

Archaeological Investigation of Kurri Mound Islamabad



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2022

Dedicated

To

MY LOVING PARENTS

Declaration

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my individual research and that it has not been submitted concurrently to any other university for any other degree.

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I hereby recommend that the dissertation prepared under my supervision by Waqas Uzair

Titled: "Archaeological Investigation of Kurri Mound Islamabad," be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master in Science in Archaeology.

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Abstract

Pakistan has been a cradle of civilizations through the ages, it possesses one of the earliest cultural remains. In ancient times several foreign and indigenous dynasties ruled here and leave their remains, which is a major key for archaeologists and historians to know about the past culture. Most of the cities of Pakistan are littered with archaeological sites and Islamabad is one of them. Kurri Sharh is situated in Islamabad and some part of this ancient city is included in the vicinity of Rawalpindi. This ancient city has significant value during the Mughal Empire. Emperor Jhangir also mentioned this place in his autobiography, Tuzk-i-Jhangiri. Several ancient monuments are still available in this historical area but now are deteriorating day by day. Different scholars conducted research work at this city but no one do the systematic work on the Kurri mound which I choose for my thesis. During the survey, the researcher collected the various pieces of pottery and conducted an archaeological investigation on pottery to date this site.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Archaeology in Pakistan has profound authentic roots because of ancient cultural heritage. It was exposed with the coming of British among the Sub-Continent and saw marvelous discoveries, changes, and improvements throughout the nineteenth and twentieth century to the current times (Khan, December 2018).

The present-day city of Islamabad is one of the most seasoned living occupants within the world. Islamabad has the total grouping and archeological discoveries of Stone Age life appearing a coherence of man in this local from the early Stone Age. Geologically, Islamabad remained the common conveyor and protective zone of Rawalpindi against Northwestern borders and invaders (Bhatti, Loan, & Amir, June 2018).

Kurri, presently a little town in the region of Rawalpindi and part of the federal area is 13.8 km away from the (former) Islamabad airport. Ages back Kurri was a splendid city still, it is a written Kurri Shahar, even though presently it has turned into a really little town. When Kurri was at its meridian, Rawalpindi was only a small put inhibited by some part of people. But a reversal turn took place and presently Kurri is oblivion whereas all among us are familiar with Rawalpindi, where a thickly populated area keeps an active ancient road named Kurri road. This passes through the heart of the city. It may be an update of the magnificence and hustle and flurry of the city named Kurri (Khan M. , 2017).

Historical underpinnings of the word Kurri are differently deciphered. A few relate it with the word Kūr of Pothohari language meaning blind, whereas Sikhs use the word Kaur for women. The display state of Kūri is precisely like other little towns of the country, although an as of late repaired cleared street exists there, but not for its native. The people of Kūri are educated, civilized and affable, for the most part having basic and clean dwellings, together

with profound directed veneration for this put. Nannad Kishaur Wikram, a famous Indian essayist has a place on this soil and still yearns for it, calling it a beautiful and alluring valley. Despite the historical value, it could be a dismissed town and rather than allocating funds to spare its antiques that interface us to the antiquated past of Pothohar. Decisions are made for supplanting the innate into cutting edge residences, not for the locals but higher authorities of the government domain. It may turn this lovely piece of arriving into a reproduction of a few European cities, but at the cost of its valuable legacy, and still, it needs fundamental offices of the modern era. Power was given in 1970 but water and office of gas for domestic utilize is still missing. Kürri being on the cross streets, was once a gold showcase and a supplier of merchandise to the encompassing settlements counting Kahota, Murre, and Kashmir. Salt other than oil and gur, were the major commodities supplied through this way to the Kashmiries. But presently there are exceptionally few familiar with its wonderful past, and not indeed a single monograph is credited to this put. For being within the locale of Pothohar, a few of the scholars have mentioned it in their treatises on Pothohar, but at a glance, allocating as it were one or two lines to it. It ought to be reported sometime recently its history vanishes indeed from the minds of its possess dwellers, living here from eras. (Khan M., 2017)

The theme of my research concerned the archaeological context of an ancient mound known as Kurri mound located in Islamabad. No previous excavation has been made on the sites. Even though this site has not been excavated but some scholars have done work on the Kurri Shar. I choose Kurri mound for my research work, during survey of this site I collected several potsherds and noticed the remains of walls.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The current research focuses on the study of the locale of Islamabad together with the analytical study of Kurri Shahar (Mound). Although a study of Islamabad has been done by different researchers I took Kurri Shahar mound as a case study since its expository ponder has not been appropriately done.

Literature Review

So many scholars have done outstanding work on ceramics analysis; their work played a critical role in this examination, and the author was able to achieve positive results as a result of their efforts. The following is a list of pertinent literature:

“Excavation at Mohen-Jo-Daro: Pakistan (Dales, 1986) this book discusses a detailed account of the pottery excavated from the site of Mohenjo-Daro including typology, raw materials and surface treatment.

“Excavation at Sarai Khola” part II (1970) by Muhammad Abdul Halim. This report deals with a detailed description of antiquities excavated from an archaeological site of Sarai-Khola i.e. stone tools, pottery, beads, bangles, bones tools and figurines.

“Pottery in Archaeology, Second Edition” (1993) by Clive Ortan and Michael Hughes. This article discusses about a history of pottery studies, potential of pottery as archaeological evidence, integration with research design, life in pot shed, fabric analysis, classification of form and decoration, illustration, pottery archives, publication, making pottery, archaeology by experiment, craft specialization and standardization of production, pottery fabrics, form, quantification, chronology, production and distribution, pottery and function, assemblages and sites and conclusion.

“Automatic Classification of Archaeological Pottery Shreds” (2012) by Michael Makridis and Petros Daras. This article deals with an introduction, classes of archaeological shreds, background and related work, method review, feature extraction, color model’s components, medium level features, a bag of words with multiband shard classification, experimental results, advantages of the proposed shred classification techniques, evaluation of the proposed technique on pottery shred database, comparison with the method in Smith et al on ceramic shard data vase, comparison with the various state of the art description in both database and conclusion.

“A Standard in Pottery Analysis in Archaeology” (2015) by Medieval Pottery Research Group, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, and Study Group for Roman Pottery. This article discusses about an introduction, aims, scope, structure, project task, using the standard, project planning, collection and processing, assessment, analysis, reporting, archive creation, compilation and its transfer.

“Kurri, Do not Let Bygone be Bygone” (2017) written by Mamoona Khan. In this article the writer discussed the Early Modern urban sites of Kurri, in the surrounding of Rawalpindi.

Billington, D. (1974) give a detailed information about the pottery. He discussed about the techniques which are used to make the pottery its decoration. He also tells about the color pigments which are used to decorate the pottery and firing techniques.

Rye, O. S, & Evans, C. (1976) focuses on the various pottery-making processes utilized in Pakistani cities. They went into great detail on pottery makings, such as gathering and preparing materials, forming and finishing procedures, decorating, glazing, and firing methods. They had a discussion regarding pottery analytical studies.

Ellis, L. (1999) Site creation, investigation, how archaeologists perform excavation, dating methods, and disciplinary perspectives are all covered in this book. In his book, he discusses the definition of ceramics, clay production, and varieties of clay, pottery ornamentation and fire procedures.

Hussain, J. (1992) focuses on ceramic making from a Pakistani perspective. In this essay, he describes the many pottery techniques that are employed in Pakistan.

Rathus, L. F. (2001) various types of art were discussed. He explains the different forms of ceramics. He explains how to use a potter's wheel.

1.3 Research objectives

1. To find the Geography and history of Islamabad.
2. To find the chronology of the site.
3. To know about the historical significance of the site.
4. To develop the Catalog of the potsherds discovered from the site.
5. To established chronology of the mound.

1.4 Methodology

1. Systematic analysis
2. Descriptive analysis
3. Explanatory methods

1.5 Data Collection

The primary survey report of this site was provided and written by Dr. Mahmood ul Hasan and the survey report provides coordinates of the site researcher who conducted several surveys, primarily on 4th April 2021. At 10 the am the researcher, traveled towards the Kurri

Mound. It was a sunny day and the author reached at mound without facing any difficulty. When the researcher reached, he noticed several archaeological pieces of evidence and discovered several potsherds. The researcher systematically took photographs of artifacts. No previous excavation and systematic research have been done on this site. Before giving the information about the Kurri mound is discussed below.

1.6 Location

Kurri, presently a little town in the region of Rawalpindi and part of the federal area is 13.8 km away from the (former) Islamabad airport. The mound is situated 33°40'50" N 73°11'22" E. The elevation of the mound is 530 Meters. East of Kurri village area is eroded and consists of damage formed by reddish clay, the southern side is a deep dry torrent the major part portion of mound owned by WAPDA officers. It is a huge mound cut into two parts by a road in the E/west direction. N/western parts of the mound have been leveled by owners for housing society. Structural parts are remains are visible at a different part. Occupational levels are shallows but in n/w it is about 2 meters. The surface of the mound is covered but shards of different types in red and grey ware are found. Most of the eastern parts of the mound have been leveled by the owner. A small room has been constructed in the mound. Traces of potsherds are visible in the sections.



Map 1: Location of Kurri mound. (Source Google)

CHAPTER 2

2.1 Geography and History of Islamabad

The capital of Pakistan is Islamabad, which means "the abode of Islam." It symbolizes the Islamic beliefs and ambitions of the Muslims of South Asia, which culminated in the founding of Pakistan in 1947, as its name suggests. Its freshness and beauty represent the people of Pakistan's hopes and aspirations to resurrect the glory and grandeur of Muslim dominance in South Asia in a modern setting. It's also a reflection of the country's desire to showcase the best in urban design and municipal services, as well as cutting-edge technology. The fast-developing city has developed its distinct pattern and shape (**District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999**).

President Muhammad Ayub Khan will always be remembered for shifting the capital to Islamabad. Earlier, the capital of the country was Karachi, which was selected because of the exigency prevailing at the time of the independence. The need for proper capital remained in the mind of the Government and its people all the time. In 1959, this important national task was taken up in right earnest and a high-powered commission was established to assess the suitability of Karachi as capital and to recommend another site in case of its unsuitability. On the recommendations of this Commission, the government decided in favor of the Potohar areas and made a public announcement to this effect in June 1959. On February 24, 1960, the Government named the new capital Islamabad. To undertake the huge task of constructing a new capital within a reasonable time, an autonomous body with necessary legal status and backing was considered necessary. Consequently, the Capital Development Authority Ordinance was issued on June 14, 1960, constituting the Authority and defining its powers and duties. According to this Ordinance, the general direction and administration of the Authority and its affairs vested in a board consisting of not less than 3 members (Chairman,

Financial Adviser, and a Member) to be appointed by the Federal Government (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

The new city came to life with the arrival of its first citizens in October 1963. Previously, in October 1959, a large portion of the Government of Pakistan's Secretariat was relocated to Rawalpindi, only to be relocated to Islamabad once the requisite Government buildings and residences for government employees were available for occupation. (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.1 Geographical Location

Islamabad Federal Capital is located between 33° -28° and 33° -48° north latitudes, and 730° and 730' east longitudes. It is bordered to the north by the NWFP's Haripur district and to the south by Punjab's Rawalpindi district (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

It is found on the north most edges of the tract known as potohar level. The elevation of this side is 500 to 600 meters. The highest point is 1600 meters over the ocean level. Most of the Margalla run within the North West is composed of the slopes arrangement having a place to the Eocene division of the tertiary period and are about one million a long time ancient. The shale arrangement comprises gray or dim closed limestone with layers of shale containing fossils the fields are shaped of alluvial stores laid by the past and present waterway framework. The korang stream has been dammed at a place named Rawal to create Rawal Lake. Another dam has been built on the Soan Waterway to make the Simply Lake (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.3 Races and tribes

Almost all tribes and sub-tribes are represented in Islamabad city. The majority of the residents are Rajput, Rawal, Janjua, and Chohan. Aside from Gujjars, Awans, Mughals,

QuerIn Islamabad city almost all possible races and tribes exist.Regarding people living in the area, they are mostly Rajput, Rawal, Janjua, and chohan. Besides this Gujjar, Awan, Mughal, Querishi, sayyid, and satti are also living here. Some of the other minor tribes are the jat, Malyar, and Khattar. The people, in general, are whitish and have light Apart from Gujjars, Awans, Mughals, Querishis, Sayyids, and Sattis, there are also Gujjars, Awans, Mughals, Querishis, Sayyids, and Sattis who live in this area. (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.4 Flora

In Islamabad on the beat of Margalla slopes commonly found cheer (*Pinushogifolia*) and koa (wild olive) along with the reverence. Phulai (*Acacia Modesta*), Sientha (*Dodona-Buramanniana*) are found. Shisham (*Dalbergia Sissoo*), toot (*Morus Alba*) and paper mulberry are too found. There found a celebrated species of grass is Dab (*Amusicatus*) wild items of fields incorporate bloom buds of the kachnar, wild pomegranate, blackberries, raspberries, wild peas, etc. Close to these small stunted bushes are commonly found along with the riverine (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.5 Fauna

Tigers and leopards used to be common in the jungle a century ago, but these animals are now nearly non-existent in the Margalla hills and along riverbanks. Few foxes, wild bears, rabbits, and jackals are commonly found in open areas, whereas black partridge is rare. Soan Valley is home to geese. In the spring, a large number of quail, crows, and pigeons flock to the area (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.6 Climate

The weather in the Islamabad district varies considerably. The coldest month is January, with a high temperature of 17.7 degrees Celsius. June is the hottest month, with maximum temperatures nearing 40 degrees Celsius and low temperatures at 24 degrees Celsius. The winds blow from the north or southeast east throughout the year, but there are brief periods of wind from the north or south-east in the summer. The morning breeze is primarily from the west, and the wind is mostly from the southwest throughout the year (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.7 Rain Fall

The region has two particular precipitation seasons. The summer seasons are from July to September and the winter seasons are from December to April. The bulk of rainstorm precipitation happens in July and is admirable with month to month normal of 267 and 309 millimeters individually. The crests of the Margalla hills are now and then secured with snow amid winter. Thunderstorms are articulated during July and admirable, accost storms are happening in this zone (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.8 Ethnography

Experts and tribes: in Islamabad city nearly all conceivable races and tribes exist. Regarding individuals living in the zone, they are generally Rajput, Rawal, Janjua, and Chohan. Besides this Gujjar, Awan, Mughal, Querishi, sayyid, and satti are moreover living here. Some of the other minor tribes are the jat, Malyar, and a few Khattar. The individuals in common are whitish and have a light complexion (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.9 Culture

Males typically dress in shalwar, kameez, and shawl. The shawl is a versatile piece of clothing worn by rural people. Shawls are worn by women to cover their shoulders. The man's clothing is usually white, khaki, or grey in hue. People use long coats or woolen shawls in the winter to insulate themselves from the cold effects of the season. Colored shalwars, a long shirt, and a shawl are worn by women. Children's clothing is typically worn by them. Colored shalwars, a long shirt, and a shawl are worn by women. Paint shirts are commonly worn by children. Bangles (*choorian, karray*), neckless, and bangles (*choorian, karray*) are the most prevalent accessories. Rings known as *challay*, gold, and *Nath* (*chorion, karray*), Neckless, Rings commonly called *challay*, Gold, *Nath* (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.10 Food Habits

Wheat and maize are the staple nourishment grains whereas *bajra* is additionally utilized to a lesser extent. The villagers for the most part utilize vegetables with tandoori bread and now and then moreover take meat. Whereas the individuals of the urban regions generally take adjusted eat less (District Census Report of Islamabad , March 1999).

2.11 Archaeological Sites in Islamabad

- Dhok Gangaal.
- The rock shelter at G-13
- Jori Rajgan Cave
- The Buddhist caves at Shah Allah Ditta
- Bar fagiraan
- The earliest Mosque in the Margallah Hills

- The ancient Mosque at Khurram Paracha
- Saidpur Village
- The shrine of Barri Imam
- Mosque where Bari Imam Preached
- Shrine of the Family members of Barri Imam
- Shrine of the Brother of Barri Imam
- Loidandi- spiritual Retreat of Bari Imam
- Sarai Kharbuza
- Golra Railway Station
- The shrine of Glora sharif
- The old Mosque at Mehra Beri Ziarat of Bawa Shaheed
- Ziarat of an anonymous saint
- Tree house at Dehla Sidaan
- Nicholson monument

2.12 Place of Interest

Living in Islamabad, I have seen the leading of nature: shady trees, the sounds of brooks, the tunes of feathered creatures, the mumbling within the green, fragrant alcoves of this beautiful city. It has been a joy developing up in one of the foremost lovely cities in this portion of the world. Its natural excellence is what we in Islamabad have continuously savored. All year round we witness a riot of colors, beginning from yellow of Jasmine blooms in February, the pink, mauve, and white blossom of the kalchnar in April and the profound blue of jacaranda in May together with the crimson of a flame of the woodland June and July are filled with the spilling gold of am altas whereas monsoon brings out the brightest shades of green within the

trees as the clouds play stow away and seen over the lush Margalla slopes. Harvest time has its claim specials tints of ruddy, orange-brown within the clears out of shisham and the chinar. Vermillion blooms of poinsettia and their evergreen clears out deliver color to dull gray winter days

2.12.1 Rock Shelter at Tumair

It is arranged in Islamabad Capital Region; the location is found 10 km east of Barakahu on Sim dam Street. The Shake shield stands at a height of 2.60 m. It has a place to ancient period. The length of this Shake Shield is 5 meters, profundity: 1.70 m, tallness: 2.60 m (Khan & et al, 2000).

2.12.2 Jori Rajgan Caves

Jori Rajgan Caves could be a town at the foot of the Margalla Slopes It is arranged about 22 Km northwest of Islamabad. Villagers call the cave Sheraan Wali Ghaar (Caves of Lions) in 1989; Dr.M. Salem detailed finding a few ancient and center Stone Age artifacts here.

2.12.3 The Shrine of the Shah Allah Dita

The dargah has a place to the time of the Mughals where the head Jahangir comes to visit the Sufi Holy person from Rawalpindi. Hazrat Shah Allah Dita was a modern of Hazrat Data Gunj bukhsh. Near to the ancient Dargah, could be a Nau Shaheed Mazar (Nine Shaheed Mausoleum) where nine men are buried. They were part of the Shia faction and were gunned down by the activist Sunni gather in 1992, returning from a devout gathering in Lahore.

Chapter 3

3.1 Discovery of an archaeological site (Kurri Mound) District Islamabad and detailed study of pottery

Kurri, presently a little town in the region of Rawalpindi and part of the federal area is 13.8 km away from the (former) Islamabad airport. Ages back Kurri was a splendid city still, it is a written Kurri Shahar, even though presently it has turned into a really little town. When Kurri was at its meridian, Rawalpindi was only a small put inhabited by some part of people. But a reversal turn took place and presently Kurri is oblivion whereas all among us are familiar with Rawalpindi, where a thickly populated area keeps an active ancient road named Kurri road. This passes through the heart of the city. It may be an update of the magnificence and hustle and flurry of the city named Kurri (Khan, 2017 December).

3.2 Current Situation

East of Kurri village area is eroded and consists of damage formed by reddish clay, the southern side is a deep dry torrent the major part portion of mound owned by WAPDA officers. It is a huge mound cut into two parts by a road in the E/west direction. N/western parts of the mound have been leveled by owners for housing society. Structural parts and remains are visible at a different part of the mound. Occupational levels are shallows but in n/w it is about 2 meters. The surface of the mound is covered but shards of different types in red and grey ware are found. Most of the eastern parts of the mound have been leveled by the owner. A small room has been constructed in the mound. Traces of potsherds are visible in the sections.

3.3 Period

After a relative dating analysis of pottery fragments which is collected from Kurri Mound, the author identified that this site pottery has some stylistic features which are similar to that site of the kushan period and Gandhara Grave Culture, but according to Dr. Mueez Uddin, it's the continuity of kushan period the feature are similar like kushan period but these are not kushan period pottery but it is probably Muslim period, which is chosen for dating analysis. The site has different cultural layers which were revealed during excavation, but only the first three layers have comparable features. These three layers are dated back from Gandhara Grave Culture (1500 BCE.c) to the Islamic period (11 century A.D.). Few pottery fragment probablys related to Gandhara Grave Culture and mostly pottery are related to the Islamic period. Proper systematical excavation can reveal the factual nature of this archaeological site.

3.4 Surface Collection

The entire settlement is littered with different kinds of artifacts predominantly pottery, other artifacts are terracotta bricks, coins, and beads.

3.5 Pottery

Major finding is pottery from the Kurri mound which is over the red slip surface but some un-slipped shards are also found, Kurri Mound pottery is also decorated with thumb impressions. Wheel-made Kurri Mound pottery is thin and very fine. Few shards are also fired which are collected from Kurri Mound.

3.5 Detailed Study of Pottery

A human being, in ancient times, learned to make pottery from clay. To understand the meaning of the word 'pottery' in a proper way author discovery and every detail about pottery which is mentioned below.

3.5.1 Historical Background of Pottery

Ancient people required vessels to cook food, store grains, and water. With the entry of time, they made objects mainly for storage and cooking pots made out of clay and after that hardened by fire is called a pottery. Pottery is also called 'ceramic art' or 'ceramics'. The word 'ceramic' derives from the Greek word "keramos" meaning burned stuff or earthenware (Rice, 1987).

Basket making was maybe the very first handicraft, using river reeds and twigs are woven together. Baskets were simple to carry and make it does not require much effort but were not very durable. The development that baking clay makes it stronger may have happened incidentally, possibly when a clay-lined bushel fell into the fire. Prepared clay dolls were made from about 24000 B.C. But it took as well numerous a long time for individuals to get it that earthenware may moreover be used for cooking and storing purposes (Hurdman, et al., 2000; Hurdman, et al., 2000)

People from prehistoric times were also familiar with the unique properties of clay, and they quickly learned how to construct pots out of it. 30,000-year-old burnt clay human figurines from Upper Paleolithic sites in Czechoslovakia are the world's oldest ceramic artifact. Crushed mammoth bone was used as a temper by ancient potters, which helped to reduce shrinkage.

During the firing process, there is cracking and shrinkage. Three groups of Upper Paleolithic people have also identified clay's most significant principles: They understand that moist clay may be molded and formed, for starters. Second, clay grew harder with the use of fire, and third, clay's natural properties can be used. When different materials might be added to improve. (Sutton & Q, 2014)

After body painting, pottery emerged during the 'Upper Paleolithic period. Pottery first appeared in East Asia, such as China, Japan, and the Amur River valley, before migrating to the Middle East and the Mediterranean Sea basin, according to archaeologists and scholars.

Ceramics and pottery from all times, including prehistoric, historic, and modern pottery, are classified into wares based on their composition, surface treatment, and fire. (Rice, 1987).

3.5.2 Importance of Pottery

From prehistoric times to the present, pottery has been a necessary commodity for daily usage as well as a trading item. Ceramics are abundant at archaeological sites, and their diverse distribution, varieties, and shapes have prompted archaeologists to identify them as signifiers of ancient socio-political complexity, economy, and ritual behaviors. (Settar, Korisettar, & et.al, 2002).

By analyzing pottery, archaeologists can learn about the owner's wealth, social standing, and trading connections with other peoples. Pottery can also provide clues to the meals eaten in ancient times because their shape is quite accurate and reflects its purpose (Catling & Christopher, 2008).

Ceramic artifacts are the most lasting things found in archaeological sites, and clay artifacts have given the foundations for hundreds of archaeological investigations.

Although archaeologists have trouble dating archaeological artifacts, ceramic artifacts are an essential dating tool for archaeologists. Archaeologists can deduce the site's chronology from ceramic analyses (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996).

When you hold a pot in your hands and run your fingers over its walls, you can feel the potter's hands, his fingerprints, and his touch." You may not know who he was or what he looked like, but you can still feel his mark on the pot, whether it's hundreds or thousands of years old hands. This fact about a pot is what makes it so appealing, so unique. It improves the physical condition. The act of handling a pot is as essential as its aesthetic impact in terms of appreciating it, and even more than that (Rice, 1987).

3.5.3 Types of Ceramics

Earthenware, Stoneware, and Porcelain are three different forms of ceramics.

The temperature at which ceramic artifacts are fired, as well as the clay used, are used to classify them (Loic Fichner & Rathus , 2001).

Types of ceramics are discussed below:

3.5.3.1 Earthenware

Earthenware has been heated to an extremely low temperature of (1000-1200) degrees Celsius.

It is delicate to the touch and maybe may be chipped with a knife. Earthenware is less durable than stoneware because it is more porous. Suction can be felt when unglazed pottery is placed against the tongue (Billington & M, 1974)

3.5.3.2 Stoneware

Stoneware has been fired to temperatures ranging from 1100 to 1300 degrees Celsius. It's tough, and you can't scratch it with a knife. Stoneware is a non-pourable material (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.3.3 Porcelain

Porcelain has been fired to temperatures ranging from 1200 to 1450 degrees Celsius.

It's tough, and you can't scratch it with a knife. Earthenware is denser than porcelain. When a piece of unglazed porcelain is placed against the tongue, no suction is felt (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.4. Microscopic Study of Ceramic

(Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996).

3.5.5. Pottery Manufacturing Techniques

Potters used different techniques to complete their work, including the following. (Husain & J., 1992).

1. Completely wheel-thrown
2. Partially wheel-thrown, finished by hand smoothing and turning
3. Partially wheel-thrown, finished by anvil-beater technique
4. Complete throwing in a shaping dish
5. Block or coil construction on a turntable
6. Molding

7. Hand modeling

3.5.6. Methods of Pottery Making

Pottery is used in almost every aspect of daily life. Potters make their pots by following a series of steps, which are detailed below:

3.5.6.1. Sources of Clay for Pottery Making

The most common material used by potters is clay (mitti). According to certain ethno-archeologists, the source of clay in ancient times was likely very similar to what we have today. Potters don't have a set location where they get their clay. Potters gather clay from uncultivated fields that have been left for one or two seasons, or from land with an uneven surface, as well as from riverbanks nearby. Potters don't have a set location where they get their clay (Husain & J., 1992).

3.5.6.2. Getting the clay ready for Pottery Making

Cleaning, mixing, and kneading were the three processes in the clay preparation process (Husain & J., 1992).

3.5.6.3 Primary Clays

Residual clay is another name for primary clay (Ellis, 1999). Primary clay can be found in their natural habitat and was formed by surface weathering. Basalt, granite, diorite, and tuff are some of the rocks that produce primary clays (Q, Sutton, S, & Arkush, 1996).

3.5.6.4. Secondary Clays

Sedimentary clays are another name for secondary clays. Secondary clay is clay that has been pushed away from its parent rock by influences such as wind and water. Secondary clays have a finer texture and are more uniform (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996).

3.5.6.5. Cleaning

To begin, potters attempt to remove all vegetation material from the clay, as well as any stones. It is then sieved several times until it reaches the desired fineness (Husain & J., 1992). When the clay has been cleaned and refined to the potter's satisfaction, it is ready to use. (Ellis, 1999).

3.5.6.6 Mixing and Kneading

Clay, sand, and other materials used as a temper to give strength to the clay body are blended in the proper ratio with the help of a water potter. With his bare feet, the potter mixes the clay body until it is free of air bubbles (Husain & J., 1992). Clay with no air bubbles is easier to form for the potter. (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996).

3.5.7 Inclusions and Impurities of Pottery Clay

The presence of impurities and inclusions in the clay body has a considerable impact. Inclusions can be introduced by potters as a tempering tool or might occur naturally in clay. Other materials, besides clay, can be added to bodies to alter their color, texture, refractoriness, or fusibility (Billington & M, 1974). The bonding of temper and clay has a direct impact on the body's strength.

It would not take as much effort if the potter utilized crushed shards and pebbles instead of sand (O & Shepard, 1980).

The following are the most common types of inclusions:

- Grog
- Silver sand
- Threads and roots
- Quartz
- Feldspar
- Calcium
- Flint

3.5.7.1. Grog

Grog is formed by grinding up heated clay and is used as an additive to clay bodies (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.7.2. Silver Sand

To grip clay that appears to be excessively smooth, silver sand is employed. Sand is likewise made up entirely of silica, and thus has the effect of making bodies more refractory (Billington & M, 1974).

2.5.7.3. Threads and roots

Potters also apply plant threads and roots as a tempering material.

3.5.7.4 Quartz

Quartz is a crystalline form of pure silica. Quartz is a ubiquitous and plentiful component in ceramic bodies. The crystalline mineral quartz is made up of silicon and oxygen atoms.

3.5.7.5. Feldspar

Feldspar can be found in huge quantities in the earth's crust. Feldspar is an alumina silicate containing potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and sodium (Na) in varying proportions (Rice, 1987). A second prominent kind of inclusion in ceramic bodies is feldspar. Feldspar is found in minor concentrations in most natural clays (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.7.6. Calcium

The calcium family is another major mineral group in pottery. Calcium is found in a variety of forms, including calcium carbonate (limestone, shell, and calcite) and calcium sulfate (gypsum). When calcium or lime occurs naturally in clay, it is referred to as calcareous clay. Calcium is also added to clays in the form of animal bone ash on occasion.

3.5.7.7. Flint

Flint is not compressible. Flint is pure silica, and using too much of it can damage clay bodies by causing them to break. To increase whiteness, refractoriness, and density, flint is added (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.8. Shaping a Pot

Potters cut off an appropriate amount of clay when they wish to throw their pots. After that, potters use a potter's wheel to give the clay a desired shape. Potter uses both hands, with his fingers inside the vessel and his thumbs outside. When the pot shape is complete, the potters use thread to detach the vessel from the potter wheel, which is then dried in the shade or in sunshine (Rye, S, Evans, & Clifford, 1976).

3.5.9. Decoration

To start, potters shape the vessel to remove irregularities such as finger depressions and weld lines (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996). The pottery is then decorated with various hues of slip. When the pottery is dry, the slip is applied. Before using, the prepared slip is stirred. The pots were dried for about one day after the slip was applied, either directly in the sun or in the shade. Potters next use a dry cloth to remove any coarse particles (Rye, S, Evans, & Clifford, 1976). . Other decorative techniques include appliqué, incising, and painting on the pot's surface, among others. Painting can be done after or before the firing process. Before firing, paint is more stable and less likely to wipe off, however after firing, paint is more likely to rub off during handling (Mujumdad & N, 1973). Geometrical patterns, wavy lines, horizontal bands, flora and fauna, and other painted motifs are examples. The ceramics are painted with organic or mineral colors (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996, p. 108). Monochrome pottery is defined as vessels and vessels painted with one color, pottery is defined as vessels and vessels painted with two colors, and polychrome pottery is defined as vessels and vessels adorned with three or more colors (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996, p. 109).

3.5.10. Color Pigments for Pottery Painting

Metals are utilized to make the pigments that are used to decorate the pottery. Some pigments are made from common metals like copper and iron, whereas others are made from precious metals and selenium. The colour by any pigment is influenced by a number of factors, including the firing atmosphere, the amount of pigment used, and the firing temperature (Billington & M, 1974, p. 132).

Color pigments produce a variety of colors, which are as follows:

3.5.10.1. Antimonite of Lead

Antimonite is a pigment that turns yellow when it comes into contact with lead. When the pigment is over or in the lead in pottery, the yellow hue is greater. Its tendency to dryness can be reduced when used as a painting pigment. When lead antimonite is combined with an equivalent amount of lead frit, the color strength is increased (Billington & M, 1974, p. 132).

3.5.10.2. Cobalt Oxide

Cobalt oxide is a powerful flux as well as a vibrant blue pigment. (Billington & M, 1974, p. 132)

3.5.10.3 Iron Oxide

Iron oxide is a pigment that is used to change other colour as well as to create a variety of colour such as orange, red, brown, and black (Billington & M, 1974, p. 133).

3.5.10.4 Oxide of Manganese

Manganese is a strong flux in earthenware, and when combined with lead glazes, it produces a brown tint.

On earthenware, it can produce a purple brown, and at stoneware temperatures, it produces a brown colour with a tinge of purple (Billington & M, 1974, p. 133).

3.5.10.5 Copper Oxide

Copper oxide is a pigment that comes in two forms: copper carbonate, which gives a green hue, and cupric oxide, which gives a black copper that will make crystalline black in any glaze if applied in excess, and copper will provide a green coloring earthenware lead glazes (Billington & M, 1974).

3.5.10.6 Nickel Oxide

Nickel oxide gives different colors which include green, brown, grey bluish d grey greens (Billington & M, 1974, p. 133).

3.5.10.7 Tin Oxide

Tin oxide is a powder that is white it also is used as a white pigment over colorful glazes (Billington & M, 1974, p. 134).

3.5.11. Firing

During the fire of the pots, the potters control a number of several using the maximum temperature, rate of heating, and the surrounding atmosphere of the piece. Some potters mix fuels and pots to separate them (Rye & Owen S., Pottery Technology: Principles and Reconstruction, 1981, p. 97). Potters place the vessels on the kiln for baking after they have been decorated. The oven or furnace used to fire ceramics is known as a kiln (Husain & J., 1992, p. 110). Kilns are made up of two parts: a chamber and a firebox. In ancient times, kilns were made out of unfired bricks, which were then fired when the kiln was utilized. The containers are fired in two types of kilns: updraft and downdraft kilns. Baking pottery is also done with a bone fire/open firing method. Open firing requires no maintenance or building structures it only requires skills and observational abilities. The earliest potters were used this technique and methods which are used in different regions of the world including Pakistan, India, Papua New Guinea, North, and South America (Rye & Owen S., Pottery Technology: Principles and Reconstruction, 1981, p. 97). However, there are some drawbacks to this method of firing: first, a large amount of fuel is required, second, the temperature cannot be raised to a high level, and third, the temperature rises rapidly during early firing (Husain & J., 1992, p. 110). The ultimate hue of the vessel's color is mostly determined by the firing

environment (Mujumdad & N, 1973, p. 447). Coal, corncobs, bark, wood, and donkey dung mixed with straw were among the types of fuel used to fire pottery, which varied by region (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996, p. 110).

Chapter 4

Artistic Expression of Kurri Mound Pottery and its Cataloging

Kurri is a small town in the area of Rawalpindi and as well a part of the federal area. It is 13.8 Km away from the Benazir Bhutto International Airport, Islamabad airport. This city is known as Kurri *Shahr* but known as small-town.

This town has very old history, Mughal Emperor Jehangir mention this place in his autobiography Tuzk-i-Jhangiri. I select one archaeological mound for my research work of Kurri Sharh. During survey I collect fragments of pottery. This mound is fully littered with the broken pottery. The mound is situated 33°40'50" N 73°11'22" E. The elevation of the mound is 530 Meters.

Pottery has a long and distinguished history of use and manufacture. Ceramic items have been researched from a variety of perspectives, including archaeology, art, classification, aesthetics, history, chemistry, and mineralogy (Rice, 1987).

The most basic and first step in studying pottery is to look at it with your eyes. However, if you can't gain enough information this way, you'll need to utilize other approaches to examine the ceramic pieces.

The morphological approach and scientific investigation of the pottery are two approaches to ceramic analysis. Indus archaeology has traditionally utilized a morphological approach to categorize pottery assemblages based on macroscopic characteristics. Ceramics are studied scientifically in terms of their technologies and composition. South Asia began using scientific approaches to pottery analysis in the early 1930s. With the rise of Processual and Post-Processual archaeology in the 1980s, perceptions and approaches to ceramic materials

began to shift dramatically, and scientific procedures became increasingly important for understanding ancient cultures and ceramic traditions (Ceccarelli & Petrie, 2017).

Classificatory investigations, compositional research, and decorative analyses are the three types of scientific approaches.

4.1 Classificatory Studies

Pottery can be grouped into groups of vessels and shreds to reflect a given civilization at a specific time in a classificatory research (Rice, 1987).

4.2 Compositional Studies

Ceramic compositional studies concentrate on the composition or paste of ceramics rather than how ceramics are decorated (Rice, 1987).

4.3 Decorative Analysis

Decorative styles are defined by the basic pattern of pottery ornamentation; style is a complex notion.

The term "decorative analysis" refers to the study of pottery's ornamental themes and designs (Rice, 1987).

The decoration process of the Kurri mound it involves two main stages (a) Slip and (b) decoration

4.4 Slip

Water and clay are suspended in a fluid called slip. Slip is used to coat the body of the pottery before it is fired.

Potters utilized one of three procedures or methods for applying slip: pouring, dipping, or wiping it with a piece of cloth. It's used to color the vessel, as well as to provide a better surface for brushwork embellishment (Rice, 1987).

Slip can be easily spotted by looking at a cross-section of potsherd; slip is usually a different color than vessel paste. The color of the vessel usually differs from the color of the slip (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996, p. 108).

Pottery core colors can be distinguished in two ways. First, they are identified by their common names, such as tan, brown, and red; second, a standard soil color chart is used (Q, Sutton , S, & Arkush, 1996, p. 121).

4.5 Decoration

Kurri mound potties are decorated with several painted designs like black bands, geometrical designs, Pottery is also decorated with incised designs, thumb-impression technique. The painted designs are made with black color over red slip surface. Impressed designs are made with the help of coil construction technique also used by the potters of Kurri mound for decoration the pottery.

4.6 Artistic Expression on Pottery

Potters use various artistic patterns to decorate the vessels which are discussed below:

4.6.1 Floral Designs

Different types of floral designs are depicted on the pottery.

4.6.2 Geometrical Designs

During the survey, few pot sherds with geometrical patterns were collected. Diagonal lines, vertical lines, and triangular shapes are examples of geometrical designs.

4.6.3 Incised Designs

Incised decorations, include as slanting lines and horizontal lines, are seen on a few potsherds; incising was typically done using sharp implements.

4.6.5 Thumb & Nail Impressed Designs

On pottery constructed with the coil construction technique, the thumb and nail impression pattern.

4.7 Rims Forms

Several types of ornamented rims, such as (inverted) internal projecting rims with round edges or lips, were used for this study. Some have round and pointed or beak-type lips and are (out-verted) exterior projecting rims.

4.8 Catalogs of pottery Kurri Mound

S. Number	Accession Number	Fragment	Nature	Material	Slip	Technology
1	K.M: 1	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Grey	Wheel Made
2	K.M:1.1	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Grey	Wheel Made
3	K.M: 1.2	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Wheel Made
4	K.M:1.3	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
5	K.M: 1.4	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Wheel Made
6	K.M:1.5	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
7	K.M: 1.6	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Wheel Made
8	K.M:1.7	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Rough
9	K.M: 1.8	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
10	K.M:1.9	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
11	K.M: 1.10	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
12	K.M:1.11	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
13	K.M:1.12	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
14	K.MI'm.13	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Wheel Made
15	K.M:1.14	Rim	Broken	Terracotta	Red Slip	Wheel Made
16	K.M:2	Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
17	K.M:2.1	Base	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Hand Made
18	K.M:2.2	Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
19	K.M:2.3	Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
20	K.M:2.4	Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Hand Made

21	K.M:2.5	Stand Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
22	K.M:2.6	Stand Type Base	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
23	K.M:2.7	Stand	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
24	K.M:2.8	Body Shred	Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
25	K.M:3	Miniature Plate	Miniature Pot Partially Broken	Terracotta	Light Red	Wheel Made
26	K.M:4	Lid	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Wheel Made
27	K.M:5	Body Shard	Broken	Terracotta	Black	Wheel Made
28	K.M:5.1	Body Shard	Broken	Terracotta	Black Pottery	Wheel Made
29	K.M:5.2	Body Shard	Broken	Terracotta	Black Pottery	Wheel Made
30	K.M:5.3	Body Shard	Broken	Terracotta	Red Slip	Wheel Made
31	K.M:5.4	Neck	Broken	Terracotta	Red slip	Wheel Made
32	K.M:5.5	Body Shard	Broken	Terracotta	Plain	Hand Made
33	K.M:6	Body Bowl	Broken	Terracotta	Red	Wheel Made Wheel Made

4.9 Description of Catalogues

K.M: 1

The simple Plain rim of the Bowl is decorated with Grey Slip. The neck of the rim has incised floral zigzag lines design.

K.M:1.1

The simple outverted rim of the Flat bowl is decorated with grey slip from both exterior and inner sides. It is decorated with incised geometrical patterns.

K.M1:2

The simply inverted rim is painted with light red slip from exteriors.

K.M.1:3

The outverted rim is pressed from its beak and decorated with red slip from both inner and outer sides.

K.M.1:4

The beak of the outverted rim is decorated with a black band over the red slip.

K.M.1:5

The outverted rim is pressed with a thumb potter used red slip to decorate the pot.

K.M.1:6

The outverted beaked rim is decorated with the black band but not in good condition because the black bank color is faded.

K.M.1:7

The inverted rim is decorated with both incised triangle patterns and thumb impressions. The outer side is decorated with red slips.

K.M.1:8

The outverted rim is decorated with red slip from the outer side. Potter used one coil to decorate the neck of the rim.

K.M.1:9

The outverted rim is slightly pressed with the thumb and the potter used red slip to decorate the pot.

K.M.1:10

The neck of the outverted flat rim is decorated with two incised parallel bands over a light red slip surface.

K.M.1:11

The inner side of the outverted rim is impressed with the help of some tools. The inner side is also decorated with black slips.

K.M.1:12

The necked of the broken rim is decorated with incised geometrical vertical lines over the red slip surface but is not in good condition.

K.M.1:13

The outverted rim is decorated with a combination of incised floral and geometrical designs.

K.M.1:14

Simple project plan rim is decorated with the floral and geometrical incised design over red slip surface.

K.M.2

The base is partially broken and decorated with red slip and the base also has incised patterns.

K.M.2:1

The plain base of the pot is decorated with a wheel-made technique and has no decorative element.

K.M.2:2

The wheel made the base of the pot is decorated with light red slip from the inner side.

K.M.2:3

The wheel made the base of the pot is decorated with light red slip.

K.M.2:4

The base of the goblet jar is roughly made with a partially wheel made or partially handmade technique base also has a thumb impression on it.

K.M.2:5

The base of the Dish on the stand is made with the wheel made technique and the potter used red slip to decorate it.

K.M.2:6

Stand type base is decorated with red slip outer side base is also decorated with pressed pattern.

K.M.2:7

The base is broken only the stand is intact and decorated with red slip.

K.M.2:8

The base is broken but made with a wheel-made technique potter used red slip to decorate the pot.

K.M.3

The miniature plate is made with the help of wheel made technique red slip is used to decorate this mini plate.

K.M.4

The lid of the pot has a conical shape like a peak mount made with a wheel-made technique.

K.M.5

The body shred of Pot is decorated with grey slip from the exterior.

K.M.5:1

The body shred of the pot is black in nature related to Gandhara grave culture pottery body shred has some incised lines.

K.M.5:2

The body shred of the pot is black in nature made with a wheel-made technique.

K.M.5:3

The body shred of the pot is decorated with red slip from the exterior.

K.M.5:4

The neck of the rim is decorated with black slip from both interior and exterior black band is also found on its neck.

K.M.5:5

The body shred of the pot is made with handmade technique. The outer side of the pot is decorated with coil technique which is now in bad condition.

K.M.6

The Rim and of the flat bowl is partially intact and the remaining part is broken. The outer side of the base of the bowl has some incised lines which are also used red slip to decorate it.

4.10 Photography of Kurri mound pottery by Researcher

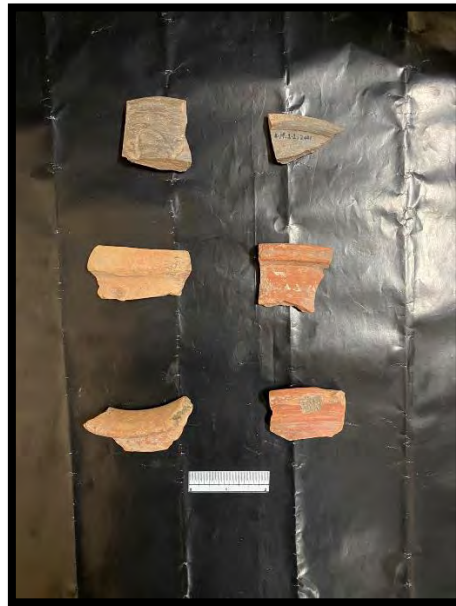


Figure 1: Exterior Fragments of pottery, from Acc No 1 to 1.5



Figure 2: Interior Fragments of Pottery, from Acc No 1 to 1.5



Figure 3: Exterior Fragments of pottery from Acc No 1.5 to 1.11



Figure 4; Interior fragments of pottery from Acc No 1.5 to 1.11



Figure 5: Exterior Fragments of pottery from Acc No 1.12 to 2.2



Figure 6: Interior Fragments of Pottery from Acc No 1.12 to 2.2



Figure 7: Interior Fragments of pottery from Acc No 2.3 to 2.8



Figure 8: Exterior Fragments of pottery from Acc No 2.3 t 2.8



Figure 9: Interior Fragment of pottery from Acc No 3 to 5.3



Figure 10: Exterior Fragments of pottery from Acc No 3 to 5



Figure 11: Interior Fragment of pottery from Acc No 5.4 to 6

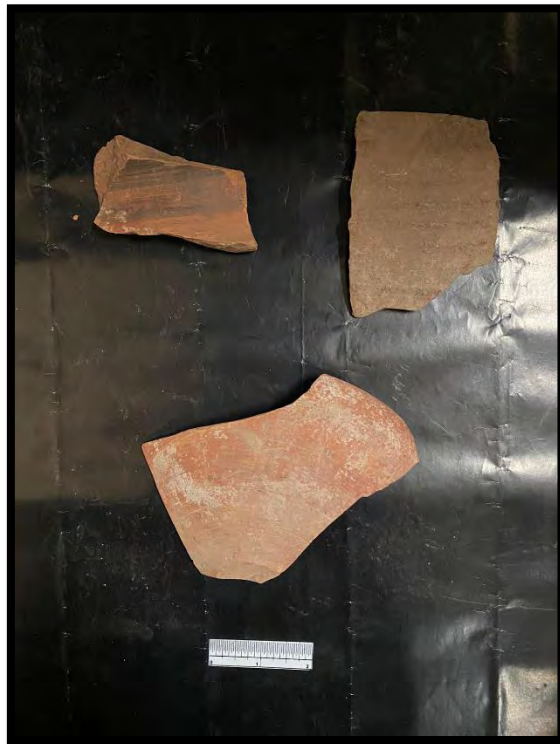


Figure 12: Exterior Fragment of pottery from Acc No 5.4 to 6



Figure 13: Fragments of pottery. (Picture taken by a researcher)



Figure 14: Wall Structure. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 15: Different horizons are shown in the wall structure. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 16: Kurri Mound. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 17: Different plants are grown on the mound. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 18: Researcher during a survey of Kuri Mound.



Figure 19: Kurri Mound. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 20: Wall remains. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 21: Wall Remains. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 22: Kurri Mound. (Picture taken by the researcher)



Figure 23: Kurri Mound. (Picture taken by the researcher)

Chapter 5

Results and conclusion

Pakistan is home to various archaeological sites related to Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic. This country also has some sites which are included in the UNESCO world heritage site list and many are included in its tentative list. Mehrgarh is the oldest human settlement and South Asia. The first ancient village which situated in Balochistan Pakistan. Most of the cities of Pakistan has archaeological remains because during ancient time different dynasties came to this mighty land rule. Rawalpindi and Federal are of this country very rich from archaeological perspective. Kurri shahar is also located in this place which was an ancient popular city. Now, this is known as a small town and still has remains of many archaeological sites. Researcher choose an archaeological mound of Kurri shahr for his research work which is 13.8 km away from the (former) Islamabad airport. The site is littered with predominantly pottery. From prehistoric times to the present, pottery has been a necessary commodity for daily usage as well as a trading item. Ceramics are abundant at archaeological sites, and their diverse distribution, varieties, and shapes have prompted archaeologists to identify them as signifiers of ancient socio-political complexity, economy, and ritual behaviors.

Pottery has a long and distinguished history of use and manufacturing. Kurri mound potters use various artistic patterns to decorate the vessels which are floral, geometrical, incised, and thumb expressions. Potters also used slip technique to decorate the surface of pots, some plain pottery is also discovered during survey. Two categories of pottery are discovered from this site, including Muslim period and Gandhara grave culture pottery, which is burned at good temperature.

This site is faces both natural and human vandalism. Some constructional work is also ongoing near the mound and wind erosion also destroy the site slowly and gradually. If Government of Pakistan did not try to protect this site from vandalism then we lose the place of value.

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