geometrical designs. These sherds are important for determining possible interregional interactions. For example, some of these are reminiscent of polychrome vessels found in Baluchistan and at other sites in the flood plain.

They are all manufactured on a fast wheel, made with well levigated clay, and are fully and evenly fired to a red-buff ware, and have a fine red slip.

CII.1 (Fig. XVIII, No. 1):

A large spherical jar fragment of fine, thin fabric, in red-buff ware, with a red slip, over which are drawn triangles and stepped motifs in cream-white and black.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 4.

CII.2 (Fig. XVIII, No. 2):

A spherical jar fragment of fine, thin fabric, in red-buff ware, with a red slip, over which are drawn linear and stepped motifs in white, black, and light red.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/4, layer 9.

CII.3 (Fig. XVIII, No. 3):

A spherical jar fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with linear and stepped motifs in light red and cream.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/14, layer 11.

CII.4 (Fig. XVIII, No. 4):

A spherical jar fragment in fine red-buff ware with a red slip. It is painted with linear and arrow motifs in cream-white and black.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 3.

CII.5 (Fig. XVIII, No. 5):

A jar fragment in fine red-buff ware with a red slip. It is painted with linear, small triangle, and stepped motifs in white and black.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/4, layer 17.

CII.6 (Fig. XVIII, No. 6):

A spherical jar fragment in fine red-buff ware with a red slip, painted with linear and geometric motifs in red, black, and white.

Location and context: surface.

CII.7 (Fig. XVIII, No. 8):

A spherical jar fragment in red ware with a red slip, decorated with rosette or sun motifs in cream and dark colors.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 16.

CII.8 (Fig. XVIII, No. 9):

A spherical jar fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip, decorated with cross-hatched squares and T-motifs in dark brown, black, and white.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/24, layer 16.

CII.9 (Fig. XVIII, No. 10):

A spherical jar fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip, painted with linear, triangle, and chain or rope motifs in dark brown and white.

Location and context: RHD IA, sq. BIV/41, layer 18.

CII.10 (Fig. XVIII, No. 11):

A jar fragment in red-buff ware with a deep red slip, painted with diamonds in black.

Location and context: surface.

CII.11 (Fig. XVIII, No. 12):

A spherical jar fragment in red-buff ware with a red slip, painted with linear and stepped motifs in dark and white.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. BIV/9, layer 17.

CII.12 (Fig. XXIV, No. 4):

This is a jar fragment. Since it is without a rim, it cannot be assigned to any specific type of jar and is therefore included with body sherds. It is in red-buff ware with a dark brown or chocolate slip, decorated with a long stemmed pipal leaf in white paste.

Location and context: surface.

CII.13 (Fig. XXIV, No. 8):

A jar fragment in red-buff ware with a bright red slip. It has black bands around the body and a procession of peacocks in black. Of the two shown here, the one in front has a white paste back with black dots.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/4, layer 7.

CII.14 (Fig. XXIV, No. 10):

A jar fragment in red-buff ware with a creamy slip, decorated with peacocks in black and black bands above.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. FIV/21, layer 9.

Type CIII - Reserve Slip Body Sherds (Fig. VIII, nos. 20-22 and Fig. X, No. 5):

This type is similar to the main type in manufacturing techniques, but relatively more refined in

the quality of execution. Additional clay layers and wavy patterns are represented on these vessels, as in the main type. However, these specimens demonstrate a much finer and more even surface treatment. The clay is relatively finer and better levigated, and the firing is more even. The specimens are fired to a red-buff ware and have creamy or dull red slips. The spacing of the wavy line patterns is narrower, perhaps reflecting the use of a finer mold.

The reserve slip in this type resembles examples from Periano-Ghundai and other sites in North Baluchistan (Fairervis 1959: Fig. 52), where it is suspected to have a prototype in Khojak parallel-striated (Fairervis 1959: Pl. 2 and 3). It is also reported from Anjira IV, where it is combined with horizontal grooved decorations (De Cardi 1965: Fig. 23, No. 17 and Pl. IX, No. 4).

This type could also be compared to those from Scrai Khola, Type VIIB (Mughal 1972: Fig. 14, nos. 78-81; Pl. XVIIB, No. 12; p. 47), where at least one of the examples (Mughal 1972: Fig. 14, No. 81) combines straight, horizontal, grooved lines with similar decoration. These types are also reported from the early levels of Mohenjodaro (MacKay 1943: Pl. XXXVIII, No. 26).

CIII.1 (Fig. VIII, No. 20):

A jar fragment of medium thick fabric. It is in light red-buffish ware. An additional clay layer is applied, with a creamy-buff slip. This is decorated in a fine wavy line pattern, perhaps achieved by the use of a mold.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/13, layer 5.

CIII.2 (Fig. VIII, No. 21):

A jar fragment of medium thick fabric with a slight carination in the middle. It is in reddish-buff ware. It has indications of having had a red slip above the carination. Below the carination is an additional layer of clay with hardly any indication of a slip. This clay layer is sculpted into a fine, wavy line pattern, perhaps using a mold.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. CIII/21, layer 1.

CIII.3 (Fig. VIII, No. 22):

A jar fragment of medium thick fabric. It is in reddish-buff ware. It has an additional clay layer with some indication of a reddish wash. This is sculpted into a fine, wavy line pattern, perhaps using a mold.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 4.

CIII.4 (Fig. X, No. 6):

A jar fragment of thick fabric. It is in reddish-buff ware. It has an additional clay layer with some indication of a light red wash. This is sculpted into a fine, wavy line pattern, perhaps using a mold.

Location and context: RHD IB, sq. BIV/19, layer 14.

Type D - Pot Stand (Fig. XVII, Nos. 3-6):

This type represents pot stands, used for pots to rest on. They are produced on a fast wheel, are made of well levigated clay, well fired into red-buff ware, with red slip (Fig. XVII, Nos. 3-6). They are either oval in shape with convex sides (Nos. 3 and 5) or in circular shape with straight walls (Nos. 4 and 6). Chronologically, Figure XVII, No. 6 comes from RHD I and the rest is either

from the surface or RHD III period. Such shapes of potstands or ring stands have been reported from Mohenjodaro (Dales and Kenoyer 1986: Fig. 98).

(Fig. XVII, No. 3):

This is an oval shaped pot stand, fully and evenly baked to red-buff ware, with bright red slip. Incised lines can be seen near the rim and base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

(Fig. XVII, No. 5):

This is a small, oval shaped pot stand with convex sides. It is well fired to red-buff ware, and has a red slip. The body shows perforation.

Location and context: surface.

(Fig. XVII, No. 4):

This is a circular pot stand with straight walls. It is well fired to red-buff ware, with bright red slip. The surface seems to be slightly uneven. Black bands occupy the rim and base.

Location and context: RIID II, sq. BIV/25, layer 12.

(Fig. XVII, No. 6):

This is a pot stand similar in shape, form, and texture to No. 4, and is decorated with a deep, red, wavy band.

Location and context: RIID IB, sq. EII/16, layer 16.

Category E - Lids (Figs. XXXII and XLIII):

Ever since man's invention and achievement of manufacturing pottery containers and household goods, his ceramics have consisted of: (a) vessels related to the immediate consumption of food and drinks, e.g. (i) cups, bowls, and tumblers for water, milk and curd, and other fluids; and (ii) bowls, dishes, and saucers for eating; and (b) cooking and storage vessels, e.g. (i) jars, for cooking and storing solid foods, (ii) storing grain, flour, etc., and (iii) storing water, yoghurt, milk, or other fluids. It is for the later category (b), that lids were needed for the protection and safe-keeping of food and drink.

Lids occur in a variety of types throughout the Bronze Age in South Asia. Most varieties encountered in the Indus Valley are found at Rehman Dheri. However, one type unique to Rehman Dheri was the bell-shaped lid with concave or oblique sides with short, vertical projections. It occurs in both undecorated and decorated varieties.

The following types of lids have been found at Rehman Dheri:

E1 - stoppers.

E2 - flat topped, circular, with straight or oblique vertical walls, without decoration.

E2a - with simple geometric decoration.

E2b - with complex geometric decoration.

E3 - the same as *E2* but with a knobbed handle.

E4 - inverted dish-like, with a small flat top, stumpy knob handle, and convex sides terminating in a short, vertical projections.

E5 - bell shaped with a conical top, a short, knobbed handle, and concave or oblique sides terminating in a short, vertical projection.

At Rehman Dheri, as at Serai Khola (Mughal 1972), lids came to be associated with the flanged rim jar (see Fig. XX, No. 5), and they occur in the same chronological and stratigraphic context.

Except for some rare handmade examples, most lids are wheel made, made from well levigated clay, and, except for a few examples of coarse fabric, are nearly all smooth surfaced. They are fired to a red-buff ware, with red, creamish, or buffish slip, although unslipped examples do occur, or have a similar wash. Painting is rendered in red, bright red, black, white, cream or chocolate color.

Type E1 - Stoppers (Fig. XLIII, Nos. 1 and 2):

E1.1 (Fig. XLIII, No.1):

A long, projected handle, with a mushroom top, from a stopper. It is in red-buff ware, with indications of a red slip.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E1.2 (Fig. XLIII, No. 2):

A stopper with a long, projected handle, a mushroom top, and a flat, circular base. It is of thick fabric, in red-buff ware with a red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the handle top and black circles at the base.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

Type E2 - Flat Topped Lids (Fig. XXXII, nos. 5 and 19-23):

E2.1 (Fig. XXXII, No. 5):

A lid fragment with short, vertically projected walls. It is in red buff ware with indications of a red slip. It is undecorated.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E2.2 (Fig. XXXII, No. 19):

A lid fragment with short, somewhat obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware without a slip.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

E2.3 (Fig. XXXII, No. 20):

A fragment of a lid with short, somewhat obliquely projected walls, in red-buff ware with a red slip. It is undecorated.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

E2.4 (Fig. XXXII, No. 21):

A lid fragment with short, somewhat obliquely projected walls, in red-buff ware with a red slip. It is undecorated.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E2.5 (Fig. XXXII, No. 22):

A lid fragment with short, somewhat obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware without a slip.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E2.6 (Fig. XXXII, No. 23):

A lid fragment with short, somewhat obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware without a slip.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

Type E2a (Fig. XXXII, nos. 1, 2, 4, 6-12, 14-18, 24, and 25):

These lids are similar in shape to Type E2, but arepainted with simple geometric designs such as bands.

E2a.1 (Fig. XXXII, No. 1):

A lid fragment with short, obliquely projected walls. It is in red ware with a fine red slip. Decoration consists of black bands at the wall and black circles at the base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/16, layer 3.

E2a.2 (Fig. XXXII, No. 2):

A flat topped lid fragment with short, obliquely projected walls. It is in red ware with a fine, deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the wall and a black circle at the edge of the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

E2a.3 (Fig. XXXII, No. 4):

A small lid with short, slightly obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a pinkish-red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the top and end of the walls and a black circle at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 4.

E2a.4 (Fig. XXXII, No. 6):

A lid with short, obliquely projected walls. The lid is large enough to fit a large storage jar such as Plate XXIX, c. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and base of the wall, and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/18, layer 3.

E2a.5 (Fig. XXXII, No. 7):

A very shallow lid with insignificant, somewhat obliquely projected walls. It is in buffish ware with a light red wash. Decoration consists of a black band around the wall and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E2a.6 (Fig. XXXII, No. 10):

A lid with short, straight, vertical walls. It is in red-buff ware with a fine, deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and base of the wall, and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 9.

E2a.7 (Fig. XXXII, No. 11):

A lid fragment with short, slightly obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a pinkish-red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and base of the walls, and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/9, layer 9.

E2a.8 (Fig. XXXII, No. 12):

A lid with short, vertically projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the wall base and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

E2a.9 (Fig. XXXIII, No. 15):

A lid with short, slightly obliquely projected walls. It has a fine fabric and is in red-buff ware with a fine red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and wall base and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

E2a.10 (Fig. XXXII, No. 16):

A lid with slightly obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the wall and a series of black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: surface.

E2a.11 (Fig. XXXII, No. 17):

A lid (for a large storage jar), with obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a pinkish red slip. Decoration consists of a white paste coating on the lid surface and chocolate bands around the rim and wall base.

Location and context: RHD IIIA, sq. BIV/9, layer 8.

E2a.12 (Fig. XXXII, No. 18):

A lid with short, obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands around the rim and wall base.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 2.

E2a.13 (Fig. XXXII, No. 24):

A lid with short, vertically projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the wall base and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E2a.14 (Fig. XXXII, No. 25):

A large lid with obliquely projected walls. It is in red ware with a deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and black circles at the flat top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

Type E2b:

Lids in this type are painted with complex geometric motifs.

E2b (Fig. XXXII, No. 8):

A lid with short, straight, vertical walls. It is in buffish ware with a similar slip. Decoration consists of a white paste coating at the flat top, and a large triangle, drawn with two black lines, flanking black wavy lines. The triangle is filled with small triangles and stepped pyramids.

Location and context: surface.

Type E3 (Fig. XXXII, nos. 3, 13, and 14):

These are flat topped lids with knob handles, an improvement on the previous form. They have parallels at Kot Dijian (Khan 1965: Fig. 18, 4), Serai Khola (Mughal 1972: Fig. 9, 5), Harappa (Vats 1940: Fig. 39, 7), Mohenjo-daro (Marshall 1931: Fig. 35, 9), and Gumla (Dani 1970-71: Fig. 32, 316). They are wheel made from well levigated clay, and well fired to a red-buff ware with a light red slip (Fig. XXXII, nos. 3 and 14), and a red ware with a deep red slip. Additional decoration consists of black bands and black circles.

E3.1 (Fig. XXXII, No. 3):

A fragment of a small lid top, slightly concave, with a stumpy knob handle. The walls are missing. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. Decoration consists of a black painted knob, and black lines and circles at the top.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/9, layer 9.

E3.2 (Fig. XXXII, No. 13):

A medium sized, rather elegant looking lid, with a knob handle and short, vertically projected walls. It is in red ware with a deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the rim and wall base, black circles at the top, and a black painted knob handle.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E3.3 (Fig. XXXII, No. 14):

A large lid with the knob handle missing, and short, obliquely projected walls. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. Decoration consists of black lines around the wall.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. BIV/4, layer 5.

Type E4:

This type has inverted dish-like shapes, with a small, flat, stumpy knob, convex sides, and at the end, short, vertically projected edges to fit on the necks of jars.

E4.1 (Fig. XLIII, No. 3):

An inverted dish type lid fragment, top missing, with convex sides, and short, vertical projections at the end. It is in red-buff ware with a light red slip. It is decorated with black bands around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 3.

E4.2 (Fig. XLIII, No. 4):

A lid in the shape of a shallow, inverted dish, with a small, flat top, fairly thick, knob-like handle, and obliquely tapering sides having short, vertical projection. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the body and thick black painting of the entire handle.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

E4.3 (Fig. XLIII, No. 5):

A large, inverted dish-like lid, top missing, with convex sides and a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with a creamish wash. It has incised lines at the lower body.

Location and context: RHD II, sq. BIV/25, layer 9.

E4.4 (Fig. XLIII, No. 7):

Upper part of an inverted dish-like lid with flat top, knobbed handle, top missing, sides tapering down, in red-buff ware, red slip and decorated with black bands.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 3.

E4.5 (Fig. XLIII, No. 8):

A small, inverted bowl-like lid, with a flat top, a short, stumpy knobbed handle, and rather round sides, vertically projected. It is in red-buff ware with a light orange slip. Decoration consists of deep red bands around the upper body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 2.

E4.6 (Fig. XLIII, No. 9):

An inverted dish-like lid, with a flat top and a possible small knobbed handle, sides obliquely tapering down, with a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with an orange slip.

Decoration consists of black and deep red bands around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

E4.7 (Fig. XLIII, No. 10):

A lid fragment, in the shape of an inverted dish, top missing, with obliquely tapering walls, and a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 6.

E4.8 (Fig. XLIII, No. 11):

An inverted dish-like lid, top missing, with sides obliquely tapering, and with a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with a deep red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

E4.9 (Fig. XLIII, No. 12):

An inverted dish-like lid, top missing, with sides obliquely tapering down, and with a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with an orange-red slip. Decoration consists of black and deep red bands around the body.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. Fo/23, layer 3.

E4.10 (Fig. XLIII, No. 13):

An inverted dish-like lid, top missing, with sides obliquely tapering down, and with vertical projections at the end. It is in red-buff ware with a pale red slip. Decoration consists of incised lines.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 3.

E4.11 (Fig. XLIII, No. 14):

An inverted dish-like lid (similar to Fig. XLIII, No. 4), with a flat top and a knobbed handle, sides obliquely tapering down, and with a short, vertical projection at the end. It is in red-buff ware with an orange-red slip. Decoration consists of black bands around the body and handle.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FIV/17, layer 3.

E4.11 (Fig. XLIII, No. 15):

An inverted dish-like lid, with a flat top, knobbed handle, sides obliquely tapering down, and with a vertical projection at the end. It has a thick fabric, and is a buffish ware with a dull red slip. Decoration consists of black bands and black painted handle.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FIV/22, layer 4.

Type E5 - Bell Shaped Lids (Fig. XLIII, nos. 6 and 16-18):

These lids are bell shaped, with a conical, flat top, knobbed handles, concave sides that taper down steeply (Fig. XLIII, No. 6, 16, and 17), and in one case (No. 18) curve down gently and have a short, vertical projection at the end. Evidence from a few of these lids indicates that the knobbed handle was added after manufacturing.

These lids are all wheel made from well levigated clay. They are of a fine fabric, and well fired. The ware is a red-buff, with red, cream, or cream-white slip, decorated with black, orange-red, or deep red bands around the body.

In South Asia, such bell shaped lids seem to be confined to the Gomal Plain. They are only found at Rehman Dheri and Gumla period IV (Dani 1970-71: Fig. 332, 315). While at Gumla they occur in period IV (Dani's mature Harappan) at Rehman Dheri, they all occur in RHD IIIB horizon

and were associated with the last occupation at the site.

E5.1 (Fig. XLIII, No. 6):

The upper portion of a lid with a high, conical, flat top, and a prominent knobbed handle, sides steeply tapering down below the shoulder. It is in red-buff ware with a red slip. The flat top and the handle are painted black, and dark bands encircle the body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

E5.2 (Fig. XLIII, No. 16):

A complete lid with a high conical, flat top and knobbed handle (missing), concave sides, tapering down steeply from the shoulder and having a short vertical projection at the end. It has a fine, thin fabric, and is a red-buff ware with a fine red slip. It is decorated with black bands around both the exterior and interior body.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. EIII/21, layer 1.

E5.3 (Fig. XL, No. 17):

A lid with a high, conical, flat top and a knobbed handle, which has flaked off, slightly concave sides steeply tapering down from the shoulder, with a short projection at the end. It has a fine, thin fabric and is a red-buff ware with a creamish-white slip. It is decorated with deep red or chocolate bands on the interior as well as exterior sides.

Location and context: RIID IIIB, sq. FfIV/17, layer 2.

E5.4 (Fig. XLIII, No. 18):

A lid with a relatively low, conical, flat top and a knobbed handle, which has flaked off, concave sides that gently slope from the shoulder, and a short vertical projection. It is in red-buff ware with an orange-red slip, decorated with black and deep red bands on the exterior and interior sides.

Location and context: RHD IIIB, sq. FfIV/22, layer 3.

Category F - Compartmented Vessels (Fig. XVII, No. 1):

Compartmented vessels are a popular feature of Early Bronze Age pottery from the Indus Valley, Baluchistan, and eastern Iran. Today, compartmented vessels are important items of the household kitchens for they serve to preserve different types of spices.

In the Gomal Plain, a painted example was picked up from Hathala during a joint survey of Peshawar and Cambridge universities in the 1970s (now in the Cambridge Collection, Cambridge, U.K.). At Rehman Dheri, fragments of a compartmented vessel occur only in an early context, RIID I.

F.1 (Fig. XVII, No. 1):

Fragments of a rectangular vessel, divided into four compartments. It has a flat base, straight walls, and a plain, vertical rim. It is made of a fine, well levigated clay, well fired to a red ware with a bright red slip.

Location and context: RIID IA, sq. BIV/9, layer 18.

Literature

Agrawal, D.P.

1982 *The Archaeology of India*. London.

Ahmad Kazi

1972 *A Geography of Pakistan*. Karachi.

Ahmad, A.S.

1980 *Pukhtun Economy and Society: Traditional structure and Economic Development in a Tribal Society*. Routledge and Kegan Paul, London.

Allchin, F.R.

1980 Antecedents of the Indus Civilisation. Mortimer Wheeler Archaeological Lecture. *The Proceedings of the British Academy*, Vol. LXVI:135-160. London.

Allchin, F.R. and B. Allchin

1981 *The Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge.

Allchin, F.R. and R. Knox

1981a Preliminary Report on the Excavations at Lewan, 1977-78. In *South Asian Archaeology 1979*, edited by H. Hartel, pp.241-244. Berlin.

Asthana, S.

1985 *Pre-Harappan Cultures of India and the Borderlands*. New Delhi.

Bates, D.G.

1971 The Role of the State in Peasant-Nomad Mutualism. *Anthropological Quarterly* 3:109-131.

Casal, J.M.

1961 Fouilles de Mundigak. *Memoirs de la Delegation Archaeologiques Francaise on Afghanistan*, Vol. XVII. Paris.

1964 Fouilles de Amri. *Publication de la Commission des Fouilles Archaeologiques*. 2 Vols. Paris.

1966 Nindowari: A Chalcolithic Site in South Baluchistan. *Pakistan Archaeology* 3: 10-21.

Cunningham, A.

1875 *Archaeological Survey of India: Report of the Year 1872-73*, Vol. V, pp. 105-108.

1882 *Archaeological Survey of India - Annual Reports*. Vol. XIV, pp. 26-28.

Dales, G.F.

1974a Excavations at Balakot, Pakistan. Unpublished report.

1974b Excavations at Balakot, Pakistan 1973. *Journal of Field Archaeology* V(1-2): 1-22.

1979 The Balakot Project, Summary of Four Years Excavations in Pakistan. In *South Asian Archaeology 1977*, edited by M. Taddei, pp. 241-273. Naples.

Dales, G.F. and J.M. Kenoyer

1986 Excavations at Mohenjodaro, Pakistan: The Pottery. University Museum Monograph No. 53. The University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Dani, A.H.

1970-71 Excavations in the Gomal Valley. *Ancient Pakistan*, No. 5, Peshawar.

DeCardi, B.

1951 A New Prehistoric Ware from Baluchistan. *Iraq* 132:63-75.

1965 Excavations and Reconnaissance in Kalat West Pakistan, the Prehistoric Sequence in the Surab Region. *Pakistan Archaeology* 2:86-182.

1983 *Archaeological Surveys in Baluchistan, 1948 and 1947*. Institute of Archaeology, London.

Deputy Commissioner's Office

1961 Annual Report; Records, D.I.Khan District.

Dichter

1967 *The Northwest Frontier of Pakistan: An Economic Geography*. London.

District Gazetteer of D.I. Khan (1882-83)

Durrani, F.A.

1977 Excavations at Rehman Dheri. Paper presented at the Fourth International Conference of South Asian Archaeology, Naples.

1981a Indus Civilisation: Evidence West of Indus. In *Indus Civilisation - New Perspectives*, edited by A.H.Dani, pp. 133-137. Islamabad.

1981b Rehman Dheri and the Birth of Civilisation in Pakistan. *Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology*, No. 18, pp. 191-207. London.

Fairservis, W.A.

1956 Excavations in the Quetta Valley, West Pakistan. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 45, Pt. 2, pp. 169-402.

1959 Archaeological Surveys in the Zhob and Loralai District, West Pakistan. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 47, Pt. 2, pp. 277-448.

1961 Archaeological Studies in the Scistan Basin of Southwestern Afghanistan and Eastern Iran. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 48, pp. 5-128.

Hakimi, A.

1972 *Catalogue de L'Exposition Lut Shahdad*. Iran.

Haleem, M.A.

1972 Excavation at Sarai Khola. Pt. 2. *Pakistan Archaeology* 8:1-112.

Hargreaves, H.

1914 *Inspection and Conservation Notes on the Brahmanical Temples at Bilot-Kafir-Kot*. Lahore.

Hemphill, W.R. and A.H. Kidwai

1974 Stratigraphy of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Arcs, Pakistan. *U.S. Geological Survey Professional Papers #716-B*. Under the auspices of the Government of Pakistan. Washington.

IAR (1962-63)

Imperial Gazetteer, N.W.F.P. 1908

Iron, W.

1974 Nomadism as a Political Adaptation: The Case of Yomut Turkmen. *American Ethnologist* 1:635-658.

Johson, D.L.

1969 The Nature of Nomadism: A Comparative Study of Pastoral Migrations in Southwestern and Northern Africa. Department of Geography Research Papers #118, University of Chicago.

Joshi, J.P.

1972 Exploration in Kutch and Excavations at Surhotoda. *Journal of the Oriental Institute* 22(1-2): 98-144.

Khan, F.A.

1965 Excavations at Kot Diji. *Pakistan Archaeology* 2:11-85.

Krader, L.

1959 The Ecology of Nomadic Pastoralism. *International Social Science Journal* 11-499.

Kroeber, A.

1940 Stimulus Diffusion. *American Anthropologist* 42: 1-20.

Lal, B.B.

1962 A New Indus Valley Provincial Capital Discovered: Excavations at Kalibangan in North Pakistan. *Illustrated London News*, March 24:454-57.

1979 Kalibangan and the Indus Civilization. In *Essays in Indian Protohistory*, edited by D.P. Agrawal and D.K. Chakrabarti, pp. 65-67. New Delhi.

Lal, B.B. and B.K. Thappar

1967 Excavations at Kalibangan (New Light on Indus Civilization). *Cultural Forum* XXXIV:78-88.

Lamberg-Karlovsky, C.C.

1970 Excavations at Tepe Yahya, Iran. 1967-1969. Progress Report 1. *American School of Prehistoric Research Bulletin*, 27. Peabody Museum, Harvard university, Cambridge.

Lamberg-Karlovsky, C.C. and M. Tosi

1973 Shahr-i-Sokhta and Tepe Yahya: Tracks to the Earliest History of the Iranian Plateau. *East & West* 23(1-2):21-57.

Latimore, O.

1940 *Inner Asian Frontiers of China*. American Geographical Society, New York.

MacDonald, A.A. and A.B. Keith

1967 *Vedic Index*, Vol. I. Reprinted by Mohlal. New Delhi.

Mackay, E.

1938 *Further Excavations at Mohenjo-daro*. New Delhi.

1943 *Cham-daro Excavations, 1935-36*. American Oriental Society 20. Boston.

Marshal, J.

1931 *Mohenjo-daro and the Indus Civilization*. London.

Mughal, M.R.

1970 *The Early Harappan Period in the Greater Indus Valley and Northern Baluchistan* (c. 3000-2400 B.C.) Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

1972a Excavations at Sarai Khola - Pottery. *Pakistan Archaeology* 8. Karachi.

1972b Excavation at Jalilpur. *Pakistan Archaeology* 8:117-124. Karachi.

1974a New Evidence of the Early Harappan Culture from Jalilpur, Pakistan. *Archaeology* 27(2):106-113.

O'Manchanda

1972 *A Study of the Harappan Pottery*. New Delhi.

Possehl, G.L.

1982 *A Note on the Prehistoric Patterns in the Quetta Valley*. Information Bulletin, Issue 3, pp. 7-21. Moscow. 1985

Kuli. Durham, in press.

Rubel, P.

1969 Herd Composition and Social Structure: On Building Models of Nomads in Pastoral Societies. *Man* 4:268-73.

Rao, S.R.

1969 The Harappan Ceramic Wares and the Development of Harappan Culture. In *Potteries in Ancient India*, edited by B.P. Sinha, pp. 257-260.

1973 *Lothal and the Indus Civilization*. London.

Raverty

1888 *Notes on Afghanistan and Part of Baluchistan. Geographical, Ethnographical, and Historical: Extracted from the Writings of Little Known Afghan and Tatzik Historians, Geographers, and Genealogists; The History of the Ghuries, the Turk Sovereigns of the Delhi Kingdom, The Mughal Sovereigns of the House of Timur, and Other Mohamadan Chronicles; And from Personal Observations*. Eyre and Spottiswood, London.

Robinson, J.A.

1934 *Notes on Nomad Tribes of Eastern Afghanistan*. Reprinted 1978, M/S NISA Traders, Quetta, Pakistan.

Said, M.

1972 *Land Use and Resources of Dera Ismail Khan District*. Board of Economic Inquiry, Peshawar.

Sankalia, H.D.

1974 *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Poona.

Shaffer, J.G.

1974b The Prehistory of Baluchistan - Some Interpretive Problems. *Arctic Anthropology Supplement* 11:224-235.

1975 Research Proposal on Dera-jat/Gomal Plain. Ms.

1978a *Prehistoric Baluchistan*. New Delhi.

Spooner, B.

1973 *The Cultural Ecology of Pastoral Nomads*. Reading, Mass.

Stein, A.

1929 An Archaeological Tour in Waziristan and Northern Baluchistan. *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, No. 37.

Suraj Bhan and J.G. Shaffer

1978 New Discoveries in Northern Haryana. *Man and Environment* II:59-67.

Sweet, L.E.

1965 Camel Pastoralism in North Arabia and the Minimal Camping Unit. In *Man, Culture and Animals: The Role of Animals in Human Ecological Adjustments*, edited by A. Leeds and A.P. Vayda, pp. 129-152. American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Thappar, B.K.

1965 Excavations at Kalibangan Dish-Ganganagar. *Indian Archaeology. A Review* 1962-63:20-31.

1969 The Pre-Harappan Pottery of Kalibangan. In *Potteries in Ancient India*, edited by B.P. Sinha, pp.251-6. PATNA.

1973 New Traits of the Indus Civilization at Kalibangan, An Appraisal. In *South Asian Archaeology*, edited by N. Hammond, pp.85-104. Park Ridge.

Vats, M.S.

1940 *Excavations at Harappa*.

Wadia, D.N.

1926 *Geology of India*.

Wheeler, R.E.M.

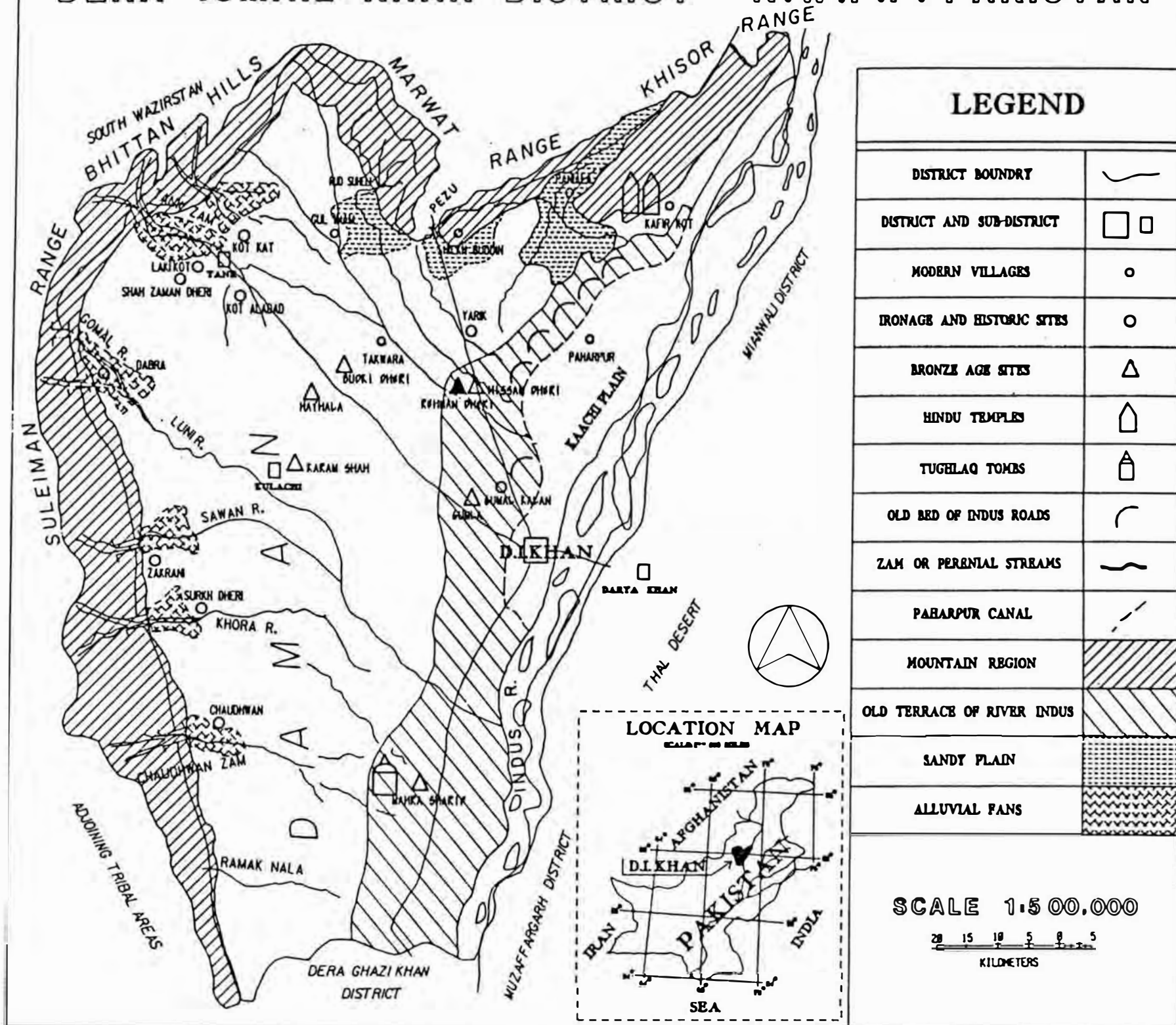
1947 Excavations at Harappa, 1946: Defences and cemetery R-37.



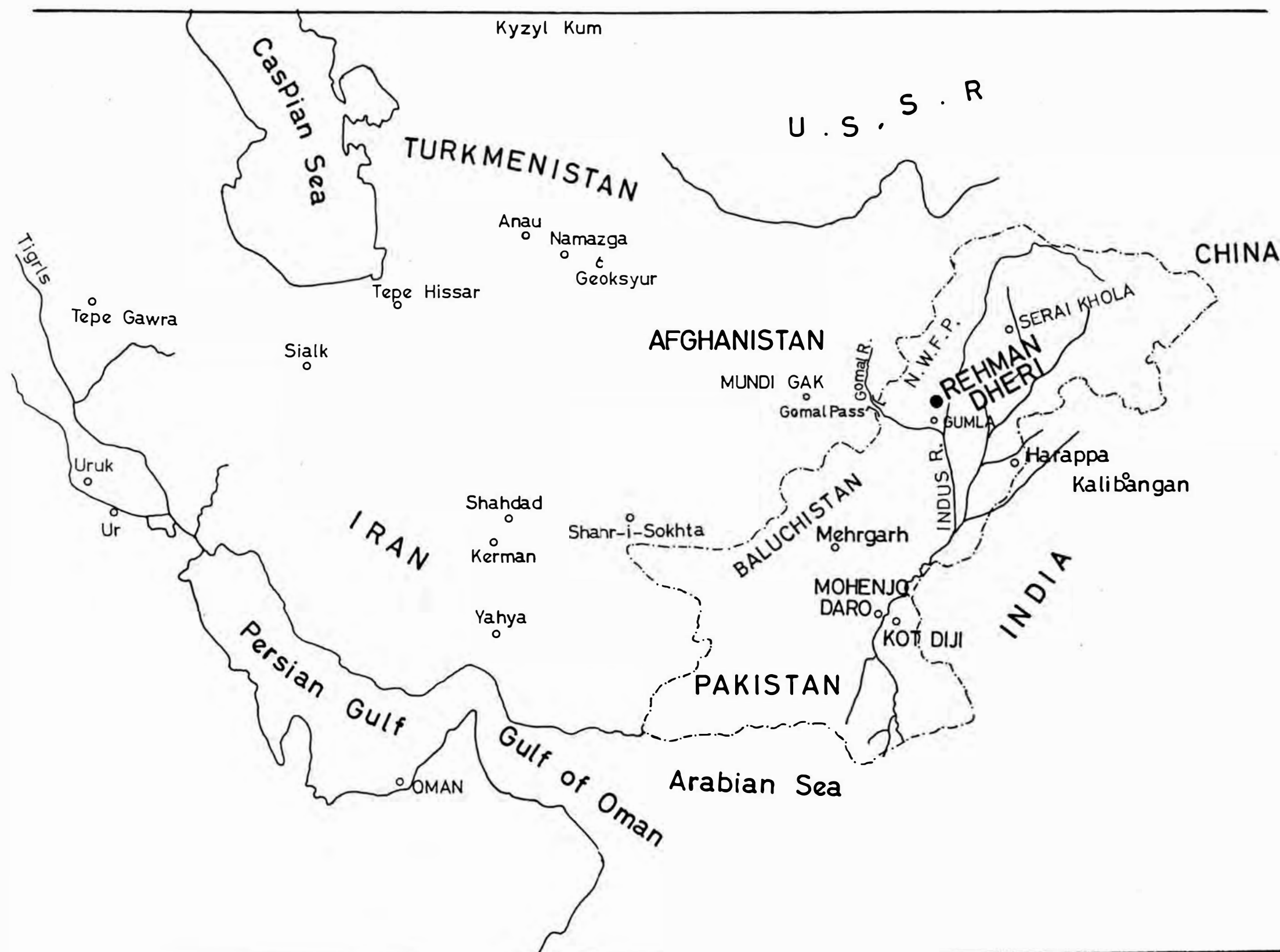
ILLUSTRATIONS



DERA ISMAIL KHAN DISTRICT N.W.F.P. PAKISTAN



Map I: The Gomai Plain, Dera Ismail District, with its physical features and archaeological sites.



MAP II SHOWING REHMAN DHERI AND OTHER MAJOR SITES IN SOUTH, SOUTH-WEST AND CENTRAL ASIA

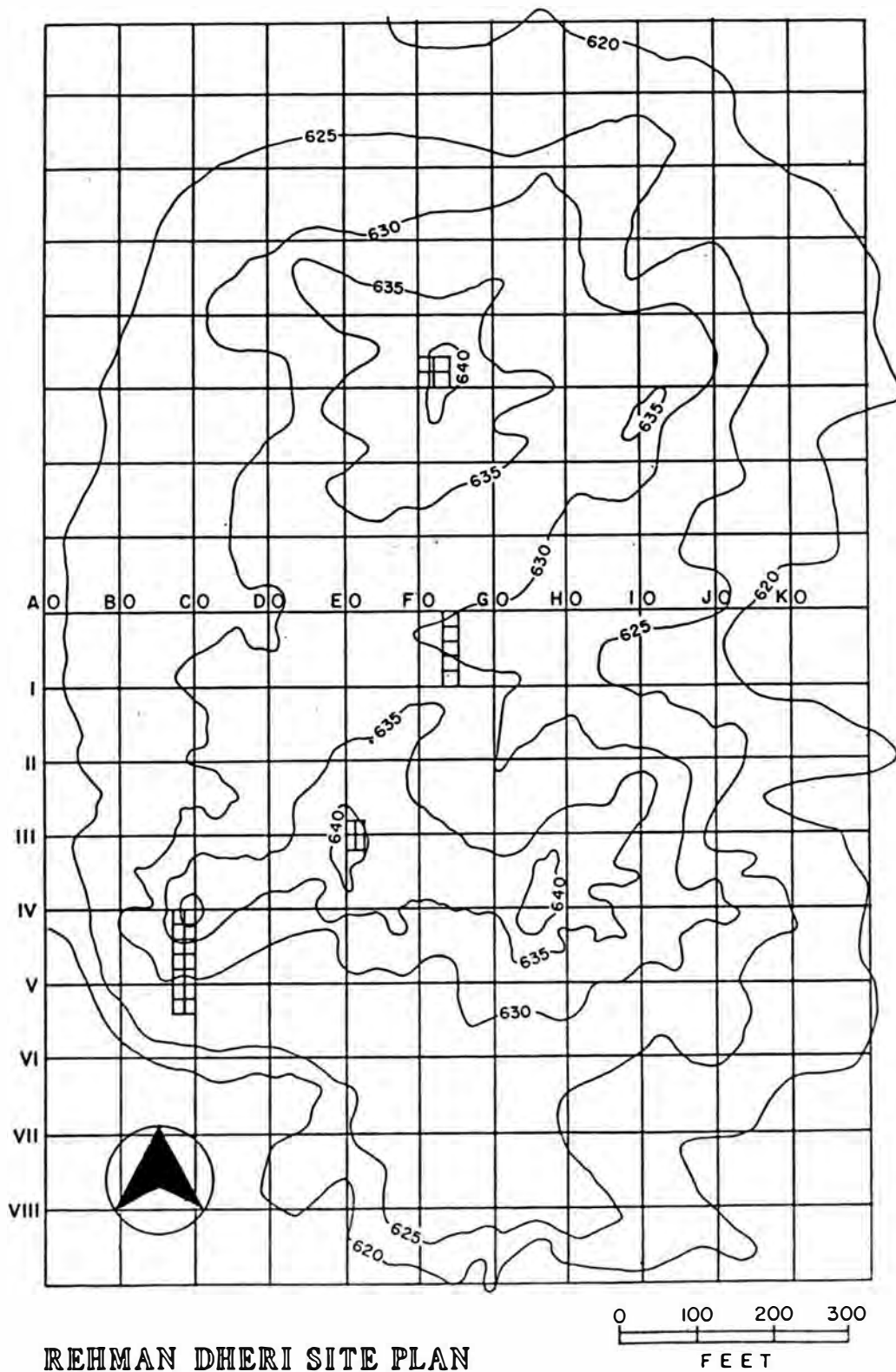


Figure A.

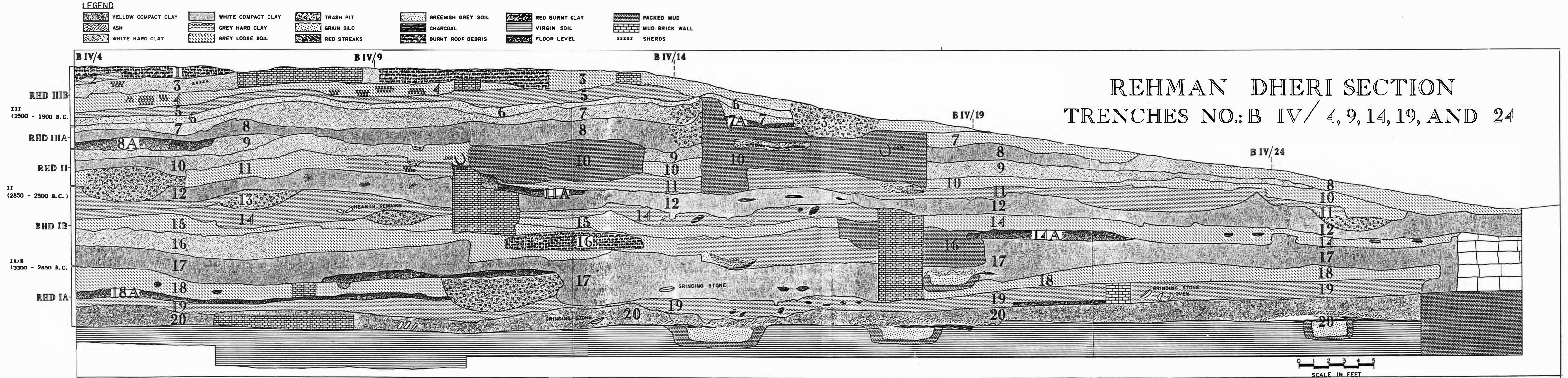


Figure B. Profile of Rehman Dheri I.

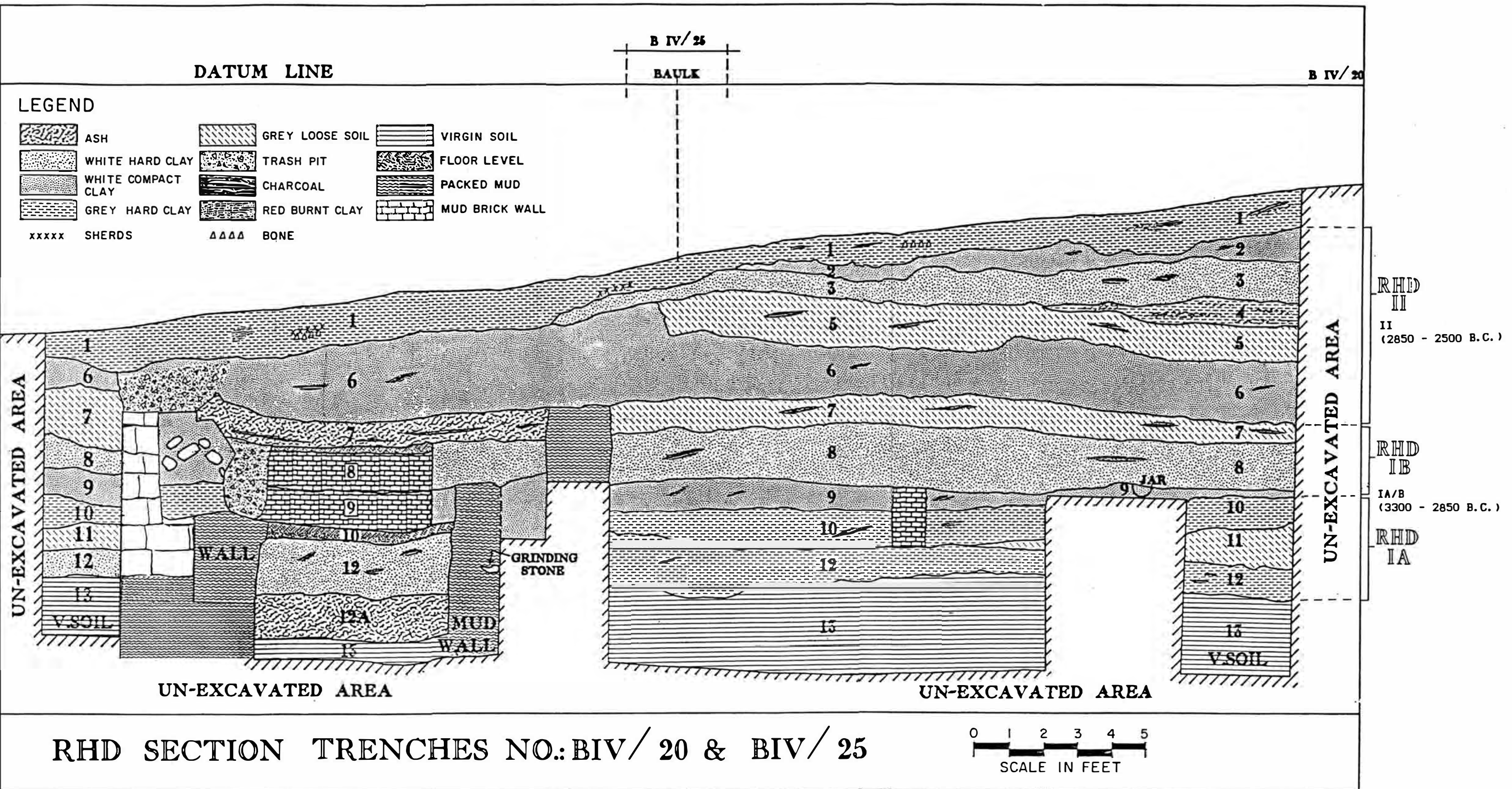


FIGURE D. RADIOCARBON DATES FOR REHMAN DHERI

PERIOD	LAB. NO.	REPORTED DATE B.P. *	CALIBRATED RANGE B.C.
IA/B (3300 - 2850 B.C.)	PRL-675	4400 \pm 110	3360 - 2910
IA/B	PRL-676	4520 \pm 110	3380 - 3040
IA/B	WIS-1697	4300 \pm 70	3055 - 2885
IA/B	WIS-1698	4190 \pm 70	2920 - 2775
II (2850 - 2500 B.C.)	WIS-1699	4180 \pm 70	2910 - 2765
II	WIS-1700	4070 \pm 90	2880 - 2535
II	PRL-674	4000 \pm 150	2865 - 2320
III (2500 - 1900 B.C.)	PRL-673	3900 \pm 130	2650 - 2170
III	WIS-1701	3850 \pm 70	2420 - 2190
III	WIS-1702	3620 \pm 80	2180 - 1870
III	BM-2062	3730 \pm 50	2315 - 2010
III	BM-2063	3580 \pm 110	2150 - 1770

*

Using Libby half-life of 5568 years.

MAJOR FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS OF RHD IA

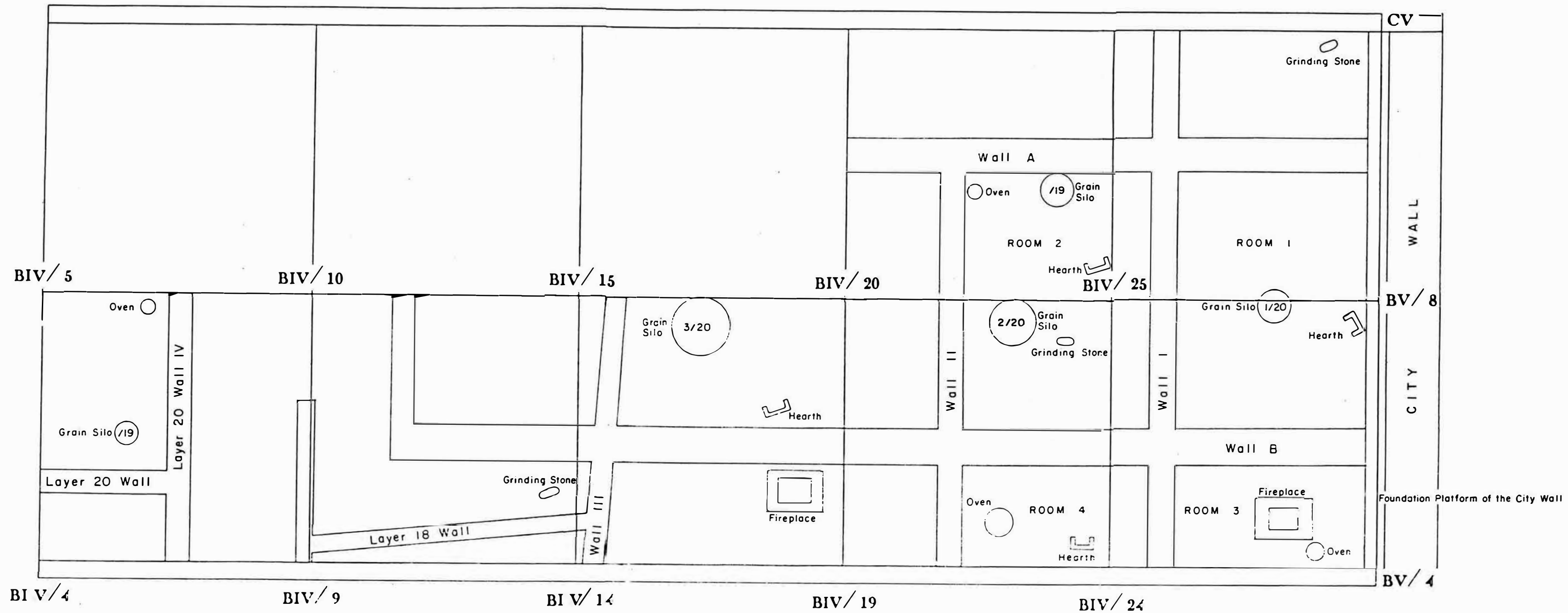


Figure E. Architectural features RHD IA.

MAJOR FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS OF RHD IB

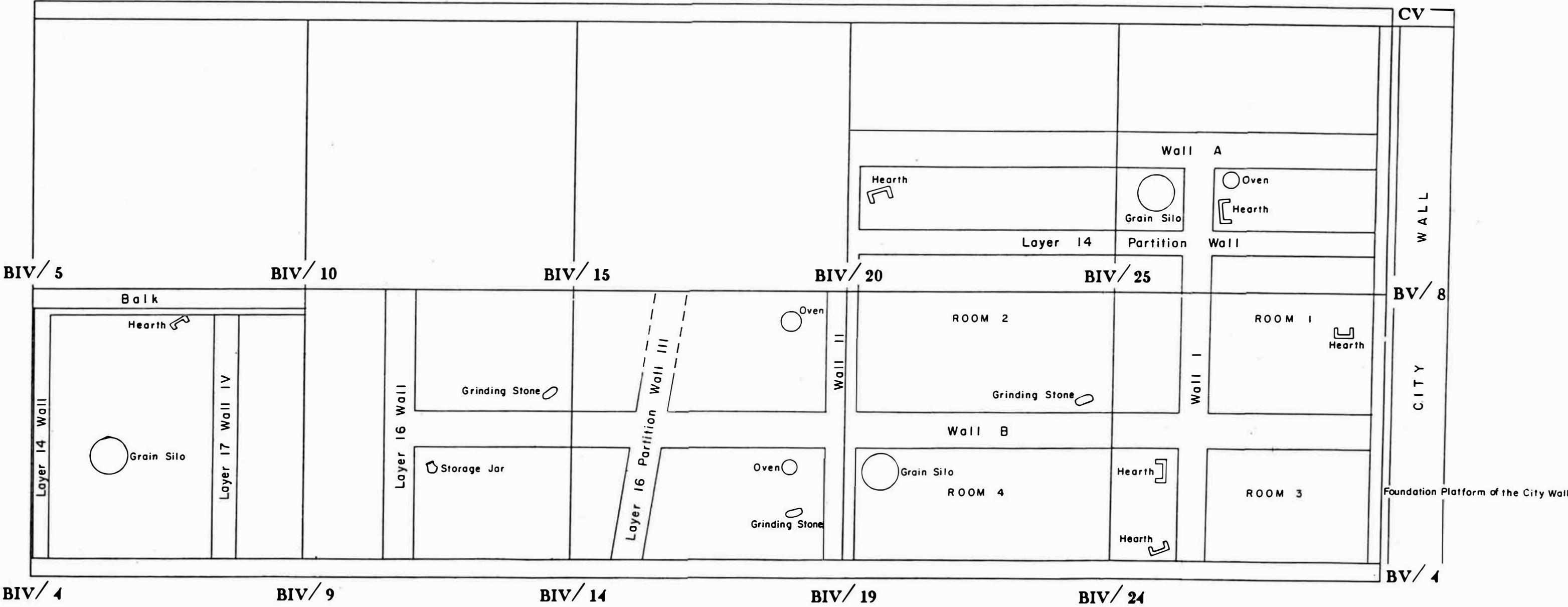


Figure F. Architectural features RHD IB.

MAJOR FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS OF RHD II

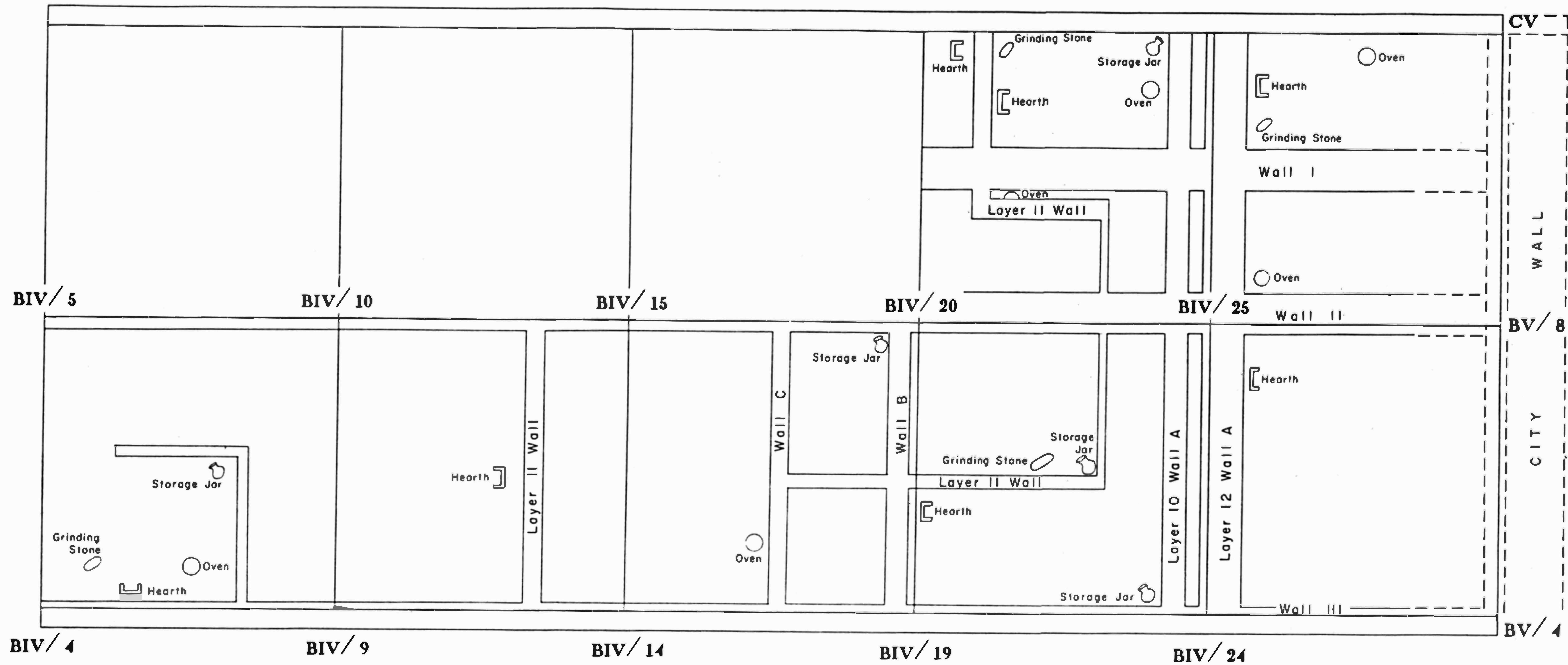


Figure G. Architectural features RHD II.

MAJOR FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS OF RHD III

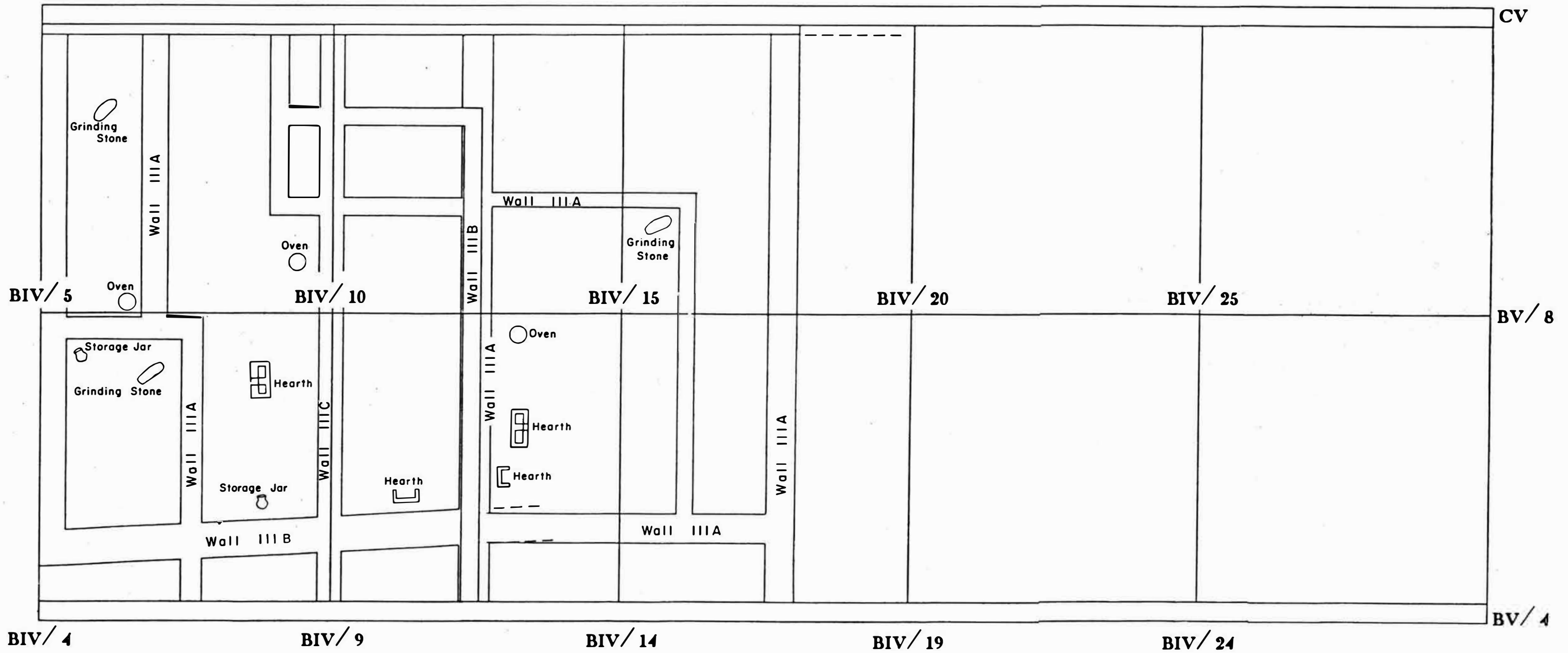


Figure H. Architectural features RHD III.

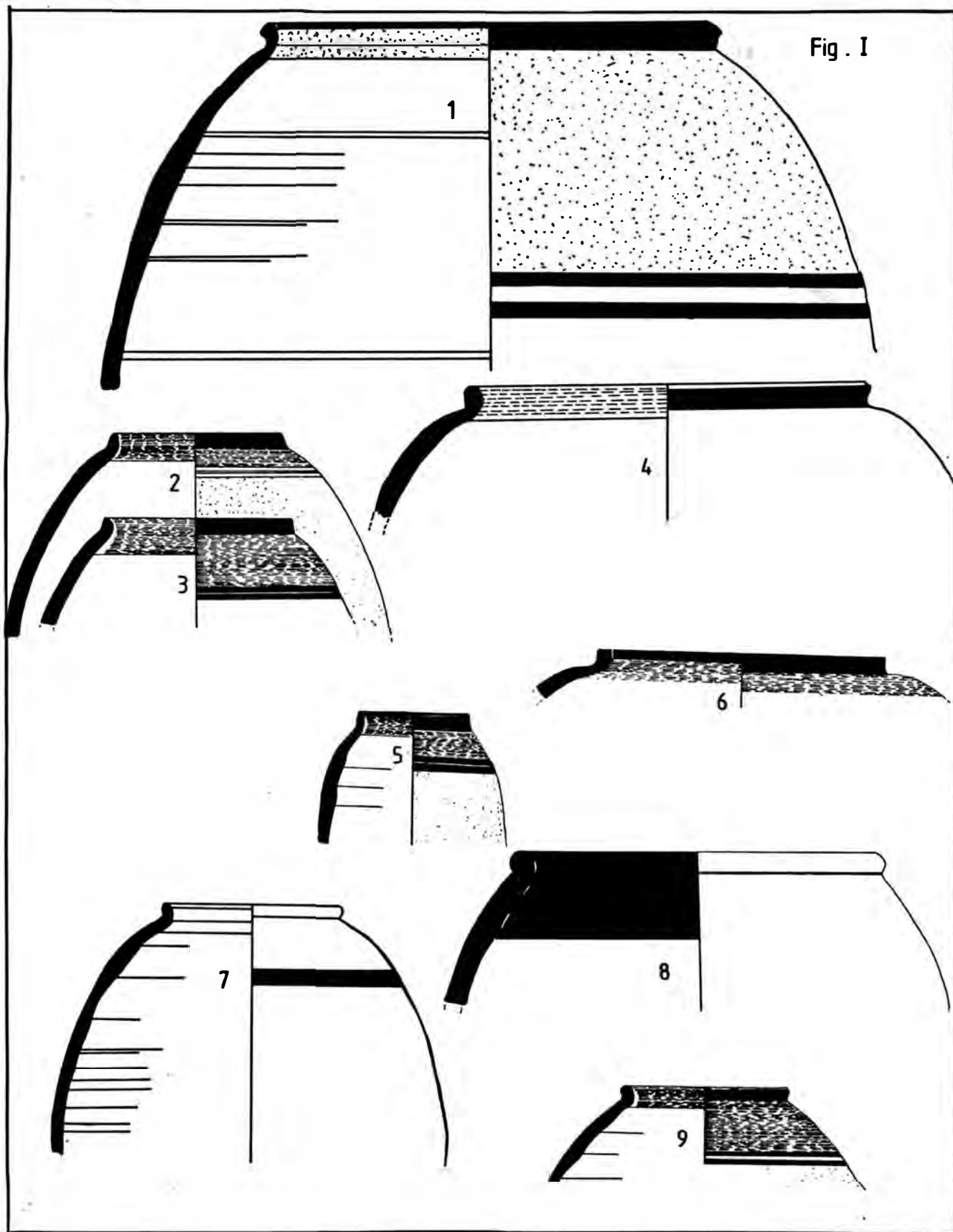
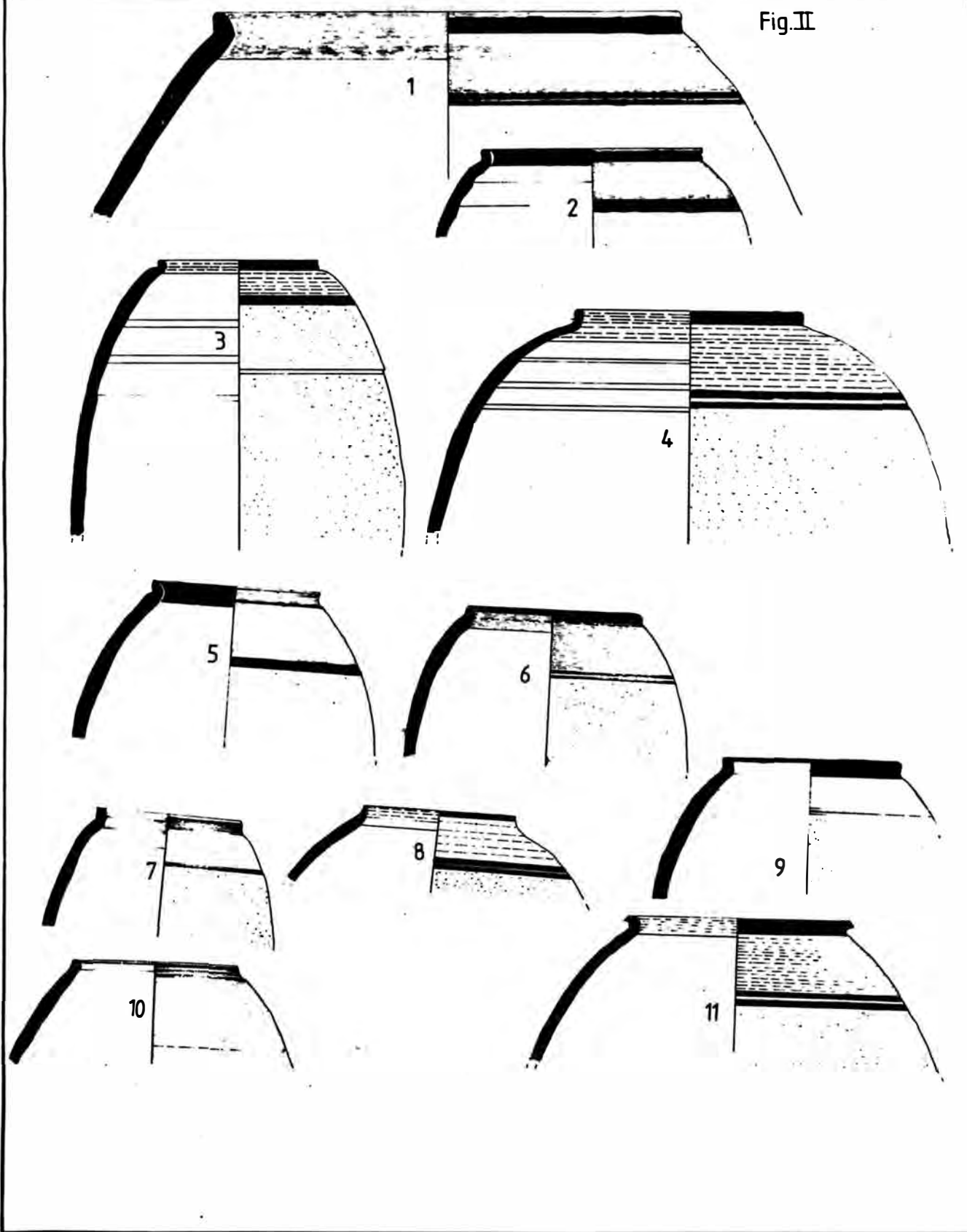


Fig.II



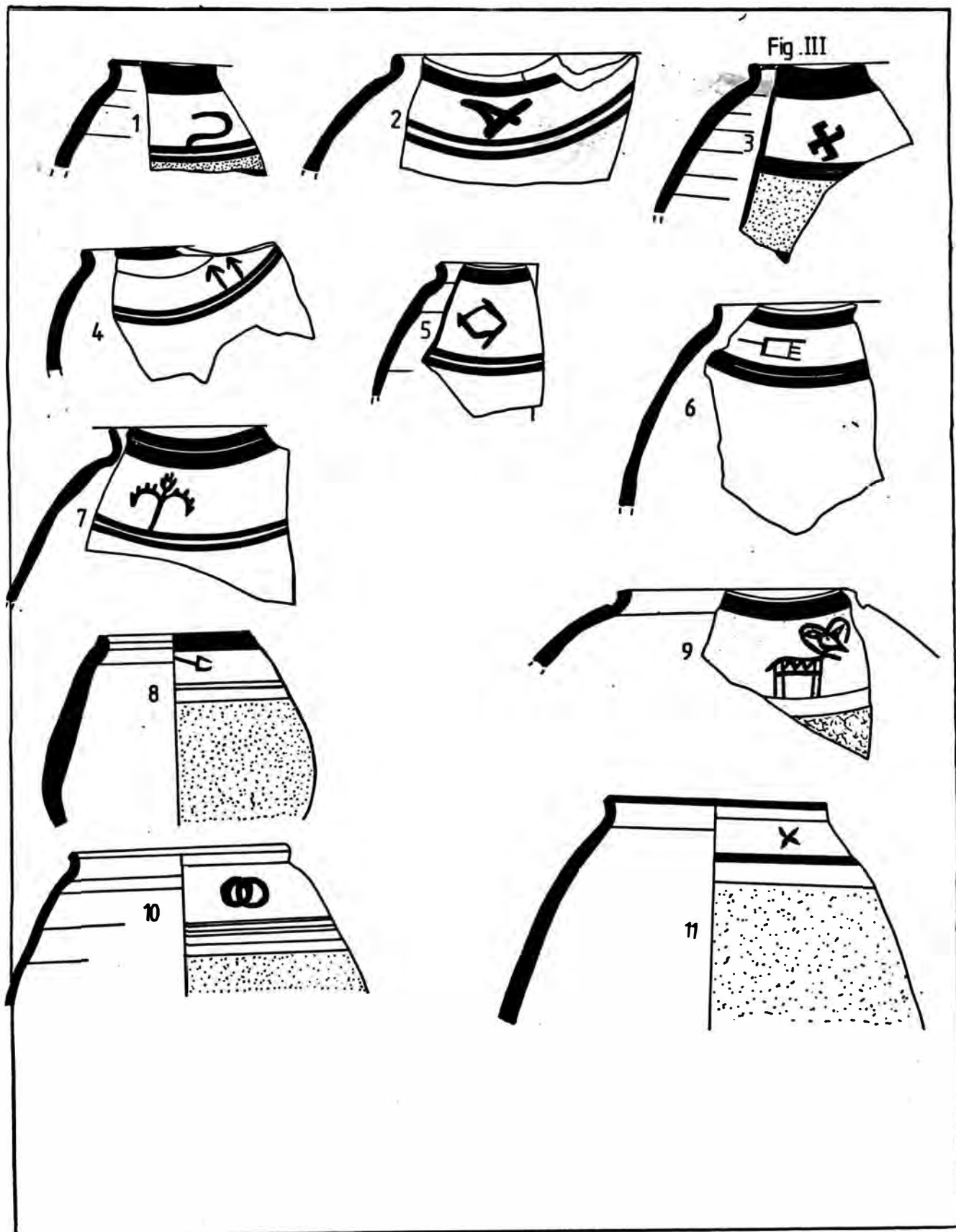


Fig.IV

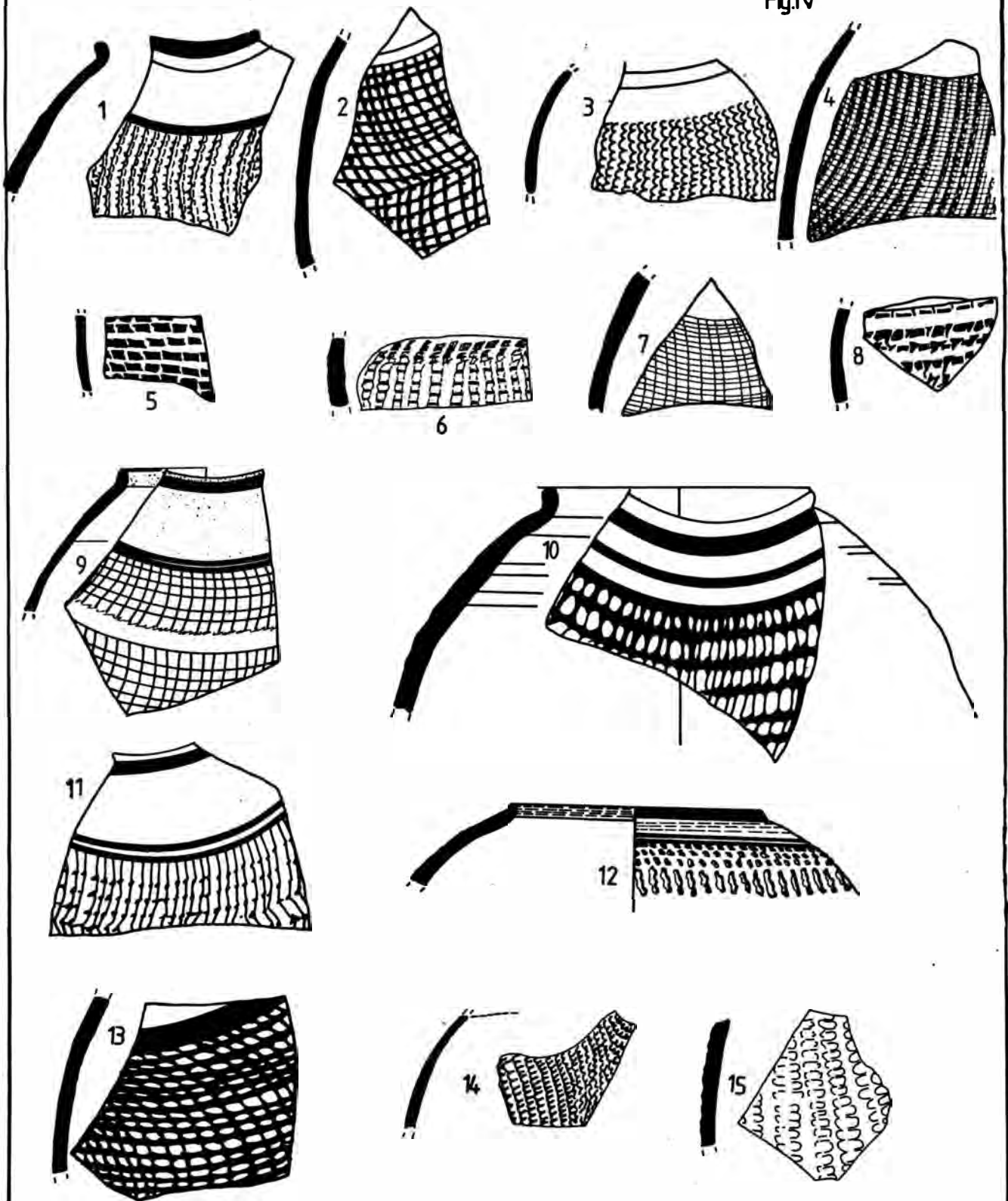


Fig. V

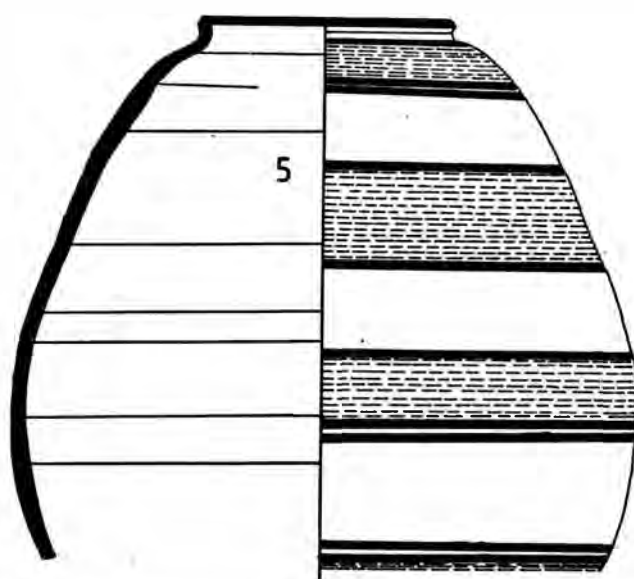
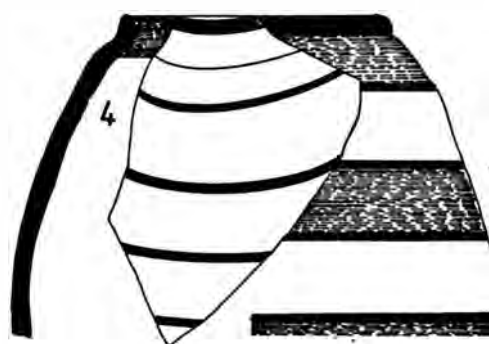
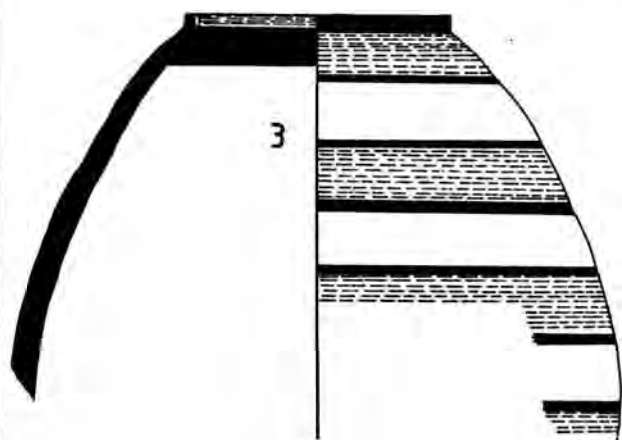
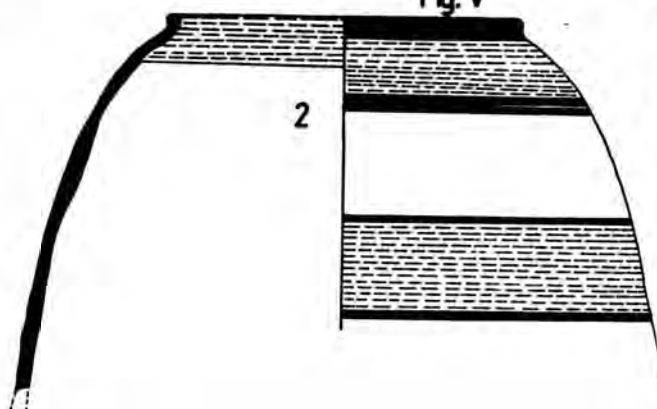
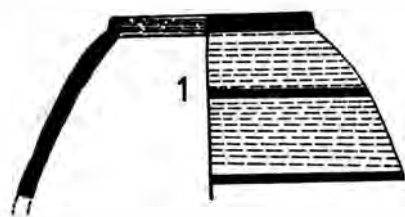


Fig.VI

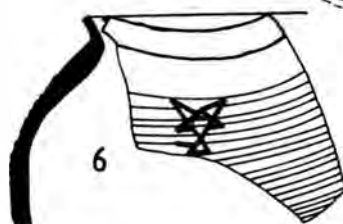
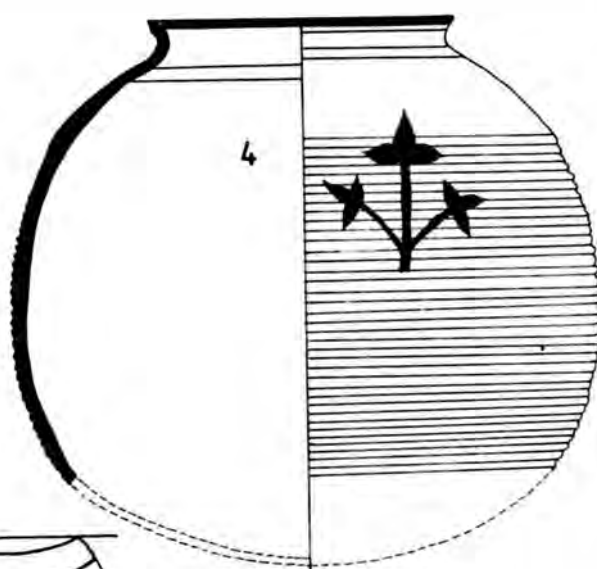
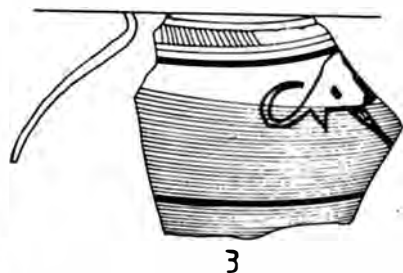
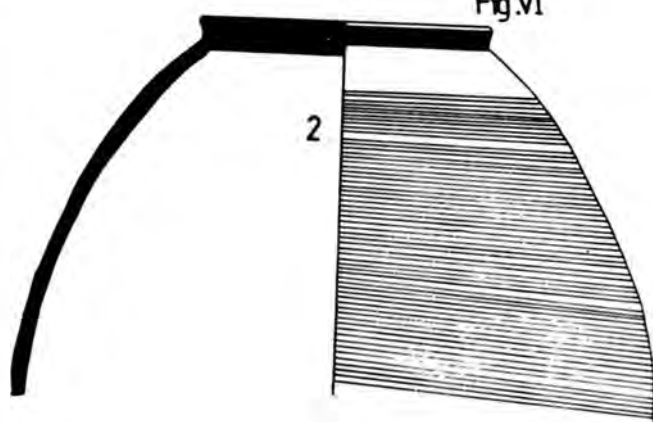
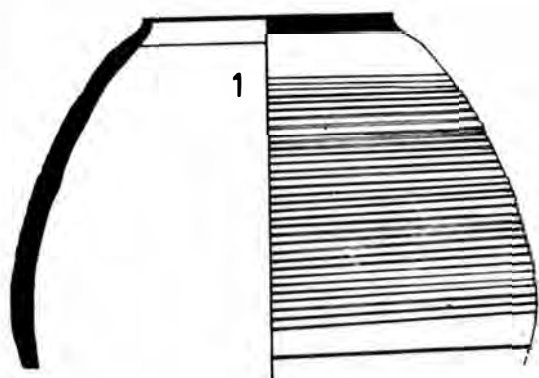


Fig. VII

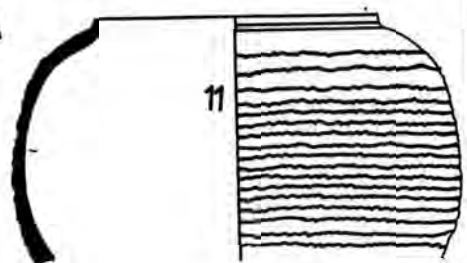
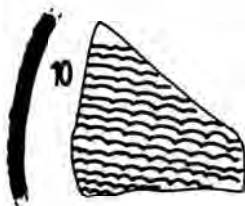
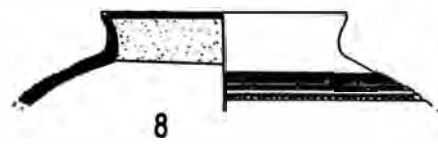
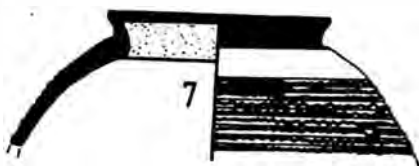
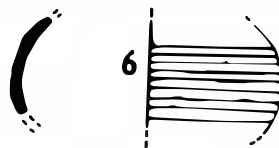
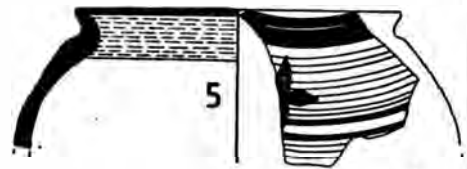
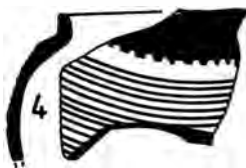
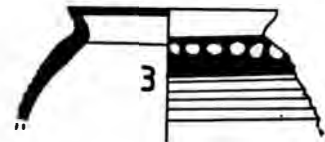
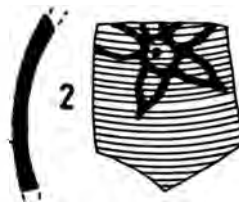
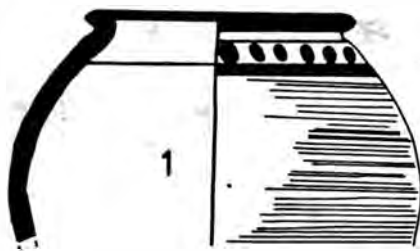


Fig. VIII

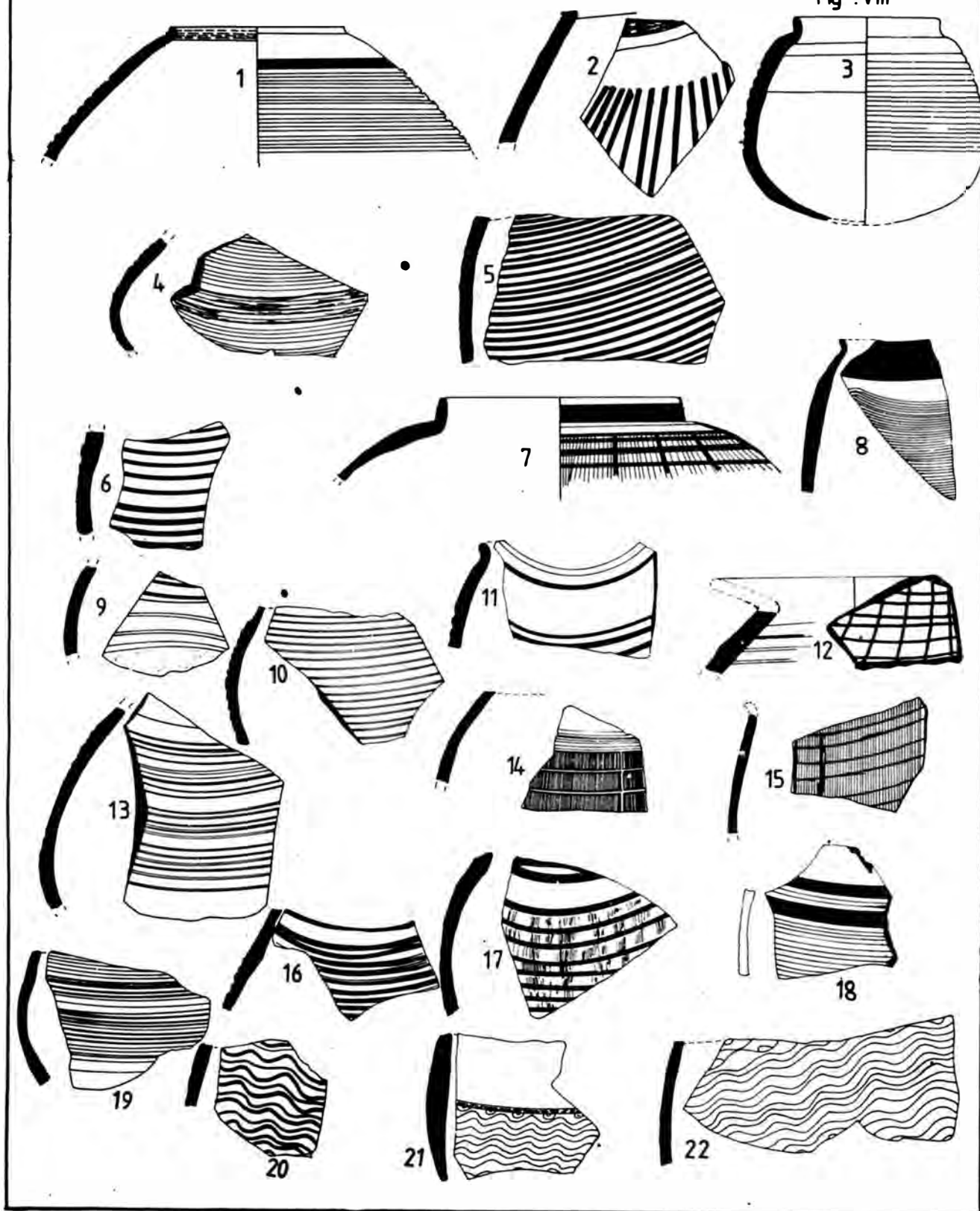


Fig. IX

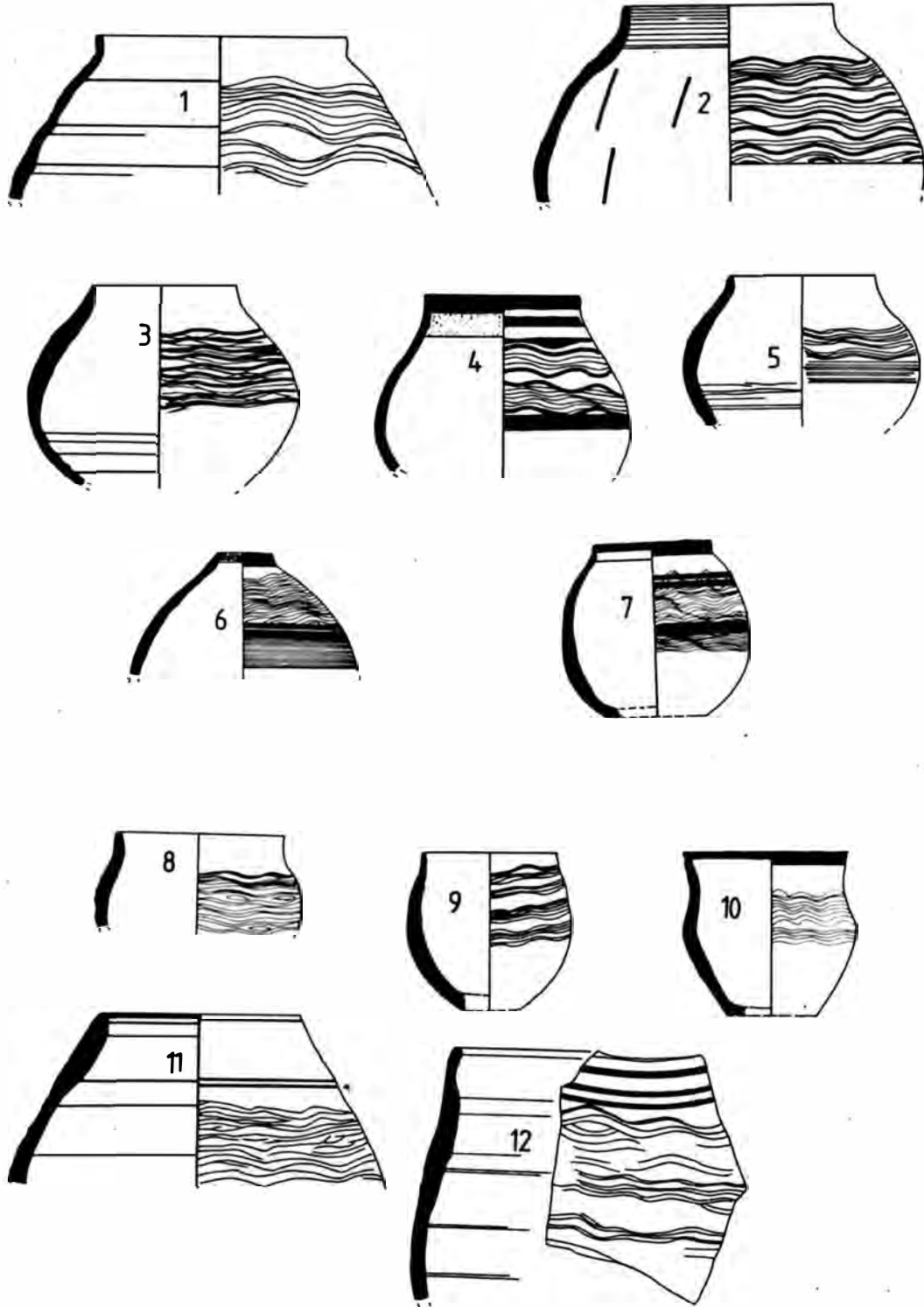


Fig. X

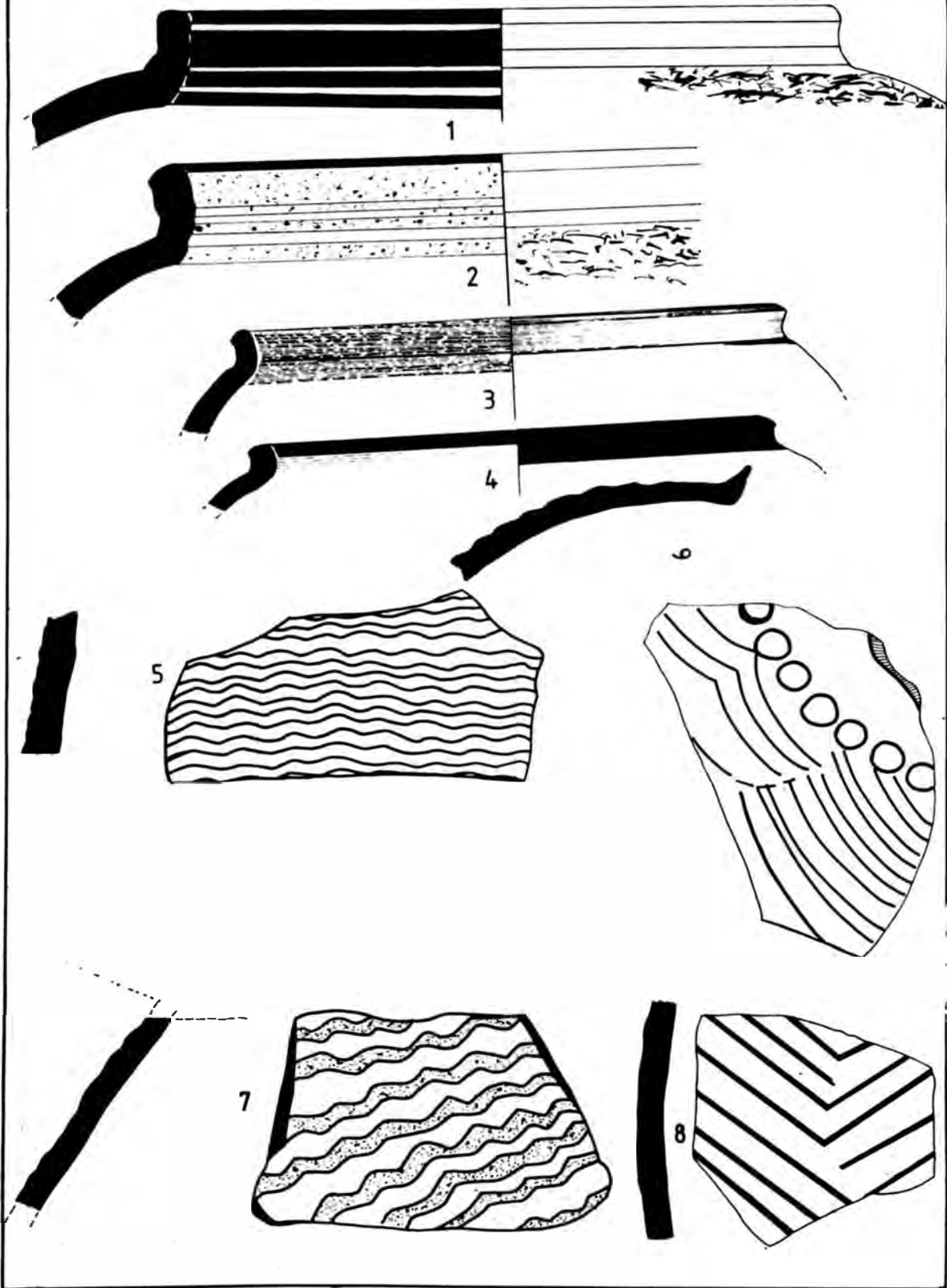


Fig.XI

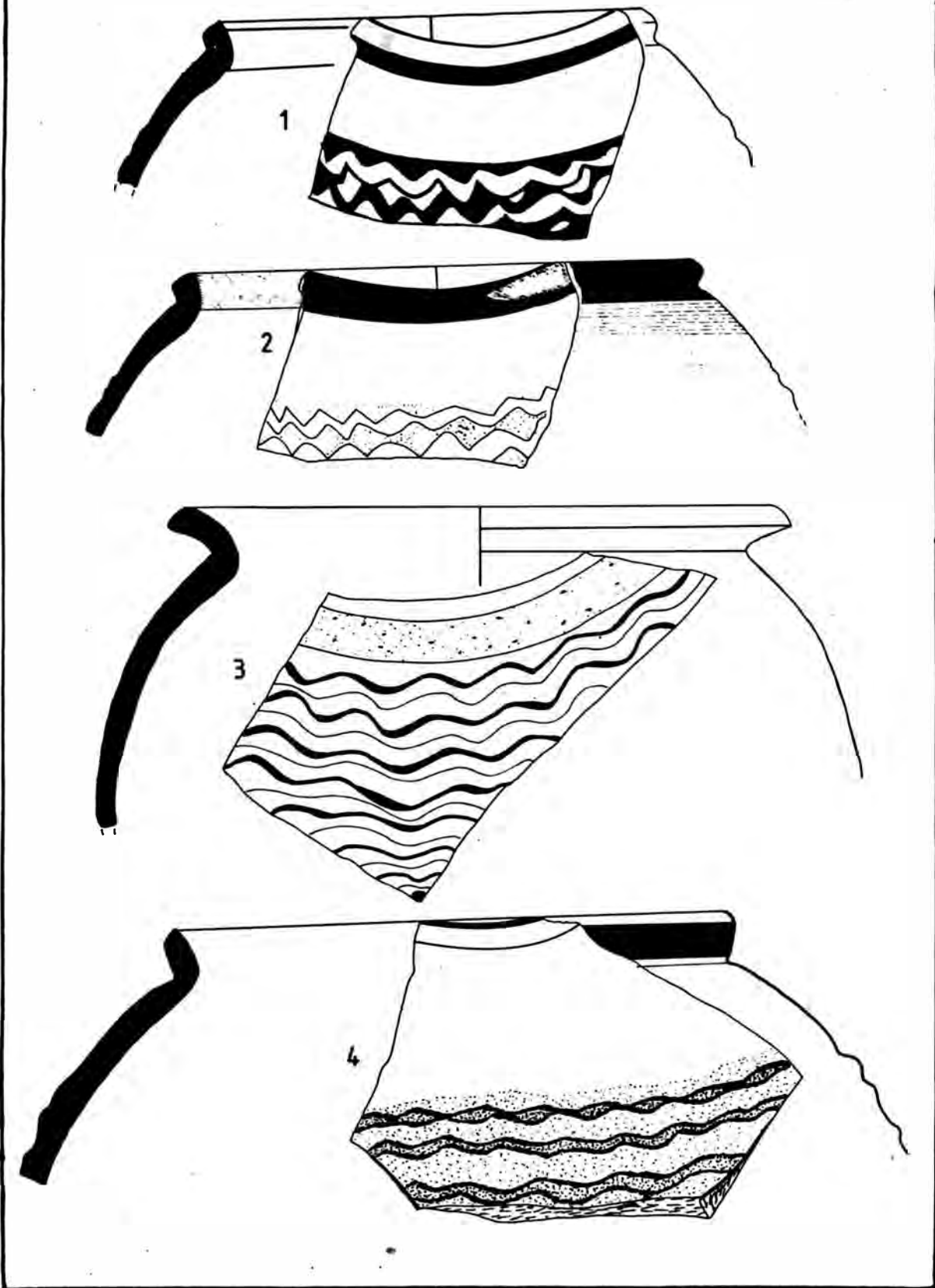


Fig. XII

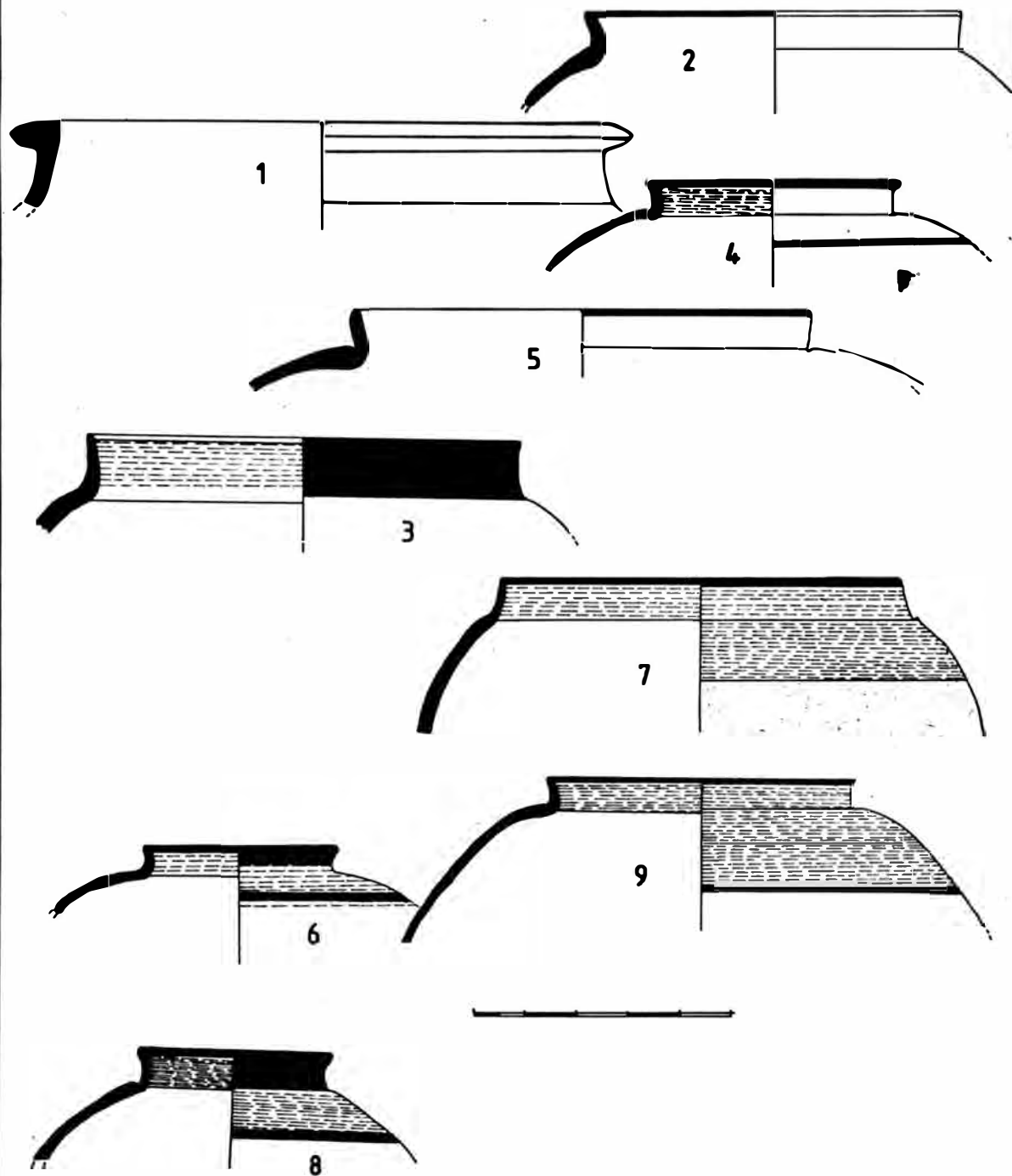


Fig. XIII

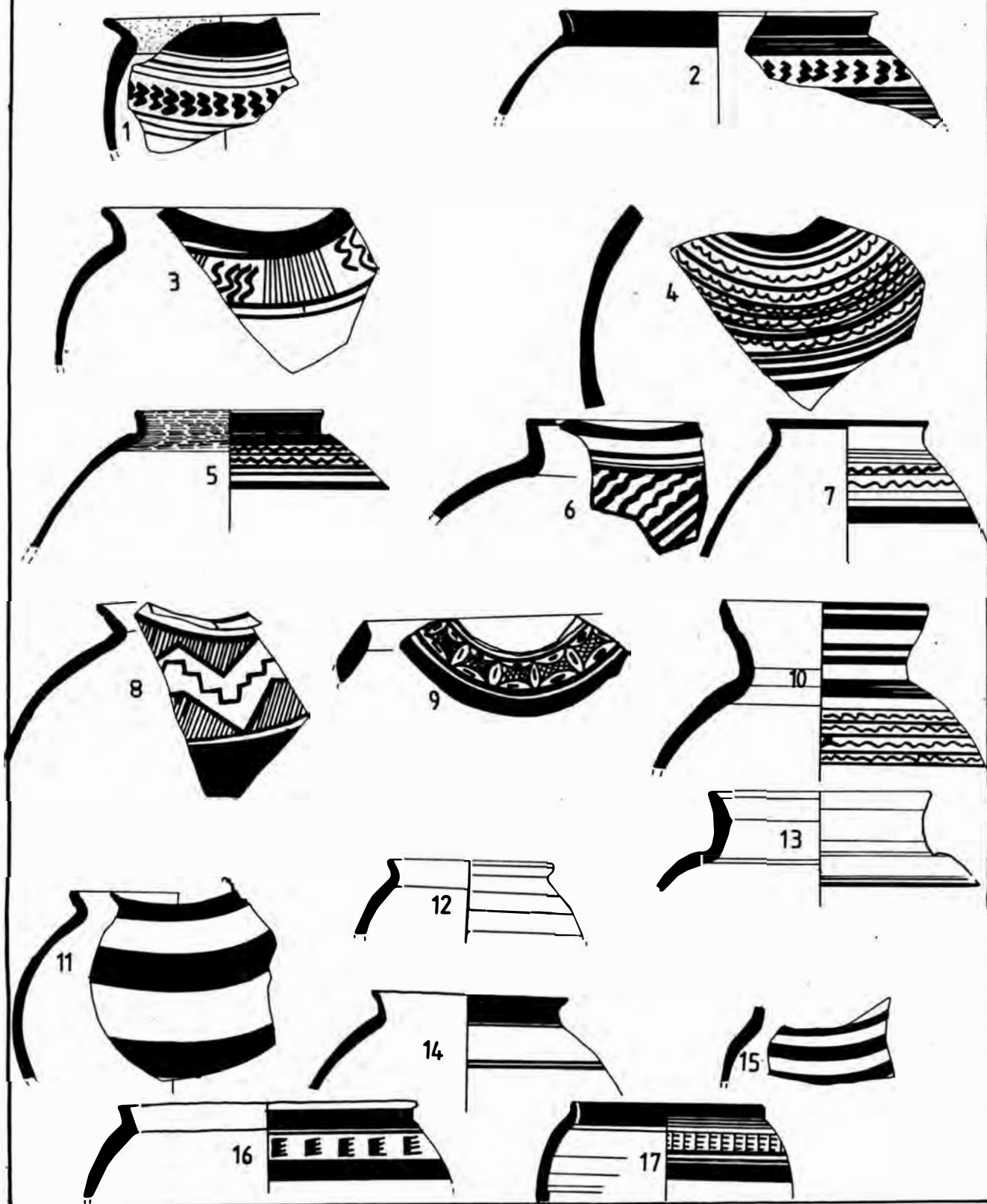


Fig. XIV

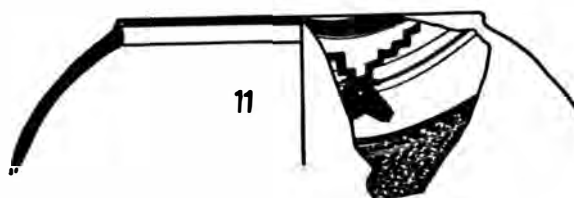
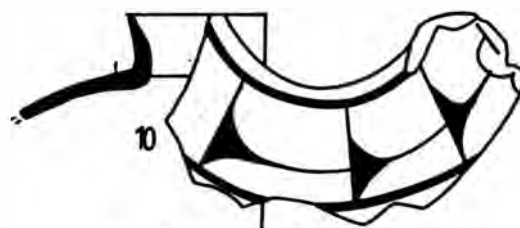
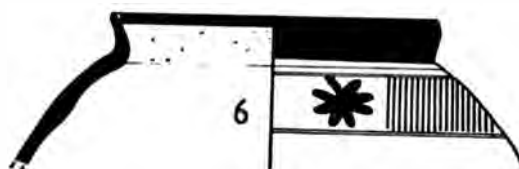
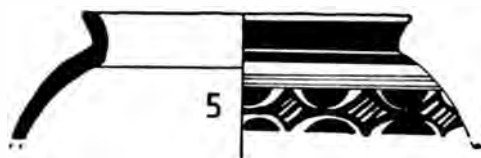
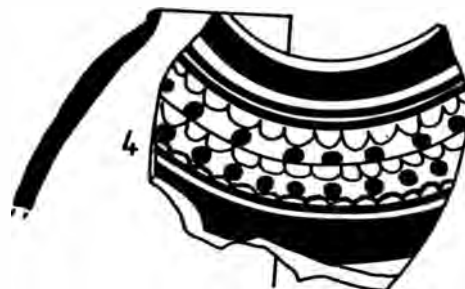
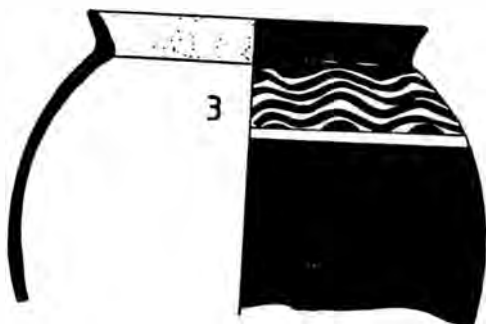
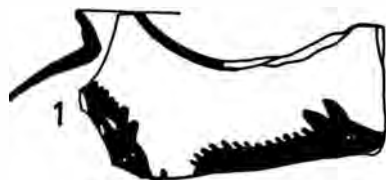


Fig. XV

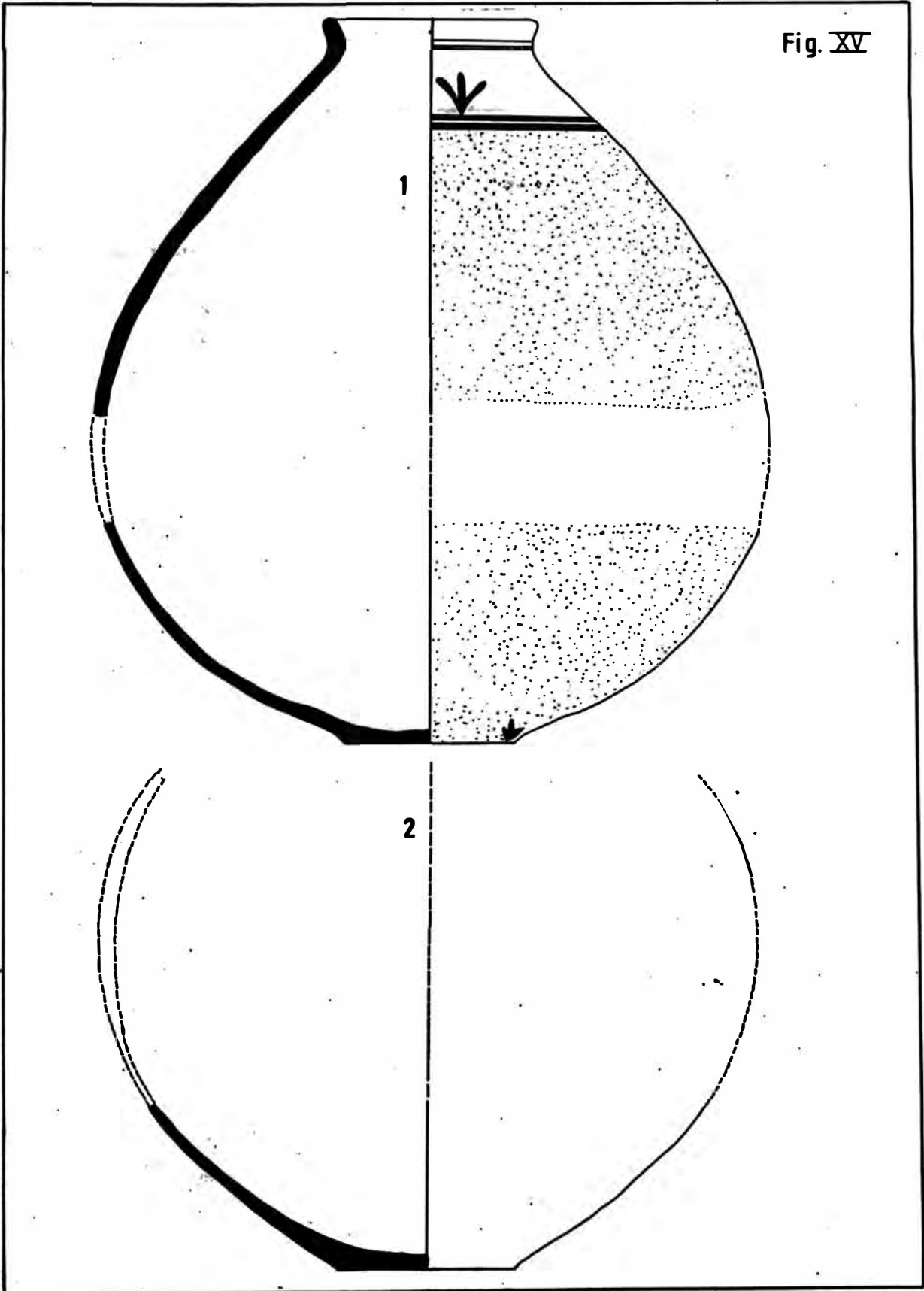
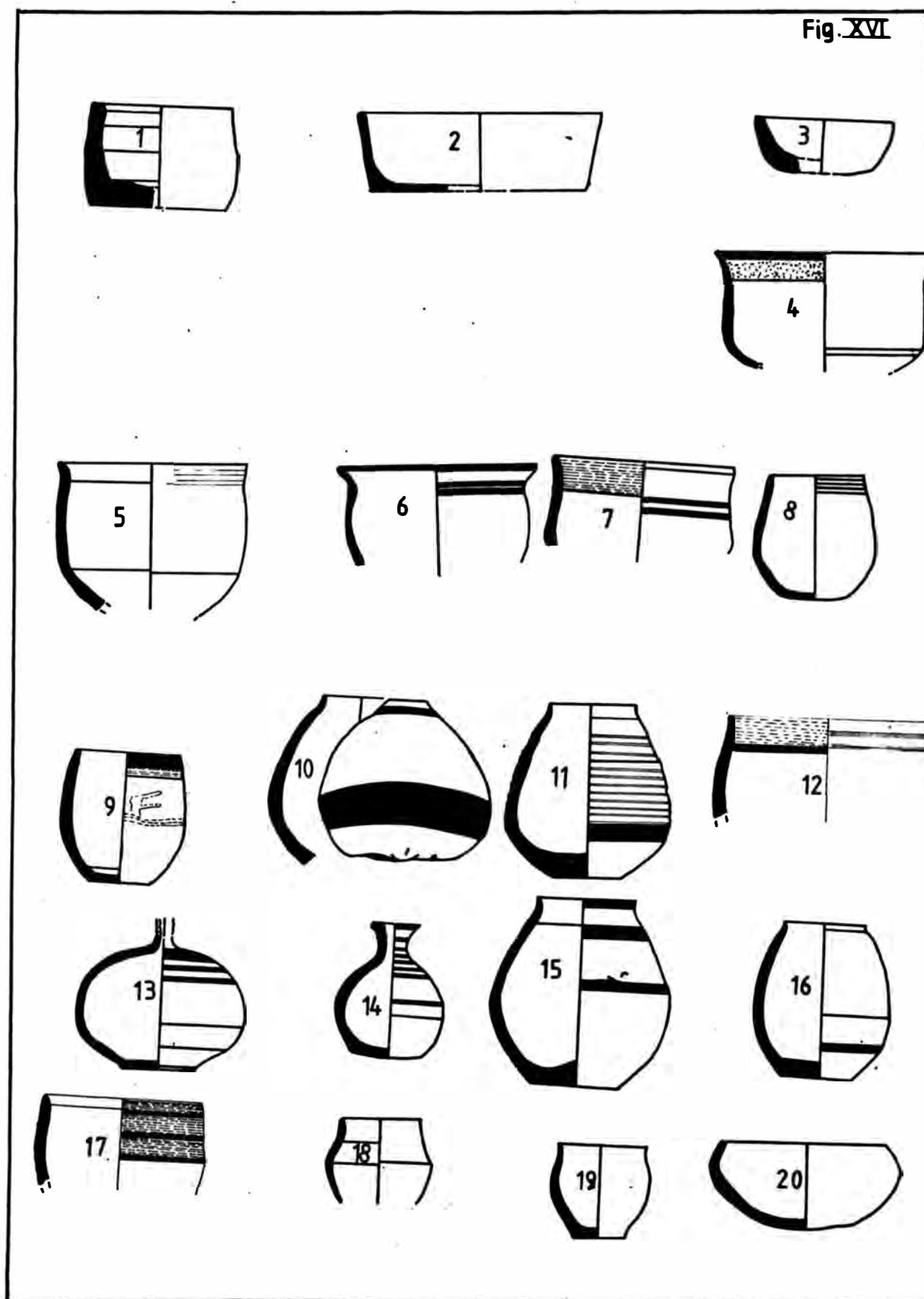


Fig. XVI



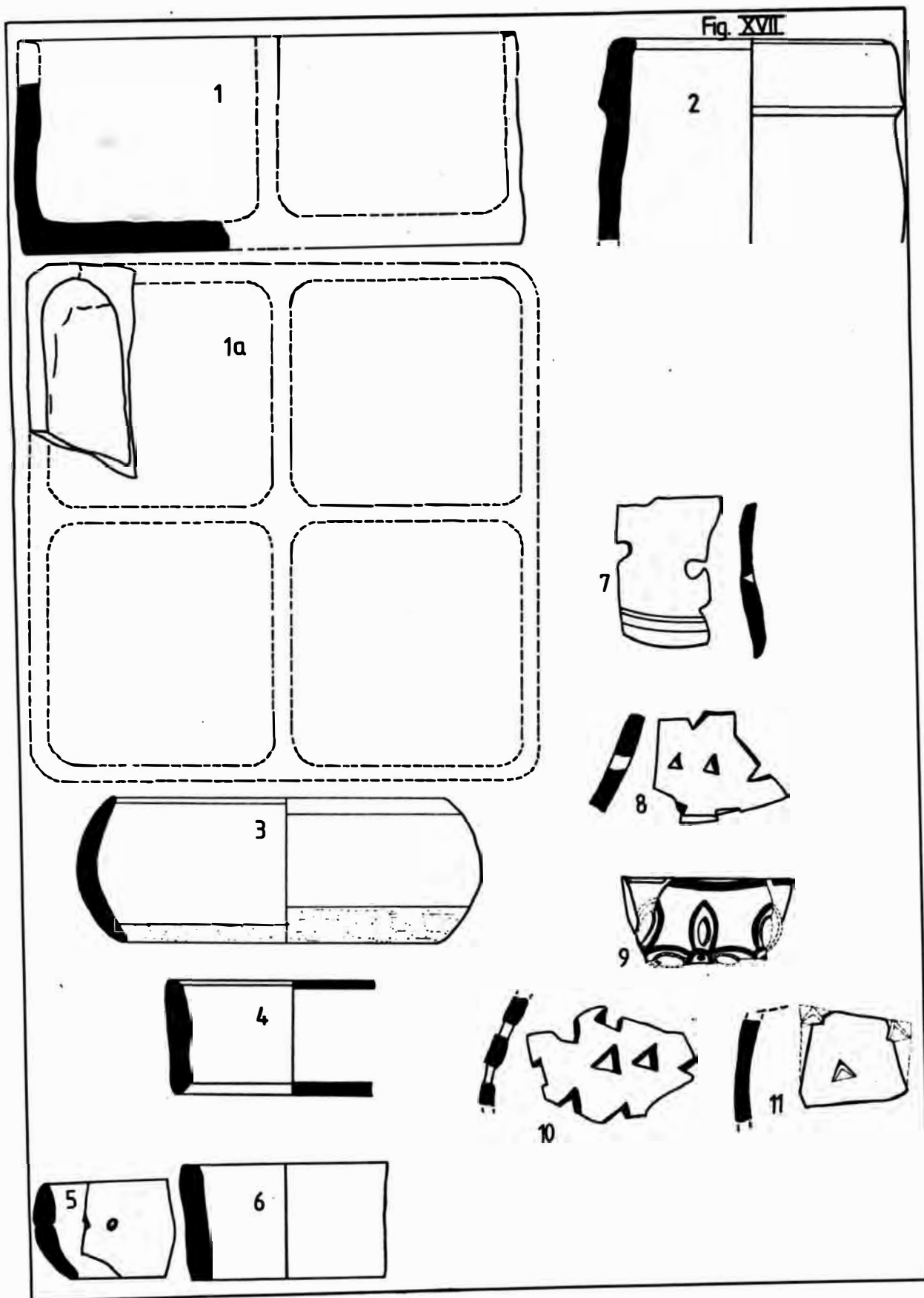
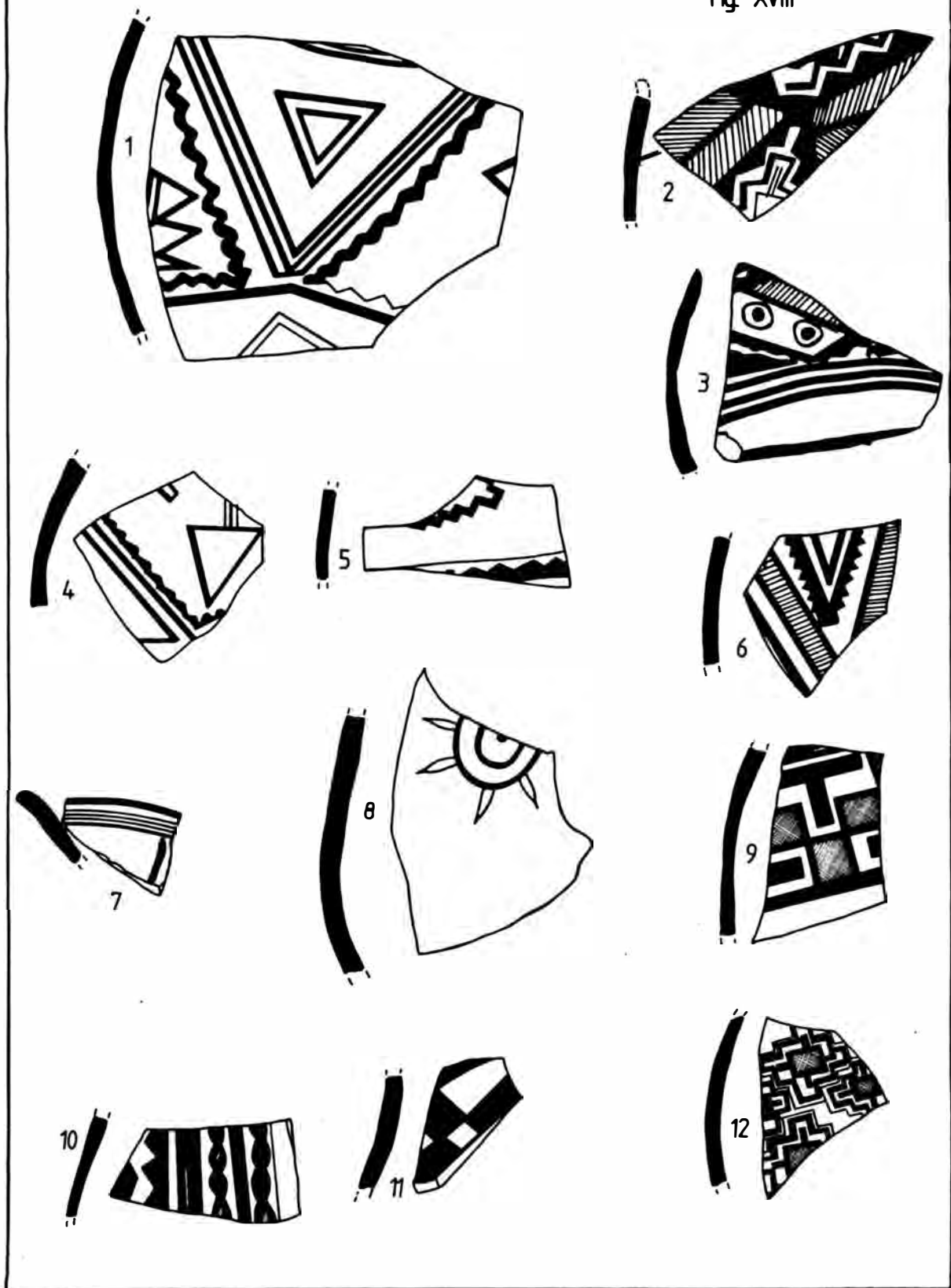


Fig. XVIII



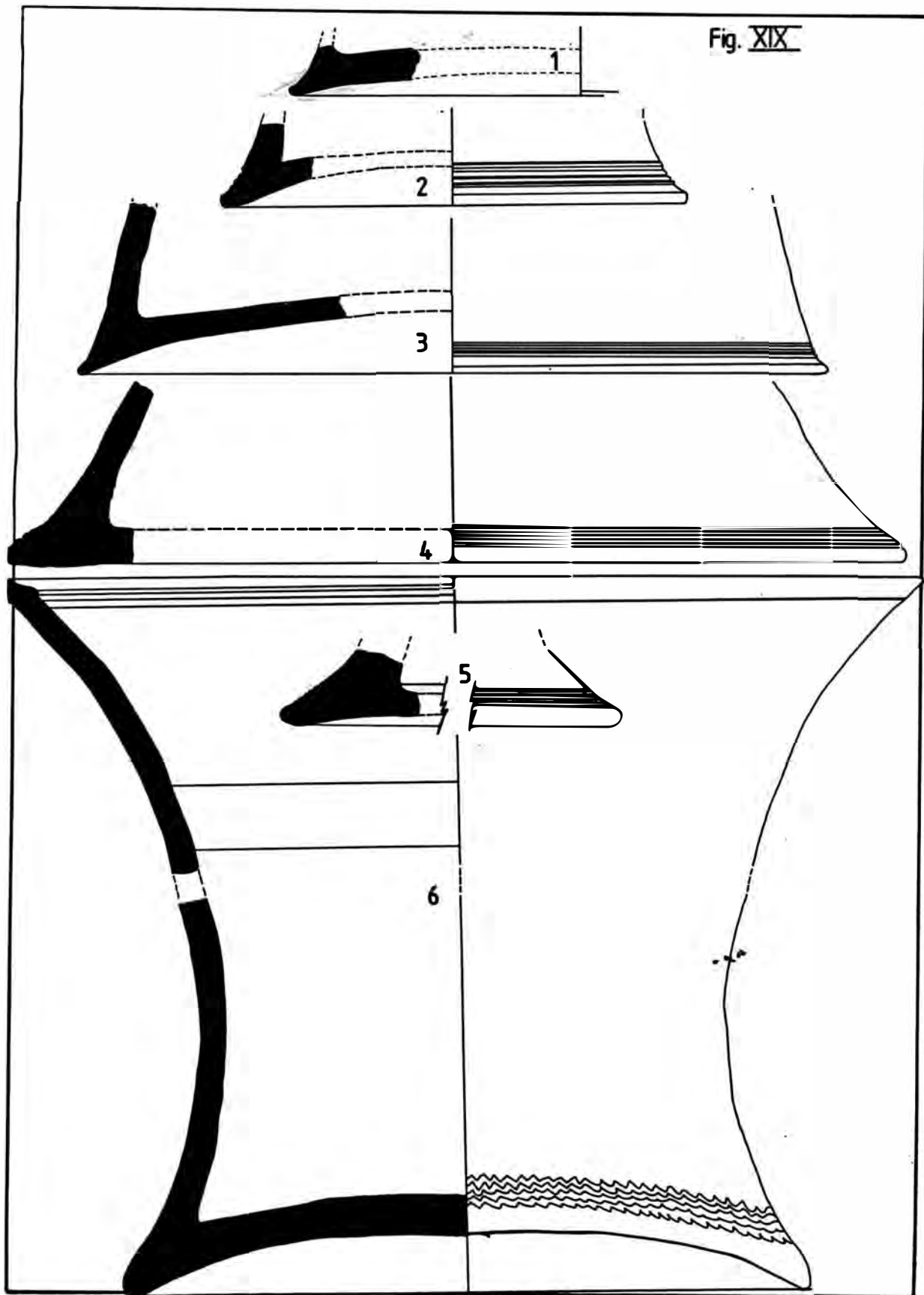


Fig. XX

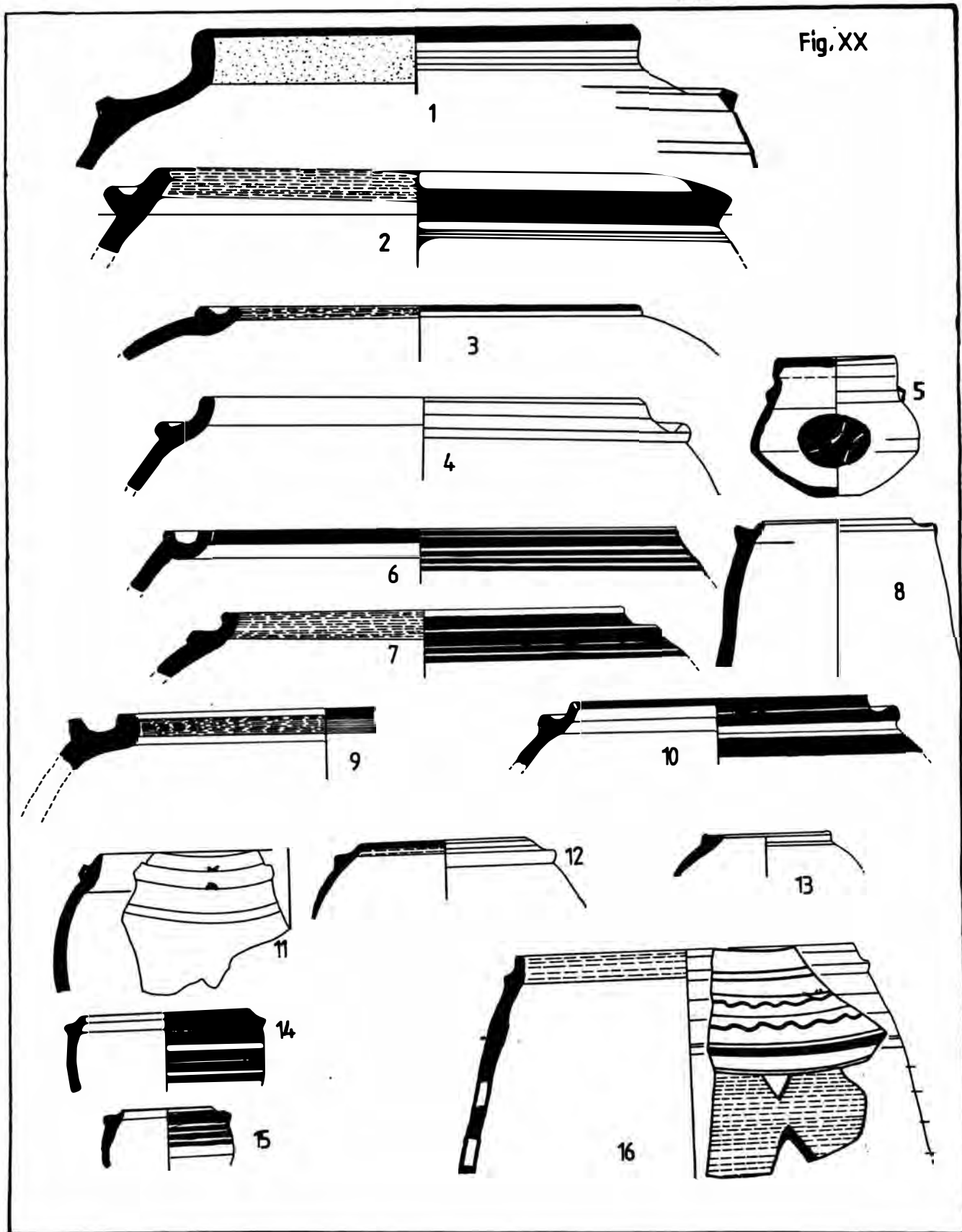


Fig. XXI

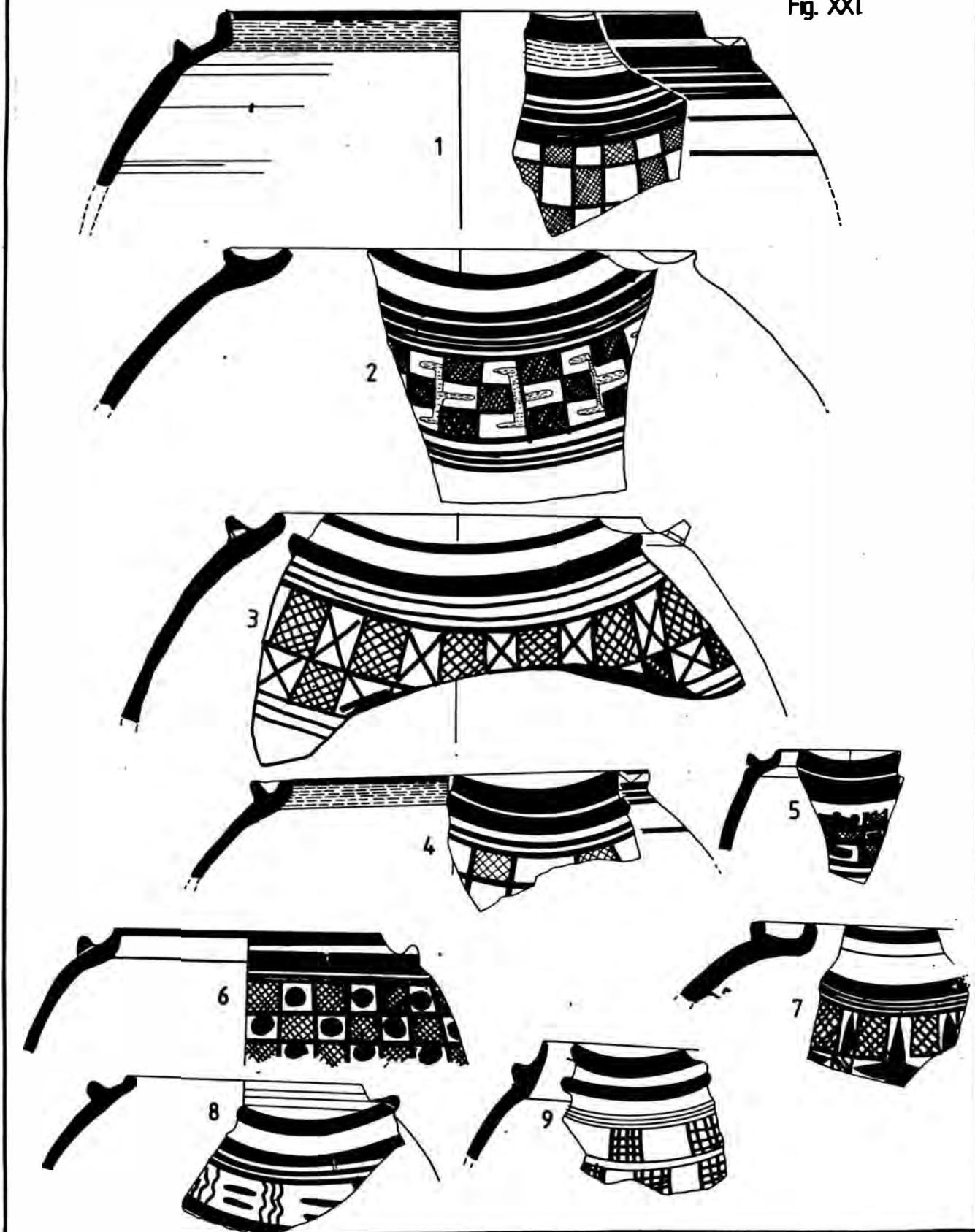


Fig. XXII

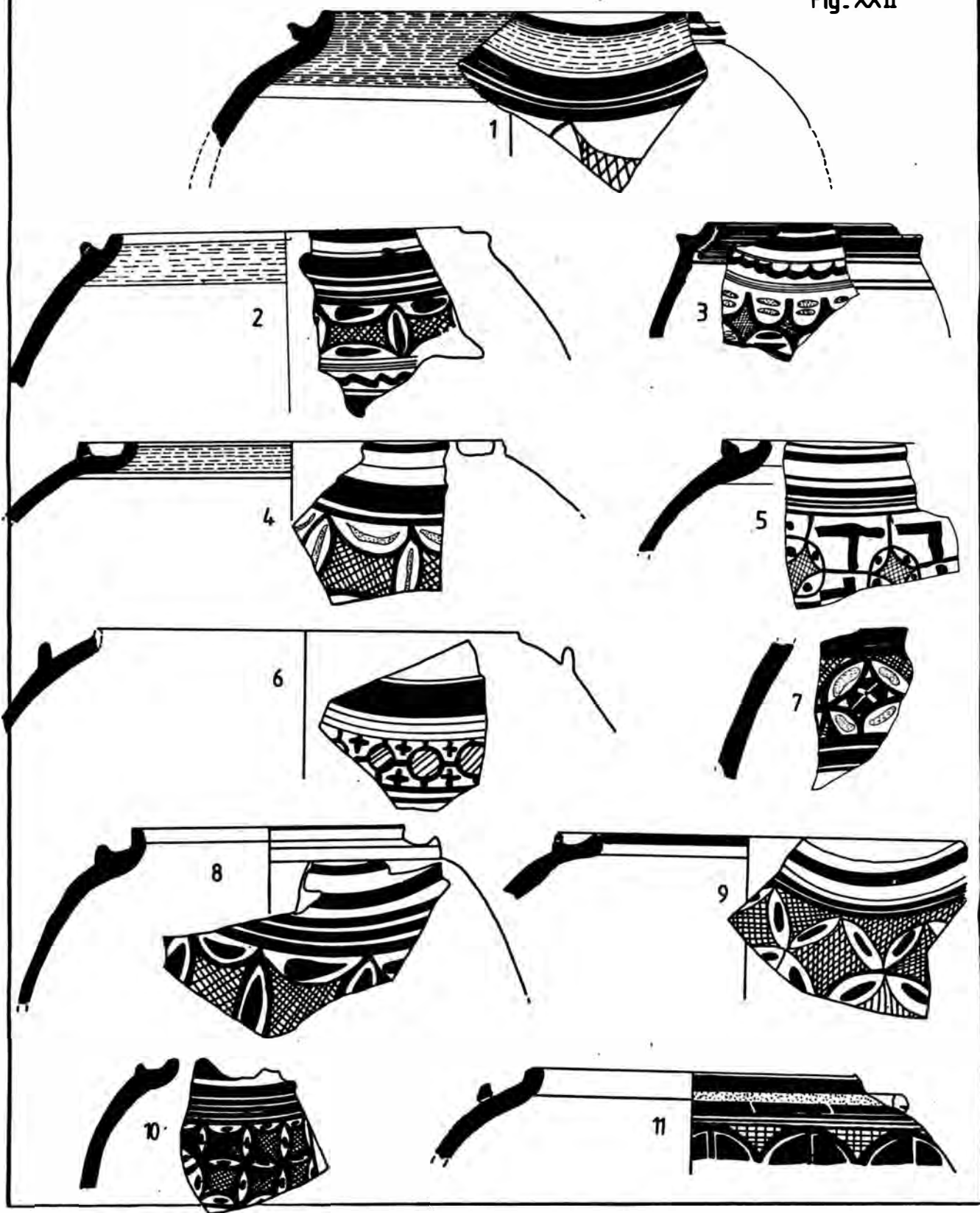


Fig. XXIII

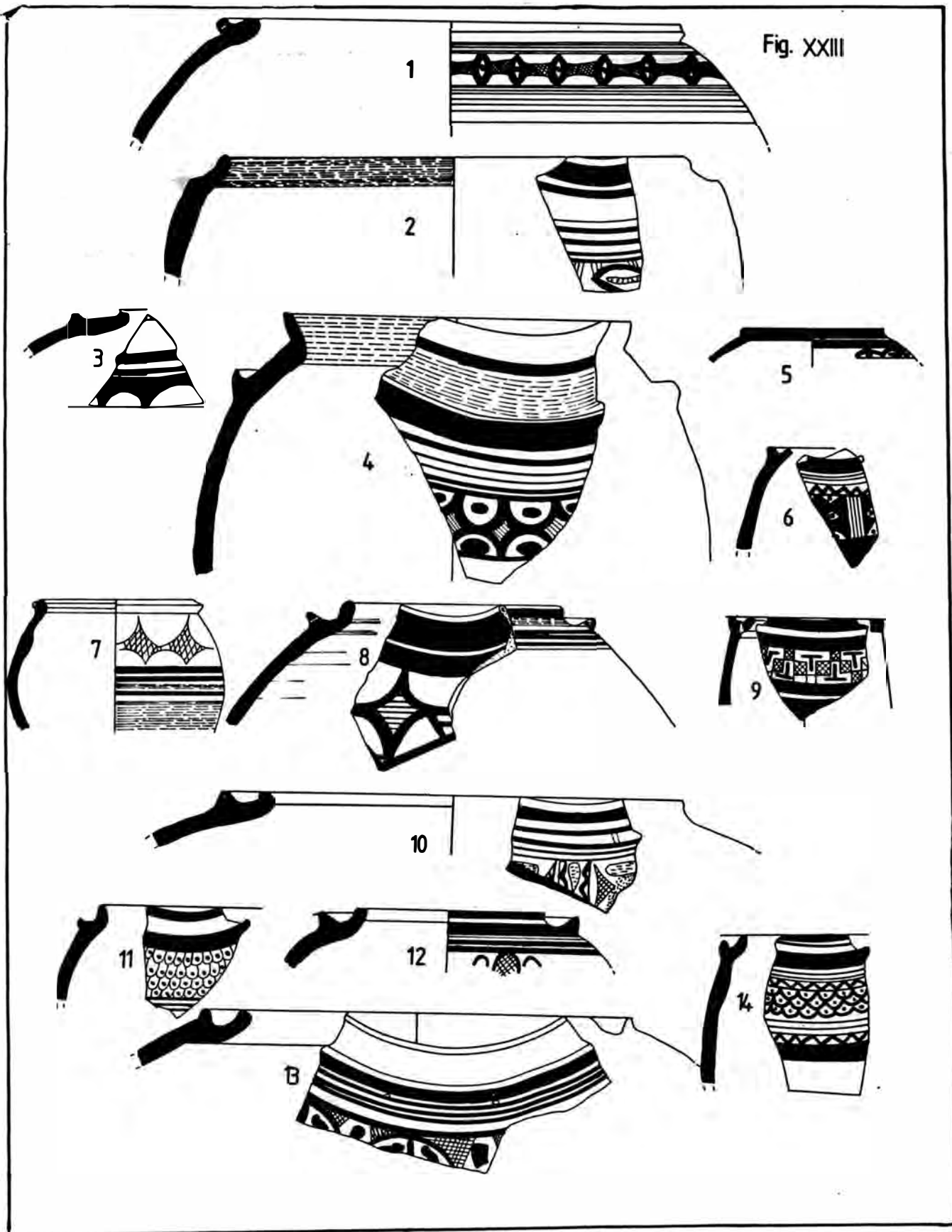


Fig. XXIV

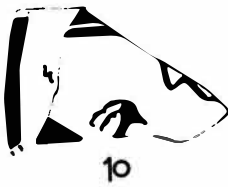
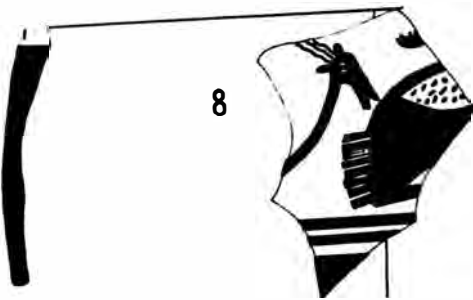
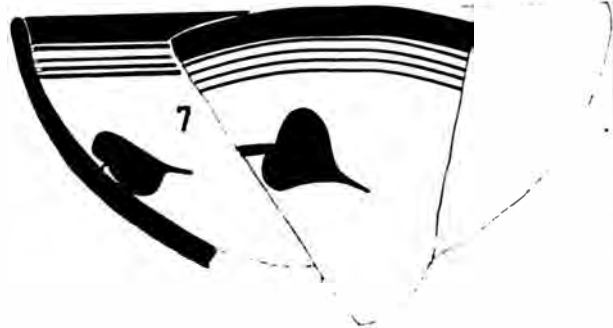
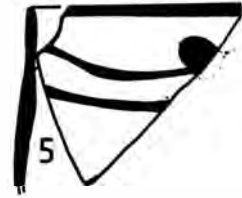
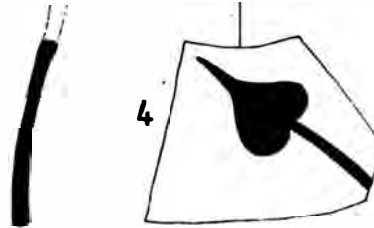
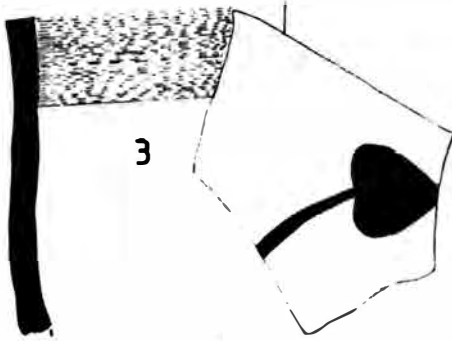
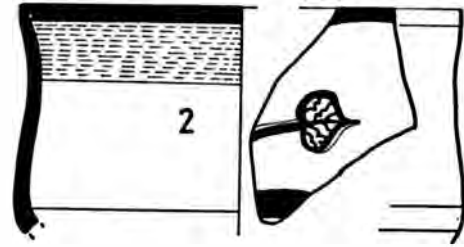
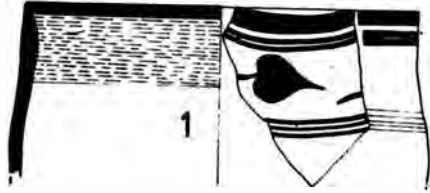
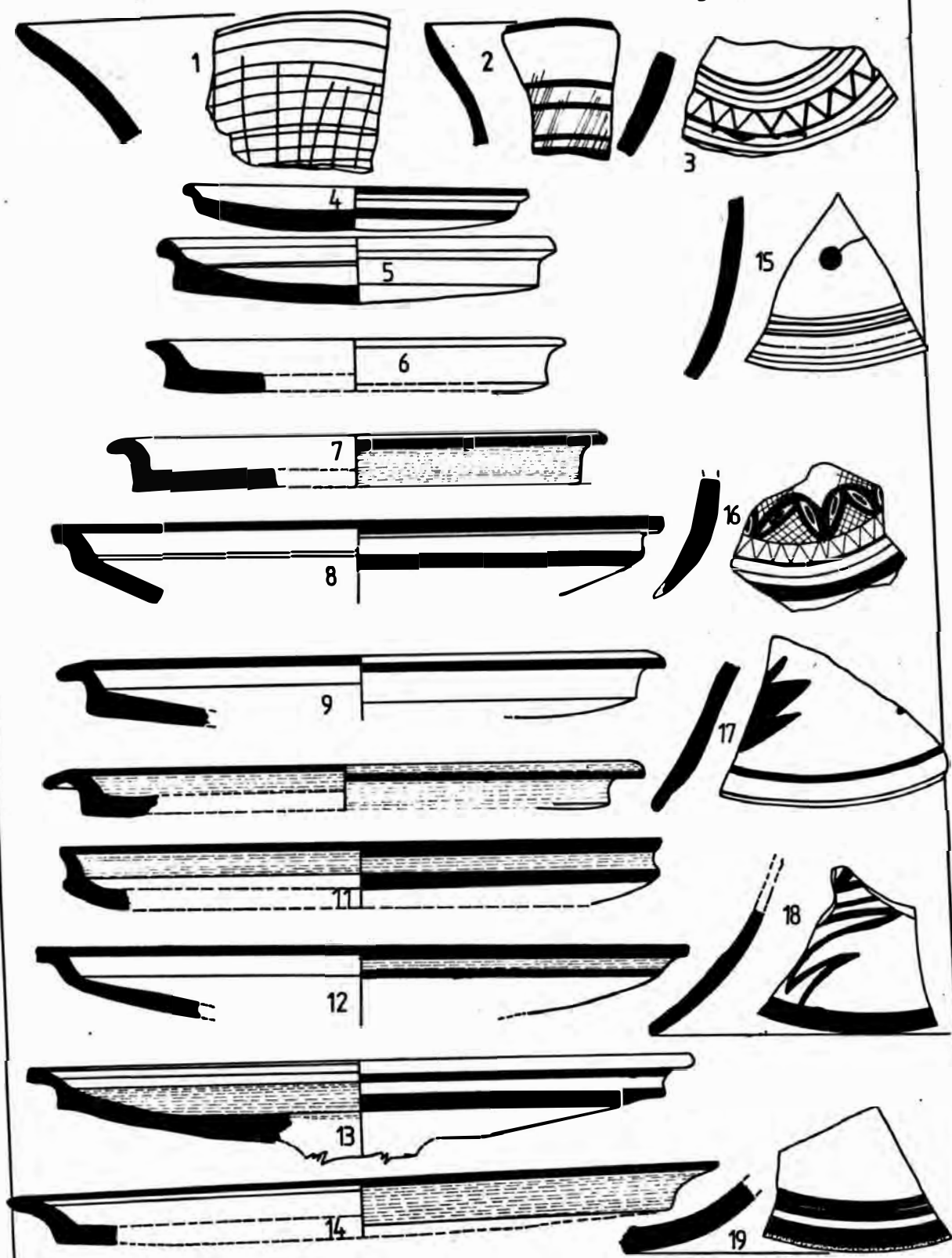


Fig. XXV



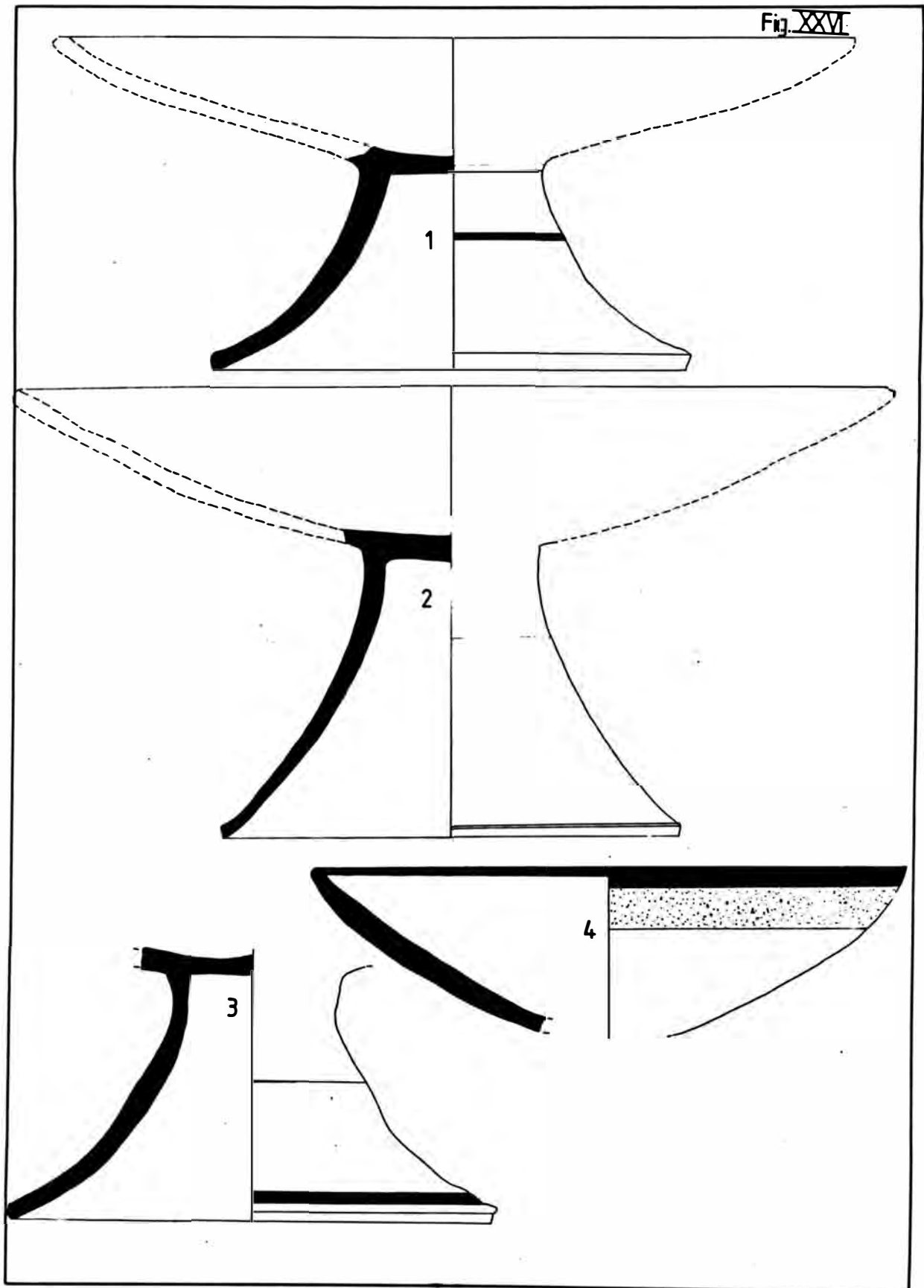


Fig. XXVII

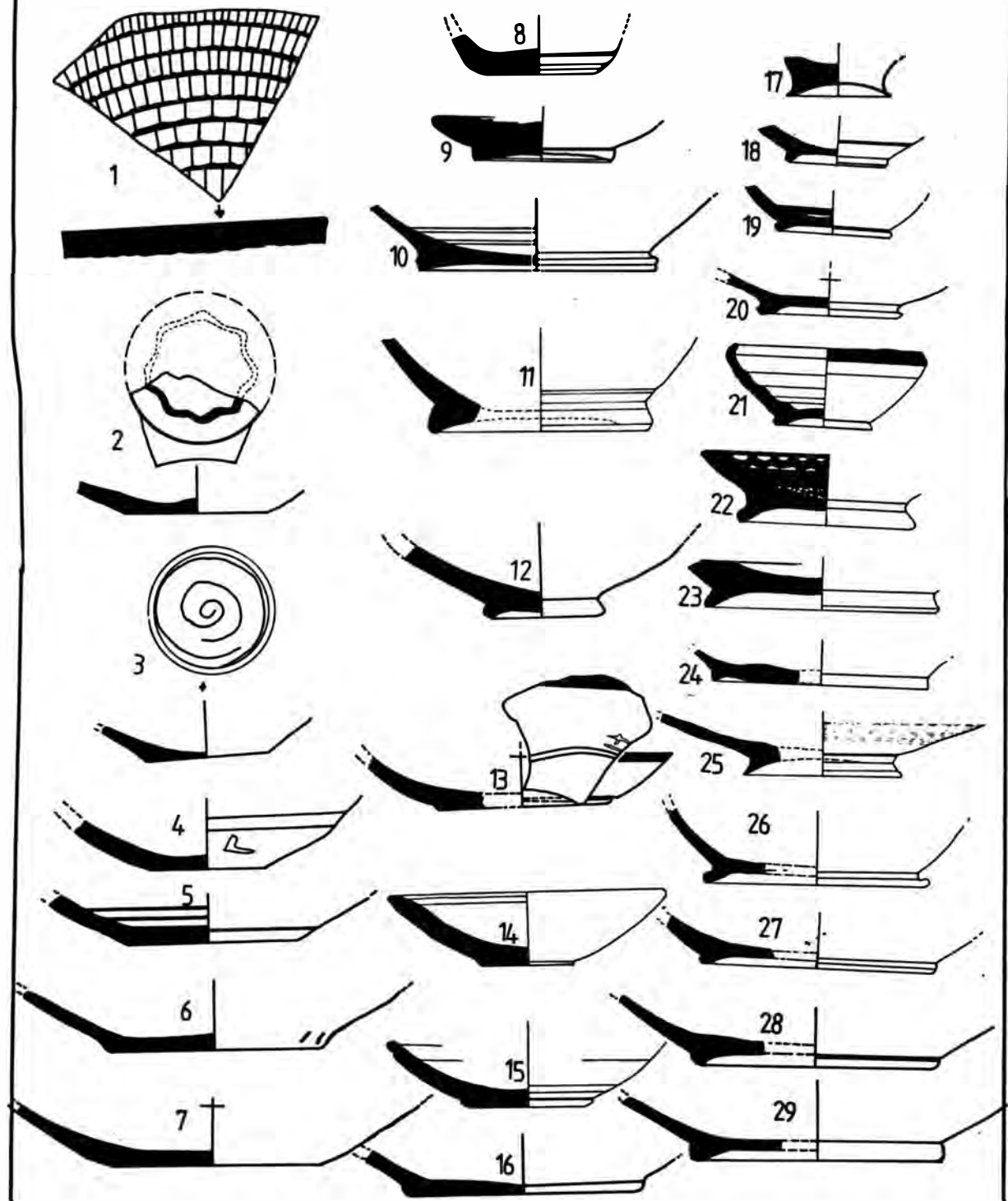


Fig. XXVIII

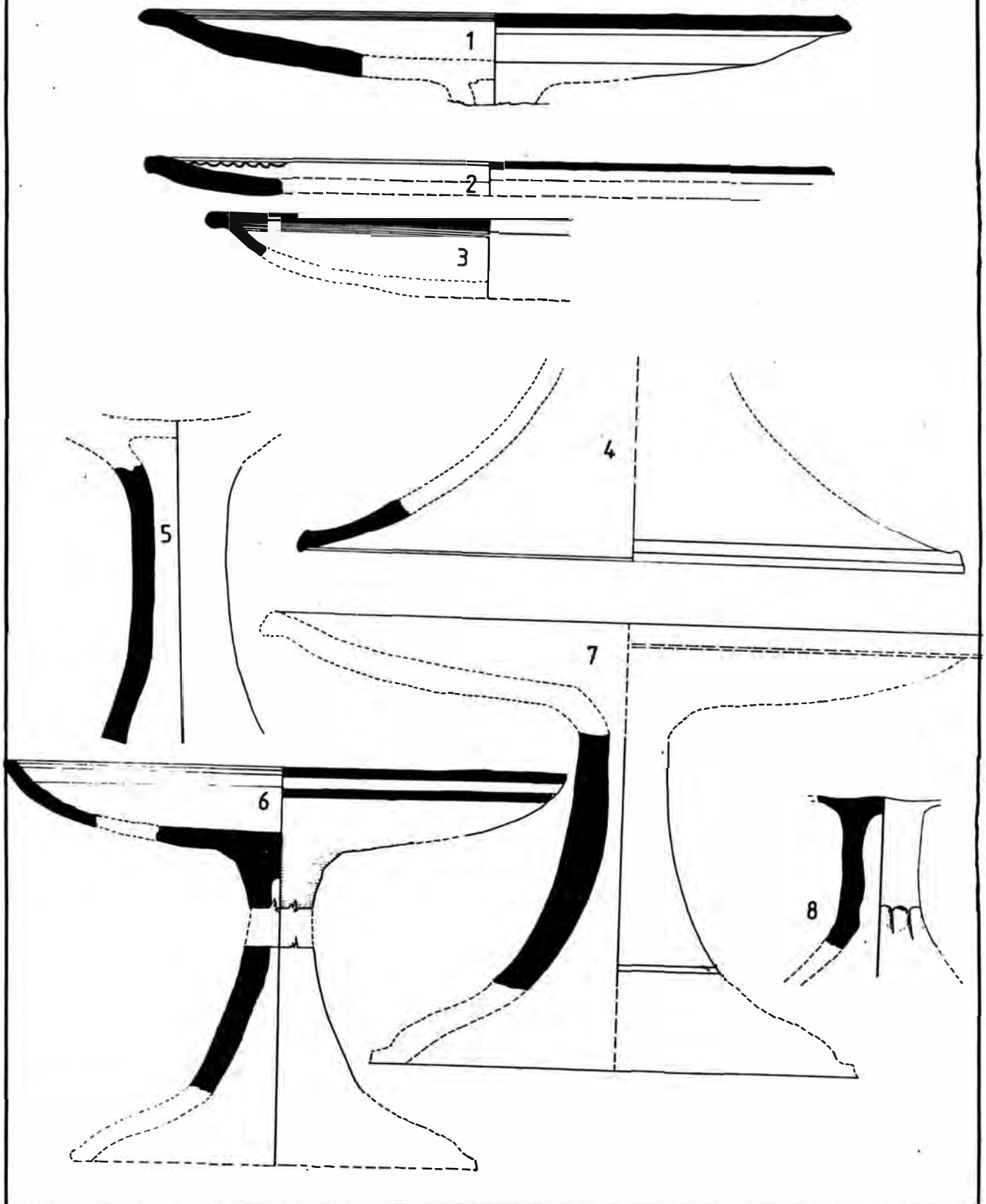


Fig. XXIX

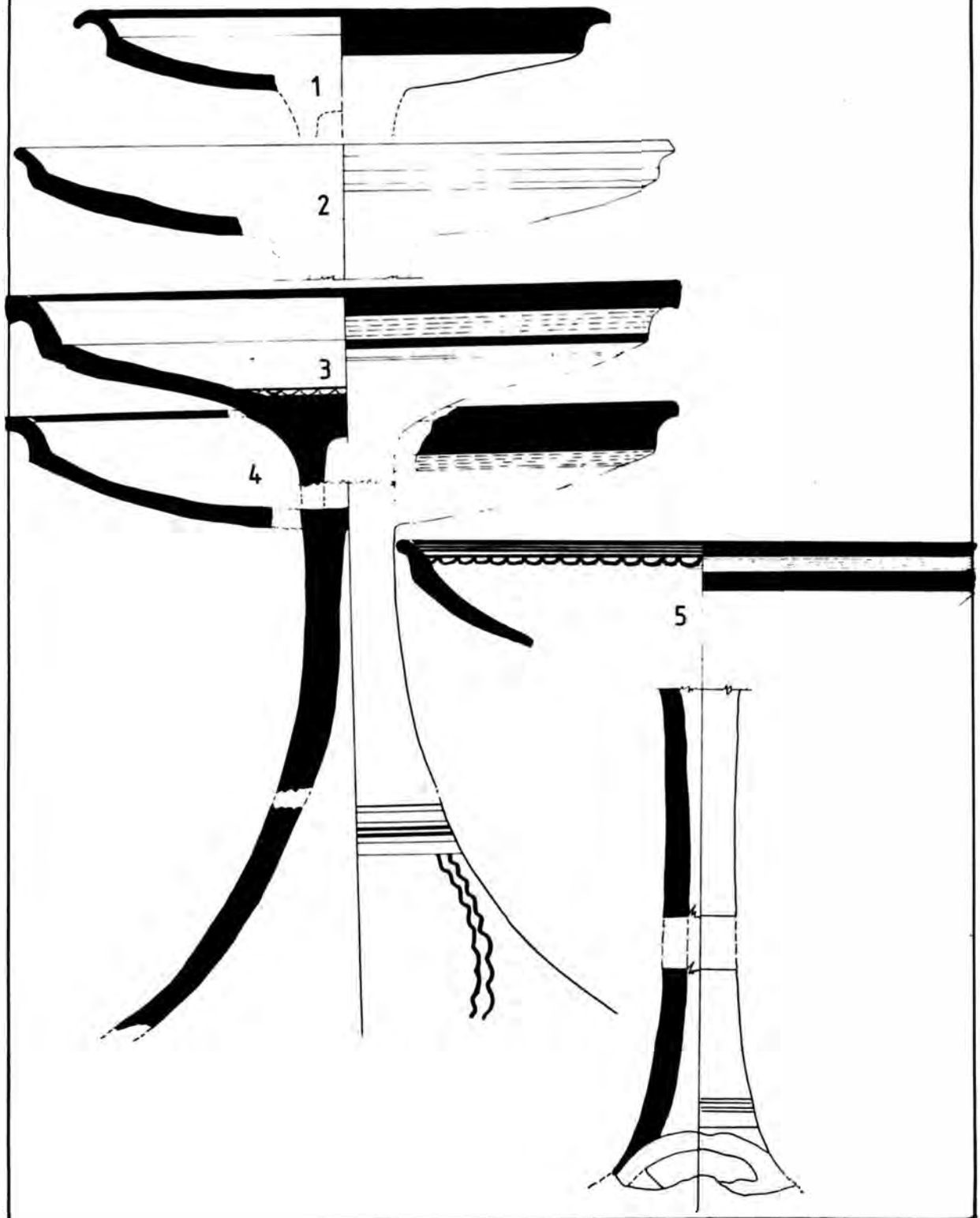


Fig XXX

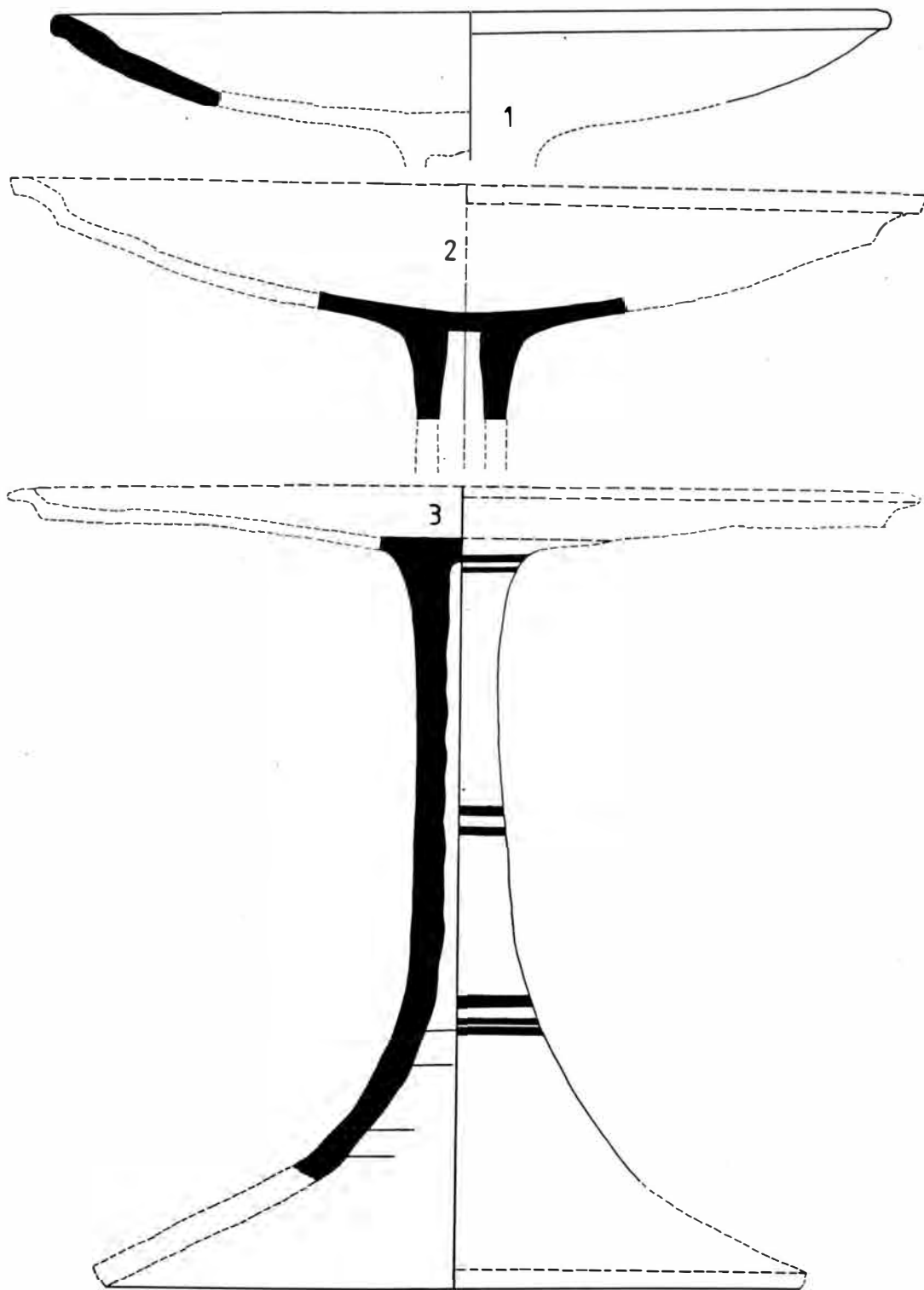


Fig. XXXI

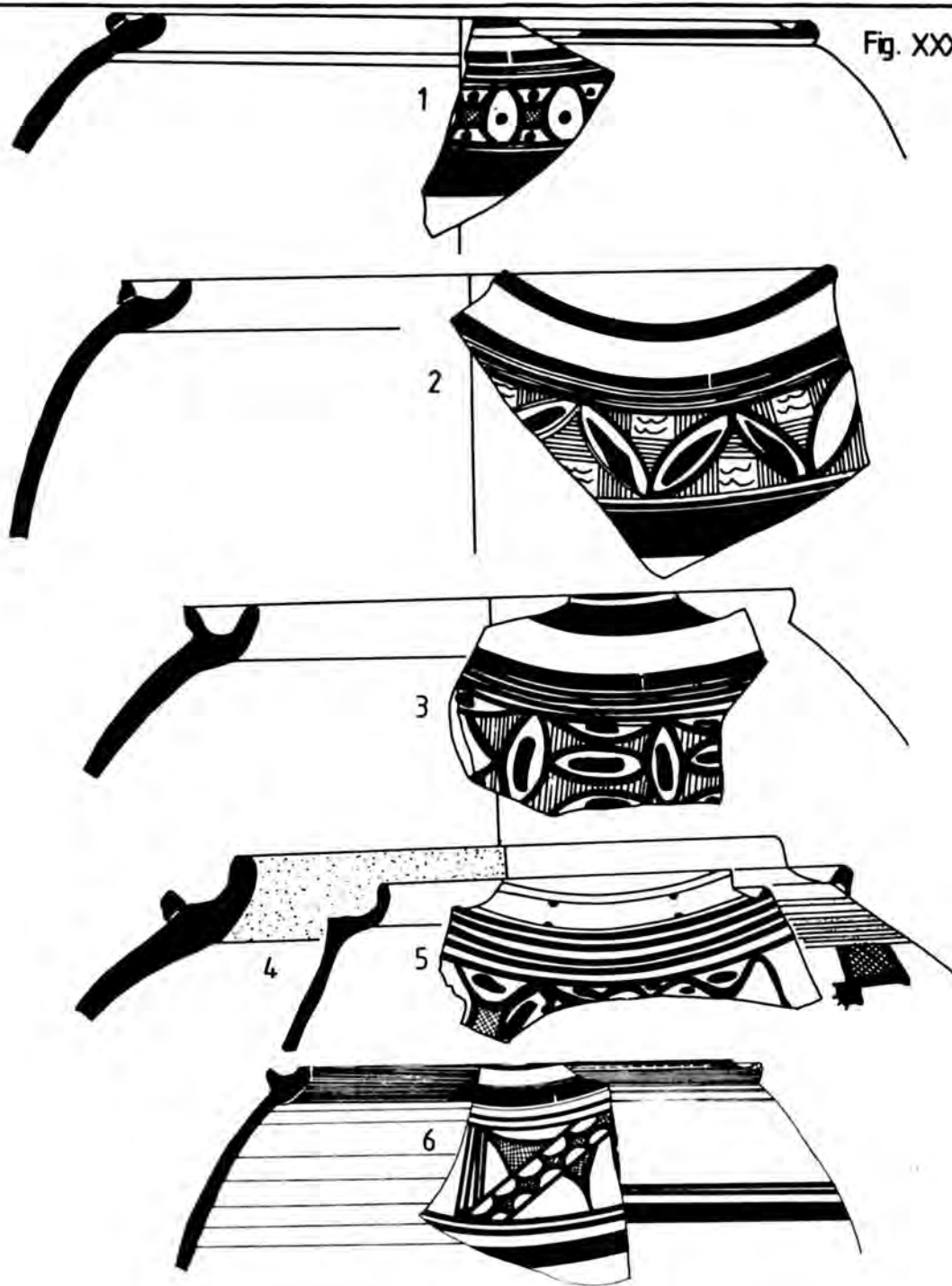


Fig. XXXII

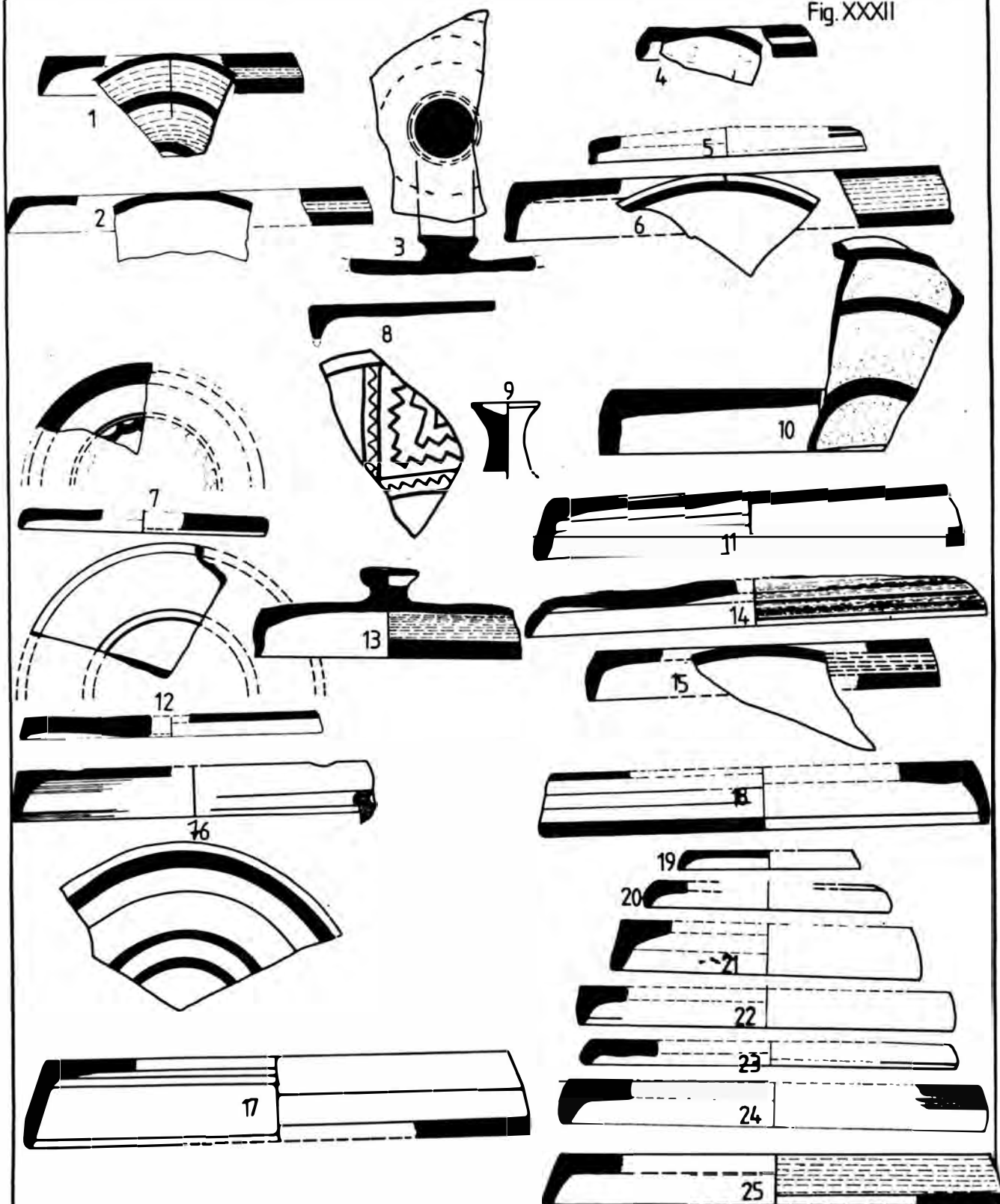


Fig. XXXIII

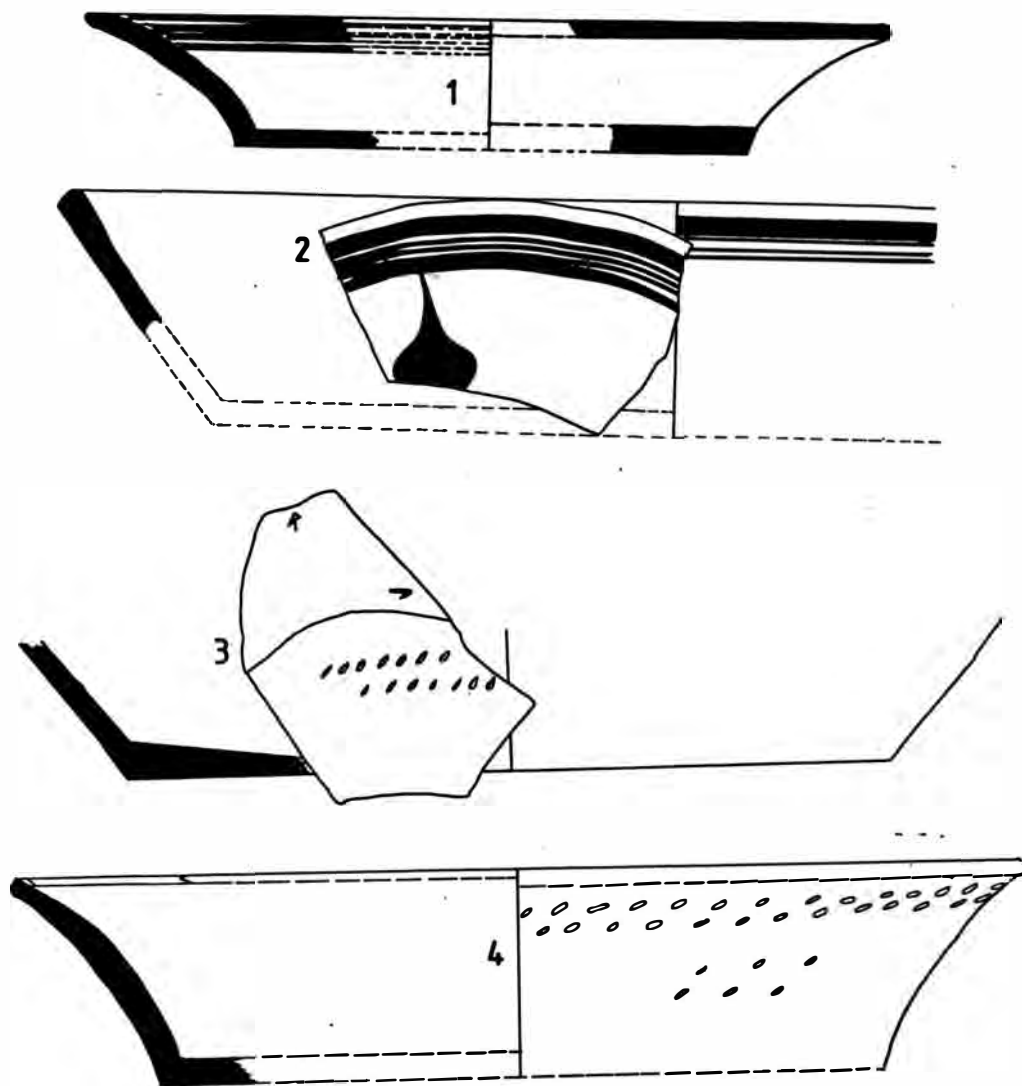


Fig. XXXIV

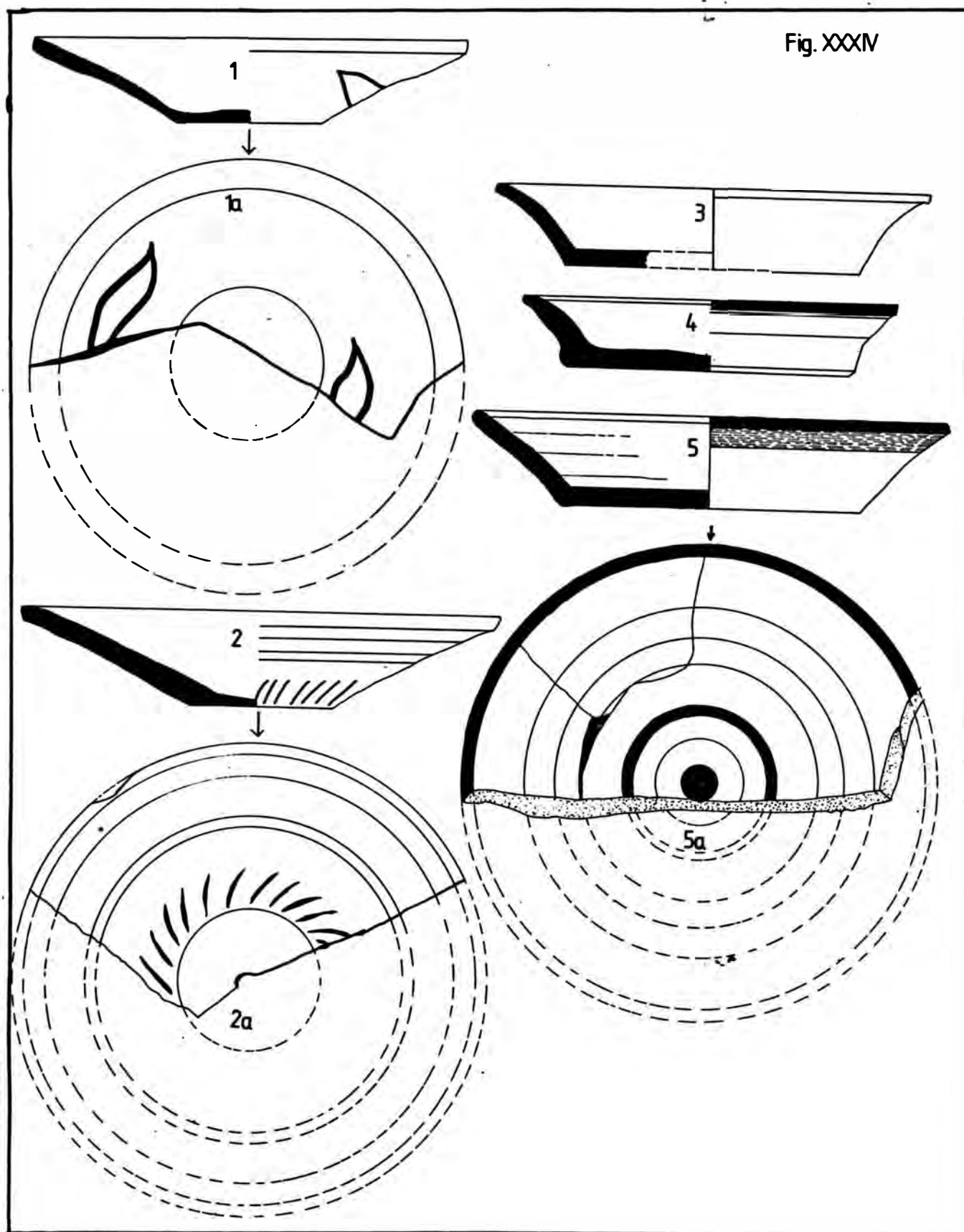


Fig. XXXV

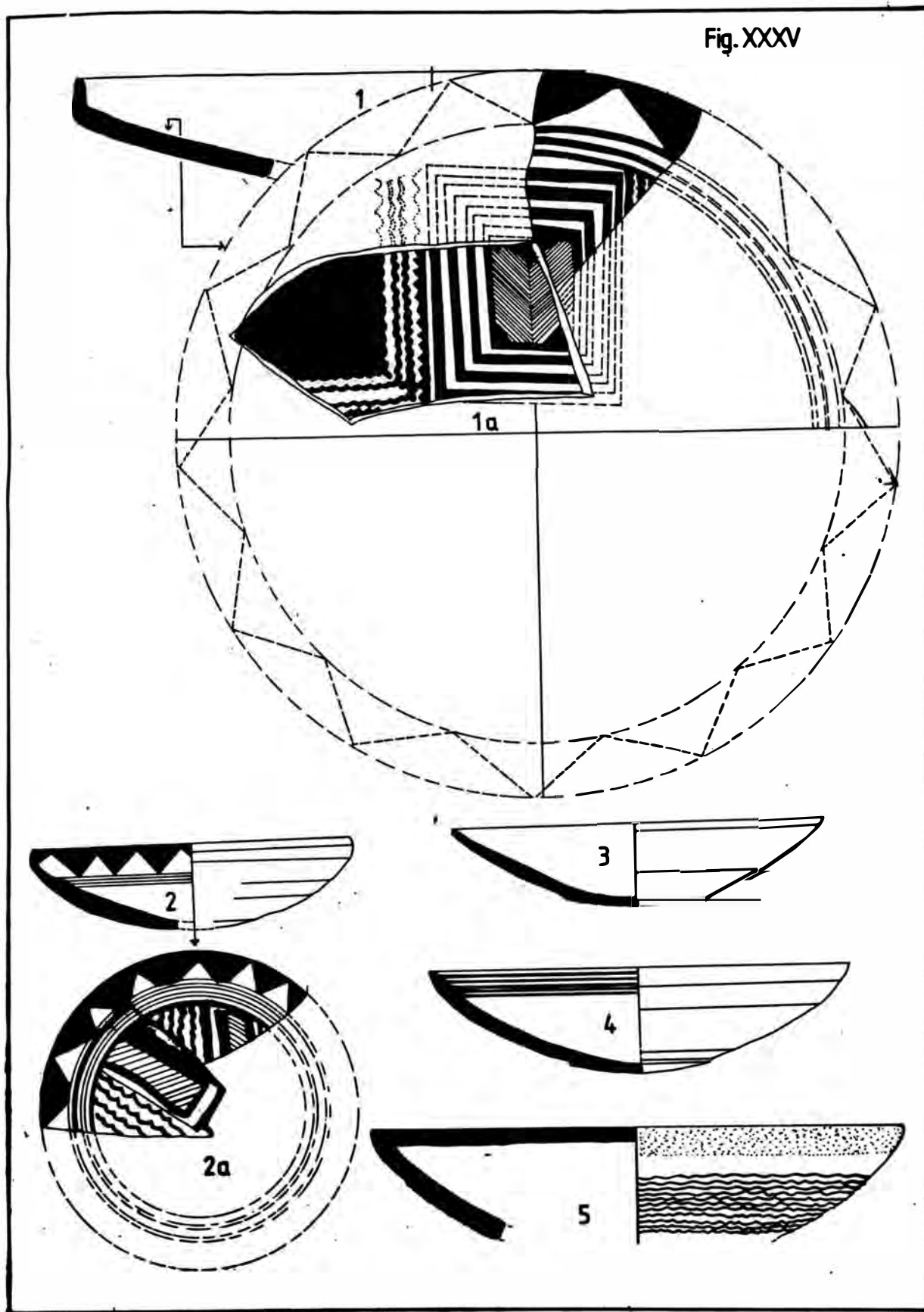
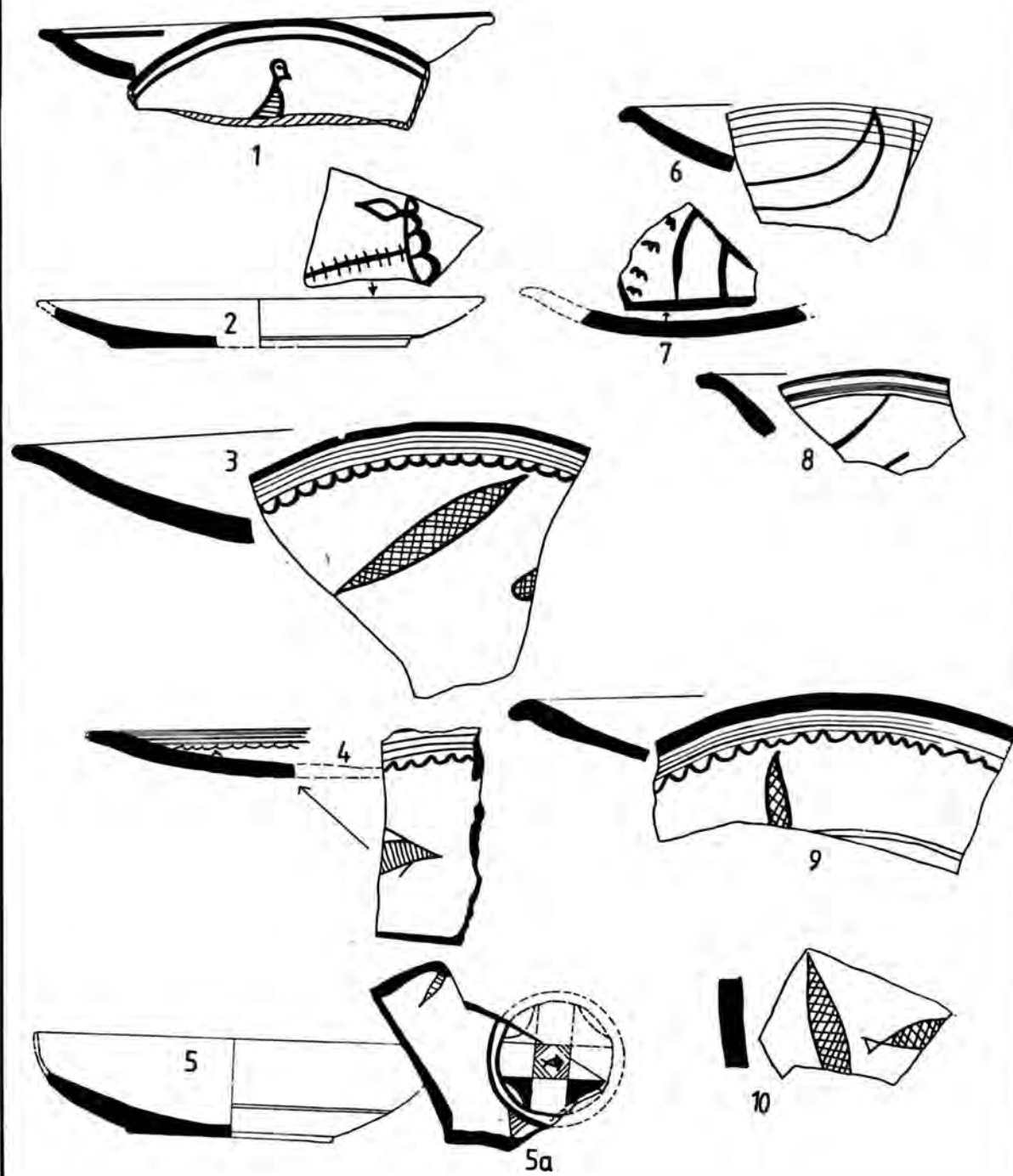


Fig. XXXVI



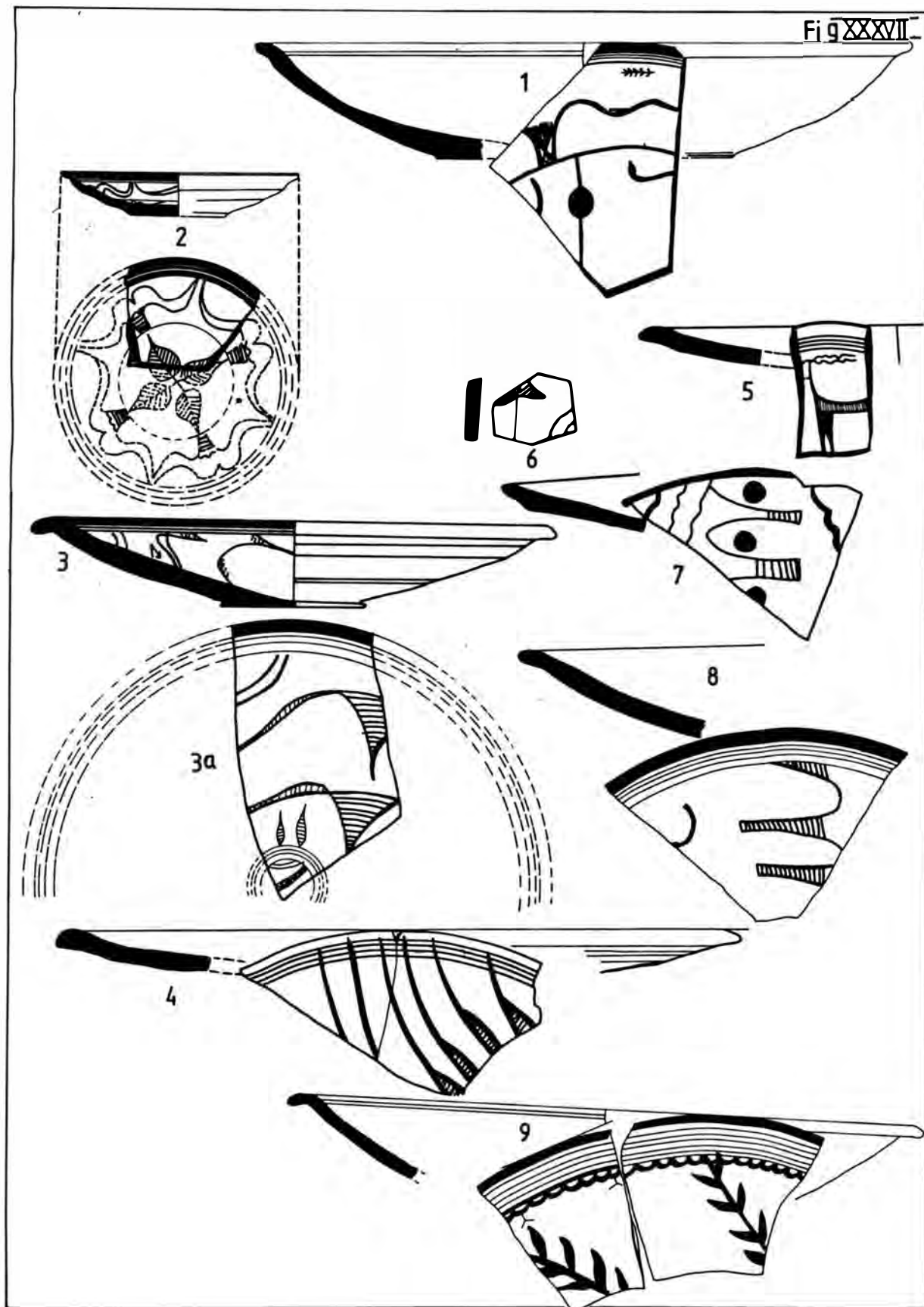
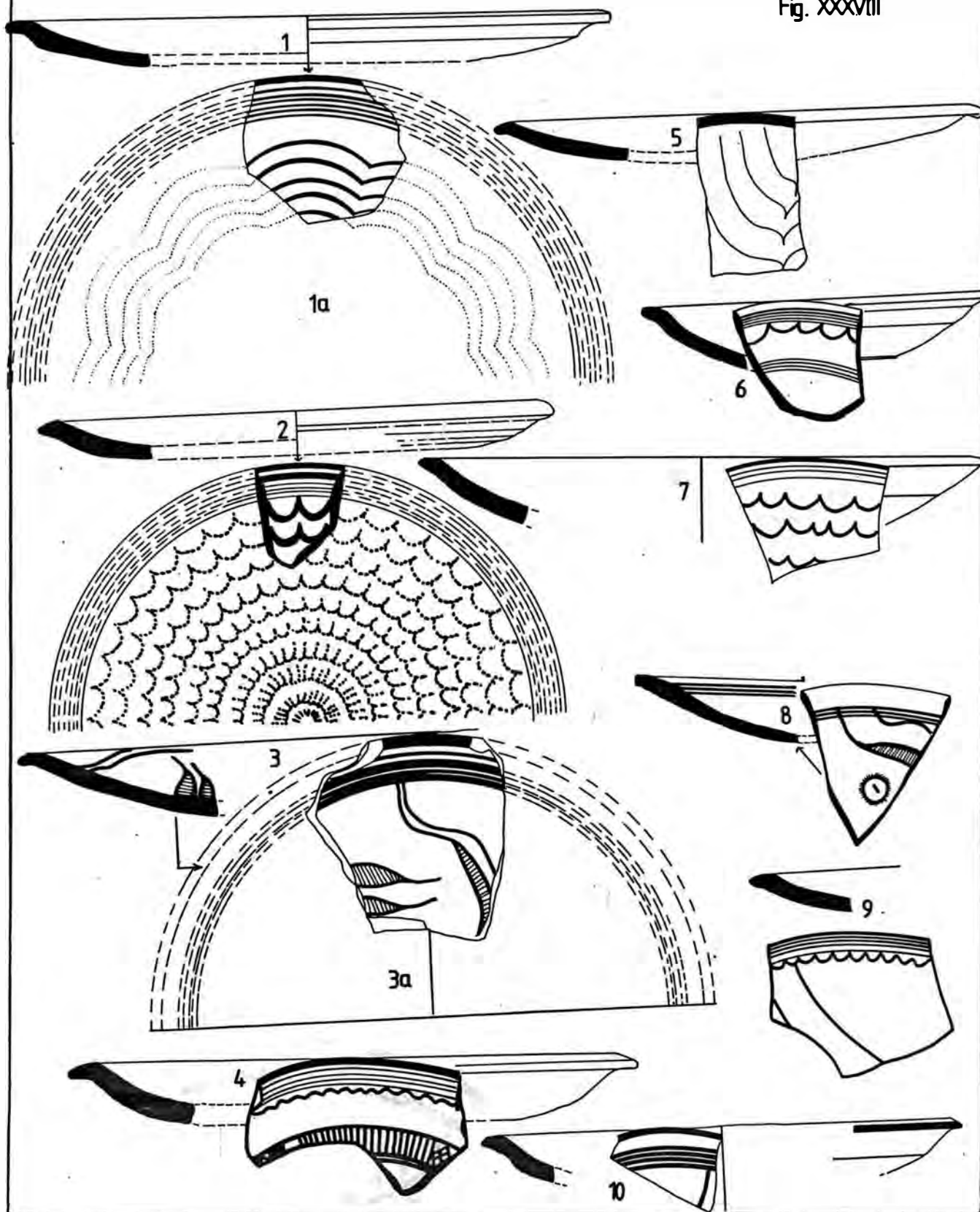


Fig. XXXVII



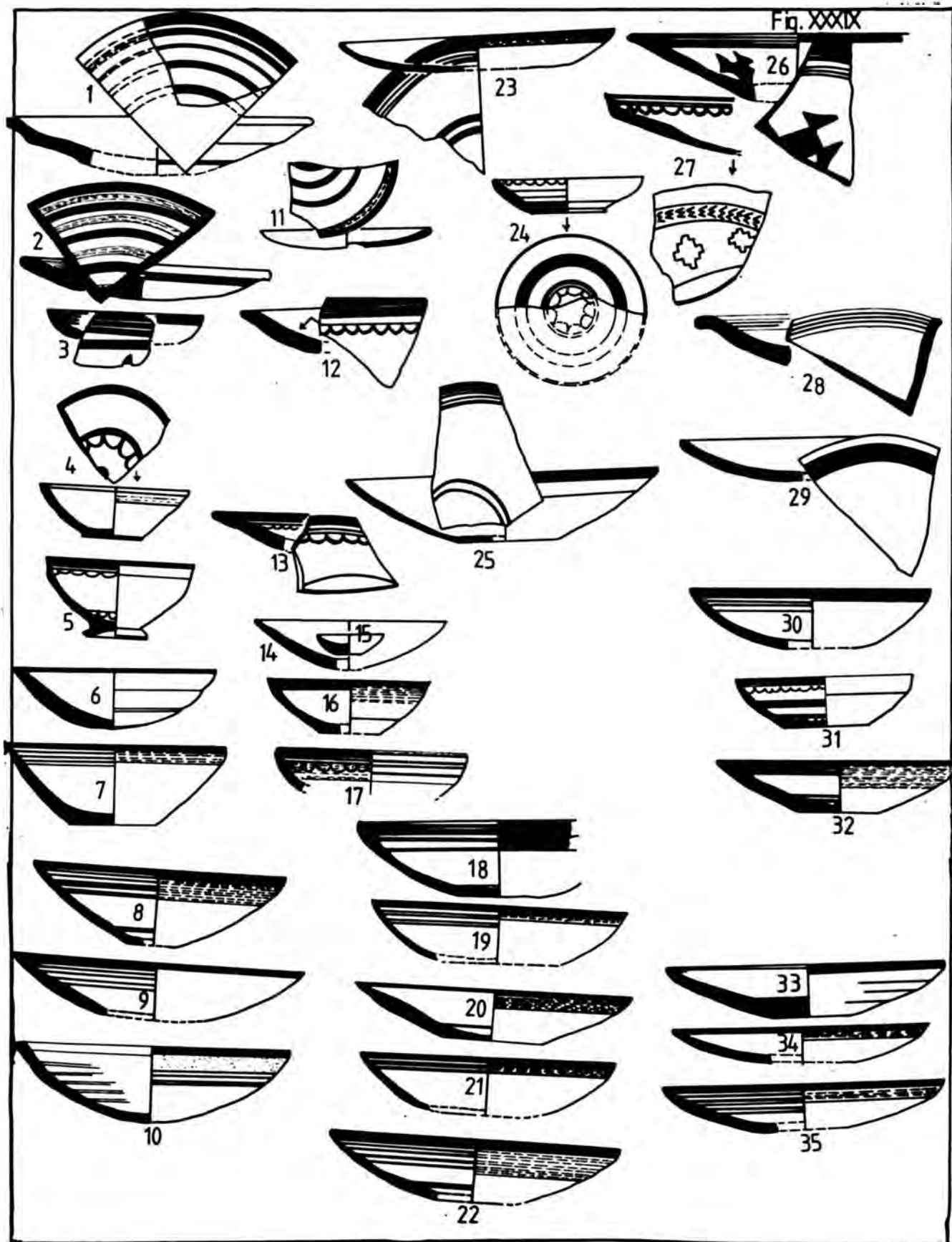


Fig. XL

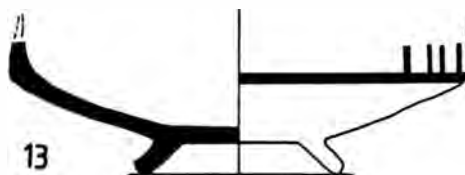
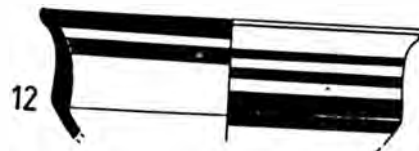
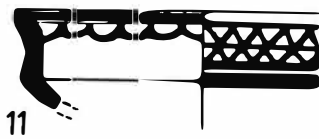
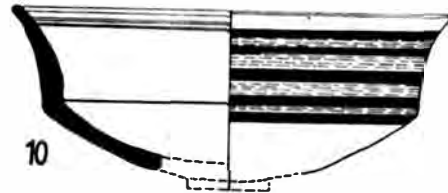
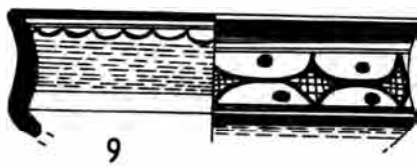
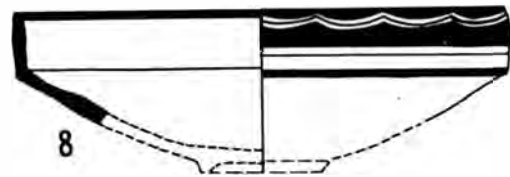
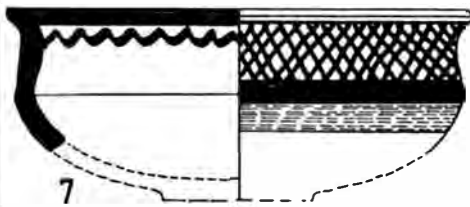
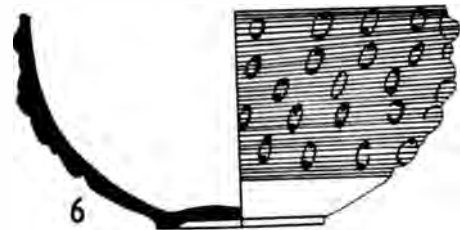
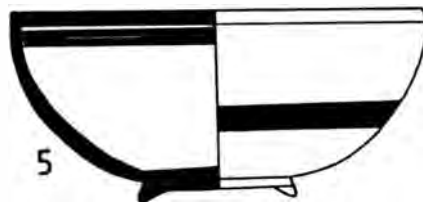
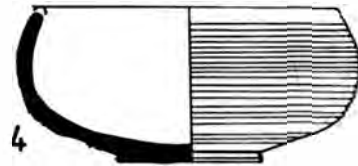
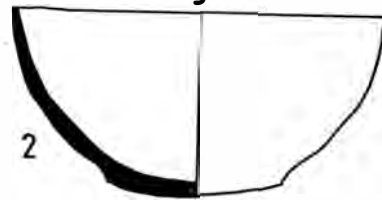
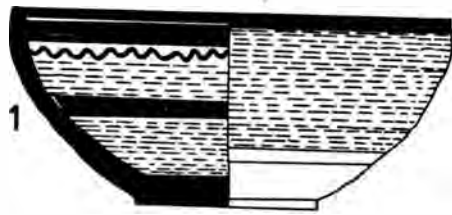


Fig. XLI

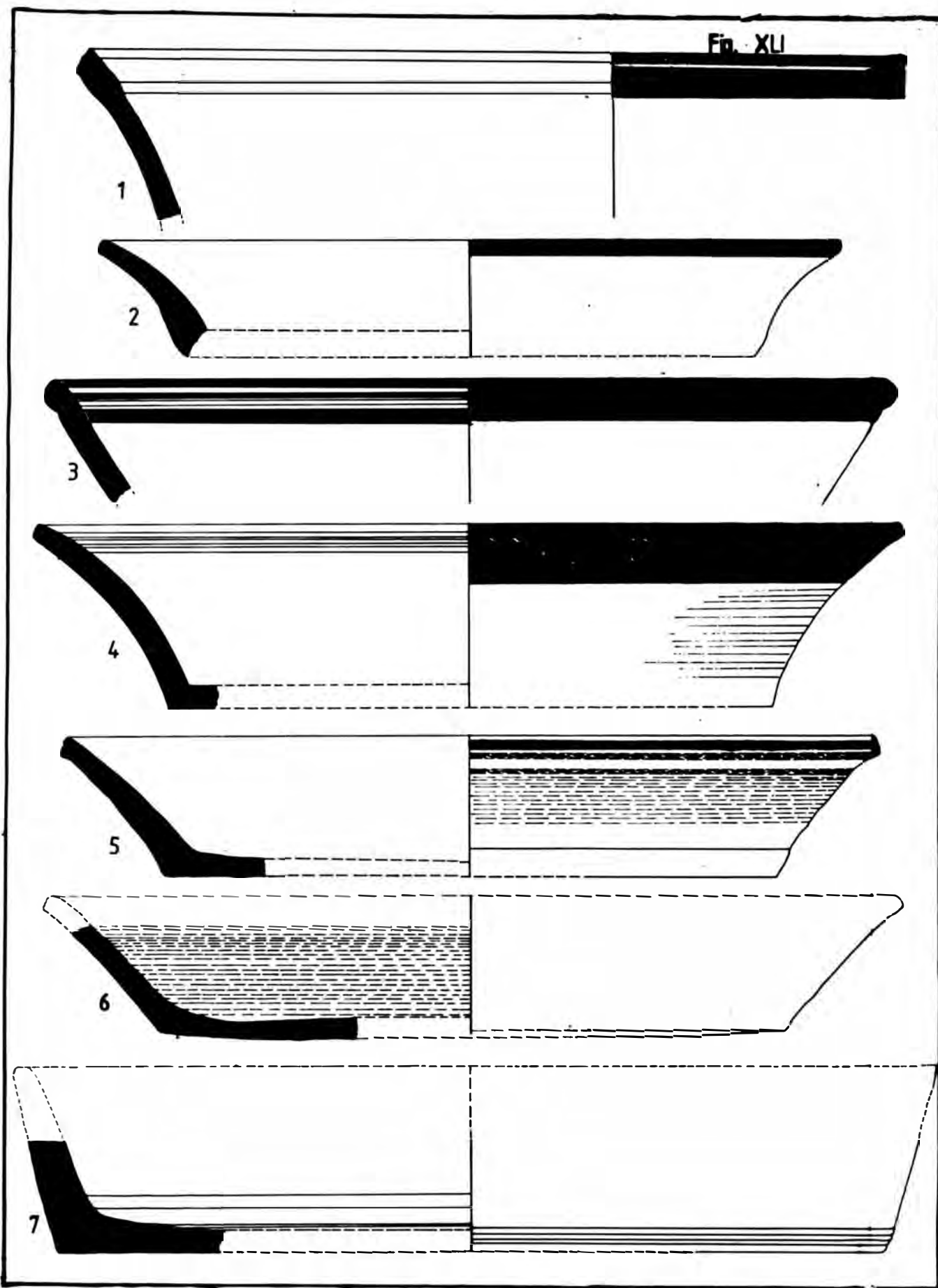


Fig. XIII

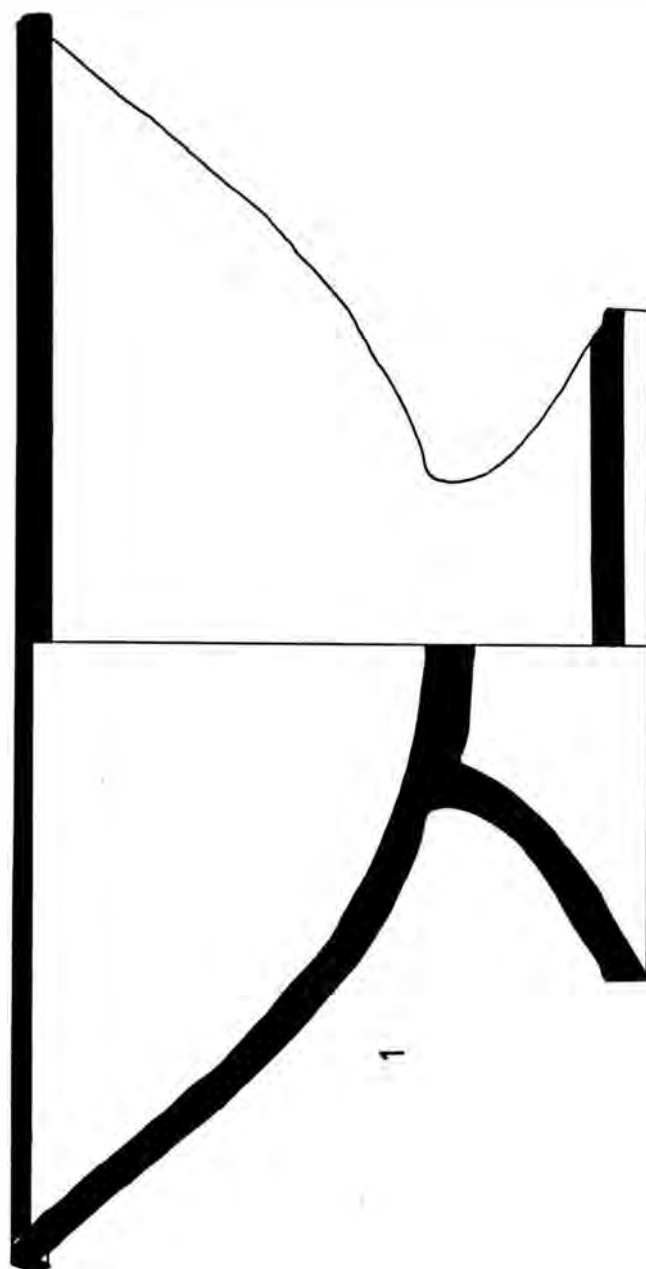


Fig. XLIII

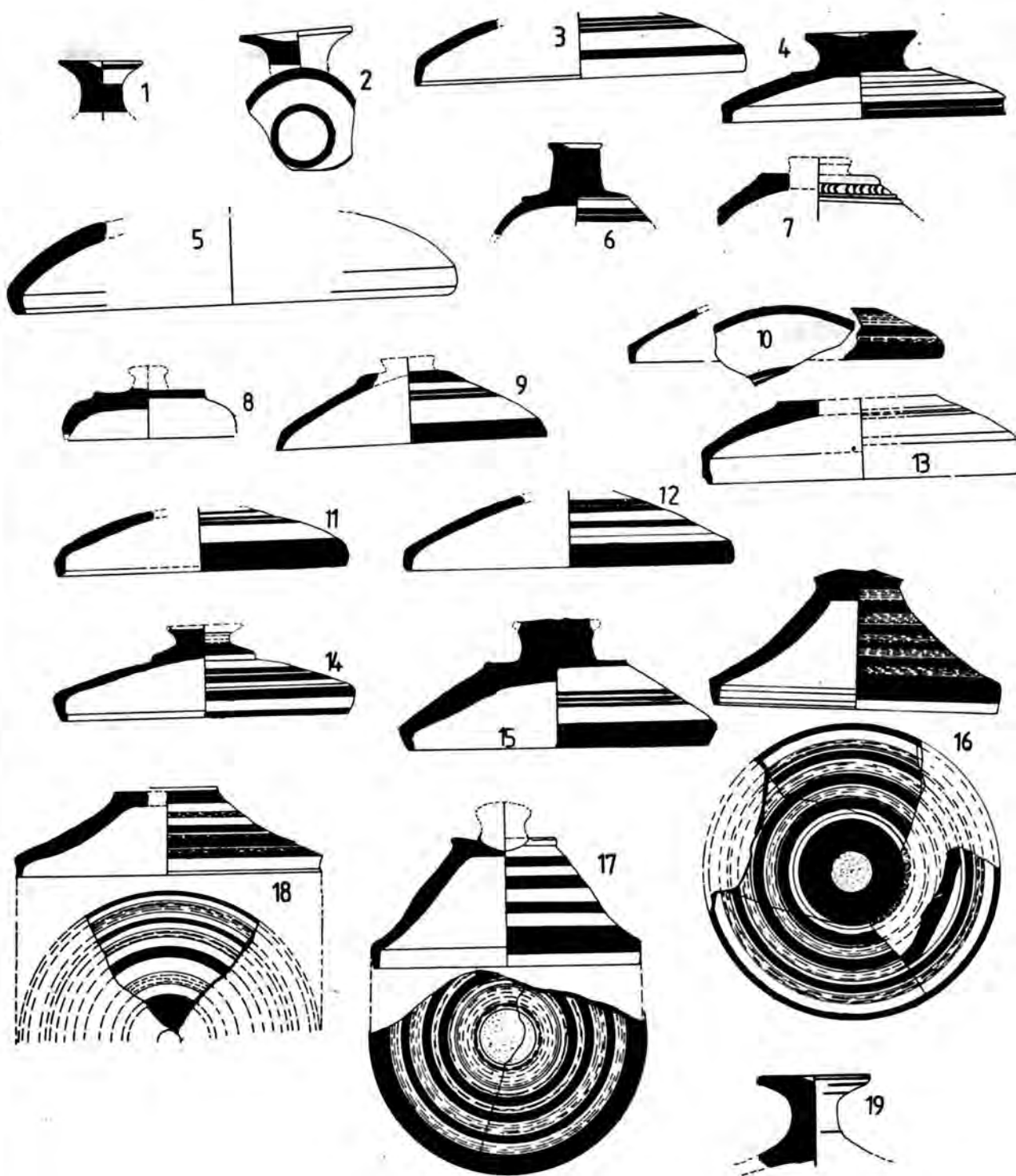


Fig. XLIV

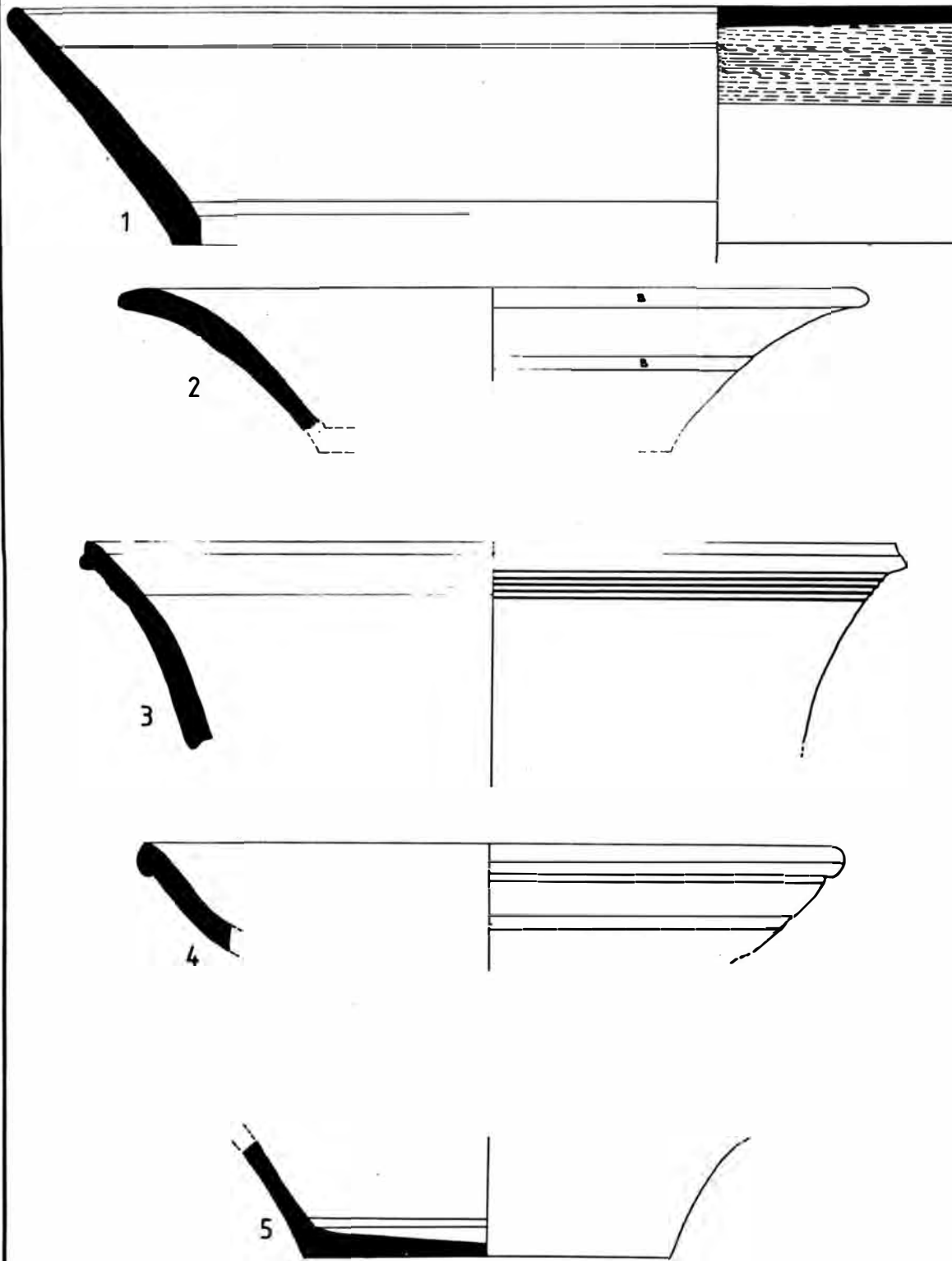
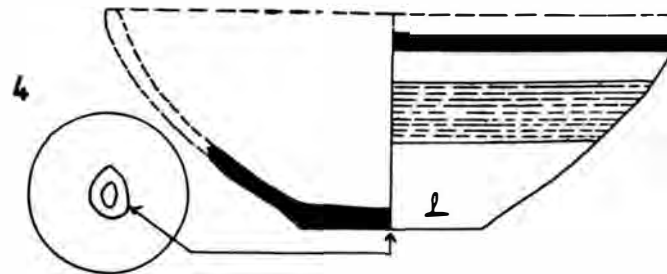
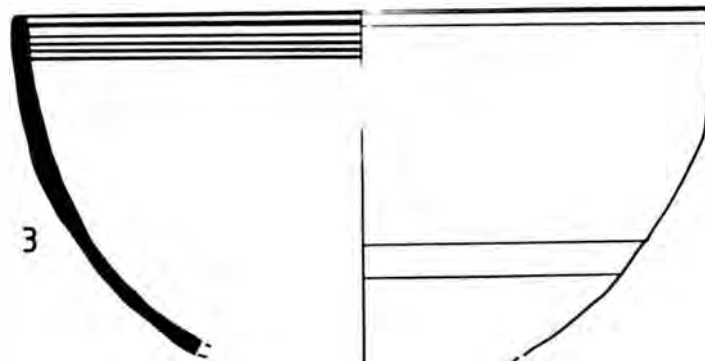
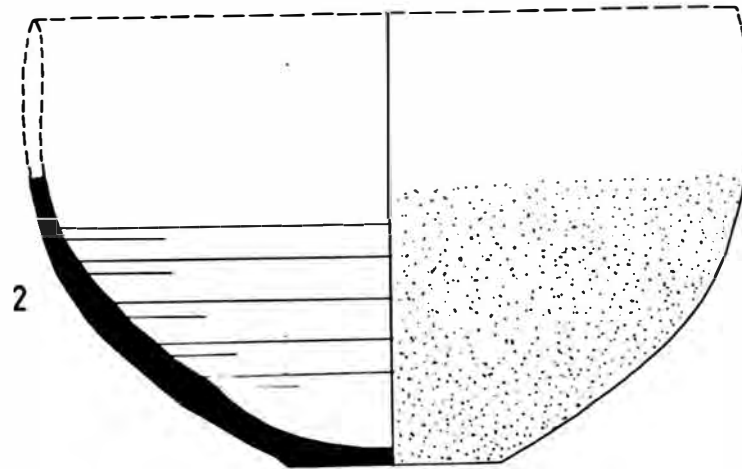
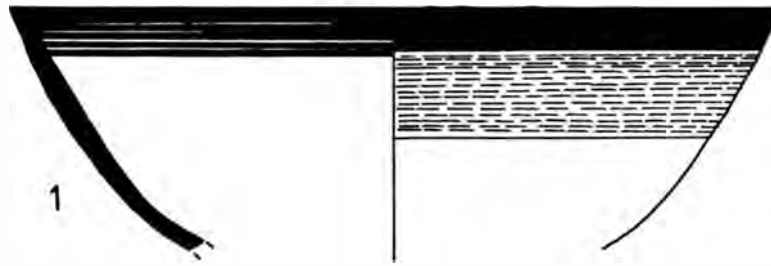


Fig. XLV



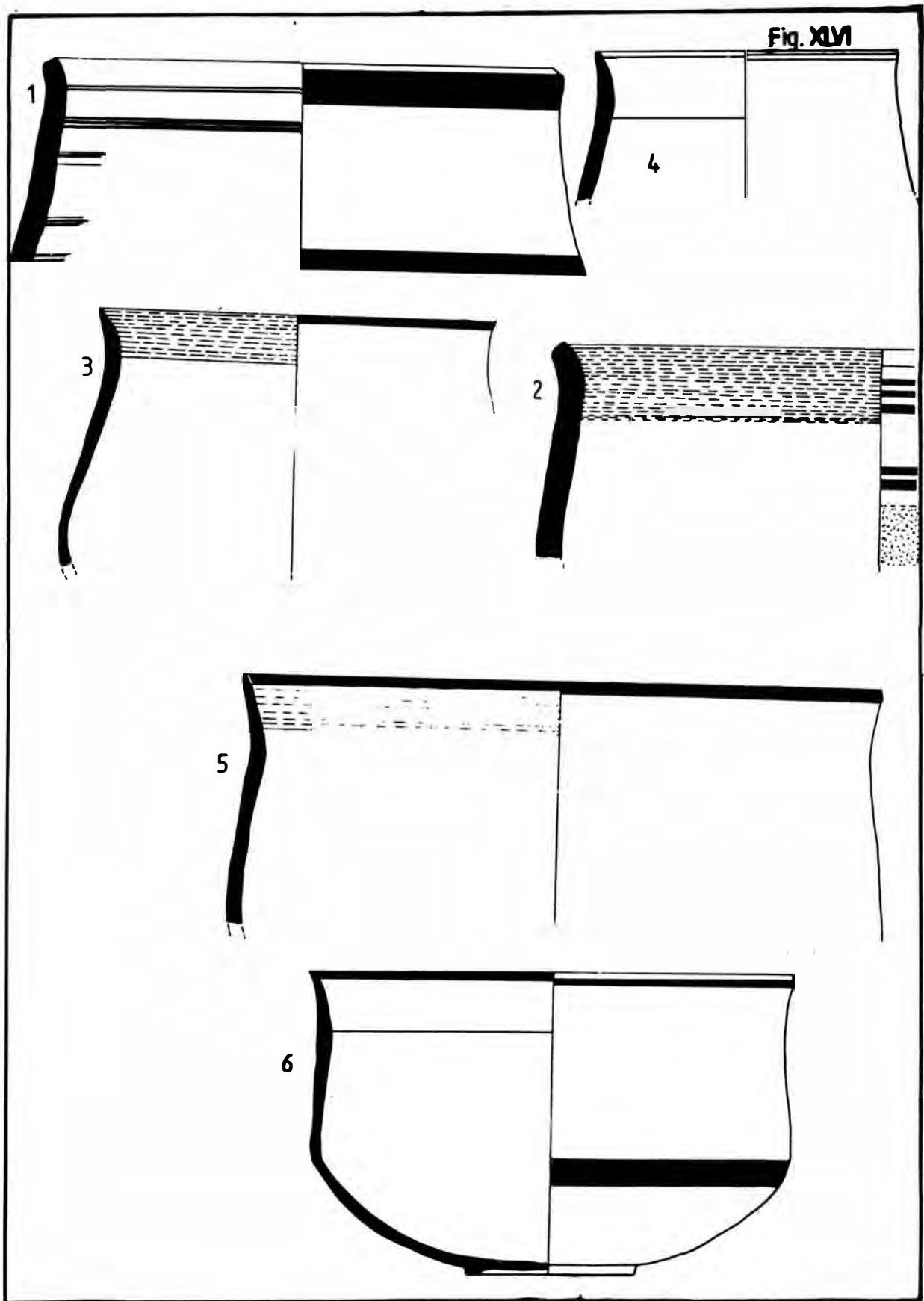


Fig. XLVII

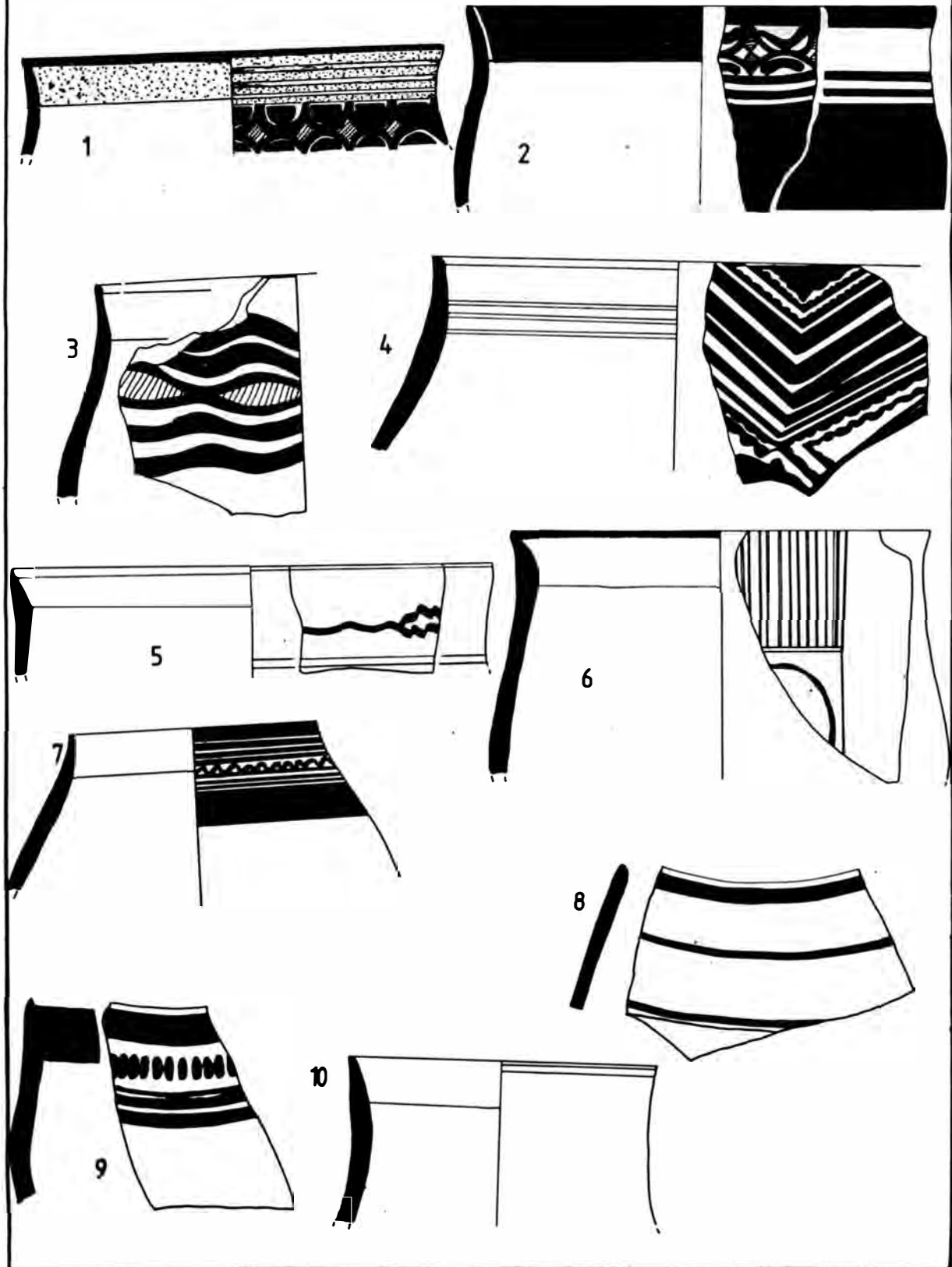


Fig. XLVIII

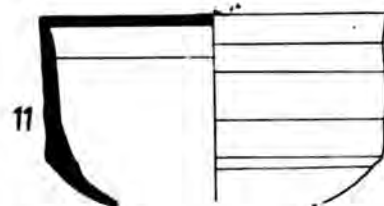
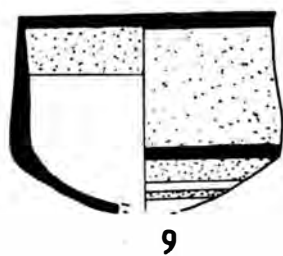
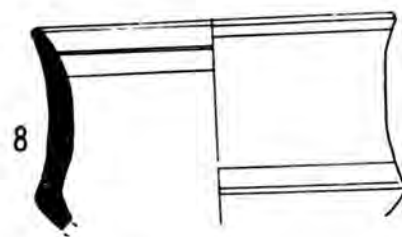
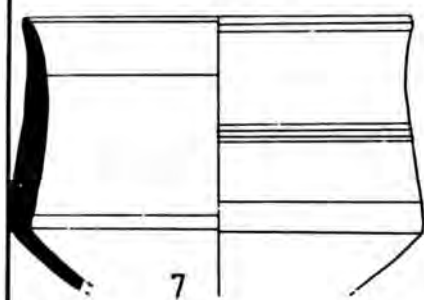
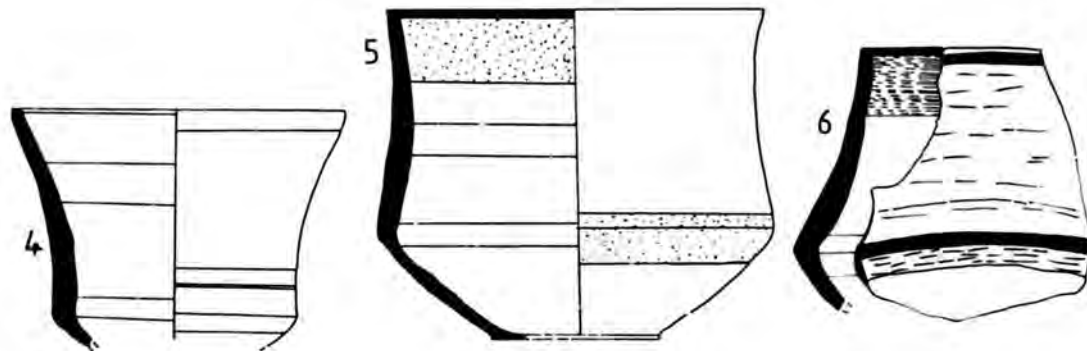
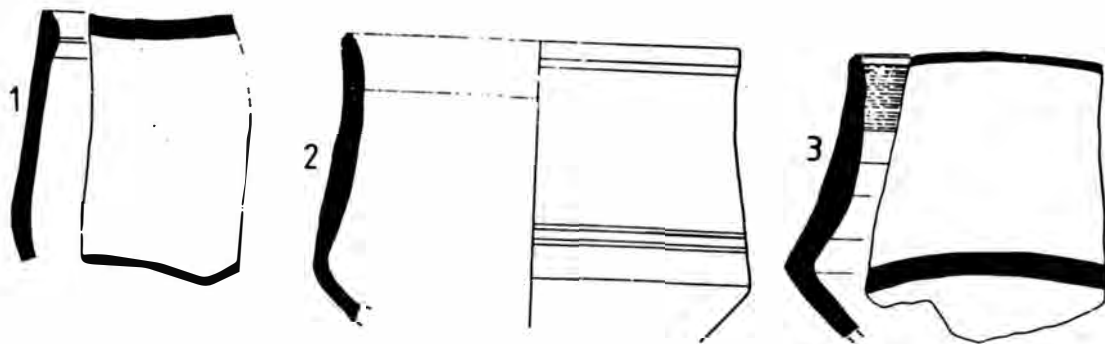
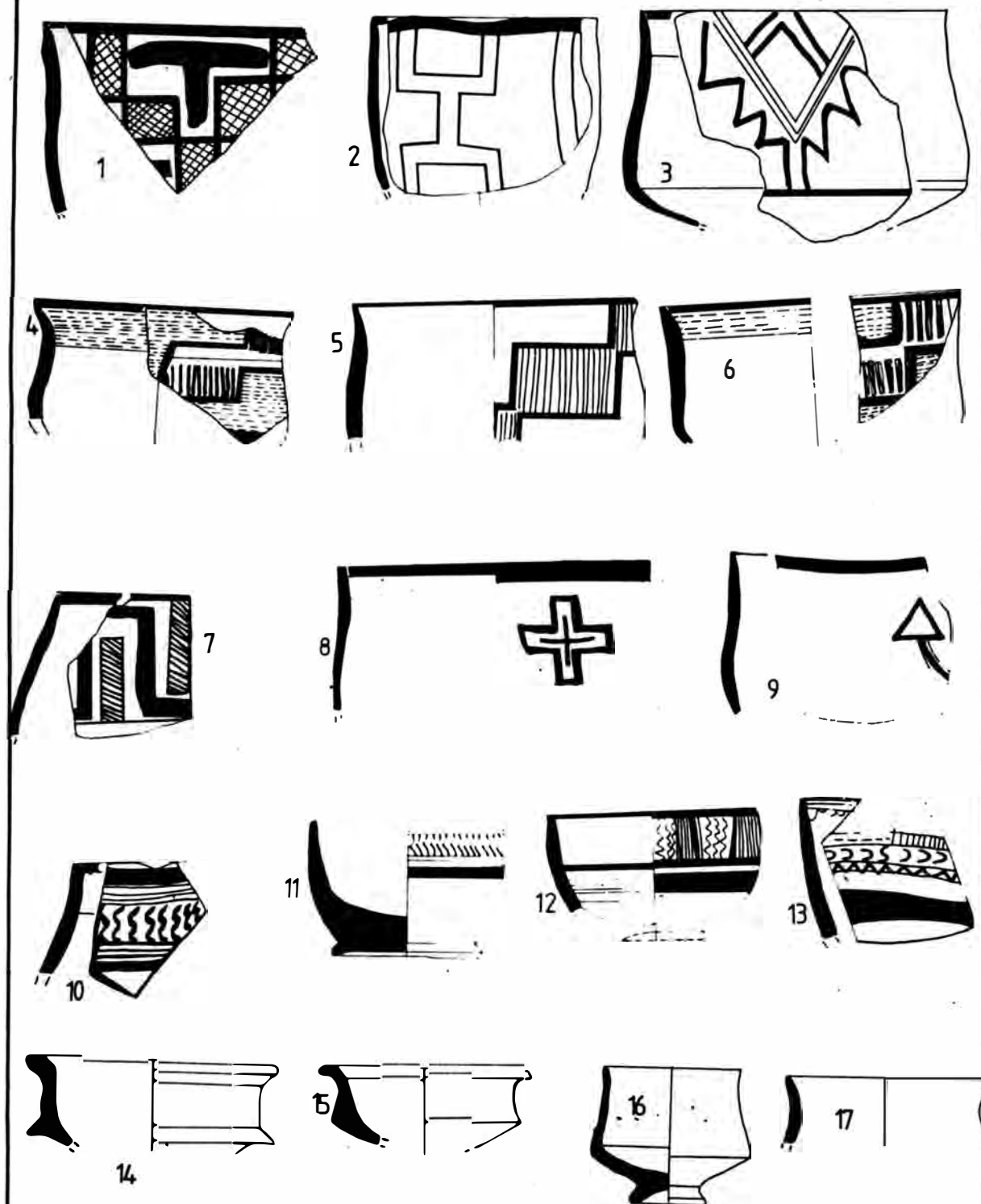


Fig. XLIX



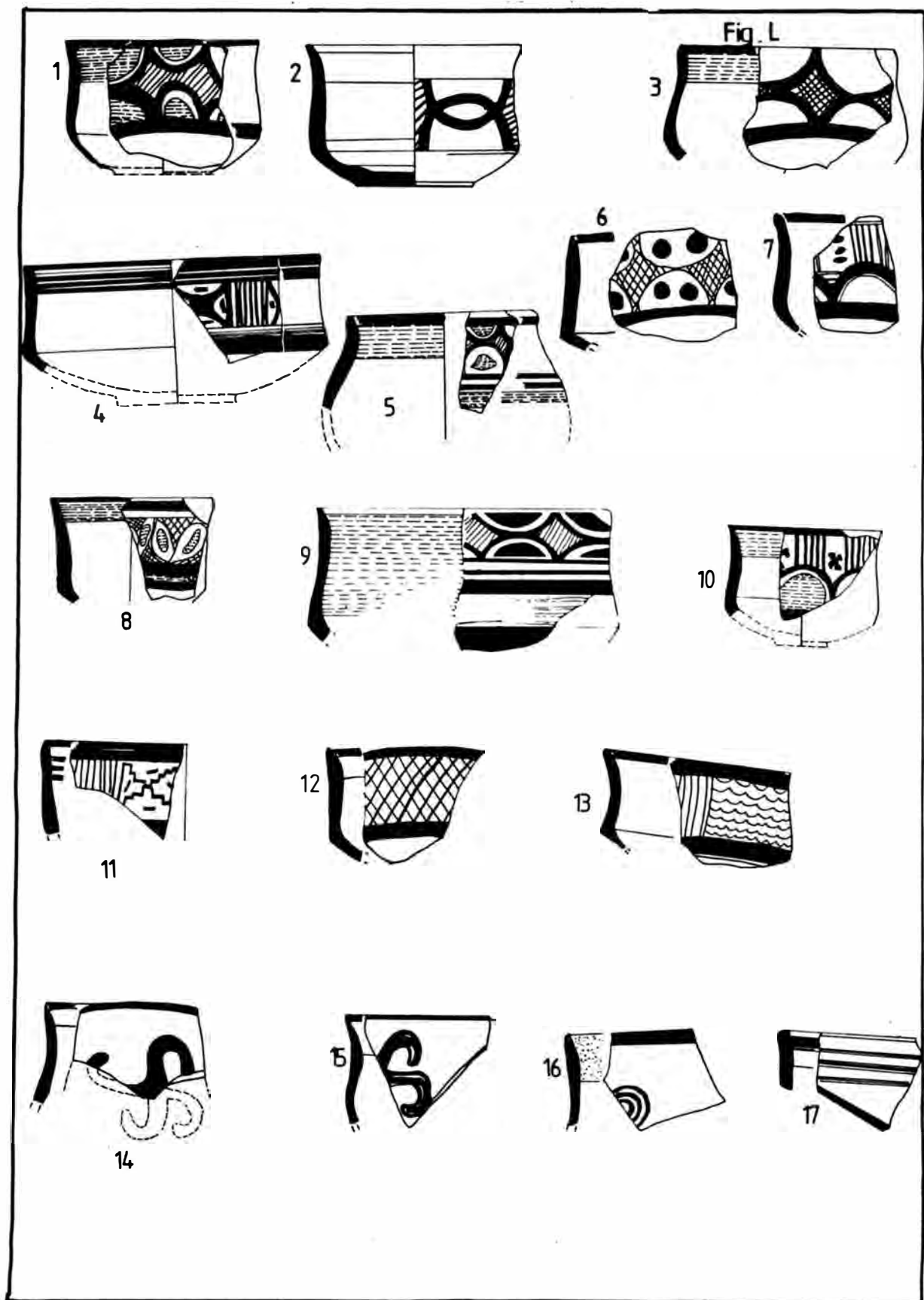


Fig. LI

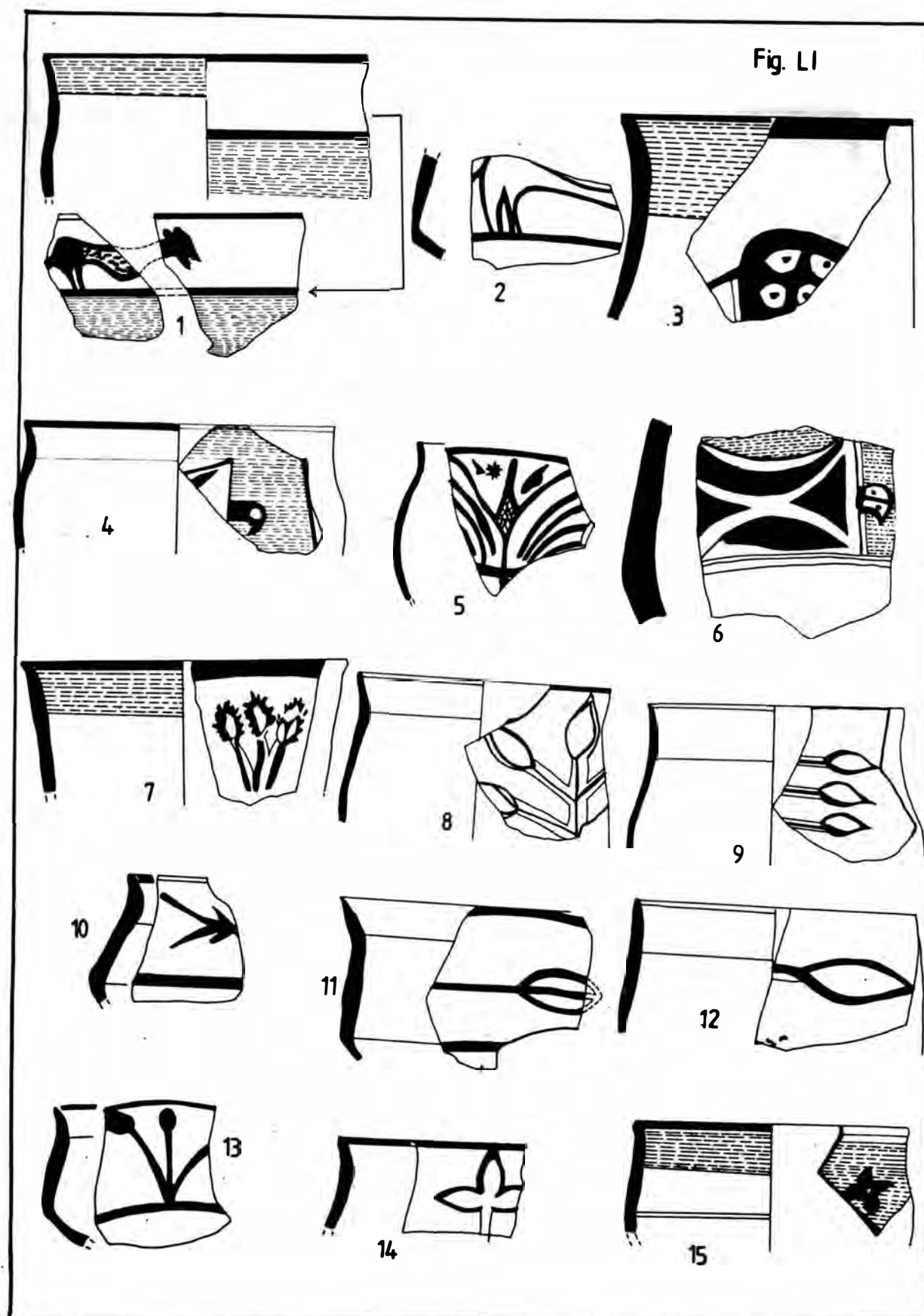


Fig. L II

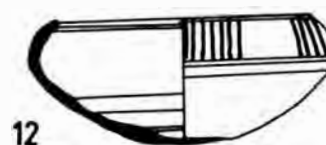
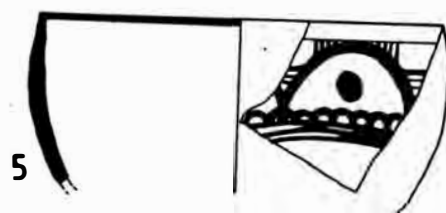
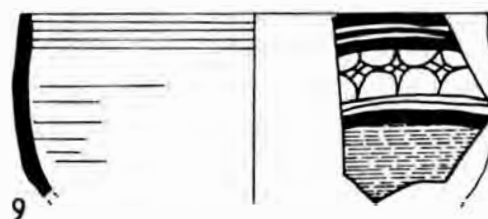
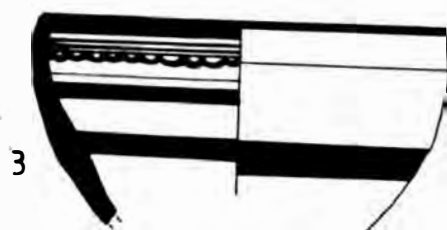
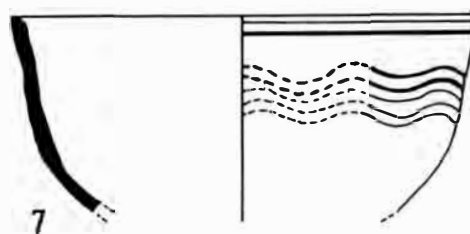


Fig. L III

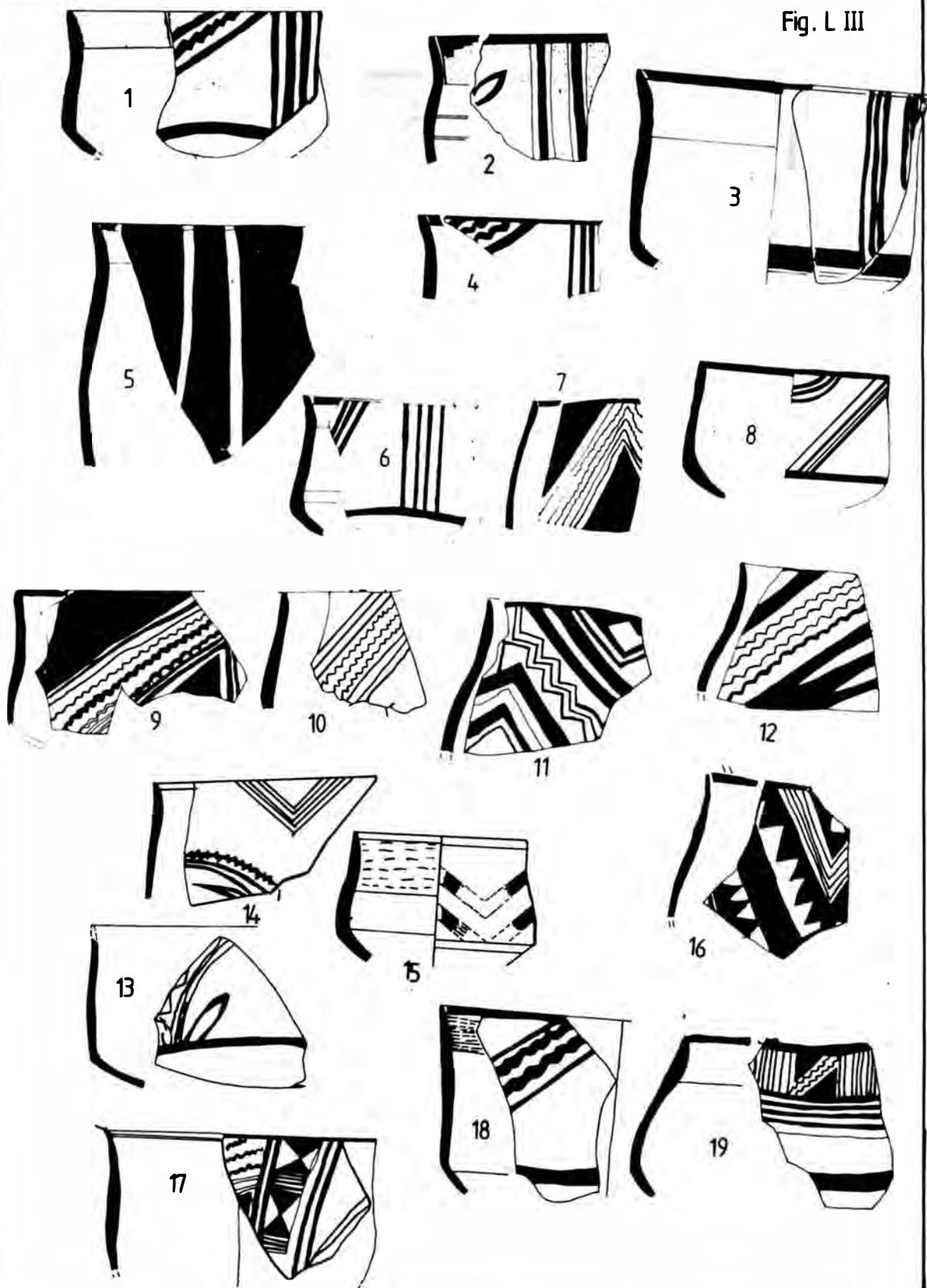


Fig. LIV

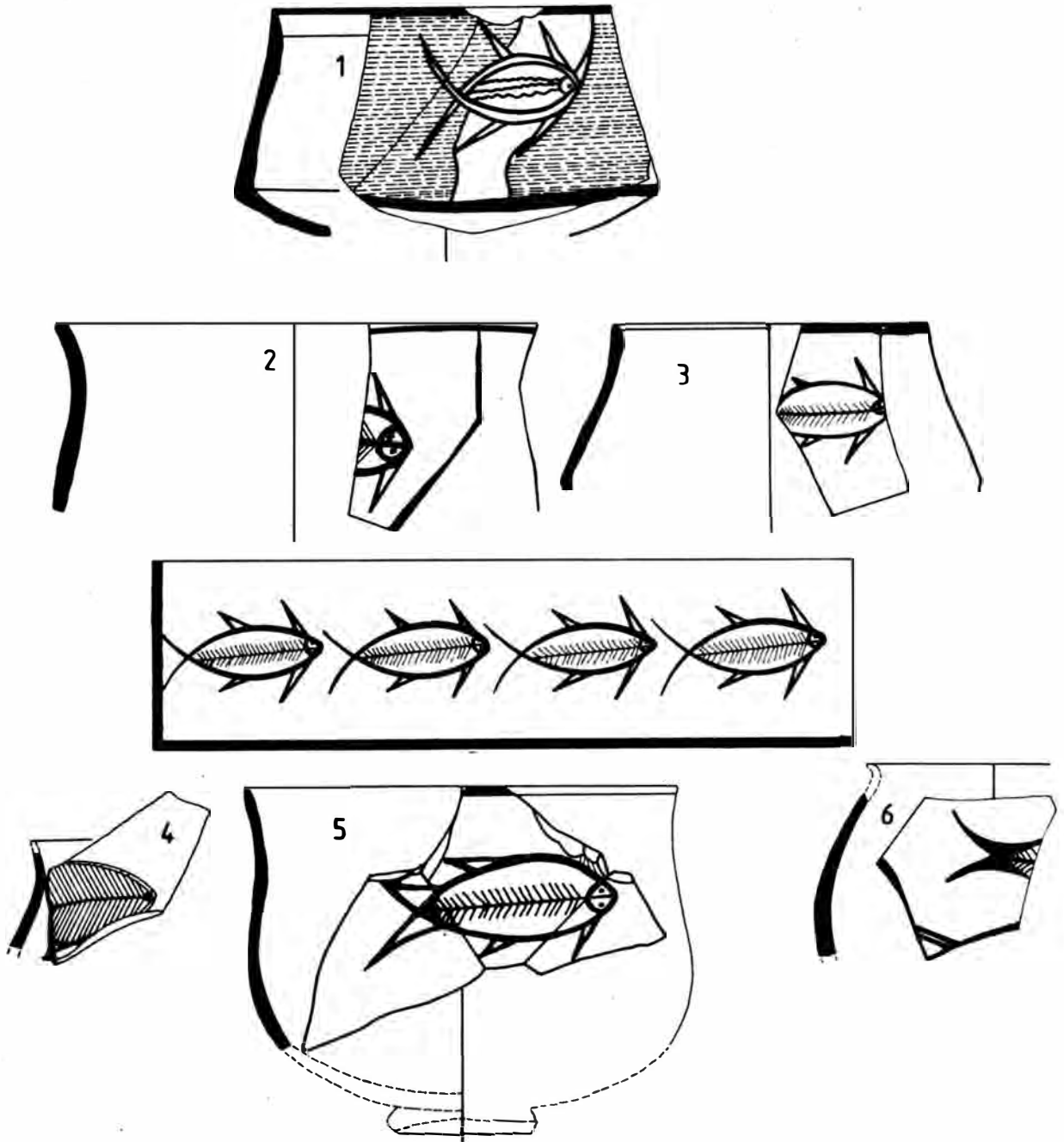


Fig. LV

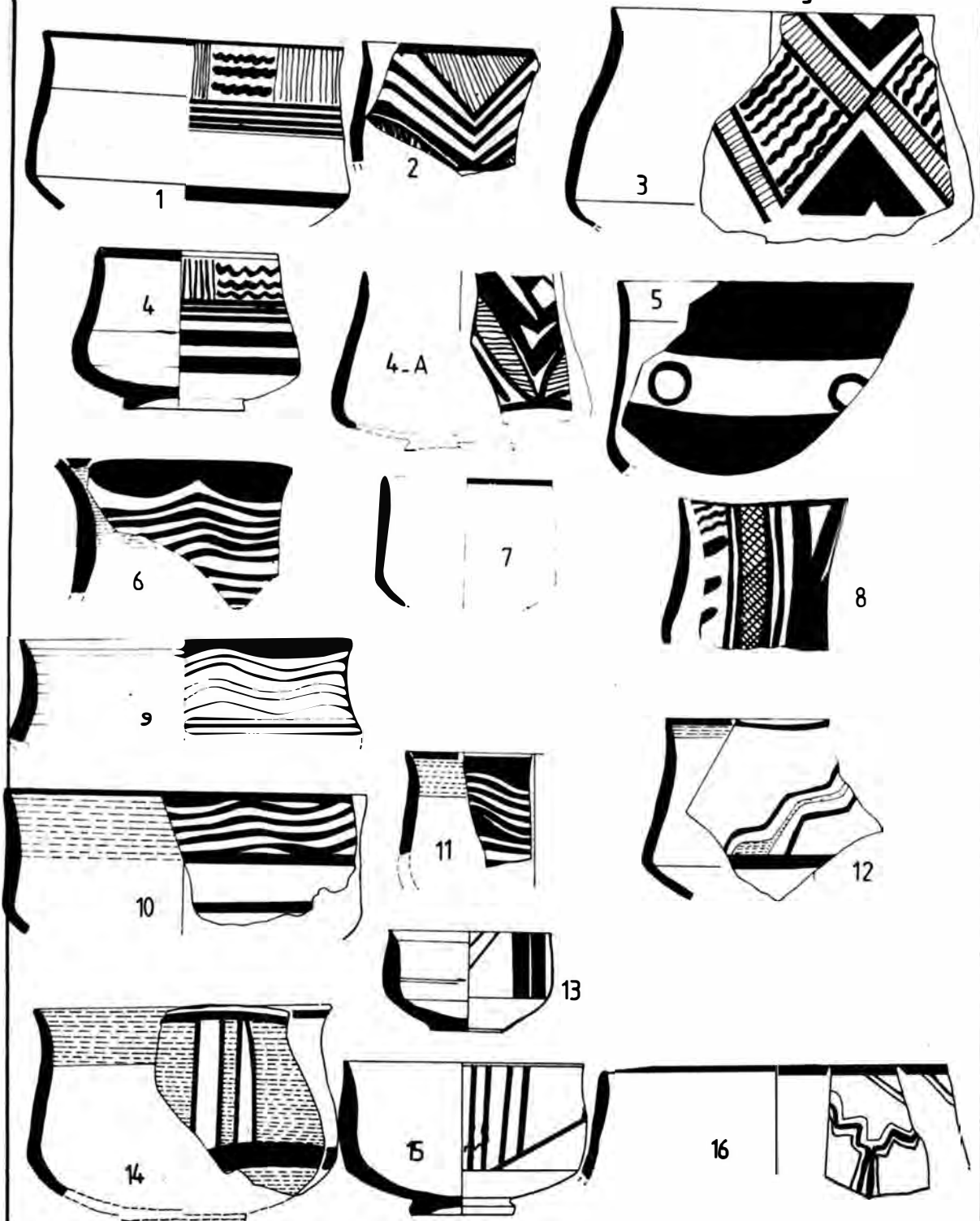
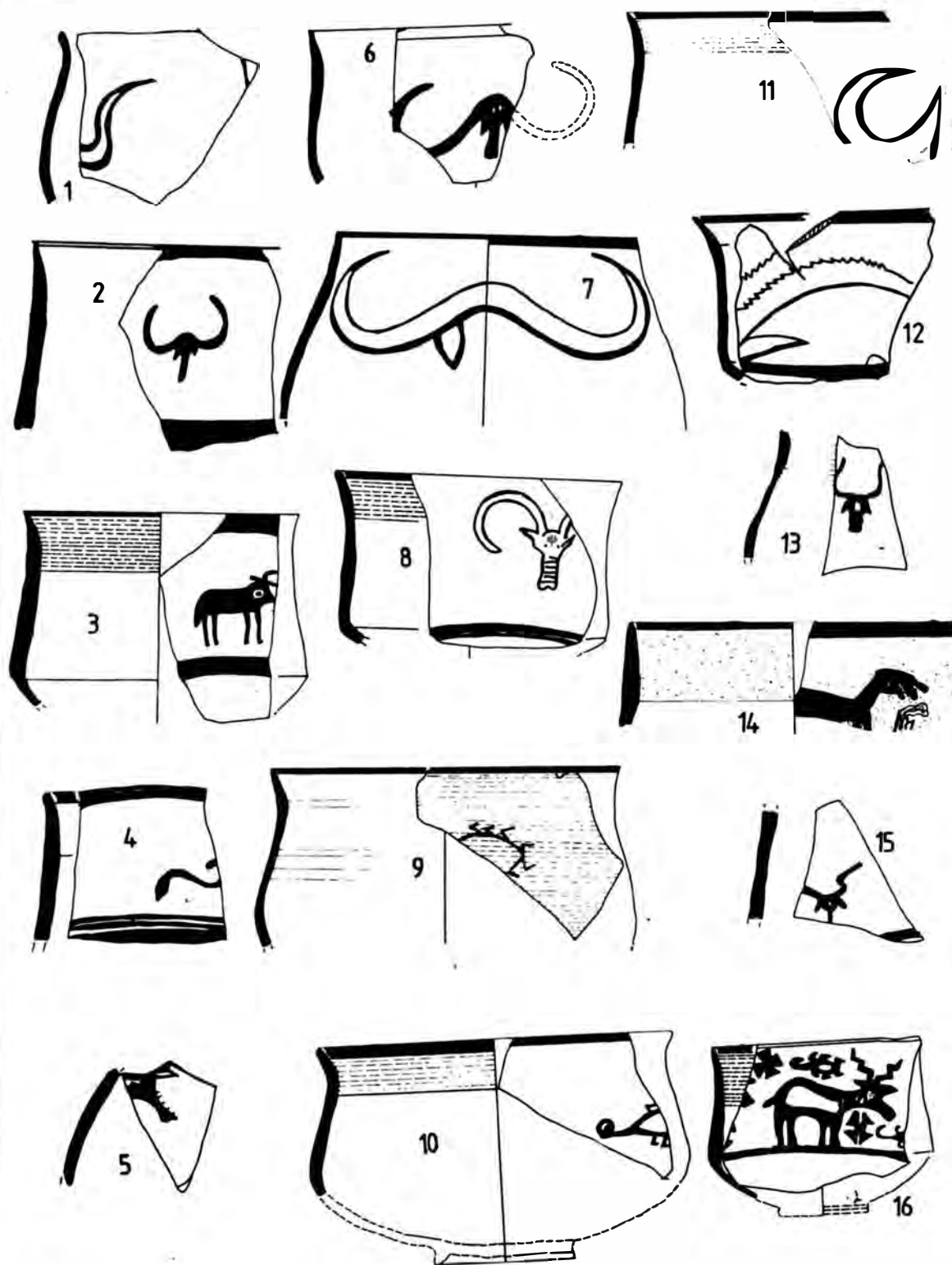
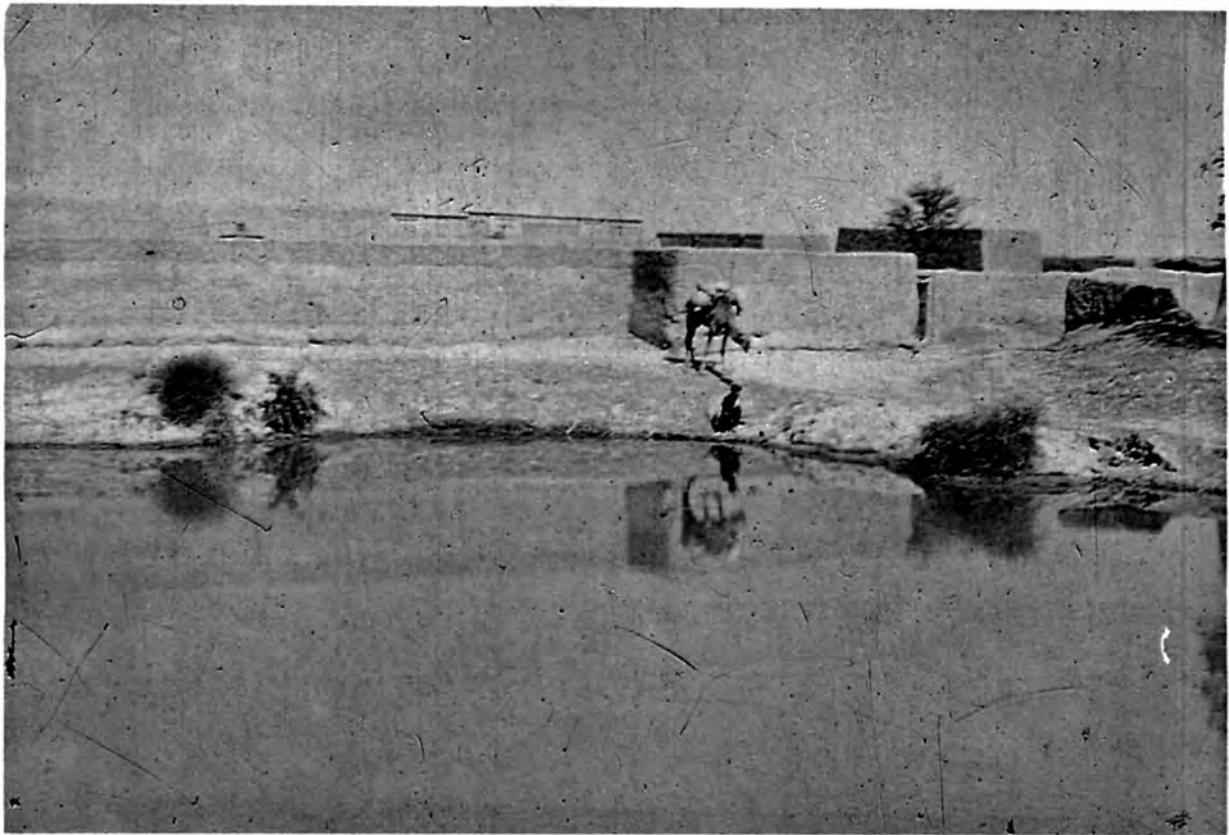


Fig. LVI





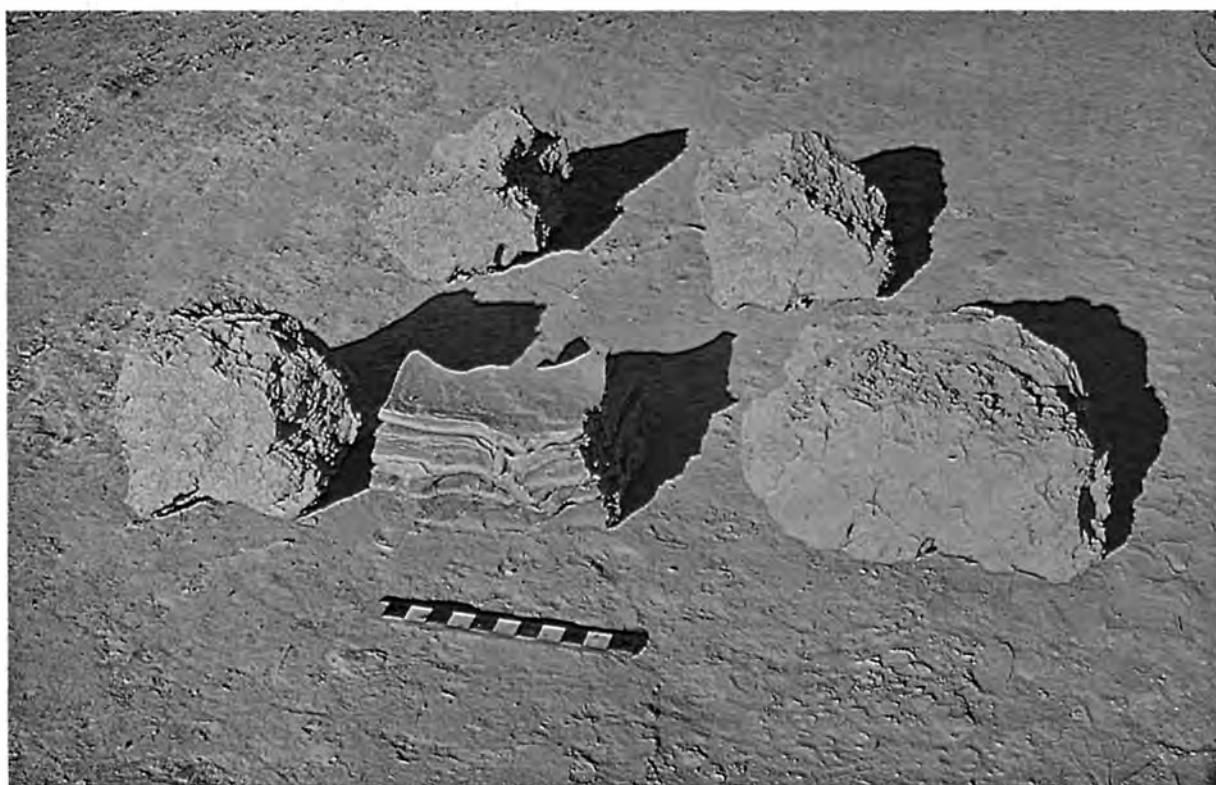
IA. *The Gomal Plain: Rain water stored in ponds for human consumption (see p. 18)*



IB. *Rain water stored for animal consumption (see p. 18)*



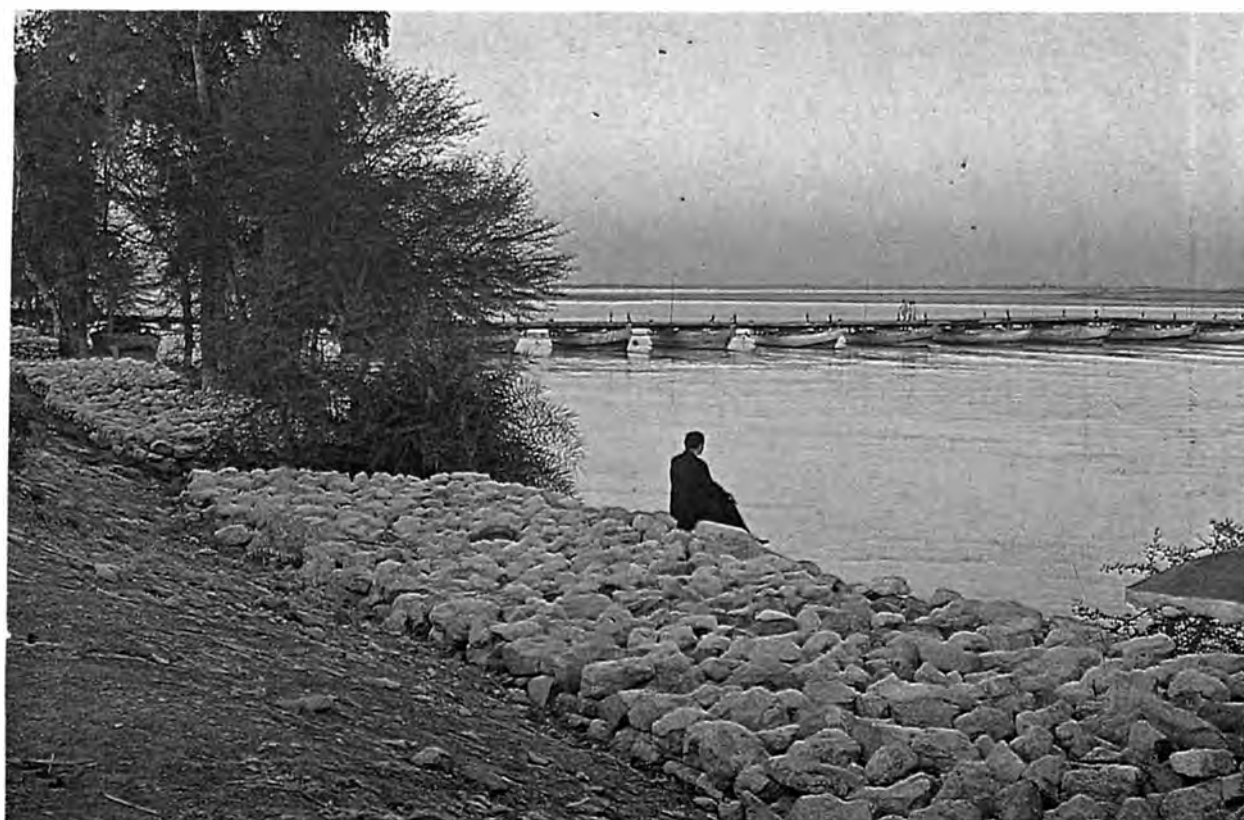
IIA. Dry bed of the rain water ponds (see p. 26)



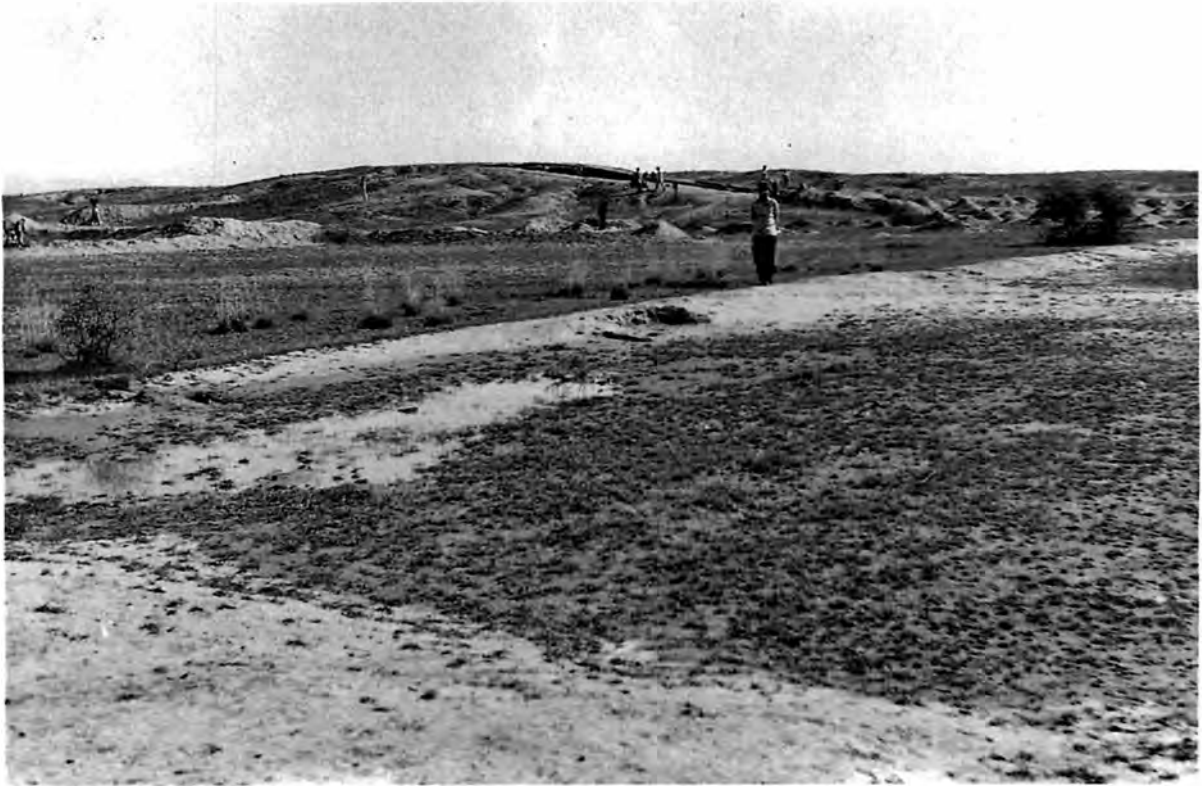
IIB. Clay slabs obtained from dry ponds for construction (see p. 26)



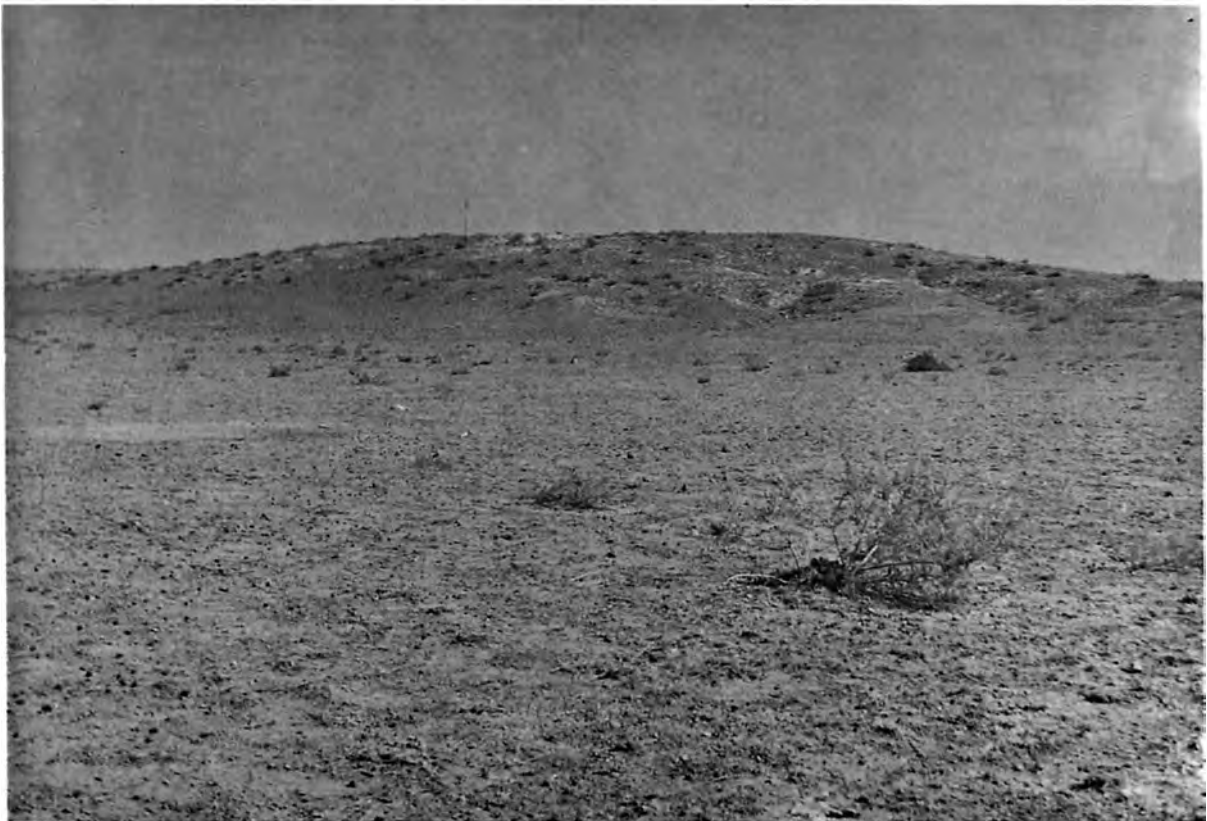
IIIA. *Changing ecology of the Gomul Plain*



IIIB. *The boat bridge over Indus near D.I.Khan city (see p. 6)*



IVA. Rehman Dheri, view from South



IVB. Rehman Dheri, view from East



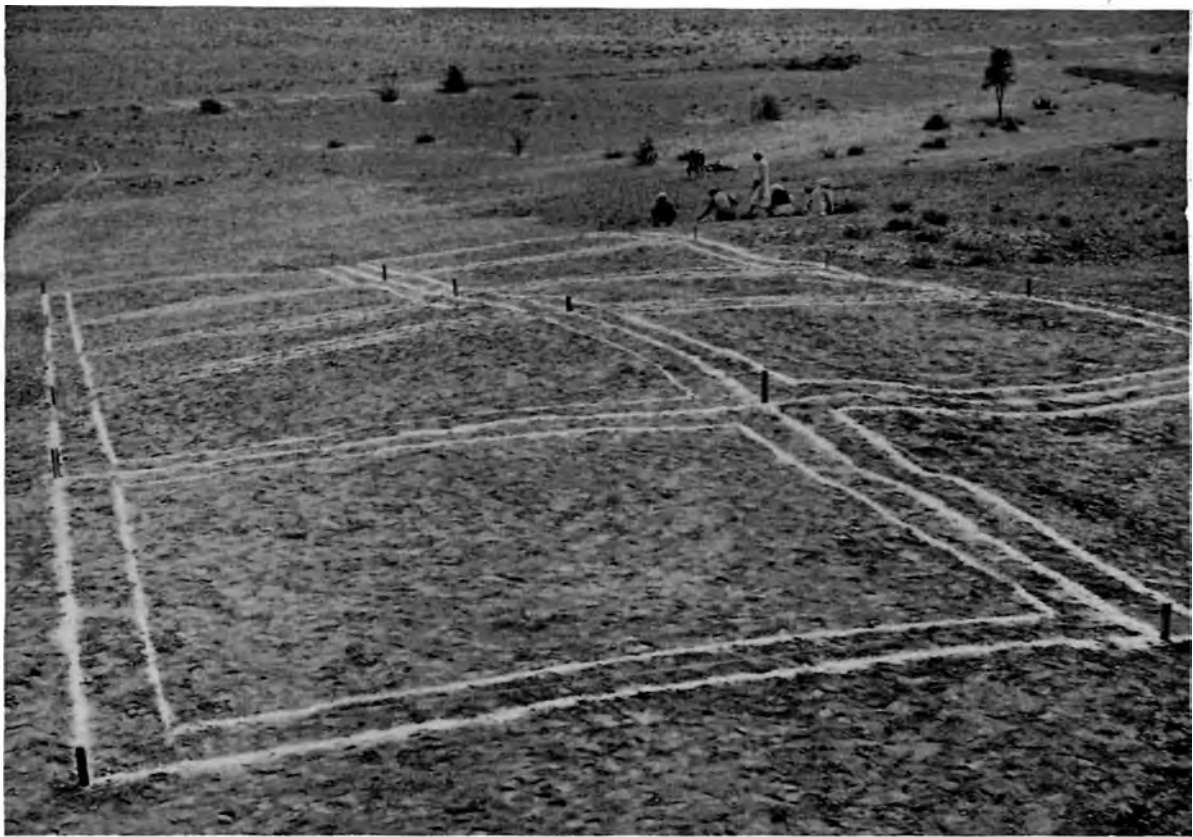
VA. Aerial view of Rehman Dheri And Hissam Dheri (see p. 17)



VB. Excavation Team - 1976: Staff and Students of the Department of Archacology, University of Peshawar at Rehman Dheri



VI. *Aerial view of Rehman Dheri (see p. 18)*



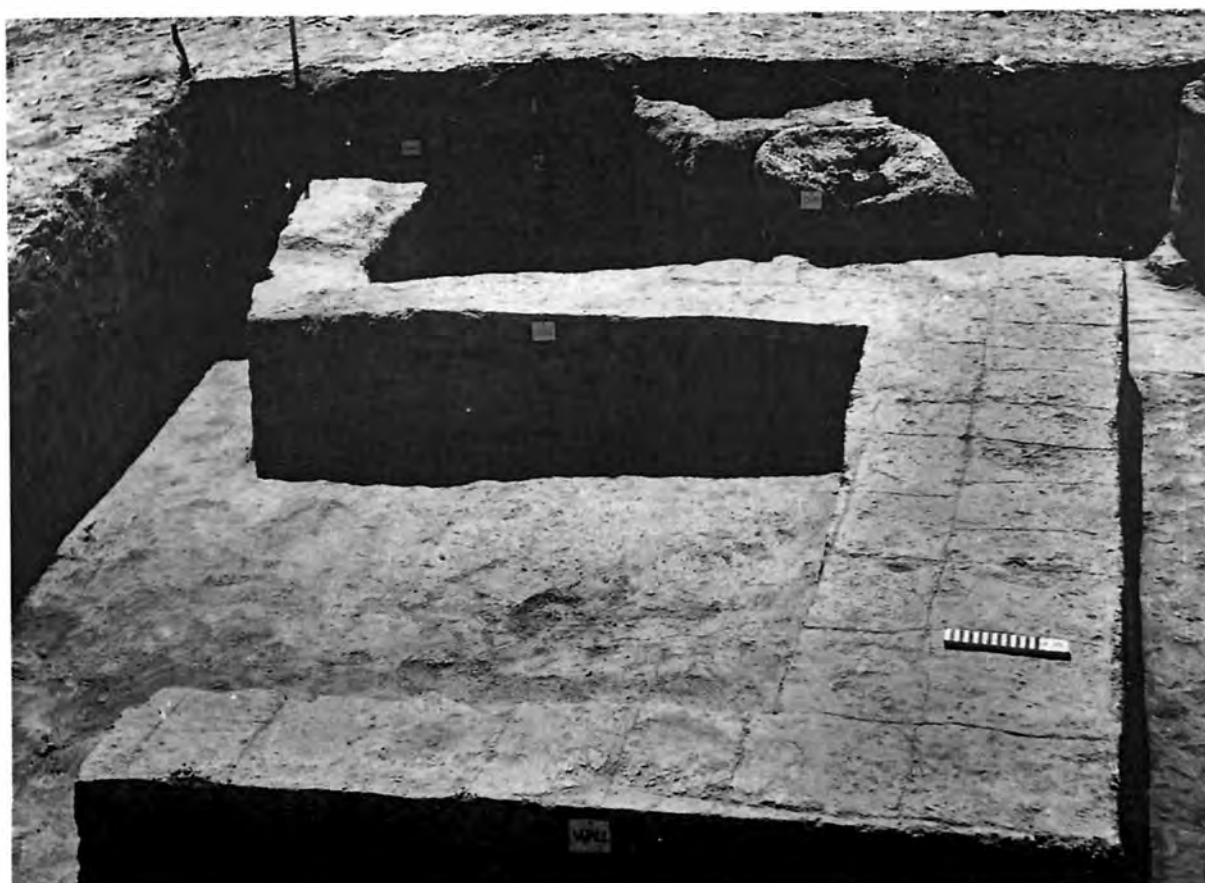
VIIA. *Lay out of trenches before excavations - Exc. Unit A. (see p. 19)*



VIIIB. *Excavations in progress - Exc. Unit B*



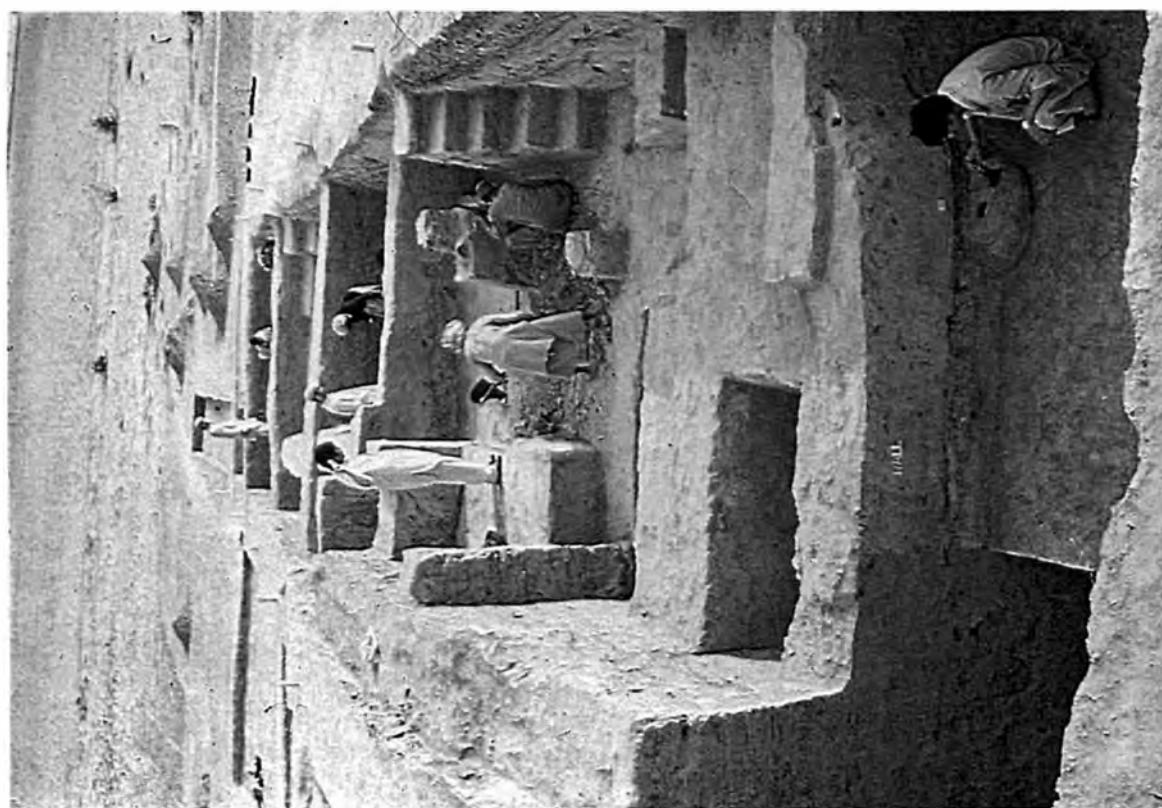
VIIIA. *Trenches in excavation Unit B*



VIIIB. *Excavations in progress - Exc. Unit B*



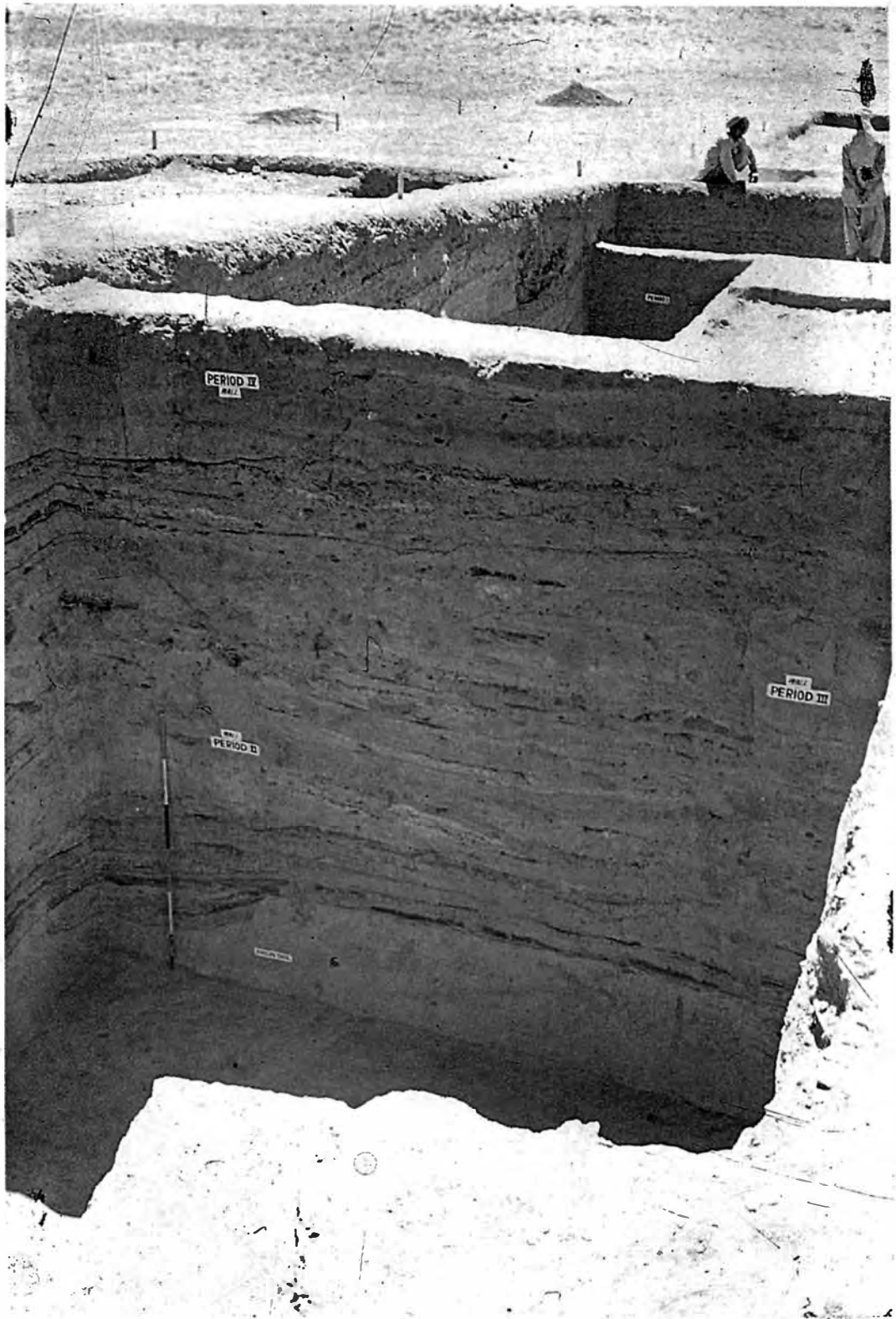
IXA. Excavation in progress - Exc. Unit A



IXB. Excavation in progress - Exc Unit A



X. The deep trench excavation Unit A. (See grain silo of 1/4, the earliest occupation at the site) (see p. 27)



XI. *Cross section of the deep trench*



XIIB. Enclosure wall of Rehman Dheri and the related section (Trench BIV/25)
(see p. 26)



XIIA. Profile of the deep trench - Northern portion (Trench BIV/4)



XIIIB. The exposed architectural features (Trenches BIV/20 & BIV/25)
(see p. 26)



XIIIA. A close look at the related section of the enclosure wall
(Trench BIV/25) (see p. 26)



XIVA. A close look at the enclosure wall (Trench BIV/25) (see p. 26)



XIVB. Mud brick wall and the associated floor level - Excavation Unit C



XVB. A flanged rim storage jar: Period IIIB - Exc. Unit C (see p. 26)



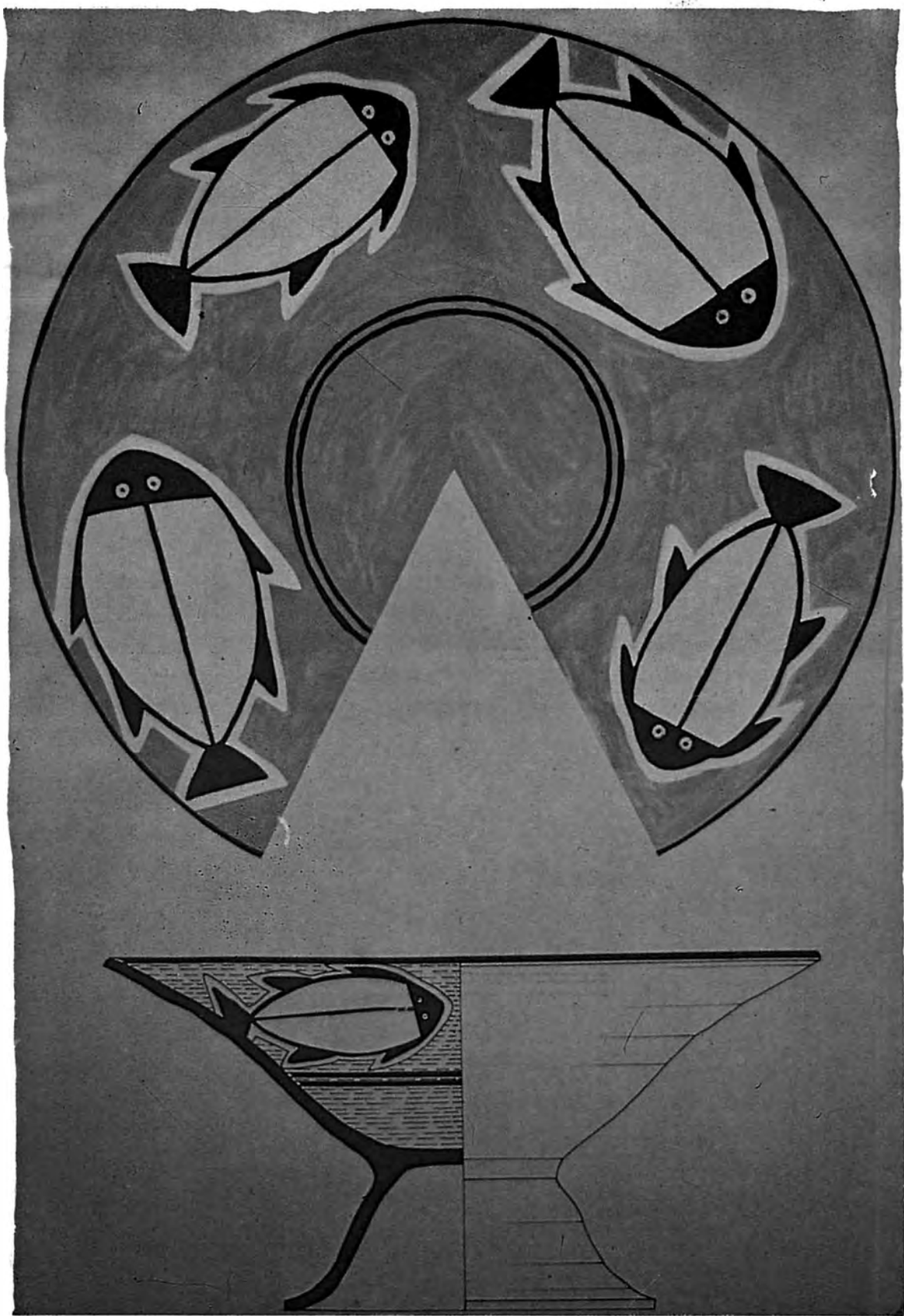
XVA. The same wall and another mud brick house in the background built on the plat-form of period IIIB. Exc. Unit C



XVIA. A bowl with fish motif: Period IB (see Fig. LIV, 5, p. 84)



XVIB. A bowl with fish motif: Period IB (see Fig. LIV, 1, p. 84)



XVII. Dish on stand with a procession of fish motifs from LEIVAN in the Bannu basin (see p. 84)



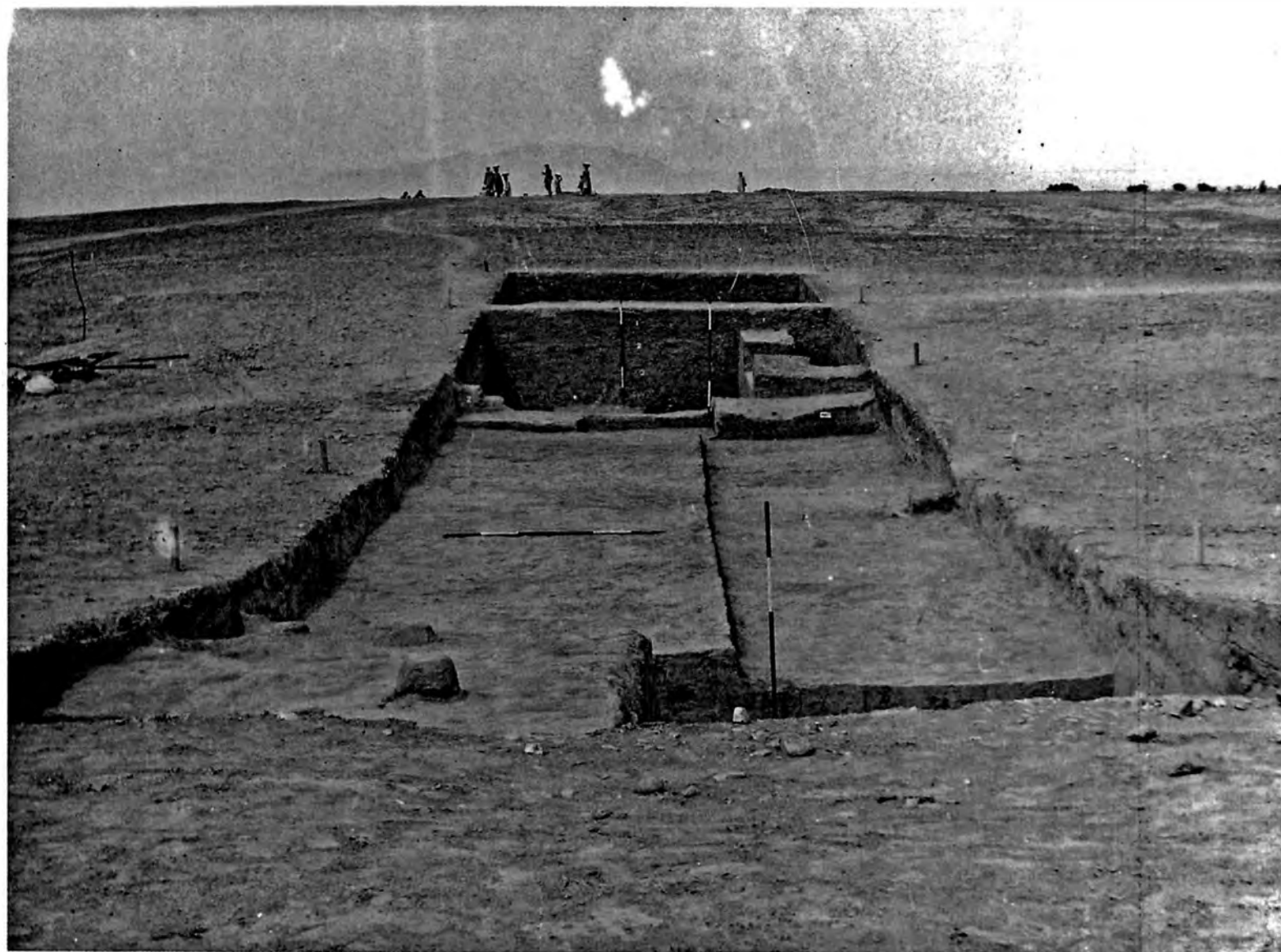
XVIII A. *Seal from Rehman Dheri (c. 3200 B.C.) (see p. 28)*



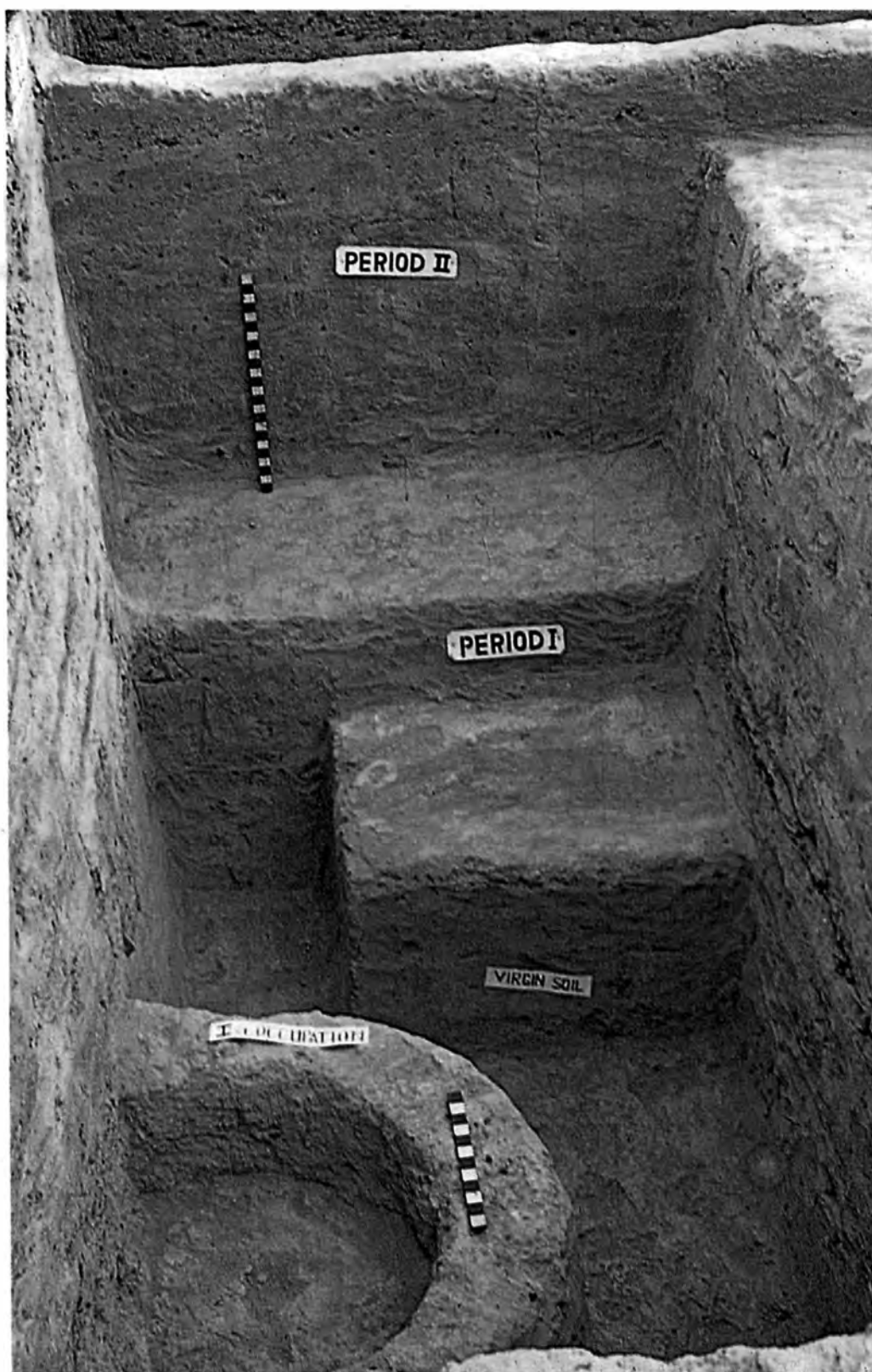
XVIII B. *Seal from Rehman Dheri (c. 3200 B.C.) (see p. 28)*



XIX. *Drawing of the seal (see p. 28)*



XX. The main street of Rehman Dheri (see p. 20)



XXI. Grain silo in trench BIV/24 with the associated hearth and enclosure wall (see p. 20)



XXIIA. Knobbed ware vessels from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XL, 6; p. 97)



XXIIB. Painted grooved ware from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. VI, p. 54)



XXIII A. Painted jars from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XIV, pp. 57, 59 & 61)



XXIII B. A red ware bowl with scorpions, maltese crosses & mountain goats (see Fig. LVI, 6; p. 38)



XXIVA. A grey ware trapezoidal bowl, probably imported (see Fig. XIX, 6; p. 37)



XXIVB. Flanged rim jars from Rehman Dheri (see Figs. XXI, XXII & XXIII, pp. 66-71)



XXVA. Squat dishes on stand from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XXVI, p. 106)



XXVB. Bowls in polychrome ware from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. LIII, 16; p. 83)



XXVIB. Painted bowls from Rehman Dheri (Nos. 1-3 comparable to Gumla II; No. 4 similar to those from North Baluchistan) (see Fig. LIII, 5 & 6; XLVIII, 4)



XXVIA. Tall dish on stand from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. XXIX, p. 107)



XXVIIA. Polychrome bowls from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. LV, 1 & 4, pp. 84-85)



XXVIIIB. Polychrome vessels with animal and complex geometric motifs (see Figs. LI, 1, p. 79; LV, 3, p. 84)



XXVIII.A. A typical Kot Dijian jar with painted bands in white and brown colours from Rehman Dheri (see Fig. V, pp. 44-45)



XXVIII.B. Polychrome vessels from Rehman Dheri (see Figs. LI, 5; XLVII, 4; LIII, 11).