

FURTHER EXCAVATION AT REHMAN DHERI

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Chapter 1: INTRODUCTION

It was in 1971, during his pioneering investigations into the protohistory of the Gomal Plains, that A.H. Dani (1971: 28-31) discovered the site of Rehman Dheri, lying ca. 25 Km NW of Dera Ismail Khan and 2 Km SW of the Frontier Highway to Bannu (Durrani 1988: Map 1). The site was subsequently excavated by the Department of Archaeology of the University of Peshawar under the direction of F.A. Durrani (1981, 1988, in press), confirming its vast potential for archaeological research. Among the principal findings of the first phase of excavations, between 1976-1981, were:

- 1) An occupational sequence spanning over 1,400 years with Period I falling between 3,300-2,850 BC, Period II between 2,850-2,500 BC and Period III between 2,500-1,900 BC. This has been amply confirmed by a consistent series of 12 Radiocarbon dates (Durrani 1988: Figure D).
- 2) Evidence, afforded by both aerial photography (Durrani 1988: Plate 6) and excavations, of a well laid out and possible fortified settlement, measuring ca. 20 hectares in extent.
- 3) An exceptionally rich corpus of artefacts, which bespeaks of extensive craft activity utilising the wide spectrum of raw materials available to a site situated on one of the best traversed routes from Central to South Asia.

On the basis of these results it was concluded (Durrani 1981, 1988) that Rehman Dheri was an important regional centre in the 4th-3rd millennia BC, and may have contributed significantly to the character of Indus urbanism in the areas of writing, town-planning and the organisation of long-distance trade.

At the conclusion of the first phase of excavations it was decided that further fieldwork would be required in order to refine our understanding of this site. The publication of earlier results (Durrani 1988, in press) now provides a secure foundation for such work, which will, once again, be carried out by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. Overall direction of the project will remain in the hands of Dr. F.A. Durrani (Professor, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar), while Mr. Ihsan Ali (Assistant Professor, in the same Department) and Dr. George Erdosy (Canada Research Fellow, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto) will act as Field Directors. Although at present Dr. Erdosy is the only foreign participant, it is hoped that in the course of work a fuller collaboration may be established between the University of Peshawar and Toronto.

Long term objectives of research

The second phase of excavations at Rehman Dheri started out with the following aims (to be amplified, undoubtedly, in the course of work):

- 1) To complement the vertical sequence obtained from the phase of excavations with horizontal exposure, such as would reveal principles of town-planning and — through the latter — shed light on social, economic and administrative organisation.
- 2) To recover information on subsistence and craft activities through the systematic collection of floral and faunal remains, and the excavation of industrial installations. In addition to the wealth of finds from earlier excavations, surface observations also attest to the existence of the latter, especially in the Western part of the mound.

- 3) To excavate additional deep soundings in various parts of the site so as to confirm the ceramic sequence already obtained, examine the extent and character of the early occupation phases, and trace the evolution of the settlement layout.
- 4) To confirm the existence of a fortification wall around the site-traces of such a structure had been reported already, but its details of construction remain to be clarified.
- 5) To undertake a survey of archaeological sites in the Derajat and the adjoining hilly tracts. Such work would not only place Rehman Dheri in its regional context, which an important Central Place requires, but should also shed light on the antecedents of urbanism in the NW Frontier. Excavations in the Bannu Basin by Professors Farid Khan, Knox and Thomas (1988) have already demonstrated the potential of the area for prehistoric research and the picture could be amplified by surveys further South. This task is all the more urgent in view of the rapid extension of irrigation agriculture in Dera Ismail Khan which, while greatly beneficial to the local economy, threatens archaeological sites with extinction.
- 6) To provide field training to the students of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar at the M.A. level, as well as to establish a viable post-graduate research programme based on the Department's field projects.
- 7) To assist in the development of a museum at Dera Ismail Khan along the lines of recently established Museums at Mardan and Kohat, This would alert the general public to their rich cultural heritage and should also assist in the preservation of the archaeological treasures of the Frontier.

Brief summary of the present season

The first season of fieldwork took place between 10 February – 18 March 1991, with the Directors spending an additional 2 weeks on the site to compile the report and decide on the priorities for the forthcoming season. The following were the principal projects undertaken during this period:

- 1) A contour survey on a metric scale was prepared by Mr. Sultan Ayaz¹ and a grid was fixed on the site with concrete posts every 100 metres. This will ensure the accurate planning of excavated features and those noted on the surface. Details of this operation, along with initial surface observations, will be provided in Chapter 2.
- 2) One trench, measuring 5x5 metres and called Area I, was excavated to virgin soil in OH.² It confirmed the ceramic sequence already obtained from the excavations, and added several new types to the corpus of stratified ceramics from the Gomal Plains.
- 3) A second trench, Area II, was placed against the Western face of a large mudbrick platform in PJ, which was exposed just under the surface debris at the beginning of the season. Its purpose was to reveal the depth and chronology of the structure along with such details of construction as could not be ascertained from surface clearance alone.

The stratigraphy and architectural history of the site will form the basis of discussion in Chapter 3, ceramics and small finds will be presented in Chapters 4 and 5, respectively. Given the preliminary nature of this publication, emphasis will be placed on accurate documentation,

¹Al Badr Consulting Engineers, Bannu. We thank Professor Farid Khan for providing the necessary contacts.

²For an explanation of the grid system see Chapter 2.

with interpretation limited to those aspects of our work where inferences can be securely made, or where a set of hypotheses will be required prior to further research. The scope of discussion will be more accurately delineated at the start of each chapter.

Acknowledgements

Before attending to the results of the first season, it is our pleasure to acknowledge the encouragement and assistance of several individuals, without which our work could not have been a success. We are, to begin with, indebted to Dr. Mohammad Anwar Khan, Vice Chancellor, University of Peshawar, for his patronage of, and keen interest in the project. We are equally grateful to the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, and in particular to its Director-General, Dr. Ahmad Nabi Khan, for granting us the licence as well as partial funding to excavate at Rehman Dheri. Likewise we thank Professor Farid Khan, Chairman of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar for administrative approval of our programme and for extending the facilities of the Department in support. Finally, we are grateful to the Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan Division, Lt. Col. Samin Jan Khan Baber, and his administration, for affording administrative and logistical support during our stay in the field.

In Dera Ismail Khan we were further assisted by Messrs Ashfaq Ahmed and Abdul Hameed Piracha in a number of ways, and must also thank Haji Saifullah Khan for our comfortable lodgings. Gul Nawaz, Hasan and Khan as our drivers, Samander Khan as our cook and Lajbar Khan as our peon ensured that our stay would be a comfortable one. Mr. Asad Ali, photographer and Mr. S.M. Naeem, draughtsman, provided invaluable help in the field while Mr. Mohammad Daud Kamal undertook to draw our pottery at short notice, thereby ensuring speedy publication of this report.

Our debt, however, is greatest to the students of the M.A. and M.Phil³ classes who were the mainstay of the excavation, acting as excavators, finds assistants and – above all as excellent companions throughout the season: Ali Sardar, Rukhsana Ambreen, Amjad Minhas, Amjad Pervaiz, Arshad Ali, Bushra Rizwana*, Shah Faisal, Farhana Mufti, Faseeh Bargash, Sufi Ibrahim Shah, Ihsanullah, Ihsanullah Chitrali, Mohammad Irfan, Israr Ali Yousufzai, Mohammad Jaffar, Javed Khan, Khanzada Ahmed Kamal, Katelin Flavin, Lutfur Rehman, S.M. Naeem*, Naeemur Rehman Qazi*, Nidaullah Sehrai, Mehr Nigar, Rehmat Ilahi, Samir Ahmed and Shakirullah.

Finally, G. Erdosy wishes to thank the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, whose Canada Research Fellowship has made his present academic activities, including his participation in the Rehman Dheri excavations, possible.

Chapter 2: SURFACE OBSERVATIONS

The environs of Rehman Dheri, both ancient and modern, have already been discussed at length in the first report (Durrani 1988: 3-13) and may be omitted from the present discussion. It is hoped that through the use of aerial photographs, Geological Survey maps and Landsat images a more accurate determination of palaeoenvironments will be achieved and results of this enterprise will be published as they emerged. We may, therefore, confine the present discussion to such observations as were made during the contour survey at the beginning of the season.

³Marked with an asterisk(*).

Although an adequate contour plan already exists (Durrani 1988: Figure A), the lack of fixed points on the site necessitated a second survey, and this opportunity was taken to prepare a new map on a metric scale (Figure 1). It is based on absolute elevations at every 25 metres, using a Survey of Pakistan post with an elevation 191.95 metres as the benchmark.⁴ Contour lines were then drawn at one-metre intervals. Subsequent to the survey, fixed points were placed at the intersections of the following lines: 3014975, 3015075 and 3015175 East and 855500, 855600, 855700, 855800, 855900 and 8551000 North.

As for the site grid, every 25x25 metre square is given its own designation, with the first letter determining the Northern and the second the Eastern coordinates. The square in the NW corner of the site thus becomes AA, the one immediately South of it becomes BA, that to its East AB, and so on. These designations are distinct from the old grid system, so that no confusion as to which one is being referred to can arise - indeed only in the first two reports (Durrani 1988, In press) will the old grid system be retained as it formed the basis of recording and since a published plan of the old contour map exists, it can be conveniently referred to.

As suggested by the contour plan, the maximum elevation of the site is 195.23 metres, in the SW corner. Its size was originally reported as 1,700 x 1,200 feet (Dani 1971:28); the present survey would reduce that slightly to 500 metres N-S x 325 metres E-W, enclosing ca. 16 hectares. Using population density figures of 125-200 persons/hectare usually quoted for the Near East (Adams 1981: Chapter 4. Note 1), Rehman Dheri may have housed around 3,000 people at its peak of prosperity. Although not of the order of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, it qualifies as an important regional centre on the basis of its size alone. One of the tasks of the project would be to determine if it had attained its maximum size already in the earliest period of occupation.

As described in the first report (Durrani 1988: 19), the shape of Rehman Dheri neatly approximates a rectangle. Its regularity is disturbed only by the removal of earth from the Eastern side to provide soling for the Frontier Highway, which recalls the misfortune suffered by Harappa in the 19th century. The very regularity of the site suggests the presence of fortifications, which alone could confine a settlement within prescribed dimensions. Indeed traces of such a wall were reported from the deep trench (Unit A) excavated in 1976 (Durrani 1988: 26, Figure B), and described as a 4 feet thick wall of dressed clay blocks resting on a foundation of packed mud 6 feet in breadth and dug into the virgin soil in Period IA.

It may, however, be argued that such a structure could not afford effective protection to the site, and further proof of the existence of a defensive wall was sought. It is here that the unusual conditions prevailing at Rehman Dheri came to our assistance. As the occupation of the site terminated in the early 2nd millennium BC, excavators do not have to contend with an overburden of late deposits. Moreover, the site appears to have been spared any form of cultivation since its abandonment, which has reduced the depth of disturbed surface deposits to a minimum. Consequently, protohistoric structures are often clearly visible on the surface, obviating even the need for surface scraping which was so effectively employed to lay bare the town-plan at the Mesopotamian site of Abu Salabikh (Matthews and Postgate 1987 etc.). They are particularly evident in the aftermath of rains which leave an outline of bricklaying that is easy to recognise.

As a result we have been able to trace several segments, up to 50 metres in length, of a linear feature enclosing an area 340 metres N-S x 225 metres E-W, measuring 7.75 hectares

⁴The post itself is marked on the map in the NE corner, in Square CK

(Figure 1). For reasons already discussed, the feature is clearer in the West, South (Plate 3) and North than on the East. It is consistently aligned ca. 7 degrees East of North/North of West and has a width of 4.5-5 metres throughout. Its size is certainly more commensurate with its status than the width of the wall found in 1976. Indeed, surface observations suggest that the feature runs just outside Unit A of the earlier excavations, and the wall found in the latter must either be an inner strengthening of the fortifications, or an unrelated structure.

The fact that the postulated defensive wall does not coincide with a sharp change in contours demonstrates the extensive erosion suffered by the site (See also Durrani 1988: Figure B). On the East and North sides it runs well within the limits of the site, which suggests that an outer line of fortifications may have also been constructed. This possibility is reinforced by the presence of several walls running perpendicular to the outer face of the defences. As for possible locations for a gateway, the wide gully bisecting the site may run through one, though this remains to be confirmed by excavation, along with the stratigraphy, chronology and details of construction of this feature.

Another outstanding discovery of the present season is a large mudbrick platform (Locus 2015⁵; Figure 2; measuring 22 * 6.4 metres. It is only preserved to a height of 50 cm due to erosion. Its presence was first suggested by a large rectangular depression filled with orange bricky material, and by the abundance of bricks in several rain-gullies in the area. Initial removal of surface debris (consisting of a thick crust of pottery) revealed well-laid bricks which were plotted; a small trial trench (Area II - Plate 1) was then placed against the West face of this feature to find out its depth, associated deposits and features of construction. It will be several seasons before all the aspects of this feature will be understood, but its size indicates that it may have served as the foundation for a public structure. Similar structures, of even more impressive dimensions, have been found at such sites as Kalibangan (Lal 1984) and Mehargarh VII (Jarrige and Lechevallier 1979). The presence of bone and lapis amulets/seals in deposits associated with the platform also underlines its significance and promises rich rewards for future seasons. In addition, this large structure, along with the newly plotted defensive wall could serve as an anchor for the programme of systematic horizontal excavation that could reveal the layout of the latest phase of Rehman Dheri. Further details of this feature are to be presented in Chapter 3, detailing excavations, to which we must now turn.

On a final note, the existence of industrial installations on the surface has already been alluded to - areas of burning along with the presence of kiln waste are particularly common in the Western part of the mound. In one such area a dish for holding paint, along with a terracotta stopper were picked up (Plate 2). In view of our goal of exposing details of craft activities at Rehman Dheri this area will be among those selected for investigation in 1992. Now that the site has been properly gridded, systematic observation of surface features, and their subsequent, selective, excavation, will be of the aims of the project. They will, undoubtedly provide plenty of puzzles to be solved through careful excavation.

Chapter 3: STRATIGRAPHY AND ARCHITECTURE

The methods of excavation adopted by the project need no special pleading - the principles of scientific excavation were firmly laid down by Wheeler (1954 etc.), and apart from the introduction of a Harris Matrix for the easy codification of stratigraphy (Harris 1989) have remained the standard. However, a few words should be said about the system of recording, so

⁵Loci from Area I are numbered from No. 1000 onwards, those from Area II from 2000 onwards.

as to clarify the terminology adopted. It has been customary in South Asian Archaeology to divide a site into Layers or Loci, but in contrast to accepted practice in Europe such units often consist of several distinct deposits grouped together. For example, Layers often include a series of occupational deposits going with a single architectural phase even when not physically contiguous, and a Locus has been used to refer to an entire room with all its deposits. What is worse, such groupings of discrete stratigraphic units are often given as the contexts for finds. At Rehman Dheri, the aim of the excavations has been to isolate every single deposit uniform in colour and texture as an individual Locus. Also, stratigraphic analysis is based on the execution of a Harris Matrix, where only the physical relationships observed between individual Loci will be taken into account. Although at a more advanced stage of analysis individual Loci may be assigned to chronological/architectural Phases, such interpretations will not affect the recording system, which will continue to be based on Locus numbers assigned at the time of excavations.

Needless to say, such an ideal will only be approximated but never attained in the field thus there will always be a discrepancy between stratigraphy as perceived at the time of excavation and stratigraphy as it actually exists. It is important to note that our Loci reflect the former, since Locus numbers have to be assigned to finds at the time of execution. If, on examination of the section, it transpires that several layers that should have been kept independent were actually excavated as one, the original Locus number will be suffixed with capital letters to isolate the discrete deposits (e.g. Locus 1022 below). Apart from recognising the principle that each Locus should only refer to a single, uniform layer, this device will aid in the description of sections, and will also enable excavations using exposed sections to process more accurately in future. On the other hand, since the finds from the excavations are assigned Locus numbers in the course of work, and once a Locus has been excavated as a single unit the finds from it cannot be reassigned to smaller subdivisions, each find will only carry a Locus number without any suffixed letter as its context.

Area I

In order to ascertain the ceramic sequence obtained from the earlier excavations, one 5x5 metre trench was placed in an area where surface observations suggested a relative absence of architecture - although there was no guarantee that this would be true of deeper deposits, at least in the final occupation phase the trench could be excavated without walls obstructing progress. Only one wall (Locus 1041) was actually visible on the surface, and as it was aligned East-West, it was chosen as the Southern boundary. As the sections accompanying this discussion show, our hopes of a relatively continuous settlement layout were fulfilled, and the walls actually encountered were restricted to the periphery of the trench where they were very useful in aiding the establishment of structural phases within the occupation sequence. The original dimensions of the trench were progressively reduced by the presence of walls along the edges, by the need to cut steps for providing access to the lower deposits and - towards the end of the season - by the shortage of time which forced us to excavate only the Southern half of the lowest 1.6 metres to virgin soil. The total depth of the trench turned out to be 4.2 metres; this confirmed our expectations given the depth of the site observed in Unit A of the earlier campaigns. In the subsequent discussion the main structural phases will be outlined, followed by a detailed description of excavated Loci. In conclusion a few comparisons will be made with the results from Unit A, even if a fuller analysis will have to await the study of ceramics.

In summarising the stratigraphic history of Area I (Figures 3-5) it may be mentioned that the absence of any walls from the lowest 1.6 metres of deposits (where the trench is at its narrowest) makes the delineation of structural phases difficult. However since the structural

phases of late periods seldom exceed 80 cm in depth, the presence of perhaps two such phases may be surmised if not confirmed; it is hoped that the excavation of the remaining portion of Area I in 1992 will yield walls to aid in the determination of structural phases for the earliest deposits. The presence of several layers of compact clay, representing deliberately laid floors (Loci 1038, 1036, 1035 and 1031), alternating with looser, ashy occupation debris further supports the existence of perhaps two structural phases in a long history of deposition. Finally, the pottery from Loci 1038-1031 corresponds well from the assemblage of Periods IA and IB from the earlier excavations, with a predominance of fine and elaborately painted wares, especially carinated bowls.

Turning to structural phases, the earliest is represented by Wall 1039, running North-South across the Western end of the trench. Most of it is under the steps leading into the trench, hence its plan is not available, nor have contemporary walls been found with it. Loci 1029, 1028, 1026 and 1025 are its associated deposits on the East side of the wall, while 1030 and 1027 are ovens dug into, respectively, Loci 1031 and 1028.

The second structural phase is represented by Walls 1018 and 1040. The former runs directly above Wall 1039 though it terminates at its junction with Wall 1040 just before reaching the South Baulk. This wall is once again buried under the steps and its plan is unavailable. At present it appears to go not only with Wall 1040, but also with its successor (Wall 1017). Wall 1040, by contrast, runs East-West across the Southern end of the trench and has as its associated surfaces Loci 1024, 1021 and 1020 on the North and a series of deposits all excavated as Locus 1022 on the South.

A thin layer of ash sealing Wall 1040 signals the end of this architectural phase, and the replacement of Wall 1040 with Wall 1017, running on the same alignment. Wall 1017 forms a room with Wall 1018, within which Locus 1015 is the only occupation deposit. South of Wall 1017 Loci 1019 and 1012 are associated deposits.

After the destruction of Wall 1017 (represented by Locus 1011 which also cuts off the top of Locus 1012) a series of deposits (Loci 1016, 1010 and 1009) are found without an associated Wall (which must probably be sought outside the confines of the trench). Locus 1009, in turn, is sealed by Wall 1007 and Locus 1012 by Wall 1041; these walls belong to the final architectural phase of Area I. Between 1007 and 1041, both of which run East-West across the Southern half of the trench, Locus 1006 is the earliest deposit, followed by Loci 1014 and 1003. The latter is sealed by Wall 1013, which appears to be a repair to Wall 1007's Southern face. Locus 1002 is the final occupation surface in this area. To the North of Wall 1007 Loci 1008, 1005 and 1004 are the associated deposits - given their ashy composition and extremely high concentration of ceramics and bones they are likely to have been parts of a rubbish dump in a courtyard. All the deposits in the trench are sealed by Loci 1001 and 1000, representing disturbed surface deposits. Having outlined the structural history of the site, a more detailed description of individual Loci follows; using the sections of the East and South baulks (Figures 3-4) as well as the accompanying Harris Matrix (Figure 5) as reference.

Virgin soil: Described earlier (Durrani 1988: 20) as a 'very hard, compact yellow clay' a characterisation just as apposite for Area I. It was excavated to a depth of 50cm in a trial sounding and contained nothing save two postholes.

1038: Compact, hard layers of orange to light grey clay; it is the earliest deposit found in Area I. Although in section it appears homogeneous, several distinct but localised surface were noted within it during the course of excavation. Patches of ash, fragments of

charcoal, and pottery were trampled into the latter. All in all, 1038 represents the laying down of several floors in succession. Its most outstanding find is a carinated bowl with a pedestalled base and bichrome painted decoration in a nearly complete state of preservation (Plate 3). A smaller, hemispherical bowl of fine fabric is similarly well preserved, though quite plain. Both were found packed between two of the floors that make up this locus.

- 1037: Although composed of orange clay, it is less compact than 1038, and contains a good deal more ash, charcoal and pottery. The texture is lumpy, without recognisable surfaces. One bone knife, a cylindrical bead of turquoise and several fragments of terracotta bangles were among the finds from this Locus.
- 1036: Compact, hard clay of light-grey colour, resembling Locus 1038, as it is largely devoid of ash, charcoal and artefacts and consists of properly laid floors, perhaps belonging to a different structural phase.
- 1035: Compact, hard layer of greenish grey clay, separated from 1036 by a thin layer of ash. It contains ash, charcoal, bones, pottery and terracotta bangles.
- 1034: Loose deposit of grey ash and sand, containing charcoal, bones, grinder fragments and pottery. It was a deposit of occupation debris on top of floors 1036 and 1035, with several areas of burning, as well as a patch of brick floors noticed in the South Baulk (Locus 1034). The pottery includes a large variety of painted, carinated bowls of fine fabric, which is so typical of the earliest periods of occupation at Rehman Dheri.
- 1033: Another rich deposit consisting of lumpy, orange clay mixed with much ash, charcoal, bone and artefacts. Several areas of burning, including at least one clearly articulated structure, were indicated by the presence of brown and reddish brown clay, white ash and charcoal. There was also a particularly high concentration of bone in the Southwest corner of the trench. Terracotta figurines (human and animal) and bangles were the principal finds from this locus in addition to another rich selection of ceramics.
- 1032: Compact, hard yellow clay with a high content of ash, charcoal, bone and pottery. One complete terracotta bangle (the only such example found this year), a bone needle and several flakes of flint were among the other finds from this Locus.
- 1031: Compact, hard clay surfaces which were all excavated as one Locus, but were later subdivided in section. Those labelled 1031A and 1031B were greenish in colour while 1031C was brown; all appear to have been deliberately laid on top of a long sequence of occupation buildup. An oven (1030) was dug into the top of this Locus, which was also sealed by Wall 1039 (the earliest structure found in Area I) and by an ashy layer (Locus 1029) associated with it. Although Wall 1039 is thus later, this Locus may well have been reused at the beginning of the structural phase associated with the former.
- 1030: Oven, lying partly in the East baulk, which was dug into Locus 1031 and sealed by Locus 1029. It consists of a shell of burnt, red mudbrick and a fill of white ash, and contained a few pieces of bone and pottery.
- 1039: Wall, exposed only in the Southwestern corner of the trench, sitting on Locus 1031. It is the earliest such feature preserved in Area I. As already discussed above, most of

it runs under the steps leading to the bottom of the trench and thus few details of its construction are available. It was, however, constructed out of the dressed clay slabs so characteristic of the architecture of Rehman Dheri⁶.

- 1029: Layer of loose, grey ash running up to the bottom course of Wall 1039 from the East and rich in cultural material. It appears to be another layer of occupation buildup, on top of solid floors (Locus 1031) which appear to have been reused at the time of 1039's construction. A copper knife, a bone needle, flint flakes, grinder fragments, terracotta bangles, and much bone and pottery were the principal finds.
- 1028: Compact, hard layer of yellow clay sealing Locus 1029 and running up to Wall 1039 from the East. It is poor in finds and was thus probably a floor laid on top of the preceding layer of occupation buildup. Patches of reddish brown clay on the top surface of 1028 suggest areas of burning, probably associated with Oven 1027, which was dug into this layer.
- 1027: An unlined pit with traces of burning along its sides, containing ash, charcoal, bone and pottery. It was found in the Southeastern corner of the trench but did not reach any balks. It was sealed by Locus 1026.
- 1026: Compact, hard layer of orange clay. It is of lumpy texture mixed with grey sand, charcoal, ash, bones, brickbats and pottery. A large lump of burnt lime plaster was found in it near the Northwest corner of the trench. The wealth of finds suggests that the Locus, in spite of compactness, was a buildup of occupation debris against the East face of Wall 1039. Flint blades and scrapers, terracotta bangles, a hammerstone, grinder fragments, and fragments of burnt dung were found in addition to pottery. This was the earliest Locus which was fully excavated within the trench.
- 1025: Although this locus was excavated as a single unit, it consisted of numerous localised, hard clay surfaces, with artefacts trampled into them. Since none of these surfaces could be traced beyond a metre or so, the same locus number was retained for them until there was a clear change in the nature of the deposits. All the floors, as they must have been deliberately laid down, are associated with the upper courses of Wall 1039, and are sealed by the deposits of the next architectural phase: Walls 1018 and 1040, and floors 1022 and 1024. As befits an extensive layer, numerous finds were recovered from it, including grinder fragments, flint blades and flakes, fragments of polished bone, terracotta bangles, a terracotta animal figurine and a fine bead of onyx.

The following layers were isolated in section, in order of their deposition:

1025A: Orange clay mixed with patches of grey sand.

1025B: Thin lense of white ash and charcoal.

1025C: Orange brick floor.

1025D: Burnt (reddish brown) streaks of clay.

⁶As outlined in Durrani 1988, clay slabs were obtained from the beds of dry ponds or rivers (Plates IIA-B), dressed into regular blocks, and used subsequently. This method of construction was employed in all the walls hitherto observed at Rehman Dheri. While it is economical, it also results in walls of somewhat lesser solidity than may have otherwise been achieved and could explain the curious appearance of depressions on the surface of Rehman Dheri where ancient walls are located. Apparently, the surfaces of walls eroded more rapidly than the room deposits they enclosed.

1025E: Grey clay mixed with black ash, fragments of burnt brick and lime flecks.

1025F: Grey clay.

1025G: Lense of burnt (red) clay.

1025H: Lense of grey sand with streaks of white ash.

- 1018: Wall running North-South along the West baulk of the trench, which is once again largely buried under the steps leading to the bottom of the trench. Although on the same alignment as 1039, it comes to an end at its junction with wall 1040 short of the South baulk.
- 1040: Wall running East-West near the South baulk, forming a room with Wall 1018 and dividing Area I into 2 parts, with their own depositional histories. It is constructed of large clay slabs up to 42x28x14 cm in size, and orange and grey in colour with lines of brown mortar in between. Both it and Wall 1018 are resting on Locus 1025, representing the second structural phase of the deposits found in Area I (in addition to the prestructural phase represented by Loci 1038 - 1031).
- 1024: A succession of compact, grey layers of clay against the lower courses of Walls 1018 (East face) and 1040 (North face). Although several localised surfaces were found none could be traced across the entire room, and only two could be isolated in section. Of these, 1024B contained traces of burning (ash, charcoal, burnt plaster, burnt clay) as well as an unlined firepit (1023), while 1024A was devoid of them. A small pit (1024A) was also excavated, containing a fill of loose grey sand and charcoal. The variety of finds from this locus (grinder fragments, flint flakes and blades, terracotta figurines, terracotta bangles and lots of pottery) suggests that it represents the buildup of trampled surfaces rather than deliberately laid floors. It is cut by pit 1023 and sealed by Locus 1021.
- 1023: An unlined, circular pit, 60 cm in diameter and containing blueish-grey ash, charcoal, bone and a few pieces of pottery. Traces of burning along the edges suggest that it may have been used as an oven. It was dug into Locus 1024 and sealed by Locus 1021.
- 1021: Compact, hard sandy layer, light grey in colour. Although it contained some ash, charcoal and pottery, it is distinguished from 1020 above it by its relative homogeneity. It ran up to Walls 1018 and 1040.
- 1020: The uppermost deposit associated with the second structural phase. It was a layer of grey sand rich in ash, charcoal, lumps of lime plaster, burnt mudbricks and pottery. Patches of burning were found on the top surface of the Locus, which was a buildup of occupation debris sealed by 1015.
- 1022: Contemporary with 1024, 1021 and 1020, but running up to the South face of Wall 1040. It consists of a succession of clay surfaces, which were not isolated during the excavation, which took place in a confined space between Wall 1040 and the South baulk. The following were the individual layers subsequently isolated in section, in chronological order:
- 1022A: A floor of dressed clay slabs up 50x25x15 cm in size and orange in colour. It runs up to the lowest course of Wall 1040, and seals Wall 1039 along with its latest associated surface (Locus 1025).

- 1022B: Compact, hard grey clay – another floor laid against 1040.
- 1022C: Compact, light grey clay mixed with some ash.
- 1022D: Compact, dark grey clay with no inclusions.
- 1022E: Thin streak of ash sealing Wall 1040 as well as part of Locus 1020, thereby signalling the end of the second structural phase. This layer is in turn sealed by Wall 1017, ushering in the third structural phase.
- 1017: Wall running East-West across the Southern end of Area I, on the same alignment as 1040, from which it is separated by a thin ashy streak. Loci 1019 and 1012 run up to it from the South and Locus 1015 from the North. This wall was also built of large clay slabs, up to 42x28x14 cm in size and predominantly orange in colour. Some offsetting of rows within the courses as well as alternating layers of headers and stretchers have been employed to give it greater stability, but the proper 'English bond' type of masonry was unknown to the builders of Rehman Dheri. This wall was largely destroyed (by Locus 1011) and only fragments of three courses survive.
- 1015: Compact, hard orange clay floor mixed with some ash and containing patches of burning on its top surface. It is the only layer associated with the North face of Wall 1017. It contained terracotta bangles, terracotta figurine fragments, flint flakes, a flint blade, grinder fragments, a lapis bead, bones and pottery.
- 1019: Successive layers of grey sand against the South face of Wall 1017, rich in cultural materials. The upper layer (1019B) is richer in ash, charcoal and lime flecks than the lower (1019A), but this distinction became clear only after examining the sections. As 1012 and 1022, 1019 was only excavated in a confined space along the South baulk and it was difficult to detect changes in a small area in the course of work. However, it clearly represented a buildup of occupational debris against Wall 1017, most of which fell outside the trench.
- 1012: Succession of ashy and sandy layers rich in cultural material and running up to Wall 1017 from the South. No surfaces were isolated within the Locus during excavation, although the section shows that a dark grey (1012A) and a light grey (1012B) layer can be distinguished; both contain ash, charcoal and lime flecks.
- 1011: Mixed layer of black ash, charcoal and brickbats; it runs up to and cuts Wall 1017. along with Locus 1012. Terracotta bangles, grinder fragments, flint blades and - above all - vast quantities of bone and pottery were found in it. It appears to be a layer of destruction debris the end of the third structural phase.
- 1016: Localised concentration of burnt mudbrick, lime, white ash and charcoal along the East baulk. It rests on 1011 and is sealed by 1010. It may represent a collapsed over, though no clearly articulated structure was found. Bones, pottery, terracotta bangles and terracotta figurine fragments were among the finds from this Locus.
- 1010: Occupation buildup of grey bricky material mixed with ash, charcoal, brickbats, pottery and bone. It is loose in texture and rich in artefacts, though contains less ash and pottery and more bricky material than either 1009 above it or 1011 below it. Other than a surviving stump of Wall 1018 no structures were associated with these 3 Loci.

1009: Layer of black ash mixed with charcoal, pottery and prodigious quantities of bone. grinder fragments, terracotta bangles and terracotta figurines and flint flakes were the principal finds from this locus.

1007: Wall of the final (4th) structural phase in Area I, running East-West across the Southern half of the trench. It is parallel to Wall 1041, which is contemporary with it and marks the South baulk. These two walls once again divide the trench into two rooms with their own stratigraphic histories. The Loci North of Wall 1007 appear to be loose, ashy dumps, while those between 1007 and 1041 are room deposits.

Wall 1007 is constructed of the usual dressed clay slabs, of varying sizes and orange or brown in colour. The laying of the bricks is irregular, in contrast with earlier structures; this may have led to the deterioration of this Wall which necessitated repairs (Locus 1013) to its South side. 4 courses, the upper one being fragmentary, are all that is preserved of the structure which is found just below the surface.

1041: Another wall of the latest structural phase, reaching up to the surface. Unlike 1007 it is carefully constructed with 7 courses still clearly traceable in section. The bricks are of the usual, large size (up to 42x28x14 cm) and are brown in colour. This Wall is in the South baulk and was not actually excavated. It rests on 1012 and 1006 is the earliest layer associated with it.

1008: The earliest deposit running up to the North face of Wall 1007 in the courtyard/rubbish dump surmised for this area. Although this Locus consists of bricky material it still contains charcoal, bones and pottery in good quantity. It seals 1009 and is in turn sealed by 1005.

1005: Mixture of grey sand and black ash rich in cultural materials, running up to the North face of Wall 1007.

1004: Thick layer of black ash mixed with brickbats as well as vast quantities of bone and pottery. The ceramics include many complete profiles of types common to Period III of the earlier excavations. Originally thought to be destruction debris, this Locus is more properly characterised as a rubbish dump, perhaps produced by some cooking installations in the vicinity, as suggested by the considerable presence of bones, including complete long-bones and mandibles of cattle. The locus rests on 1005 and is just below the loose surface debris (1001).

1006. The earliest of several surface running between Walls 1007 and 1014, in the Southern half of the trench. It is a layer of brownish grey clay mixed with some ash and charcoal, which contains a succession of occupation surfaces without clearly laid floors. Artefacts found included terracotta bangles, a terracotta figurine, grinder fragments and a flint blade.

1014: A layer of grey clay with inclusions of ash, charcoal and pottery. It also yielded a terracotta female figurine. It sits on a thin streak of ash (1014A) which separates it from 1006. It runs up to Walls 1007 and 1041, and is sealed by Locus 1003.

1003: Fragmentary wall against the South face of 1007, being probably a repair job on the latter. it is built of small, brown bricks of crumbly texture. It rests on 1003 and is sealed by surface debris (1001). Locus 1002 is the only surviving occupation deposit running between it and Wall 1041.

1002. Compact, hard grey clayey deposit with some charcoal, ash, bone and pottery, It appears to have been a floor laid between Walls 1013 and 1041, and is the latest stratified deposit in the Southern half of Area, I, just under the surface debris. A terracotta bull figurine, a lapis bead and a slate pendant were among the finds found in this Locus.
- 1001: Loose brown sand with light grey streaks, being disturbed surface debris and showing signs of deposition by water. It includes much ash, bones, pottery and brickbats, and is found all over Area I. Apart from a few painted sherds, no pottery was saved from this Locus.
- 1000: Thick crust of pottery on top of the disturbed surface debris which is found all over the site. As in the case of 1001, only a few sherds were saved from this Locus in the course of excavation.

Although it would be desirable to conclude with a correlation of the deposits found in Area I with those excavated in Unit A in 1976-81, such analysis will have to await a thorough study of the pottery, a task beyond the scope of this preliminary report. Nevertheless, a few cursory comments may be made. To begin with, the principal structural phases of Unit A determined by the presence of extensive platforms, built of hardpacked grey or white clay, and designed to raise the living surfaces beyond the reach of floods.⁷ Layer 17 marked the beginning of Period IB above IA, Layer 12 likewise marked the beginning of Period II above IB, while Layer 8 was the lowest level of Period IIIA above Period II (Durrani 1988: 20-30; Figure B). In Area I no such platforms were found, perhaps due to its location near the centre rather than on the periphery of the mound, although the small size of the trench makes interpretation more difficult. On the other hand, 4 structural phases were isolated, in addition to Loci 1038-1031 which were without associated structures in the bottom of the trench. It will be interesting to determine if these can be correlated with any stylistic changes in ceramics. At present it appears that the prestructural phase produced pottery similar to Period IA-B of the earlier excavation, while all Loci above and including 1011 yielded ceramics equivalent to Period IIIB. However, only the comparison of several soundings can produce a definitive ceramic sequence, which is one of the long-term goals of the Rehman Dheri project.

Area II

We have already mentioned the discovery of a large mudbrick platform in PJ in Chapter 2. It was located on the Eastern side of the mound, 50 metres inside the defensive wall. The circumstances of its discovery and its appearance on the surface have been related; it only remains to provide details of its construction evident from its top plan (Figure 2) and section (Figure 6). Area II was a 5x5 metre sounding dug against its Western face to find out its history and associated structures (Plate 1), and an analysis of its stratigraphy will follow the treatment of the platform itself.

It must be emphasized that thus only the central structure has been exposed through surface clearance, measuring 22 metres North-South and 6.4 metres East-West.⁸ It is now preserved to a maximum height of only 50 cm, but must have been considerably larger originally. Its location just below the surface meant that it could be exposed without a great outlay of time and manpower, but also accounts for its poor preservation. Erosion is particularly severe in the

⁷It should be stressed that these clay platforms were radically different in their construction from the platform built of dressed and properly coursed clay slabs, which was found in Area II (Locus 2015).

⁸To be precise the structure is oriented ca. 10 degrees North of West/East of North, being almost parallel to the city wall.

South, where even the bottom course has been removed in places, revealing an ashy layer beneath.⁹ Similar evidence comes from a deep scar produced by a water channel near the Northern end of the structure. Upon the removal of surface debris (the usual crust of pottery along with loose, brown sand) the feature was planned, and several adjoining walls were noted; these will be further exposed in the forthcoming season. Particularly interesting is a westward projection of the feature at its Southern end, and an extensive orange bricky floor abutting on it - the latter is in all likelihood a continuation of Locus 2002 which was exposed in Area II, and which appears to extend for a considerable area.

In discussing the plan of Locus 2015 (Figure 2), it must be stressed that due to erosion some of the bricks drawn may belong to different courses, and all details of construction will only be clarified upon actual excavation of the structure. However, the outlines are already clear, and are unlikely to be modified significantly. The platform shows analogies to 'casemate' walls, often employed in fortifications, whose solidly built shells are filled with rubble in order to save time and expense during construction. Here, also, a series of boxes were first constructed of large, properly laid mudbricks and subsequently filled with brickbats and solid clay. the frame of the platform, in particular, consisted of the following elements:

- 1) A 1 metre wide wall, consisting of two or three rows of bricks (depending on their orientation) on the Western side, plus a wall 1.6 metres in breadth and consisting of up to four courses on the Eastern side. The former is made of dark brown bricks of crumbly texture laid in orange mortar; the bricks measure up to 50x30x12 cm in size, while the mortar is up to 5 cm thick. The latter is made of similarly sized bricks, but these were of fine texture and grey in colour; as the mortar was of a similar grey shade they were not as easily delineated as the bricks on the Western side.
- 2) A solid phalanx of grey bricks at the Northern end of the platform, set in grey mortar, and a similar feature at the Southern end constructed of orange and dark brown bricks in orange mortar. Both of these are about 4 metres wide and run right across the breadth of the platform. While the bricks are laid in orderly fashion at the Northern end, they are much more haphazardly placed at the Southern end (Plate 4).
- 3) At least three cross-walls made of dark brown bricks and bonded with the walls along the Eastern and Western sides.

These components created four boxes; the Northernmost of these was filled with regularly laid bricks while the other three contained a mixture of brickbats and hardpacked clay. Such a structure, while taking less time to construct than a solid brick platform, would nevertheless possess a great deal of stability. Indeed for a feature of its size it is remarkably well constructed which alone will attest to its significance. With only a top plan and the results of a small sounding, however, it is difficult to speculate about its function. Also, as already mentioned, only the central part of a large complex has been exposed in 1991, and with more surface clearance and selective excavation a better understanding may be achieved.

The possibility of the structure being merely a large house with brick floors was at first entertained, but upon examination of the sections caused by erosion, solid bricky material was found everywhere, even within the 'boxes'. Likewise, the seemingly interminable length of the feature suggested at the outset that it may be the eagerly sought fortification wall of Rehman Dheri - the discovery of the Northern and Southern limits of the feature, and that of a much more likely candidate for a defensive wall (see above) put an end to this speculation as well.

⁹It is interesting to note that in Area II the layer immediately beneath the platform was also ashy. Cf. below.

'Platform' seems to be the likeliest interpretation, even if it is difficult to determine what purpose it served. Certainly, such features have been exposed at several sites, most notably at Kalibangan, where at least six massive platforms were found in the Southern half of the 'Citadel' mound and were said to contain 'fire-altars' (Lal 1984 etc.). It is hoped that further excavation and surface clearance will provide glimpses of its original function. Whatever its nature, its careful construction and the wealth of artefacts found in deposits against it attest to its importance, and makes it the ideal anchor for a long-term programme of horizontal excavations designed to reveal the fundamental principles of spatial organisation within the key site of the Bronze Age of the Northwest Frontier.

It was with the purpose of finding out more about its history and methods of construction that a 5x5 metre trench was opened up against the Western face of Locus 2015. A complex mesh of walls and floors became immediately apparent, but the platform itself did not go deeper than 50 cm into the ground. Having sampled the deposits immediately underneath, particularly for the purpose of obtaining a good corpus pre-platform ceramics, work ceased in the trench for the season. It will be resumed next year, along with additional surface clearance, to see what information can be recovered from this important but poorly preserved feature. As with Area I, the stratigraphic history of the trench is first summarised, to be followed by a detailed description of the excavated Loci (Figures 6-10).

Only the top courses of the Walls preceding the platform were exposed in 1991, these being Loci 2006, 2017, 2018 and 2020. Only Wall 2017 is actually sealed by the platform, but the deposits between the walls suggest that they all belong to the same structural phase. They demarcate four rooms within the trench, whose stratigraphy will be discussed in turn. The first room is formed by Wall 2018 and 2020 and the North and West baulks. The second is enclosed by Walls 2018, 2020 and 2006 along with the North baulk, the third by Walls 2006, 2020 and the North and East baulks while the fourth is found South of Wall 2020. Since deposits in Rooms 3 and 4 are in physical contact with the platform, they pose few problems of interpretation; those in rooms 1 and 2, by contrast, will require more careful consideration.

In Room 4, Locus 2013 and, above it, Locus 2012 belong to the first structural phase, both being sealed by the platform (Locus 2015). In Room, 3 Locus 2014 is likewise sealed by 2015. These are the only deposits even partially excavated from the first structural phase. In Room 4, Locus 2011, a floor constructed of properly laid brown bricks set in orange mortar, is the earliest deposit associated with the platform (Plate 5). It is still preserved to a maximum of 5 courses, and obviously extends well beyond the confines of Area II. In Room 3 the first Locus associated with the platform was 2005, a narrow bench of grey bricky material running along its Western face, between the North baulk and Wall 2017. It is sealed by a layer of compact, grey clay mixed with some charcoal (Locus 2009), whose top surface is level with that of Locus 2011 in Room 4, and with the top levels of the walls of the earlier structural phase. Thus, both 2011 and 2009 must have been laid down soon after the construction of the platform, and are earlier floors laid against it.

The situation in Rooms 1 and 2 is less clear-cut. In the former a layer of grey ash and charcoal, sealed by a layer of orange clay (2019), was found running up to the walls of the pre-platform phase (2018 and 2020). Likewise, in room 2 a succession of clay floors, all excavated as 2008, ran up to Walls 2006, 2018 and 2020. These Loci could be interpreted in a variety of ways. They could be floors of the earliest structural phase; however, as they are at the same absolute elevation as the platform and its associated floors (2009 and 2011), this is unlikely. They could have been floors laid down at the same time as 2009 and 2011, to serve the platform.

Finally they could be accumulations of occupation debris, since - unlike 2009 and 2011 - they consist of several distinct surfaces which are unlikely to have been deposited at once. The last of these is the likeliest alternative, but until further excavation takes place it is difficult to arrive at a conclusive answer.

The subsequent stratigraphy of Area II is quite straightforward and may be briefly summarised. Loci 2004 and 2007 both run over the walls of the pre-platform phase (as well as Loci 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2019), and up to the platform. Along with 2003 (which seals both 2004 and 2007) and 2001 (which seals 2003), these Loci can be considered as the buildup of occupation debris during the first phase of the platform, above the carefully laid floors. Locus 2002, on the other hand, is another extensive brick floor, extending well beyond the limits of Area II, and is the latest layer excavated in this area. It represents the second phase of occupation associated with the platform (Plate 5).

The following were the Loci excavated in Area II:

- 2006: Wall, oriented North-South and consisting of a single row of orange bricks, averaging 40x24x10 cm in size. Only its top courses were excavated in 1991, its foundations have not yet been reached. Although belonging to the same structure as Walls 2017 and 2020, it is built earlier since the latter both abut on it. Loci 2004, 2009 and 2014 run up to it from the East and Loci 2007 and 2008 from the West. The wall is sealed by Locus 2003.
- 2017: Wall consisting of a single row of orange bricks, averaging 40x24x10 cm in size, and oriented East-West. Only its top courses were excavated in 1991, its foundations have not yet been reached. Although belonging to the same structure as Walls 2006, it abuts on it and must have been built later. Loci 2014, 2005 and 2009 run up to it from the North; Loci 2013, 2012 and 2011 from the South. The wall is sealed by Locus 2007, as well as by the platform (2015). Although 2006, 2018 and 2020 are not thus sealed by the platform, they all belong to the same building.
- 2018: Wall running North-South and consisting of a single row of grey bricks, averaging 30x18x8 cm in size. Only its top courses were excavated in 1991, its foundations have not yet been reached. Although belonging to the same structure as Wall 2020, it abuts on the latter and must have been built later. Locus 2008 runs up to it from the East and Locus 2019 from the West. The wall is sealed by Locus 2007.
- 2020: Wall consisting of a single row of orange bricks, averaging 40x24x10 cm in size, and oriented East-West. Only its top courses were excavated in 1991, its foundations have not yet been reached. Although belonging to the same structure as Walls 2006 and 2018, it is earlier than 2018 since the latter abuts on it, and later than 2006 (see above). Locus 2019 runs up to it from the North; Loci 2021, 2016, 2012 and 2011 from the South. The wall is sealed by Locus 2007.
- 2014: Floor of brown (burnt) bricky material running under the platform, and up to Walls 2006 and 2017. It is sealed by Loci 2005 and 2009. It is the only pre-platform deposit in Room 3 and is largely unexcavated.
- 2013: Thin layer of reddish-brown sand showing extensive burning, which may have been produced by the ash (Locus 2012) dumped on it. This layer runs up to Walls 2017 and 2020, and under Locus 2012. It was a buildup of occupation debris prior to the

- construction of the platform. Although only partially excavated, it yielded a terracotta wheel, several terracotta bangles, grinder fragments, bones and pottery.
- 2012:** Extensive ashy layer above 2013 and 2021 and below 2016 and 2011. It runs up to Walls 2017 and 2020 and must have been occupation debris associated with them. It is sealed by the platform, whose construction it just preceded. The Locus was rich in pottery, bones and such artefacts as terracotta figurines and bangles and grinder fragments.
- 2021:** Mixed debris of orange and grey brickbats running up to Wall 2020, whose destruction debris it appears to be. It is sealed by Loci 2012 and 2016.
- 2019:** This Locus is confined to the NW corner of Area II, and is the earliest layer excavated in Room 1. It runs up to Walls 2018 and 2020, and is sealed by Locus 2007. It consists of a thin layer of ash and charcoal (2019A) and a thick layer of orange clay (2019B). As discussed above, it was either occupation buildup or a floor laid down around the time of the platform's construction.
- 2008:** The same arguments as have just been advanced for 2019 apply to Locus 2008, which consists of a series of orange clay floors mixed with charcoal. They run up to Walls 2006, 2018 and 2020, and are sealed by Locus 2007. Among the variety of artefacts (including abundant pottery) recovered from this Locus a fragmentary bone seal (Plate 6) is outstanding. Kiln waste, terracotta bangles, terracotta figurine fragments, terracotta cakes and flint flakes were also recovered along with a good deal of bone. Such a variety of finds, no less than the presence of distinct surfaces, argues for the interpretation of 2008 as a buildup of occupation debris associated with the first phase of the platform.
- 2015:** This is the locus number assigned to the platform, which has already been discussed extensively above.
- 2011:** Floor consisting of carefully laid brown mudbricks 25x15-8 cm in size and set in orange mortar 2-4 cm thick. The mortar lines are more apparent in the West baulk than in the South baulk, and here 5 courses could be distinguished. This Locus is the first floor laid down along the Western face of the platform. It is above an ashy layer (2012) and is in turn sealed by a thick deposit of occupation debris (2007).
- 2010:** This Locus was merged with 2011, having been used to designate the upper courses of the brick floor.
- 2016:** Localised concentration of compact, grey clay in Room 4, below 2007 and cutting into 2011, 2012 and 2021.
- 2005:** A narrow bench constructed against the Western face of the platform, running between Wall 2017 and the North Baulk. It rests on 2014 and is sealed by 2009.
- 2009:** Compact layer of grey clay mixed with charcoal, which is generally devoid of artefacts. It runs up to and over 2005, resting against the Western face of the platform, and must have been a floor laid down soon after the latter's construction. It is sealed by 2004. Although it runs up to Walls 2006 and 2017 as well, these walls have gone out of use by the time 2009 was laid down.

- 2007:** Several layers of compact, hardpacked clay of orange and grey colour. It is rich in artefacts and represents occupation buildup on top of the carefully laid floors (especially 2001) against the platform. This Locus also includes a thin strip of loose ashy material (200A) along the Southern baulk that was particularly rich in finds. It seals, in addition to 2011, Loci 2008, 2016 and 2019, as well as the walls preceding the platform. It is in turn sealed by Loci 2004 and 2003. One fragment of a star-shaped amulet (seal?) of bone (Plate 7) and a similar pendant of lapis lazuli (Plate 8) were found in this Locus in addition to large quantities of bone grinder fragments and pottery.
- 2004:** Compact layer of orange clay mixed with streaks of grey clay in the Northeast corner of the trench. It was poor in finds and may have been a floor laid in this part of Area II against the platform. It rested on the earlier floor (2009), as well as on Wall 2017 and Locus 2007. It was sealed by Locus 2003.
- 2003:** This was an accumulation of compact layers of light grey clay mixed with ash, charcoal and vast quantities of bone and pottery. It was found all over the trench and appears to be occupation debris associated with the platform, on top of Loci 2004 and 2007. A pit containing loose, lumpy clay in the Northwest corner of Area II was also excavated as part of this Locus and designated 2003A. The Locus was sealed by 2001, and the second major floor associated the the platform (2002).
- 2001:** Layer of coarse grey sand mixed with patches of loose, black ash. Originally thought to run up to 2002, it in fact runs under it, but was exposed due to erosion. It seals 2003, and although it no longer reaches the platform in the trench (due to the erosion which exposed to the surface), it must have been occupation buildup associated with it.
- 2002:** Originally thought to be a wall, it is in fact an extensive floor constructed of orange clay slabs set in brown mortar. Although it no longer reaches the platform in Area II, it clearly abuts on it further South and may represent the second of what may have been a series of floors constructed during the lifetime of the platform (the first one being 2011). Unfortunately, all the occupation debris above 2002 has been eroded away and it sits directly under the thick crust of pottery that crowns the entire site.
- 2000:** Loose brown sand and a thick crust of pottery on top of it, which forms the surface debris over the entire site. As in Area I, only a few unique sherds were saved from it.

Chapter 4: THE CERAMICS FROM REHMAN DHERI

Introduction

The high quality of ceramics and their wealth of decorative motifs were already remarked upon in the earlier report (Durrani 1988); the findings of the present season complement this picture. Indeed, even our limited soundings have added several new shapes to the known repertoire of the Rehman Dheri potters. A definitive typology, indeed an exhaustive catalogue of all ceramic types, is not the aim of the present, preliminary report, however. Indeed, efforts were made to select examples with relatively complete profiles for drawing. Only upon further analysis will a typology, as well as the chronological range of the encountered ceramics, be determined. Here a rough sorting into basic shape categories is reflected in the arrangement of the plates; as suggested in a recent study of Harappan pottery (Dales and Kenoyer 1986), vessel

shape should form the basis of any typology, with surface decoration an important secondary attribute. Furthermore, as the technical characteristics of the pottery have already been treated in the earlier report, they will not be included here.

FIGURE 11: Flanged rim jars

Rehman Dheri offers a larger variety of flanged rim jars than any other site in the Indus Valley. These jars are supplied with a ledge, usually perforated, for supporting a lid (Figure V); they are either ovoid or globular in shape. In the earlier excavations, except for a few examples from Period II, all such forms came from the upper levels. A cursory analysis of the finds from the present season supports this pattern. Out of a large sample we have selected enough examples to show the full range of rim and vessel form; the most useful subdivision may rely on the size, shape and spacing of the rim and ledge, though not ignoring the wealth of painted designs especially on the neck and shoulder.

1. 2003–11 Globular jar in the fine red ware, treated with a cream slip. It has a slightly everted rim and a small, perforated ledge. Painted designs include horizontal bands, lozenges and a lattice in dark brown, with intervening spaces filled by bold strokes and a V-shaped symbol, all executed in red. The rim is painted with a red band on both the interior and exterior.
2. 1001–2 Small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with slightly everted rim, sharp ledge and a globular body. The ware has a cream slip and the interior and exterior of the rim are painted with dark brown bands. The shoulder shows eye-patterns connected with a net design - the centres of the eyes are painted in red and the rest of the decoration is in the usual dark brown. This composition is bounded above by horizontal lines and below by a wavy line, both executed in dark brown.
3. 2007–9 Small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with slightly everted rim, sharp ledge and globular body. The interior and exterior of the rim are painted with brown and red bands. The shoulder is divided into quadrangular registers, alternatively decorated with a fish-net pattern in dark brown or with a red dot.
4. 2002–3 Small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a featureless rim, pronounced ledge and globular body. The jar is treated with a cream slip and the rim and ledge are painted with horizontal dark brown bands. The shoulder shows suspended loops in dark brown with red dots in the middle; it is bounded below with another dark brown band.
5. 2001–5 Flanged rim jar in coarse red ware, with a featureless rim, sharp ledge and globular body. The ware is treated with a cream slip and the rim and ledge are painted with horizontal dark brown bands. The shoulder shows a complex of squares alternatively decorated with fish-net designs in dark brown, or red dots, with a nail-head design in purple in the middle.
6. 1009–12 Small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a featureless rim, sharp ledge and ovoid body. The neck is treated with a cream slip and the rest of the body with red slip. The jar is also painted with black bands, along with two bands of red dots on the shoulder.

7. 1007-1 Flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a slightly everted rim, sharp ledge and globular body. The ware is treated with a red slip and the rim and ledge are painted with horizontal dark brown and red bands. The shoulder shows a complex of squares alternatively decorated with fish-net designs in dark brown, or red lozenges.
8. 2007-12 A small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a featureless rim, sharp ledge and globular body. The ware is treated with a cream slip and the rim and ledge are painted with horizontal dark brown bands. The shoulder shows a complex of brown lozenges with red dots, along with fish-net designs in dark brown.
9. 2003-10 Small flanged rim jar in coarse red ware, with everted rim and a slight ledge. The interior and exterior of the rim, as well as the ledge and neck are painted with black bands.
10. 1025-10 Small flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a globular body, an everted and sharpened rim and a slight, perforated ledge well below. The ware is treated with a red slip and the rim and ledge are painted with horizontal dark brown bands.
11. 1003-2 A large flanged rim jar in coarse red ware, with an everted rim and a sharp ledge, well below. The ware is treated with a dull red slip and shows no additional decoration.
12. 2007-11 Flanged rim jar in red ware, decorated by horizontal black bands both inside and on the exterior. The rim is slightly everted and internally thickened with a pronounced, perforated ledge below.
13. 1011-21 Flanged rim jar in fine red ware, with a sharply everted rim and an equally sharp ledge, which is spaced far apart from the rim but is almost level with it. The ware is treated with a dull red slip and the rim, ledge and shoulder are painted with horizontal dark brown bands.
14. 1011-22 Flanged rim jar in coarse red ware, with a dark brown slip. Unlike other examples, its perforated ledge is level with the vertical, sharpened rim.
15. 2007-10 A unique example of a jar with a double flange. The rim is broken off, but both ledges are pronounced. The jar is in plain red ware with no additional decoration.

FIGURE 12: Jars

Rehman Dheri offers a wide variety of jars in addition to the flanged examples; apart from differences in surface treatment, the size and shape of the rim may also be useful in a typology. Generally speaking, globular jars in fine red ware, with prominent rims and elaborated surface decoration precede ovoid jars with slight rims that are frequently decorated with a series of broad painted bands (the classic 'Kot Dijian' type). Examples of the former category are presented in Figures II and III; those of the latter in Figures III and IV.

1. 1033-12 An ovoid jar with a narrow mouth and a prominent, flaring and externally thickened rim, further set off from the shoulder by a groove at the point of inflection. It is made of fine, dull red ware treated with a red slip and decorated with incised lines on the exterior of the rim.

2. 1032-3 A globular jar with a prominent, slightly flaring rim. It is made of fine red ware; the rim is painted with a red band internally and with a black band externally. The rest of the exterior is roughened.
3. 1034-15 A globular jar with a prominent, flaring rim. It is made of fine red ware; the rim is painted with a red band internally and with a black band externally.
4. 1032-2 A globular jar with a prominent rim, which is straight and slightly outturned. It is made of fine red ware and treated with a cherry red slip, as well as a series of cream-coloured bands both horizontal and vertical and bounded by thin black lines.
5. 1034-16 A globular jar with a prominent, outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with dark brown bands on both sides of the rim. The exterior of the shoulder shows three red bands, from the lowest of which issue two rows of suspended loops painted in red and with dark brown dots in the middle.
6. 1027-4 A globular jar with a prominent, outcurving rim and a slight dent at the neck. It is made of red ware and treated with a cream slip. The exterior of the neck and shoulder shows a broad red band flanked by black lines.
7. 1029-5 A globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned and sharpened rim, and grooved decoration on the shoulder. A dark brown band was painted on the rim and shoulder.
8. 1031-2 A globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned rim, and grooved decoration on the shoulder. The neck is decorated with dark brown bands while the shoulder, in addition to its grooved decoration, shows a pair of horns, painted in black and presumably part of a horned deity design.
9. 1032-4 A globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned and featureless rim, dark brown bands on the neck and grooved decoration on the shoulder.
10. 1031-3 A small globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned and sharpened rim, and grooved decoration on the shoulder. Just below the neck it is also painted with a single row of white dots.
11. 1025-10 A globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned rim painted in black, a pronounced shoulder and horizontal bands of applique rings on the body.
12. 1026-1 A globular jar in dull red ware with red slip. It has a sharply outturned and externally thickened rim. The rim and neck are painted in dark red inside and black outside; the body shows grooved decoration in addition to at least two rows of applique knobs.

FIGURE 13: Jars

1. 1033-11 A globular jar made in red ware of medium fabric and thick section. It has a prominent, slightly outturned rim. It is treated with a purple slip and painted

with red bands inside and with a black band on the exterior of the neck and shoulder.

2. 1009-13 A globular jar made of dull red ware of medium fabric and thick section. It is decorated with a dark brown slip. The rim is prominent and everted; its exterior is painted with a black band. No other decoration is present.
3. 1011-25 A large globular jar in dull red ware of medium fabric and decorated with a dark brown slip. The rim is prominent and sharply outturned; it is painted with a black band. No other decoration is present.
4. 2009-2 A globular jar in dull red/buff ware of medium fabric. It has a short, sharply everted rim, painted on the exterior with a broad red band and a black line. The rest of the body is roughened and treated with two wavy, applique bands.
5. 2004-3 A small globular jar in dull red/buff ware of medium fabric and decorated with a dark brown slip. The rim is prominent and sharply outturned; it is painted with a black band both inside and on the exterior. No other decoration is present.
6. 2002-2 Small globular jar in fine, thin red ware and having a prominent, outturned rim. It is treated with a red slip but is otherwise plain.
7. 2012-7 A small Kot Dijian jar in dull red/buff ware with a small, everted rim and globular body. It is decorated by a red band on the neck of the interior, and by a broad red band on the exterior of the shoulder flanked by black bands. The rest of the exterior surface is treated with a mat impression in the manner of wet ware.
8. 1008-15 A typical Kot Dijian shaped jar in dull red fabric with small, everted rim, slightly dented neck and ovoid body. It is treated by a cream slip on both sides, and painted with narrow black bands on the exterior of the neck and shoulder, with the rest of the body mat-impressed in the manner of wet ware.
9. 1016-1 A globular jar in dull red ware with dark brown slip. It has a small, everted rim and shallow, horizontal grooves on the shoulder.
10. Surface-1 A small, complete jar of typical Kot Dijian shape - ovoid jar with a small, slightly everted rim, carinated near the bottom and with a flat disc base. It is made of coarse red ware and treated with a red slip - additional decoration includes a black band along the rim and at the point of carination and horizontal grooved lines between them.
11. 1011-28 A small ovoid jar in red ware with a dull red slip. It has a small, sharply outturned rim, a dark red band on the interior of the rim, black bands on the exterior of the neck and shoulder along with shallow grooved decoration.
12. 1024-6 A large globular jar in red ware with red slip. It has a sharply everted rim painted with a black band, and is also decorated with both black bands and shallow, horizontal grooves on the shoulder.

FIGURE 14: Jars

1. 1015-2 A small ovoid jar with a slightly dented neck and everted rim in dull red ware. The body is decorated on the exterior with alternating bands of white and dark brown, separated from each other by thin black lines.
2. 1011-27 A typical Kot Dijian shaped jar with a dented neck, a small everted rim and ovoid body. It shows a broad red band on the neck flanked by black bands, a red band on the interior of the rim and surface roughening elsewhere.
3. 2004-4 A typical Kot Dijian shaped jar in red ware with small, everted rim, slightly dented neck and ovoid body. It is decorated by a dark brown band on the neck flanked by black bands, while the rest of the surface is roughened.
4. 1009-15 A globular jar with short outturned rim in red ware. Its exterior is painted with alternating bands of red and white, separated from each other by thin black lines.
5. 1008-13 A typical Kot Dijian shaped jar in red ware with a small, everted rim and ovoid body. It is decorated by a broad black band on the exterior of the rim and neck, while the rest of the surface is roughened.
6. 1011-26 A typical Kot Dijian shaped jar in red ware with a small, everted rim and ovoid body. It is decorated by dark brown and black bands on the neck and shoulder, while the rest of the surface is roughened.
7. 1008-14 A small, globular jar in red ware with a short, sharpened and slightly everted rim. It is plain save for a series of narrow black bands along the point of inflection between the body and the base.
8. 1009-14 A small Kot Dijian shaped jar in red ware with everted rim and globular body. It is decorated by red bands on the interior and by a broad red band flanked by black bands on the exterior of the neck and shoulder. The rest of the surface is roughened. The red band on the exterior shows a floral(?) design in black.

FIGURE 15: Lids

Rehman Dheri has produced a wide variety of lids to match its wealth of flanged rim jars. Apart from a broad division into flat and bell-shaped lids, further categorisation could proceed on the basis of the height, shape and orientation of the rims of the lids. Given the chronological range of flanged rim jars it is not surprising that the majority of the lids come from the upper levels of Areas I and II, although early examples have been noted.

1. 1012-4 Bell-shaped lid with concave walls and an incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware, and painted externally with chocolate, red and cream coloured bands.
2. 1009-10 Bell-shaped lid with concave walls, vertical rim and flat base, which is set off from the body by a deep incision. It is made of buff ware and decorated with dark brown bands on the exterior of the rim. Above the latter is a red band with a row of black dots; above that a cream coloured band enclosed by brown

bands in which semicircles and a fish-net design are outlined in dark brown and red strokes and dots are placed within the semicircles.

3. 1011-16 Bell-shaped lid with an S-shaped rim and flat top. It is made of buff ware with a dark red slip.
4. 1010-4 Lid with tapering walls and vertical rim. It is in red ware with a cream slip and decorated with alternating black and red bands on the exterior.
5. 1008-1 Lid in fine red ware, treated with a red slip on the tapering body and vertical rim, and with a dark brown slip on the flat top and knob. It is painted with several black bands on the outside.
6. 1010-3 Lid in fine buff ware of thin section, treated with a dark brown slip. It has a tapering profile, flat top and vertical rim; the knob is missing. It is unpainted.
7. 1024-4 Lid with tapering sides and incurved, featureless rim. It is made of buff ware and has a red slip, as well as a purple band around the rim.
8. 2011-4 Lid with slightly tapering walls and a vertical, grooved rim. It is made of dull red ware with a red slip and narrow black bands painted on the exterior.
9. 2003-8 Lid(?) with tapering walls and outcurving rim in buff ware, treated with a dark brown slip.
10. 2007-8 Knob for a lid in red ware. It is treated with a dark brown slip, except for the top which shows a red slip. The middle of the knob is decorated with a black band.
11. 1004-11 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in red ware with a red slip on the exterior. It is decorated with a black band on the periphery and a black circle in the middle. There does not seem to have been a knob attached to it.
12. 1011-18 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in red ware with a red slip on the exterior. It is decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery and 2 black circles in the middle with a dot at the centre. There does not seem to have been a knob attached to it.
13. 1011-19 Shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in red ware and has no surface decoration.
14. 1008-10 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and vertical walls. It is in red ware with a red slip outside and a cream/buff slip inside. It is decorated with a black band on the periphery and a black circle in the middle.
15. 1009-12 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in red ware with a red slip on the exterior and a cream slip internally. It is decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery and 2 black circles in the middle.
16. 1005-3 Lid with flat top and slightly tapering walls. It is in red ware with a red slip externally and a buff/cream slip on the interior. It is decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery.

17. 2012-6 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in dull red ware with a cream/buff slip. It is decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery.
18. 1025-8 Small, deep lid with flat base and slightly tapering sides. It is made of dull-red/buff ware with a red slip and decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery.
19. 1025-9 Small, deep lid with flat base and tapering sides. It is made of dull-red/buff ware with a red slip and decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery.
20. 1011-20 Shallow lid with flat base and slightly tapering sides. It is made of dull-red/buff ware and treated with a red slip.
21. 2012-5 Shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in dull-red/buff ware with a cream slip internally and a red slip on the exterior. It is decorated with black bands on the periphery and a black circle in the middle. There does not seem to have been a knob attached to it.
22. 1008-11 Fine, shallow lid with flat top and tapering walls. It is in red ware with a cream/buff slip on the interior and red slip externally. It is decorated with 2 black bands on the periphery.
23. 2001-4 Small, shallow lid with tapering sides and vertical, sharpened rim. It is made of red ware with a red slip and decorated with black bands on the periphery and with a black circle with white filling in the centre.

FIGURE 16: Basins

1. 1028-1 Deep basin with flat base, featureless rim and flaring sides. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip internally. The exterior is unslipped, but decorated with red bands near the rim and 4 rows of cord-impressed designs on the body.
2. 2012-4 A small pan with flaring sides, featureless rim and flat base. It is made of red ware and treated internally with a red slip. Externally it is decorated with black bands along the rim and a red band below.
3. 1034-13 Deep basin with flat base, featureless rim and flaring sides. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip internally. The exterior is undecorated.
4. 1024-4 Shallow basin with tapering sides, featureless rim and flat base. It is made of buff ware and treated with a red slip.
5. 2011-2 Shallow basin with flaring rim and flat base. It is made of buff ware and treated with a red slip. The rim is further decorated with black bands.
6. 2004-2 Miniature basin with tapering sides, featureless rim and a flat base. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip.
7. 1034-14 Miniature basin with flaring sides, featureless rim and flat base. It is made of buff ware and is otherwise untreated, but it shows signs of burning.

8. 1011-4 Miniature bowl with tapering sides, featureless rim, a ledge near the middle and a flat base. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip on the outside.
9. 1015-1 Miniature bowl with tapering sides, featureless rim, a ledge near the middle and a flat base. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip on the outside.

FIGURE 17: Carinated bowls

As in the earlier excavations, fine deep carinated bowls were characteristic of the early levels while coarser examples, as well as shallow carinated bowls, came from later levels, although there are exceptions to this rule. Certainly, the quality and variety of forms and painted designs among these bowls are one of the highlights of the early phase of occupation at Rehman Dheri, and will have to be systematically compared with examples from elsewhere in the Borderlands for stylistic parallels.

1. 1034-10 A carinated bowl with a plain, slightly outturned rim, convex profile and sharp carination near the base. It is made of fine red ware of thin section, treated with a dark brown/purple slip. It is painted with red bands at the rim and below the point of carination externally and at the rim internally.
2. 1008-5 Bowl with vertical sides, everted rim and sharp carination near the base. It is made of coarse red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim is painted with a narrow black band and the interior with a broad red one.
3. 1009-1 Bowl with concave profile, sharpened rim and sharp carination near the base. It is made of coarse red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim and body are painted with black bands; the interior with a black band at the rim and a broad red one beneath.
4. 1008-4 Bowl with concave profile, sharpened rim and sharp carination near the base. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim and the point of carination are painted with black bands; the interior with a black band at the rim and a broad red one beneath.
5. 2003-5 Bowl with concave profile, sharpened rim and sharp carination to a disc base. It is made of coarse buff ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim and the point of carination are painted with black bands; the interior with a black band at the rim and a broad dark brown band beneath.
6. 1002-3 Bowl with straight sides narrowing towards the mouth, everted rim and sharp carination near the base. It is made of coarse red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim and the point of carination are painted with black bands; the interior with a black band at the rim and a broad red one beneath.
7. 1034-2 Bowl with sharpened and slightly everted rim, convex sides tapering inward and sharp carination at the base. It is of fine red ware with a dull red slip, and is decorated externally with painted black bands at the rim and point of carination. In addition, it shows four interconnected triangles outlined in black and filled with white paint.
8. 1038-1 A carinated bowl with a pedestalled base, straight and tapering sides and a flaring and sharpened rim. It is made of thin red fabric, and is decorated with

a cream slip. The interior of the rim is painted with a broad red band, while the exterior shows a complex array of suspended loops, eye-motifs and fish-scale pattern painted in dark brown and red. It was found almost intact, with a diameter of 22.2 cm and a height of 15 cm.

9. 1034-4 Small bowl with straight sides narrowing towards the mouth and an out-turned, sharpened rim. It is of fine, dull-red ware and treated with a dark brown slip. A band of white decorates the neck and shoulder, flanked by dark brown bands and containing five parallel, wavy lines in dark brown. The interior shows a dark brown band at the neck and a red band beneath.

FIGURE 18: Carinated bowls

1. 1011-1 Shallow bowl with a concave profile, sharpened rim and sharp carination to the base. It was made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown/purple slip internally and with a cream slip externally. Other decoration includes parallel wavy lines on the exterior, painted in black.
2. 1034-9 Shallow bowl with featureless rim, vertical sides and sharp carination at the base. It is of red ware with a cream slip both internally and externally. It is decorated externally with horizontal black lines and one red band in the middle.
3. 2001-2 Shallow bowl with featureless rim, flaring sides and carination at the base. It is made of dull red ware and decorated internally with a bright red slip and a black band, and externally with a cream slip and dark brown and red bands.
4. 1011-2 Bowl with featureless rim, concave profile and sharp carination at the base. It is made of dull red/buff ware and decorated with cream and dark brown bands.
5. 1011-3 Bowl made of coarse, thick red ware. It has a sharpened and everted rim, convex profile and mild carination at the base. It is treated with a red slip and is painted on the exterior with intersecting loops executed in black with a white filling.
6. 1024-3 Bowl with sharpened rim, concave profile and sharp carination at the base. It is made of fine red ware, and painted internally with a black band at the rim and a red band just below. On the exterior it is decorated with geometric designs executed in black with bright red dots.
7. 1034-11 A carinated bowl made of fine buff/dull-red ware of thin section. It has an outturned and sharpened rim, convex sides and a mild carination to a rounded (?) base. It is treated with a red slip externally, down to the point of carination, and is painted with horizontal black bands at both the rim and the point of carination. It also has a design consisting of two oblique, parallel black bands enclosing a cream-coloured band with a wavy black line in the middle.
8. 1025-1 Bowl with convex sides, everted and sharpened rim and mild carination near the base. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated

externally with narrow black bands and internally with a narrow black band on the rim and a bright red one beneath.

9. 1029-2 Bowl with sharpened and slightly outturned rim, convex sides and mild carination at the base. It is made of fine red ware and treated with a red slip. It is painted externally with black bands at the rim and point of carination and internally with a black band at the rim and a red band at the neck and shoulder.
10. 1008-2 Bowl with vertical sides, outturned rim and sharp carination. It is made of coarse dull-red/buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip. The exterior of the rim and the point of carination are painted with black bands; the interior with a black band at the rim and a broad red one beneath.
11. 1037-2 Small cup with straight sides, featureless rim and mild carination to a flat base. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a dull red slip. The exterior of the rim is decorated with a black band; the interior is likewise treated with a red band just below.
12. 1004-1 Small cup with an outturned rim, straight sides and mild carination to a rounded base. It is of fine, thin dull-red ware and has traces of a dark brown slip. Incised wavy lines decorate the body at the point of carination, and a dark brown band is seen on the interior of the rim and shoulder.
13. Surface-2 A shallow bowl with vertical sides, outturned and sharpened rim and mild carination near the base. It is of fine red ware and treated with a bright red slip internally and with a cream slip externally. Its rim is painted internally with a dark brown band, while the exterior shows a succession of parallel horizontal and wavy lines in black.

FIGURE 19: Carinated (?) bowls

The examples in this figure are too fragmentary for positive identification, but given their profiles may be expected to have been carinated.

1. 1037-1 Bowl with convex sides and slightly outturned rim. It is of fine, dull-red/buff ware and treated with a red slip. A black band is painted along the rim, from which a rectangle is suspended. The latter is drawn in black and filled with white, with horizontal strokes executed in red. The interior of the rim is painted with a black band with a broad red band beneath.
2. 1034-1 Bowl with convex sides, slightly outturned rim and a mild carination near the base. It is of fine, dull-red/buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip. It is decorated with a black band along the rim from which issue suspended triangles in black outline and white filling as well as an inverted step pyramid motif. The interior of the rim is painted with a black band with a broad red band beneath.
3. 1033-4 Bowl with slightly everted rim and a convex(?) profile. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim is painted with a white band outlined in black and containing oblique black lines. The interior of the rim is painted with a black band with a broad red band beneath.

4. 1032-1 Bowl with convex(?) sides and vertical rim. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip. The exterior of the rim is painted dark brown and vertical bands outlined in dark brown and filled with white are suspended from it. The interior of the vessel is decorated with a series of dark brown bands.
5. 1010-1 Bowl convex sides and vertical, sharpened rim. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip, as well as incised with a combed pattern on the lower part of the body.
6. 1025-3 Bowl with a concave profile and sharpened rim. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior of the rim is painted with a black band; the interior of the rim is painted with a black band with a broad red band beneath.
7. 1025-4 Bowl with convex sides and an everted rim. It is made of red ware and treated with red slip. In addition it is decorated externally with a horizontal black band on the rim and with two oblique black bands with white paint and a black wavy line in between. Internally it shows a black band along the rim and a red band underneath.
8. 1008-1 Bowl of red ware with convex sides and everted and sharpened rim. It is treated with a dark brown slip. A broad white band on the exterior is painted with horizontal and wavy lines in dark brown. The interior is also painted with a broad dark brown band.
9. 1033-5 Bowl/basin with convex profile and slightly outturned rim, which was probably carinated near the base. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. Its rim is painted with black bands both internally and externally. In addition, the exterior shows a partial arch executed in black which contains white filling as well as vertical and oblique wavy lines in black.
10. 1034-5 Bowl with straight sides tapering inward, outturned rim and mild carination at the base. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip. It is decorated with oblique white bands outlined in dark brown and red. The interior shows dark brown bands on the rim and shoulder.
11. 1033-7 Bowl with outcurving rim and convex profile narrowing towards the mouth. It is in dull red ware with a red slip. The exterior shows a stepped design in white and, within it, three parallel, stepped lines in black. Inside are a dark brown line at the rim and a red band at the neck and shoulder.
12. 1034-3 Bowl with convex sides, slightly outturned rim and mild carination at the base. It is of fine, thin buff ware and treated with dark brown slip. It is decorated with vertical white bands outlined in dark brown. The interior shows a black band at the rim and a dark brown band beneath.
13. 1033-2 Bowl with sharpened, outturned rim and convex profile. It is one of a few examples of grey ware and is treated externally with a cream slip on which are painted horizontal bands and suspended eye motifs in black.
14. 1034-6 Bowl with slightly outturned rim and vertical sides. It is made of red ware with a red slip. It is decorated on the exterior with a horizontal black band, and

by two vertical bands of black with white filling between them. (cf. Gumla II-Dani 1971).

15. 1014-1 Bowl with a sharpened rim and a concave profile, which was probably carinated. It is made of buff ware and treated with a purple slip. The exterior of the rim is painted with a black band from which issues a vertical white band outlined in black. The interior shows a black band at the rim and a purple one beneath.
16. 1034-7 Bowl with a sharpened rim and a concave profile, which was probably carinated. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior is decorated with two vertical lines in dark brown and with part of a rectangular design in dark brown with white filling. On the inside it has a thin black line at the rim and a red band below.

FIGURE 20: Convex-sided bowls

1. 2011-1 Convex-sided bowl with slightly outcurved and sharpened rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a bright red slip. The exterior of the rim is also painted with a black band.
2. 1029-1 Convex-sided bowl with featureless rim in buff ware with red slip. It is decorated with dark red bands on the exterior and with a narrow black band and a broad red band on the interior.
3. 1012-1 Bowl with convex sides and outturned, sharpened rim. It is made of red ware with a red slip. The interior shows a black band on the rim and a bright red one below. The exterior shows a cream coloured band with horizontal and wavy lines within executed in black.
4. 1020-1 Convex sided bowl with everted rim. It is made of fine red ware and treated with a red slip; the exterior shows combed, wavy lines on the body.
5. 1033-3 Convex-sided bowl with a slightly everted and sharpened rim. It is made of buff ware and treated with a red slip.
6. 1010-2 Convex-sided bowl with a slightly everted and sharpened rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip.
7. 1004-2 Convex sided bowl with everted rim. It is made of buff ware and has a somewhat irregular profile. It is treated with a red slip; the exterior also shows combed, wavy lines on the body.
8. 1011-11 Base and body sherd of convex-sided bowl with a flat disc base. It is made of red ware with cream slip on the exterior as well as a dark brown band outlined in black near the base.
9. 1001-1 Convex-sided miniature bowl with a flat base. It is made of red ware and decorated on the exterior by red and black bands along with shallow, horizontal grooved lines.
10. 1011-10 Convex-sided bowl with a flat base. It is made of plain red ware.

11. 1020-2 Convex-sided bowl with a flat base. It is made of plain red ware, with incised wavy lines on the exterior, near the middle.
12. 2003-1 Bowl with convex sides and slightly outturned rim. It is made of buff ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated with a narrow black band on the interior of the rim and with a red band beneath. On the exterior it is decorated with a series of black bands and with an indistinct geometric design on the body, also in black.
13. 1013-1 Miniature bowl with round base, convex-sided body and an everted and sharpened rim. It is executed in dull red/buff ware with a red slip.
14. 2012-1 Miniature bowl with convex sides and a sharpened rim. It is executed in dull red/buff ware with a red slip. The exterior shows a white painted band bordered by black lines, in which suspended eye motifs are connected with a fish-net pattern, all drawn in black except for the red dots in the eye-pattern.
15. 1024-2 Miniature, handmade bowl with everted rim, and sharp carination to a rounded base. It is executed in dull red/buff ware with a red slip.
16. 1033-1 Miniature, convex-sided bowl with an averted rim and rounded base. It is made of plain red ware.
17. 1024-1 Miniature, convex-sided bowl with an everted rim and a prominent ledge midway down the profile. It is made of red ware with a dull red slip and is decorated by black bands at the rim and just below the ledge.
18. 1004-7 Base and body sherd of a goblet with a pedestal base. It is one of a few handmade sherds found at Rehman Dheri, and is made of dull red/buff ware, treated with a red slip.
19. 2001-1 Miniature bowl with convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of fine red ware, and shows no surface decoration.

FIGURE 21: Hemispherical bowls

1. 2007-2 Hemispherical bowl with ring base and a slightly incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware with purple slip on the interior and cream slip on the exterior. Additional decorations on the interior consist of black bands along the rim and near the middle, with suspended loops below the rim as well as near the bottom, also executed in black. Externally there is a dark red band on the rim and shoulder flanked by narrow black bands.
2. 1033-6 Hemispherical bowl with ring base and a slightly incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware with red slip and is decorated externally by black bands along the rim and shoulder.
3. 1002-2 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip on both sides. Additional decorations on the interior consist of black bands along the rim and near the middle as well as a row of suspended loops just below the rim. Externally there are black bands along the rim and near the base.

4. 1009-4 Hemispherical bowl with ring base and a sharpened rim. It is made of red ware with red slip on the interior and cream slip on the exterior. Additional decorations on the interior consist of black bands along the rim with suspended loops below as well as near the bottom, also executed in black. Externally there is a dark red band on the rim and shoulder flanked by narrow black bands.
5. 1004-5 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly incurving, featureless, rim. It is made of dull red ware treated with a red slip. It is decorated on both sides with black bands along the rim and near the middle.
6. 2007-3 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly incurving, featureless rim and a flat base. It is made of dull red ware treated with a red slip. Additional decorations on the interior consist of black bands along the rim with suspended loops below, also executed in black. Externally there is a dark red band on the rim and shoulder flanked by narrow black bands.
7. 1010-3 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware treated with a red slip on both sides. Additional decorations on the interior consist of black bands along the rim and near the middle, with suspended loops below the rim. Externally there are black bands on the rim and shoulder, as well as near the base.
8. 1004-3 Deep, hemispherical bowl with slightly outcurving rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown/purple slip. The interior is decorated with black bands at the rim, near the base and in the middle, as well as by a row of suspended loops at the rim. Externally, besides black bands, it shows a cream coloured band below the rim filled with geometric designs in dark brown and red.
9. 1002-1 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly everted rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip.
10. 1016-1 Hemispherical bowl with a slightly incurving, featureless rim. It is made of red ware with red slip and is decorated with black bands on both sides.
11. 2013-1 Miniature hemispherical bowl with flat base and sharpened rim, executed in buff ware with a red wash.
12. 1012-2 Miniature hemispherical bowl with round base and sharpened rim. It is made of buff ware with a cream slip and the exterior of the rim is decorated with a black band.

FIGURE 22: Dishes

1. 1022-1 Dish with flat base and straight sides, with a dent in the middle. It is in dull red ware with a red slip.
2. 2007-6 Dish with flat base, straight sides and incurving rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a red slip. The exterior is decorated with dark brown bands at the rim, neck and shoulder.

3. 1004-9 Dish with flat base, straight sides and incurving rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip.
4. 2007-5 Dish with flat base, straight sides and slightly incurving rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip. The rim is decorated on both sides with a single band in dark brown.
5. 1011-14 Dish with convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip.
6. 1009-9 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with parallel horizontal bands in black along the rim and near the base; a broad black band with a red band below adorns the exterior. Near the base is a single incised, oblique stroke in proto-Harappan writing.
7. 1025-6 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with four parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single broad band in dark brown adorns the exterior.
8. 2007-7 Miniature dish with convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of fine red ware with red slip. The interior is decorated with black lines along the rim. The exterior is treated with a cream slip and painted with black loops and thick dark brown strokes within.
9. 1008-9 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of fine buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip.
10. 1011-15 Dish with flat base, straight sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with three parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single dark brown band adorns the exterior.
11. 2004-2 Miniature dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of buff ware and treated with a cream slip. The interior is decorated with dark brown, horizontal bands with a row of suspended loops below.
12. 1025-5 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with four parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single broad band in dark brown adorns the exterior.
13. 1038-2 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of fine, dull red ware and treated with a red slip. The rim is decorated on both sides with a single dark brown band.
14. 1001-3 Miniature dish with flat(?) base, convex sides and sharpened rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a cream slip. The interior is decorated with parallel horizontal bands in dark brown and red, with a row of suspended loops under the rim. The exterior is decorated with a single dark brown band.
15. 2011-3 Dish with flat base, convex sides and a slightly everted rim. It is made of buff ware and treated with a red slip.

16. 1009–11 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a red slip.
17. 1033–10 Dish with flat(?) base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with four parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single broad band in dark brown adorns the exterior.
18. 1011–17 Dish with convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with parallel horizontal bands in black and, below them, a row of suspended loops; a band in black adorns the exterior of the rim.
19. 1024–5 Dish with flat(?) base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with five parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single broad band in dark brown adorns the exterior.
20. 1020–3 Dish with convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip.
21. 2007–4 Dish with flat base, convex sides and featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a dull red slip. The interior is decorated with three parallel horizontal bands in dark brown; a single narrow band in bright red adorns the exterior. On the base are three incised, oblique strokes in proto-Harappan script.
22. 2013–2 Dish with flat base, straight sides and a sharpened rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. The interior is decorated with a horizontal band in dark brown.

FIGURE 23: Dishes

1. 1009–7 Dish with convex sides and sharply outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with a cream slip superimposed with a dark brown slip. The interior is decorated with a dark brown band near the rim and base, and by a poorly preserved floral motif outlined in black.
2. 1009–5 Dish with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with a cream slip characteristic of the Gomal Plains and hence named Gomal Cream. The interior is decorated with a horizontal black band at the rim and a row of suspended loops underneath. Near the base, part of a floral motif outlined in black is also preserved.
3. 2003–9 Dish with convex sides and sharply outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with Gomal Cream slip. The interior is decorated with a dark brown band at the rim and with two rows of wavy bands, which may have represented the wings of a stylised bird.
4. 1011–9 Dish with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of buff ware and decorated with Gomal Cream slip. The interior is decorated with horizontal

- dark brown bands, and with a floral motif, which is too poorly preserved for proper identification.
5. 2009-1 Dish with straight sides and sharply outturned rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a Gomal Cream slip. The interior is decorated with two horizontal black bands with a row of suspended loops underneath. Near the base a floral motif outlined in black is also preserved. On the exterior a single horizontal band is painted in black.
 6. 2002-1 Dish with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with a dark brown slip. The interior is decorated with alternating bands of horizontal black lines and suspended loops.
 7. 1012-3 Dish with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of red ware and decorated with a fugitive Gomal Cream slip. The interior is decorated with a floral motif outlined in black near the middle.

FIGURE 24: Dishes-on-stand

1. 1009-4 Base of a tall dish-on-stand with concave walls and featureless rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark red slip on the exterior. The interior is untreated.
2. 1011-7 Base of a tall dish-on-stand with tapering sides and an externally thickened rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a cream slip on the interior. The exterior is undecorated.
3. 1011-5 Upper part of a dish-on-stand (usually resting on a tall stem which is here missing); it has a sharp carination to a flattish base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
4. 2003-7 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
5. 2003-6 Upper part of dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a flattish base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
6. 1008-8 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it is mildly carinated to a rounded base and has an outturned rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
7. 2004-1 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and an everted rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated internally with a black band at the rim and with suspended loops issuing from it; on the outside it shows black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.

8. 2012-3 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a flattish base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
9. 1004-3 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it is carinated to a rounded base and has a flaring rim. It is made of dull red ware and treated with a dark brown slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.

FIGURE 25: Dishes-on-stand

1. 2008-1 Upper part of a dish-on-stand (usually resting on a tall stem which is missing here); it has a sharp carination to a deep, rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
2. 1034-2 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a shallow, flattish base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip internally, as well as on the exterior of the rim.
3. 1029-3 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of a dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the rim.
4. 1005-1 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a thick, outturned rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
5. 1008-6 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring, externally thickened rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination, and internally with a geometric design executed in black.
6. 1008-7 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip on both sides. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.
7. 1009-2 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip internally, and with a red slip above the point of carination on the exterior. It also has a narrow black band at the point of carination.
8. 1011-6 Upper part of a dish-on-stand; it has a sharp carination to a rounded base and a flaring rim. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a red slip internally. It is decorated externally with black bands at the neck and at the point of carination.

9. 1024-3 Upper part of a dish-on-stand(?) with everted rim and a sharp carination to a rounded base. It is made of red ware with a red slip.

FIGURE 26: Dishes-on-stand

1. 1014-2 Part of a dish (on stand?) with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip. It is decorated with horizontal black bands on both sides of the rim, and with suspended loops on the interior.
2. 1004-8 Part of a dish (on stand?) with convex sides and outturned rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip.
3. 1011-13 Dish with flaring sides and everted rim; probably part of a dish-on-stand. It is made of red ware with red slip. The interior is decorated with two parallel horizontal bands in black, with a row of suspended loops just below.
4. 1011-8 Upper part of a squat dish-on-stand with a featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a slip on the interior. The interior of the rim is painted with a black band; the exterior shows a wide red band below narrow black bands on the rim.
5. 1004-6 Upper part of a squat dish-on-stand with a featureless rim. It is made of red ware and treated with a red slip on the interior. The interior of the rim is painted with a black band; the exterior shows a wide red band.
6. Surface-2 Upper part of a squat dish-on-stand with a featureless rim. It is made of dull red ware; the interior is treated with a red slip while the exterior is unslipped. The rim is decorated with black bands on both sides.
7. 2008-2 Upper part of a squat dish-on-stand with an externally thickened rim. It is made of dull red ware with a red slip. It is decorated with black bands on the exterior of the rim.
8. 2003-2 Shallow hemispherical bowl, which is probably part of a squat dish-on-stand. It is made of dull red/buff ware and treated with a dark brown slip. The exterior also shows dark brown bands along the neck and the upper part of the body.

Chapter 5 : SMALL FINDS

As befits a preliminary report, only a brief description of finds is appended, grouped into functional categories. A full catalogue, including typology of the various artefacts, will appear in the final report; the analysis of the objects from the first phase of excavations, presently in press, will provide the necessary background to such an undertaking. For the sake of brevity, most of the surface finds have also been omitted from this report, but will appear in the full publication-even if their context has been lost, they may aid considerably in a detailed study of various artefact categories.

A. Terracotta objects

1. Human figurines

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
135	2002	9 : 3	Bust of female figurine, made of fine, well-fired clay. The only visible facial feature is a pinched nose; the hair is bunched on the right side of the head with two plaits curling around the back of the head and resting on the left shoulder. The torso is cylindrical and the arms extend downward, probably to be clasped in front in the manner of #1 (Plate 9 : 2). Applique breasts are the only other notable feature.
355	2003	9 : 4	A very fragmentary version of #135.
116	2002	10 : 1	Headless bust of a female figurine with arms extending downward and flat, circular applique breasts. Broad shoulders and cylindrical trunk are notable.
377	1012	10 : 2	Poorly preserved head and bust with no clearly identifiable features, except for a short, conical head, arms extended downward and a flat torso.
196	1005	11 : 2	Head and shoulders of a female figurine with pinched nose and hair arranged in 2 plaits curling around the back of the head and resting on the left shoulder (Plate 12 : 2).
204	1009	13	Another class of figurine, with slender waist, broad and flattened hips, raised arms, applique breasts and a seated posture. Although missing here, the head is usually narrow and conical with a pinched nose (Cf. #488).
488	1015	14 : 9	Head and torso of a female figurine. The head is conical, the arms raised, the torso slender and flat and the applique breasts flat and circular. Such an upper body could well have been attached to #204.
487.	1015	14 : 7	Conical head of a female figurine with a pinched nose.
422	1020	14 : 6	Tiny fragment of a female figurine with a pinched nose as its only recognisable feature.
944	1029	14 : 5	Headless bust of a female figurine with two prominent, applique breasts and a cylindrical torso.
607	1024	15 : 1	Fragment of a female torso with her narrow waist and broad, flat hips the only recognisable features. It is probably seated in the same manner as a better preserved example from the surface (#909 Plate 14 : 2).
653	2003	15 : 2	Fragment of a female torso with her narrow waist and broad, flat hips the only recognisable features. (Cf. #909 Plate 14 : 2).
676	1022	15 : 3	Fragment of a female torso with broad, flat hips as the only recognisable features (Cf. #909 Plate 14 : 2).

70	1022	16 : 2	Fragment of a seated female figurine with her narrow waist and broad, flat hips the only recognisable features (Cf. #909 Plate 14 : 2).
186	1008	16 : 1	Fragment of a seated female figurine with her broad, flat hips the only recognisable features (Cf. #909 Plate 14 : 2).
205	1014	16 : 4	Fragment of a seated female figurine with her narrow waist and broad, flat hips the only recognisable features (Cf. #909 Plate 14 : 2).
292	2003	16 : 3	Fragment of a seated female figurine with her narrow waist and broad, flat hips the only recognisable features.
877	1034	17 : 1	Fragment of a seated female with narrow waist and broad, flat hips. At the seat a shallow ring base is added for extra stability.
878	1033	17 : 2	Fragment of a seated female figurine with narrow waist and broad, flat hips. At the seat a shallow ring base is added for extra stability.
880	1033	17 : 3	Fragment of a seated female figurine with narrow waist and broad, flat hips. At the seat a shallow ring base is added for extra stability. Although the legs are extended, they are bent at the knees.
946	1034	18 : 3	Seated female figurine, it is more naturalistic than the examples above, in that its broad hips and legs are also thick in section. The waist is slender and the legs are extended. For a more complete example see #5 (Plate 18 : 1).
876	1033	18 : 5	A much smaller, poorly executed and worse preserved example of the same class as #946.

2. Animal figurines

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
43	1003	19 : 8	Broken stand of a bird figurine, for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3).
185	1005	19 : 6	Broken stand of a bird figurine; for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3).
211	1016	19 : 1	Broken stand of a bird figurine, for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3)
313	2002	19 : 2	Broken stand of a bird figurine, for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3)
524	2012	19 : 5	Broken stand of a bird figurine, for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3)
575	2007	19 : 4	Broken stand of a bird figurine, for a more complete example see #305 (Plate 19 : 3)

- 356 1020 20 : 2 Neck and head of broken bird figurine, with a prominent, pinched beak and the broken stump of feathers on the back of the head. It may have belonged to a bird figurine of the type just described (Cf. #305-Plate 19 : 3).
- 357 1020 20 : 1 Neck and head of broken bird figurine, with a beak which is here virtually indistinguishable from the head. It is not modelled nearly as carefully as #356.
- 945 1031 20 : 3 Neck and head of broken bird figurine, once again poorly modelled and even more poorly preserved.
- 181 1004 21 : 2 Crudely modelled bull with pinched head and hump as well as short, straight horns and short, cylindrical legs.
- 108 1010 21 : 3 Better modelled but incomplete example of a humped bull, with the applique hump having been broken off (Cf. #298-Plate 21 : 1).
- 44 1002 22 Head, horns and forequarters of a humped bull. It is finely modelled, having an elongated body and head, with one horn curving forward and one backwards. The applique hump has broken off.
- 203 1005 23 : 2 Fragmentary head of a bull. It is notable for its decoration: the eyes are picked out in cream slip outlined in black; the rest of the head is treated with a red slip. Its nose is pinched, the horns are broken off.
- 559 2007 23 : 1 Hindquarters of a bull figurine, finely modelled but fragmentary. The trunk is decorated with a red slip; the rest of the body is picked out in cream slip, with a chequerboard design in black.
- 133 2002 24 : 3 Hindquarters of a bull figurine, the body is well proportioned but fragmentary. It has short, cylindrical legs and tail. The fabric is slightly overfired.
- 405 1020 24 : 4 Poorly preserved hindquarters of a bull; its modelling is schematic.
- 652 2003 24 : 1 Hindquarters of a bull figurine, the body is well proportioned but fragmentary; the hind legs are long and slender while the tail is flattened.
- 752 1025 24 : 5 Hindquarters of a bull figurine, the body is elongated as in the previous example but slightly flatter in section. Traces of red slip were found on the surviving fragment.
- 879 1033 24 : 2 Hindquarters of a bull figurine, the body is elongated as in the previous example. The object was overfired and this may account for its poor state of preservation.
- 180 1004 — Hump of a bull figurine.
- 178 2003 — Head and horns of a bull figurine.
- 463 2003 — Head and horns of a bull figurine.
- 486 1015 — Head and horns of a bull figurine.

492	1021	—	Head and horns of a bull figurine.
523	2012	—	Head and horns of a bull figurine.
706	1022	—	Head and horns of a bull figurine.
529	1012	—	Leg of animal figurine.
588	2008	—	Leg of animal figurine.
718	1022	—	Leg of animal figurine.
754	1025	—	Leg of animal figurine.
778	1025	—	Leg of animal figurine.

3. Bangles

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
860	1032	—	A large number of bangle fragments were recovered from Rehman Dehri, of all shapes, colours and sizes. Only one complete example was found, from Locus 1032. It was made of well-fired, red clay. It has a diameter of 5.8 cm, and is lenticular in section with a width of .7 cm and thickness of .6 cm.

4. Miscellaneous

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
591	2008	—	Fragments of a terracotta cake.
592	2008	—	Fragment of triangular terracotta cake.
182	182	—	Fragment of triangular terracotta cake.
384	1015	—	Fragment of a terracotta wheel.
623	2013	—	Fragment of a terracotta wheel.
228	1008	—	A complete terracotta wheel.
290	1004	—	Base of a dish-on-stand, made of fine red ware with red slip and decorated with a black painted band around the rim.
788	1025	25 : 1	Convex-sided miniature jar with flat base and slightly everted rim, made of fine buff ware. Traces of red slip survive on the exterior, and narrow black bands were painted on both sides of the rim.
824	1029	25 : 2	Convex-sided miniature jar with flat base, made of fine red ware. Traces of red slip survive on the exterior, and narrow black bands were painted on both sides of the rim.
654	2003	25 : 5	Miniature jar made of coarse buff ware, with straight sides and rounded base.

104			
496	1019	25 : 4	Shallow, hemispherical bowl made of coarse, plain red ware.
88	1009	25 : 6	Shallow, hemispherical bowl made of coarse, plain red ware.
825	1029	25 : 3	Shallow saucer made of coarse red ware, treated with a dark red slip on the interior.
54	1006	—	Convex-sided miniature jar with rounded base and slightly everted rim, made of fine, plain buff ware.
287	1009	—	Shallow saucer made of coarse, plain red ware.
51	1007	—	Shallow saucer made of coarse, plain red ware.
915	Surface	6	Shallow, handmade dish with perforation in the middle, with matching jar stopper (#916). It is made of coarse, chaff-tempered clay. It was used to hold paint, traces of which still survive.
916	Surface	—	Terracott jar stopper for #915.

B. Bone and Ivory objects

Object Red.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
799	2008	6	Fragment of a polished bone seal, 33 x 30 mm in size and 4 mm thick. It is broken in the middle and would probably be square if restored. On the obverse side it is carved with at least 3, but probably 4, registers of interlinked triangles, carved out of the bone and polished. On the reverse side it is plain but highly polished. The edges are serrated and, once again, highly polished. The seal is perforated with two holes at the centre.
798	2007	7	Fragmentary bone amulet (seal?), which is once again highly polished and perforated in the middle. It has the shape of an eight-pronged star, of which six are preserved. Its maximum diameter is 40 mm and it is 6 mm thick. On the obverse it is carved with a solar (or floral?) design and highly polished; the reverse and the edges are once again plain but polished.
881	1032	26	Polished bone needle, whose tip is broken off. Its preserved length is 15 cm, its width is 1.4 cm tapering to a sharp point (broken off).
796	1025	—	Fragment of a polished bone tool (spatula?).
883	1037	27	Handle and blade of a bone knife, with the middle missing. They appear to have been carved out of a single rib bone.
902	1029	—	Fragment of a polished bone needle.
903	1029	—	Fragment of a polished bone needle.

C. Copper objects

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
882	1029	28	Apart from slag found on the surface, the only object encountered during excavations was a blade, 15.2 cm long and 2.8 cm wide at one end, narrowing to a sharp point. It has two rivet holes for attachment to a handle, 4 and 6 cm from the end.

D. Stone objects

1. Jewellery

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
52	1002	—	Cube of lapis lazuli, 6 mm a side, being probably a roughout for a bead.
525	1015	—	Cylindrical lapis bead. Length: 5 mm; diameter: 2 mm.
801	2007	8	Fragment of a lapis pendant in the shape of a Maltese Cross, with 2 perforations in the middle. Its dimensions are 11 x 11 mm.
184	1005	—	Biconical carnelian bead; maximum diameter 7.5 mm.
586	2008	—	Biconical carnelian bead; maximum diameter 5.5 mm.
884	1032	—	Barrel-shaped paste bead. Length: 19 mm; diameter: 3-5 mm.
913	1034	—	Barrel-shaped paste bead. Length: 21 mm; diameter: 4-7 mm.
176	2003	—	Bone disc bead. diameter: 6 mm; thickness: 2 mm.
912	1031	—	Bone disc bead. diameter: 7 mm; thickness: 1.8 mm.
69	1002	—	Trapezoid slate pendant. Length: 30 mm; width: 0.5-11 mm; thickness: 3 mm.
789	1025	—	Barrel-shaped onyx bead. Length: 11 mm; maximum diameter: 11 mm.
914	1037	—	Barrel-shaped turquoise bead. Length: 13 mm; diameter: 4-7 mm.

2. Grinders

A large quantity of grinding stone fragments, of both limestone and quartzite,¹⁰ were found in the course of excavation. As none are complete, they will not be described in this report.

¹⁰We wish to thank Professor Qasim Jan, R.A. Tahirkheli and Ifrikhar Ahmad for identifying the raw material of the grinders and hammerstones.

3. Hammerstones and pebbles

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
55	1009	—	Quartzite pebble, probably used as a pot burnisher.
66	1004	—	Fragment of cut and polished slate.
139	1011	—	Limestone hammer(?).
141	2003	—	Fragment of polished shale.
179	1004	—	Limestone hammer.
28	1009	—	Fragment of worked limestone.
289	1016	—	Fragment of worked limestone.
391	1011	—	Limestone hammer(?).
406	1020	—	Limestone hammer(?).
465	2003	—	Flint hammer.
466	2003	—	Sandstone hammer.
467	2003	—	Sandstone hammer.
504	1019	—	Limestone hammer.
610	1024	—	Hammer of sandstone with high iron content.
668	2003	—	Pebble of calcareous rock, probably used as a hammer.
740	2013	—	Sandstone hammer.
741	2013	—	Limestone hammer.
797	1026	—	Quartzite hammer(?).
822	1029	—	Quartzite hammer.
823	1029	—	Quartzite hammer.
853	1028	—	Limestone hammer.
872	1032	—	Rubbing stone of diorite.
897	1033	—	Quartzite hammer.
943	1034	—	Sandstone hammer.

4. Flint tools

Object Reg.#	Locus	Illustration	Description
220	1011	—	Waste flake of black flint (to remove weathered exterior).
779	1025	—	Flint flake.

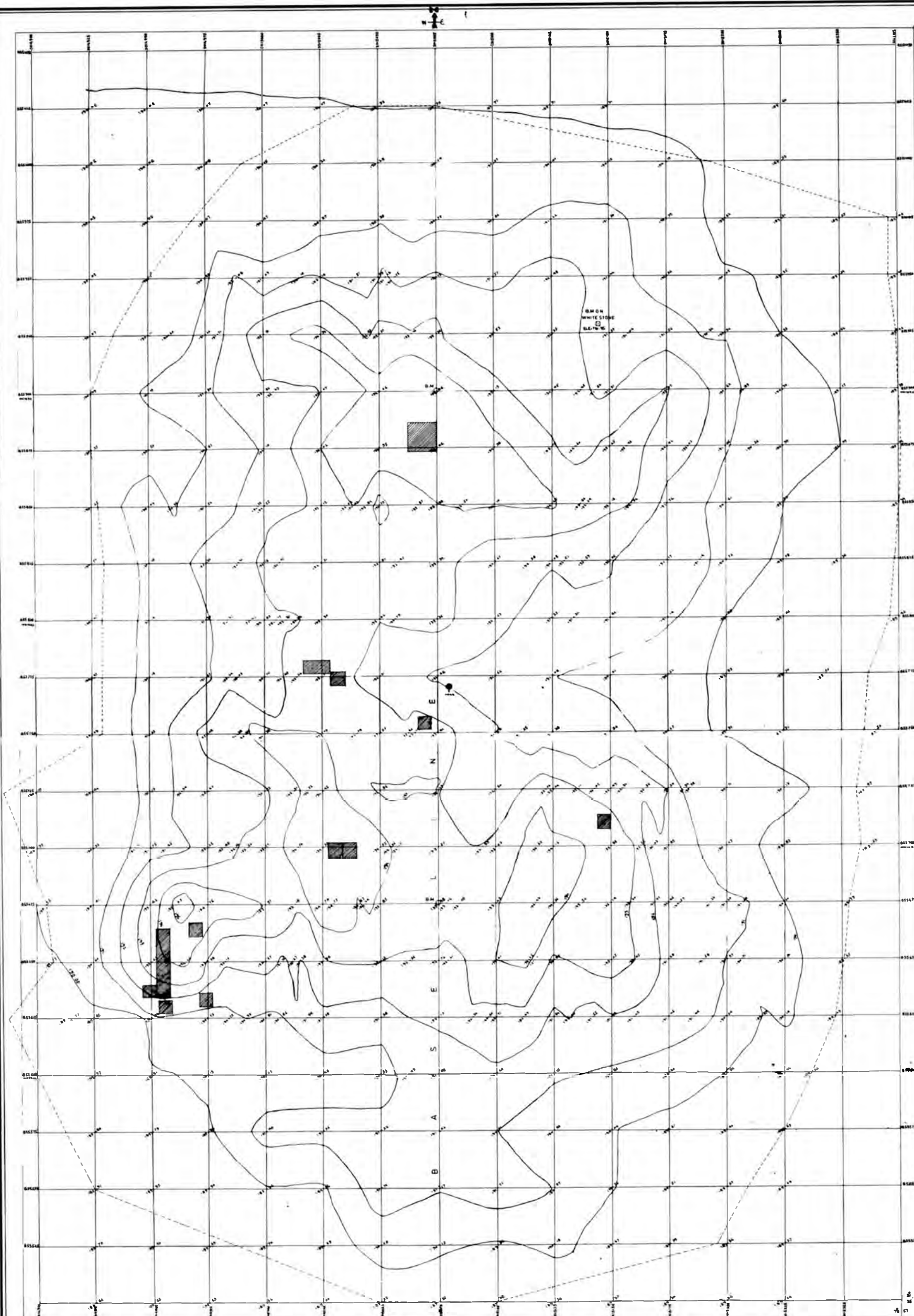
550	1024	—	Waste flake of grey flint.
553	1024	—	Jasper flake.
614	2007	—	Waste flake of carnelian (to remove weathered exterior).
675	2011	—	Jasper flake.
887	1029	—	Crested-ridge flake of grey flint.
599	2008	—	Flake of black flint.
804	1026	—	Waste flake of grey flint (to remove weathered exterior).
873	1026	—	Waste flake of grey flint (to remove weathered exterior).
872	1032	—	Waste flake of grey flint (to remove weathered exterior).
291	1015	—	Retouched flake of grey flint.
805	1026	—	Broken flake of grey flint; worn side suggests that it may have been used as a scraper.
784	1026	—	Scraper of grey flint.
874	1032	—	Scraper of grey flint.
886	1029	—	Borer or point of black flint.
551	1024	—	Broken blade of grey flint.
552	1024	—	Broken blade of grey flint.
870	1032	—	Broken blade of grey flint.
526	1015	—	Broken blade of grey flint.
527	1015	—	Broken blade of grey flint.
58	1006	—	Broken, retouched blade of grey flint.
244	1009	—	Broken, retouched blade of grey flint.
291	2003	—	Broken, retouched blade of grey flint.
554	1024	—	Broken, retouched blade of grey flint.
549	1024	—	Microlithic blade of grey flint.
753	1025	—	Blade of black flint.
782	1026	—	Blade of grey flint.

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Fig. 1.

109 — 110



TRACED BY
MOHAMMAD RAMZAN DRAFTSMAN

LEGEND
CONTOUR LINE
OLD TRENCHES
BOUNDARY

SURVEYED & PLOTTED BY
AL BADR CONSULTING ENGINEERS
13, CANTT MARKET, BAHU NWFP, PAKISTAN
PHONE 3267

CONTOUR SURVEY PLAN
OF REHMAN DHERI D.I. KHAN
(ARCHAEOLOGY DEPARTMENT)
SCALE: 1 CM OR 1/500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 M

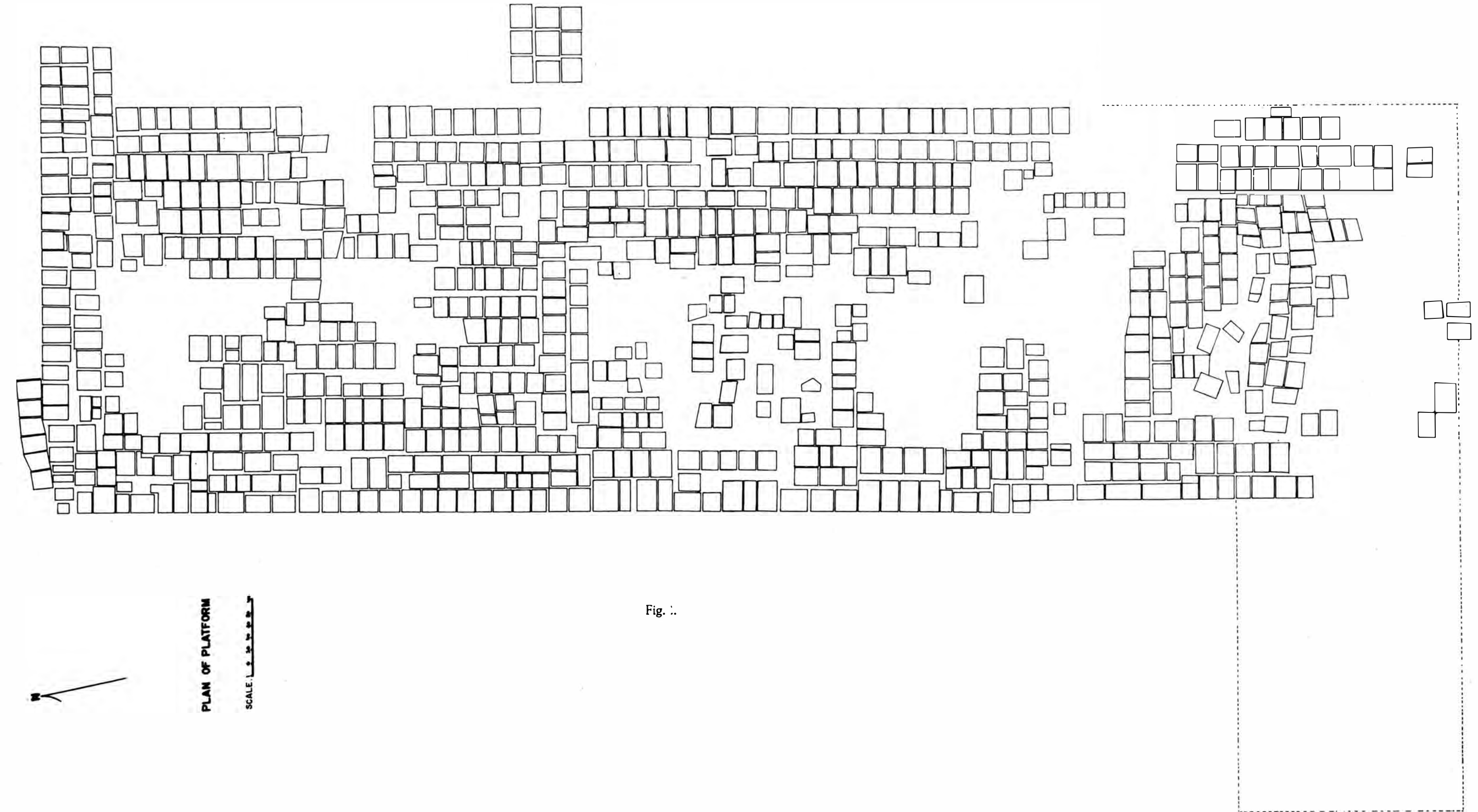
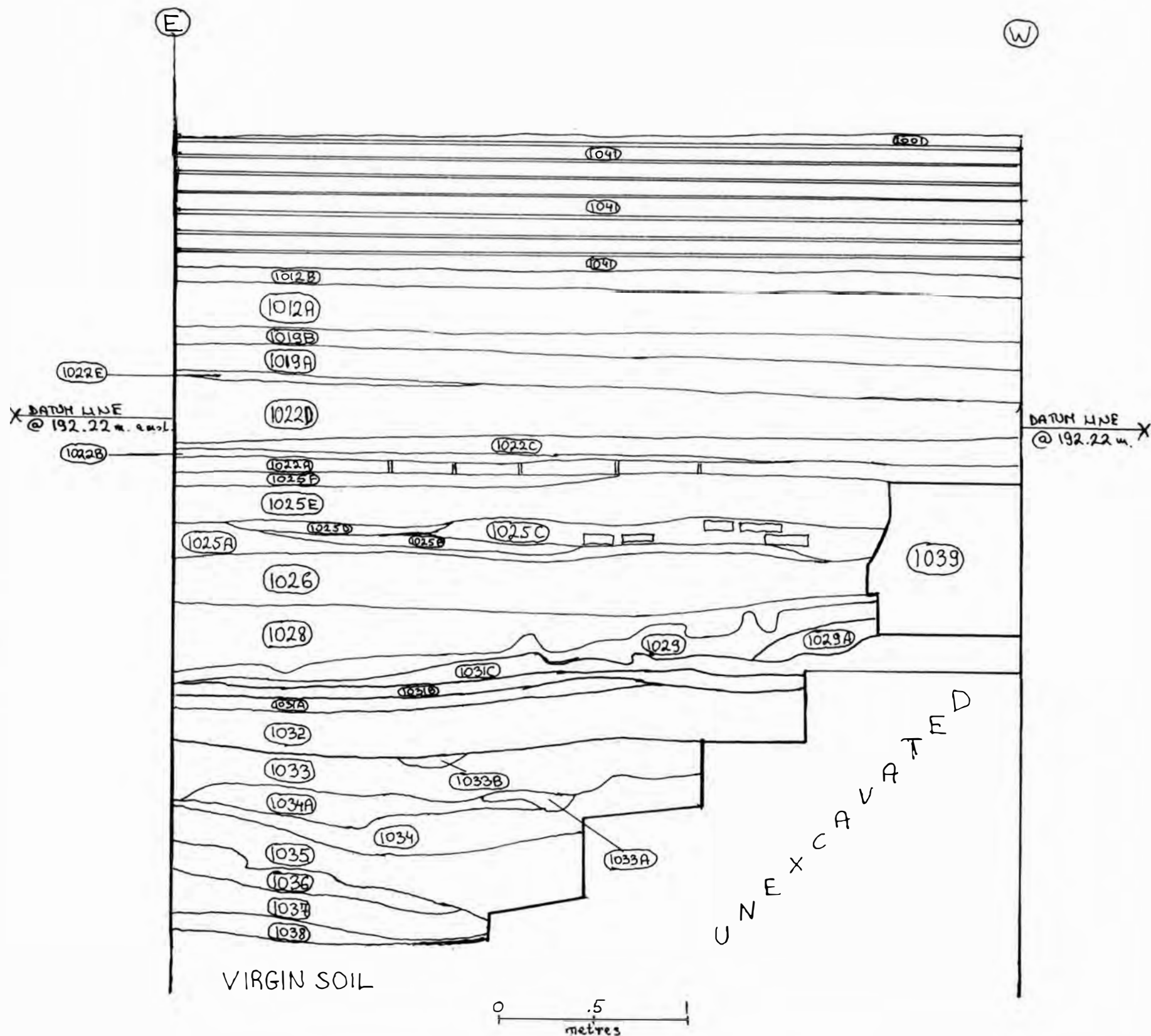
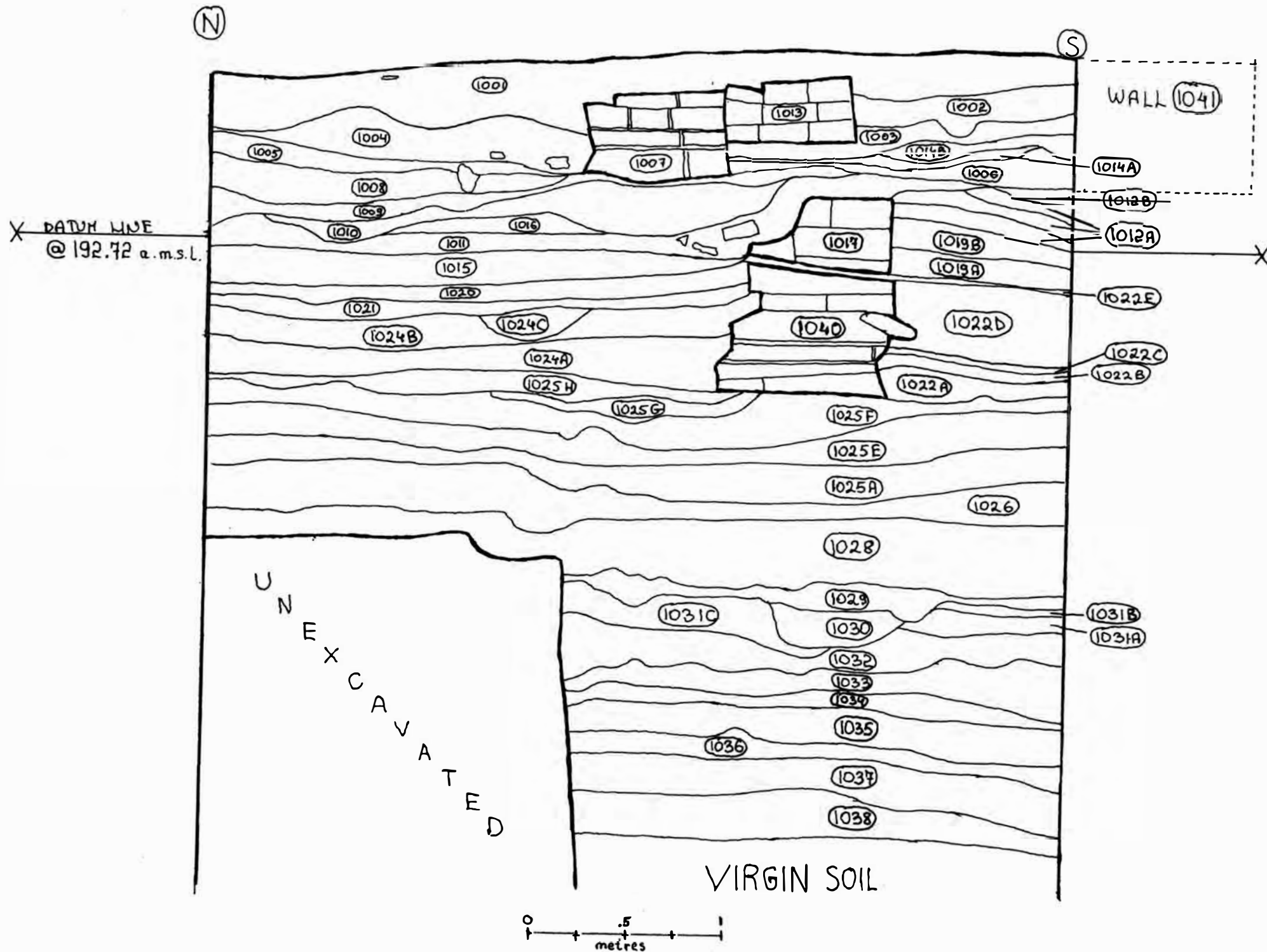


Fig. 1.





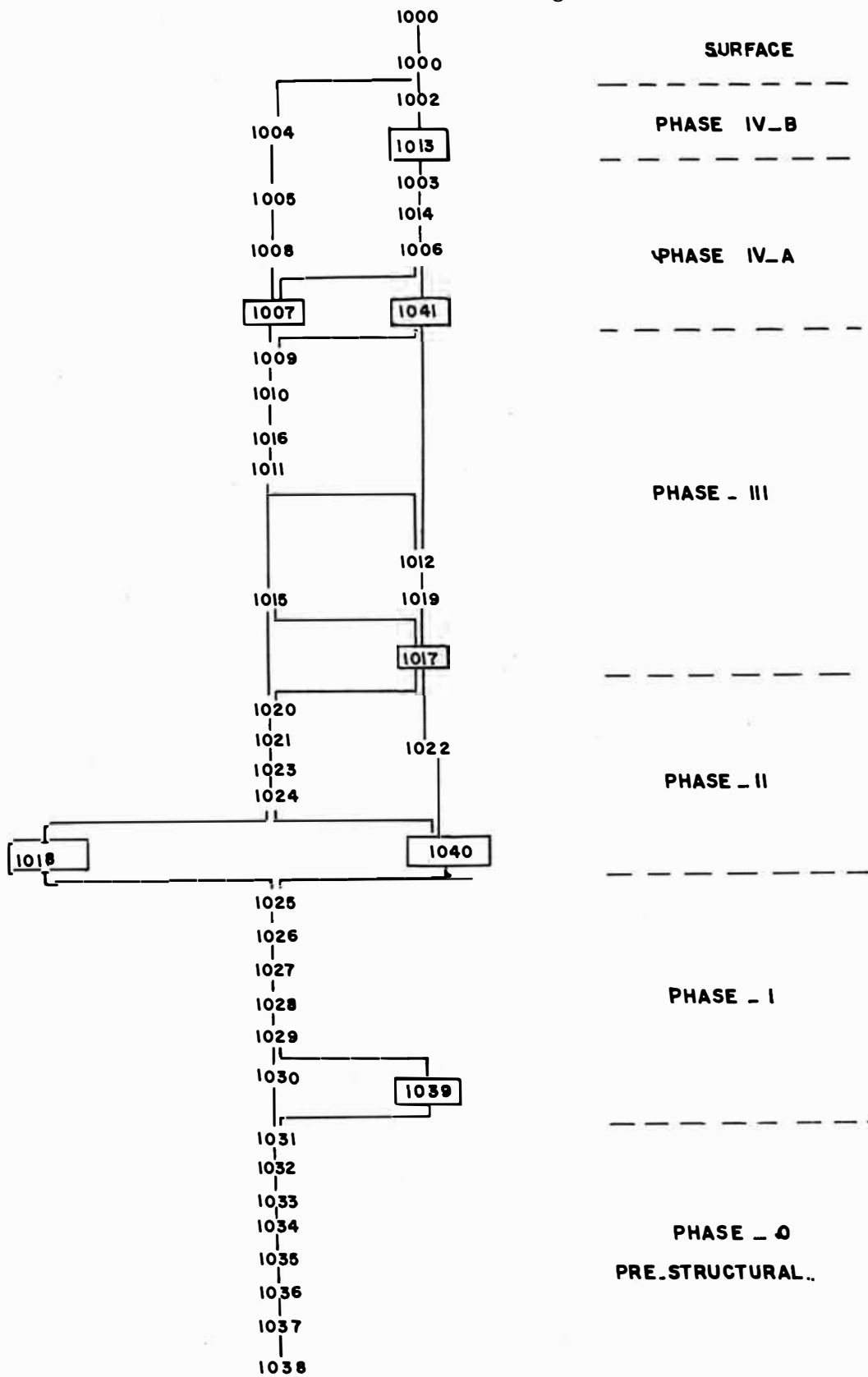
RHD/91 - AREA I - EAST BAULK

DRAWN ON 4/3/91; 24/3/91 @ 1:25 SCALE

Fig. 4.

MATRIX FOR AREA I

Fig. 5.



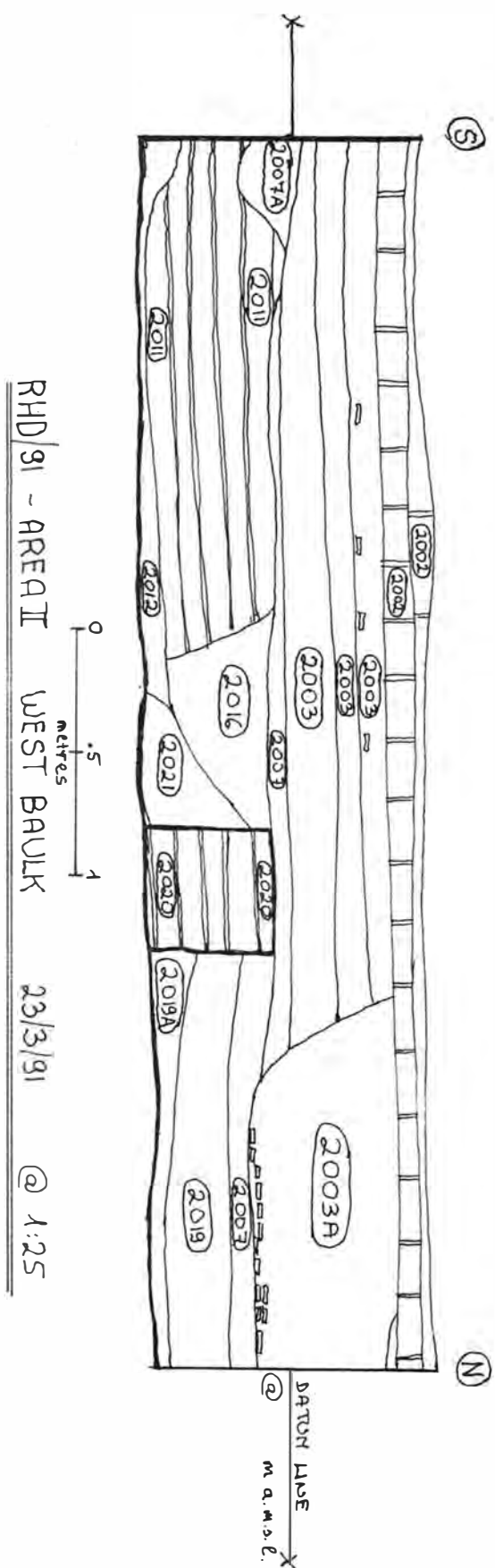


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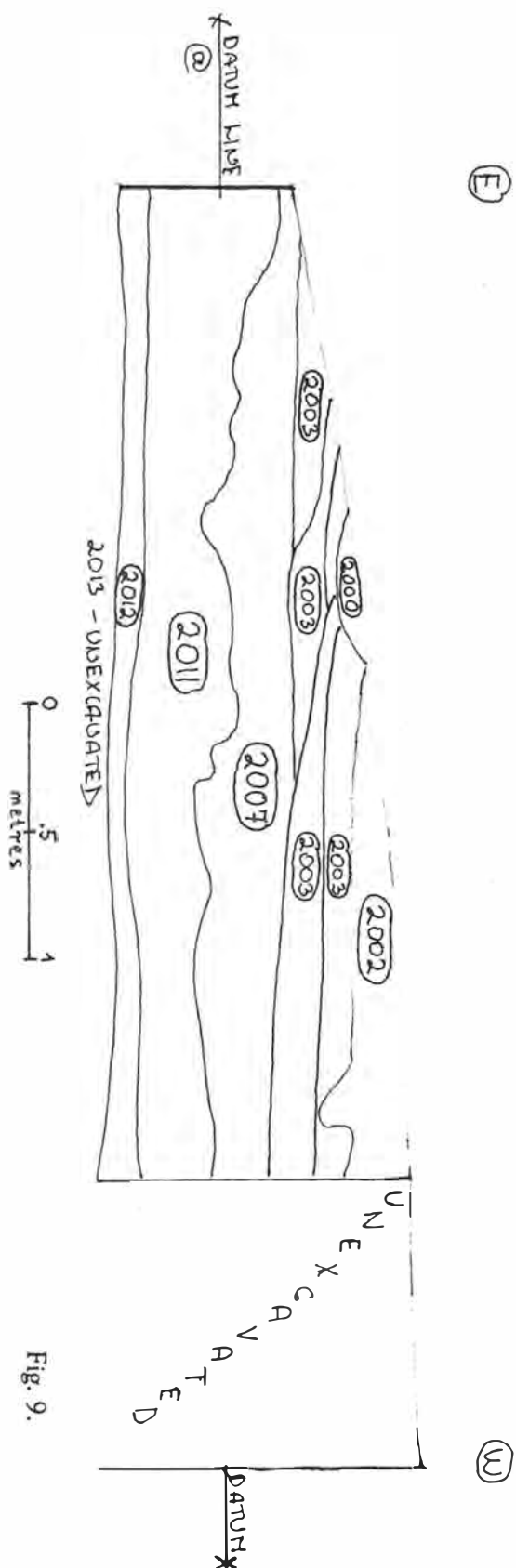


Fig. 9.

RHD 91 - AREA II SOUTH BAYLK 17/3/91 @ 1.25

Fig. 10.

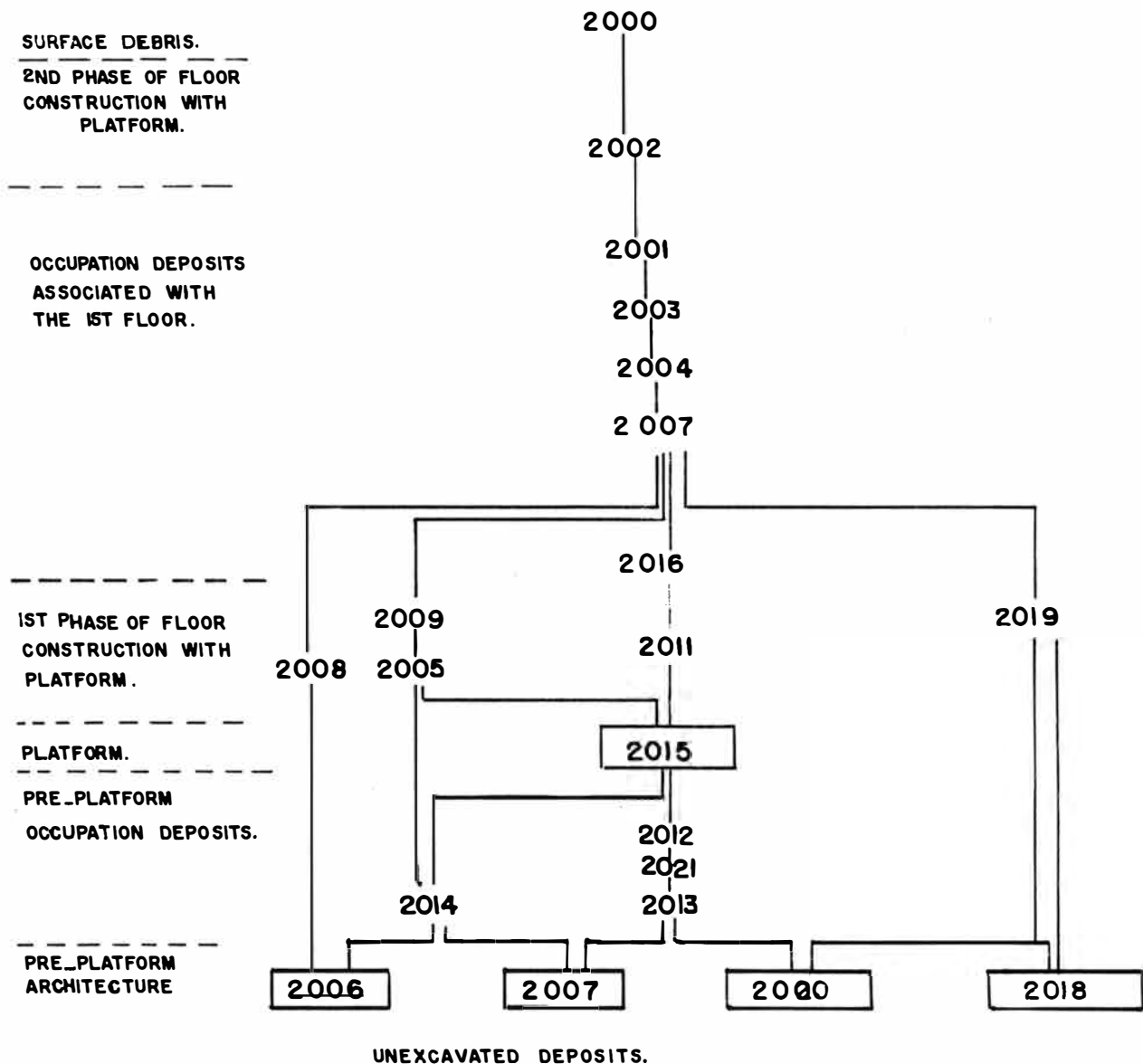
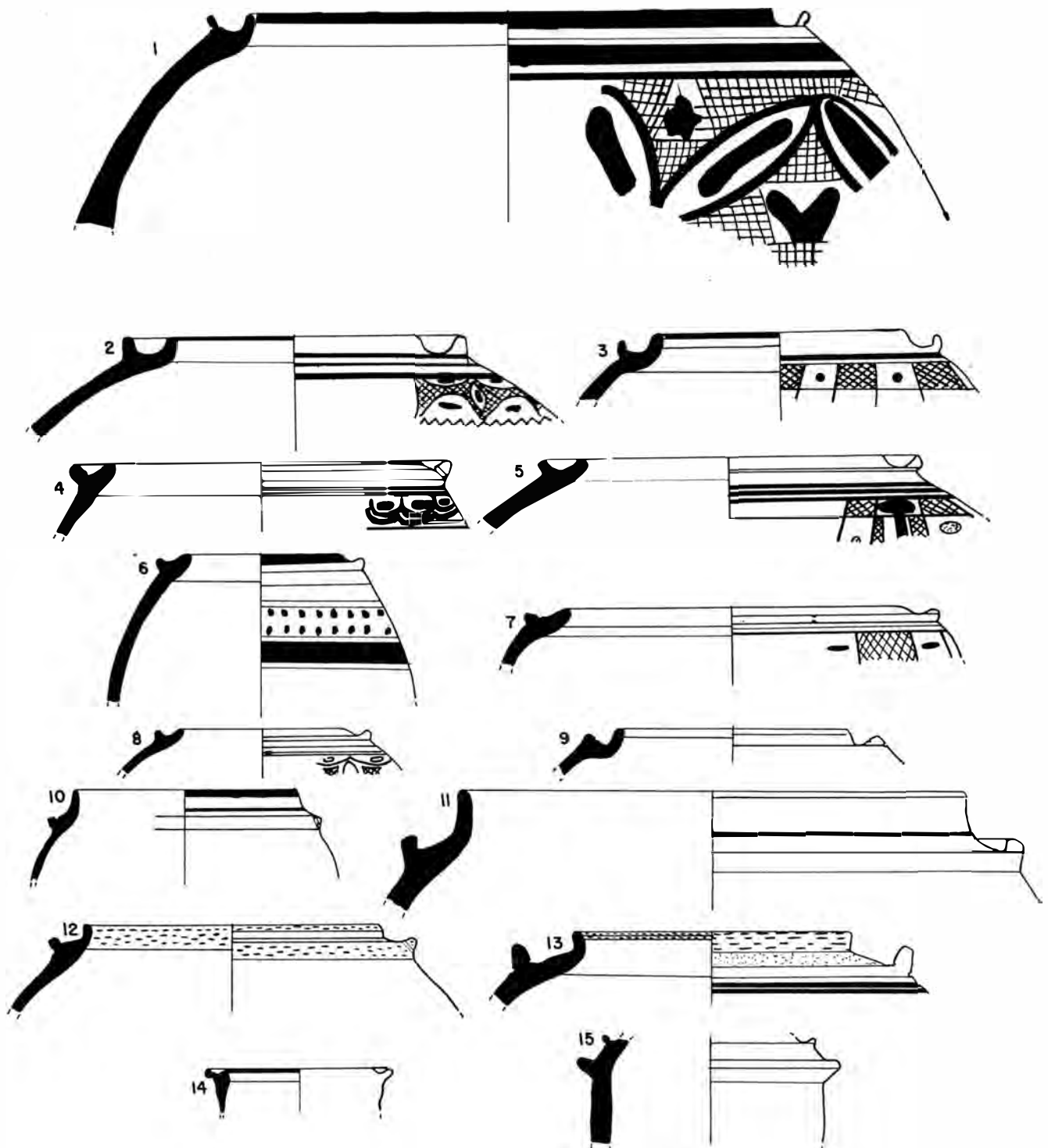
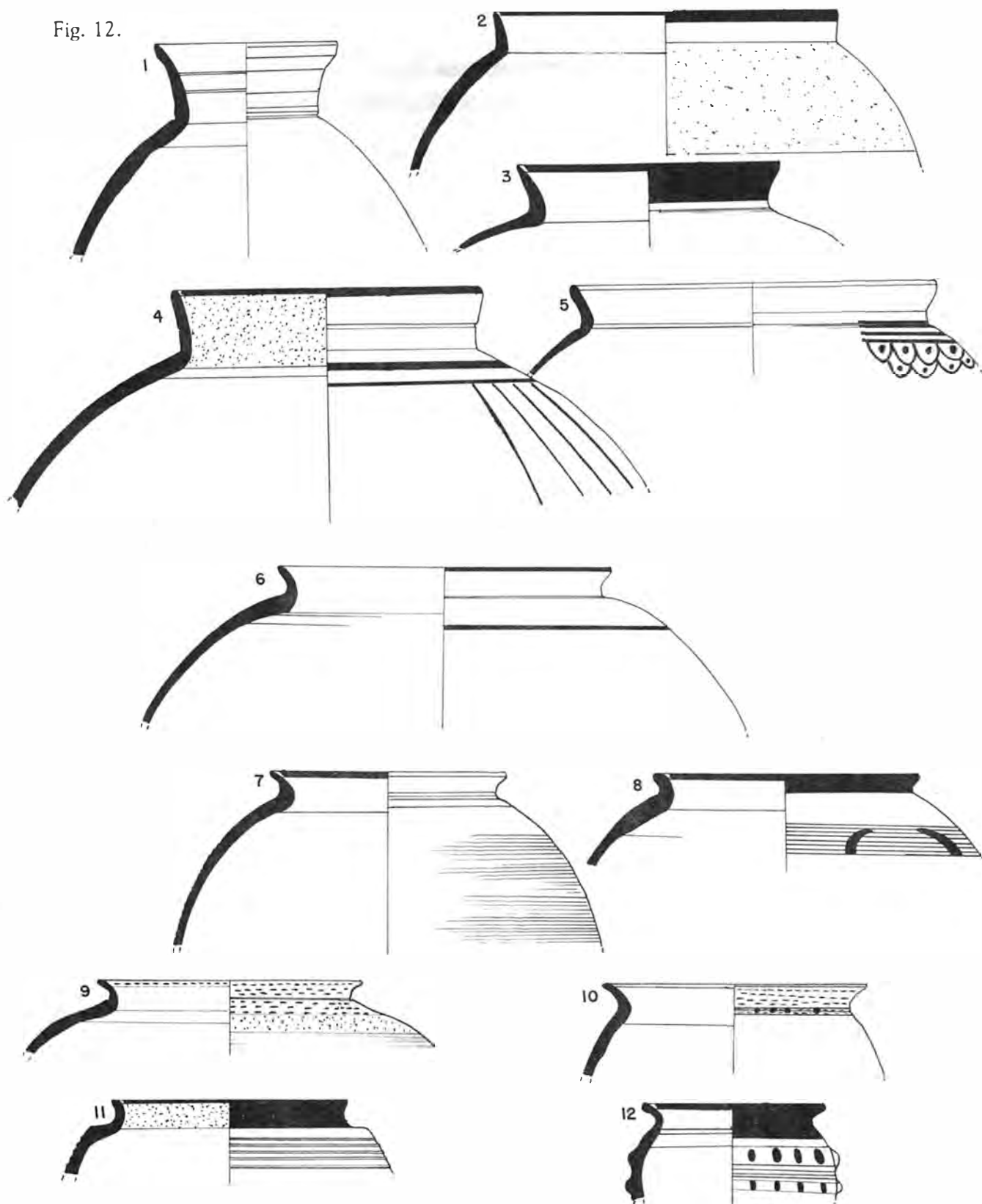
MATRIX FOR AREA II.

Fig. 11.



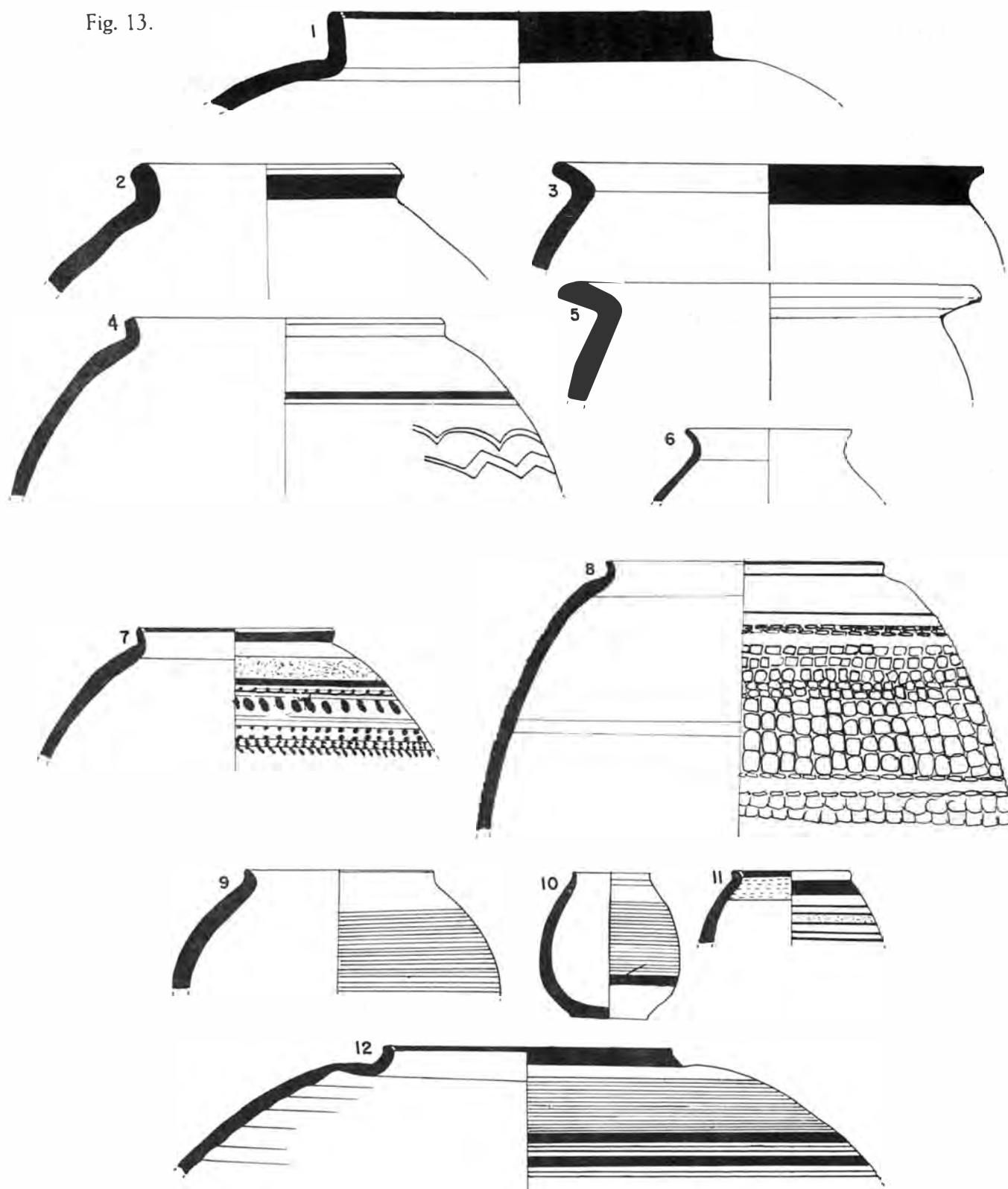
SCALE
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Fig. 12.



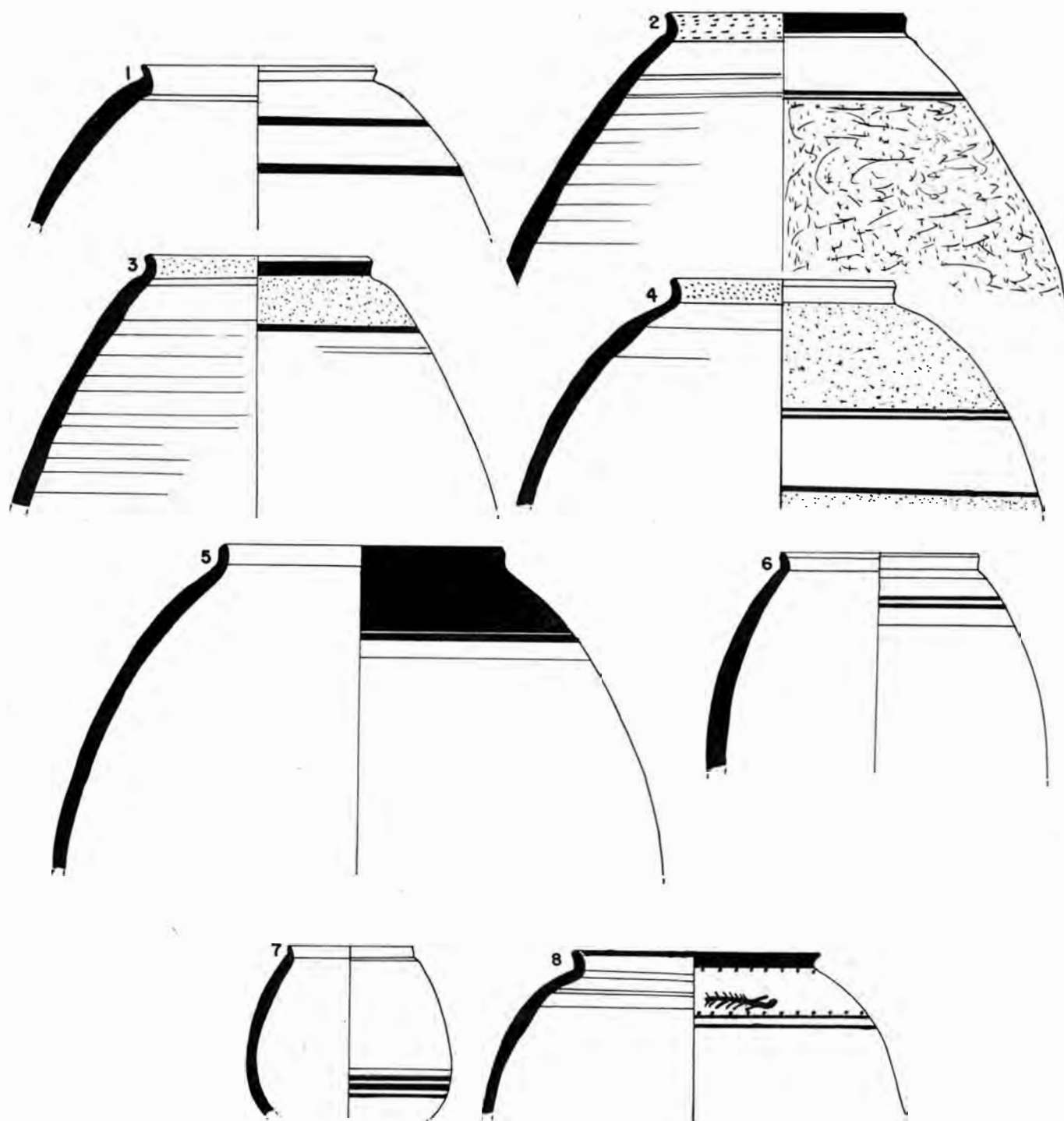
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Fig. 13.



SCALE
0 5 10 15

Fig. 14.



SCALE. 0 5 10 15

Fig. 15.

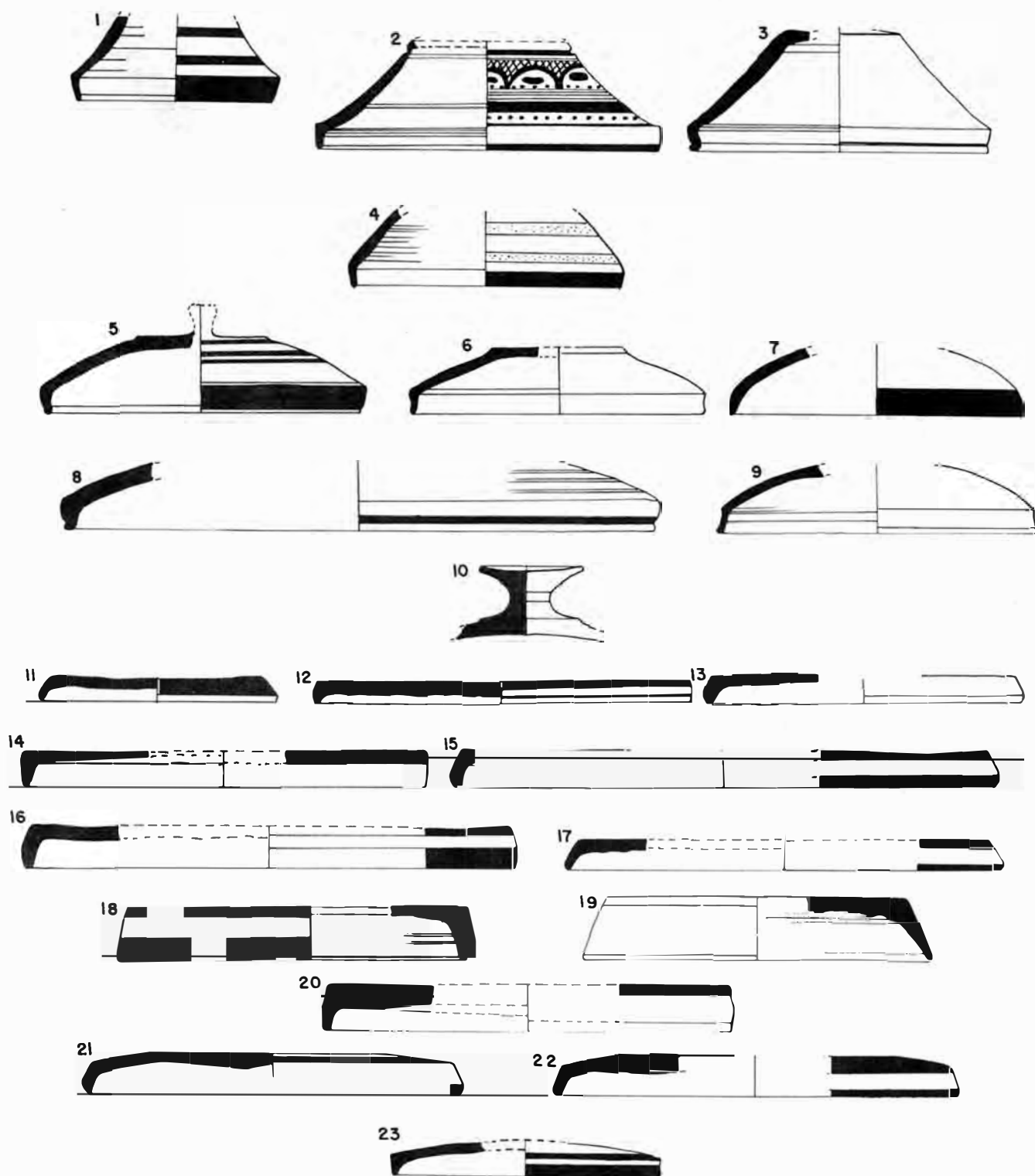


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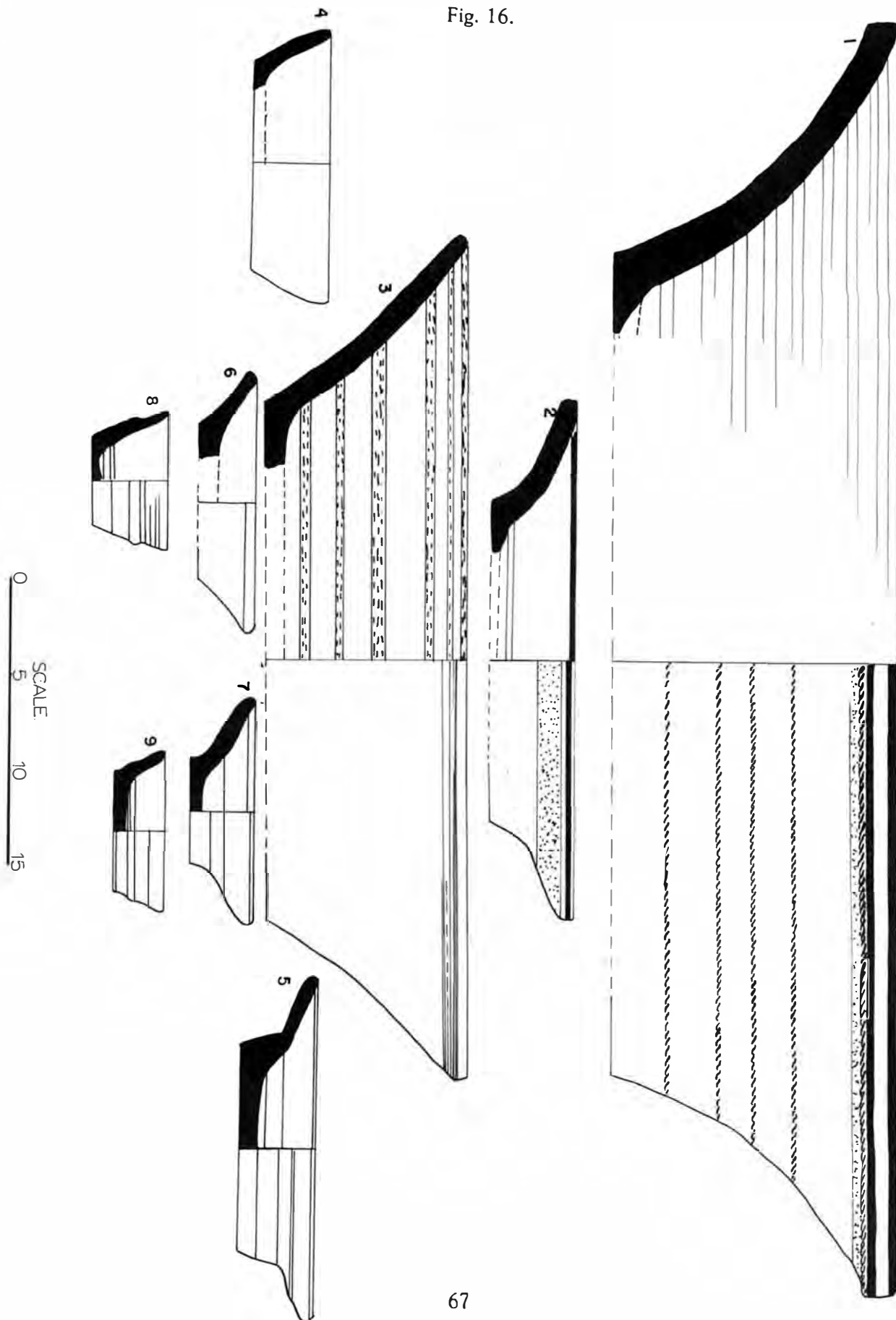
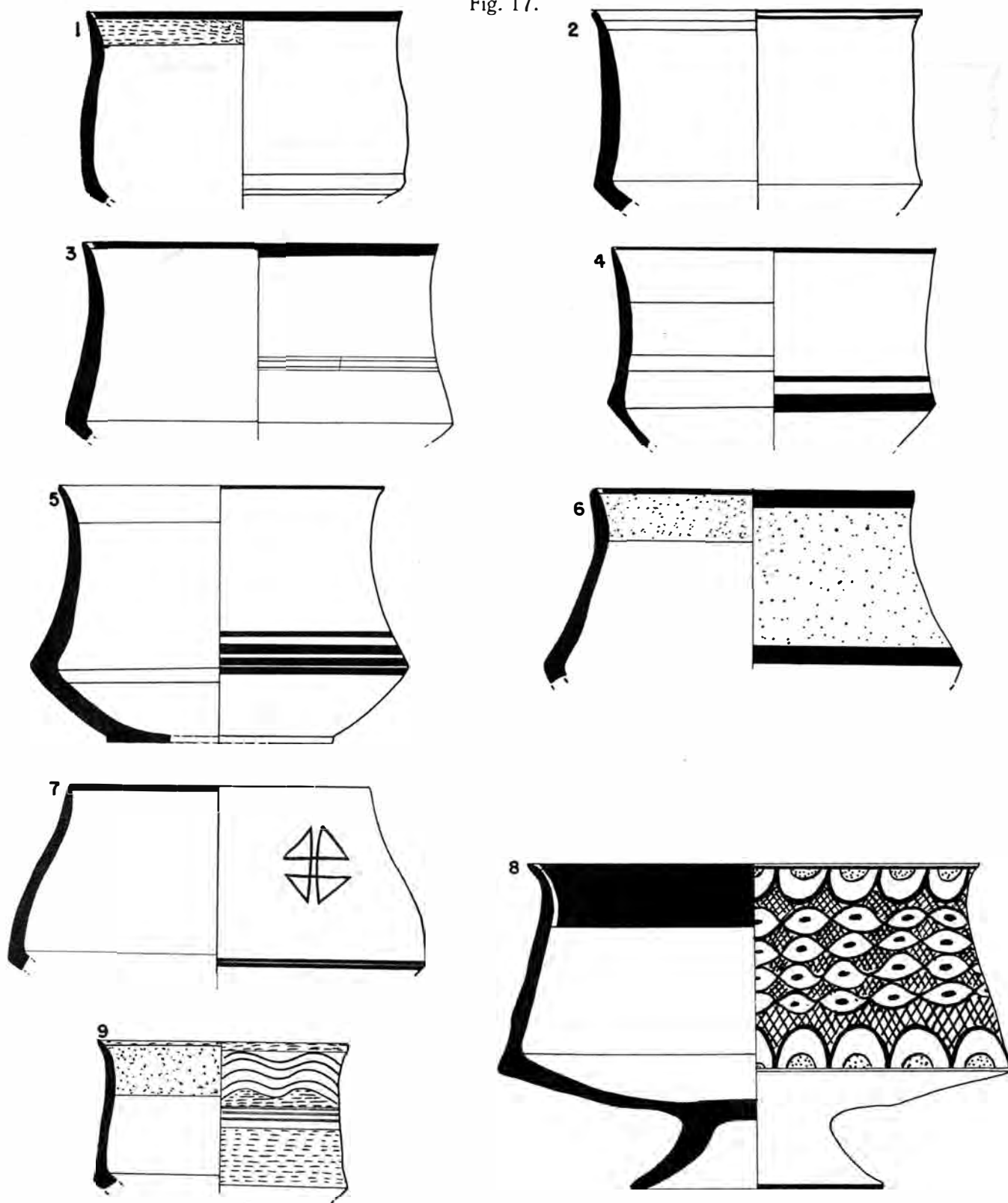


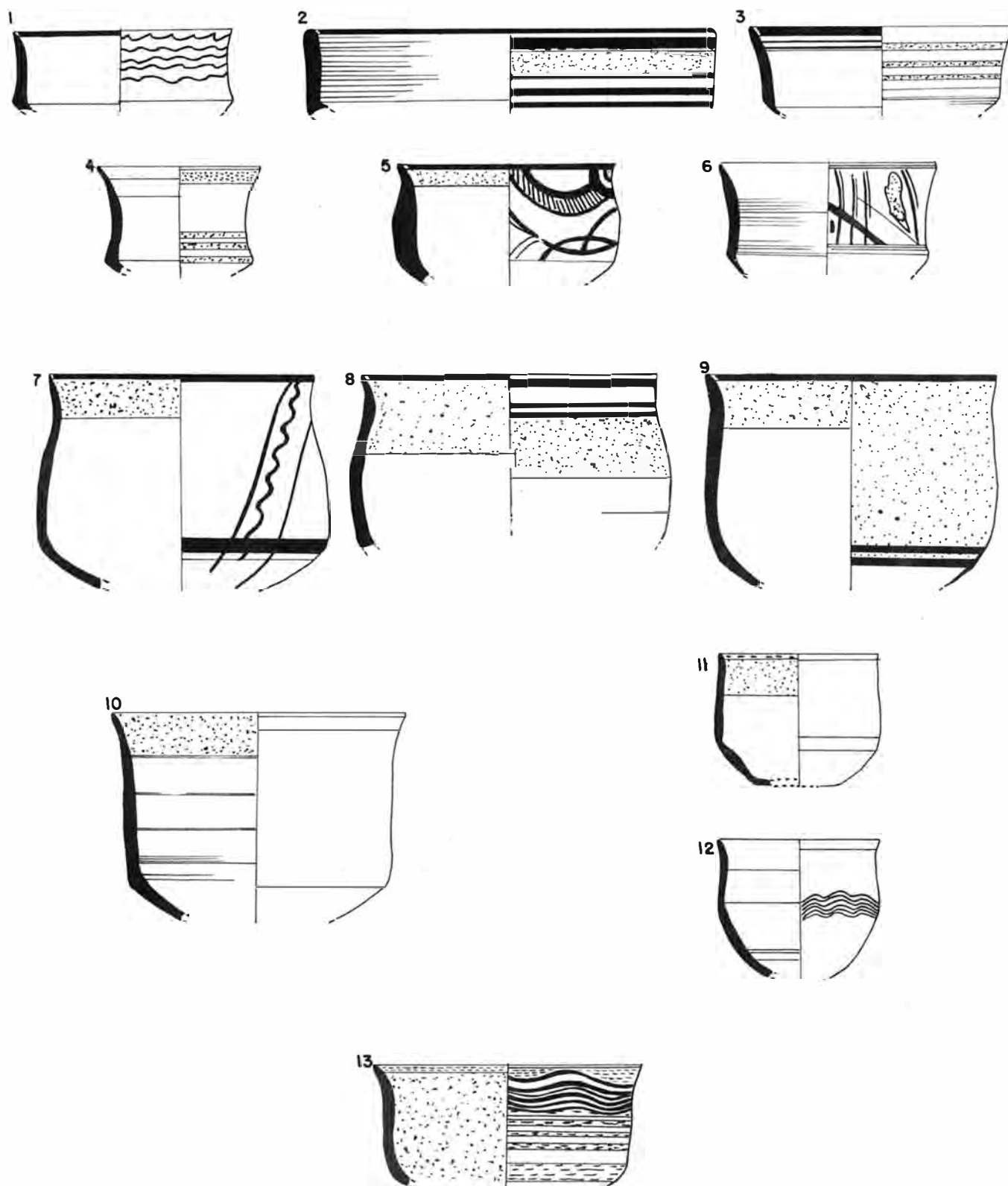
Fig. 17.



SCALE.

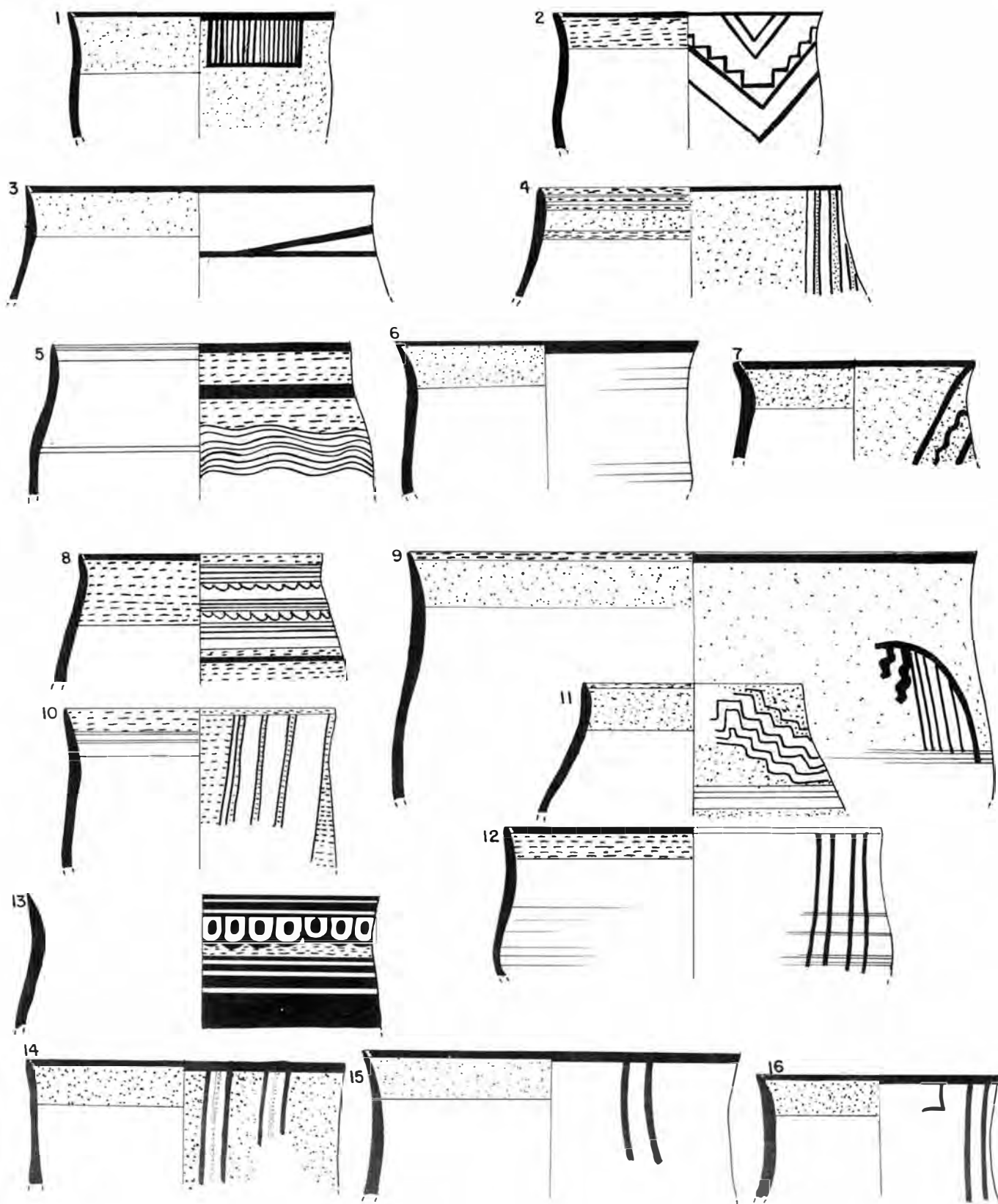
0 5 10 15

Fig. 18.



SCALE.
0 5 10 15

Fig. 19.



SCALE. 0 5 10 15

Fig. 20.

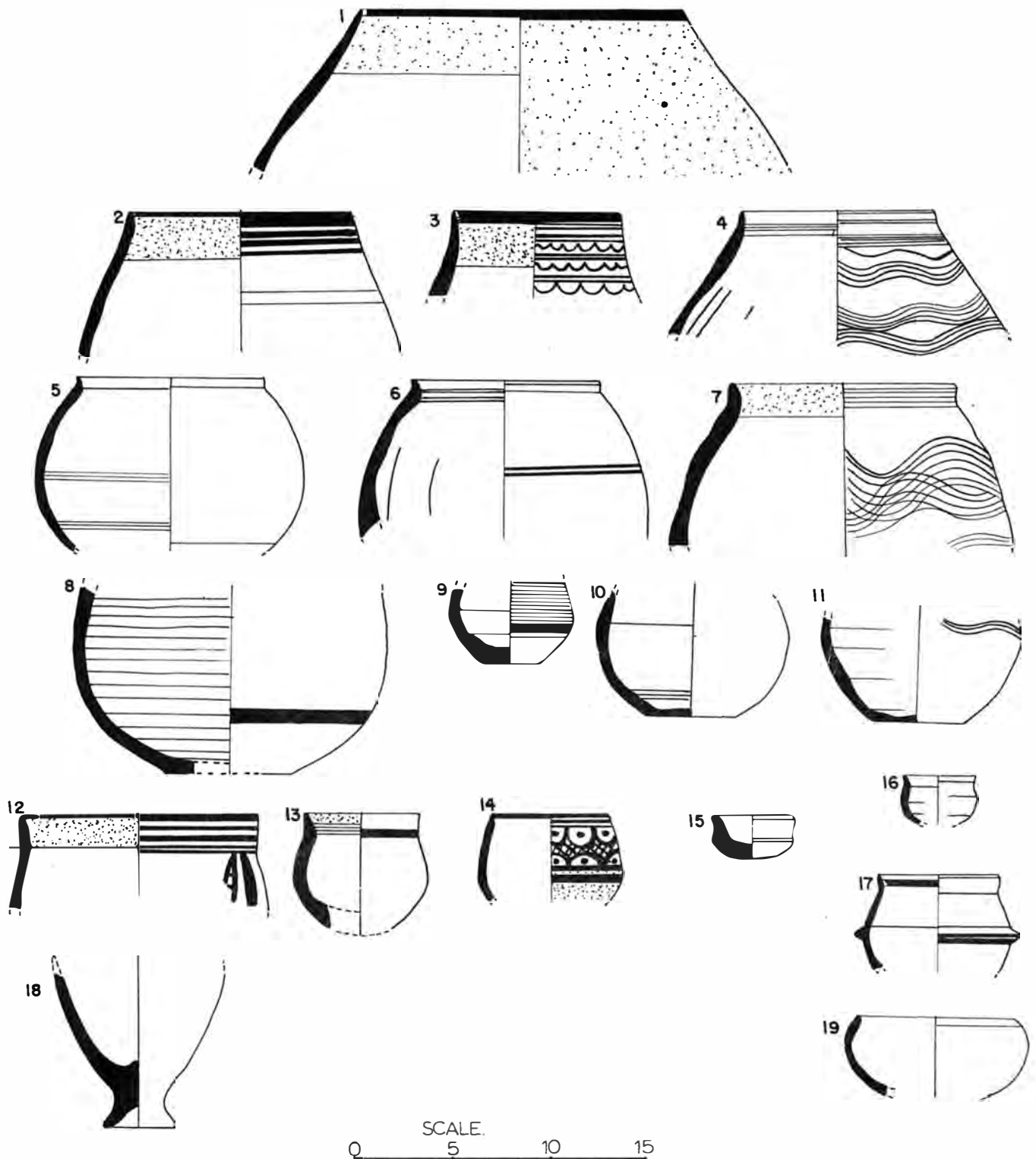
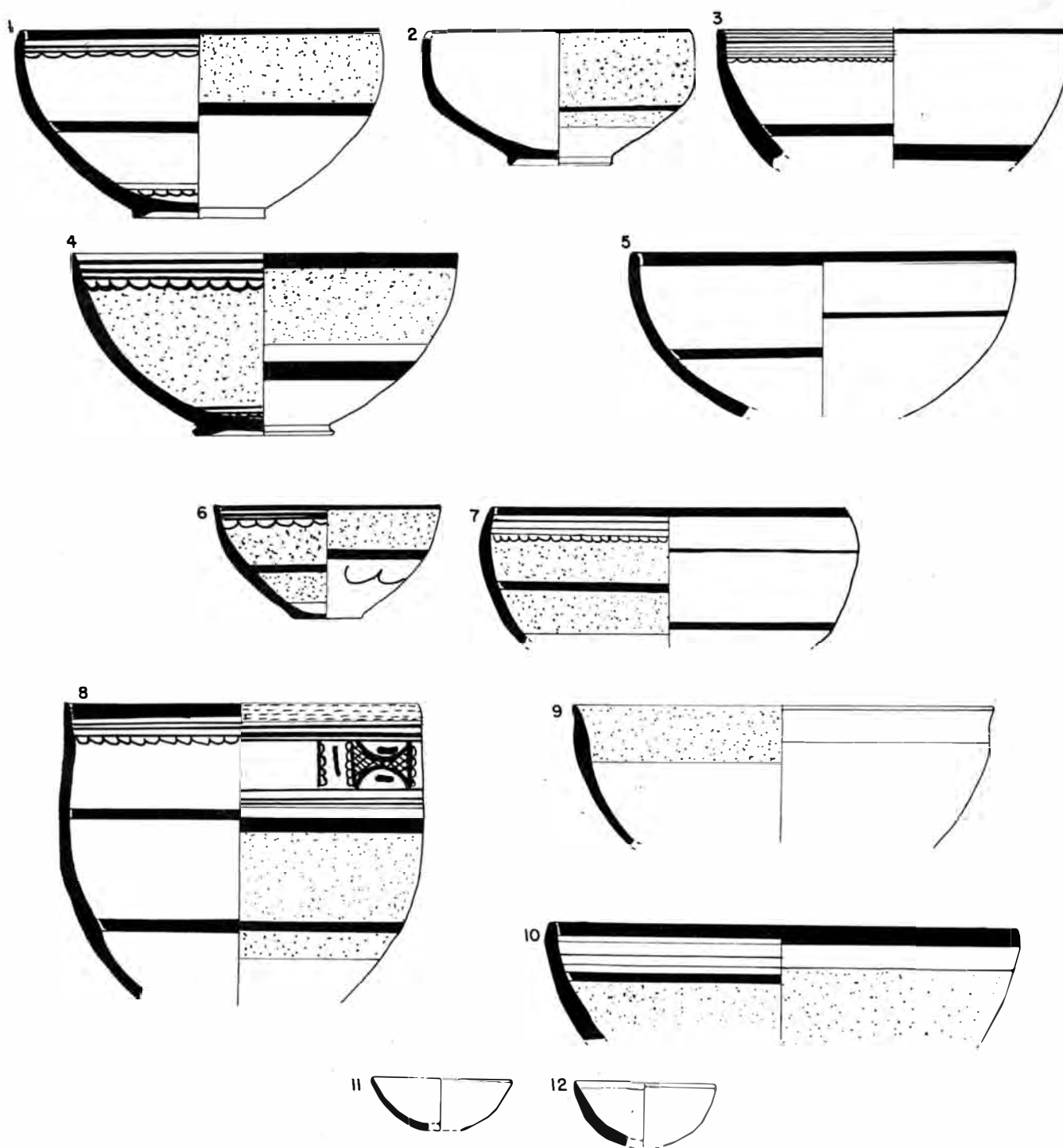
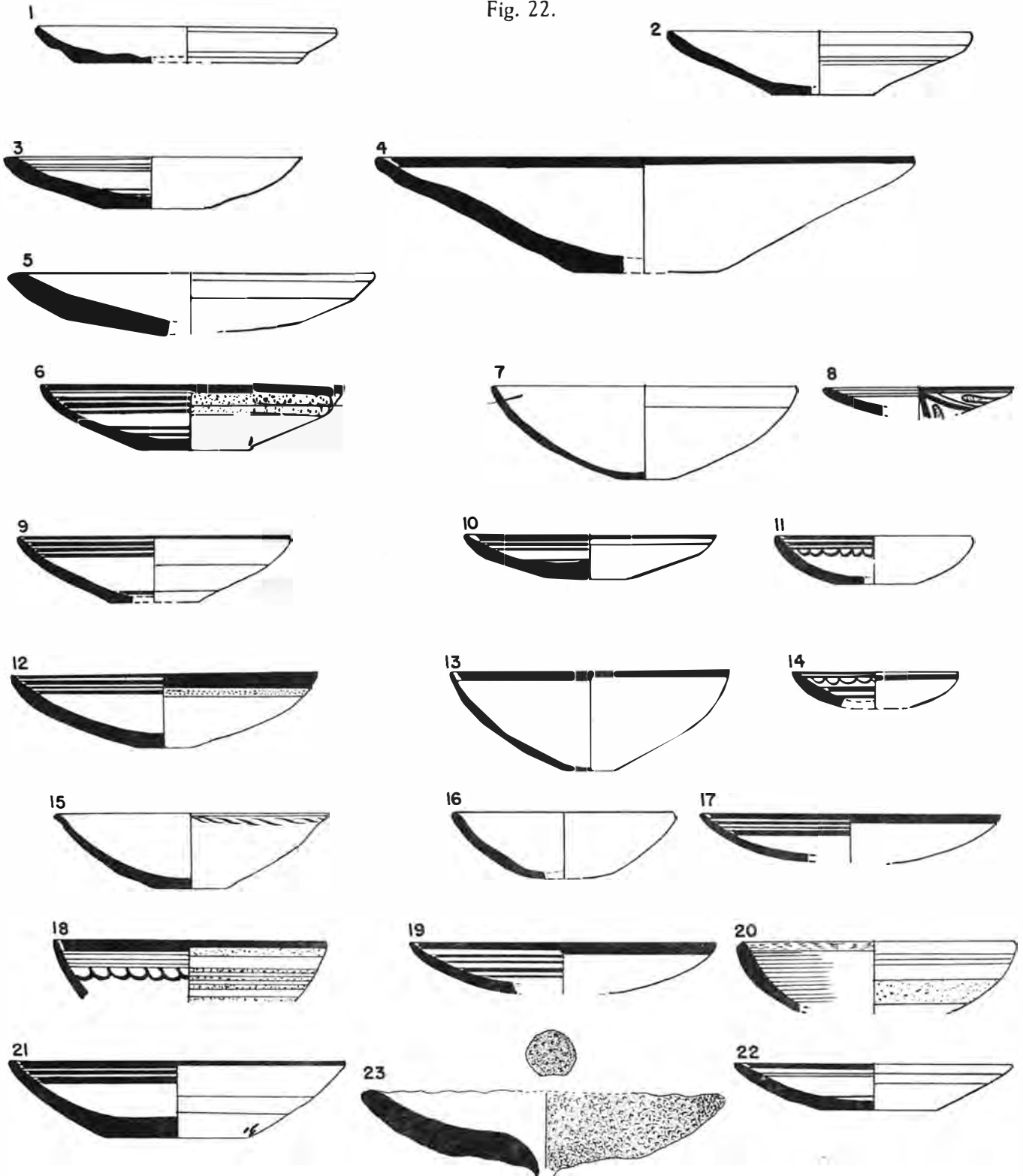


Fig. 21.



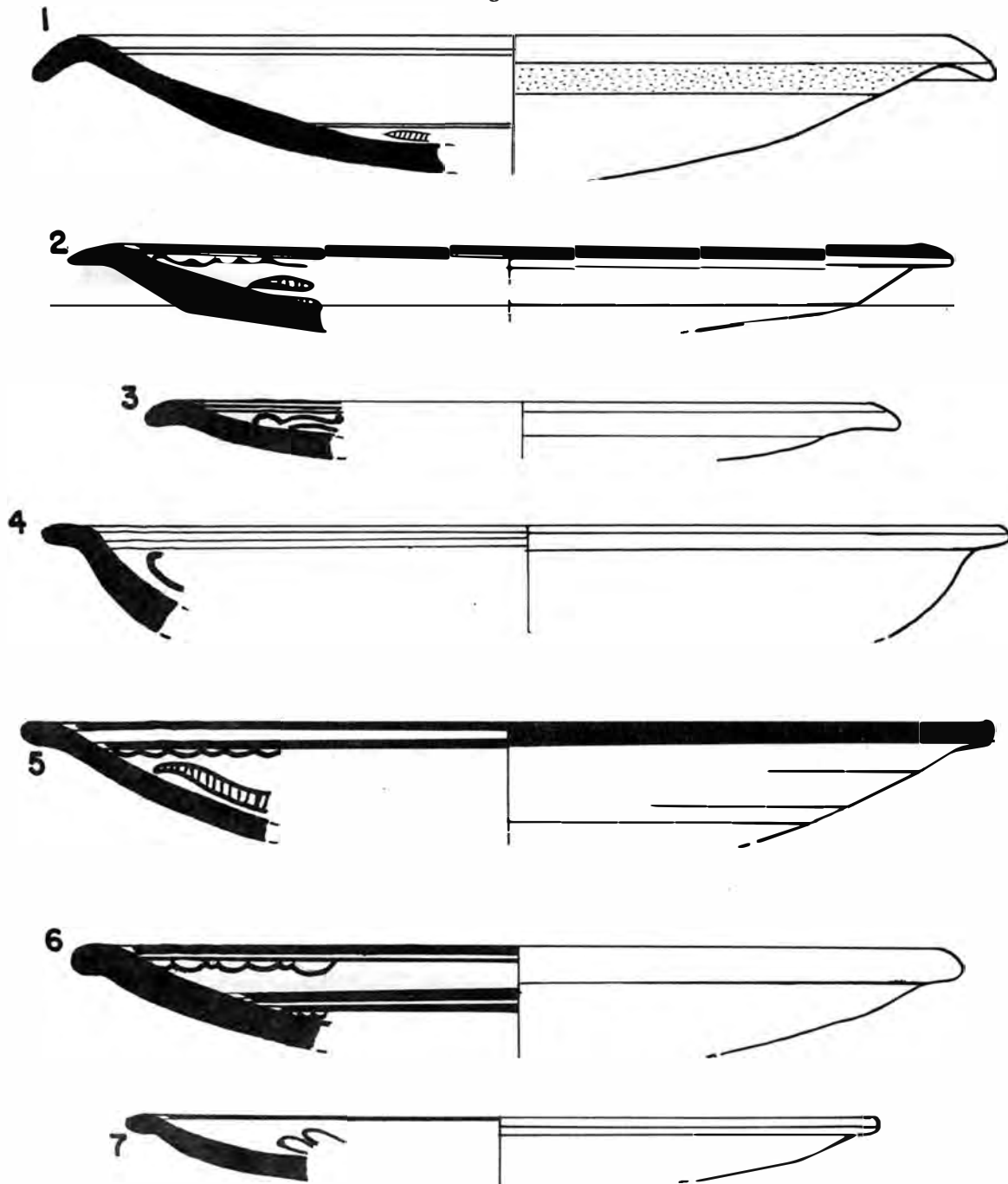
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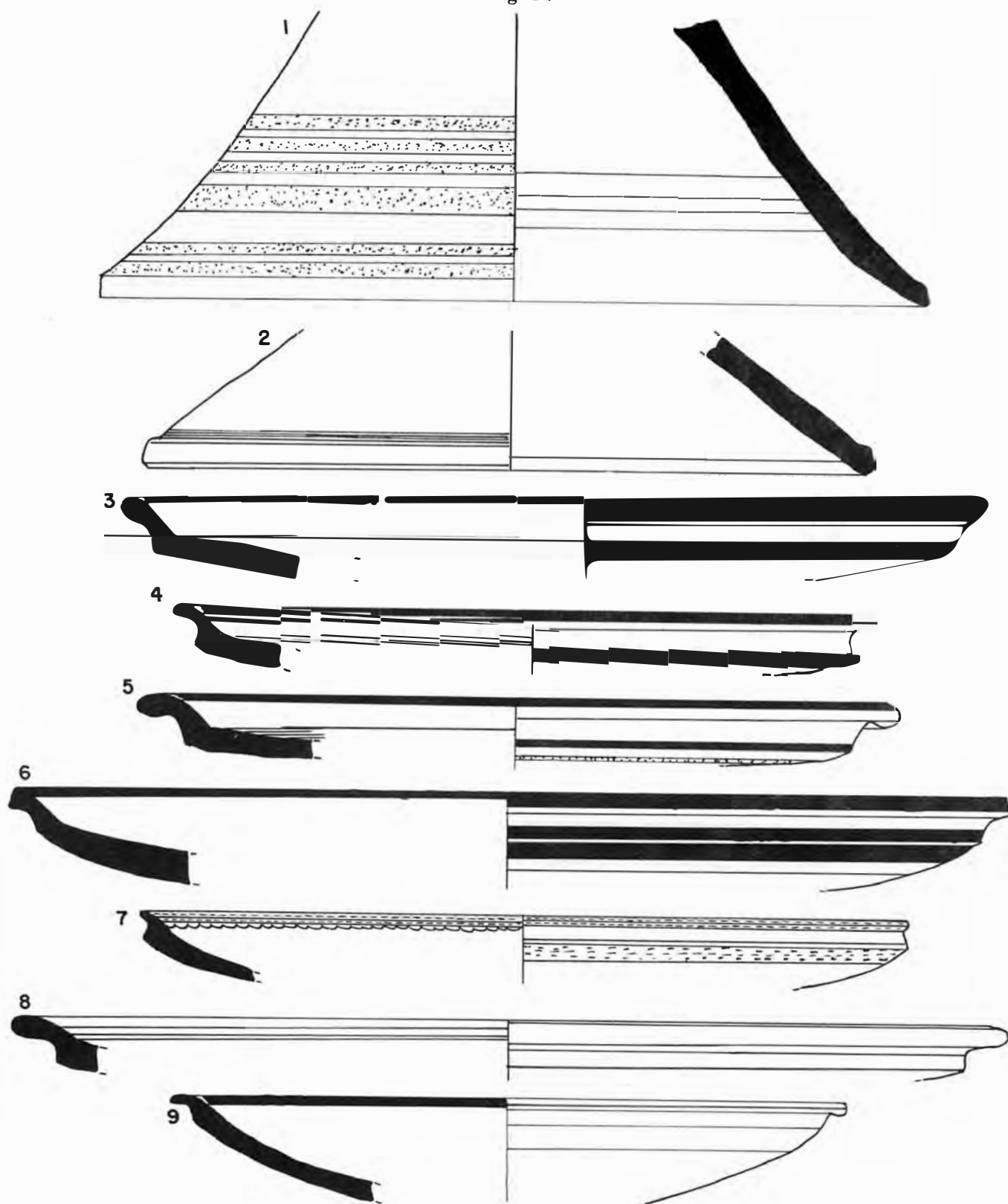
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Fig. 23.



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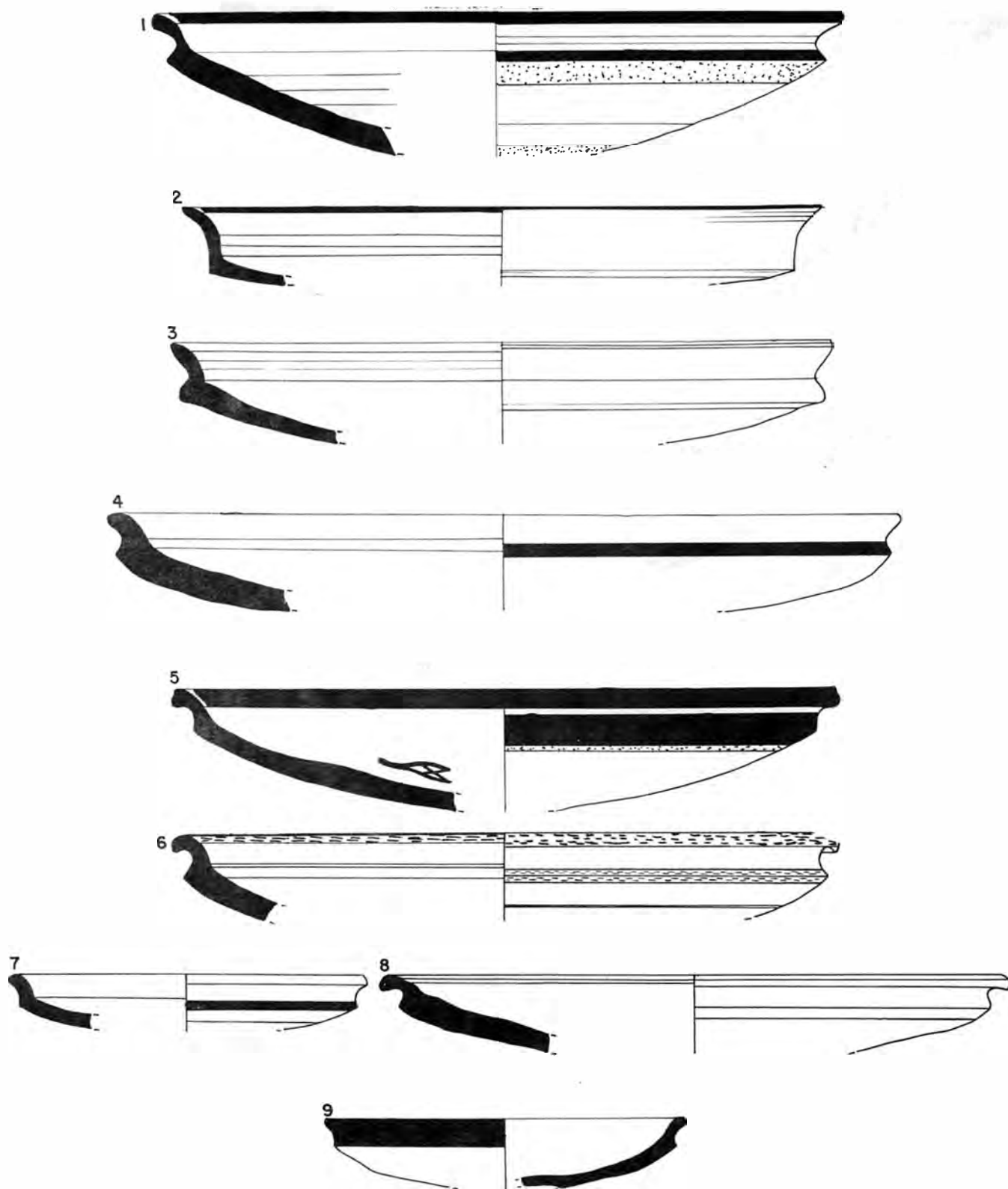
Fig. 24.



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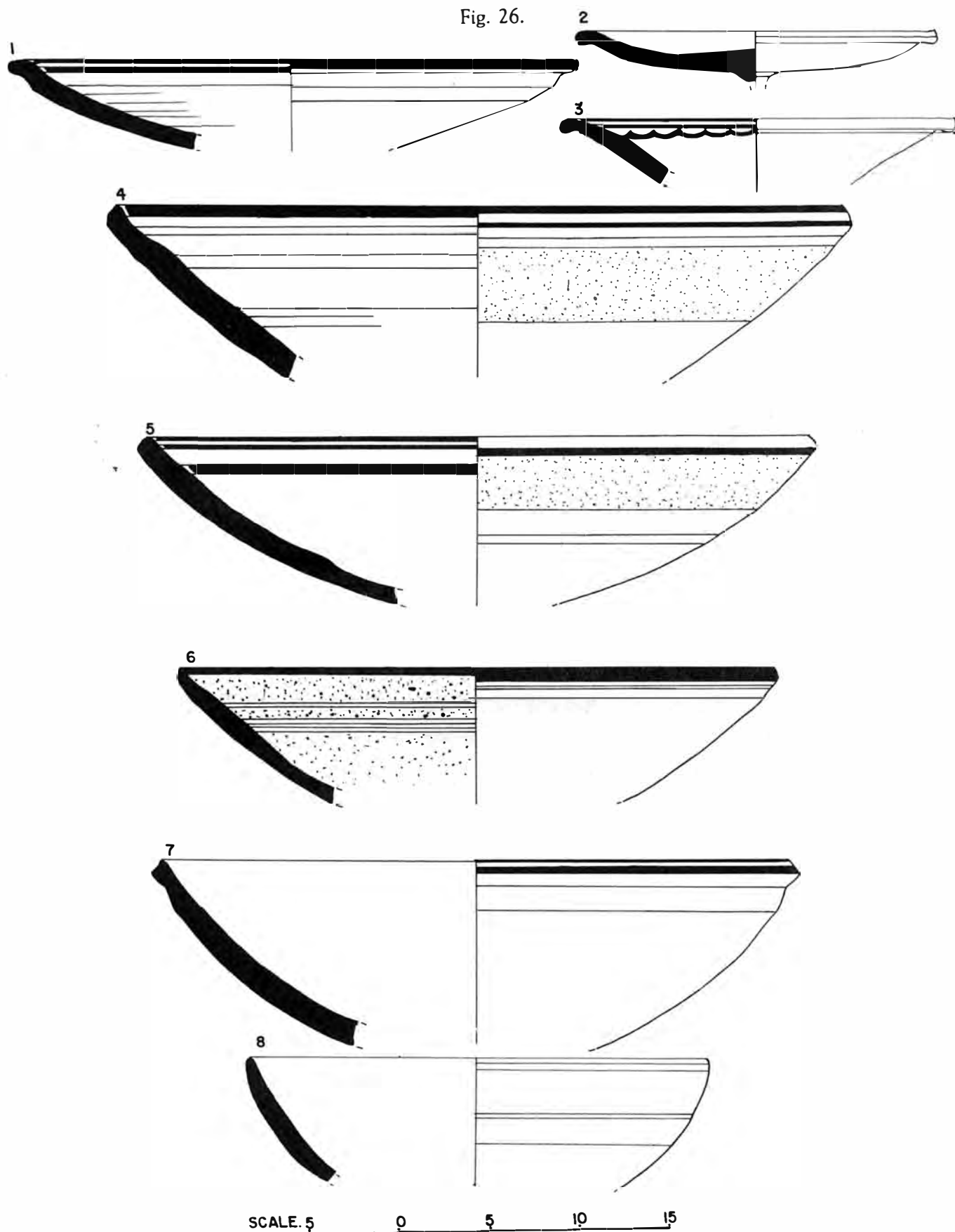
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Fig. 25.



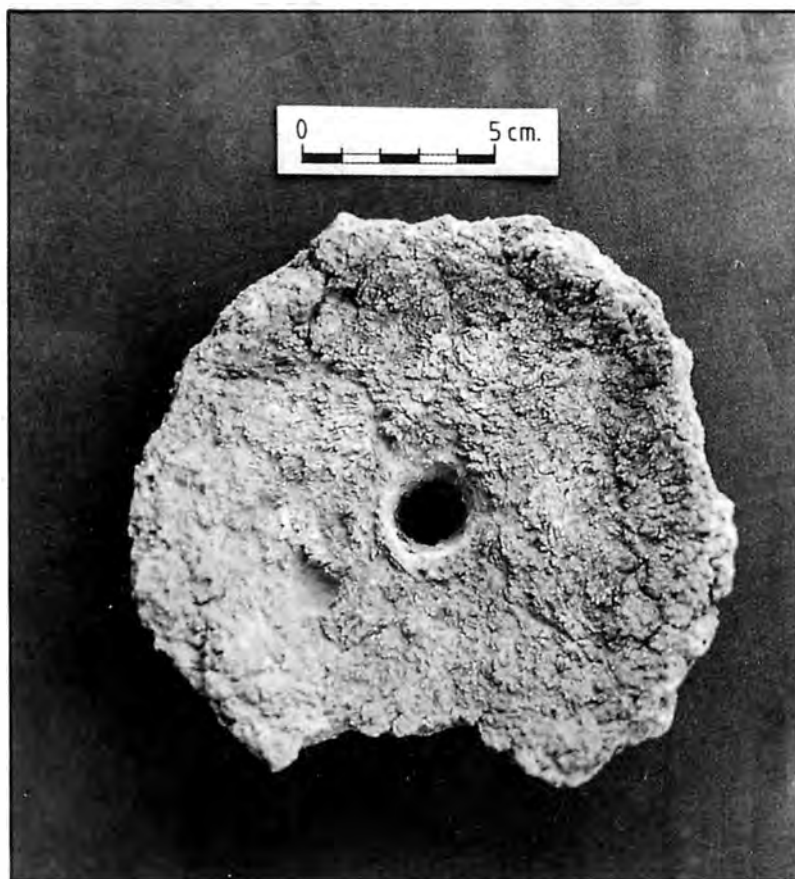
SCALE.
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Fig. 26.





Pl. 1.



Pl. 2.



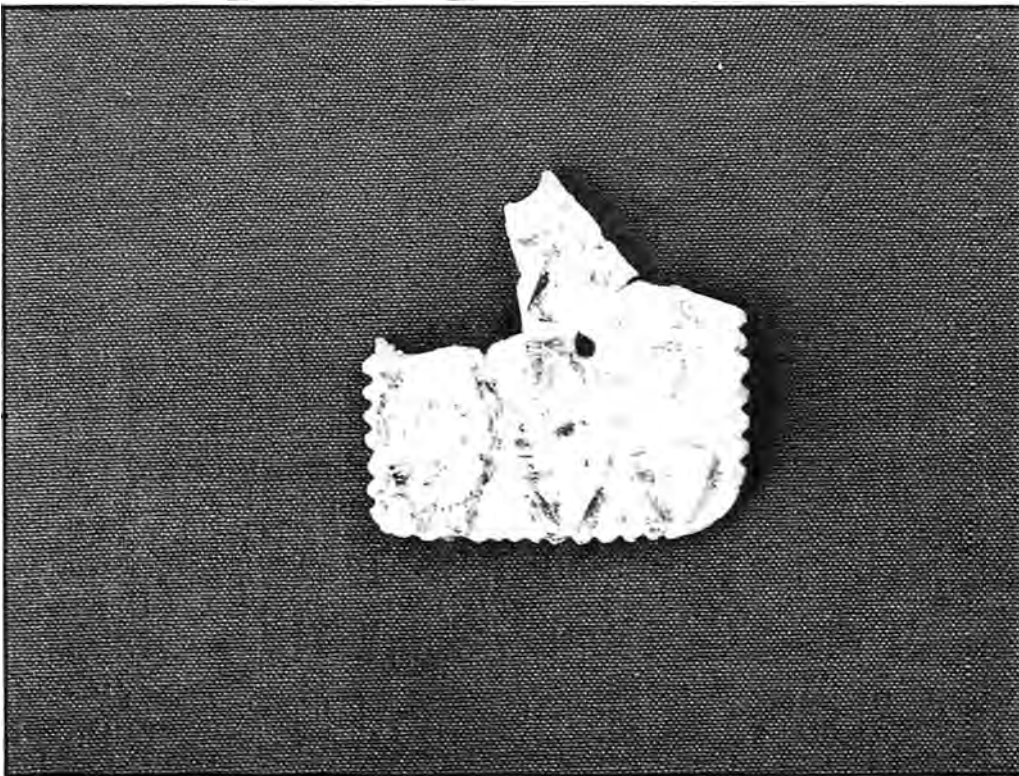
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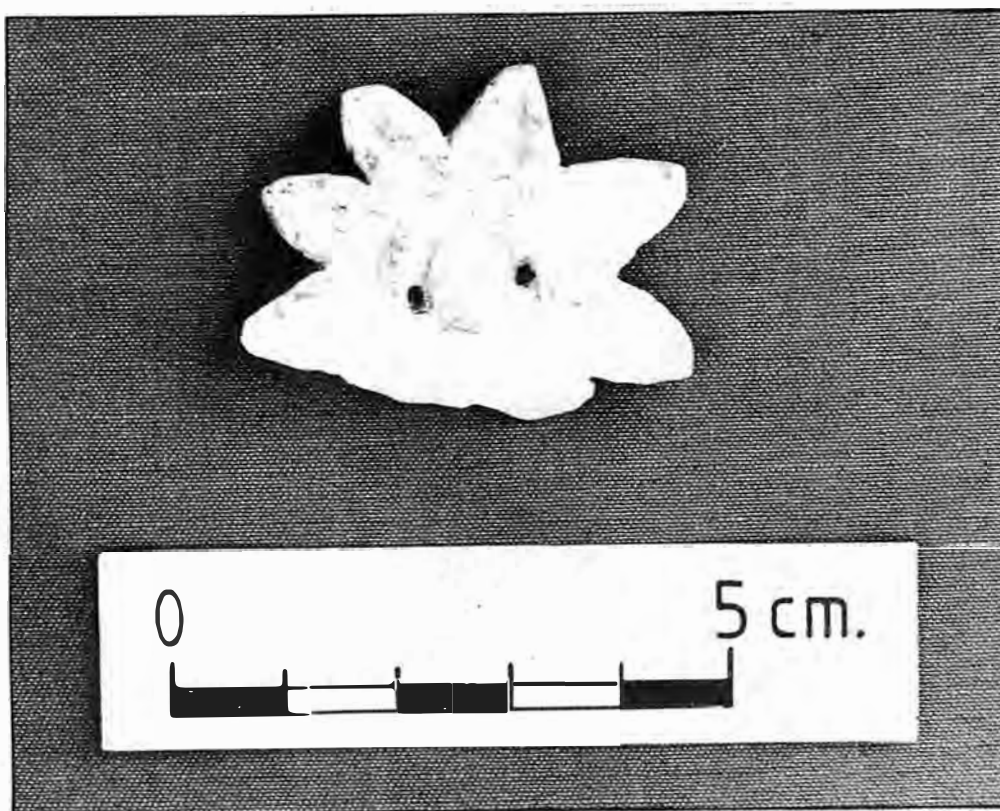
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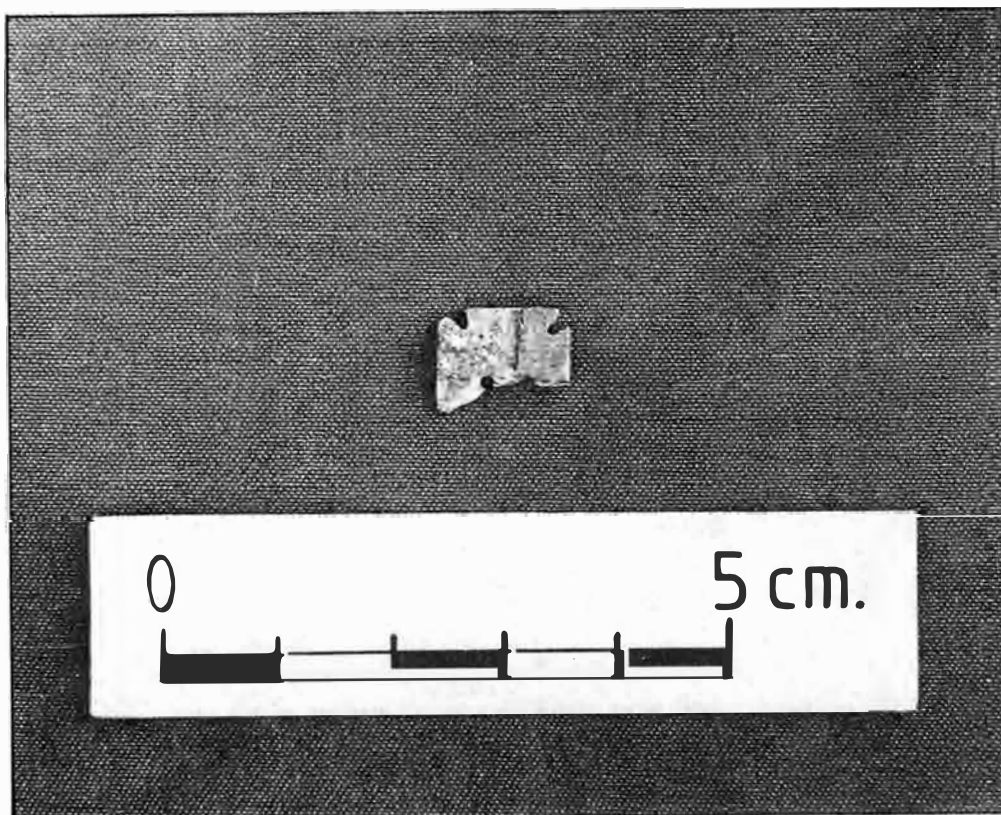
Pl. 5.



Pl. 6.



Pl. 7.



Pl. 8.



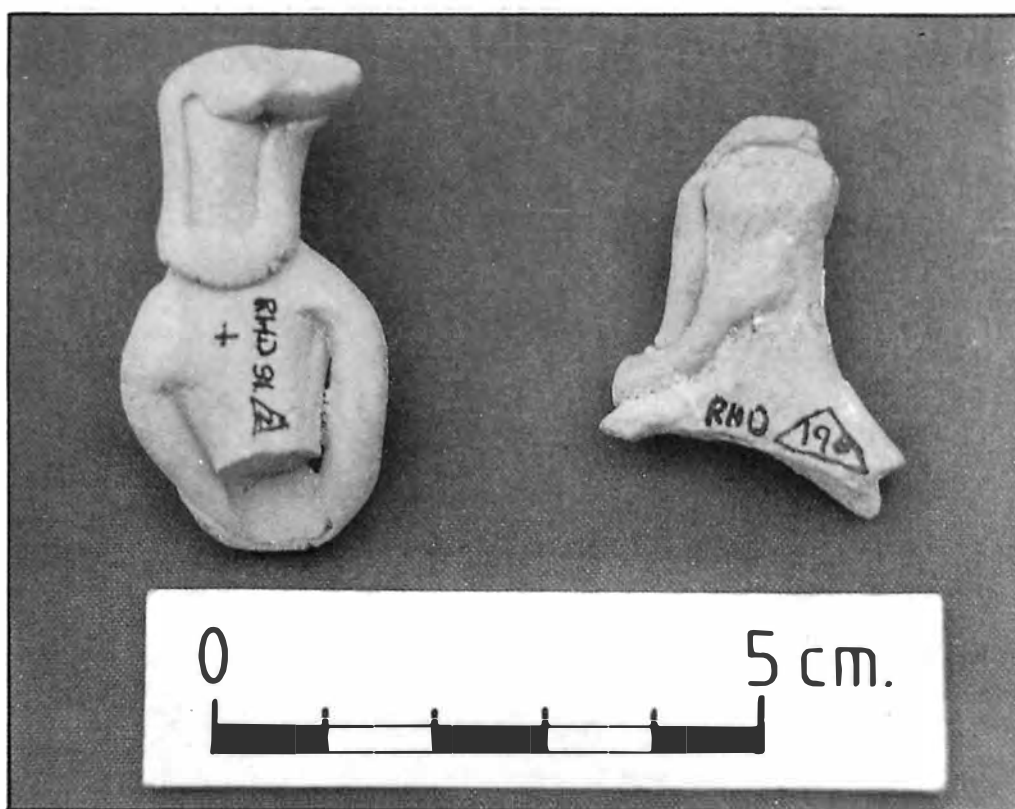
Pl. 9.



Pl. 10.



Pl. 11.



Pl. 12.



Pl. 13.



Pl. 14.



Pl. 15.



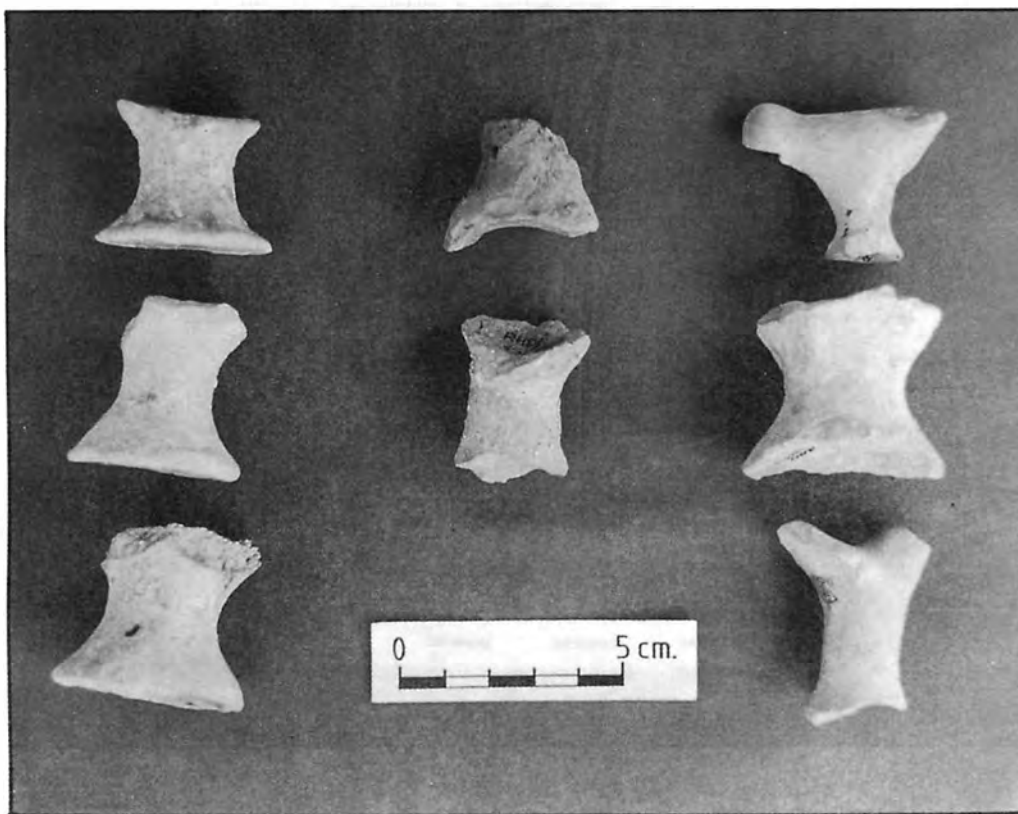
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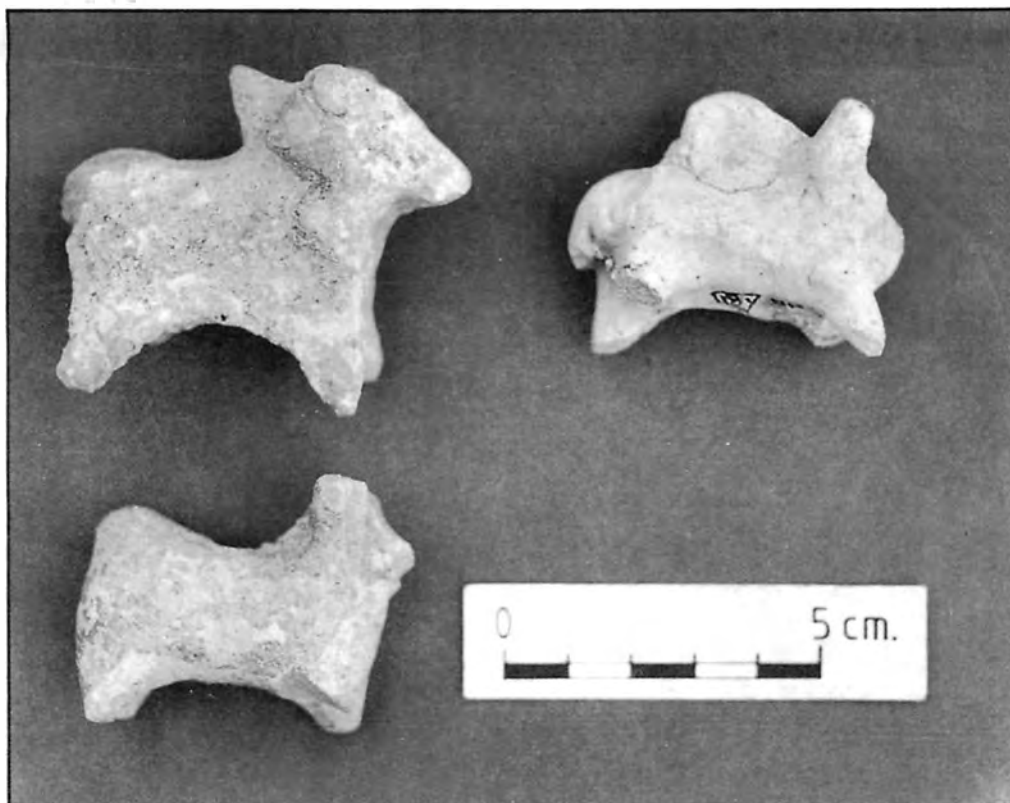
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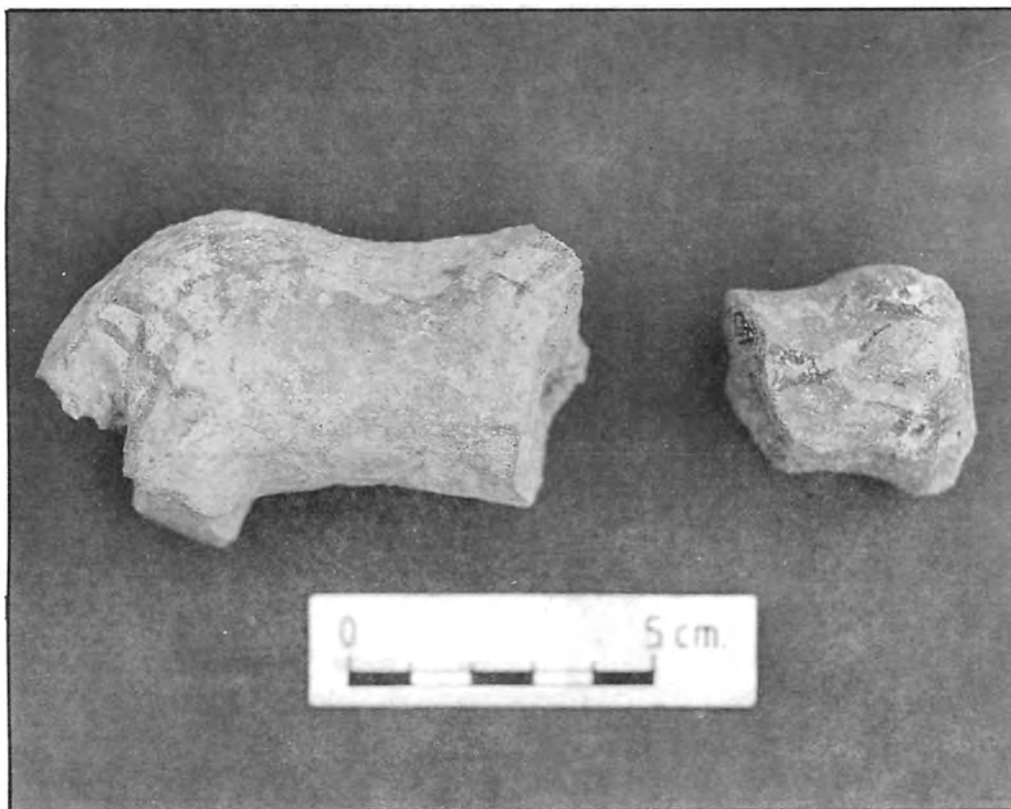
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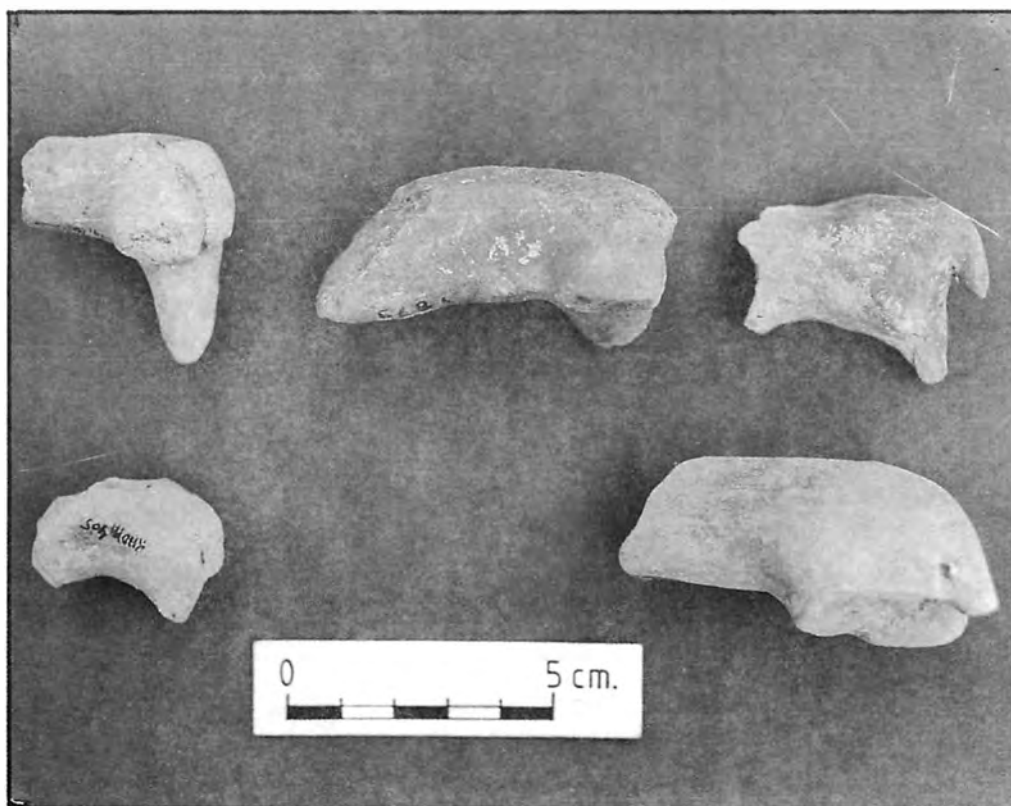
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Pl. 22.



Pl. 23.



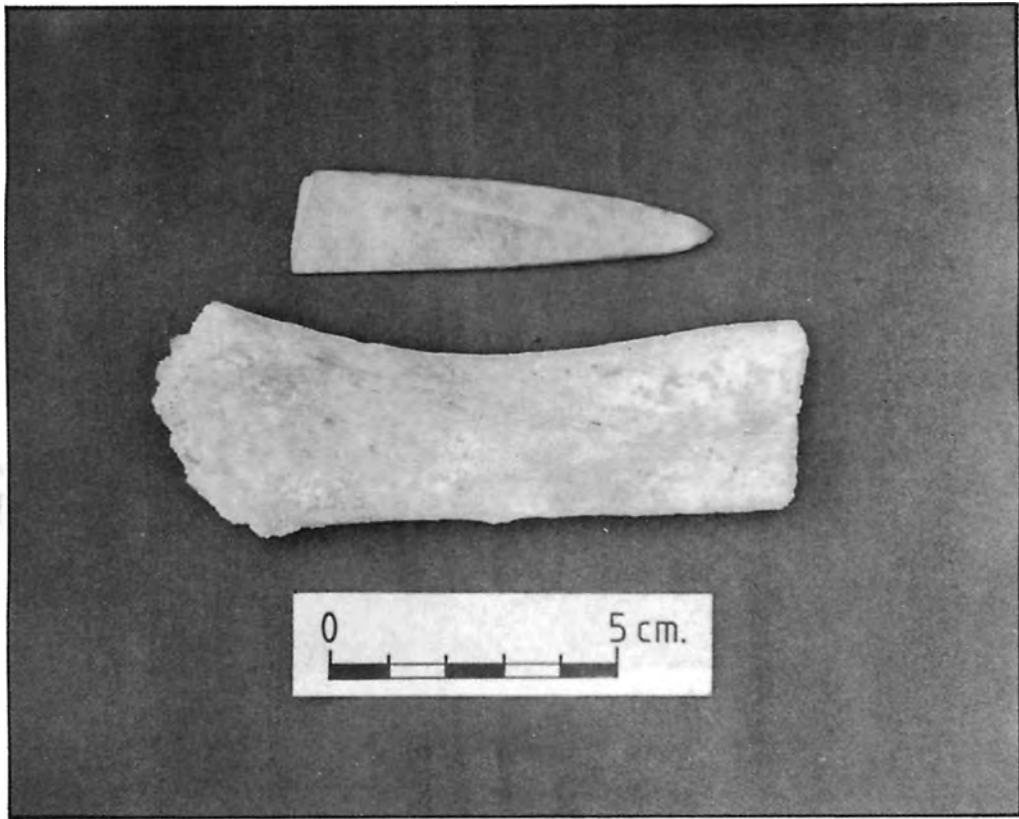
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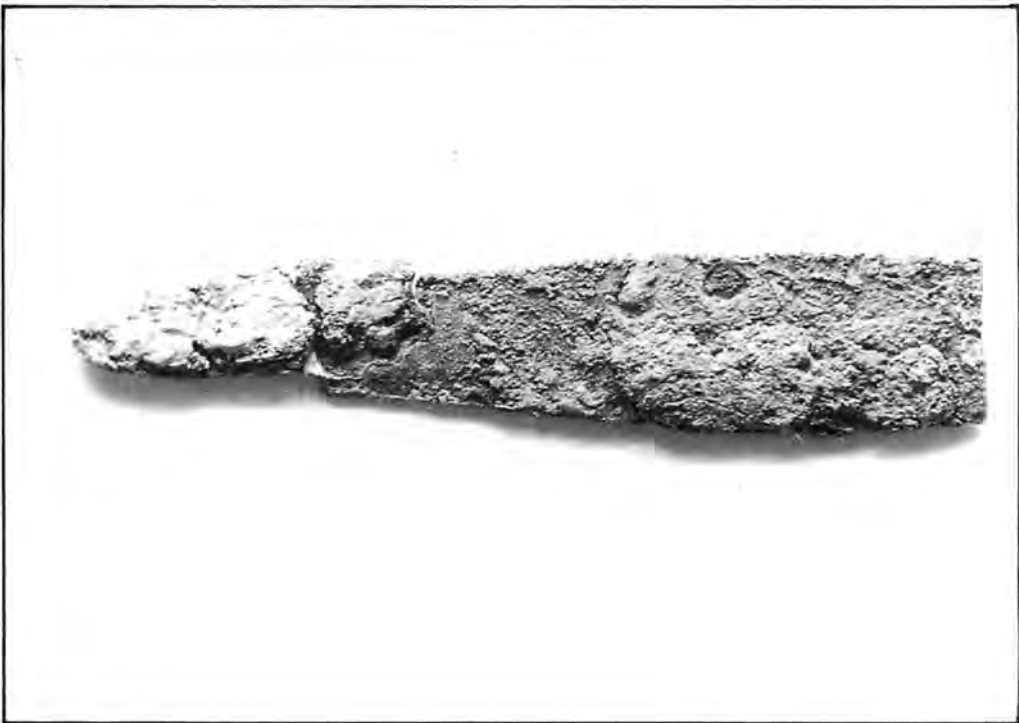
Pl. 25.



Pl. 26.



Pl. 27.



Pl. 28.