

**Pottery
from
The Graves**

Part III

By
PROF. AHMAD HASAN DANI

POTTERY FROM THE GRAVES

By Prof. Ahmad Hasan Dani

Pottery is the most important find in the graves at Thana and Timargarha. In almost every grave pots are buried along with the remains of the dead. The contents of these pots have not yet been analysed. The number of pots varies from grave to grave. In those of the children their number is limited and in those of the adults it is larger. But the largest number comes from the double or multiple burial graves. As the analysis of these burials under the section on excavation has shown, all the double or mixed burials are not contemporary. The people, who practised the ritual of fractional burial, often re-opened the earlier graves and put in their own dead. In the following description attempt is made to distinguish the varieties of pots belonging to the complete burials from those of the cremated and the fractional burials. Mixed burials are then taken up and finally a contrast is made between the pottery types of one ritual from those of the others. This process has enabled us to confirm the evidence reached by the analysis of the excavation.

The pottery from the graves may be broadly divided into two groups:

A) Red Ware Pottery. ✓

B) Grey Ware Pottery. ✓

A) RED WARE POTTERY

This pottery again falls into three sub-groups on the basis of fabric, technical manufacture, firing and surface finish. ✓

- a) This sub-group includes pottery made of very coarse clay, in which grits and rough husks are crudely mixed up. The clay is not properly levigated. The pots are made by hand. The kiln is also not well organised. As the firing was not properly controlled, uneven firing is clearly visible on the pots. Their core is al-

ways blackish. As the texture is rough, local cracks are visible after firing. No decoration could be applied on such a rough surface. The most important variety in this sub-group is the cooking pot, sometimes along with its lid. The pot has a disc-base and sharply everted rim, inclined at an angle of 45° . The top of the rim is usually rippled, the ripples obtained by cuts made with a stick. This pot is the hall-mark of the graves and is found in most of them. It must have been made for common consumption.

- b) This sub-group includes pottery made of medium clay, in which grits, if at all present, are reduced to the minimum. No husk is seen in the clay but sometimes mica particles are observable. The clay is properly levigated and the pots are made with care in a slow wheel. Attempt is made to give proper finish to the pots. They are generally red-slipped and some of them bear surface decorations in the form of cordons, incised lines or grooved lines. The most important type in this fabric is the bowl-on-stand, which is found in all the types of graves, though there are exceptional bowls-on-stand, made of coarse fabric. As this ware was known even to the people of the earliest grave, so far excavated by us, we are not in a position to set chronological limitation on it. But it is well worth recording that the varieties of pots increase in the cremated burials as well as in the fractional burials. Even the cooking pots are copied in this ware in the later graves. And when we find that such cooking pots now begin to have stands in this new ware, it is reasonable to conclude that such graves which have them are obviously later in date. They also show greater familiarity with this ware. Such graves are those which have cremated burials. We have never found a complete burial along with the cremated burial in the same grave. But the people of the fractional burials can be charged with the crime of re-opening the earlier graves, disturbing the bones and putting their own dead in them. However, the evidence of pottery is conclusive on the point that the cremated burials are later than the complete burials.
- c) This sub-group includes pottery made of extremely fine clay, in which no grits or husks are seen at all. The clay is very well levigated, and pots with thin section and light in weight are made. They must have been made in a fast foot-wheel, in which both

the hands are free to mould the pot in the shape desired. The surface is very smooth, to which deep red slip is applied. Cordoned or incised lines are seen on the surface. The most important examples in this ware are the extremely fine hour-glass type of drinking vase and the *Surāhi* — type of long narrow necked water vessel. This ware is not known at all in the graves of the complete or cremated burials. It is found only with the fractional burials and is also associated with iron. It is definitely a new introduction along with the knowledge of iron in this region by those people who practised the ritual of fractional burial. Such graves are no doubt latest in the series—a conclusion which confirms the evidence from the excavation.

B) GREY WARE POTTERY.

The grey ware pottery maintains the same standard from the beginning to the end as far as the ware is concerned. It is made of finely levigated clay with no grits at all and is well fired in a reducing atmosphere. The firing is well penetrated through and through. The pots are made in a slow-moving wheel and the surface finish is fine. Regular cordoned, incised or grooved lines are found on the exterior surface of the pots. The conspicuous examples are the tall drinking vases and the open-mouthed drinking cups with flaring rim. The carinated sub variety of the tall drinking vases are found in the graves having complete burials and they disappear in the later graves. Those drinking vases having globular lower half continue in all the types of graves. In the cremated graves we get a new variety of narrow necked bottles, also found in the red ware of sub-group (b) fabric. But in the later graves grey ware pottery gradually reduces in number.

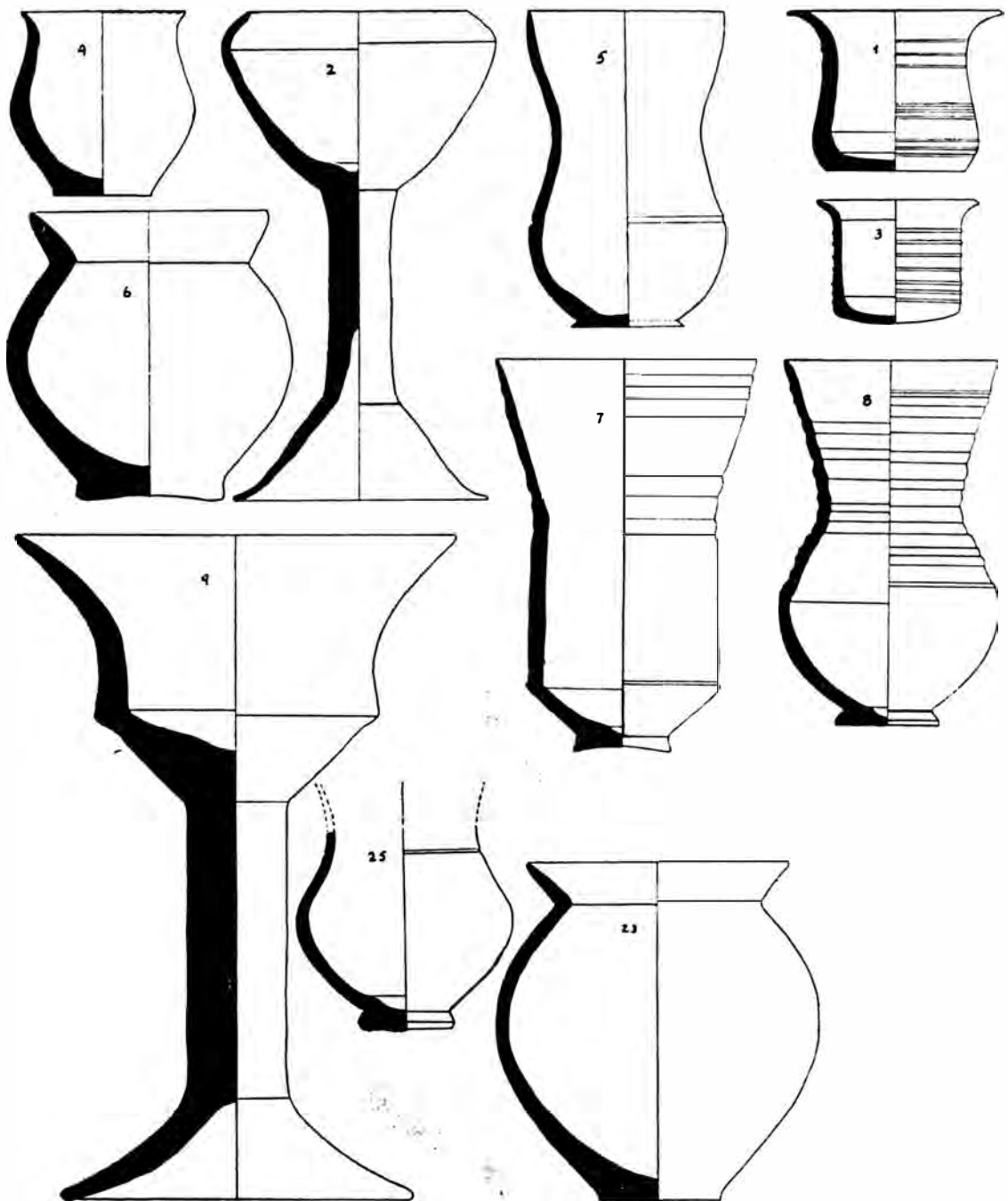
The main varieties of the pots are listed below but their details will be discussed as they occur in different graves. It may, however, be noted that the grave pottery is characterised by plain simple rim, either flaring or everted, and disc-base. Only in the last period we find rim formations. Disc-base could, of course, not be used in bowls-on-stand. Some open-mouthed small drinking cups have flat base in all the periods, otherwise flat base is seen mainly in the last period.

VARIETY (i)

Sub-Variety (a): *Cooking pot*. It is seen only in red ware, has a disc-base.

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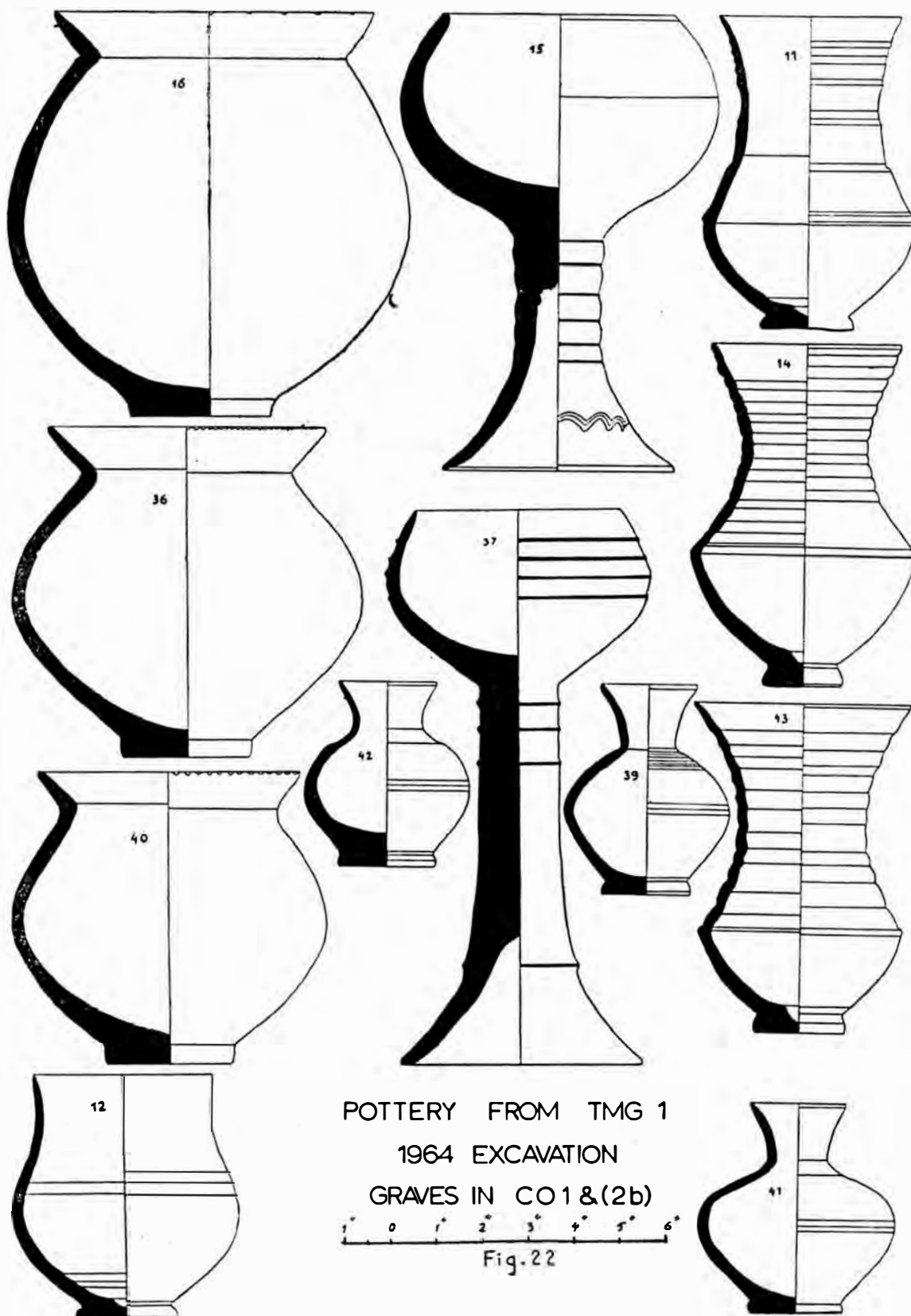
POTTERY FROM TMG 1

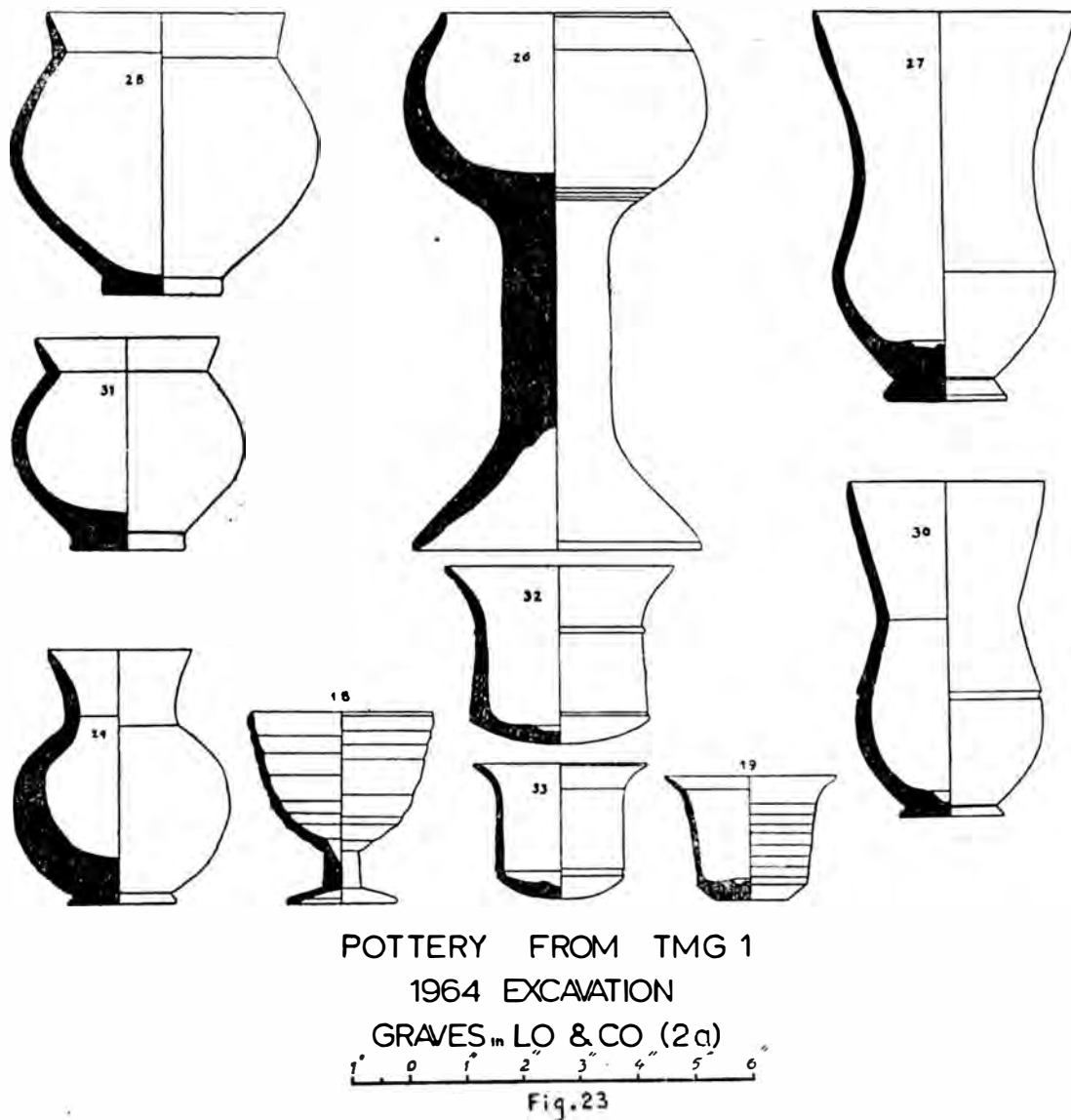
1964 EXCAVATION

GRAVES IN B1 & D1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Fig.21



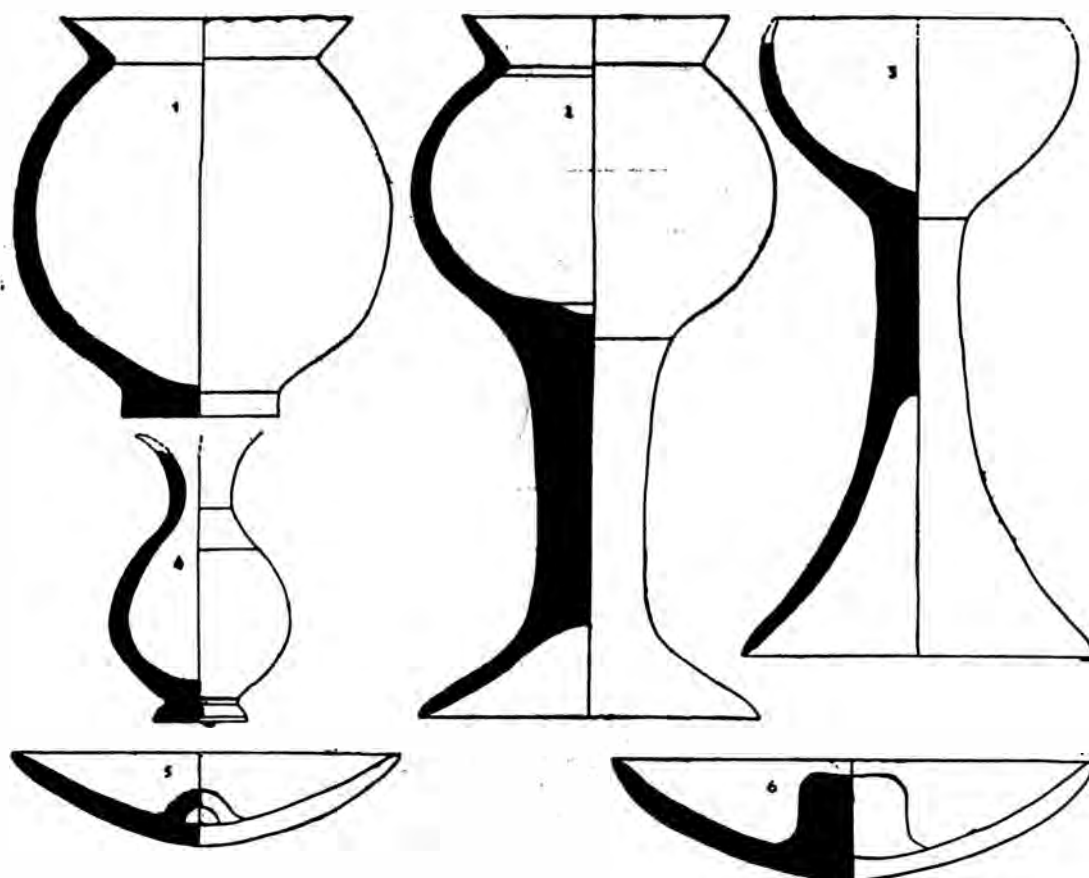


Red ware of sub-group (a) fabric, hand-made, Fig. 21, Nos. 4,6.

Sub-variety (b): *Cooking Pot-like vessels*. Red ware of sub-group (b) fabric wheel-made (Fig. 35 No. 2).

Sub-variety (c): Handled cooking pot, found in grave No. 149. (Fig. 30, No. 4).

Sub-variety (d): Cooking pots in red ware of fabric (b), having bulging body and flat base. See grave No. 149 (Fig. 30, No. 3).



TMG 1 1965
GRAVE 122 (CREMATED)
1" 0 1" 2" 3" 4" 5"
Fig. 24

Sub-variety (e): Cooking pot in red ware of fabric (b) with a holed lug on either side of the body from grave No. 213 (Fig. 35. No.1).

Sub-variety (f): Cooking pot in red ware of fabric (b) having a concave base (Fig. 39, No. 3).

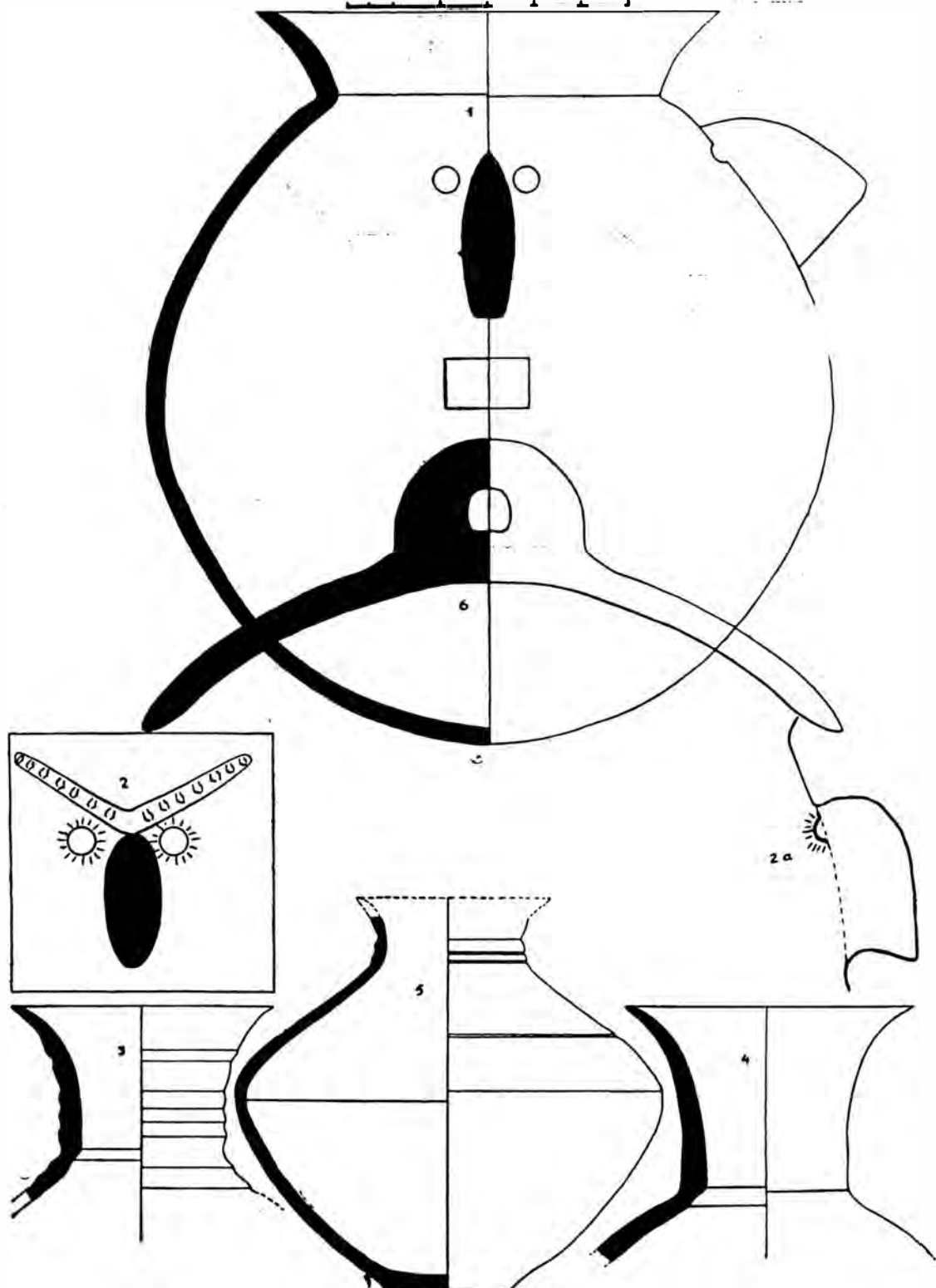
VARIETY (ii)

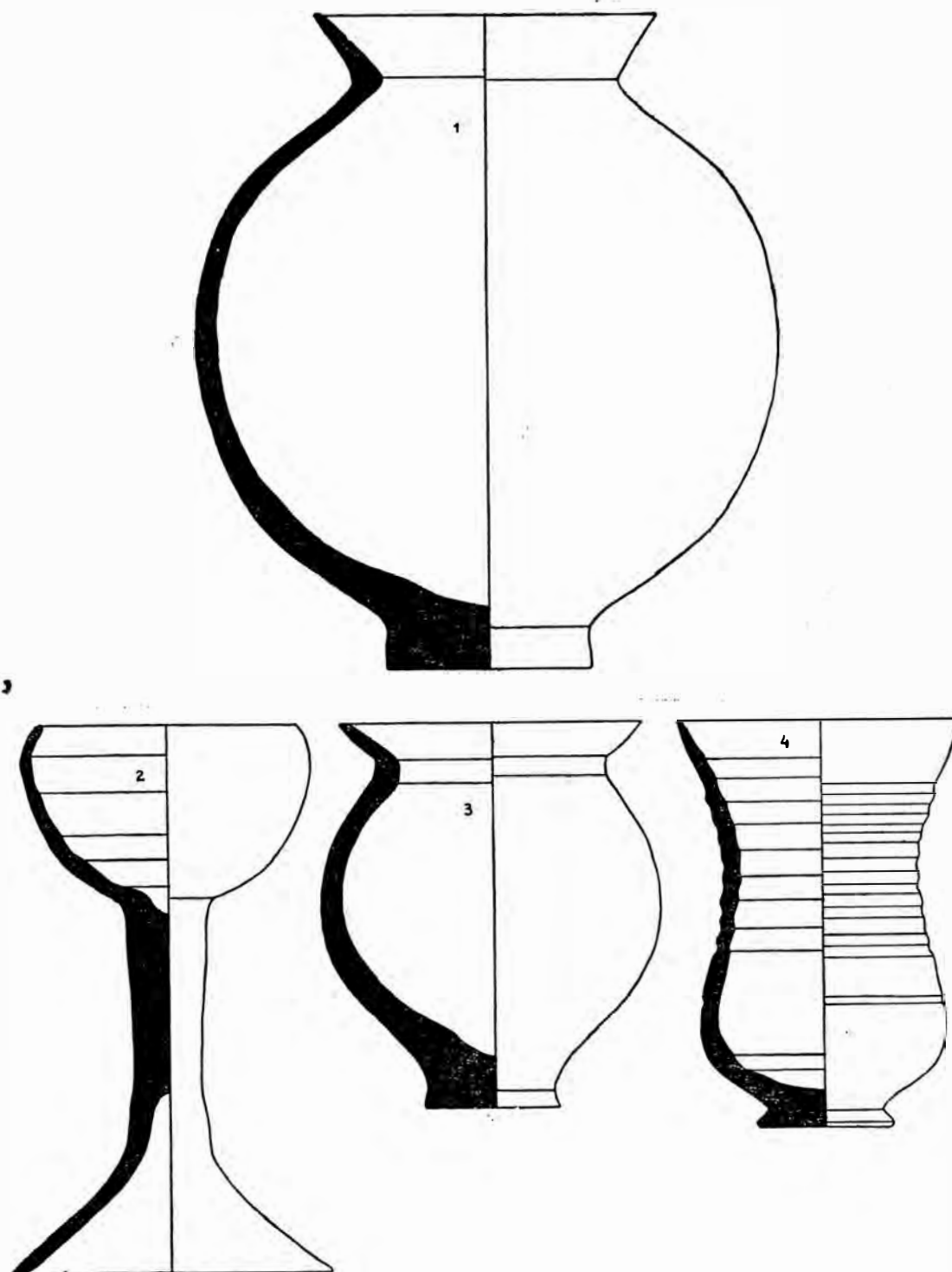
Bowl-on-stand

It is generally made of red ware of fabric (b), but there are a few examples of fabric (a), as is seen in the graves of trench CO at Timargarha in 1964 excavation. There is only one example in grey ware

TMG 1 1965
GRAVE 122 (CREMATED)

Fig. 25





TMG 1 1965
GRAVE NO:119 (CREMATED)

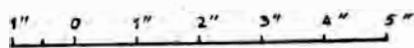
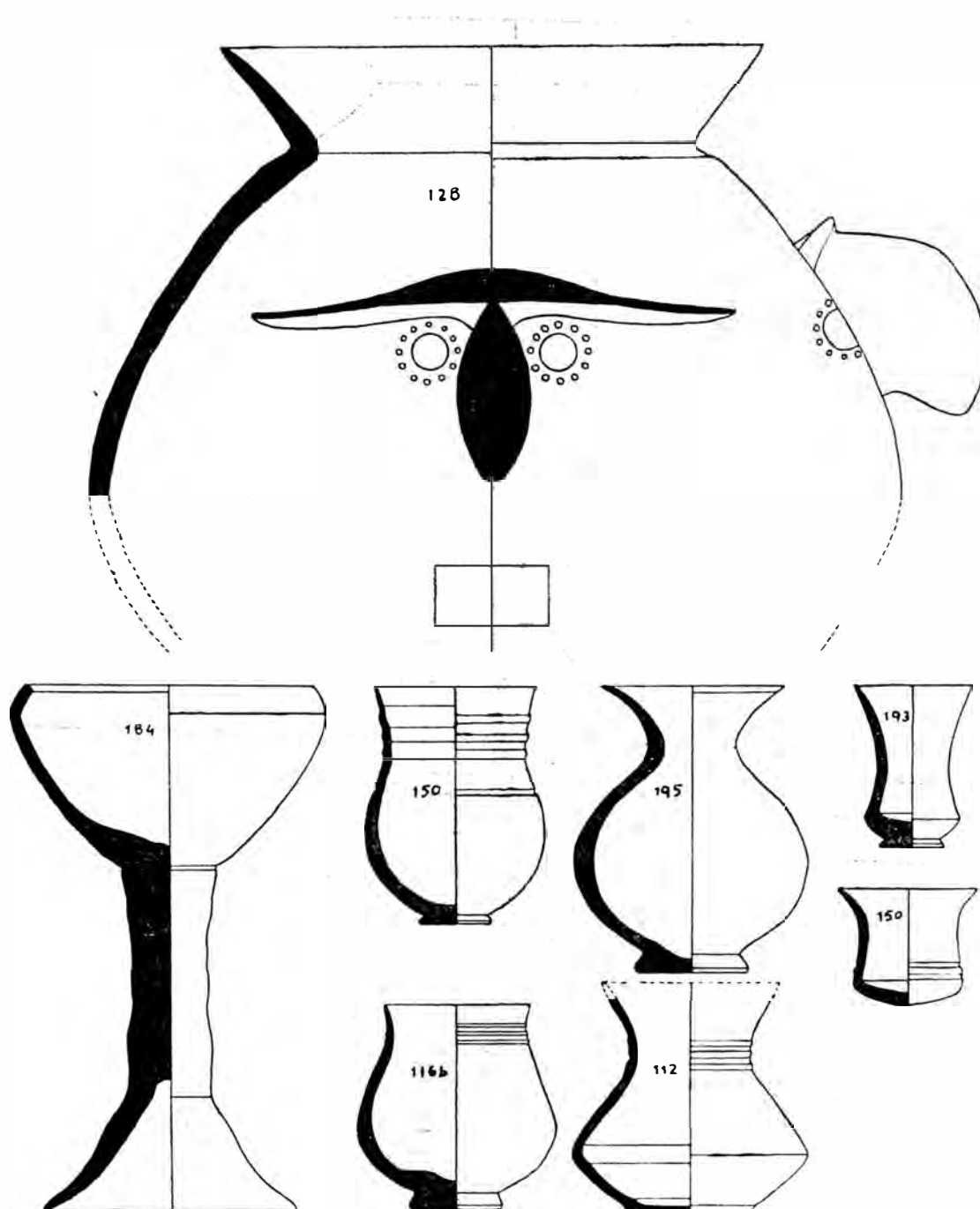


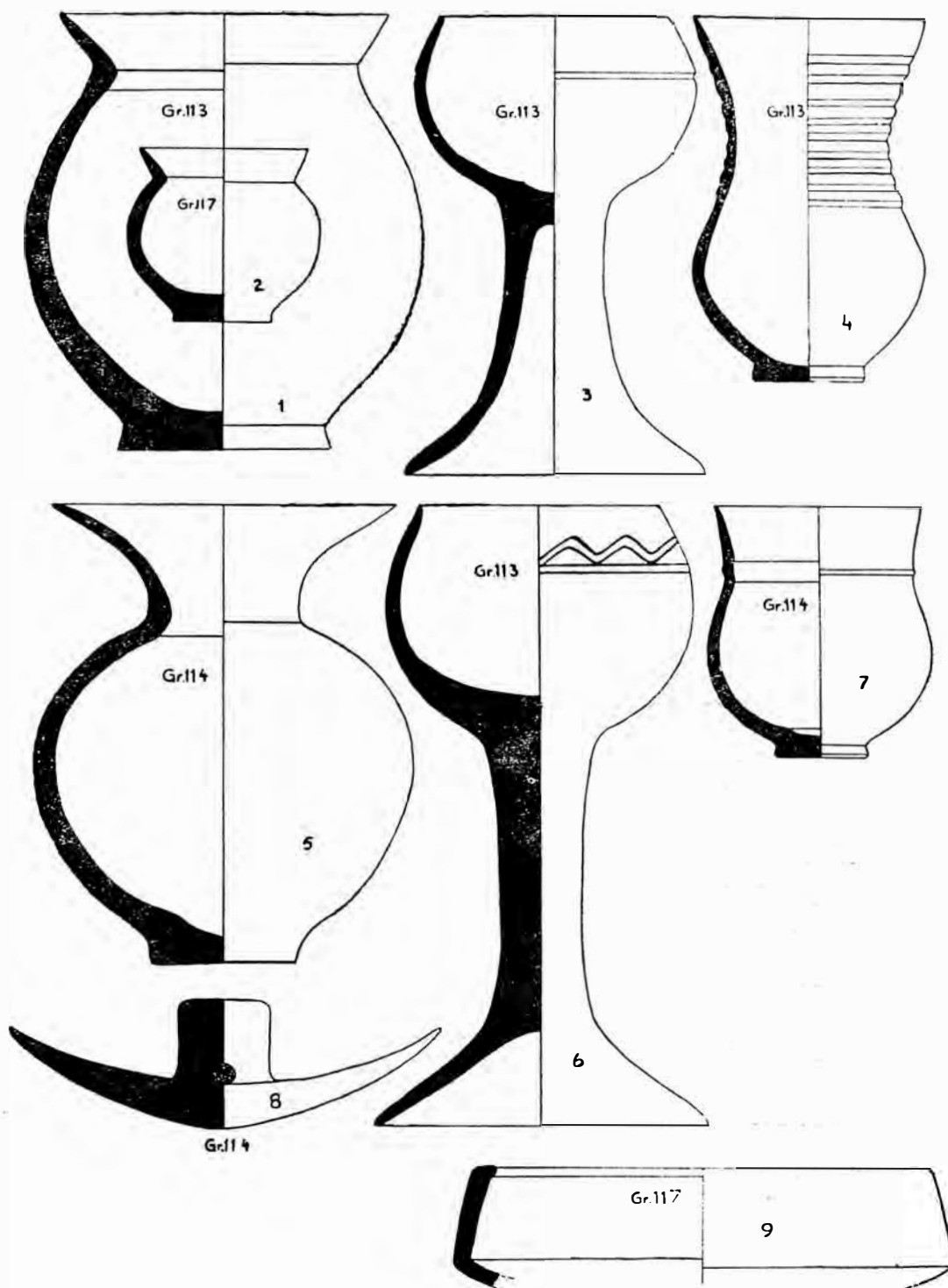
Fig. 26



TMG 1 1965
CREMATED (CHILDREN'S GRAVES)

1" 0 1" 2" 3" 4" 5" 6"

Fig. 27



TMG 1 1965
CREMATED (MIXED)

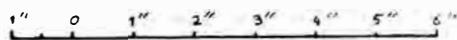
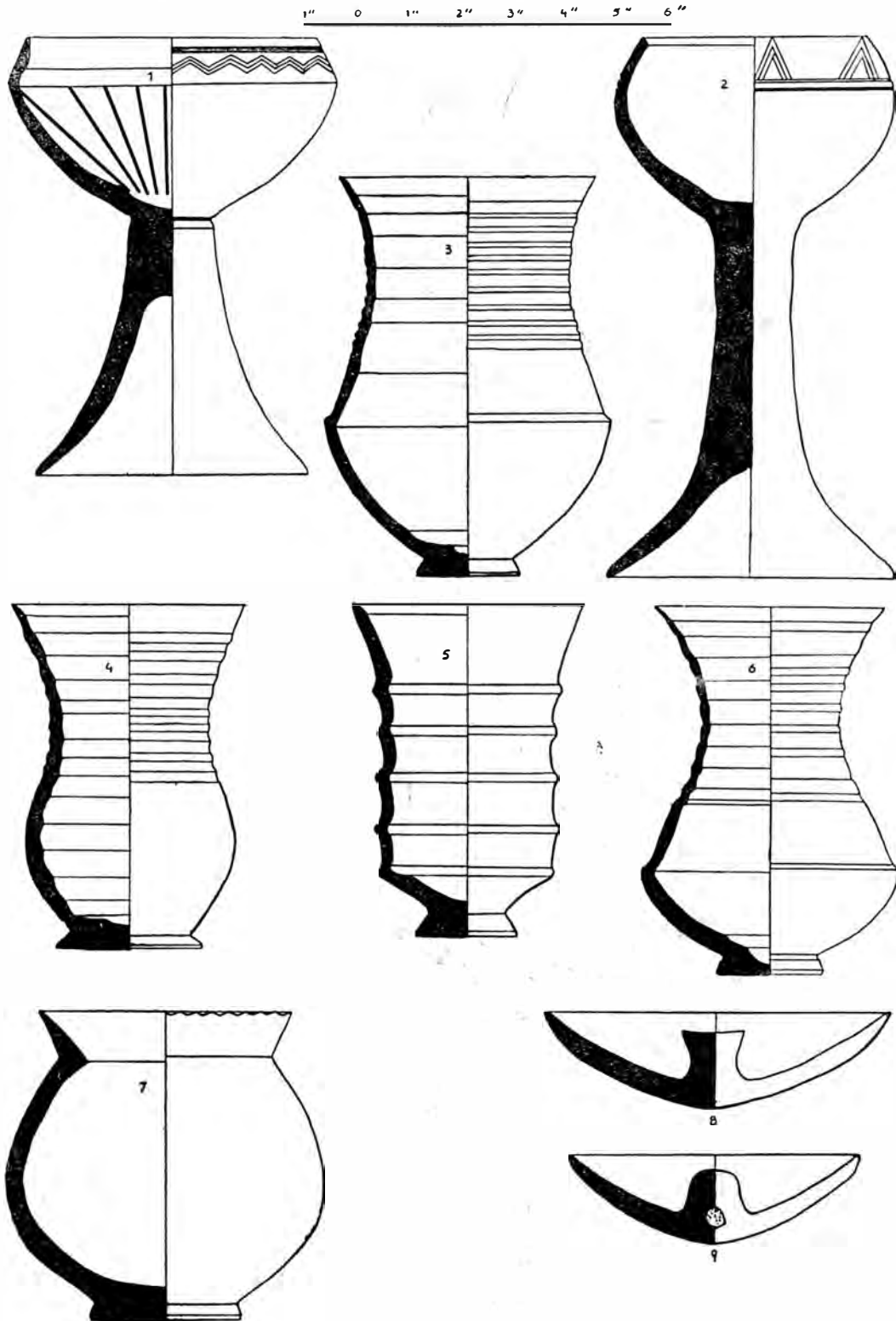


Fig. 28

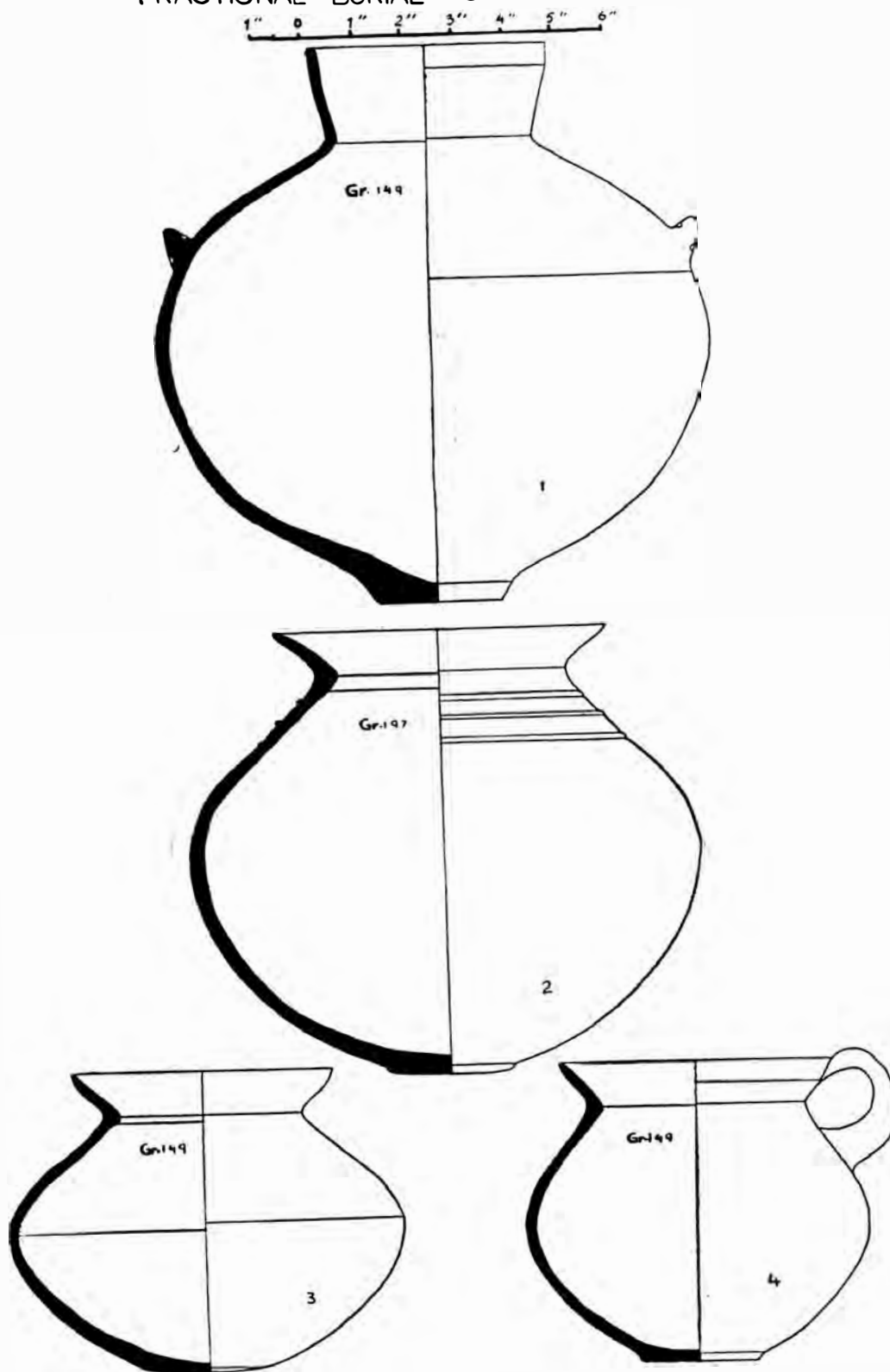
TMG 1 1965
Gr. 101 COMPLETE & FRACTIONAL (MIXED)

Fig. 29



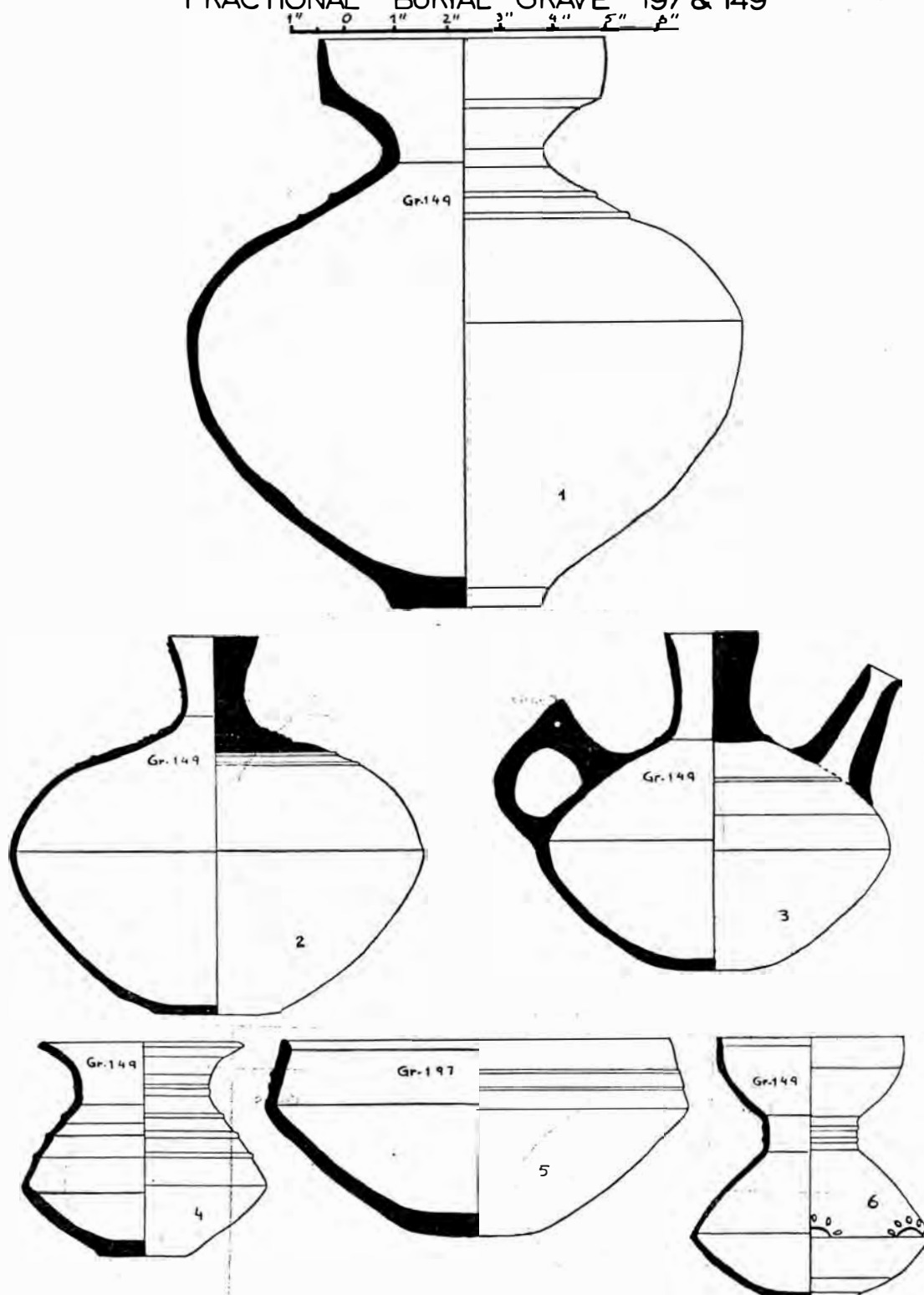
TMG 1 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIAL GRAVE 197 & 149

Fig-30



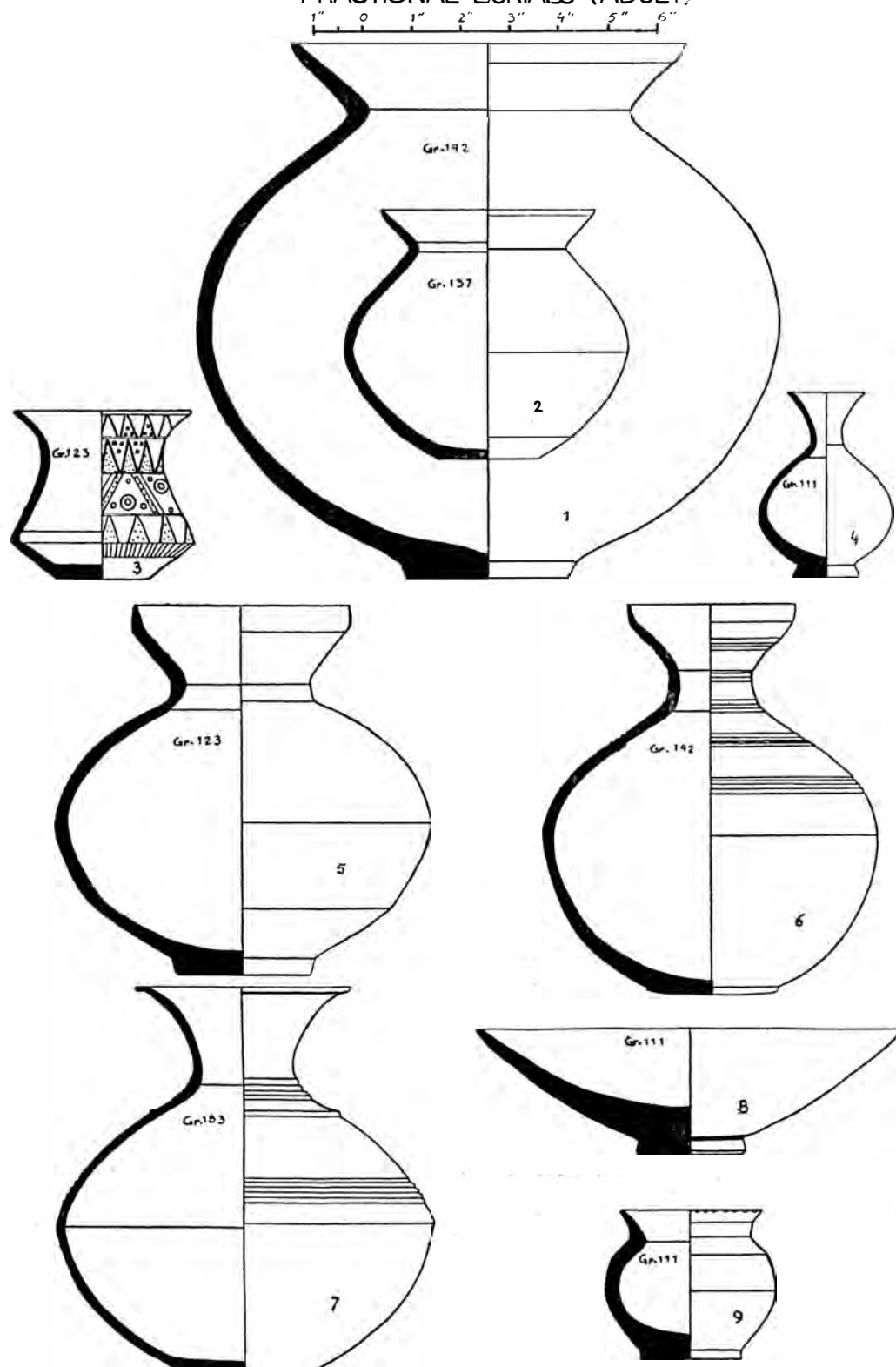
TMG 1 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIAL GRAVE 197 & 149

Fig. 31



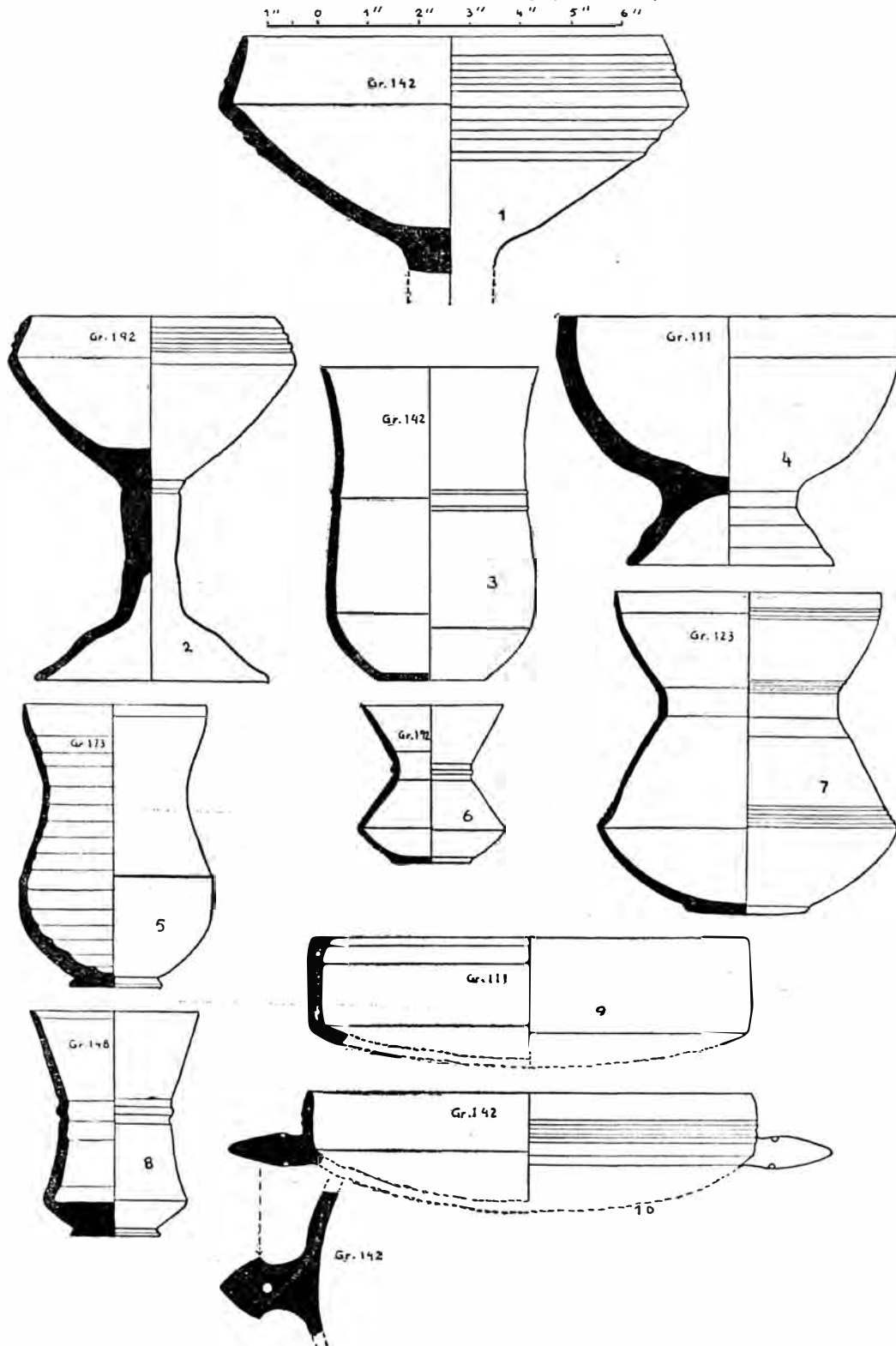
T M G 1 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIALS (ADULT)

Fig. 32



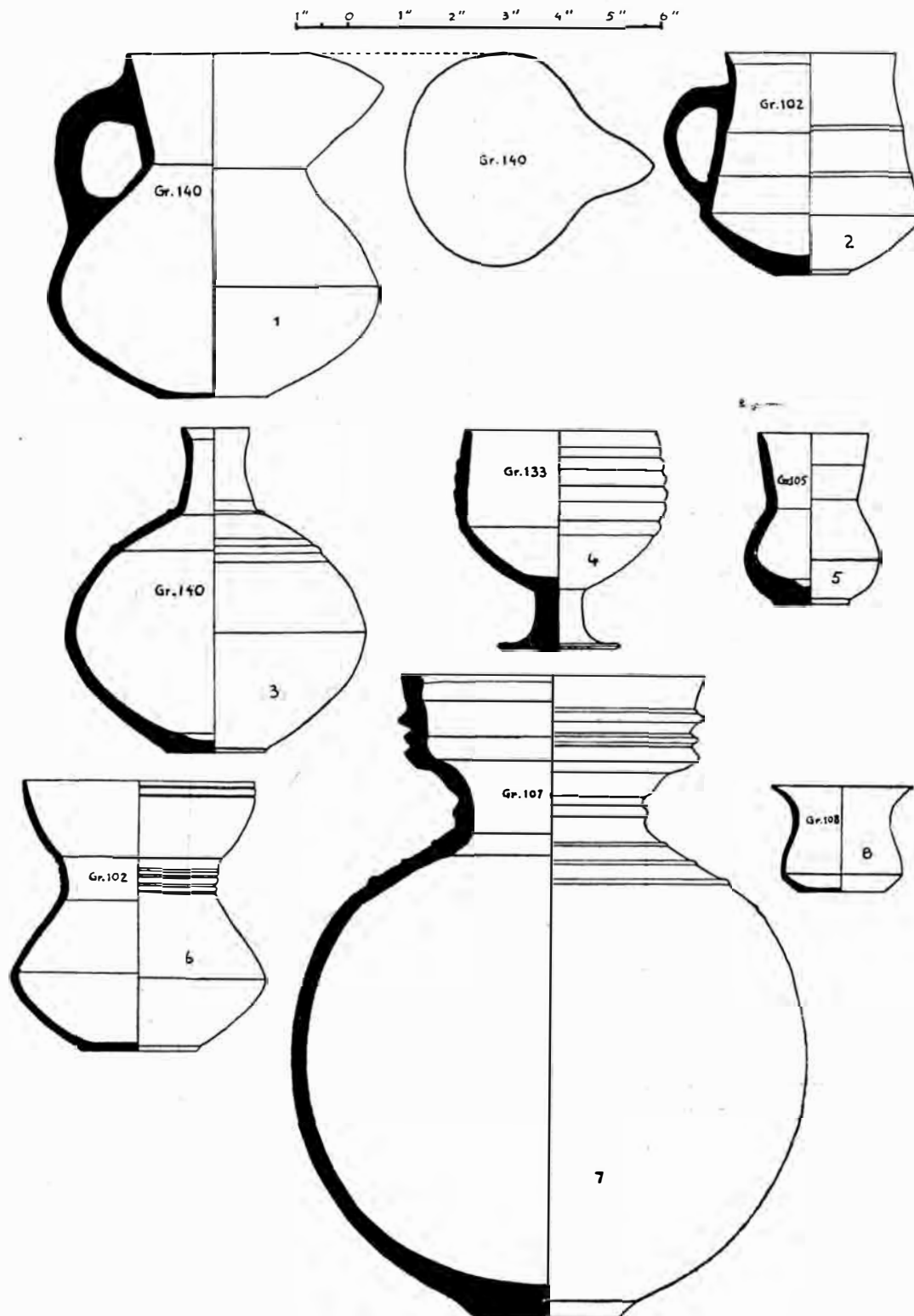
TMG 1 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIALS (ADULT)

Fig. 33



TMG 1 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIALS (CHILDREN)

Fig. 34



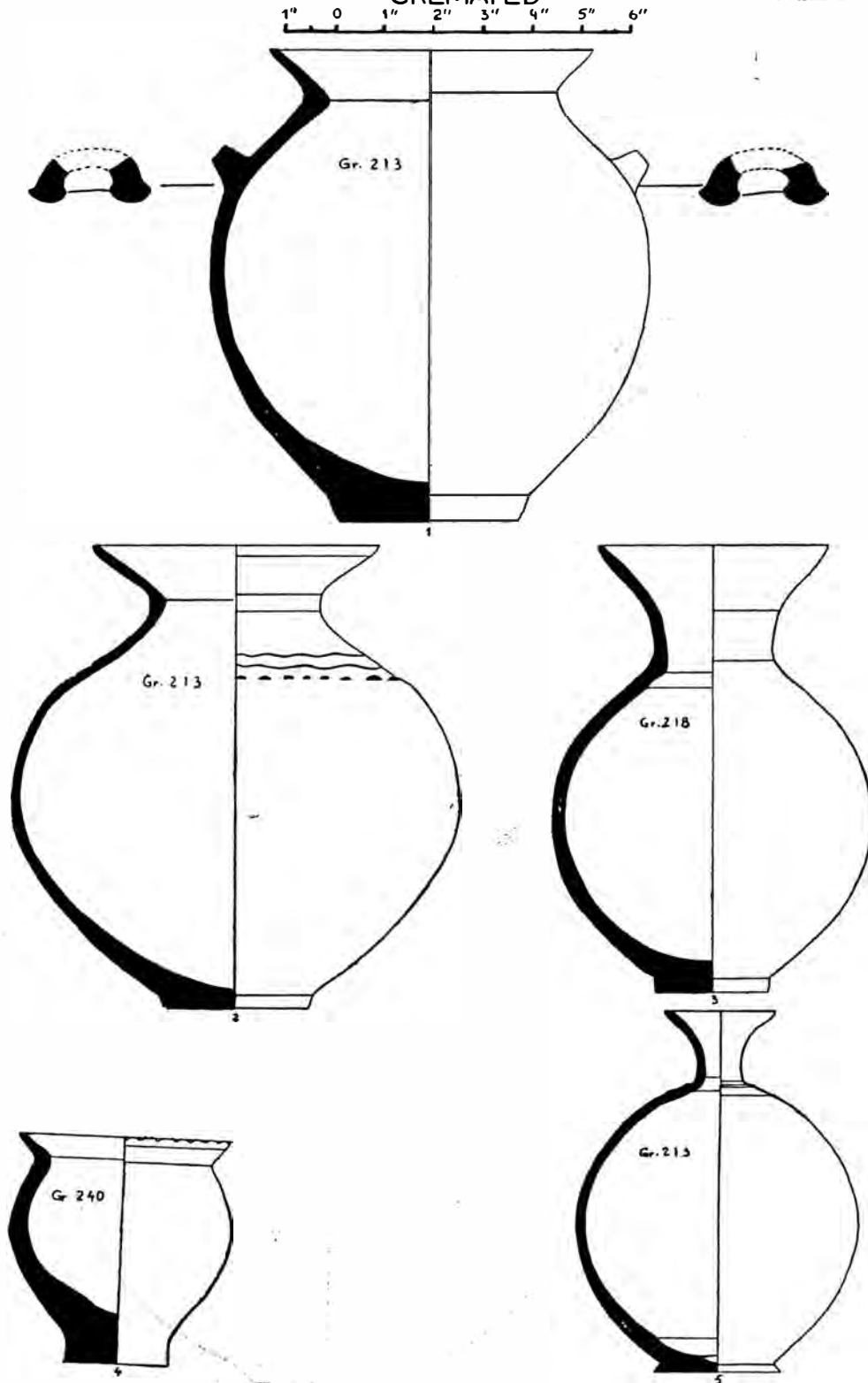
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TMG 2 1965

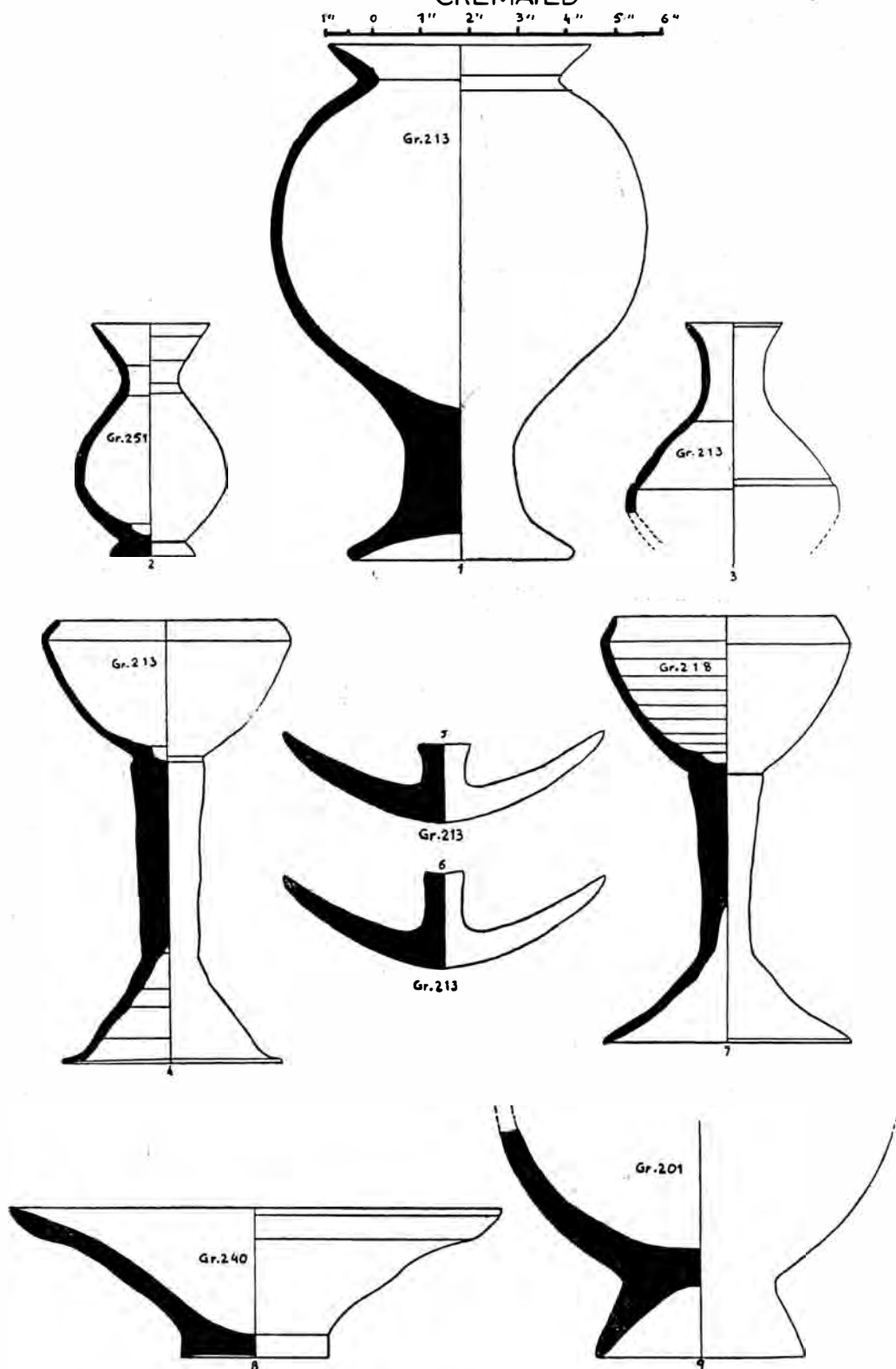
CREMATED

Fig.35



TMG 2 1965
CREMATED

Fig. 36

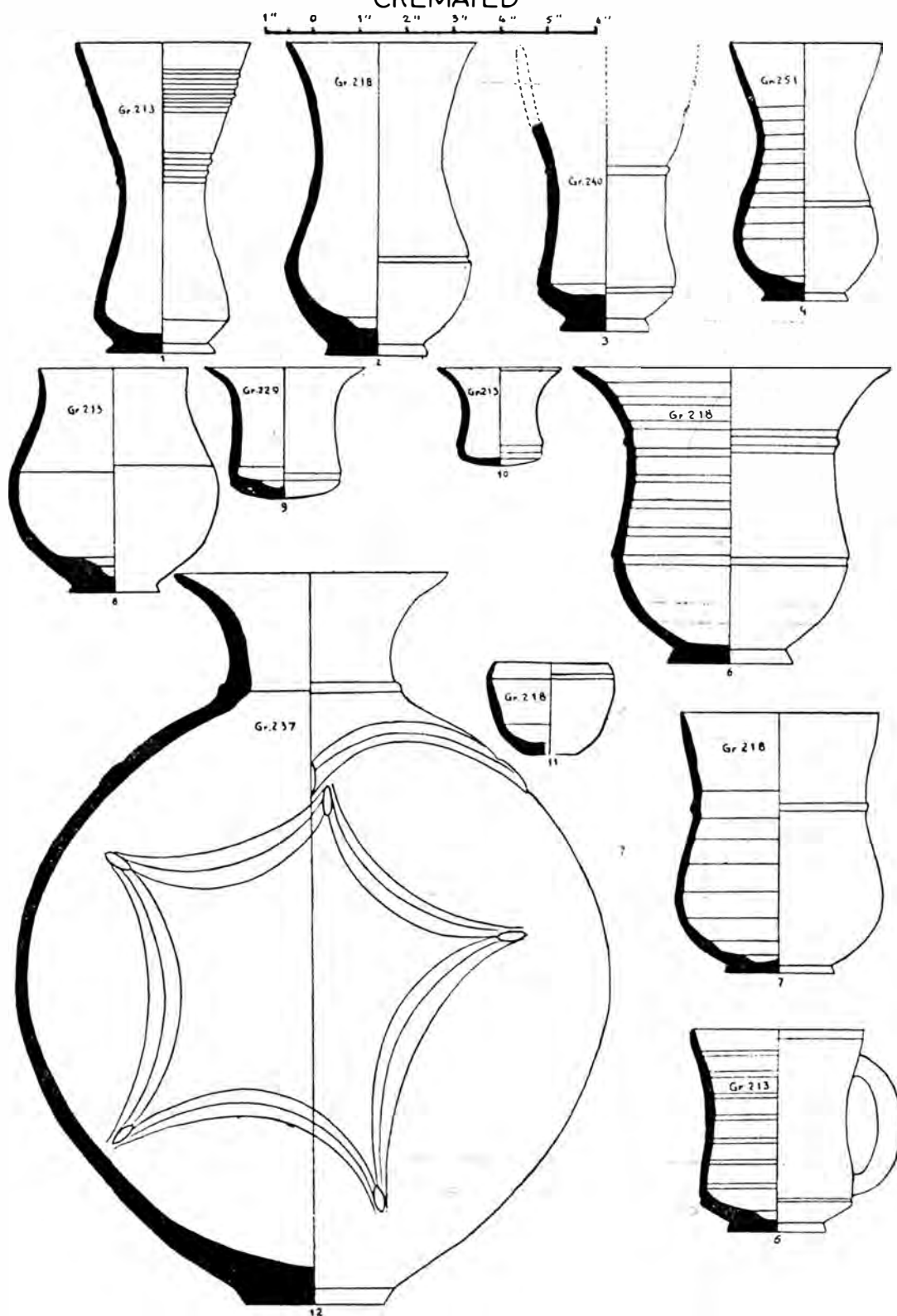


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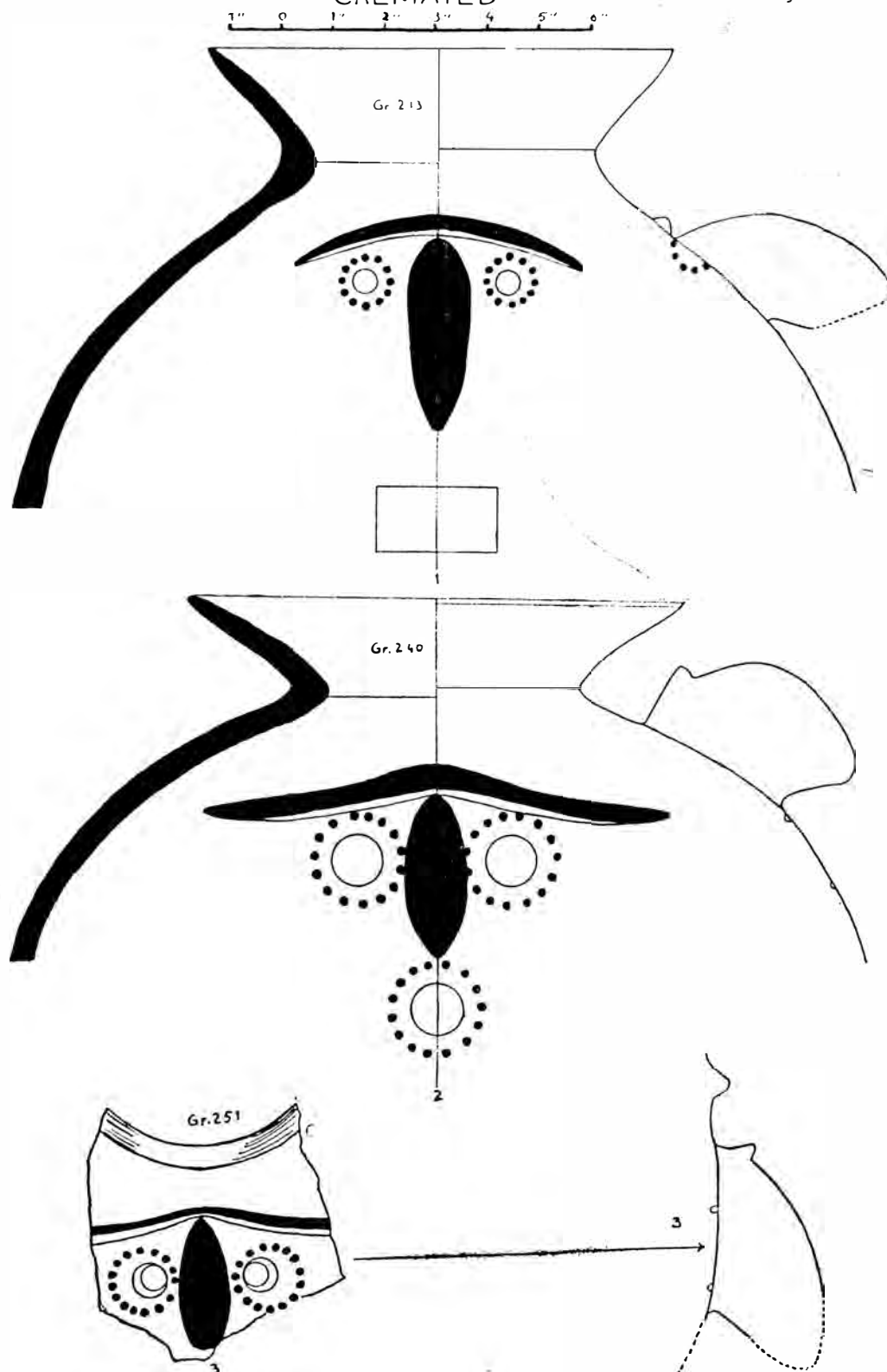
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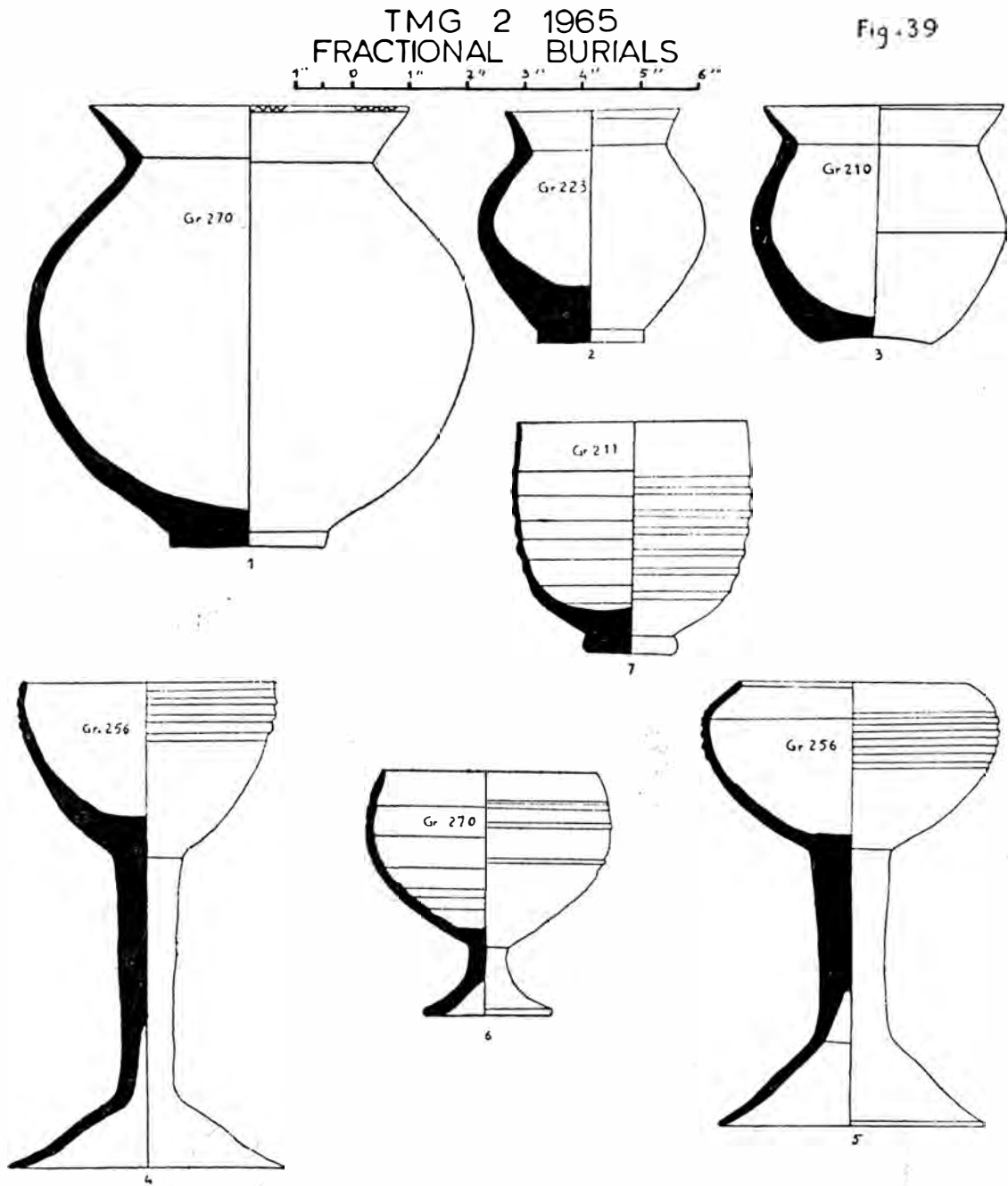
Fig. 37

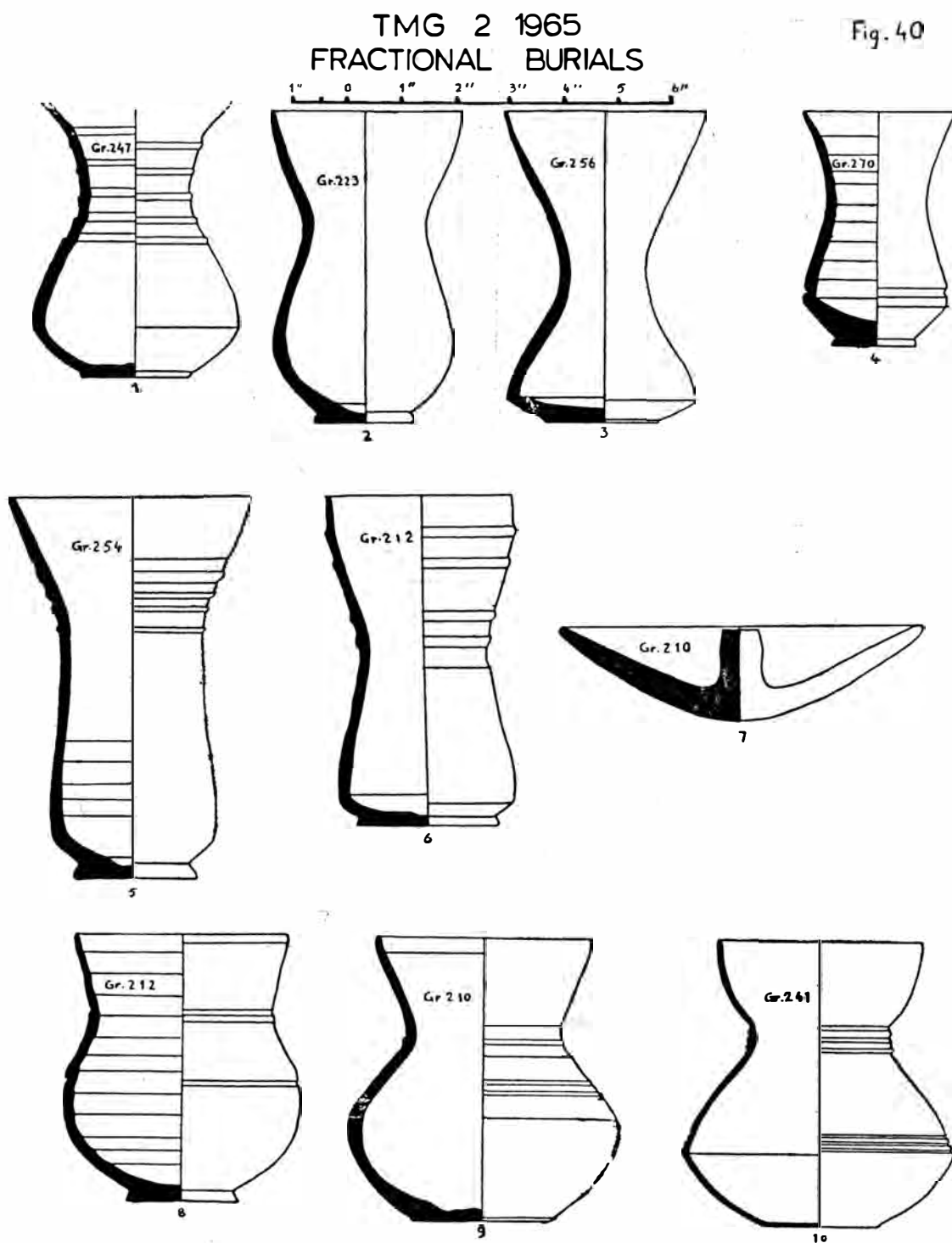


TMG 2 1965
CREMATED

Fig. 38

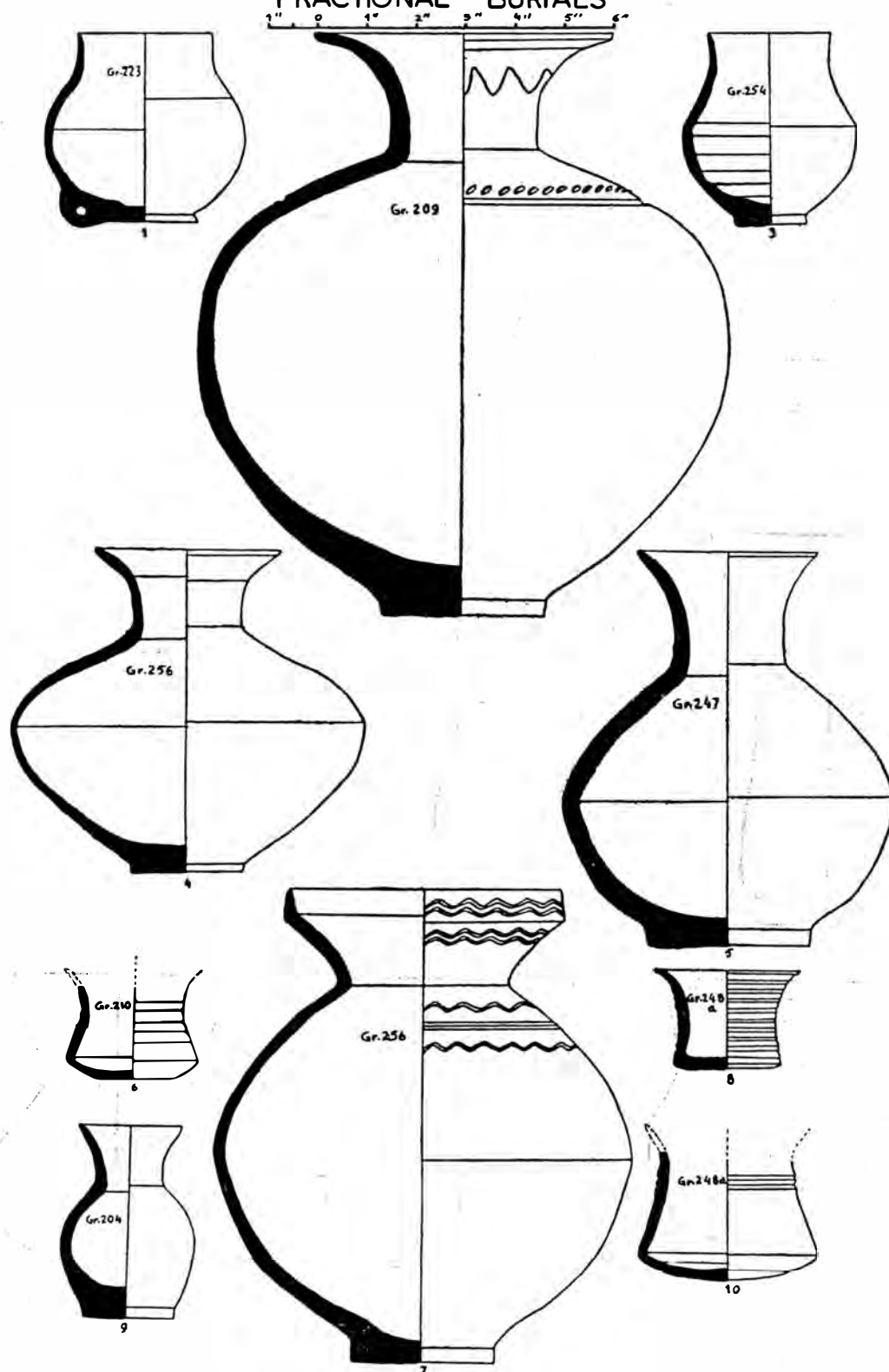






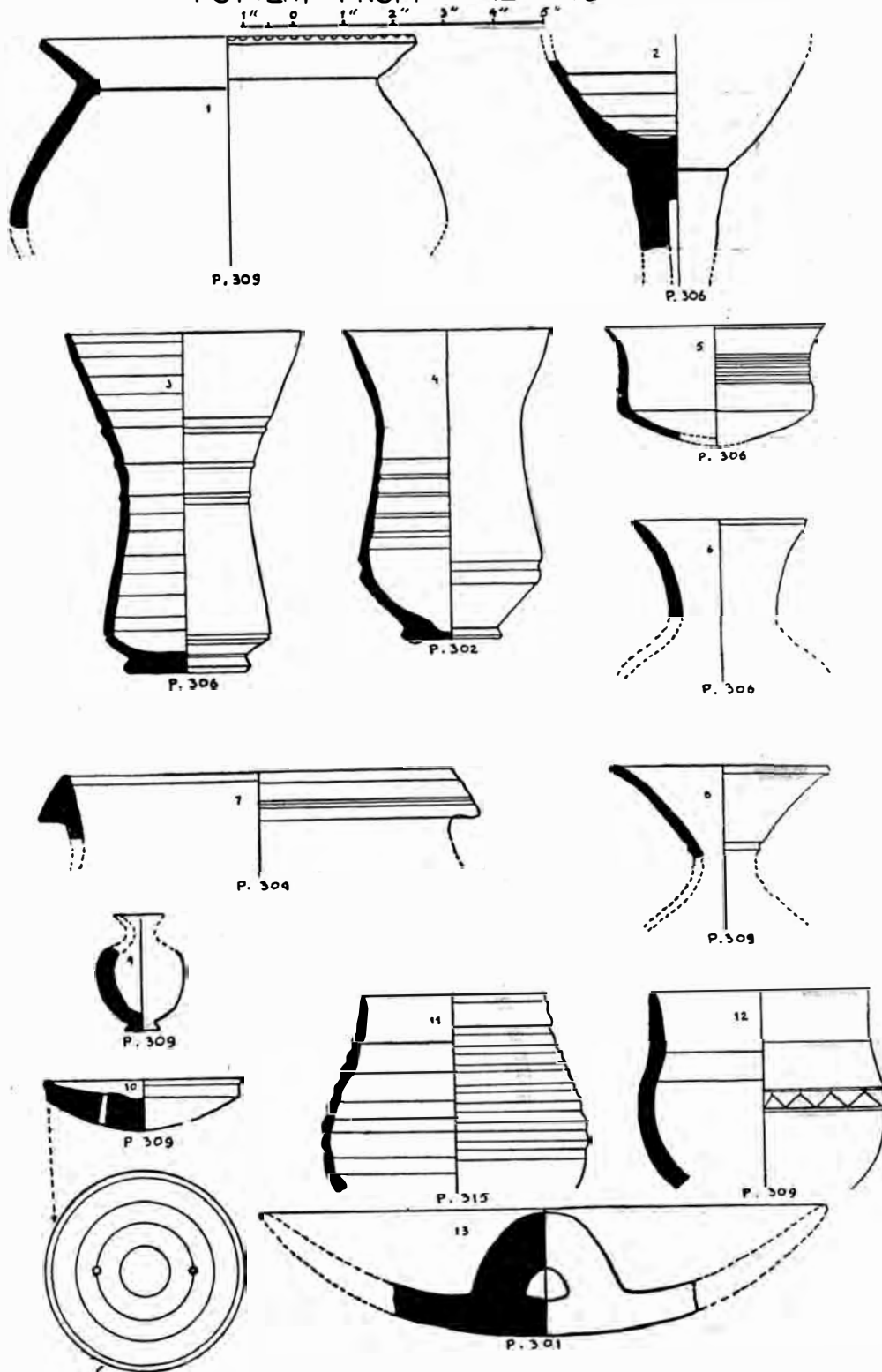
TMG 2 1965
FRACTIONAL BURIALS

Fig. 41



TMG 3 1965
POTTERY FROM THE PITS

Fig. 42

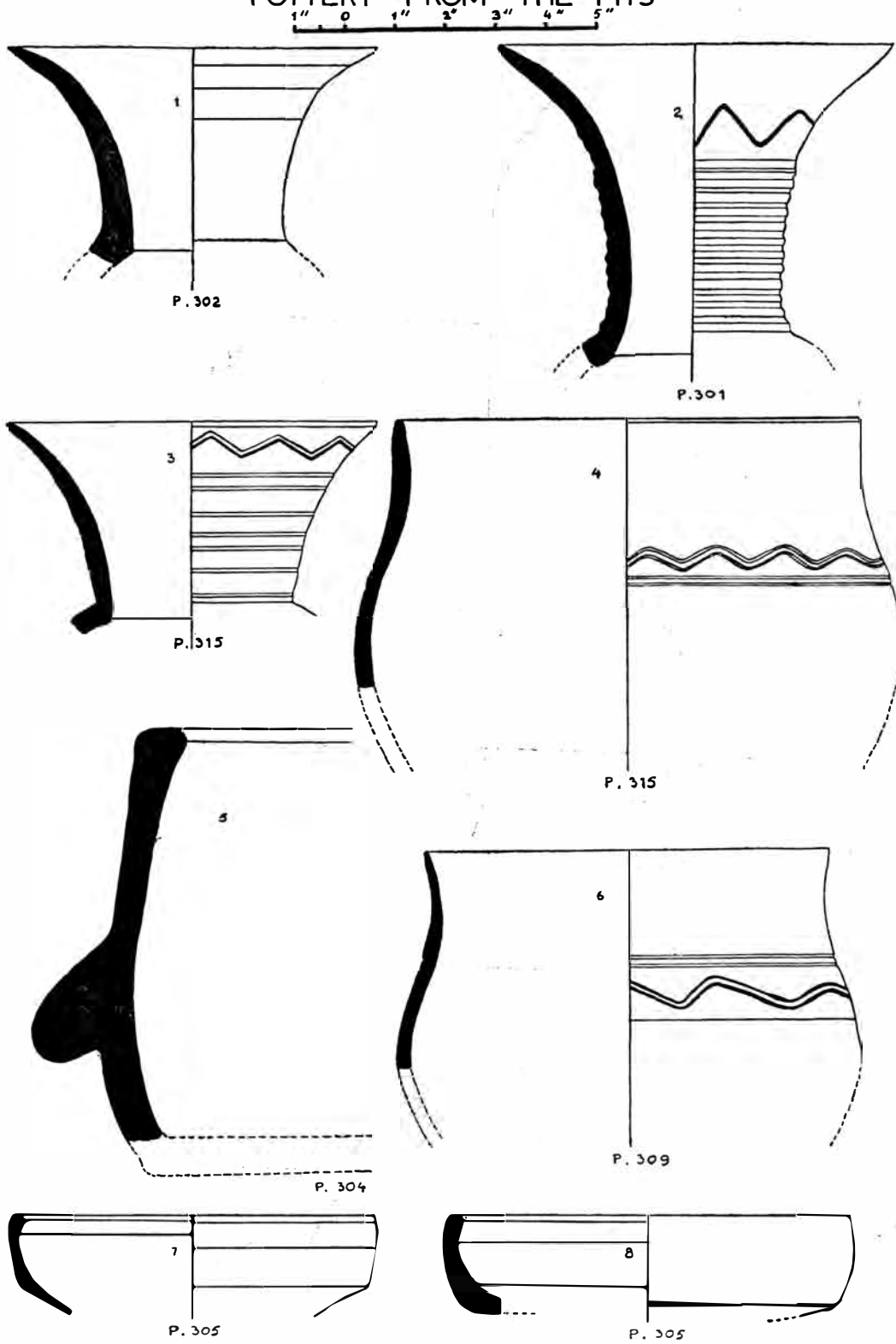


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TMG 3 1965
POTTERY FROM THE PITS

Fig. 43



from grave No. 213 in Timargarha site No. 2. The following sub-varieties are known:

- Sub-variety (a): Those having carinated bowl (Fig. 21, No. 9).
- Sub-variety (b): Light in weight with hollow stem and bowl having inverted rim. (Fig. 21, No. 2).
- Sub-variety (c): Solid thick stem with bowl tapering or curving and its rim incurved (Fig. 22, No. 37).
- Sub-variety (d): Heavy in weight with pedestal stand, hollow inside, and incurving bowl (Fig. 22, No. 15).
- Sub-variety (e): Cooking pot on a stand in red ware of fabric (b), found only in the cremated graves (Fig. 24, No. 2).
- Sub-variety (f): It has curved sides with incurved rim on a solid stem standing on an inverted bowl-like base, found in red ware of fabric (b) (Fig. 24, No. 3).
- Sub-variety (g): On a solid stand a dish exactly like variety (xviii) found in the graves having fractional burials, (Fig. 33, No. 1).

VARIETY (iii): *Tall drinking vase.*

It is generally found in grey ware but there are a few examples of red ware of fabric (b). Some miniature specimens are also found. The following sub-varieties are known:

- Sub-variety (a): Drinking glass type with cordoned lines. (Fig. 21, No. 7).
- Sub-variety (b): Narrow-waisted vase with its lower half globular (Fig. 21, No. 8).
- Sub-variety (c): Graceful narrow-waisted vase with its sides doubly curved (Fig. 21, No. 5).
- Sub-variety (d): Narrow waisted vase with its lower half carinated. This sub-variety is generally not found in the cremated graves having fractional burials. (Fig. 22, Nos. 14 and 43).
- Sub-variety (e): Flat based vase with its lower half gracefully curved, sides slightly concave with double cordoned lines at the waist and rim flaring from grave No. 142 (Fig. 33, No. 3).

Sub-variety (f): Short and wide type from Timargarha site No. 2 (Fig. 37, No. 6).

Sub-variety (g): Handled drinking vase (Fig. 37, No. 5).

VARIETY (iv): *Open-mouthed drinking cup with flaring rim.*

It is generally found in grey ware but a few examples in red ware of fabric (b) are also known:

Sub-variety (a): Sagger-based type (Fig. 21, No. 3).

Sub-variety (b): Flat-based type (Fig. 21, No. 1).

VARIETY (v): *Medium-sized drinking goblets*

Sub-variety (a): Globular body with plain straight rim found in grey ware and also in red ware of fabric (b). (Fig. 22 reg. No. 12).

Sub-variety (b): This goblet in grey ware has a holed lug near the base. It comes from grave No. 223 (Fig. 41, No. 1).

VARIETY (vi): *Narrow-necked bottles*

They have globular body, narrow neck, flaring rim and disc base. Generally they are found in grey (Fig. 24, No. 4), but examples in red ware are also available (See grave No. 2 in trench LO, Topies in coarse red ware are also available of fabric (b) are also known. Later timargarha 1964 excavation).

VARIETY (vii): *Pedestalled Cup*

Open-mouthed cup standing on a flat-based pedestal, found only in grey ware. It is found only in the graves having fractional burial. (Fig. 34, No. 4).

VARIETY (viii): *Visage Urn*

Globular urn with sharply everted rim above constricted neck. Below

the neck nose, eyes, eye-brow and mouth shown, found in red ware of coarse fabric (a) only in the cremated graves. Here the nose and the eye-brow are applied separately. (Fig. 25, No. 1).

VARIETY (ix): Globular Urn with flaring rim.

Type same as no. (viii) but in red ware of fabric (b). (Fig. 26, No. 1). In shape they are like the cooking pots of variety (i) but they have narrow neck.

VARIETY (x): Long-necked water pitcher

Found in red ware of fabric (b).

Sub-variety (a): Those having plain neck. (Fig. 25, No. 4).

Sub-variety (b): Those having grooves on the neck. (Fig. 25, No. 3).

VARIETY (xi): Lids. Found in red ware of fabric (a) or fabric (b).

Sub-variety (a): Saucer-like with a raised rider-shaped knob on the inner side (Fig. 24, No. 6).

Sub-variety (b): Saucer-like with a holed handle at the out side. (Fig. 25, No. 6).

Sub-variety (c): Saucer-like with a holed handle at the inner side. (Fig. 24, No. 5).

Sub-variety (d): Saucer-like with a solid round knob at the inner side. Fig. 29, No. 8).

Sub-variety (e): Disc-based saucer-like lid having no knob at all. (Fig. 32, No. 8).

VARIETY (xii): Narrow-necked water pitcher.

It differs from variety No. (x) in so far as the neck is small and has a flat base, found in red ware of fabric (b).

Sub-variety (a): Has globular body (Fig. 37, No. 12).

Sub-variety (b): Has bulging body. (Fig. 25, No. 5).

VARIETY (xiii): Hour-glass type of drinking vase

Generally found in red ware of extremely fine texture, fabric (c) in

the graves having fractional burials. (Fig. 31, No. 6). But two examples are known from grave No. 112 in red ware of fabric (b).

VARIETY (xiv): Thali with flat-topped rim

Found only in red ware of fabric (b). These have flat-topped rim. Rare pieces found only in mixed cremated graves but more common in the graves having fractional burials. (Fig. 28, No. 9).

VARIETY (xv): Lugged Vase

Found in red ware of fabric (b) only in later graves.

Sub-Variety (a) Those having holed lugs. (Fig. 30, No. 1).

Sub-Variety (b) Those having lugs without a hole. (Fig. 45, No. 2).

VARIETY (xvi): Water pitcher having a collared rim

Found only in red ware of fabric (b) in the graves having fractional burial.

Sub-Variety (a) has plain collared rim (Fig. 31, No. 1).

Sub-Variety (b) has grooved lines on the rim (Fig. 34, No. 7).

VARIETY (xvii): Water pitcher having a triangular rim

Found only in red ware of fabric (b) in the graves having fractional burial.

VARIETY (xviii): Flat-based dishes having tapering sides and straight rim,

Found in fabric (b) red ware only in the graves having fractional burials.

Sub-Variety (a): has deeper dish (Fig. 31, No. 5).

Sub-Variety (b): has flattish dish with a handle at either end from grave No. 142, (Fig. 33, No. 10).

VARIETY (xix): Surahi-type of long necked water pitcher

Found only in red ware of fabric (c), light in weight. Some of them have black paint from the shoulder to the mouth. Obtained in the graves having fractional burial, (Fig. 31, No. 2).

VARIETY (xx): BADNA TYPE OF HANDLED AND SPOUTED VASE

Found only in red ware of fine fabric (c) from the graves having fractional burials. (Fig. 31, No. 3).

VARIETY (xxi): Carinated medium-sized drinking vase with narrow neck and outwardly curving rim.

Found in red ware of fine fabric (c) in the graves having fractional burials. (Fig. 31, No. 4).

VARIETY (xxii): Narrow-necked water pitcher with incurved rim

Found in red ware (fabric-b) only in the graves having fractional burial. (Fig. 32, No. 6).

VARIETY (xxiii): Handled Jug with pinched mouth

Found in red ware of fabric (c) in the grave having fractional burial (Fig. 34, No. 1).

VARIETY (xxiv): Carinated drinking cup with flaring rim

Found only in grey ware from the graves having fractional burials (Fig. 32, No. 3).

VARIETY (xxv): A handled cup ✓

This is found in fine red ware of fabric (c). The cup is rather longish, with carination at the lower side, flat base and tapering sides gradually narrowing towards the mouth, which has a simple rim. One round handle is attached to the tapering side (Fig. 34, No. 2).

VARIETY (xxvi): Deep bowl

They are found in red ware of fabric (b) from Timargarha site No. 2. They fall into two sub-varieties:

Sub-Variety (a): Disc-based deep bowl, (Fig. 36, No. 8).

Sub-Variety (b): Pedestal-based deep bowl, (Fig. 36, No. 9).

VARIETY (xxvii): *Flat-based cup with incurved rim.*

It is found in grey ware from Timargarha site No. 2. It has a hole at the base, (Fig. 37, No. 11) .

VARIETY (xxviii): *Disc-based cup*

Only one example in grey ware has been found from grave No. 211 (Timargarha site No. 2). It has disc-base and almost straight sides (Fig. 39, No. 7).

VARIETY (xxix): *Open-mouthed globular jar*

These jars are in red ware of fabric (b) and are found in TMG 3 pits as well as from one grave in Thana (No. 27). They are probably flat-based, globular body gradually narrowing at the neck and plain straight rim. Sometimes the shoulder is decorated with zigzag lines (Fig. 43, No. 4).

VARIETY (xxx): *Straight-sided troughs with lugs*

These are very thick sectioned hand-made troughs in coarse red ware having flat-topped rim with big lugs near the flat base. They have been found only in the pits of Timargarha site No. 3 and Balambat Settlement site (Fig. 43, No. 5).

VARIETY (xxxi): *Bowl with a holed lug*

Only one example in grey ware from Thana, No. 23 (Fig. 45).

POTTERY FROM 1964 GRAVES OF TIMARGARHA

The pottery is described under two separate heads: those belonging to type A graves and those belonging to type B graves. Of type A grave two in trench B1 and one in trench D1 were undisturbed. The pot forms of these graves were the arch-types associated with complete burials of the earliest period. Trench CO was disturbed. Both the graves found in this trench show mixing of the materials. Attempt is made here to separate them and study them as belonging to the earlier or later burial. Above grave No. II b in trench CO, we have a later burial of a child associated with two pots. These pots are described in type B graves.

TYPE A GRAVES

In all these graves one example of hand-made cooking pot is invariably found. When we find two such cooking pots in grave No. II b from trench CO, obviously the one, which is better made, was placed later on. Another accompaniment is a bowl-on-stand, but it is absent from grave No. 1 in trench D1. The third accompaniment is a tall drinking vase. In the disturbed graves of trench CO, more than one example of this vase is found, probably because later burials needed more of them. Other small pots are exceptionally found.

VARIETY (i): HAND MADE COOKING POT

This pot is made of very coarse material. The clay is not well mixed. It is full of grits and other degreassants, made in hand and not fired well. On the exterior surface coarseness is apparent, with occasional streaks of cracks here and there. In form it is globular with a small disc-base, constricted neck and sharply everted plain rim (inclined at an angle of 45°). The top of the rim is further rippled or sometimes scratched, obviously by means of a slender stick. This is the arch-type in the graves and found in all the periods, though later examples are better made. Further finer forms evolve from this type. They will be discussed later. Fig. 21, No. 4 is from grave No. 1, trench B 1. Fig. 21, No. 6 is from grave No. 2, trench B1. Fig. 22 No. 16 comes from grave No. 1, trench CO. Fig. 21 No. 23 comes from grave No. 1, trench D1.

VARIETY (ii): BOWL-ON-STAND

These pots can be placed into two categories on the basis of texture. Two of them (Reg. No. 9 and 2) from the graves of trench B1 are made of finely levigated clay, well fired and red slipped. The other two from the graves of trench CO are rather coarse in texture mixed with grits. One of them (Reg. No. 15) is not well fired. As they make different sub-varieties, they are all described here.

Sub-variety (a): Reg. No. 9 (Fig. 21) from grave No. 2 trench B1. It is divisible into three parts: bowl, stem and base. It is very tall and has a solid thick stem on an inverted saucer-like base with a carinated bowl having a wide flaring rim. The bowl has almost straight sides above the carination.

Sub-variety (b): Reg. No. 2 (Fig. 21) from grave No. 1, trench B1. Parts same as above. It is very light and has a stem hollow half the way on a base resembling an inverted bowl having tapering sides, hollow at the bottom, with a bowl having tapering sides and incurved rim.

Sub-variety (c): Reg. No. 37 (Fig. 22) from grave No. 2b trench CO. Parts same as above, in heavy, and has a solid thick stem on an inverted saucer-like base, the joint between the stem and the base being marked by a raised band. The bowl is tapering upto the shoulder and curved inwards above it. Series of grooved lines above the shoulder. Red-slipped.

Sub-variety (d): Reg. No. 15 (Fig. 22) from grave No. 1 trench CO. It is divisible into two parts. The upper bowl and the lower stand with base. As the base forms a part with the stand, we will term it 'Pedestal stand'. The pedestal stand is hollow from inside, has grooved lines and is decorated with incised zigzag lines at the base. The bowl has curved sides, inturned towards the rim. It is very heavy, red slipped.

VARIETY (iii): TALL DRINKING VASE

In these graves tall drinking vases are always found in grey ware. All such grey ware pottery is made of finely levigated clay and is well fired. It is a graceful vase with its waist generally narrow, and is made in slow-moving wheel in parts and then joined together. They fall in four different sub-varieties:

Sub-variety (a): Reg. No. 7, (Fig. 21), grave No. 2, trench B1. It is a drinking glass type, with a small disc-base, straight sides upto the waist (the waist is not narrow in this case), and tapering outward above this point. It has cordoned lines at the waist and below the plain rim. This is an exceptional sub-variety but survived till the end.

Sub-variety (b): Reg. No. 8, (Fig. 21) grave No. 2, trench B1. It is a narrow-waisted vase with its lower half globular and upper tapering outward, having grooved lines at the exterior surface and small

disc-base. Reg. No. 11 (Fig. 22), from grave No. 1 trench CO is similar but has a raised cordon at the lower body.

Sub-variety (c): Reg. No. 5 (Fig. 21), grave No. 1, trench B1. It is a graceful narrow-waisted vase with its sides doubly curved—once below the waist and second time above the waist. It has a small disc-base and a grooved line at the lower curve.

Sub-variety (d): Four examples—Reg. No. 13 from grave No. 1, trench CO and No. 14 (Fig. 22), from grave 1, trench CO. Nos. 38 and 43 (Fig. 22) from grave No. 2b, trench CO. All of them are carinated vases with narrow waist and the sides above the waist tapering outward in the case of No. 38 and curving outward in others. They have small disc-base, grooved lines below the rim and raised cordon on the exterior surface.

VARIETY (iv): OPEN-MOUTHED DRINKING CUPS WITH FLARING RIM

Only two examples have been found, both from grave No. 1, trench B1. No. 1 (Fig. 21) is in grey ware and No. 3 (Fig. 21) is in red ware. The latter also bears traces of red slip. Both of them are made of finely levigated clay in a slow moving wheel. They have straight sides with flaring rim. They fall into two sub-varieties:

Sub-variety (a): No. 3 has a sagger base and cordoned lines on the body.

Sub-variety (b): No. 1 has a flat base and groups of cordoned lines on the body.

VARIETY (v): MEDIUM-SIZED DRINKING GOBLET

Sub-variety (a): Reg. No. 12 (Fig. 22) grave No. 1, trench CO. The only example found here and it seems that it belongs to a later burial. It is in grey ware, made of finely levigated clay, in slow moving wheel, has a disc-base, globular below the neck and above it plain straight rim. No decoration.

VARIETY (vi): NARROW-NECKED BOTTLES

Only three examples, Nos. 39, 41 and 42 (Fig. 22)—all from grave 2b,

trench CO. They are in grey ware, made of finely levigated clay and well-fired. They have a disc-base, pot belly, narrow neck and flaring rim. This variety is not found in such graves but they are very common in later graves.

TYPE B GRAVES

As no new varieties in these graves have been found, the pots are described grave-wise.

Grave No. 1, Trench LO: No. 28 (Fig. 23) is a hand-made cooking pot of the No. 27 (Fig. 23) is a tall drinking vase, sub-variety (c): and No. 26 (Fig. 23) is a bowl-on-stand, sub-variety (c); but its bowl is curving throughout.

Grave No. 2, Trench LO: Only one example, No. 29 (Fig. 23) narrow-necked bottle in red ware, coarse material.

Grave No. 3, Trench LO: No. 31 (Fig. 23), is a small hand-made cooking pot; No. 30 (Fig. 23) is a tall drinking vase, sub-variety (c) and Nos. 32 and 33 (Fig. 23) are open-mouthed drinking cups with flaring rim. They are in grey ware and belong to sub-variety (a).

Grave No. 2 a, Trench CO: No. 19 (Fig. 23) is an open-mouthed drinking cup with flaring rim. It falls in variety (b) as it has flat base with chamfered corners.

VARIETY (vii): PEDESTALLED CUP. (Fig. 23, No. 18).

It is an open-mouthed cup with grooves on the outer surface, standing on a flat-based pedestal. The base has a dimple in the middle. It is in grey ware. In Swat excavations by the Italians the number of pedestalled cups is quite large. See Stacul 1966, article No. 1. Fig. No. 71.

TIMARGARHA SITE NO. 1: 1965

POTTERY FROM CREMATED GRAVES.

The pottery from these graves will be studied under three categories:

- A) Those having double burial—earlier cremated and later fractional. As the pots in these graves are mixed up, they will be taken up later after a clear idea of the pots from the cremated graves have been familiarised.

- B) Those having cremated bones—Nos. 122 and 119. Their pots will be taken up first and studied in detail.
- C) Those from children graves. The pots in these graves are limited. They will be taken up in the second stage to add new varieties to the pot forms of these graves.

GENERAL FEATURES

There is no complete break in the pottery tradition of these graves from that of the graves having complete burial, as excavated in 1964. The pot-forms of those graves as well as the coarse red ware and grey ware of finely levigated clay continue in this period. Apart from these many new forms are now seen and for the first time we get here a different red ware with a better texture and comparatively finer clay and better firing. It is in this new red ware that new forms now appear. The hand-made cooking pot of coarse ware, as seen earlier, continues in that ware but is also found in the new red ware. This very pot form in the new red ware from grave No. 122 has a solid stand and takes the shape of bowl-on-stand. But the dominant feature of these graves is the presence of urn of varying sizes. Such urns are generally not found in the children's graves but it is exceptionally present in No. 128. Such urns have a globular body, disc-base, long narrow neck and flaring rim, different varieties of lids, narrow-necked bottles and two examples of a new variety of drinking vase, which has an extremely narrow waist (grave no. 112). This is termed as "hour-glass" type of drinking vase. Actually this type becomes very dominant in the next period. In grey ware the carinated tall drinking vase completely disappears. We get here only two varieties—the globular based ones and the drinking glass type. We also get miniature examples. Medium-sized drinking goblets and open-mouthed drinking cups with flaring rim are also found here. Narrow necked bottles are also found in grey ware.

GROUP — B

POTTERY FROM GRAVE NO. 122.

This is a rich grave yielding 24 funerary vessels of different varie-

ties. The clay is well levigated with very few grits in them. Firing of the pots is much better than that seen in some of the hand-made pots of 1964 graves. No cracks are seen in the pots. In the description of the pot forms same categorization, as given before, is kept. New forms are added as separate varieties.

Variety (i). HAND-MADE COOKING POTS

Two examples have been found. One is complete (Fig. 24, no. 1) and the other is broken. The latter is of better clay. Type and form same as given before.

Variety (ii). BOWL-ON-STAND

Three examples have been found — all in red ware of medium clay with grits in them, red slipped, sub-varieties (a), (b) and (c) are not found here.

Sub-variety (d). Only grooved stand with parts of the bowl. The remaining portion is broken.

Sub-variety (e). The bowl is exactly like a hand-made cooking pot, The stand is solid on an inverted shallow saucer-like base. This is a unique development from the ordinary cooking pot (Fig. 24, No. 2)

Sub-variety (f). The bowl has curved sides and incurved rim (but rim is broken). The stand is solid on an inverted deep tapering bowl-like base. (Fig. 24, No. 3).

Variety (iii). TALL DRINKING VASE

Three examples have been found, all in grey, are made of well levigated clay and well fired.

Sub-variety (a). It is the drinking glass type, with the sides slightly concave having a cordoned line in the middle. The upper part is broken (Not illustrated).

Sub-variety (b). Two examples of this type but both are crushed.

Varieties IV & V are not found here.

Variety (vi). NARROW-NECKED BOTTLE.

Only one example in grey with globular body upto the shoulder and then sloping to the neck, which is extremely narrow right upto the mouth. It has a disc-base. (Fig. 24, No. 4).

Variety vii is also not found here.

Variety (viii). VISAGE URN.

This is a new variety found only in the graves having cremated burials. Two examples have been found. Both contained ashes and bones. Both of them are of one main type with very minor difference. They are hand-made, of levigated clay, with grits in them. Not well fired. In form they are globular, having a round base and sharply everted rim. Just below the narrow neck is a prominent applied projection for the nose, which is of the curved type. On either side of the nose is a hole for the eyes and a rectangular hole below it for the mouth. One example shows eye-lashes by incised lines and applied eye-brows which are set at an angle (Fig. 25, Nos. 1 and 2, 2a).

Variety (ix). GLOBULAR URN WITH FLARING RIM

Three examples have been found. They are all broken into pieces. These are of the same form as no. (viii) above but they have no nose or eye indication. They are also in red ware with red slip applied at the outside.

Variety (x). LONG-NECKED WATER PITCHER.

Four examples have been found, all in red ware. They have globular body, disc-base, long narrow neck and flaring rim. They fall in two sub-varieties:

Sub-variety (a). Two examples. They have plain neck (Fig. 25, No. 4).

Sub-variety (b). Two examples. They have grooves on the neck (Fig. 25, No. 3).

Variety (xi). LIDS

They are covers of the big urns described before. They are all in red ware. Five examples have been found. Their form is like a shallow saucer. They fall in three sub-varieties.

Sub-variety (a). Three examples. A shallow saucer with a rider knob on the inner side (Fig. 24, No. 6).

Sub-variety (b). Only one example. A shallow saucer with a holed handle at the outside in the middle (Fig. 25, No. 6).

Sub-variety (c). Only one example. A shallow saucer with a holed handle at the inner side (Fig. 24, No. 5).

Variety (xii). NARROW-NECKED WATER PITCHER.

It has a bulging body, flat base, narrow neck and flaring rim. Red ware with slip at the outside and cordoned lines at the neck. (Fig. 25, No. 5)

GRAVE NO. 119

Sixteen funerary vessels of different varieties have been found in this grave. No visage urn was found in this grave. But there were two plain urns containing bones. The pots fall into the following varieties.

Variety (i). HAND-MADE COOKING POTS

Three examples have been found, all in coarse red ware, of the usual type.

Variety (ii). BOWL-ON-STAND

Four examples have been found. Two are in fine red ware and red slipped. The other two are made of coarse red ware. The first two are of sub-variety (b) (Fig. 26, No. 2) and the last two are of sub-variety (d).

Variety (iii). TALL DRINKING VASE

Five examples, all in grey ware. All of them are of sub-variety (b). One is a miniature example. (Fig. 26, No. 4).

Variety (iv). OPEN-MOUTHED DRINKING CUP WITH FLARING RIM

Only one example in grey ware was found inside a tall drinking vase. It belongs to sub-variety (b).

Variety (ix). GLOBULAR URN WITH FLARING RIM

Only two examples in red ware have been found. (Fig. 26, Nos. 1 and

3). They are like the cooking pots of variety (1) but these are of better make and have narrow neck. One had a lid.

Variety (xi). LID.

Only one example. It belongs to sub-variety (b).

GROUP — C.

POTTERY FROM THE CHILDREN'S GRAVES CONTAINING

BURNT BONES OR ASH.

Some of these graves contain no pots at all. The maximum number of pottery in a grave is only three, found in graves numbering 120, 121 and 184. The varieties are also limited.

Hand-made cooking pot (variety i) is found only in grave no. 184. Bowl-on-stand (variety ii) in red ware is also found in the same grave. It belongs to sub-variety (b) (Fig. 27). Six examples of tall drinking vase in grey ware, one each from graves numbering 116b, 130, 118, 179 and two from 120. They all belong to sub-variety (b). A miniature drinking vase of sub-variety (a) in grey ware is found in grave no. 193 (Fig. 27). Only two examples of open-mouthed drinking cups with flaring rim (variety iv) have been found. One from grave no. 150 belongs to sub-variety (a) (Fig. 27) and another from grave no. 184 belongs to sub-variety (b). Medium-sized drinking goblets in grey ware (variety vi) have been found in two graves, one from grave no. 116b (Fig. 27) and another from grave no. 150 (Fig. 27). Narrow-necked bottles (variety vi), — one is in grey ware (Fig. 27) from grave no. 195, one in red ware from grave no. 120 and three in red ware from grave no. 121. One visage urn (variety no. viii) is found in grave no. 128. (Fig. 27). It makes a new sub-variety (c). It has the usual type of holed eyes and mouth and applied nose but the eyes have a circle of dots around them and the applied eye brow is horizontal.

Variety (xiii). HOUR-GLASS TYPE OF DRINKING VASE.

Only two examples in fine red ware have been found in grave no. 112. They have an extremely narrow waist, having cordoned or incised lines at this point, flat base, the lower half is carinated, but the upper is broken (Fig. 27).

*GROUP — A**MIXED MATERIALS*

In this group we include the pottery from graves numbering 113, 114, 117, 138 and 194. The last two have produced very few pots — only 4 from grave no. 38 and 3 from grave no. 194. Out of the three pots of the last grave one is a hand-made cooking pot (variety i), and two are tall drinking vases in grey ware (variety iii), sub-variety (b). From grave no. 138 one is a tall drinking vase in grey ware of the same type as above. But the other three pots are entirely new. These three are in fine red ware and are generally found in the fractional burials. Two of them are bowls (see below) and one is a handled drinking cup. Grave no. 149, which also falls in this group, has produced only late materials along with iron. Hence its pottery is described in the next section below.

In grave no. 113 there were 12 pots, in no. 114 there were 17 pots and in no. 117 there were 10 pots. Their detailed analysis is given below.

GRAVE NO. 113.

- 1 Cooking pot of coarse red fabric (variety i). (Fig. 28 no. 1).
- 2 Bowls-on-stand of fine red ware (variety ii). one belongs to sub-variety (c) but no grooved lines on the stem (Fig. 28 no. 6). the other belongs to sub-variety (d) (Fig. 28 no. 3).
- 6 Tall drinking vases of fine grey ware — all belong to sub-variety (b) (Fig. 28 no. 4).
- 1 Visage urn of Variety viii, sub-variety (c), as is found in grave no. 128. Here the eye-brow is shown by a thick dark line drawn horizontally with a brush but the colour is fugitive.
- 1 long necked water pitcher with flaring rim in red ware (variety x), sub-variety (a).
- 1 lid in red ware with a raised rider knob on the inner side. (variety xi, sub-variety (a). The raised knob has a thumb impression at the base on either side.

GRAVE No. 114

- 2 hand-made cooking pots of slightly better red ware (variety (i)).
- 1 bowl-on-stand of fine red ware (variety (ii), sub-variety (b)).
- 3 tall drinking vases in grey ware (variety (iii), sub-variety (b)).
- 1 medium-sized drinking goblet of fine red ware (variety (v) (Fig. 28, no. 7)).
- 1 visage urn (variety viii) of the same type as above.
- 4 open-mouthed drinking cups with flaring rim (variety iv) — one is in red ware and three in grey ware — all belonging to sub-variety (a).
- 2 lids of red ware (variety xi, sub-variety a). (Fig. 28 no. 8).
- 1 long necked water pitcher of red ware (variety x, sub-variety a), (Fig. 28, no. 5).
- 1 narrow necked grey bottle (variety vi).
- 1 Flat based thali with straight flat-topped rim in medium red ware (see below)

GRAVE NO. 117.

- 2 hand-made cooking pots in coarse red ware. (variety i) (Fig. 28 no. 2).
- 2 bowls-on-stand (variety ii), one is of sub-variety (b) and the other of sub-variety (c).
- 2 tall drinking vases of fine grey ware (variety iii, sub-variety (b)).
- 1 visage urn of the same type as above.
- 1 lid of the above urn of red ware variety xi, sub-variety (b).
- 1 open-mouthed drinking cup with flaring rim in grey ware (variety iv), belonging to sub-variety a).

Variety xiv. FLAT-BASED THALI (Fig. 28, No. 9).

This is of medium red ware (fabric b) with tapering sides and flat-topped rim. Only 1 example is found in this grave. This is a common variety in the graves of the next period.

TIMARGARHA SITE NO. 1

POTTERY FROM FRACTIONAL BURIAL GRAVES

Here again we have three different groups of graves.

- A) Those graves which show mixed burials. Graves numbering 101, 104 and 197 have complete burial along with fractional burial of a later period. The pottery from these graves will be contrasted with the pottery from grave no. 149 which has revealed cremated bones in pots along with fractional burial. Iron was also found in graves numbering 197 and 149. This group will be taken up first, as graves no. 149 is the richest grave of this period. Almost all the varieties are seen here. Pottery from graves 142 and 162 is described in group B as it is associated only with the upper level burial.
- B) Those graves which show adult burials. From these graves some more varieties are added.
- C) Children graves have very few pots in them. New varieties are hardly seen.

GENERAL FEATURES

In these graves hand-made cooking pots are few and far between. The pottery of coarse texture is also much reduced. Instead we have the new red ware of finely levigated clay, well-fired and red-slipped. Some of the cooking pots are made in this new red ware. Again the variety of similar vessels is greatly increased. The plain simple rim of the earlier periods continues but new rim developments are for the first time seen. They speak of an entirely new tradition. Bowls-on-stand continue and so are found tall drinking vases in grey ware. But the carinated sub-variety of the tall drinking vase is completely absent. It is found only in the mixed graves numbering 101 and 104. In these cases they obviously belong to an earlier burial. Among the new varieties two are most characteristic: (1) An hour glass type of drinking vase made of extremely fine clay, fired red and very light in weight, and (2) long narrow-necked *Surahi*—type of jar of extremely fine clay, fired red and light in weight. Some of them have black paint at the neck and shoulder. From this last example is a new development of a handled *badna*-type vase. Other handled jugs of fine red ware, light in weight are also seen here. Another development is a new variety of dish-on-

stand in fine red ware. Such dishes are also found separately without the stand. And finally we have new sub-varieties of lids in fine red ware. The contrast in the pottery forms and ware from those of the earlier periods is so great that these people should obviously belong to new culture and tradition. It is these people who introduced iron in this part. Again it is these people who re-opened the graves of the earlier people, disturbed the bones and put in their own dead. Such a practice was not known earlier. It therefore appears that these people were probably invaders who came in along with their new tradition.

GROUP — A

Grave No. 101. There are 14 pots in all.

- 3 hand-made cooking pots of coarse fabric, as is seen in the earlier graves (variety (i)). (Fig. 29, no. 7).
- 2 Bowls-on-stand of red ware (variety (ii)). One belongs to sub-variety (c) but has incised lines at the shoulder of the bowl (Fig. 29, no. 2). Another belongs to sub-variety (d) (Fig. 29, no. 1).
- 7 tall drinking vases (variety (iii)) in fine grey ware:- one belongs to sub-variety (a) of drinking glass type and has cordoned lines at the sides, (Fig. 29, no. 1), three belong to sub-variety (b) having globular body at the lower half (Fig. 29, no. 4) and the remaining three belong to sub-variety (d) of carinated drinking vase (Fig. 29, no. 3 and 6).

Variety (i). HAND-MADE COOKING POTS

These pots of sub-variety (a) are found in most of the graves. The fabric is still very coarse and they are made in a rough fashion. Smaller varieties are more common than bigger vessels. Only one small specimen from grave no. 111a (Fig. 32, no. 9) is illustrated. A few examples of sub-variety (d) are also found. One specimen from grave no. 137 (Fig. 32, no. 2) is of a medium size having dark blackish stains on the outer surface and on the rim. There is a large cooking pot of sub-variety (b) from grave no. 192 (Fig. 32, no. 1).

Variety (ii). BOWL-ON-STAND

There is no example of coarse fabric. All the specimens are of fabric

(b). Sub-variety (a) is not found here at all. Sub-variety (e) is also absent. All other varieties are present. Only two examples are illustrated.

Sub-variety (b) from grave no. 192. Its inverted rim has incised lines at the outer surface. (Fig. 33. no. 2).

Sub-variety (g) is from grave no. 142 (Fig. 33. no. 1).

Variety (iii). TALL DRINKING VASE.

These vases are found both in grey ware and red ware (fabric b). In grey ware all the sub-varieties, except (d) — the carinated vase — are found. We illustrate only three specimens:

Sub-variety (a) drinking glass type from grave no. 148 (Fig. 33. no. 8), and sub-variety (c) from grave no. 173. (Fig. 33. no. 5). One red ware specimen is of sub-variety (b) type but the other one from grave no. 142 belongs to sub-variety (e) (Fig. 33. no. 3). It is a graceful specimen, rather fattish in appearance.

Variety (iv). OPEN-MOUTHED DRINKING CUPS.

Both the sub-varieties of these small cups are found in the graves in grey as well as in red ware (fabric b). Not illustrated.

Variety (v). MEDIUM-SIZED DRINKING GOBLETS

Their number is small but they are found in a few graves in grey ware as well as in red ware of fabric (b). Not illustrated.

Variety (vi). NARROW-NECKED BOTTLES.

They are found in grey ware. A small specimen from grave no. 111a.

- 2 red ware lids with central knob (variety xi). One of the lid belongs to sub-variety (a) of exactly the same type as is seen in grave no. 113 above (Fig. 29, no. 9). The other is a new sub-variety (d). The saucer-like lid has a solid rounded knob at the centre of the inner side, (Fig. 29, no. 8).

GRAVE No. 149

There are 26 pots all of red ware but they are of three different fab-

rics: (A) Coarse texture (B) Medium texture with some mica in the clay and (C) Extremely fine clay.

A) *Coarse texture* (fabric a).

This fabric is the same as is seen in the earlier period graves.

1 hand-made cooking pot, variety (i).

1 handled cooking pot, the handle being rounded. It is absolutely a new sub-variety (c) (Fig. 30, no. 4).

B) *Medium texture* (fabric b).

This fabric is also found in the earlier graves in the case of bowl-on-stand and particularly in the pots of the cremated graves.

1 bowl-on-stand, variety (ii), sub-variety (c). Tall drinking vase is not found here.

3 cooking pots in this fabric falling in two sub-varieties: one is of the normal shape as found earlier and the other two have a bulging body, flat base instead of disc-base and sharply everted rim. In these cases the rims are not rippled (sub-variety d) (Fig. 30 no. 2 and 3).

2 lugged vase, which makes a new variety (*Variety xv*). *LUGGED VASE*

The body is slightly bulging, has a disc-base, constricted neck and tapering rim. They fall into two sub-varieties:

Sub-variety (a) has holed lugs (Fig. 30 no. 1).

Sub-variety (b) has simple lug without a hole.

3 Water pitchers of a new sub-variety. All of them have a slightly bulging body, disc-base, constricted neck having a collared straight rim. The decoration consists of three cordoned lines on the shoulder. (Fig. 31, no. 1). We will include them under variety xvi.

1 Water pitcher having a triangular rim, slightly bulging body and flat base. The decoration consists of cordoned lines on the shoulder. We will include them under variety xvii.

- 2 Dishes having tapering sides, carination at the shoulder, flat base, straight rim with grooved lines at the outside. We will include them under variety xviii (same as in grave No. 197, See Fig. 31. 5).

C) *Extremely fine texture.*

- 7 *Surahi*-type vases having bulging body, flat base, long narrow neck slightly widening towards the mouth. They are either plain or have cordoned lines on the shoulder. One of them has a black paint from the shoulder to the mouth. We will include them under variety xix (Fig. 31. no. 2).
- 1 example of a *badna*-type vase (Fig. 31. no. 3). Shape is similar to no. xix but this pot has a handle and a spout. Its neck is also painted black. We will include this under variety xx.
- 3 hour-glass type of drinking vase (variety xiii) but these specimens are extremely fine. The upper portion above the narrow waist is like a cup. One of them (Fig. 31. no. 6) has extra dotted semi-circular designs above the carination.
- 1 A new variety (no. xxi) of a carinated medium-sized drinking vase, the sides sloping above the carination, narrow neck and outwardly curving rim (Fig. 31, No. 4). It has flat base and cordoned lines on the sloping body.

Grave nos. 104 and 197. In these graves no new varieties of pots have been found and therefore they are not listed here. It may, however, be noted that in both these graves we found carinated variety of tall drinking vase in grey ware but in grave no. 197 as many as 13 pots were found, two of them were of the *Surahi*-type of long narrow-necked water vessel and two were flat-based dishes of variety No. xviii. (Fig. 31. No. 5).

GROUP — B

There is a large number of graves falling in this group. The pots of all these graves are taken up together and classified under different varieties and described below.

(Fig. 32. no. 4) is illustrated here. The texture has some grits in it.

Varieties vii, viii, ix and x are not found here.

Variety (xi). LIDS

They are found in red ware of fabric (b). Only two varieties are found. One belongs to sub-variety (d). The other one belongs to sub-variety (e) from grave no. 111b (Fig. 32. no. 8).

Variety (xii). NARROW-NECKED WATER PITCHER

Both the sub-varieties are found in red ware of fabric (b). One example from grave no. 183 belonging to sub-variety (b) is illustrated here (Fig. 32. no. 7). This pot has cordoned lines on the shoulder.

Variety (xiii). HOUR GLASS TYPE OF DRINKING VASE

These fine pieces are found in most of the graves in red ware of fabric (c). Only two examples are illustrated— a large one from grave no. 123 (Fig. 33 no. 7) and a miniature one from grave no. 192 (Fig. 33 no. 6). The bigger one has incised lines above the carination and the smaller one has a shoulder cordon.

Variety (xiv). FLAT-BASED THALI comes from grave no. 111 (Fig. 33 No. 9) in red ware of fabric (b).

Varieties (xv) and (xvii) are not found here.

Variety (xvi). WATER PITCHER HAVING COLLARED RIM

These are found in various sizes in different graves. Only one plain specimen from grave no. 123 is illustrated here (Fig. 32. no. 5).

Variety (xviii). FLAT-BASED DISHES

Both the sub-varieties are found here. Sub-variety (a) from grave no. 134 and sub-variety (b) from grave no. 142, (Fig. 33, no. 10).

Variety (xix). SURAH-TYPE OF LONG NECKED WATER PITCHER.

They are found in most of the graves. They are plain without any decoration or paint, except for a shoulder cordon. (Not illustrated).

Varieties (xx) and (xxi) are not found here.

Variety (xxii). A beautiful specimen of narrow-necked water pitcher with incurved rim comes from grave no. 192. It is decorated with incised lines from the shoulder to the neck. The pitcher has a bulging body and a disc-base (Fig. 32, no. 6). *Variety (xxiii)* is not found here.

Variety (xxiv). A beautiful specimen of carinated drinking cup with flaring rim comes from grave no. 123. It has flat base with chamfered corners, tapering sides and narrow neck. From the carination to the rim the pot has decoration in four rows with incised dots, triangles, circles and lines (Fig. 32, no. 3).

Variety (xxvi). Only one example of a deep bowl on a hollow pedestal is found from grave no. 111 (a). It is in red ware of fabric (b) but the clay has some grits (Fig. 33, no. 4).

GROUP — C.

From the children's graves having fractional burials the same types of pottery are available. Only select specimens are illustrated below.

From grave no. 195 comes a miniature specimen of the tall drinking vase (variety iii). It belongs to sub-variety (b), and is in grey ware (Fig. 34, no. 5).

From grave no. 108 comes a small drinking cup (variety iv) in grey ware. It belongs to sub-variety (b), (Fig. 34, no. 8).

From grave no. 102 comes an hour-glass type of drinking vase (variety xiii) in fine red ware (fabric c), (Fig. 34, no. 6).

From grave no. 140 comes a surahi-type of long narrow necked water vessel (variety xix) in fine red ware (Fig. 34, no. 3).

From grave no. 140 comes a handled jug (variety xxiii) with a pinched mouth. It has a flat base and narrow neck (Fig. 34, no. 1).

From grave 102 comes a handled cup (variety xxv) in red ware of fine fabric (Fig. 34, no. 2).

From grave no. 107 comes a water pitcher with grooved collared rim (Fig. 34, no. 7), of variety (xvi), sub-variety (b). It is red slipped.

From grave No. 133 comes a pedestalled cup, variety. No. (vii) in grey ware. The cup has grooved lines at the exterior (Fig. 34, no. 4).

POTTERY FROM TIMARGARHA

SITE NO. 2

As this site has so far not produced graves of period I, the typical

pot-forms of that period are not found here. The other two periods are very well represented. In fact we get many new varieties to add to the forms known earlier. As far as the ware is concerned, it is the same as observed before. However, it may be remarked that from the graves having fractional burials one typical type has not yet been found at all: the *Surahi*—type of long-necked water vessel (variety xix) in fine red ware is absent here in the same way as we have not found here a single piece of iron. This does not mean that these fractional burial graves should be dated earlier. The difference lies only in the cultural equipment. This is clear from the fact that we have an hour-glass vase from grave No. 241 and a poor imitation of the same type of drinking vase in grey ware from grave No. 210. As the following description of the pot-forms will show the dating of these graves is co-eval with that of the graves in Timargarha site No. 1.

The pottery is described under two main groups: (A) the pottery from the cremated graves and (B) the pottery from the fractional burial graves. The pots are taken up together and they are not described grave-wise in order to be free from repetition and to save space. The graves of the adults and of the children are taken up together as there is no difference in their pot forms. From the cremated graves the pottery from the disturbed burial No. 217 has been omitted. The remainder grave materials are described below, though there appears to be some mixture in the graves numbering 213 and 240.

A— THE POTTERY FROM THE CREMATED GRAVES

The pot forms from these graves have a great similarity with those found in the similar graves from Timargarha site No. 1. But there are some additional varieties which do not occur there. Here for the first time we get a cooking pot form in fabric (b) with a holed lug, one on either side. Four examples of a cooking pot on a stand in red ware fabric (b) are found. Four examples of bowl-on-stand in grey ware are also obtained. Tall drinking glass have new sub-varieties. One example of drinking glass type is in red ware of fabric (b). It has a narrow waist. The sub-variety (e) of this vase is also found here. There is a new short and wide sub-variety in grey ware. Still different is a medium sized drinking vase with a handle in grey ware. We have a new sub-variety of the narrow-necked bottle in red ware of fabric (b). It is slightly bigger in size with a globular body on a small disc-base. There is a new variety of cup with incurved rim in grey ware. Its flat base has a hole. Other pitchers and urns are of the usual type. But we have a new variety of a deep bowl with tapering sides and disc-base in red

ware of fabric (b). There is another deep bowl with a pedestal base. As many of the varieties come from the mixed graves numbering 213 and 240, it is difficult to say whether they all belong to period II

Variety (i): HAND-MADE COOKING POTS

Sub-variety (a) in coarse fabric is found in different sizes from the grave. The ripples at the rim are not very prominent. But scratches are seen. A miniature specimen from grave No. 240 is illustrated here. (Fig. 35. No. 4).

Sub-variety (b) in medium fabric (b) is also found here. One example illustrated from grave No. 213 has a smooth surface of the globular body on a disc-base, constricted neck and sharply everted rim. At the shoulder there are grooved lines very crudely drawn. (Fig 35. No. 2).

Sub-variety (e) is unique of its kind from grave No. 213. It is in red ware of fabric (b). The shape is that of a cooking pot but it has an extra holed lug on either shoulder of the globular body (Fig. 35. No. 1).

Variety (ii): BOWL-ON-STAND

Only two sub-varieties are found here

Sub-variety (b) is found both in red ware of fabric (b) as well as in grey ware. Two examples are illustrated here: the red ware one from grave No. 218 (Fig. 36, No. 7) and the grey ware one from grave No. 213 (Fig. 36 No. 4).

Sub-variety (e) is rather stumpy with a comparatively big cooking pot on a small thick stand. One specimen from grave No. 213 is illustrated here (Fig. 36. No. 1). It is made of coarse red ware fabric (a)

Variety (iii): TALL DRINKING VASES

They are found in grey as well as red ware

Sub-variety (a) is found both in grey as well as red wares. The grey specimen from grave No. 240 has a cordoned line at the waist (Fig. 37. No. 3). The red ware example from grave No.

213 makes a new sub-variety as it has a narrow waist and above the waist we have grooved lines (Fig. 37. No. 1).

Sub-variety (b) is found here in grey ware. One example is illustrated from grave No. 218 (Fig. 37. No. 2).

Sub-variety (c) is found here in grey ware from grave No. 251. (Fig. 37 No. 4).

Sub-variety (e) is found in red ware of fabric (b) from grave No. 218. It has a disc-base. (Fig. 37. No. 7).

Sub-variety (f) is absolutely new from this site. Two examples have been found both in grey ware, one from grave No. 218 (Fig. 37. No. 6) and another from grave No. 240. It is a wide sub-variety of drinking vase with a wide flaring mouth and broad body on a disc-base.

Sub-variety (g) is also a new sub-variety of drinking vase in grey ware from grave No. 213. It is a small one having a handle. (Fig. 37. No. 5).

Variety (iv): OPEN MOUTHED DRINKING CUP WITH FLARING RIM.

Two examples are illustrated. Both have sagger base and hence belong to sub-variety (a). The red ware specimen comes from grave No. 229 (Fig. 37. No. 9) and the grey ware one from grave No. 213 (Fig. 37. No. 10).

Variety (v): MEDIUM-SIZED DRINKING GOBLETS

The one example illustrated from grave No. 213 is in grey ware. It belongs to sub-variety (a) (Fig. 37. No. 8).

Variety (vi): NARROW-NECKED BOTTLES.

They are found both in grey ware and in red ware of fabric (b). The grey ware specimens from grave Nos. 213 (Fig. 36, No. 3) and 251 (Fig. 36, No. 2) are of the usual type. But the red ware example from grave No. 213 makes a new sub-variety as it has a bigger globular body and small mouth (Fig. 35, No. 5).

Variety (viii): VISAGE URN. (Fig. 38).

Four examples of this type of urn have been found. All are of big size

similar in type. The one from grave No. 213 has curved projecting nose with an impressed eye on its either side, the ball of the eye being surrounded by a circle of dots and above them is the long curving sweep of the eye-brow. The second example from grave No. 240 has a holed eye on either side of the curved nose, the eye-hole being surrounded by a circle of dots, a circular mouth again surrounded by a circle of dots and the eye-brow above, drawn horizontally. The third example from grave No. 251 is similar but the eye-balls are set at an angle. The fourth specimen from grave No. 218 (See frontis piece). has a beaked nose with a holed eye on either side, above which is the straight eye-brow. Below the nose is the holed rectangular mouth. It was covered by a lid with a holed handle at the outside of the lid. The lid was placed upside down.

Variety (xi): LIDS.

Three different sub-varieties of lids are found here— all in red ware of fabric (b).

Sub-variety (a) comes from grave No 213 (Fig. 36. No. 5).

Sub-variety (d) comes from grave No. 213. (Fig. 36. No. 6).

Sub-variety (e) also comes from grave No. 213.

Variety (xii): NARROW-NECKED WATER PITCHER.

Quite a good number of these pitchers are found here in red ware of fabric (b). Here they have a disc-base, globular body, narrow neck and flaring rim. They are found in two sizes. Medium sized one from grave No. 218 (Fig. 35. No. 3) is undecorated. Large-size example from grave No. 237 has incised star-pattern below the neck (Fig. 37. No. 12). There are also traces of lugs. These pitchers were most probably used as burial urns. In the big example actual bones were found.

Variety (xxvi): DEEP BOWLS.

They are thick deep bowls in red ware, not well fired.

Sub-variety (a). It has a disc-base with the sides widely tapering and simple rim. It is from grave No. 240 (Fig. 36. No. 8).

Sub-variety (b). It has a hollow pedestal base with curving sides. It comes from grave No. 201 (Fig. 36, No. 9).

Variety (xxvii): FLAT-BASED CUP WITH AN INCURVED RIM.

The example comes from grave No. 218 (Fig. 37. No. 11). The cup is a miniature specimen of the bowl without the stand (variety (ii), sub-variety (b)). The purpose of the hole at the base is not very clear unless, of course, it is meant for pouring liquid.

B.— POTTERY FROM THE GRAVES HAVING FRACTIONAL BURIALS

As remarked earlier, the pottery from these graves does not show some important varieties found in the similar graves from Timargarha site No. 1. The extremely fine red ware (fabric c) is rare here. Only one example of an hour-glass type of drinking vase has been found. Another is only a poor imitation of the hour-glass type of drinking vase in grey ware from grave No. 210. But other tall drinking vase in grey ware show extremely narrow waist. The one from grave No. 256 is most remarkable from this point of view. The drinking glass sub-variety of the tall drinking vase is found in red ware of fabric (b). The *Surahi*-type of long-necked water vessel is absent. But narrow necked examples are seen in other vases. The most important is a poor imitation of narrow necked bottle in coarse red ware (fabric a) from grave No. 204. Pedestalled cup (variety vii) is found in grey ware from grave No. 270. There is a similar example of an almost straight-sided cup from grave No. 211 but instead of the pedestal, it has disc-base. Long and small narrow-necked pitchers are found in red ware of fabric (b). From the point of view of dating the most important is the water pitcher having a collared rim (variety xvi) from grave No. 256. This type of pitcher is found only in the last period of the graves in Timargarha site No. 1. Open-mouthed small drinking cups have either sagger or flat base. Bowl-on-stand is found only in red ware of fabric (b) and belongs to one sub-variety (b). The cooking pots are found either in coarse (fabric a) or medium (fabric b) red ware in different sizes. They show traces of ripples on the rim. There is an important variation of this pot form from grave No. 210. This pot does not have disc-base, as is seen in similar examples, but it has a concave base. On the whole the pottery forms suggest dating of these graves to period III. The detail of the pottery is given below.

Variety (i) COOKING POTS

Examples in coarse red ware are few and far between. Those in medium red ware (fabric b) now increase in number. Two examples in this last ware are illustrated. The bigger one is from grave No. 270 (Fig. 39. No. 1) and the smaller from grave No. 223 (Fig. 39. No. 2). It is remark-

able to note that ripples are not seen throughout the rim but they are present only at interval. Both of them belong to sub-variety (b). Some of these pots, as usual, have black soot marks at the outside surface. A new sub-variety (f) of the cooking pot (Fig. 39. No. 3) has a concave base. It comes from grave No. 210.

Variety (ii). BOWL-ON-STAND

They are found only in red ware of fabric (b) and all of them belong to sub-variety (b). Two examples are illustrated. The one from grave No. 256 has incised lines (Fig. 39. No. 5) at the shoulder of the bowl and another from the same grave has grooved lines at the shoulder of the bowl (Fig. 39, No. 4).

Variety (iii). TALL DRINKING VASE

Examples are found both in grey ware and in red ware of fabric (b). Miniature specimens in grey ware were also found.

Sub-variety (a) The drinking glass type has variations. The one from grave No. 254 (Fig. 40, No. 5) is in red ware and has a disc-base, straight sides upto the waist and then it flares towards the rim. Cordoned lines are seen at the waist.

The second example from grave No. 212 (Fig. 40. No. 6) is in grey ware and has a disc-base but the sides taper upto the middle part and then gradually curve in towards the rim.

The third example from grave No. 256 (Fig. 40. No. 3) is in grey ware and has also a small disc-base, steeply tapering sides and extremely narrow waist and then above this point it flares. There are no decorations at the surface.

Sub-variety (b) A number of examples in grey ware is found from the graves. A miniature specimen from grave No. 270 is illustrated (Fig. 40. No. 4). It has a grooved line at the bulge of the lower half.

Sub-variety (c). The one example illustrated (Fig. 40 no. 2) in grey ware comes from grave No. 223. It has no decoration at all. There is another variation from grave No. 247, which has an extremely narrow waist (Fig. 40 no. 1).

Variety (iv) .OPEN MOUTHED DRINKING CUP WITH FLARING RIM

Examples are found only in grey ware. Both the sub-varieties are known. But the flat-based one does not have its corners chamfered.

Sub-variety (a). Sagger-based type. Two examples are illustrated Fig. 41, no. 10) from grave No. 210. Both of them have grooved lines on the body. The smaller one shows more of them. (Fig. 41, no. 6).

Sub-variety (b). The flat-based specimen comes from grave No. 248 A. (Fig. 41 no. 8). It is also decorated with grooved lines.

Variety (v). MEDIUM SIZED DRINKING GOBLET.

Number of examples in grey and red wares have been found. Almost all belong to—

Sub-variety (a). Two are illustrated: the bigger in red ware from grave No. 212 (Fig. 40, no. 8) and smaller one in grey ware from grave No. 254 (Fig. 41 no. 3)

Sub-variety (b). In grey ware from grave No. 223 has a holed lug near the base (Fig 41 no. 1).

Variety (vi)- NARROW-NECKED BOTTLE.

Only one example in coarse red ware from grave No. 204. It is coated with white slip. It is a poor imitation (Fig. 41, No. 9).

Variety (vii)- PEDESTALLED CUP.

Only one example in grey ware from grave No. 270. The cup, which has incurved rim, is standing on a solid pedestal having a circular base with a dimple at the lower side (Fig. 39, no. 6).

Variety (xi). LID.

Only one sub-variety (d) of lid is found in red ware of fabric (b). One example illustrated comes from grave No. 210 (Fig. 40 no. 7).

Variety (xii). NARROW-NECKED WATER PITCHER

Both the sub-varieties are found in red ware of fabric (b). Three examples are illustrated.

Sub-variety (a). having globular body on a disc-base. The bigger example comes from grave No. 209 (Fig. 41 no 2) and has a row of dots at the shoulder. It has a small narrow neck and flaring rim. The smaller specimen from grave No. 247 (Fig. 41 no. 5), has a rather longer narrow neck and is plain.

Sub-variety (b). having bulging body comes from grave No. 256 (Fig. 41 no. 4). It is also plain.

Variety (xiii). HOUR-GLASS TYPE OF DRINKING VASE

One example from grave No. 241 is in fine red ware (fabric c). It is light in weight (Fig. 40 no. 10). Another example from grave No. 210 (Fig. 40 no. 9) in grey ware has been doubtfully placed in this category. It is in between this variety and those termed as tall drinking vases. It is rather a poor imitation, if at all it is one.

Variety (xvi). WATER PITCHER HAVING A COLLARED RIM

The one example illustrated (Fig. 41. no. 7.) comes from grave No. 256. As usual it has incised decoration at the shoulder and at the rim.

Variety (xxviii). DISC-BASED CUP

This is a new variety in grey ware from grave No. 211 (Fig. 39 no. 7). It has a small disc-base and wide cup-like body with straight sides. There are grooved lines at the exterior.

POTTERY FROM TIMARGARHA

SITE NO. 3

The purpose of the pits excavated in site No. 3 is not very clear from the excavation. The pits are irregular and the contents are poor. Not a single complete pot was recovered from them. It seems that the complete pots were not put inside these pits. The sherds available in them could not be fitted to make a single complete vessel. The irregular manner of excavating the pits and the find of ash, charcoal, bones, broken potsherds and broken beads suggest that they were most probably refuse pits, meant for the settlement site in the neighbourhood. Such a settlement was actually discovered later not far from this site. That site, which was excavated fully in 1966, was named Balambat Settlement Site (see below Part vi for the report).

The dating of site No. 3 is possible on the basis of the sherds available from these pits. But first of all the pottery is described. As the contents of the pits are more or less the same, it is no use describing the sherds pit-wise. A selection of the sherds has been made and their description is given below.

Here again pottery may be divided into two broad groups: (A) Red Ware Pottery, and (B) Grey Ware Pottery.

A) RED WARE POTTERY

This pottery can again be classified into three different wares, as we did before in the case of the grave pottery.

Fabric (a): This category includes hand-made pots prepared out of coarse clay mixed with grits and dry husk. They are not well-fired. The ware is the same as we saw in the case of the grave pottery. Even the pot forms are the same. We have the cooking pots, the large storage jar and a new variety of flat-based trough having lugs on either side.

Fabric (b): This category includes pots made with well levigated clay on a slow wheel, well fired, red-slipped and burnished at the outside. The ware falls into two sub-divisions: (i) those pots which are red right through outside as well as inside. They include long narrow-necked globular jars with flaring rim (variety x) of the grave pottery. (ii) the other potsherds have red face outside and black inside. Sometimes the inner shade varies into chocolate colour.

Fabric (c): This category includes extremely fine pots prepared with fine clay with no degreassants at all. The sherds available make very thin section. They are all red slipped and burnished. Though the ware is the same as the fabric (c) of the grave pottery, the forms are different. Here we have not found pieces of either hour-glass type of drinking vase or the *Surahi*-type of water vessel.

B) GREY WARE POTTERY

This pottery is made of well levigated clay as in the case of grave

pottery. The ware is also the same. The forms include tall drinking vases and open-mouthed small cups with flaring rim.

The pots described below follow the same numbering of the varieties, as given before, if they fall in the same category.

Variety (i): **COOKING POTS**

Rim fragment of a hand-made cooking pot, sub-variety (a) from pit no. 309. Outer surface very rough. The sharply everted rim is rippled (Fig. 42 no. 1). Many fragments of this pot are found in the pits. Some pieces are made of red ware, fabric (b), but the surface is not burnished.

Variety (ii): **BOWL-ON-STAND**

Several pieces of the stem, bowl or base have been found in the pits. They are in red ware of fabric (b). The example illustrated (Fig. 42, no. 2) is a fragment of a bowl with a part of the hollow stem. It comes from pit No. 306. It belongs to sub-variety (b). Some fragments of this variety in grey ware are also known.

Variety (iii): **TALL DRINKING VASE**

Grey ware sherds of this pot are scattered here and there in the pits. They all belong to *Sub-variety* (b). An almost complete specimen was found in pit No. 302 (Fig. 42, no. 4). It is a narrow-waisted vase with a grooved girdle at the bulge of the globular lower half. The exterior surface is very well treated and burnished.

We have also tall drinking vase in red ware of fabric (b). They belong to *subvariety* (a)-drinking glass type. One example illustrated (Fig. 42 no. 3) from pit No. 306 resembles exactly the one from the fractional burial grave No. 254. Its narrow waist is cordoned and the outer surface is burnished.

Variety (iv): **OPEN MOUTHED SMALL CUP WITH FLARING RIM**

Fragments of these small cups in grey ware are found in plenty. One example illustrated (Fig. 42 no. 5) comes from pit No. 306. It is sagger-based. Flat-based examples are also found.

Variety (v): **MEDIUM-SIZED DRINKING GOBLETS**

Fragments of these goblets in red ware of fine fabric (c) are picked

up in different pits. One example illustrated (Fig 42. no 11) comes from pit No. 315. It is thin in section and light in weight. From the waist to the rim the exterior is grooved.

Variety (vi): NARROW NECKED BOTTLE

Fragment of a miniature specimen of a narrow-necked bottle in red ware of fabric (b) comes from pit No. 309. No other fragment is known. (Fig. 42 no. 9).

Variety (ix). GLOBULAR URN WITH FLARING RIM

Numerous fragments of such urns, particularly the disc-base or thick pieces in coarse red ware are known from different pits. They are not illustrated.

Variety (x): LONG NECKED WATER PITCHER

In almost all the pits the long narrow neck fragments of such pitchers are found. They are in red ware of fabric (b). Both the sub-varieties are found. Three examples are illustrated. Two have grooved necks from pit No. 301 (Fig. 43, no. 2.) and No. 315 (Fig. 43, no. 3). While the former has smoky streaks both inside and outside the latter is red-slipped and burnished. The third one from pit No. 302 (Fig. 43, no. 1) has a plain neck but it is also blackened by smoke.

Variety (xi): LIDS

The lid fragments are found in coarse red ware of fabric (a). They belong to sub-varieties (b) and (c). One example illustrated (Fig. 42, No. 13) from pit No. 301 is of the latter type with its holed handle at the inner side. A new variety of a small saucer shaped lid without a handle but two holes in the saucer comes from pit No. 309 (Fig. 42, no. 10).

Variety (xii): NARROW NECKED WATER PITCHER.

One definite example in red ware of fabric (b) comes from pit No. 306. It is a rim fragment just above the neck (Fig 42 no. 6).

Variety (xiv): THALI WITH A FLAT TOPPED RIM

Two rim fragments of *thali* with flat-topped rim come from pit No.

305. Both have tapering sides and sagger base. They are in red ware of fabric (b) (Fig. 43. No. 7 and 8).

Variety (xviii): WATER PITCHER TRIANGULAR RIM

Only rim fragments in red ware of fabric (b) have been round. They fall into two sub-varieties: (a) having very small rim of a thin sectioned pot from pit No. 309. (Fig. 42 no 8), (b) having a bigger rim of a big pot from the same pit (Fig. 42 No. 7).

Variety (xviii): WATER PITCHERS HAVING TRIANGULAR RIM

Many fragments of this jar in red ware of fabric (b) have been found in the pits. Two fragments are illustrated. One from pit No. 315 is rather thick in section (Fig. 43 No. 4) and has an incised zigzag line above crudely drawn horizontal lines at the shoulder. Two fragments from pit No. 309 are thin in section and have only crudely drawn horizontal lines at the shoulder. The outer surface is red-slipped and burnished. (Fig. 43 no. 6).

Variety (xxx): STRAIGHT-SIDE TROUGHS WITH LUGS

Fragments of the trough as well as its lug are found in almost all the 3. no. 5.) comes from pit No. 304. It is pits. One example illustrated (Fig. 4 in coarse red ware and is hand made.

Most of the pot-forms that could be re-constructed from the sherds found in these pits have a great resemblance with those of T.M.G. period II but there are quite a few which are definitely later. The straight-sided troughs are found only in the Balambat settlement site (see below). The appearance of sherds in fabric 'c' of red ware further suggests that these pits belong to T.M.G. period III.