



Baluchistan and the Indus Civilization. Catalogue

Ceramic Vessels

Cat. No. 714

Dish-on-stand

Southern Baluchistan, 2400–2100 BCE

Earthenware, pale orange-red; w/m; red slip on both surfaces

Size (cm): d. (rim) 19.9; d. (base) 16.4; h. 16.5



Small dish-on-stand with bulb and an everted flat rim; the plate of the base has a thick, grooved lip. Painted on the inner rim are 14 alternating sets of multiple vertical and diagonal lines. The diagonal patterns form open triangles. The decoration on the inner wall shows intricate and complex designs, betraying *horror vacui*.

Three friezes are framed and separated by horizontal lines. The top frieze near the border of the plate comprises a vertically hatched zig-zag band. Painted below is a decoration with three elongated fish. The animals have an open mouth, a large dotted eye, variously hatched bodies, black-painted fins and tails. As lower filler patterns serve a set of standing loops and two triangles. The motifs are stylised and vertically hatched. The third decoration is painted in the centre of the dish and represents an almost perfect circle. The central frieze shows a linear short trunk with six branches and leaves painted on the sides. Painted at the ends of the trunk are three long, pointed, black leaves. Two branches have spiky twigs and four show dotted leaves. As filler motifs serve dotted circles and small triangles, carelessly executed. Painted on the rim of the dish are three horizontal bands, evenly spaced.

The decoration on the outer part and the bulb of the pedestal comprises two sets of thin horizontal bands on top and at the bottom, and a single broad band in

the centre and on the ridge. Painted on the outer upper part of the base are three parallel wavy lines, four horizontal below and a broad band on the lip of the base. The lower body of the vessel is mended and partly modern. Similar decorations appear on pottery from Mehi and Nindowari, Period II. The decorative elements belong to the Kulli Style A.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 5.4; Possehl 1986, Fig. V.Mehi II.6.3.Mehi 5.; Fig. VI.Mehi 4.6.Mehi III.3.4

Doc. No. 0506–556

Cat. No. 715

Dish-on-stand

Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE (?)

Earthenware, pale orange-red; w/m, carved; thick red slip on the outer and thin on the inner surface

Size (cm): d. (rim) 22.4; d. (base) 21.4; h. 23.3

Medium-sized dish on a ridged stand with outward-turned, flat rim and a thick, grooved lip at the base plate. The surface of the vessel is decorated on the inside and





the outer base with very intricate patterns. Painted on the inner rim are two friezes: on top double or triple loops and below a frieze with short vertical lines, crossed by two horizontal bands. The decoration on the inside of the dish comprises two friezes. The smaller, upper one shows tiny ibexes, facing left, with a solid, black-painted body. The decoration is framed by three horizontal bands above and by two below. The larger frieze on the mirror of the dish comprises a large black dot in the centre with multiple contours. Painted at its sides are two opposing, broad, semi-circular shapes showing trees with long, hatched leaves. Their outer borders are decorated with rows of aligned ibexes.

Two elongated, spiky trees divide the space in between. The remaining triangular forms are filled with turtles with cross-hatched bodies, solid legs, dotted eyes and *omega* signs. On the outside, starting from the top, the pedestal is decorated with a series of multiple, broad, horizontal bands, followed by three wavy bands. The patterns are sloppily executed.

The surface of the base plate is adorned with a frieze, framed by four horizontal bands, showing two large spiky trees with elongated hatched leaves, pointing downwards and arranged in three rows. In between are two ibexes with stylised empty bodies, which deviate from the usual, more careful style. As filling patterns serve vertical lines, small circles and vertically hatched triangles. Painted on the lip of the base is a thick horizontal band. Similar decorative patterns appear also on pottery from Nindowari, Period III. The decorative elements belong to Kulli Style B.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 9.10; Fig. 30.3; Fig. 37.37
Doc. No. 0507–544

Cat. No. 716

Shallow plate
Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE (?)
Earthenware; w/m, trimmed; thick dark red slip, over rim
Size (cm): d. (rim) 14.3; d. (base) 9.6; h. 2.9
Small plate with everted concave rim and flat base. The decoration shows interconnected, diagonally hatched, curvilinear triangles, resting on horizontal bands. As filling

patterns serve filled, elongated, hatched petals. The mirror plate is adorned with a spiky tree with a triangular top and branches with upright leaves. Similar plates were found at Nindowari, Period III, and Mehi. Kulli Style B.

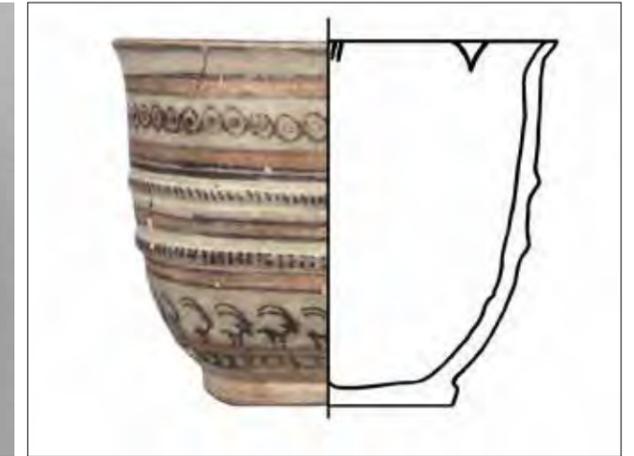
See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 9.18; Possehl 1986, Fig. VIII.Mehi II.1.5
Doc. No. 1230–161

Cat. No. 717

Shallow plate
Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE
Earthenware, pale orange, gritty; w/m and base scraped; thick yellowish buff slip on both surfaces
Size (cm): d. (rim) 15.3; d. (base) 9.8; h. 2.9
Small plate with everted, concave rim and flat base. Handing from the inner border are triple festoons. The mirror plate shows a stylised tree with slightly curved, solid branches and roots, framed by three horizontal bands.



The top is not visible; the branches clearly show the direction and sequence of the rather carelessly painting. Kulli B Style.
See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 9.17–19; Fig. 37.35; Possehl 1986, Fig. VIII.Mehi II.1.5
Doc. No. 1156–216



Cat. No. 718

Conical dish
Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE
Earthenware, light reddish brown, gritty; w/m, string cut base; thin buff slip on both surfaces



Size (cm): d. (rim) 8.6; d. (base) 4.8; h. 2.6
Small dish of irregular shape with slightly concave wall and flat base. The decoration on the inner wall comprises four diagonally hatched, curvilinear triangles. The motifs are interconnected and from a lozenge-like shape. Hatched petals serve as filling patterns. The centre is decorated with a stylised tree with long, pointed leaves, a triangular tip and roots. Kulli B Style.
See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Figs. 9.17–19; Fig. 37.24; Possehl 1986, Fig. VIII.Mehi II.1.5
Doc. No. 0741–658

Cat. No. 719

Stand
Southern Baluchistan
c. 2200–1900 BCE (?)
Earthenware, orange; w/m; thin buff slip on both surfaces
Size (cm): d. (base) 8.6

Fragment of a stand with channelled lip of the base plate. The outer surface is decorated above and below with three horizontal bands. The patterns are irregularly executed. Similar potsherds come from Mehi and Nindowari Period III.



Kulli B Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Figs. 11.15; 16; Possehl 1986, Fig. VIII.Mehi III.11.2
Doc. No. 1157–281

Cat. No. 720

Cylindrical beaker
Southern Baluchistan, c. 2200–1900 BCE
Earthenware, pale brown; w/m, very smooth walls, finely crafted; buff slip
Size (cm): d. (rim) 11.6; d. (base) 6.4; h. 9.2
Large beaker with slightly outward-turned rim, two ridges on the body and a disc base. The outer part is decorated with five friezes, separated by red horizontal bands with black contours. Starting from the top, joined dotted circles are followed by a black band and two rows of short vertical lines, marking the two ridges. The frieze on the lower outer body shows 29 black-painted ibexes, facing right, aligned on a red band with black

borders and hanging loops below. The inner rim is decorated with vertical lines arranged in sets and hanging V-shaped signs. The decoration is very finely painted. Comparable beakers come from Nindowari, Period III, Kulli and Mehi. Kulli B Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 50.6–7; Possehl 1986, Fig. XIII.Mehi 4; Fig. XVI. Kulli I.i.2; Shudai et al. 2010, Pl. 2.5; Pl. 5.3
Doc. No. 0000–673

Cat. No. 721

Cylindrical pot
Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE
Earthenware, pale pinkish red; w/m, very well smoothed
Size (cm): d. (rim) 15.1; d. (base) 7.2; h. 11.5

Carinated pot with slightly outward-turned rim, concave lower part and high disc base. Painted on the outside are two superimposed friezes, framed and separated by sets of horizontal lines. The upper, smaller one shows a vertically hatched zig-zag band. The larger frieze comprises three metopes showing extremely elongated humped bulls. The central part of the bodies is left open, the legs point forward and inward. The eyes are dotted, the horns shown 'en face', the tip of the tail is pipal-shaped. The panels are separated by spiky trees with branches pointing upward; one tree, however, is depicted with long curved branches and hanging leaves for lack of space. A series of short vertical strokes is



721 723

inserted above the bull's body, but these are few, and different from those on densely painted vessels. Similar decorations appear on pottery from Nindowari.

The designs seem to be painted in Kulli B Style, although no exact parallel for the animal bodies with the filling patterns could be found.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 36.50

Doc. No. 0538–135

Cat. No. 722

Cylindrical pot

Southern Baluchistan, 2200–1900 BCE

Earthenware, pale pinkish red; w/m, made in chuck; buff slip

Size (cm): d. (rim) 21.7; d. (base) 9.0; h. 18.1
Large, wide pot with concave lower part and small disc base. The decoration on the

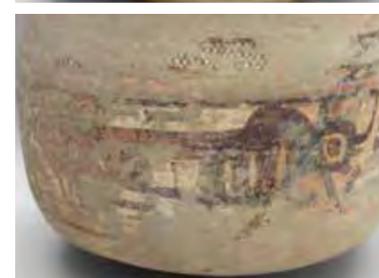
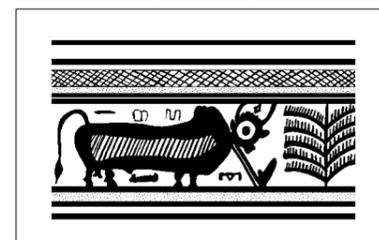


outside comprises two friezes, framed and separated by broad, red horizontal bands with black contours.

The upper, smaller decoration shows a horizontal cross-hatched band. The larger frieze below consists of three elongated humped bulls with a trough, tethered to a plant in front of a tree with upright, linear leaves and a heart-shaped tip, painted on

white ground. The animals have dotted eyes, differently cross-hatched bodies and solid black-painted legs. As filling patterns serve various geometric motifs above and below, including an *omega* and a comb pattern.

The vessel is partly modern, with signs of strong mending. Some parts of the painting might be also modern. The decoration, however, is well-known from pottery from Nindowari, Period III, and Mehi and



executed in a quite typical style. The designs are painted in Kulli B Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 8.3; Fig. 34.11; Fig. 37.15; Possehl 1986, Fig. XXa. Mehi VI.1.1

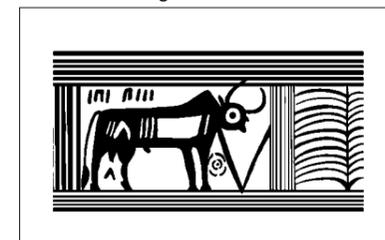
Doc. No. 0529–133

Cat. No. 723

Cylindrical pot

Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2100 BCE

Earthenware, light reddish brown; w/m,



uneven lower body under carination, trimmed; buff slip

Size (cm): d. (rim) 22.3; d. (base) 9.8; h. 19.2
Large, wide pot with slightly concave lower part and flat base. The frieze on the outer body shows four metopes. The panels are separated by multiple lines and show two alternating motifs. One consists of trees with long branches, but without leaves.



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The second motif shows an elongated bull tethered to the ground. The animal has a long tail and a dotted eye. The front and back body is hatched with vertical lines. As filling patterns serve a few double-dotted circles under the hump and a triangle between the horns, but the space is not filled up with other motifs. Some vertical strokes above the body, *omega* signs and an illegible motif below complete the decoration. The frieze is framed by three horizontal bands. Painted on the upper inner surface are six horizontal lines and a band hatched with vertical lines. The bowl is partly modern with traces of mending. The decorations show elements associated with both Kulli A and B Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 5.1; Fig. 10.10; Fig. 32.2; Fig. 37.11

Doc. No. 0530–134

Cat. No. 724

Cylindrical pot

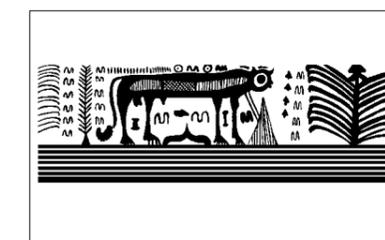
Southern Baluchistan, 2400–2100 BCE

Earthenware, pale orange-red; w/m and chuck; purplish-red slip on the outer and reddish-brown on the inner surface

Size (cm): d. (rim) 20.4; d. (base) 9.8; h. 19.8

Large, slightly closed pot with everted flat rim, concave lower body and thick, flat base. Painted on the upper outer wall is a decoration with two friezes, separated by sets of horizontal lines. The upper frieze consists of a vertically hatched zig-zag band. The larger frieze below shows four metopes divided by spiky trees and framed

by vertically arranged *omega* signs. The panels show two alternating motifs: a tree with swinging branches and feathered top, but without leaves, and a very elongated animal tethered to a cross-hatched triangle. The eye is dotted and the body hatched, similar to the depiction of bulls, but the tail and ears are rather characteristic for a feline. As filling patterns serve *omega* signs, dotted sun motifs, triangles, a bracket pattern, and short vertical strokes. Under the inner rim



run four horizontal bands. The decoration combines elements of the Kulli A and B Style. See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 25.3–4; Fig. 35.9–10; Fig. 36.50; Fig. 37.11

Doc. No. 0743–157

Cat. No. 725

Cylindrical pot

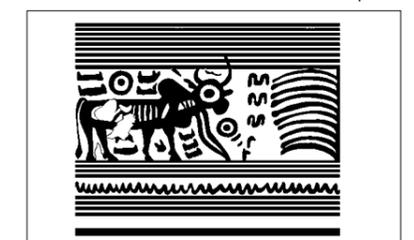
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE

Earthenware, pale orange; w/m smooth lower part, exterior surface better fired; slip not visible on outer and thin buff on inner surface

Size (cm): d. (rim) 28.6; d. (base) 13.0; h. 26.3

Very large, wide pot with everted, flat rim and slightly concave disc base. The decoration on the outside shows three

superimposed friezes, separated by multiple horizontal lines. The upper one comprises a zig-zag line. The larger frieze shows two alternating motifs, repeated twice. First, a bull with elongated, hatched and solid body and petals painted in negative white. The animal has horns 'en face', ears, hoofs and a long, pointed tail. The eyes are dotted. The second motif depicts a tree with long hanging branches and roots. Various filler motifs complete



the pattern: *omega* signs, dotted circles and comb-like motifs. The third frieze follows close to the base, containing only a thick wavy line. Similar bulls appear also on pottery from Mehi and Nindowari, Period III. The decoration, however, mixes elements of both Kulli A and B Style. See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 7.4; Fig. 26.1–3; Possehl 1986, Fig. XVIII. Mehi II.4.5

Doc. No. 0745–156

Cat. No. 726

Cylindrical pot

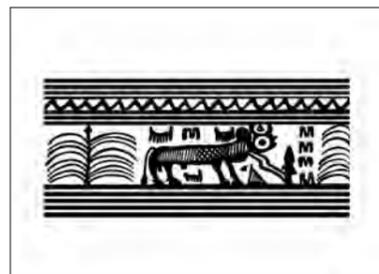
Southern Baluchistan, 2400–2100 BCE

Earthenware, pale pinkish red; w/m; mottled buff slip

Size (cm): d. (rim) 24.9; d. (base) 11.6; h. 23.9



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See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 5.1; Fig. 7.14; Fig. 10.9–10
Doc. No. 0744–155

Cat. No. 727

Cylindrical pot
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE
Earthenware, pale brown; w/m, upper part attached, base made in chuck, smoothed



Large, wide pot with outward-turned, flat rim and slightly concave base. The decoration on the outside shows two superimposed friezes, separated by multiple horizontal lines. The upper one shows a narrow zig-zag band. The broader main frieze comprises two bulls separated by two trees with long, curved branches without leaves and a small triangular tip. The bull's necks are tethered to a small plant. The animals have dotted eyes, horns and ears. The elongated bodies are variously hatched. The tails are long and pointed. Several geometric shapes, particularly *omega* signs, dotted circles and comb-like motifs, serve as filling patterns. Comparable friezes appear on pottery from Nindowari, Periods II–III. The decorative elements are painted in Kulli Styles A and B.



and trimmed; thick buff slip on outer and thinner on inner surface
Size (cm): d. (rim) 33.2; d. (base) 12.3; h. 31.6

Large pot with outward-turned, flat rim, concave lower body and a flat base. Three superimposed friezes painted on the outside are separated by horizontal lines. The main frieze is framed by sets of horizontal lines and one narrow, wavy band. Four metopes, divided by vertical lines, repeat two different tree motifs. Both types have long branches and a triangular tip, but only one has linear leaves, hanging downwards. Similar decorations appear on pottery from Kulli and Nindowari, Periods II–III. These floral patterns are associated with the Kulli A Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 5.1; Fig. 10.10; Fig. 37.6.11; Possehl 1986, Fig. IV.Kulli I.IV.2
Doc. No. 0487–117

Cat. No. 728

Cylindrical pot
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE
Earthenware, light red; w/m, made in



chuck; thick red slip, over rim
Size (cm): d. (rim) 27.1; d. (base) 12.1; h. 28.9

Very large and wide pot with everted flat rim, concave lower body and flat base. The decoration on the outside shows a frieze with hanging/standing triangles, forming a zig-zag line, framed above and below by three horizontal bands. The main frieze below is difficult to discern under a sinter crust. Visible are two joined trees with vertically hatched leaves and a triangular tip. Similar motifs occur on pottery from Nindowari, Period I. The pattern belongs to the Kulli A Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 3.12; Fig. 37.12
Doc. No. 1239–620

**Cat. No. 729**

Globular jar
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE
Earthenware, pale orange-red; w/m; thick red slip, over rim
Size (cm): d. (rim) 9.4; d. (base) 11.7; h. 21.8

Small necked jar with a flat base. The decoration on the belly comprises two



superimposed friezes that are framed and separated by sets of vertical lines. The upper and narrower decoration shows a vertically hatched zig-zag band. The frieze below depicts two bulls alternating with tree motifs. The animals are tied to the ground. The bodies are undecorated in the centre and vertically hatched to the sides. The eyes are dotted, the horns painted 'én face'; the tips of the tails are pipal-shaped. The two trees are adorned with long branches, hanging leaves and triangular upper tips.

Filler motifs comprise combs and triangular shapes. Similar decorations appear on pottery from Kulli and Nindowari, Period II. The friezes combine elements from both Kulli A and B Style.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 4.6;

Fig. 33.18; Fig. 37.6; Possehl 1986, Fig. IV. Kulli I.iv.2.; Shudai et al. 2010, Pl. 3.3
Doc. No. 1252–618

Cat. No. 730

Globular vase
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE
Earthenware, orange; w/m, carved; thick red slip on both surfaces
Size (cm): d. (rim) 9.8; d. (base) 6.3; h. 14.2

Small carinated vase with sloping shoulder, everted rim and small disc base.

The decoration covers the entire outer surface. Painted on the neck are two broad black bands. On the shoulder follows a hatched zig-zag band, framed by five thin horizontal bands. The main frieze has four metopes, two of them larger. Vertical and cross-hatched bands serve as dividers. The broader panels contain a bull tied to the ground. The animal has an elongated, solid, black-painted body, triangular hoofs and elongated tail tips. Various patterns like a small tree, a bird (?) and comb motifs as well as dotted circles serve as fillers. The smaller fields show stylised pipal trees. The plants have roots and three branches at each side: two leaves have a loop-like shape, one a pipal form. Painted on top is another pipal leaf. Below follow four horizontal lines and well-executed loops hanging from the lowest one. Painted near the base is a thin horizontal line; another one surrounds the ring of the base. The unusual tree motif above the bull, the pipal and the filler motifs raise doubts as to the authenticity



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of the painting. Some similarities with Kulli A and B Style, however, are present and similar specimens are documented in a museum collection in Japan.

See: Jarrige et al. 2011a, Fig. 36.13; Fig. 38.13; Shudai et al. 2010, Pl. 1.1.7
Doc. No. 0537–136

Cat. No. 731

Globular pot
Southern Baluchistan, 2600–2300 BCE
Earthenware; w/m, trimmed and carved; thick brownish-red slip on both surfaces
Size (cm): d. (rim) 9.0; d. (base) 4.2; h. 11.4

Medium-sized, necked pot with a disc base. Painted on the outer belly is a frieze with three metopes, divided by sets of vertical lines. Each panel shows a