

# Pakistan Archaeology

Number 8—1972

*Edited by*

Muhammad Ishtiaq Khan

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN  
KARACHI

A SUMMARY OF  
EXCAVATIONS AND EXPLORATIONS IN PAKISTAN  
(1971 and 1972)

*by*

M. Rafique Mughal, Ph. D.

(*Plates XXIV—XXXIX*)

(*Figures 34—40*)

C O N T E N T S

EXCAVATIONS

	Page
Excavation at Satghara .. .. .	114
Excavation at Jalilpur .. .. .	117
Excavation at Zarif Karuna.. .. .	125
Excavation at Sarai Khola: The final season of 1972 ..	126

EXPLORATIONS

Exploration in central Punjab: Sahiwal district .. .. .	127
Exploration in northern Punjab: Campbellpur and Rawalpindi districts .. .. .	131
Explorations in southern Sind .. .. .	133
Explorations in northern Baluchistan .. .. .	137
Catalogue of illustrated pottery and antiquities .. .. .	151

The following summary deals with the field works undertaken during the years 1971 and 1972 by the Explorations and Excavations Branch of the Department of Archaeology and Museums in Pakistan. During this period, excavations were carried out at the prehistoric and protohistoric sites of Jalilpur, Sarari Kholra and Zarif Karuna, and at a medieval settlement of Satghara (Fig. 34). In addition to the diggings at selected sites, extensive explorations were undertaken in the Punjab, Baluchistan and Sind provinces. The results of these archaeological field researches are outlined here briefly. The detailed reports on these field works shall be published in due course of time.

### EXCAVATION AT SATGHARA

Just as the excavations at Tulamba<sup>1</sup> were prompted by the primary consideration of obtaining a chronological sequence for assigning an approximate date to a number of settlements then being discovered in the central Punjab plain, similar reasons necessitated a limited excavation at Satghara, located 82 miles northeast of Tulamba. The site of Satghara also offered a promise of yielding some material evidence of the late Medieval period (16th to 19th century A.D.). In this way, we hoped to extend the chronological framework, as revealed at Tulamba, further by at least three centuries which could provide a basis for future research in this particular period of history.

The name Satghara—meaning “seven houses”—is traditionally associated with the exploits of Mir Chakar Rind, a powerful Baluchi chief of the early Mughal period. He is reported to have built a fort and several public and religious buildings at Satghara. The grave of Mir Chakar is today enclosed by the northwestern bastion of the existing burnt-brick fort in Satghara village which is reported to have been rebuilt in A.D. 1775 (Pl. XXIVA). During the Sikh period, Satghara was attacked

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1. M.R. Mughal, 'Excavations at Tulamba, West Pakistan', *Pakistan Archaeology*, Number 4 (Karachi, 1967), pp. 12-152.

and the descendents of Mir Chakar Rind were thrown out of their territory which they had held for centuries. The modern village of Satghara, located within and outside the fort, shows no signs of an ancient habitation. It appears that a large mound located on the western out-skirts of the village marks the ancient site of Satghara, as also attested by the evidence recovered in course of the recent excavation.

The mound is called Satghara Tibba locally. It measures 1900 x 1800 feet and is about ten feet high above the surrounding level (Fig. 35). It is situated ten miles northeast of Okara in Sahiwal district. As a result of disturbance by the local cultivators, large piles of postsherds and brick-bats are lying on the surface. In order to find out the nature of habitation in different parts of the settlement, pottery samples were gathered from the surface of arbitrarily demarcated areas of the mound. The variations in occurrence of certain ceramic types indicated in the samples from different areas, strongly suggested that the western part of the settlement was abandoned earlier than the middle part which constitutes the main mound. Moreover, the area represented by seemingly two detached mounds on the northern and southern ends contains rubbish dumps or perhaps industrial waste (pottery kilns?). Two ancient brick-lined wells located along the eastern edge of the mound are still being used.

The excavation at Satghara was carried out by the present writer during the Summer of 1971<sup>2</sup>. An exploratory trench, measuring 15 x 16 feet, was laid in the middle of the mound. Underneath a mass of fallen debris loaded with burnt brick-bats and constituting our layers (1) and (2), regular structures of burnt-brick associated with an occupation level (3) were brought to light. The size of bricks, being  $6\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ x4x $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, corresponds to those used in the ancient fortification walls now surviving in Satghara village. Another structure of burnt-brick appeared which was associated with layers (7) and (6). This size of burnt-brick used in both the structures is identical. The earliest level (10) lying above the natural soil, did not show any sign of structures in the trench. The total accumulation of cultural debris was 16 feet from the existing surface (Pl. XXIVB).

The pottery from Satghara demonstrates a homogeneous character in all levels, though there are stratigraphic differences in the frequency of certain wares. The evidence shows a general uniformity in the cultural material and their continuity through time. Typologically, the pottery from the earliest levels suggests links with the last occupation period at Tulamba which is dated at that site between the

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2. Assisted by Mr. Nazir Ahmad Khan and Mr. Tariq Masood.

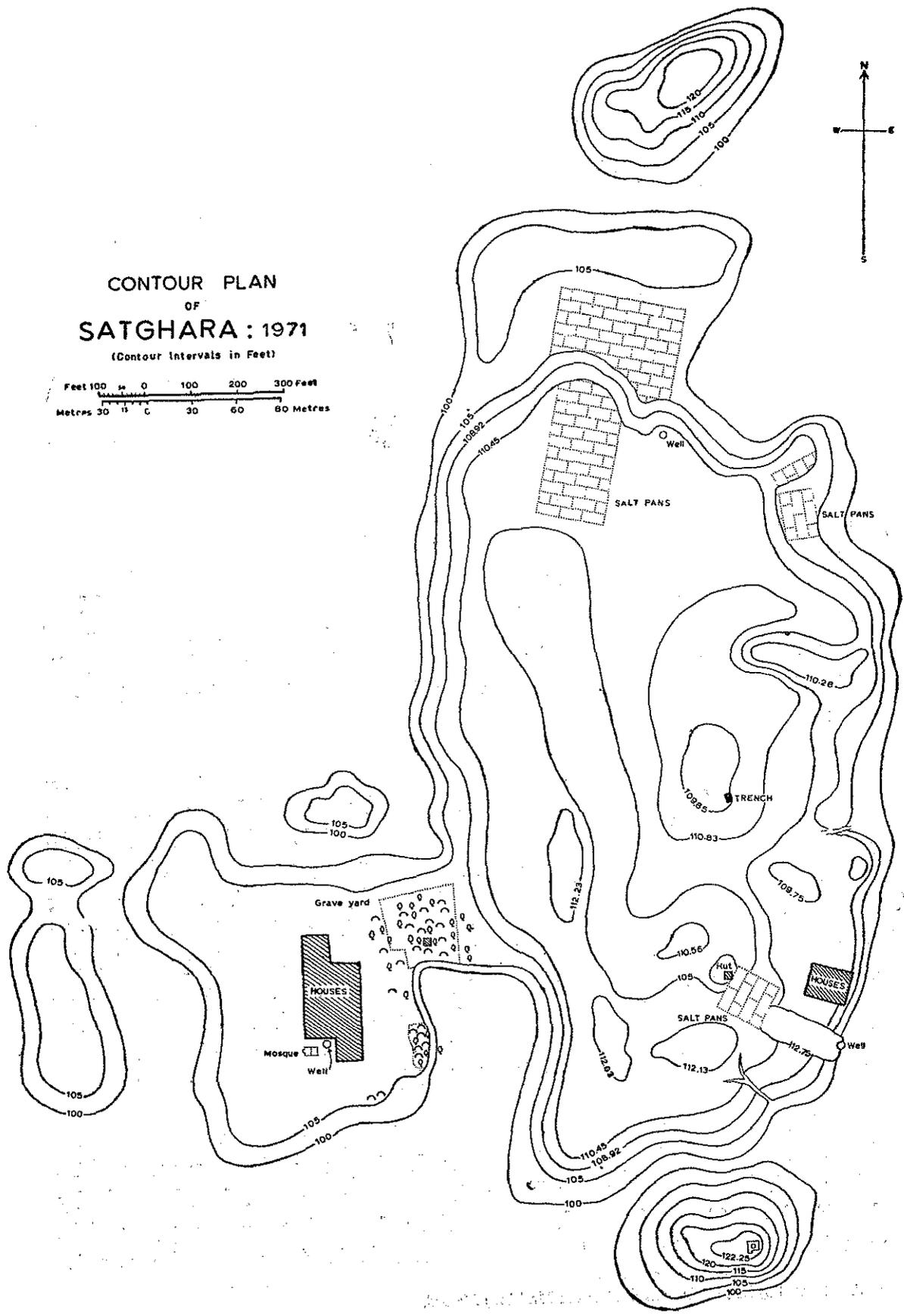


Fig. 35

14th and 16th centuries A.D. However, many ceramic types at Satghara are different from those known so far in the central Punjab. In the absence of dateable material from the site, the comparable ceramics and antiquities would suggest a relative date of 16th to 18th century A.D. and even later, which may be assigned to the entire occupation of Satghara Tibba. Several pottery vessels recall the shapes of modern earthen wares which are being produced by half a dozen potters of Satghara village.

The pottery is mainly of red colour with few exceptions of grey ware. The principal forms of pottery vessels consist of large pans with out-curved sides and flat base like modern *kunali*, bowls with round or flat base of pottery, lids, large unpainted vessels, oil lamps and narrow-necked vases. The glazed wares were not found.

Among the antiquities found in the trench include several nails of iron, some ivory beads, beads of terracotta and semi-precious stones, and a few copper pieces. Coins were neither found from the surface nor in the excavation<sup>3</sup>.

### EXCAVATION AT JALILPUR

The prehistoric site of Jalilpur is located about three miles south of the left bank of the Ravi and at a distance of forty-six miles southwest of Harappa in the central Indus valley<sup>4</sup>. The materials collected from the surface in 1963 indicated that the settlement was culturally related with the pre-defence layers (26) and (26A) of Harappa, Kalibangan-I in northern Rajasthan and Kot Diji. Thus, chronologically, it belonged to the Early Harappan period of the Greater Indus Valley assignable to the early third millennium B.C. and earlier. Moreover, the recent excavations at Gumla and Hathala in the Gomal valley, located at the eastern foot of the Sulaiman range<sup>5</sup>, at Sarai Khola in the Potwar Plateau<sup>6</sup>, and at Siswal and Mitathal<sup>7</sup> in the upper Sarasvati basin between the Yamuna and the Sutlej valleys have provided additional evidence of close interrelationships among the early Harappan settlements of the Greater Indus Valley in which Jalilpur is centrally located. Just as at Sarai Khola, where the mature Harappan cultural phase did not exist, similarly at

3. Sir Alexander Cunningham, however, reported: "Old coins are found in considerable numbers, from the time of the Indo-Scythians downwards". *The Ancient Geography of India I: The Buddhist Period*, (London, 1871), p. 212. Our excavation has yielded nothing of the Indo-Scythian period at Satghara.

4. The discovery of Jalilpur was reported by the present author in *Pakistan Archaeology*, Number 4 (1967), pp. 7-10.

5. A.H. Dani, 'Excavations in the Gomal Valley', *Ancient Pakistan*, Special Number 5 (Peshawar, 1970-71).

6. *Pakistan Archaeology*, Number 5 (1968), pp. 28-40; and M.A. Halim, 'Excavations at Sarai Khola, Part I', *Pakistan Archaeology*, Number 7 (1970-71), pp. 23-89 and Part II in the present volume, above.

7. Suraj Bhan, 'Excavations at Mitathal (Hissar) 1968', *Journal of the Harayana Studies* (Kurukshetra, 1969), Vol. I (1), pp. 1-15, and 'Siswal: A Pre-Harappan Site in Drishadvati Valley', *Puratatva: Bulletin of the Indian Archaeological Society* (New Delhi, 1971-72), Number 5, pp. 44-46.

Jalilpur, the site was not occupied during the Mature Harappan period. Instead, it remained abandoned until the Medieval period. Therefore, we hoped to discover at Jalilpur, a cultural sequence belonging only to the Early Harappan period and then, to relate it with other contemporary settlements. With this objective in view, the excavation was carried out by the author during the months of May and June, 1971<sup>8</sup>.

At present, the mound of Jalilpur covers an area of 1200 x 1400 feet with a maximum height of fifteen feet above the surrounding cultivable fields. In this height is included an occupation of the Medieval period which is confined to the southeastern part of the site only. Otherwise, the mound with prehistoric occupation is low and flat in the middle with a maximum height of only five feet (Fig. 36).

Two trenches were laid almost in the middle of the mound where an occupation of the Medieval period did not exist. The first trench, numbered I & II, happened to be on a prehistoric dump and therefore, it was abandoned. The second trench, marked A & B, was laid on an almost flat surface where the presence of mud walls was indicated by the visible difference in the colour of the soil. The trench measured 56 x 60 feet originally, but the area had to be reduced to 46 x 10 feet as our digging progressed. The virgin soil was reached at an average depth of six feet from the existing surface. The total cultural accumulation consisted of six main layers, numbered from top (1), to bottom (6A) (Pl. XXVB). The cultural contents of these layers could be grouped into two main periods of continuous occupation: Period I, the first on the natural soil, was represented by three deposits (6) to (4), and Period II above with two structural phases, IIA (early) and IIB (late) (Pl. XXVB). Some patches of mud floor with pottery *in situ* appeared just few inches below the existing surface which belonged to the structural phase IIB.

The occupation levels assigned to Period I did not reveal any substantial structural remains in the excavated area but the use of mud brick and mud floor is attested. The pottery is mostly handmade and includes thick-textured and tempered pieces of globular vessels with exterior surface coated with a mixture of clay and pottery bits (Pl. XXVIA, 2). The pottery with similar treatment on the external surface is reported from Amri period IA and later, and dated by Radiocarbon to the middle of fourth millennium B.C. A few pieces of pottery with similar technique of surface treatment have also been found from the fourth millennium B.C. levels of Period I at Sarai Khola. The other pottery forms from Jalilpur consist of a small

8. Assisted by Mr. Nazir Ahmad Khan and Mr. Tariq Masood.

percentage of carinated cups and dishes and an abundance of potsherds of unrecognizable shape because of their rounded edges, as if rolled by water action. These are mostly of pale-red colour, light in weight and soft in texture as if under-fired. Their body is so soft that it can be peeled or rubbed off easily, recalling the so-called OCP (Ochre-Coloured Pottery).<sup>9</sup> From the mud floor laid on a soling of lime *kankar*, one rectangular bead of gold sheet with tubular perforation (Pl. XXVIII A, 7) and several barrel-shaped cylindrical beads of terracotta (Pl. XXVIII A, 9, 10) were found. The other finds from Period I include terracotta net-sinkers, chert blades, numerous bone points (Pl. XXVIII A, 12) and a large number of bones of cattle, sheep, goat and gazelle<sup>10</sup>, mostly burnt and with sharply cut edges. The evidence of animal bones suggests that the animal meat constituted a part of human diet during Period I. No object of copper or bronze was found in Period I at Jalilpur. It should be recalled that the presence of either copper or bronze is not yet attested even at Sarai Khola I and in the non-pottery levels assigned to Period I at Gumla. However, numerous bone points and chert blades are reported from the earliest levels of these sites, and also from Kile Gul Mohammed I in the Quetta valley, Anjira I-II in Kalat, Amri IA and also from Rana Ghundai I in the Loralai valley, suggesting perhaps, a common level or knowledge of tool technology during the fourth millennium B.C. in the Indus valley and Baluchistan.

The change of material culture from Period I to II was gradual and without a break between the two major occupations of Jalilpur. This feature is unlike the evidence reported from Sarai Khola, where an abrupt change occurred with the beginning of Period II in the so-called "transitional" level 1A<sup>11</sup>. Among the plain wares of Period I at Jalilpur, a small percentage of red-slipped wares and those painted with black-and-brown or chocolate-on-red are present, especially in the second and third layers above the natural soil (Pl. XXVI A, 3). These wares show progressive increase in number in the early levels of Period II, in which period they occur mixed

9. There are contradictory and confusing opinions on its identification, exact cultural association and chronological implications, as is reflected through the recent discussions on the subject in, *Puratattva* (Proceedings of the Seminar on OCP and NBP, Number 5 (New Delhi, 1971-72), pp. 5-28; also Krishna Deva, 'Problem of the Ochre-Coloured Pottery', in B.P. Sinha (ed.), *Potteries in Ancient India* (Patna, 1969), pp. 75-82; Dr. B.B. Lal, 'The Ochre-Coloured Pottery', *loc. cit.*, pp. 83-94; and R.C. Gaur, 'The Ochre-Coloured Pottery from Atranjikhera and its Significance', *loc. cit.*, pp. 95-101. Another group of wares also called "Ochre-Coloured", is reported from Sarangpur which in the opinion of the present author is chronologically earlier than the Mature Harappan period and fits into the Early Harappan cultural phase of the early third millennium B.C. For a different view of the excavator, Suraj Bhan, 'New Light on the Ochre Colour Ware Culture', *The Research Bulletin* (Arts) (Chandigarh, 1967), Number LVII (III), pp. 1-9. On stratigraphic evidence alone, the pottery which looks like the OCP, is earlier than (the Early Harappan) Period II at Jalilpur and therefore, should be placed in the fourth millennium B.C.

10. Information from Mr. Richard H. Meadow of Anthropology Department, Harvard University, who was shown this collection of bones.

11. M.R. Mughal, 'Introduction to the pottery of Periods I and II of Sarai Khola', in M. A. Halim, 'Excavations at Sarai Khola, part II', *Pakistan Archaeology*, present volume, pp. 34-40.

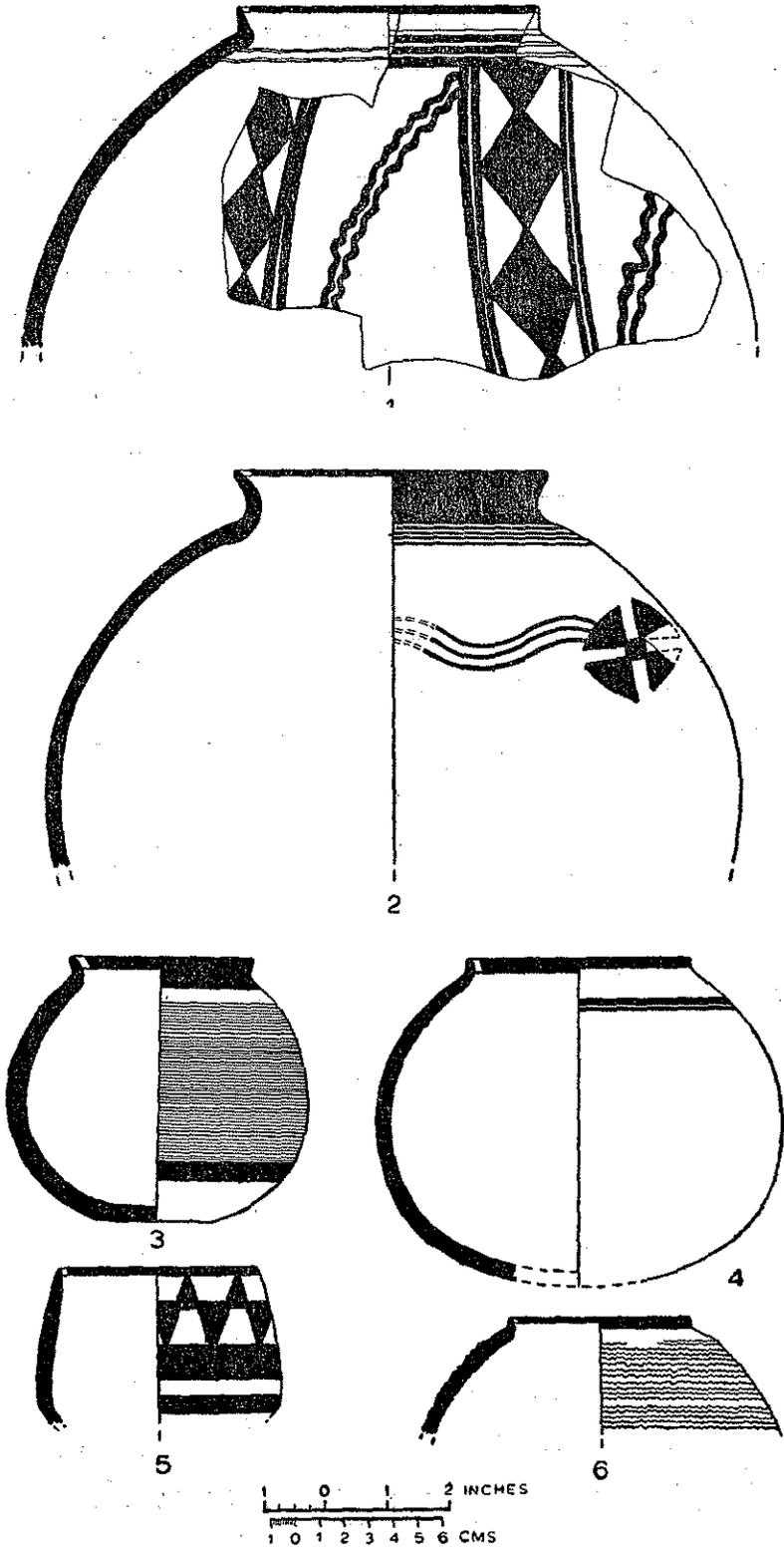


Fig. 37. Pottery from Jalilpur

with the predominantly wheelmade wares. But the handmade globular vessels with applique external surface persist through all levels of Period II. Thus, stratigraphically, the ceramic tradition of Period I overlaps with that of Period II at Jalilpur.

In Period II, two structures of mud brick and mud lumps appeared in layers (2) and (1), respectively associated with the first Phase IIA, and the second phase IIB (Pl. XXVB). It should be noted that the sub-division of Period II into two phases A & B, is only structural and not based on significant changes in the material culture recovered from layers (3) to (1) of Period II.

The levels belonging to Period II yielded a great variety of pottery and antiquities which can be compared with the sites of the early third millennium B.C. or of the early Harappan cultural phase throughout the Greater Indus Valley, and with the contemporary sites in northern Baluchistan and also with the regions on further west. Among the principal groups of pottery, some are illustrated on Pls. XXVIA & B, XXVIIIB and Figs. 37 and 38. However, some comments are necessary on their chronological and cultural significance.

The painted pottery includes black-on-red (Pl. XXVIB, 1,2; XXVIIIB, 2,4,6; Fig. 37,1,3 and 4; Fig. 38,7 & 8), black-on-buff slip or on buff body (Pl. XXVIA, 9-11, 13; Fig. 37, 2 and Fig. 38, 9), and black-and-white wares (Pl. XXVIB, 3, 4-7,11 and 12). The black-on-red pottery, consists of the diagnostic Kot Dijian vessels of globular shape with plain exterior, short neck, and painted with simple black band on the neck and above the base (Fig. 37, 3 & 4), as already familiar to us from the type-site of Kot Diji, Amri, Sarai Khola, Gumla, pre-defence levels of Harappa, Kalibangan-I and also from several sites in northern Baluchistan. The vessels of similar shape and with horizontally grooved exterior, as known from the central and northern Indus valley sites (but not at Kot Diji) also occur in Jalilpur II which provide additional parallels with Periano Ghundai (Pl. XXXIV, 2) and Sur Jangal in Baluchistan. Moreover, the flanged vessels with knobbed covers as found in Jalilpur II levels (Pl. XXVIB, 1), are distributed extensively on the early Harappan sites in the Greater Indus valley and Baluchistan. The bichrome pottery painted with black-and-brown or black-and-red (Pl. XXVIA, 1, 4 to 6), is not known from Kot Diji, but it has been reported from Sarai Khola II, Gumla II-III<sup>12</sup>, Periano Ghundai and Mundigak.

12. Pl. XXVI-A, 6 c.f. A.H. Dani, 'Excavations in the Gomul valley', *Ancient Pakistan* (Peshawar, 1970-71), Number 5, Fig. 19, No. 133 and Pl. 79, 4. Gumla is located on an important northerly route leading from the Indus plain to Baluchistan and beyond. Therefore, we find a commingling of several cultural traditions at Gumla, as is evident by the ceramic and other materials found in Gumla II, III and IV levels. The whole body of material from Gumla II to IV is clearly linked with the Zhob, Loralai and Quetta valleys of Baluchistan, with the upper and central Indus valley, and with southern Afghanistan and Iranian Sistan.

In the Indus valley, the bichrome pottery with designs different from those of Jalilpur, is usually associated with the Amrian wares of southwestern Sind and is considered to have spread from north (southern Afghanistan) and Turkmenia towards south through Baluchistan<sup>13</sup>. Its discovery at Jalilpur and in the northern Indus valley would suggest that the bichrome pottery tradition also spreads into the Indus plain through the Gomal Pass from perhaps the same source. The painted designs with brown or black-on-buff slip or on buff body, including the very shape of a few vessels from Jalilpur II (Fig. 38, 9), are highly suggestive of links, either direct or indirect, with the ceramic traditions of southern Iran. The "comb incised" ware of Jalilpur II is also comparable with that from several sites in Baluchistan and Iran. Numerous specimens painted with white and bordered with black come from Period II. The combination of white-and-black colours in painted designs on pottery is already familiar to us from the early Harappan levels of Kalibangan-I, at Siswal A, from fifteen other related sites in the Punjab including a part of Haryana. The pottery painted with white-and-black on surface or on light-red slip is sometimes called the 'Sothi' ware in the east central Indus valley.

The mature phase of the Harappan culture is not represented at Jalilpur, but from the levels associated with Period II were found, black-on-red pottery painted with

(from page 121)

It should be pointed out that a critical study of the materials assigned to Gumla II, III and IV, however, reveals a different story and some conclusions drawn from its sequence by Dani, may have to be revised. Seen in the light of the evidence found recently from Jalilpur II and Sarai Khola II, the whole material found in Gumla II and III *together* fits very well, both chronologically and culturally, into the Early Harappan cultural phase of the Indus valley which preceded the Mature Harappan period. Numerous pottery forms and also other objects from Gumla II & III (and a part of IV) compare precisely with those from Sarai Khola II, Jalilpur II, Kalibangan-I, with the early levels of Harappa and Kot Diji. The non-Indus pottery of Gumla II-III, such as the 'wet' and 'Faiz Mohammad Wares', 'Periano Reserve slip', comb incised, black-and-white, 'Red-on-Red Slip', chocolate/brown and black or black on red wares, are also comparable with the sites of northern Baluchistan dated to the early third millennium B.C.

Judging by most of the artifacts and pottery, Gumla IV clearly demonstrates a continuity of cultural tradition from the early periods. Just as the Harappan traits occur in the early third millennium B.C. contexts in the Kot Dijian levels of Kot Diji, at Kalibangan-I and at Jalilpur (where mature Harappan is absent), the intersecting circular design painted with black-on-red, terracotta 'cakes' and perforated wares, also appear in Gumla IV in association with the early materials. The characteristic Indus script and seals are absent at Gumla, just as these are not yet reported from the sites of the early Harappan period. The appearance of such (mature) Harappan-like traits does give us a point in time when these elements had emerged or were appearing.

Professor A.H. Dani thinks that the settlement of Gumla III ended violently, followed by an occupation by the Harappans. Ironically, the continuity of cultural materials as evidenced in Gumla II to IV levels contradicts such an assumption. Dani compares the stratigraphy of Gumla with Kot Diji, where the Kot Dijian occupation is reported to have ended in fire. But, a recent detailed analysis of the antiquities found in the citadel mound of Kot Diji, under preparation by the present author, clearly demonstrates a cultural continuity throughout. The *only* exception is with the female figurines and steatite seals which do not occur in the Kot Dijian levels. Otherwise, *all* categories of objects from the mature Harappan levels (1) to (3D) are present in the early Harappan (Kot Dijian) levels, namely, stone blades, cores, balls, pestles, grinding stones; terracotta 'cakes', cones, bangles, bull figurines, cart-frames and wheels; copper objects; shell bangles and other objects; and beads of agate, paste and carnelian. Moreover, like Gumla, there is a continuity of many pottery forms between the lower and upper levels of Kot Diji—an important fact which is generally overlooked by most scholars. Whatever meaning may be attached to the "burnt" level at Kot Diji (and at Gumla), there is no evidence to suggest a break in the material culture. The visible change in ceramics and their standardization, and the appearance of new types of objects like seals, female figurines etc., in the mature Harappan levels of Kot Diji, have to be explained in context of the process of urbanization in the Indus valley.

13. G.F. Dales, 'A suggested chronology for Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and the Indus valley', in R.W. Ehrich (ed.), *Chronologies in Old World Archaeology* (Chicago, 1965), p. 263.

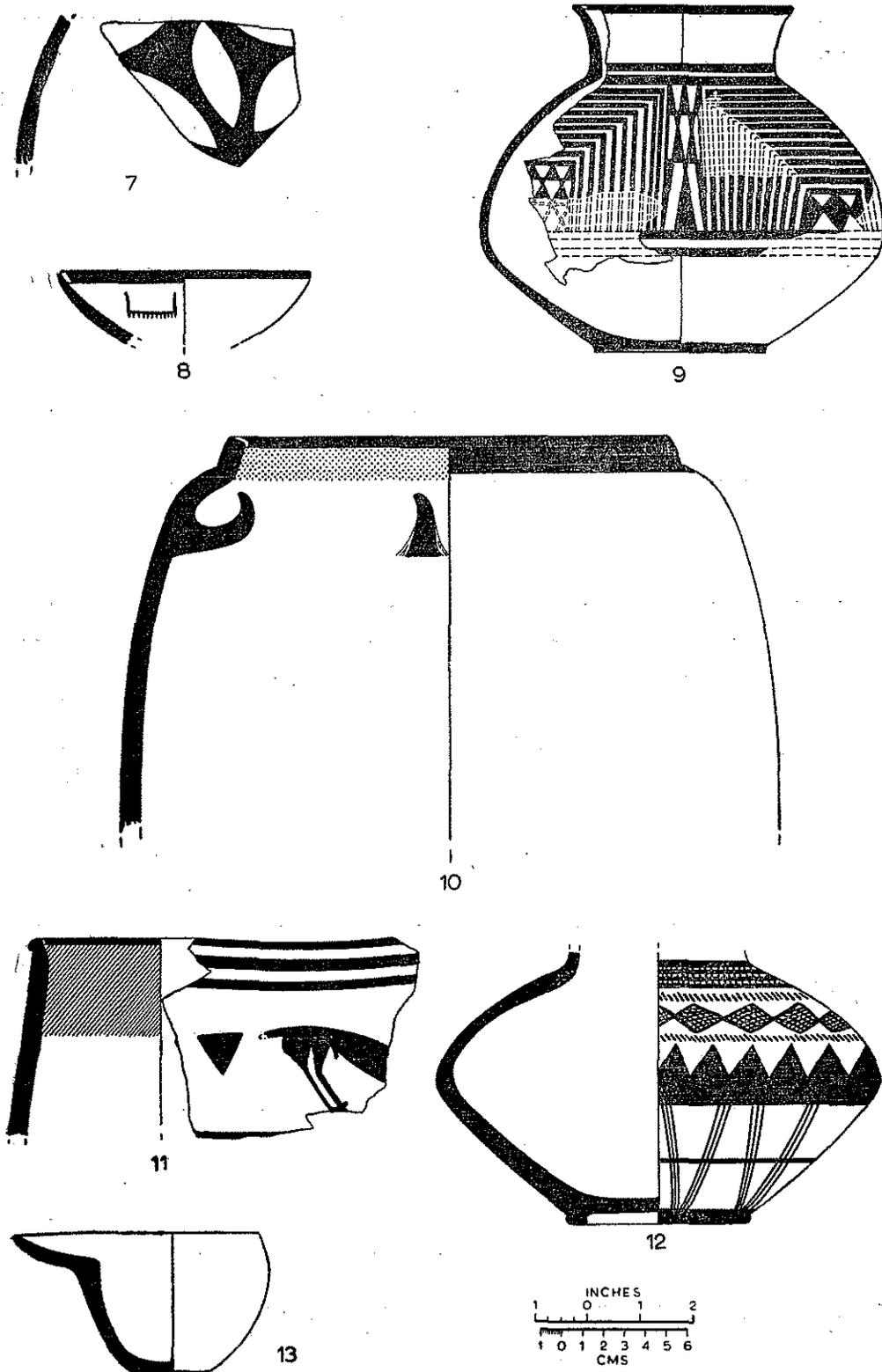


Fig. 38. Pottery from Jalilpur 7-9; Sarai Khola 10; Rana Ghundai 11-12; and Dabar Kot 13.

intersecting circular design (Pl. XXVIB, 2 and Fig. 38,7), terracotta 'cakes' (XXVIA, 3), humped bull figurines (XXVIA, 4), toy-cart frames (XXVIA, 2) and solid wheels with single or double hub (XXVIA, 1), bangles of grey and red colour, either single or conjoined, with triangular, rectangular and circular section, and bangles of faience and shell. In addition to the chert blades (XXVIII, 1-4) showing secondary retouching on their glossy edges, chert cores, a number of pestles and saddle-querns of stone were found. Beads of agate (XXVIII, 5), carnelian and terracotta (XXVIII, 11) were recovered. Of special interest are the beads and numerous unworked pieces of lapis lazuli found in Period II contexts and from the surface (XXVIII, 6). Its presence at Jalilpur is significant, for, it provides evidence of a long distance exchange or trade existing between the Indus valley and outside regions during the Early Harappan period. The principal source of lapis lazuli has been in Badakhshan (north Afghanistan) for South Asia and for the entire Near East<sup>14</sup>. The terracotta female figurines of Period II (XXVII, 8-10) are comparable in style with those found at Shar-i Sokhta in Iranian Sistan, Gumla II-III and Sarai Khola II. A few pieces of copper/bronze rods also come from Period II.

At the northwestern edge of the mound, the surface was littered with thousands of potsherds, some of which were over-fired and mixed with lumps of reddened earth. A small pit 'C', measuring 8 x 4 feet, was excavated to examine the sequence of occupations and to determine whether or not such a heavy concentration of pottery mixed with reddened earth was due to the presence of a pottery kiln at that spot. The total thickness of occupations was nine feet above the natural soil in which only one structure of mud brick appeared. In the top most layers, over two feet thick deposit containing pottery waste and fired clay pieces was encountered which suggested the presence of a pottery kiln or some other similar activity. The Period I was not represented in trench 'C'. The entire deposit yielded pottery comparable to Period II only, suggesting an expansion of the settlement during Period II. Already, the evidence available from other early Harappan settlements namely, Amri, Kot Diji and Kalibangan-I, indicates similar enlargement of the habitation areas before the maturity of the Harappan culture.

A detailed study of the materials from Jalilpur is being done by the author. The charcoal samples have been submitted to the University of Pennsylvania Laboratory for C-14 tests. Meanwhile, the archaeological evidence would suggest that Period I of Jalilpur belongs to the second half of the fourth millennium B.C., while Period II with its two phases should be dated between 3000-2500 B.C.

14. V.I. Sarianidi, 'The Lapis Lazuli Route in the Ancient East', *Archaeology* (New York, 1971), Vol. 24(1), pp. 12-15; and G. Herrmann, 'Lapis lazuli: The early phases of its trade', *Iraq* (London, 1968), XXX, part 1, pp. 21-57.

## EXCAVATION AT ZARIF KARUNA

Another cemetery site resembling those of Swat and Dir, and associated with the "Gandhara Grave Culture" of the second millennium B.C. and later, was accidentally discovered in the Peshawar plain, about 18 miles northwest of Peshawar and on the road to Warsak near the village of Zarif Karuna. The site appears to have occupied a large area, 1320 x 800 yards originally, but it has been badly damaged due to the erosion by a hill torrent and by the local cultivators. In order to retrieve materials from the disturbed area and also from the stratified contexts, excavation at the site was carried out in November 1971 by Mr. M. Abdul Halim, assisted by Mr. Gulzar M. Khan. Along with the excavation, 12 graves with their materials were also salvaged. In all, 45 graves were exposed. On the stratigraphical evidence, four types of burials, superimposed one above the other, could be differentiated. The lowermost or the earliest type, represents single individuals buried in inflexed position with grave goods (Pl. XXIXA & C), like those discovered in Period I at Timargarha in Dir. Multiple burials with funerary objects mark the second type. In the cremation burials of the third type, human bones and ashes were placed in large urns and buried with the grave goods (Pl. XXIXB). Another phase of the Zarif Karuna cemetery is represented by the burials of un-burned fractional bones.

The grave chambers are made of stones and the floors are occasionally paved with stone slabs. Two rings of stones, one above the grave chamber and the second near the surface, mark the presence of graves. In the method of construction and modes of burials, these graves resemble those of Timargarha (Period I to III) and of the Swat valley (Period V-VII).

In addition to the funerary pottery of red and grey colour (Pl. XXVIII B), terracotta female and bull figurines, and personal ornaments of bone, silver, gold and stone were found. The materials from Zarif Karuna are comparable with those from Dir and Swat valleys where they are dated by Radiocarbon and on typological grounds, to the middle of the second and the early first millennium B.C. Both Prof. A.H. Dani and Dr. G. Stacul have drawn parallels of the grave materials as found in northern Pakistan with those from several sites of Iran namely, Hissar IIB to IIIC, Shah Tepe IIB, Tureng Tepe, Marlik, and even further west, with Hasanlu V to IIIA<sup>15</sup>. These comparisons may lose their chronological significance and also cultural-historical implications in view of an obvious 'hiatus', of half a millennium

15. A.H. Dani (edt.), 'Timargaha and Gandhara Grave Culture', *Ancient Pakistan*, No. 3 (Peshawar, 1967), pp. 43-45; G. Stacul, 'Excavations near Chaligai (1968) and the chronological sequence of protohistorical cultures in the Swat valley', *East and West* (Rome, 1969), Vol. 19(1-2), pp. 44-87; and, 'The Grey pottery in the Swat valley and the Indo-Iranian connections (c.1500-300 B.C.)' *East and West* (1970), Vol. 20 (1-2), pp. 92-102.

or less, between the end of Hissar III C (1841±65 B.C.) and the beginning of the 'Early Iron Age' (1400 B.C.) on the Iranian plateau<sup>16</sup>. Thus, the theories built upon such parallels may call for reconsideration.

### EXCAVATION AT SARAI KHOLA: THE FINAL SEASON OF 1972

The excavations at Sarai Khola were carried out for four seasons between the years 1968 and 1971 and the results have already been reported in the previous and current issues of this Journal. However, in view of the new evidence discovered at Gumla and Jalilpur in 1971, the stratigraphical position of certain materials at Sarai Khola and especially, the nature of change as reflected in the material cultures of Periods I and II required re-checking and if possible, further elaboration. It was also necessary to study the physical environment of the Taxila valley in which Sarai Khola was located. The material relics discovered at Sarai Khola and the settlement pattern which was emerging as a result of exploration of the surrounding area, called for a fresh look on the whole evidence for cultural reconstruction.

The Department of Archaeology and Museums, invited Professor Ahmad Hasan Dani of the University of Islamabad for collaboration with the Department, and the excavations at Sarai Khola were resumed for the fifth season<sup>17</sup>. New trenches were laid on the western side of the mound to connect the already excavated area and for re-checking the stratigraphical position of various artifacts. As a result, the sequence of occupations already established at Sarai Khola from Period I to IV was fully confirmed. Due to the limited area excavated, not all categories of the ceramic and non-ceramic materials, reported in this issue of the Journal, were found but whatever was recovered, it was already known. There was, however, one minor exception in the pottery of Period II. A Kot Dijian vessel has four lugs on the inner side of the rim which look like hooks with ends turned up (towards the mouth) in such a manner that the vessel cannot be suspended with a string or rope (Fig. 38, 10).

On present evidence, the earliest cultural stage at Sarai Khola (Period I) seems to be peculiar to the Potwar Plateau. With the discovery of identical materials from another site, Jhang (pp. 131-32), this stage assumes significance. The preceding stages of material culture for example, Mesolithic and earlier, have yet to be properly defined and reconstructed meaningfully other than on mere technological terms.

16. C.H. Bovington, R.H. Dyson, A. Mahdavi and R. Masumi, 'The Radiocarbon Evidence for the Terminal Date of the Hissar III C Culture' (in press). Information kindly sent by Professor R.H. Dyson.

17. In addition to Prof. A.H. Dani, the team included Mr. Ahmad Nabi Khan, Mr. M. Abdul Halim and Mr. Gulzar M. Khan.

Within the time-range of the fourth millennium B.C., as suggested by the materials of Period I at Sarai Khola, fall different kinds of materials revealed in ecologically different areas, for example, at Jalilpur I and Gumla I, respectively in the central Indus plain and the piedmont plain. During Period II, Sarai Khola, despite its location in the Plateau, became an integral part of the cultural development of the Indus plain. Thus, together with other contemporary settlements, Sarai Khola II also constituted an early developmental stage of that cultural phenomenon which climaxed in the form of the Indus Civilization during the succeeding period. The reasons for the absence of the mature phase of the Harappan culture in the Potwar Plateau are not yet fully known. However, this area did share the fortunes of the later periods, as attested by the cemeteries of Period III comparable in time perhaps, with that of Gumla VI, and by the materials of Period IV which seem to be widely distributed in the Taxila valley and elsewhere in northern Pakistan.

#### EXPLORATION IN CENTRAL PUNJAB: SAHIWAL DISTRICT

Along with the excavation at Satghara, a number of ancient sites of the Medieval period were recorded. It was observed that the ancient pattern of settlements almost duplicated that of modern villages in the Punjab plain, a feature which was also demonstrable around Tulamba in Multan district, located 82 miles southwest of Satghara. It was considered necessary to confirm this feature of the Medieval settlement pattern in yet another area. Thus, a small area around Arifwala town, lying between Satghara and Tulamba was selected for an intensive survey. Arifwala is located 26 miles south of Sahiwal on the vast cover plain of the old course of the Beas river. The survey was initiated and directed by the present author in the month of April 1971. No prehistoric site was discovered in these small areas. The dates assigned to the sites that are listed below are based on the ceramic evidence alone with reference to the chronological sequence of Satghara (above, p. 114) and Tulamba (*Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 4, 1967, p. 27). For ready reference, the chronological sequence of Tulamba is repeated below:

Period	VA	A.D. 1500 and later
	V	A.D. 1400—1500
	IV	A.D. 1200—1300
	III	A.D. 700—1100
	IIB	A.D. 500—600
	IIA	A.D. 300—400
	II	A.D. 200 to 1st century B.C.
	I	500 to 100 B.C. (earliest)

It is, however, pointed out that only the surface collections were used to fix an approximate time-range for each site because test diggings were not carried out at any site.

### 1. *Boduwala Tibba*

Location: Four miles southwest of Satghara, about 1000 yards south of Chak Dhani Ram, and west of the *kucha* (dirt) road.

Size: A low mound, 5 feet high, 378 feet North-South and 270 feet East-West.

Cultural association: Satghara, early levels; about 16th century A.D. and later.

### 2. *Chak 18-1R (Manakwala)*

Location: Two miles southeast of Satghara and half a mile south of the village of Manakwala.

Size: 486 feet North-South, 216 feet East-West, and about 9 feet high.

Cultural association: Tulamba Period III and IV, 8th-14th century A.D.

### 3. *Bundgarh (Chak 38-2R)*

Location: Between milestone 3 and 4 on Okara-Lyallpur road on the east, and to the north of Bungarh village.

Size: 324 feet East-West, 296 feet North-South, and 8 feet high.

Cultural association: Satghara, about 17th-18th century A.D.

### 4. *Chak 63-EB*

Location: One and a half miles east of Arifwala, between the metalled road and Lodhran-Kasur railroad, and southeast of Chak 63-EB.

Size: A low mound about 4 feet high, 98 feet North-South and 90 feet North-West.

This mound is being destroyed by the local cultivators. The surface is covered with many burnt-bricks, measuring 8x7x1 inches.

Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

### 5. *Chak 19-EB*

Location: Two and a half miles east of Arifwala and south of the metalled road. A water channel runs on its eastern side.

Size: 430 feet North-South, 410 feet East-West, and 6½ feet high.

There is very little pottery on the surface. It is covered by modern grave-yard. The pottery samples turned out from the mound are lying on the graves.

Cultural association: Tulamba Period III to IV A and Satghara. The site represents a long period from 8th to 17th century A.D.

### 6. *Chak Karam Shah*

Location: About three miles southeast of Arifwala and north of Chak Karam Shah village.

Size: 350 feet North-South, 200 feet North-West, and 8 feet high.

The site is entirely occupied by the graves.

Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

7. *Chak Mohammad Nawaz*

- Location: Over two miles North-Northeast of Satghara and west of the *kucha* (dirt) road.  
 Size: 432 feet North-South, 378 East-West, and 12 feet high. Modern graves occupy its northern foot.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

8. "*Estate*" *Tibba*

- Location: One and a half miles southeast of Satghara, one mile northeast of Chak 18-1R (above No. 2), and west side of the Satghara—Renala Khurd road.  
 Size: 240 feet North-South, 324 feet East-West, and about 7 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III, 8th-12th century A.D.

9. *Haidermala Tibba*

- Location: One and half miles east of Satghara, four and a half miles northwest of Renala Khurd and on the road to Satghara.  
 Size: An almost circular mound, 440 feet in diameter with a height of 11 feet. The mound has been cut into two parts by a water channel.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III and IV, 8th-14th century A.D. There are suggestions of yet an early occupation but could not be confirmed.

10. *Haripur (Chak 19-GD)*

- Location: Over five miles southwest of Satghara, one and a half miles northwest of Boduwala Tibba (above No. 1), and east of the Joya Minor.  
 Size: 293 feet North-South, 440 feet East-West, and height 155 feet.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III to VA, 8th to 16th century A.D.

11. *Jamal Khan Tibba*

- Location: Two miles southeast of Arifwala and east of the village of Gulo Shah.  
 Size: A circular mound, about 200 feet across and 10 feet high. Two tube-wells have been installed on it.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

12. *Jamadar Tibba*

- Location: About 700 yards southeast of Satghara village.  
 Size: 395 feet North-South, 385 feet East-West, and 10 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

13. *Kuliana (Chak 34-2RA)*

- Location: Five miles southwest of Satghara, on the eastern side of Kuliana village.  
 Size: 334 feet North-South, 214 feet East-West, and 5 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, as Nos. 11 and 12 above.

14. *Lal Khan Tibba*

- Location: Less than two miles south of Arifwala, to northwest and outside the village of Gulo Shah,  
 Size: 160 feet North-South, 100 feet East, and 7 feet high. The mound has been levelled down considerably for cultivation and a tube-well has been installed,  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III and later, 8th-12th century A.D.

15. *Manjwala (Chak 13-1R)*

- Location: Four miles northeast-East of Satghara, to southeast of the Chak 13-R1 and south of the unmetalled road.  
 Size: 162 feet North-South, 216 feet East-West, and 6 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period VA and later, 16th-18th century A.D. and contemporary with Satghara.

16. *Manjwala-II*

- Location: One-half mile northwest of Manjwala (No. 15 above) and south of Satghara Minor.  
 Size: Full extent not possible to determine due to the graves over it. Maximum area covered is about four *kanals*.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 17th-18th century A.D.

17. *Qabula*

- Location: Outside the town of Qabula, located seven miles south of Arifwala. The town itself is standing on a high mound.  
 Size: A circular mound, 126 feet across and 7 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

18. *Qureshiarmali Dheri*

- Location: Over two miles due south of Satghara on the northern bank of Kharar and on the metalled road to Okara.  
 Size: 750 feet North-South, 105 feet East-West, and 4 to 4 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

19. *Rasulnagar (Chak 15-1R)*

- Location: Two and a half miles northeast of Sarghara and due east of the village 15-1R.  
 Size: 540 feet North-South, 432 feet East-West, and 10 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period II and III, from the first century B.C. to 12th century A.D. Red-polished pottery was present.

20. *Satghara East*

- Location: On the eastern outskirts of Satghara village.  
 Size: 275 feet North-South, 300 feet East-West, and over 6 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Satghara, 16th-18th century A.D.

21. *Tibba Mehboob Shah*

- Location: Over one mile southwest of Satghara.  
 Size: 617 feet North-South, 586 feet East-West, and about 6 feet high. Modern graves are on top.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III, 8th-12th century A.D.

22. *Wahidpur (Chak 10-1R)*

- Location: Four miles northeast of Satghara and south of the Dhuliana 1R distributary.  
 Size: 405 feet North-South, 513 feet East-West, and about 12 feet high.  
 Cultural association: Tulamba Period III-VA, 8th to 16th century A.D.

### EXPLORATION IN NORTHERN PUNJAB: CAMPBELLPUR AND RAWALPINDI DISTRICTS<sup>18</sup>

Simultaneously with the excavations at Sarai Khola, important discoveries were being made in the Gomal valley and at Jalilpur which were adding new perspectives to the question of genesis and growth of the Indus Civilization. A new group of handmade, mat marked and burnished pottery of Sarai Khola I, was posing problems as regards its origin, distribution and cultural association. The earliest levels of Gumla and Jalilpur were producing evidence which could not be culturally related with Sarai Khola I. This peculiar feature of marked divergences in the material culture is in sharp contrast to the next cultural phase at Sarai Khola (Period II), which is not only very closely related with the materials of Jalilpur II and Gumla II-III but is also wide-spread throughout the Indus river valley. Professor A. H. Dani had already recorded a succession of third millennium B.C. sites in the Gomal valley, and there was a strong suggestion that the Potwar Plateau and especially, the routes leading to or from the Gomal valley were likely to provide additional information on the spread of Sarai Khola II related settlements of the early third millennium B.C. Thus, the exploration of Taxila valley in which Sarai Khola is located, was carried out which was later on extended further to the southwest in the areas lying within the present-day boundaries of Rawalpindi and Campbellpur districts.

During the survey, 16 sites were recorded, among which three sites namely, Jhang, Khannda and Pind Nauseri could be related with the prehistoric and early historical levels of Sarai Khola. The largest of all the sites is Jhang, located about seven miles west of Sarai Khola in Campbellpur district. Measuring 820 or more by 838 feet, it is standing to a height of 34 feet above the surrounding level and is now surmounted by a modern Rest House. The site has been disturbed considerably,

18. The survey was carried out by Mr. Ahmad Nabi Khan, Mr. M. Abdul Halim and Mr. Gulzar M. Khan. This summary is based on the field notes recorded by Mr. M. Abdul Halim and on the examination of actual materials stored at Karachi.

exposing its cultural contents which are visible in the sections. The materials collected from the surface (Pl. XXX, 5-35), indicate that the settlement of Jhang was contemporary with Sarai Khola periods II and IV. Some structural remains are also visible in the Sarai Khola II-related levels at Jhang. It may be pointed out that at Sarai Khola, the levels associated with Period II yielded very few structures<sup>19</sup>.

The pottery from Jhang comparable with that of Sarai Khola II and I?, includes handmade, red burnished and coarse wares (Pl. XXX, 5) which have been grouped as Sarai Khola pottery types II and IV; the Kot Dijian wares with plain and grooved exterior surface (Pl. XXX, 10-13), and flanged vessels with lids (Pl. XXX, 6-8 and 16) comparable with Sarai Khola types VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, IXA, IXB and XIII; bowls with multiple painted lines on the inner side (Pl. XXX, 19); and offering stands with dishes (Pl. XXX, 17 and 14-15) like Sarai Khola pottery types XIV and XIVA. Stone celts (XXX, 26, 27), terracotta bangles (XXX, 34, 35) and 'cakes' (XXX, 28), terracotta beads (XXX, 30,31), bone points (XXX, 32, 33), an agate bead and one shell bangle (XXX, 24) were also found. Jhang seems to have all the potential of enriching our knowledge of the Early Harappan cultural phase with additional information, if proper excavation is undertaken.

From the site of Khannda, measuring 606 x 220 yards with 10 feet height, the pottery comparable with that of Sarai Khola II (Pl. XXX, 1) and IV was found. The third site, Pind Nausherri, represents a small mound of about three feet in height. In a small pottery collection, only a couple of the Kot Dijian wares are present (Pl. XXX, 2-4).

Among the remaining 13 sites recorded recently, ten may be placed between the 2nd and 9th century A.D. Most of the sites are reported to be of the Buddhist period and certain ceramic types indicate their contemporaneity with the early historical settlement at Sarai Khola represented there by Period IV. Ten sites of the early historical period are, Bahtar, Bharol, Dheri Sher Zaman, Haji Ashrat Khan-ki-Dheri, Langar, Pind Nasrula I, and II, Piro Shahi, Sarai Madho and Ziarat Badshah Sahib. The date of two more sites, Shahpur I and II is not certain, while another site, Maqam seems to be of recent date (18th-19th century A.D.).

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19. *Pakistan Archaeology*, Number 7 (1970-71) Pls. VII and XVIII, a.

## EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTHERN SIND

The eastern part of the lower Indus valley, lying between the Indus river and the Thar desert, has been virtually unknown archaeologically. As a result, the nature, duration and extent of various settlements, and their cultural significance were not clear. One of the reasons was that before Independence (1947), archaeological research was largely concentrated in the western part of Sind lying between the Indus river and the Kirthar range, where Moenjodaro is located. The initial field work itself was mostly oriented towards further elaboration of the protohistoric cultures with reference to the Indus Civilization. Only a single site, Chanhu-daro, located on the eastern (left) bank of the Indus river was excavated which represented the well known Harappan culture. It was after Independence that the Department of Archaeology and Museums in Pakistan, undertook selective excavations at the protohistoric sites (Kot Diji and Naru Waro Dharo) and also at an early Islamic city (Mansura), located on the eastern side of the lower Indus valley. In addition to these excavations, limited surveys were carried out around the principal sites which indicated a diversity of cultural relics. This region has also figured prominently in the early Islamic and Medieval times. Moreover, the pattern of ancient rivers system in eastern Sind, emphasises its geographical significance in the context of an eastward extension of the Indus Civilization. Along the western fringes of the Thar desert, flows the Hakra-Nara channel which was originally fed by the Sutlej river and also by the frequent overflows of the Indus. This region also lies between the heavy clusters of the Harappan settlements in Bahawalpur, northern Rajasthan and Punjab on north, and those of Kutch and Saurashtra in the south. Such geographical, as well as archaeological considerations, prompted the Department of Archaeology to launch a comprehensive programme of extensive explorations in lower Sind along with starting a systematic survey of other parts of the country.

The survey of eastern Sind was conducted by Mr. Mohammad Sharif of the Department of Archaeology for about one month, between September and October, 1972. A full report on the survey has been prepared by Mr. Sharif for publication soon. Meanwhile, only a summary of the results, based on the original report, is presented here.

The recent survey in southeastern Sind was carried out in the present-day administrative districts of Thatta, Hyderabad and a part of Tharparkar, covering roughly an area of 7,000 sq. miles. A total of 104 sites were mapped (Fig. 39) and detailed data on each site was recorded. About one-third of the total number of

sites were not reported previously. Among the remaining sites, relevant information on most of them was either lacking altogether or was inadequate.

Among the prehistoric sites, only one near Jherrick (No. 17 on the list) appears to be of the Neolithic period, though there are suggestions for assigning it to the "Middle" Stone Age of Pakistan and India<sup>20</sup>. New evidence collected from the known sites of Tharro Hill near Gujo (No. 2), Shah Hussain (No. 10), Kafir Kot (No. 18), and Budhjo-Thakar (No. 20) suggests that these were flint-knapping workshops during the third millennium B.C. Of the Harappan settlements, the site of Garho Bhiro (No. 97), was examined and studied afresh<sup>21</sup>. This site is located on the western edge of the great Indian desert and close to the Hakra-Nara channel. It is situated about 85 miles north of the Harappan site of Desalpur (in Kutch), or over a hundred miles south of Chanhu-daro. At present, the mound of Garho Bhiro covers an area of 110 x 50 yards and stands to a maximum height of 25 feet above the surrounding surface. The surrounding plain itself is about 25 feet above the sea level. The ~~surface~~ material from the surface of Garho Bhiro includes the black-on-red painted pottery (Pl. XXXI, 3, 4, 12-14, 18-19), perforated ware (XXXI, 25-28), large red-slipped jars (XXXI, 3), cakes (XXXI, 30 & 34) and flint blades. The other Harappan sites that were revisited near Karachi by Mr. Sharif were those of Allahdino (or Nel Bazar),<sup>22</sup> Goth Hasan Ali (or Gazkar)<sup>23</sup> Amilano,<sup>24</sup> and Orangi<sup>25</sup>.

The remaining sites were represented by mounds, forts and graves of carved stones, amongst which 4 sites are of the early historical period (first to seventh century A.D.), and 87 sites belong to the Muslim period, covering a millennium between 8th to 18th century A.D.), while 14 sites belong to the late historical (or recent ?) period of 19th and early 20th century. Some sites could be dated securely on the basis of an epigraphical or historical evidence, such as the site numbers 23, 80 and

20. W.A. Fairervis, *The Roots of Ancient India*. (New York, 1971), p. 76. Several Neolithic, Mesolithic and also "Late" Stone Age sites are reported to have been located by Mr. Abdur Rauf Khan of the Geography Department, Karachi University. These sites are located 15 to 30 miles west, north and northeast of Karachi. Information from Mr. A.R. Khan and also, *Ancient Settlements in Karachi Region* (Karachi, 1968), pp. 8-13.

21. This site was first reported by H.T. Lambrick, 'Amateur Excursions in Archaeology, No. III-Eastern Sind', *Journal of Sind Historical Society* (Karachi, 1946), Vol. VIII (1), p. 60; and *Idem.*, *Sind: A General Introduction* (Hyderabad, 1946), pp. 89-90.

22. *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 1, 1964, p. 9.

23. *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 5, 1968, p. 2; and A. Rauf Khan, *Ancient Settlements in Karachi Region* (Karachi, 1968), p. 4.

24. N.G. Majumdar, 'Explorations in Sind', *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India*, No. 48 (Delhi, 1934), p. 143.

25. *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 1, 1964, pp. 8-9. Another Harappan site, Pir Shah Jurio, located on the mouth of the Hab river has been reported by Mr. A.R. Khan, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

96. Two more forts, Wagojo-kot and Rattu Kot were also mapped. The Muslim graves built of carved stones, commonly known as the "Chaukhandi type" were also numerous in this region which consist of Nos. 3, 4, 11, 14, 17, 22, 26, 43, 73, 80, 98, 99 and 100.

### Sites in southern Sind (1972)

*Abbreviations: EH — Early historical (1st to 7th century A.D.)*

*LH — Late Historical (19th-20th century A.D.)*

*M — Medieval (8th to 18th century A.D.)*

*N — Neolithic*

*P — Protohistoric*

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name of the site</i>	<i>Taulka</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural period or date</i>	
1.	Banbhore	..	Mirpur Sakro	Thatta	EH & M
2.	Tharro Hill, Gujo	..	Thatta	Thatta	P
3.	Thano Hill, Gujo Graves	..	Thatta	Thatta	M
4.	Goth Raj Malik	..	Mirpur Sakro	Thatta	M
5.	Rano Kot	..	Mirpur Sakro	Thatta	M
6.	Rano Kot Graves	..	Mirpur Sakro	Thatta	1788 A.D. (M)
7.	Goth Tikka	..	Kati Bandar	Thatta	LH
8.	Goth Fazal Khan	..	Kati Bandar	Thatta	LH
9.	Miran Biloch Brahmani	..	Kati Bandar	Thatta	LH
10.	Shah Hussain	..	Thatta	Thatta	& P M
11.	Shah Hussain Graves	..	Thatta	Thatta	M
12.	Uderolal	..	Gora Bari	Thatta	LH
13.	Pir Patho	..	Gora Bari	Thatta	M
14.	Pir Patho Graves	..	Gora Bari	Thatta	M
15.	Kalan Kot	..	Thatta	Thatta	M
16.	Sonda Graves	..	Thatta	Thatta	M
17.	Jherrick Graves	..	Thatta	Thatta	M & LH
18.	Kafir Kot	..	Thattz	Thatta	P & EH
19.	Milestone 101 (Jherrick Hill)	..	Thatta	Thatta	N or early.
20.	Badhjo-thakar	..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	P & EH
21.	Nodo Baran	..	Sujawal	Thatta	M
22.	Abban Shah Graves	..	Shah Bandar	Thatta	M & LH
23.	Shah Bandar	..	Shah Bandard	Thatta	1758 A.D. (M)
24.	Sonda Bandar	..	Jati	Thatta	LH
25.	Shah Kapur	..	Jati	Thatta	M
26.	Shah Kapur Graves	..	Jati	Thatta	M
27.	Rarri	..	Jati	Thatta	LH
28.	Nind Kot	..	Jati	Thatta	M
29.	Nanda Kot	..	Jati	Thatta	M

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name of the site</i>	<i>Tauka</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural period or date</i>
30.	Deh Semanijo-daro ..	Mirpur Botaro	Thatta	M
31.	Haji Kamiso Chandiojo-daro ..	Mirupur Botaro	Thatta	M
32.	Buleh Shahjo-daro ..	Mirupur Botaro	Thatta	M
33.	Mirpurjo-daro ..	Thatta	Thatta	M
34.	Sattiojo-daro ..	Mirpur Boaro	Thatta	M
35.	Hatrijo-daro ..	Mirpur Botaro	Thatta	M
36.	Karim Bakhjojo-daro ..	Mirupur Boaro	Thatta	M
37.	Rahunjo-daro ..	Mirpur Boaro	Thatta	M
38.	Meccacejo-daro ..	Mirupur Boaro	Thatta	M
39.	Lal Chatto ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
40.	Junjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
41.	Fateh Bagh-I ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
42.	Fateh Bagh-II ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
43.	Fateh Bagh Graves ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M & LH
44.	Tando Ghulam Haiderjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
45.	Lasharijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
46.	Dand-ko-khanjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
47.	Jumo Jakhrojo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
48.	Talib Shahjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
49.	Tuljo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
50.	Mahmudanijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
51.	Tharajo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
52.	Ismail Shahjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
53.	Amrijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
54.	Mari Wassayo ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
55.	Khurun Kot ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
56.	Kekejo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
57.	Dilhardijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
58.	Mirzajo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
59.	Aselijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
60.	Misri Shahjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
61.	Mangriajo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
62.	Jhakanijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
63.	Deh Kharchjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
64.	Deh Khanderjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
65.	Jhakari (Maijbanjo-daro) ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
66.	Kat Bambhanjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
67.	Bulrijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
68.	Dhandijo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
69.	Shah Usmanjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
70.	Charojo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
71.	Shah Mahmoodjo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
72.	Khawjajo-daro ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
73.	Saidpur Graves ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	M
74.	Sudheranjo-Dhado ..	Tando Mohd. Khan	Hyderabad	EH
75.	Thari ..	Mithi	Hyderabad	M

<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Name of the site</i>	<i>Taulka</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural period or date</i>
76.	Jurkhunjo-kot	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	M
77.	Abdullah Shahjo-daro	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	M
78.	Dabrijo-daro	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	M
79.	Amriwarjo-daro	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	M
80.	Sangranijo-muqam	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	1971 A.D. (M)
81.	Morjo-daro	.. Mithi	Hyderabad	M & LH
82.	Thal Bangar	.. Tando Bago	Hyderabad	M
83.	Wasi Pir Misrijo-daro	.. Tando Bago	Hyderabad	M
84.	Otanjo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
85.	Shah Ghuriojo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
86.	Ibrahim Shahjo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
87.	Old Badin	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
88.	Malhianjo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
89.	Kohaljo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
90.	Varjo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
91.	Roopa Mari	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
92.	Pano Lunkijo-daro	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
93.	Kuree Kot	.. Badin	Hyderabad	M
94.	Kanjo Kot	.. Diplo	Tharparkar	M & LH
95.	Rahimki-bazar	.. Diplo	Tharparkar	M & LH
96.	Naokot	.. Mithi	Tharparkar	1812 A.D. (LH)
97.	Gharo Bhro	.. Mithi	Tharparkar	P & LH
98.	Haji Allahdino Graves	.. Malir	Karachi	M
99.	Baluch's tombs	.. Malir	Karachi	M
100.	Chaukhandi tombs	.. Malir	Karachi	M
101.	Allahdino (Nel Bazar)	.. Malir	Karachi	P
102.	Goth Hasan Ali	.. Malir	Karachi	P
103.	Amilano	.. Malir	Karachi	P
104.	Orangi	.. Karachi	Karachi	P

## EXPLORATIONS IN NORTHERN BALUCHISTAN

The hills of Baluchistan mark the western limits of the vast valley of the Indus river system. Sporadic as well as limited archaeological researches carried out during the past fifty years have demonstrated close cultural links of Baluchistan with the regions on its north, northwest and west existing since prehistoric times. The field investigations carried out at a number of sites in the Indus valley after Independence (1947) have emphasised further the role of Baluchistan in the development of material culture before the rise of the Indus Civilization. These researches indicate that diverse cultural groups of Baluchistan were not an isolated phenomena but they were closely related with their prehistoric and Bronze Age counterparts in the Indus valley. Thus, there is no justification to regard Baluchistan as a "refuge

area"—divorced from the cultural developments of the surrounding regions.<sup>26</sup> Moreover, the most recent excavations in Iran at the sites located close to Pakistani border namely, Shahr-i-Sokhta, in Dasht-i-Lut and at Bampur, are bringing into focus the region of Baluchistan in the context of certain questions pertaining to inter-settlement and inter-regional contacts among the southwestern and south Asian communities during the prehistoric times. The available evidence allows us to affirm that at least during the fourth and third millennia B.C., Baluchistan constituted not only a vital link between the Indus valley and the regions on its west and north-west, but also formed an integral part of a considerably large sphere of cultural interaction.

Seen in the light of recent archaeological researches in the Indus valley, in southern Afghanistan and eastern Iran, the available evidence from Baluchistan was very inadequate in answering many a question concerning cultural and chronological reconstructions. Therefore, the Department of Archaeology decided to launch a comprehensive programme of systematic explorations in Baluchistan as a preliminary to intensive excavations at the selected sites. A *Central Archaeological Mission to Baluchistan* was constituted under the leadership of the present author with the responsibility of making a thorough research of all kinds of sites and monuments, to collect and record the basic data on each site, and to make recommendations on the sites suitable for protection under the Antiquities Act, 1968. Accordingly, a team of eight members<sup>27</sup> surveyed the northern areas of Baluchistan during the Spring of 1972 which covered three administrative districts: Zhob, Loralai and Quetta-Pishin. A part of upper Kalat in central Baluchistan was also traversed down to Khuzdar. In addition, ethnological materials were also collected to which reference will be made in the following pages.

Our primary objective was to survey the maximum area and to examine and record every ancient site, whether recorded or not previously. It was not intended to excavate any site at this stage. However, we were able to do a very limited digging in the upper levels of Damb Sadaat in order to check the sequence known

26. Prof. A.H. Dani, while emphasising the significance of Gomal valley states: "*Baluchistan is now reduced to a hinter hill zone where cultural infiltration served as refuge area as it has been throughout history*". *Ancient Pakistan*, Number 5 (Peshawar, 1970-71), p. vii.

27. In the northern districts of Baluchistan, the author was assisted in the field by Mr. Nazir Khan, and Mr. Masoodul Hasan. The other members were, Mr. Manzoor A. Siddiqui (Surveyor and Draftsman), Mr. S.A. Zaidi (Modeller and Restorer), Mr. M. Aqleem (Pottery and Antiquities Recorder), Mr. A. Hamid (Camp Supervisor) and Mr. Bakht Amin (Watchman). Two graduate students from the University of Karachi remained with the team for two weeks. Besides, Mr. S.M. Ashfaq from the National Museum of Pakistan was associated with us for ethnological research. The photography was carried out by the author.

During the survey of central Baluchistan in Kalat, the author was assisted by Mr. Nazir Khan and Mr. Bakht Amin. A Land Rover with a driver was kindly provided by the Education Department of Baluchistan Government for the entire period of exploration in Baluchistan.

through previous digging at that site. Similarly, the site of Periano Ghundai showed a number of exposed sections due to recent disturbance which necessitated some excavation and trimming of sections for the retrieval of material evidence. Although a straight trench from top to the virgin soil was not laid but our ten days study and work at Periano Ghundai proved most rewarding. As a result, it became possible to suggest a tentative chronological sequence, based on the study of ceramics, and then to group the entire surface materials into a workable framework. With the exception of these two sites, the evidence from the others comes from the surface. In case of large prehistoric sites, our technique of surface collections differed from the traditional way of random and selective sampling. The samples were collected from carefully demarcated areas which revealed interesting and useful information on the nature and location of various occupations at a particular site. In this way it was possible to determine that the Harappan remains at Periano Ghundai (Zhob) and Kaonri (Loralai) were concentrated at only one edge of these settlements. It was also possible to determine that the Harappan remains at Dabar Kot do not exist beyond 25 feet from top of the mound. At a particular level, it is spreading all over except on the eastern side. A re-examination of some known or reported sites yielded new or additional evidence which also helped in correcting certain inaccuracies and even distortions in the published reports.

During the survey a total of 99 sites, including least 35 sites which were not known or reported before, were thoroughly examined and a few other sites were only visited. A full list of the sites along with their cultural association is given at the end of this review (pp. 147-49). A detailed report is being prepared. Most of the sites represent more than one cultural assemblage. Our preliminary analysis of the new evidence suggests that eleven sites were inhabited during the late fifth and fourth millennia B.C. The maximum increase in the number of settlements is evident during the third millennium B.C. when their total reached 56 (in the area so far explored). The archaeological evidence indicates that it was during this period that Baluchistan and Indus valley had a wide-spread and intensive contacts with the inhabitants of southwestern and south Asia. The remains of the second and first millennia B.C. in Baluchistan are known by the pottery groups called Londo, Pirak and Ghul wares and by some burial cairns of uncertain date. On this basis, twenty-two sites could be assigned to the second millennium B.C. and later. The early historical and Islamic periods are yet to be explored adequately in Baluchistan. Therefore, very little or nothing is known of the cultural succession and chronology of the historical period. Certain wares are termed as "Buddhist", "Sassanian", "Islamic" or "Medieval" but these are yet to be fixed into a secure

chronological framework. Already, the typological similarities of stamped wares among the Medieval settlements of the Indus plain and Baluchistan suggest that even in the historical period both the regions remained culturally related with each other. During the recent survey, at least 42 sites of the historical period were recorded. In the following pages, the significant evidence is briefly reviewed.

### *The Zhob district*

The site of Periano Ghundai (No. 1 on map) near Fort Sandeman in the Zhob valley now lies exposed in several parts due to disturbance by the villagers. By limited trenching at few critical points, and by recovering materials from the exposed sections and carefully demarcated areas of the site, it was possible to suggest a relative ceramic chronology of Periano Ghundai. The earliest known phase of occupation, called Periano A, seems to be characterised mostly by a distinctive group of handmade pottery, somewhat burnished inside and mostly slipped with grey or black externally. A fine brushwork is reflected in the black painted designs on the inner side of bowls and other vessels (Pl. XXXII, 4-8 and 10). Some pieces of the same fabric have painted designs on both the sides near the rim and are not black slipped on the exterior surface. Periano A pottery recalls the painted style of the handmade pottery of Anau IA, and possibly of Kara Tepe near Shahriyar, Tehran.<sup>28</sup> In the same group of Periano A pottery, may be included some black on red slip (Pl. XXXII, 8) and basket marked (XXXIV, 1 and 10) wares, comparable with those from Kile Gul Mohammed II-III and Anjira I-II levels. On ceramic evidence, Periano A group may be placed between the middle of fifth and fourth millennia B.C. It must, however, be pointed out that the depth of occupations at Periano Ghundai below the surrounding plain level is not yet known.

Of the subsequent occupations at Periano Ghundai, a great variety of pottery is available (Pls. XXXI-XXXVA). Bichrome pottery painted with white and black (XXXII, 11-12), red and black on red slip (XXXII, 14-15), or on buff slip (XXXII, 13) is essentially associated with Periano B but seem to have remained in use along with most of the black on red wares of our next phase Periano C (XXXII, 16; XXXIII, 1-16). The Periano C phase should be equated with the "Middle strata" as already defined elsewhere by the present author.<sup>29</sup> The characteristic Kot Dijian wares namely, the flanged vessels (XXXIII, 8) and short-necked vessels with grooved and plain exterior (XXXIV, 2 and 8) of the Early Harappan period fall within Periano C

28. T. Burton-Brown, 'Excavations in Shahriyar, Iran', *Archaeology* (New York, 1962), Vol. 15(1) pp 27-31.

29. M.R. Mughal, *The Early Harappan Period in the Greater Indus Valley and Nethern Baluchistan* (ca. 3000-2400 B.C.). Ph.D. Dissertation in Anthropology, University of Pennsylvania, 1970, p. 213.

phase. There is a diversity of ceramic types in Periano C phase some of which are useful for relative chronology. In addition to the early Harappan wares of the Greater Indus Valley, the "Faiz Mohammed Painted", black on red, and black on grey (XXXII, 9), "Quetta wet" (XXXIV, 7) and combed incised wares (XXXIV, 5) also occur in association with the black on red pottery. The entire black on red pottery assemblage of Periano C can be divided into two broad groups which may have chronological implications. The fine painted wares which may represent an early phase (XXXIII, 1, 3-10, 13-15) were found in association with the female figurines (XXXV B) from a test trench. In this group are also included the Kot Dijian, "Faiz Mohammad Painted" and "wet" wares, and the vessels of Kot Dijian pottery shape with short-neck and painted band, or with a line only, combined with the 'wet' and 'Reserve Slip' technique of surface treatment (XXXIV, 3, 6 and 9). It needs to be pointed out that the early Harappan Kot Dijian short-necked wares with plain or grooved exterior are mostly confined to the Indus valley, while the 'wet' wares are generally concentrated in northern and central Baluchistan. Incidentally, the typical Kot Dijian wares are found at several sites in Baluchistan, and a few examples of the characteristic 'wet' wares are reported from Gumla and early Moenjodaro. At Periano Ghundai, we find a combination of two ceramic traditions along with the typical "wet" and Kot Dijian wares. In the later part of Periano C, a change in ceramics is suggested by the less elaborate but new painted designs (XXXIII, 2 and 9), new forms of undecorated beakers and large vessels with relief decoration (XXXVA).

Periano D phase includes mature Harappan pottery and related materials seemingly superimposed above Periano C, but confined to the southwestern corner of the site only. The area covered by the mature Harappan materials was not large enough to suggest a full fledged Harappan settlement; it may represent a small Harappan outpost existing after Periano C phase. Only excavations can place the mature Harappan materials in their exact stratigraphical position. The extent of the settlement during the Medieval period, Periano E, could not be ascertained but some pottery types are comparable with those of the Gomal plain and the central Indus valley.

Among the newly recorded prehistoric sites, the wind eroded mound of Lahar (No. 30) near Muslim Bagh, produced coarse pottery constituting 1/3rd of the total surface collection. Buff and cream slipped wares and potsherds with black and red painting were also collected along with the fragments of alabaster vessels, numerous thin and short chert blades and one laurel-shaped arrowhead of stone. Typologically, the flint industry of Lahar is suggestive of at least fourth millennium

B.C. date. The laurel-shaped flint arrowheads are rare in Baluchistan and the Indus valley. An arrowhead from Lahar strikingly resembles those reported from Afghan-Iranian Sistan, particularly at Sohr-i Sokhta,<sup>30</sup> Hissar I and IIIB,<sup>31</sup> Mundigak II, 2 levels,<sup>32</sup> Shah Tepe IIIA,<sup>33</sup> and Susa A. In a secluded valley located about four miles northeast of Murgha Kibzai, the site of Khoedada (No. 6) has almost flat surface which is littered with pottery and a variety of chert blades and cores. Both the coarse and fine painted wares occur which are typologically comparable with Rana Ghundai III and Kile Gul Mohammed III-IV pottery.

The other sites, examined in the Zohb district were: Hamai Karez (34), Kan Mehtarzai-I & II (33 & 32), Karezai (31), Manzarai Tora (5), Mata Kaudani (3), Moghul Ghundai (4) and Rogha Kaudani (2).

#### *The Loralai District*

Before reviewing the evidence from Loralai district, a general comment seems to be appropriate here. Although several pottery types characteristic of different areas are present in the Zohb valley centered around Periano Ghundai, yet most of the black on red painted wares and their vessel forms are restricted to the Zohb valley alone. In Loralai district, some mixture of the ceramic traditions of the Zohb and Quetta valleys is apparent. Loralai district itself has two well-defined valleys: Loralai valley on north, and the Thal plain on south. But the cultural/chronological sequence of the whole district is based on an unexcavated site of Rana Ghundai (No. 16) and on a small site of Sur Jangal (21). Generally, the black on red painted wares of the Zohb valley and the associated pottery of Periano C, do not penetrate into the Loralai valley with as much quantities as to consider the Zohb valley assemblages as a part of the Loralai sequence, inclusive of the Thal plain.

The site of Rana Ghundai was re-examined and samples of pottery and charcoal<sup>34</sup> were taken from the exposed sections. It goes to the credit of early explorers whose work at the site, though extremely limited, has focused our attention on the cultural and chronological significance of Rana Ghundai. A detailed re-analysis of the evidence gathered from this site must be left for the full report now under preparation. Suffice it would be to mention that we concentrated mostly on the study

30. M. Tosi, 'Excavations at Shahr-i Sokhta, a chalcolithic settlement in the Iranian Sistan', *East and West* (Rome, 1968), Vol. 18 (1-2), Fig. 24, No. 1-2 and Fig. 27, No. 11-12. Numerous stone arrowheads are also reported from the sites in Rud-i-Biyaban, Sistan by Sir Aurel Stein, *Innermost Asia* (Oxford, 1929), Pl. XCXIII.

31. E.F. Schmidt, *Excavations at Tepe Hissar, Damghan* (Philadelphia, 1937), Pl. XVII, H. 4823 and LXIII, H. 1800.

32. J.M. Casal, *Fouilles de Mundigak* (Paris, 1961), Fig. 137, 1a.

33. T.J. Arne, *Excavations at Shahr Tepe, Iran*. (Stockholm, 1945), Fig. 566.

34. The charcoal samples from RG I and RG IIIa levels have been sent to the University of Pennsylvania for C-14 tests.

of RG I and III levels for ascertaining the nature of change in RG II period which is not known adequately. The ceramics from RG I are contemporary with Kile Gul Mohammed I and Periano A. From RG IIIa-b levels was found pottery painted with elaborate geometric designs (Fig. 38, No. 12). A fragment of a cup or beaker showed an animal design painted with black on red slip separated by a solid triangular design (Fig. 38, No. 11).

From the site of Kaonri (27), located close to the village of Duki Kili, pottery painted in Sur Jangal II-III and Rana Ghundai II-III style, including the bull design (Pl. XXXVI, 18), was collected. On the eastern edge of the mound, the mature Harappan occupation was attested by the presence of black on red pottery, perforated wares, terracotta 'cakes' and bangles. Like Periano Ghundai, the Harappan remains at Kanori, too, do not spread all over the site.

The great mound of Dabar Kot, towering more than one hundred feet above the Thal plain, throws out a challenge to the archaeologists. The Thal plain in which Dabar Kot is located, lies on the historic route connecting the Indus valley with Kandahar and beyond. The surface finds from Dabar Kot establish its date from at least the middle of fourth millennium B.C. to the Medieval period. A unique find came from one of Stein's sections at the height of about eighty feet above the surrounding plain level. It is a cup of pale-buff ware with an open channel spout (Pl. XXXVII B, 3 and Fig. 38, No. 13). This type of cup has not yet been found or reported from any where in Pakistan. However, similar cups of pottery or of copper/bronze are reported from Shah Tepe,<sup>35</sup> Hissar IIIC,<sup>36</sup> Dasht-i-Lut,<sup>37</sup> and from Dashli-1 in northern Afghanistan.<sup>38</sup> Typologically, this channel spouted cup from Dabar Kot may belong to the middle of the second millennium B.C. or slightly earlier. Elsewhere in western India, channel spouted cups with slightly different form and surface treatment are reported from Navdatoli, Phase II,<sup>39</sup> assignable to 1507±127 and 1542±128 B.C. (on new half-life of 5730 years) or to 1690-1710 and 1720-1760 B.C. with MASCA corrections. Comparable spouted cups also occur in

35. *Ibid.* Fig. 406, p. 203; XXX, 213; XL, 269, and 273.

36. Schmidt, *op. cit.*, of pottery, XXXVIII, H. 4104; XLI, H. 3315; of copper, LVII, H. 4883 and 3270; and of stone, LIX, H. 4187.

37. A. Hakemi, *Catalogue de l'exposition Lut*. Premier Symposium Annual de la Recherche Archéologique en Iran. (Tehran, 1972), Pl. XVII, C. (in metal).

38. V.I. Sarianidi, 'North Afghanistan in the Bronze Period,' *Afghanistan* (Kabul, 1971), Vol. 24 (2-3), pp. 26-28, Figs 7 and 8.

39. H.D. Sankalia, S.B. Deo and Z.D. Ansari, *Chalcolithic Navdatoli: The Excavations at Navdatoli, 1957-59*. (Poona, 1971), Pl. XVIIIB, Fig. 71, No. T-59A, p. 40.

Rajasthan and Deccan.<sup>40</sup>

The other sites examined in Loralai district were: Bala Spina (No. 17) Dirgai Shabozai (14), Feroz Khan Ghundai (12), Ghalawa Ghundai (28), Habib Kili (25), Hadeera Ghundai (20), Kandai (26), Kashkai-I, II and III (9, 10, 8), Lahor (15), Moghul Qila (13), Mughal Kot (23), Pathan Kot (18), Sinjawi Ghundai (19), Spulai Qila (22), Tora Dabra (24), Wahar (11) and Watgam (7).

*The Quetta—Pishin District*

The joint name of Quetta—Pishin is derived from two contiguous valleys of Quetta, located almost in the middle of Baluchistan, and of Pishin on its west and extending to the border of Afghanistan. From Pishin, the Kandahar plain is approached through the Khojak pass across the Khawja Amran range. On the route to the Khojak pass, it was noted that the number of early historical and Medieval sites was greater than those of the prehistoric period. Whether or not the Khojak Pass was used during the prehistoric times as frequently as in the Medieval period, remains to be established.

Near Pishin, two new sites, Haji Qaim Khan (No. 42) and Jagjai (40) were discovered. The site of Haji Qaim Khan yielded numerous chert blades and scrapers along with copper bits from its lower levels now exposed due to recent disturbance. The other but low mound of Jagjai, yielded short-necked Kot Dijian, basket marked, "Faiz Mohammad", "Quetta wet" and "Quetta Painted" wares from the surface. Chert blades, scrapers, terracotta bangles and beads were also collected. A re-examination of Spina Ghundai (35) near the modern village of Manzakai<sup>41</sup> revealed ceramics which were almost identical to those from Jagjai, including the Kot Dijian pottery with short rim. The Harappan type of perforated pottery was also found, just as it occurs at Quetta Miri (58) in the Quetta valley and at other sites in the Loralai and Zhob valleys. The village of Manzakai (36) itself occupies an ancient mound. At the southern edge of a pebble covered hillock which overlooks the wide bed of Bershore Lora, the pottery of early historical (Sassanian?) period and a fluted bronze vase with loop handle (Pl. XXXVIIB, 4) were recovered from

40. H.D. Sankalia, 'New light on the Indo-Iranian or Western Asiatic relations between 1700 B.C.—1200 B.C.' *Artibus Asiae* (Ascona, Switzerland, 1963), Vol. XXVI (3-4), pp. 315-317. Our specimen from Dabar Kot seems to be an import from a region on its northwest (northeastern Iran, Afghanistan or Central Asia) where cups with channel spout mostly occur in the second millennium B.C. contexts. This cup from Dabar Kot may be assigned to the second quarter or at best, to the middle of the second millennium B.C. It is significant to point out that about this time or slightly earlier, the Indus Civilization is believed to have declined.

41. This site was previously examined by the present author in 1960 and a brief note appeared in *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 1965, pp. 3-5. It should be noted that Pl. VIII, 1-5 and 7 illustrates pottery from Spina Ghundai and *not* of Bhuro Bham. The sherds from Bhuro Bham are illustrated on Pl. VII.

the exposed section. The site of Sra Kala (41), located about five miles north-northwest of Pishin, was reported by Stein briefly.<sup>42</sup> Further examination of this site revealed prehistoric pottery which consisted of the "Quetta Painted", "Faiz Mohammad," basket marked and "Reserve Slip" wares in addition to the early historical pottery with stamped designs and corrugated profile. The collection also included short-necked Kot Dijian wares with grooved external surface exactly like those of Sarai Khola pottery type VII of Period II, Jalilpur II, Gumla II-III and other early third millennium B.C. sites in the Greater Indus Valley.<sup>43</sup>

The Quetta valley proper was previously surveyed by W.A. Fairservis in 1950 and a number of sites were mapped.<sup>44</sup> During our survey, not only the known sites were re-examined but also some new sites were added to the list. At the foot of Chiltan range and close to the Sariab Lora, a pebble covered mound was located near the modern settlement of Rizvi Karuna (55). The presence of coarse and tempered wares, basket marked, "Quetta wet" and those painted with crossed triangular designs in black would suggest a time-range of at least fourth to third millennium B.C., comparable with Kile Gul Mohammed III-IV levels. Limited digging was done in the upper levels of Damb Sadaat along side the excavated trench to check the evidence of Damb Sadaat III levels which apparently have revealed a change in the ceramics from the "Quetta Painted" to the "Sadaat" wares. A detailed analysis shall be presented in the final report.

The other sites examined in the Quetta-Pishin district were: Ahmad Khanzai, North and South (54 and 56), Babari Ghundai (44), Karaz site (58), Kasiano Dozakh (49), Kechi Beg (60), Kile Gul Mohammed (52), Kirani (53), Kuchlagh (48), Kuchnai Ghundai (37), Kuzbagh (57), Populzai (47), Raisa Ghundai I & II (39 and 38), Rock-cairn (62), Salezai (45), Sheikh Farid Baba (43), Sheikh Manda (51), Spina Ghundai, Habibzai (46) and Tor Ghundai, Baleli (50).

### *The Kalat District*

Our survey in Kalat district was confined to the Sarawan and upper Jhalawan region and mostly along the main lines of communication.<sup>45</sup> The purpose was to

42. Sir Aurel Stein, *An Archaeological Tour in Waziristan and Northern Baluchistan*. M.A.S.I. No. 37 (Calcutta, 1929), pp. 82-83.

43. M.R. Mughal, in the present volume above, pp. 34-53 *passim*.

44. W.A. Fairservis, 'Excavations in the Quetta valley, West Pakistan,' *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*. Vol. 45, Part 2 (New York 1956).

45. Our original plans were to cover at least a part of Sibi district and the Chagai and Kharan areas before reaching Kalat, and then to proceed to the Kej valley of central Makran. But due to hot weather in Sibi, Chagai and in Kharan districts during the month of May, those areas had to be left for future survey. Instead, we moved to upper Kalat where weather was relatively tolerable.

re-examine those sites which were reported by Stein and B. de Cardi,<sup>46</sup> to record and collect fresh evidence from each site, and also to traverse those areas which have not been reached before. Thirty-eight sites were examined from Quetta to Khuzdar. Test trenching could not be carried out any where due to the shortage of time and necessary staff.

The evidence from Mobi Damb (63) and from the newly discovered sites of Damb Shirinab (65) and Bhut Shamsi (64) near Mastung<sup>47</sup>, demonstrated that at least for thirty miles south of Quetta, the area falls within an effective cultural range of the Quetta valley sequence as represented by Damb Sadaat I-III and Kechi Beg assemblages. Some mixture of the Nal wares is evident at Bhut Shamsi (Pl. XXXVII B, 2) but the Anjira or other painted wares of the Surab sequence were not present. Beads of carnelian, lapis lazuli and an alabaster bowl (XXXVII A) were among the numerous finds collected from Bhut Shamsi through the courtesy of a local landlord, Malik Mohammad Saeed Baloch.

A conspicuous change in ceramics is apparent further southwards from Mastung to Kalat. The settlements in that area of southern Sarawan and Jhalawan showed materials related mostly, if not all, with Anjira I to III and IV periods (No. 98). The Anjira III-IV cultural horizon is represented on many sites (see alphabetical list, p. 147). Incidentally, in the same area, the settlements of Londo wares are located.

Three settlements of large size were discovered in the Iskalku valley, about five miles east of Kalat which are Damb Channarozai (84), Damb Hasal Khanzai (83) and Damb Wali Mohammad (83). The surface materials from these sites belongs mostly to Anjira IIIA-IIIB period in addition to the evidence of Islamic occupation. The largest collection of pottery was made from Togau (69) which represented almost the entire known sequence of Anjira I to III, including the four stages of Togau A to D. Some selected potsherds are illustrated on Pl. XXXVI, 1-17 and 19-21.

The other sites examined in upper Kalat were: Bandakhi (No. 79), Damb Guhram (88), Damb Shehr (89), Damb Zargarani (73), Ghar (76), Hadi Islam A and B (96 and 97), Siah Damb, also called Jati Damb (92), Jori Damb I and II (71 and 70), Khad-i-Kohing (81), Khad-i-Tegak (95), Khawaja Zubair (77), Kohing II (80), Kuleri (75), Kuleri Damb-I (72), Lakhurian (99), Malghori Damb (78), Mali (85),

46. B. de Cardi published the results of her test diggings at Anjira (98) and Siah Damb (92) in *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 1965, pp. 86-182. However, a full report on other sites recorded during her survey of Kalat is as yet awaited. Only the site-names and brief descriptions of certain specific time-range are available in various publications: *Antiquity*, Vol. XXXIII, 1959, pp. 15-24; *Iraq*, Vol. XIII, 1951, pp. 63-75; and in *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 1964, pp. 20-29.

47. This site was first visited by Mr. Nazir Khan of the Department of Archaeology, Pakistan.

Neghar Damb (90), Rais Khair (also Sher) Mohammad (93), Rodinjo I and II (86 and 87), Safaid Bulandi (66), Saiyid Maurez (68), Sampur Damb (67), Sianzai (74), Surkh Damb (91), and Tegak II (94).

### Alphabetical list of sites surveyed in northern Baluchistan (Fig. 40)

#### Abbreviations and explanations

*	New site, not reported before
DS	Damb Sadaat
KGM	Kile Gul Mohammed
RG	Rana Ghundai
SJ	Sur Jangal
Medieval	8th to 18th century A.D.
Islamic	Glazed wares, otherwise of Medieval period.
Early Historical	1st to 7th century A.D., covering also the Sassanian and Buddhist periods.
Buddhist and Sassanian	With positive or suspected evidence, otherwise of Early Historical period.
Blades	Chert blades of prehistoric occupation, cultural association not known.
Londo	Pottery group of the first millennium B.C.

<i>Sites</i>	<i>Site No. on map</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural association or period</i>
Ahmad Khanzai (N)	(54)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I-III, KGM IV
Ahmad Khanzai (S)	(56)	Quetta-Pishin	DS II-III
Anjira	(98)	Kalat	KGM II-III, DS I-II
Babari Ghundai	(44)	Quetta-Pishin	Early Historical, Iron Age?
Bala Spina	(17)	Loralai	Buddhist
*Bhut Shamsi	(64)	Kalat	DS II-III
Bundakhi	(79)	Kalat	Anjira I-III A, KGM II-III
Dabar Kot	(29)	Loralai	SJ II-III, RG IIIa, Mature Harappan, Iron Age, Buddhist
*Damb Channarozai	(84)	Kalat	Anjira III?
Damb Ghuram	(88)	Kalat	Anjira III?
*Damb Hasal Khanzai	(83)	Kalat	Anjira III, Islamic?
Damb Sadaat	(61)	Quetta-Pishin	Early Harappan, Kot Dijian
Damb Shchr	(89)	Kalat	Londo
*Damb Shirinab	(65)	Kalat	DS II-III
*Damb Wali Mohammad	(82)	Kalat	Anjira II-III A

<i>Sites</i>	<i>Site No. on map</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural association or period</i>
Damb Zargaran	(73)	Kalat	Anjira III
*Dirgai Shobozai	(14)	Loralai	Medieval
Feroz Khan Ghundai	(12)	Loralai	Medieval
Ghalawa Ghundai	(28)	Loralai	Sassanian, Buddhist
*Ghar	(76)	Kalat	Londo?
Habib Kili	(25)	Loralai	Early Historical (and chert blades)
Handeera Ghundai	(20)	Loralai	Medieval
Hadi Islam-A	(96)	Kalat	Togau, Londo
Hadi Islam-B	(97)	Kalat	Londo
*Haji Qaim Khan	(42)	Quetta-Pishni	Early Historical (and chert blades)
*Hamai Karez	(34)	Zhob	Early Historical
*Jagjai	(40)	Quetta-Pishin	DS II-III, Kot Dijian
*Jori Damb-I	(71)	Kalat	Londo
*Jori Damb-II	(70)	Kalat	Londo?
*Kandai	(26)	Loralai	DS II-III
Kan Mehtarzai-I	(33)	Zhob	Chert blades, handmade pottery
*Kan Mehtarzai-II	(32)	Zhob	Early Historical
*Kaonri	(27)	Loralai	RG II-III, Harappan, Early Historical
Karezagi	(31)	Zhob	KGM III, SJ III, Islamic, Kot Dijian, DS II-III
Karez Site	(59)	Quetta-Pishin	DS II-III
*Kashkai	( 9)	Loralai	DS II-III, SJ III
*Kashkai-II	(10)	Loralai	Early Historical
*Kashkai-III	( 8)	Loralai	Early Historical
Kasiano Dozakh	(49)	Quetta-Pishin	DS II-III, Buddhist?
Kechi Beg	(66)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I- KGM IV
Khad-i-Kohing	(81)	Kalat	Londo
Khad-i-Tegak	(95)	Kalat	Londo?
*Khoedada	( 6)	Zhob	KGM III, RG III
Khwaja Zubair	(77)	Kalat	KGM II,III, Anjira I-IV, Londo, Islamic
Kile Gul Mohammed	(52)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I, Periano A-B, SJ I
*Kirani	(53)	Quetta-Pishin	Early Historical, Islamic
*Kohing-II	(80)	Kalat	Londo, Buddhist?
*Kcuhlaʒh	(48)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I-III
*Kuchnai Ghundai	(37)	Quetta-Pishin	SJ III, DS I-III, Sassanian?
*Kuleri Damb-I	(72)	Kalat	Londo
*Kuleri	(75)	Kalat	Londo
Kuzbagh	(57)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I-II
*Labar	(30)	Zhob	Periano A-B
Lahor	(16)	Loralai	Medieval
Lakhurian	(99)	Kalat	(a gabarband)
Malghori Damb	(78)	Kalat	Anjira III
*Mali	(85)	Kalat	Londo?
*Manzakai	(36)	Quetta-Pishin	Sassanian
Manzarai Tora	( 5)	Zhob	(Petroglyphs)
Mata Kaudani	( 3)	Zhob	Chert blades, Early Historical
Mobi Damb	(63)	Kalat	DS I-III, Islamic

<i>Sites</i>	<i>No. Site on map</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Cultural association or period</i>
Moghal Ghundai	( 4)	Zhob	Periano C
Moghal Qila	(13)	Loralai	Early Historical
Mughal Kot	(23)	Loralai	Medieval
Neghar Damb	(90)	Kalat	Londo?
*Pathan Kot	(18)	Loralai	Chert blades, Early Historical
Periano Ghundai	( 1)	Zhob	SJ I-III, KGM II-III Kot Dijian, Harappan, Medieval
Populazi	(47)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I-III
Quetta Miri	(58)	Quetta-Pishin	DS II-III, Kot Dijian, Harappan
Rais Khair Mohammad	(93)	Kalat	Anjira III-IV
Rana Ghundai	(16)	Loralai	Periano A-B, SJ I-III
Riasa Ghundai	(39)	Quetta-Pishin	Sassanian, Early Historical
*Riasa Ghundai-II	(38)	Quetta-Pishin	Sassanian, Early Historical
*Rizvi Karuna	(55)	Quetta-Pishin	KGM II-III, DS IV
Rock Crain	(62)	Quetta-Pishin	Iron Age?
*Rodinjo-I	(76)	Kalat	Anjira III?
Radinjo-II	(87)	Kalat	Londo
Rogha Kaudani	( 2)	Zhob	Early Historical
Safaid Bulandi	(66)	Kalat	Early Historical
Saiyid Maurez	(68)	Kalat	Anjira III-IV
Salezai	(45)	Quetta-Pishin	Early Historical
Sampur Damb	(67)	Kalat	Early Historical
Sheikh Farid Baba	(43)	Quetta-Pishin	20th century tomb
Sheikh Manda	(51)	Quetta-Pishin	Chert blades, Islamic
Siah (Jatti) Damb	(92)	Kalat	Anjira III-IV
*Sizrazai	(74)	Kalat	Anjira IV, Islamic
Sinjawi Ghundai	(19)	Loralai	RG III, Harappan, Sassanian?
Spina Ghundai (Habibzai)	(45)	Quetta-Pishin	Early Historical, Islamic
Spina Ghundai (Manzakai)	(35)	Quetta-Pishin	DS I-III, Kot Dijian, Islamic
Spulai Qila	(22)	Loralai	Medieval
Sra Kala	(41)	Quetta-Pishin	SJ III, DS II-III, Kot Dijian, Sassanian
Sur Jangal	(21)	Loralai	Periano A, RG II-III
Sarkh Damb	(91)	Kalat	Medieval, Londo?
Tegak-II	(94)	Kalat	Londo?
Togau	(69)	Kalat	KGM II-III, SJ I-III, Anjira I-IIIB
*Tora Dabra	(24)	Loralai	Medieval
Tor Ghundai	(50)	Quetta-Pishin	Chert blades, recent?
*Wahar	(11)	Loralai	Early Historical
*Watgam	( 7)	Loralai	Early Historical

*Ethnological Collections*

As already mentioned above, Mr. S.M. Ashfaque was associated with the survey team for the study of tribal art and culture and for collecting traditional ornaments, garments and other articles of daily use pertaining to various ethnic groups of northern Baluchistan. Those items which could not be purchased or aquired, were photographed (Pl. XXXVIII A). The scenes of daily life in the remote areas of Baluchistan were also photographed for study, reference and record.

During the second stage of our explorations in Kalat, both archaeological as well as ethnological collections were made by the author. Beautiful pieces of Baluchi jewellery and traditional female and male clothes were purchased or photographed for display in the National Museum and for the regional museums of Pakistan (Pl. XXXIX A and B). A very large collection of old but locally made guns, pistols and swords was presented to the *Central Archaeological Mission* by the civil authorities of Kalat (Pl. XXXVIII B and C). The entire collection of arms numbering over three hundred pieces, was brought to the newly established provincial museum at Quetta where they are now placd on exhibition for the public.

The Department of Archaeology plans to continue explorations in Baluchistan Province systematically in order to record and map all standing monuments, existing settlement sites and other surviving relics of different ages. When the whole or most of the province of Baluchistan is surveyed and the sites are mapped and studied, it would be possible to formulate a programme of intensive field researches involving proper excavations at important sites.

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# CATALOGUE OF ILLUSTRATED POTTERY AND ANTIQUITIES

## POTTERY

NOTE.—1. All pottery is wheelmade, unless mentioned otherwise.

2. Pottery without locus comes from the surface.

3. The bibliographical references to the sites mentioned in the remarks column are as follows:—

Amri = Casal, *Fouilles d'Amri*, 1964; Anjira = De Cardi, in *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 2, 1965, pp. 86-182; Gumla and Hathala = Dani, in *Ancient Pakistan*, No. 5, 1970-71; Jalilpur = Mughal, in *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 8 (this volume, above); Kile Gul Mohammed = Fairservis, *Excavations at the Quetta Valley*, 1956; Moenjodaro-I = Marshall, *Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilization*, 1931; Moenjodaro-II = Mackay, *Further Excavations at Moenjodaro*, 1938; Nal = Hangreaves, in *Mems. Arch. Sur. of India*, No. 35, 1929; Sarai Khola = Mughal, in *Excavations at Sarai Khola*, Part II; *Pakistan Archaeology*, No. 8 (this volume); Shahr-i Sokhta = Tosi, in *East and West*, 1968, Vol. 18 (1-2); Sind = Majumdar, in *Mems. Arch. Sur. of India*, No. 48, 1934; Surkotada = J.P. Joshi, in *Journal of the Oriental Institute (Baroda)*, Vol. XXII (1-2); and Waziristan = Stein, in *Mems. Arch. Sur. of India*, No. 37, 1929.

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXVIA,	1. Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Light-red	Pale-red slip	Black and red	cf. Amri IA (Fig. 45, No. 55).
	2. Jalilpur I, layer (5)	Red, handmade	Light-brown wash	Applique pottery bits and mud	
	3. Jalilpur I, layer (6)	Pale	Cream slip	Brown and chocolate	Extremely rare in Period I at Jalilpur
	4. Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Light-red	Light-red slip	Red and black	cf. Sarai Khola II, (Pl. XXA, 3 & XXIA, 9) and Gumla II (Pl. 80, 13).
	5. Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Light-red	Pale-red slip	Red and black	
	6. Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Light-red	Cream slip	Brown and black	
	7. Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	Black and dark-red/brown	
	8. Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Light-red	Light-brown slip	Black and dark-red	
	9. Jalilpur II, layer (6)	Red	Buff slip on both sides	Dark-brown/chocolate	
	10. Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Dark-red, over-fired internally	Buff slip	Black	
11. Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Red	Buff slip	Black		
XXVIB,	1. Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	Black	Flanged vessel cf. Sarai Khola II (Figs. 15 & 16), Gumla II-III (Fig. 16, 93 & Pl. 81), and Hathala (Pl. 68). See also Fig. 38, No. 7
	2. Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Red	Cream slip	Dark-brown/chocolate	
		Dark-red, overfired	Cream and red slip	Black	
		Pale-red	Red slip	Black	

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXVIB, 3.	Jalilpur II, layer (3)	Pale-red	Red slip	White and Black	Grooved ware cf. Sarai Khola II (Fig. 12-13), and Gumla II-III (Fig. 14, 52, 55 & 57; Fig. 24, 211-217) as above, No. 3.
4.	Jalilpur	Red	Bright-red slip	Black	
5.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Pinkish-red	Light-brown slip	White and black	
6.	Jalilpur	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	White and black	
7.	Jalilpur II, layer (3)	Light-red	Light-brown slip	White and black	
8.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Red	Sand slipped and striated	Red and black	
9.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Light-red	Buff slip	Brown	Short-necked Kot Dijjan ware cf. Sarai Khola II (Figs. 17-20) and Gumla II-III (Fig. 14, 47-51 and Fig. 22, 180-188).
10.	Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Grey	Light-grey slip	Black and grey	cf. Hathala (Pl. 66, 2); and Sur Jangal ( <i>Waziristan</i> , XX, vi, 8; XXI, 109, iii, 11 and 16). "Sothi" ware.
11.	Jalilpur	Red	Light-red wash	White and black	
12.	Jalilpur	Pale-red	Brown	White and dark-brown	
XXVIIB, 1.	Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Dull-red	Brownish wash	Black	
2.	Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Red	Light-red slip	Black	cf. Fig. 37, No. 1
3.	Jalilpur II, layer (3)	Pale-red	Dull-red slip	Black	cf. Fig. 37, 5.
4.	Jalilpur II, layer (1)	Red	Red slip	Black	cf. Nal (Hargraves, Pl. XVII, 58).
5.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	Black	
6.	Jalilpur II	Light-red	Dull-red slip	Black	See also Fig. 38, No. 8. cf. Togau, (this Journal, XXXVI, 14); and Pandi Wahi ( <i>Sind</i> , XXVIII, 40).
7.	Jalilpur II, layer (3)	Light-red	Light-brown slip	Black	
8.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	Black	
9.	Jalilpur II	Pinkish-red	Light-brown slip	Black	
10.	Jalilpur II	Red	Smoothed	Black	
11.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Red	Light-brown slip	Black	
XXVIIIB, 1.	Zarif Karuna (G-26)	Grey	No slip or wash	Plain surface	
2.	Zarif Karuna (G-6b)	Red	Red slip, burnished	Plain surface	
3.	Zarif Karuna (G-28)	Pale-red, handmade, under-fired	Mud wash	Plain surface	
4.	Zarif Karuna (G-2b)	Pale-red, handmade	Mud wash	Plain surface	
5.	Zarif Karuna (G-29)	Grey	No slip or wash	Plain surface	
6.	Zarif Karuna (G-56)	Pale-red	Light-brown slip	Plain surface	
7.	Zarif Karuna (G-27)	Pale-red, grey core, handmade	Light-red burnished	Plain surface	
8.	Zarif Karuna (G-28)	Pale, underfired	No. slip or wash	Plain surface	
XXX, 1.	Khandna	Light-red	Traces of buff slip	Black	Kot Dijjan flanged vessel, cf. Sarai Khola type VIII, and Jalilpur II, Pl. XXVIB.

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXX, 2.	Pind Nausheri	Light-red	Traces of dark slip		Kot Dijian short-necked ware, cf. Sarai Khola type IX, and Jalilpur II, Pl. XXVIB, 8.
3.	Pind Nausheri	Light-red	Red slip		Grooved ware, cf. Sarai Khola type VII, and Jalilpur II, Pl. XXVIB, 34.
4.	Pind Nausheri	Pale-red	Cream slip	Black	Flanged vessel
5.	Jhang	Light-red, tempered and hand-made	Light-red wash	Straw marks inside	cf. Sarai Khola pottery type V, Fig. 11, 38-40.
6.	Jhang	Greyish-brown	Brown slip	Traces of black paint	Flanged vessel
7.	Jhang	Red	Cream slip	Black	Flanged vessel
8.	Jhang	Pale-red	Red	Black	Flanged vessel
9.	Jhang	Tempered and greyish core. Handmade?	Reddish wash		Probably Sarai Khola type I.
10.	Jhang	Pale-red	Traces of red slip	Black	Grooved ware
11.	Jhang	Red	Red slip	Black	Grooved ware
12.	Jhang	Red	Smoothed	Black	cf. Sarai Khola type IX.
13.	Jhang	Light-red	Red slip	Black lines	Dish of an "offering stand", cf. Sarai Khola sub-type XIVa, Fig. 187.
14.	Jhang	Pale-red	Red Slip	Black lines	As above, No. 14.
15.	Jhang	Red	Bright-red slip	Black	
16.	Jhang	Pale-red, underfired	Mud wash		Knobbed lid, cf. Sarai Khola type XIII.
17.	Jhang	Red	Light-red wash	Black lines	Stem of an "offering stand".
18.	Jhang	Pale-red	Red slip	Black	cf. Sarai Khola type X and
19.	Jhang	Pale-red	Red slip	Black	Gumla II (Fig. 13, 26-30).
20.	Jhang	Dark-brown, over-fired	Light-brown	Brown and black	Cf. Sarai Khola, sub type IXE.
21.	Jhang	Red	Buff slip	Black	Perforated ware
22.	Jhang	Red	Deep-red slip	Black	
23.	Jhang	Grey	Red slip	Black	
24.	Jhang	Red	Deep-red	Black	
(For Nos. 24 and 26-35, refer to the catalogue of antiquities)					
XXXI, 1.	Gharo Bhiro	Pale-red	Eroded		Stem of an "offering stand".
2.	Gharo Bhiro	Pale-red	Pale-red wash		
3.	Gharo Bhiro	Light-red	Red slip	Black	
4.	Gharo Bhiro	Red	Red slip	Black	
5.	Gharo Bhiro	Dull-red	Cream slip	Red and black	
6.	Gharo Bhiro	Pale-red	Red slip internally, cream slip outside		"Pan or bowl with string marks on neck externally, cf. Moenjodaro-I (Pl. LXXX, type F) and Moenjodaro-II (Pl. I.V, 26) Piece of bowl or dish.

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXXI, 7. 8.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Cream slip	String or rope marks externally incised lines inside.	Form commonly associated with the Late Harappan pottery. Squat "Offering stand".
	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Cream slip		
9.	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Eroded		
10. 11.	Gharo Bhuro	Red	Red slip	Wavy lines made through the slip	cf. "Reserve Slip" ware (Mo- enjodaro-II, Pl. LXVII, 4) and also at Surkotada in Kutch (Fig. 8, Nos. 6, 7, 15 and 16).
	Gharo Bhuro	Pale, tempered	Red slip		
12.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Deep-red slip	Black	Small cup
13.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
14.	Gharo Bhuro	Dark-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
15.	Gharo Bhuro	Brown, coarse	Eroded	Incised, circle stamped	
16.	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Buff slip		
17.	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Cream slip	Black	
18.	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Cream slip	Black	
19.	Gharo Bhuro	Red/grey core	Deep red	Black	
20.	Gharo Bhuro	Light-red	Smoothed		
21.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Cream slip		
22.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Light-red slip	Incised lines	
23.	Gharo Bhuro	Red	Cream slip	Incised lines	
24.	Gharo Bhuro	Pale-red	Light-brown wash	Incised lines	
25.	Gharo Bhuro	Red	Cream slip	Perforated	
26 to 28	Gharo Bhuro	Light red	Cream slip	Perforated	Nos. 27 and 28 are basal pieces.
(For Nos. 29-34, see catalogue of antiquities)					
XXXII, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	Periano C	Light-red	Light-brown slip	Black	Illustration shows inner side only.
	Periano B-C	Dark-red	Red and light-brown	Black	
	Periano C	Pale-red	Buff slip	Black	
	Periano A	Handmade, red and tempered	Brown slip on both sides	Black	
	Periano A	Handmade, red and tempered	Brown slip inside and black sepia externally	Black	
6.	Periano A	Handmade, red and tempered	Light-brown slip on both sides	Black on both sides	
7.	Periano A	Handmade, red and tempered	Light-brown slip inside and black sepia outside	Black	
8.	Periano A	Red, handmade and tempered	Light-brown on both side	Black	
9.	Periano B-C	Grey		Black	
10.	Periano A	Red, handmade and tempered	Light-brown slip inside and black sepia outside	Black	cf. Shah-i Sokhta (Fig. 12b), and Dabar Kot (Waziristan, Pl. XIV, D. 14).
11.	Periano B-C	Red	Light-red slip	White and black	
12.	Periano B-C	Red	Bright-red	White and black	

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXXII,	13. Periano B-C	Red	Cream and red slip	Red and black	
	14. Periano B-C	Light-red	Bright-red	Red and black	
	15. Periano B-C	Light-red	Red	Red and black	
	16. Periano C	Pale-red	Thin coat of light-red slip.	Black	
XXXIII,	1. Periano B-C	Light-red	Red slip on both sides	Black	
	2. Periano B-C	Dull-red	Dark-red slip	Black	
	3. Periano B-C	Pale-red	Red slip	Black	
	4. Periano B-C	Pale-red	Red slip	Black	
	5. Periano B-C	Light-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
	6. Periano B-C	Light-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
	7. Periano B-C	Light-red	Dull-red slip	Black	
	8. Periano B-C	Light-red	Red slip	Black	
	9. Periano C	Pale-red	Red slip	Black	
	10. Periano B-C	Red	Red slip	Black	
	11. Periano B-C	Light-red	Red slip	Black	
	12. Periano C	Light-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
	13. Periano B-C	Pale-red	Dull-red slip	Black	
	14. Periano B-C	Pale-red	Dull-red slip	Black	
	15. Periano C	Light-red	Deep-red slip	Black	
	16. Periano B	Red	Deep-red slip	Black	
XXXIV,	1. Periano A-B	Handmade, pinkish-red tempered	Cream slip	Basket-marked	cf. Anjira (Fig. 8, 21-29) and Kile Gul Mohammed II-III (Fig. 52).
	2. Periano B	Light-red	Deep-red slip	Black painting and groovings	cf. Grooved ware of Sarai Kholā II, Jalilpur II and Gumla II-III.
	3. Periano B-C	Dull-red	Cream slip	Red band and black lines, and body surface in 'wet' ware style.	
	4. Periano B-C	Pale-red		Wavy lines in relief	Neck of "Circle stamped wet" ware but body in "Reserve slip" style.
	5. Periano B	Light-red	Light-brown slip	Comb incised	Kot Dijian neck with 'Reserve slip' technique of decoration.
	6. Periano B-C	Pinkish-red		Painted with black and red, and incised.	
	7. Periano B-C	Buff	Cream slip	'Wet' ware style	
	8. Periano B-C	Red	Light-brown	Red band and black line	Kot Dijian ware
	9. Periano B-C	Red	Light-brown	Dark-red band and black line with body in 'wet' style	
	10. Periano A-B	Handmade, tempered, coarse ware	Black soot marks inside	Basket marked on inside and bottom.	

Plate No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
XXXVA	Periano B-C	Red, coarse	Wavy lines in low relief		cf. "Periano Reserve Slip" ware
XXXVI, 1.	Togau	Light-red	Red slip	Black	
2.	Togau	Red	Light-red slip	Black	
3.	Togau	Red	Light-red slip	Black	
4.	Togau	Red	Red slip	Black	
5.	Togau	Red, grey core	Red inside, dark-brown externally	Black	
6.	Tagau	Light-red	Red inside, cream externally	Black	
7.	Togau	Grey core	Red slip	Black	
8.	Togau	Pale-red	Buff slip	Black	
9.	Togau	Pale-red	Cream slip	Thin black	
10.	Togau	Red	Red slip	Black on buff	
11.	Togau	Coarse, tempered and red.	Red slip	Black	
12.	Togau	Light-red.	Dark-red slip inside and dark-brown outside	Black	
13.	Togau	Light-red, handmade.	Red slip on both sides	Black	
14.	Togau	Light-red	Red slip	Black	Design cf. Jalipur, Fig. 38, 8; and Pl. XXVII B, 6.
15.	Togau	Pale-red	Cream slip	Black and brown	
16.	Togau	Light-red	Red slip	Black on buff	
17.	Togau	Pale-buff	Dark-red slip on both sides, burnished	Black	
18.	Kaonri	Light-red coarse, tempered	Cream slip	Black	
19.	Togau	Over-fired grey/black	Black/grey slip	White	
20.	Togau	Pale-red	Cream slip	Black	
21.	Togau	Red, coarse, tempered, handmade?	Red slip	Black	
XXXVIII, 1.	Dabar Kot	Handmade, coarse, tempered	Thin red slip	Black	
2.	Bhur Shamsi	Light-red	Buff slip	Black and red	
3.	Dabar Kot	Buff, coarse	Buff wash		See also Fig. 38, 13.
Fig. 37, 1.	See under Pl. XXVII B, 2				
Fig. 37, 2.	Jalipur II, layer (1)	Red	Cream slip	Chocolate/brown	
Fig. 37, 3.	Jalipur II, layer (2)	Red	Light-red slip on body and cream slip near the base	Incised lines, (grooves) and black point	Grooved ware
Fig. 37, 4.	Jalipur II, layer (2)	Red	Red slip	Black	
Fig. 37, 5.	See under Pl. XXVII B, 3				Short-necked Kot Dijian ware

(For No. 4, refer to the catalogue of antiquities)

Fig. No.	Site and Locus	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks
Fig. 37, 6.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Pale-red	Light-red slip	Wavy, thin lines in low relief	Grooved ware cf. Sarai Khola, sub-type VIII A
Fig. 38, 7.	See under Pl. XXVIII, 2				
Fig. 38, 8.	See under Pl. XXVIII, 6				
Fig. 38, 9.	Jalilpur II, layer (2)	Buff	Buff slip	Black	
Fig. 38, 10.	Sarai Khola II	Red	Red slip	Black on rim	
Fig. 38, 11.	Rana Ghundai	Light-brown	Red slip	Black	
Fig. 38, 12.	Rana Ghundai	Dull-red	Thin buff slip	Black	
Fig. 38, 13.	See under Pl. XXXVIII, 3				
<b>ANTIQUITIES</b>					
Pl. XXVIA					
Jalilpur					
1.	Terracotta cart wheel with double hub. Period II.				
2.	Terracotta toy-cart frame. Surface.				
3.	Undeformed terracotta 'cake'. Early levels of Period II.				
4.	Terracotta bull figurine. Period II.				
5 & 6.	Terracotta animal figurines with conjoined and short legs. Surface.				
7.	Terracotta head of a human figurine, perforated ear. Period II.				
8 & 9.	Terracotta female figurines. Period II.				
10.	Terracotta female figurines. Surface.				
Pl. XXVIII					
Jalilpur					
1 & 4.	Chert blades from surface.				
5.	Carnelian bead. Period II?				
6.	Lapis lazuli bead from surface. (Similar beads were found in Period II levels at Jalilpur)				
7.	Bead or spacer of gold sheet with tubular perforation. From the last floor of Period I, layer (4).				
8.	Stone bead. Period II.				
9.	Terracotta bead, triangular in section. Period II.				
10.	Terracotta bead, triangular in section. Period II.				
11.	Terracotta bead, biconvex and disc shaped. Period II.				
12.	Bone-point, burned. Period II.				

Plate No.	Site and Locs	Fabric colour	Surface treatment	Decoration	Remarks	
<b>Jhang (All from surface)</b>						
	24.	Fragment of a shell bangle.			Pl. XXX	
	25.	Stone celt.				
	26.	Stone celt, flattened sides.				
	28.	Circular terracotta 'cake', straw tempered and grey core.				
	29.	Fragment of an animal figurine.				
	30.	Biconvex terracotta bead.				
	31.	Discoid terracotta bead.				
	32.	Bone point (arrowhead?).				
	33.	Bone point.				
	34.	Terracotta bangle, red colour				
	35.	Grey terracotta bangle.				
<b>Gharo Bhiro (All from surface)</b>						
	29.	Terracotta biconvex ball?, under-fired.				Pl. XXXI
	30.	Terracotta 'cake', somewhat squarish and flat sides.				
	31.	Terracotta toy-cart frame, cream slipped.				
	32.	Handmade piece (scoop) with finger marks on both sides.				
	33.	Terracotta ball.			Pl. XXXVIB	
	34.	Terracotta triangular 'cake'.				
<b>Periano Ghundai</b>						
					Terracotta female figurines from test trench, layer (5), found in association with Periano black on red slip wares of Periano B-C.	
<b>Bhut Shamsi</b>						
					Almost complete alabaster bowl.	
<b>Manzakai</b>						
					No. 4. A complete bronze vase with fluted body and a loop handle.	