

CHAPTER - II

E_X_P_L_O_R_A_T_I_O_N_S

The explorations were conducted broadly between $28^{\circ}50'$ and $30^{\circ}50'$ N. Lat. and $74^{\circ}35'$ and $77^{\circ}20'$ E. Long, ⁱⁿ the main valleys of the Sarasvati, Drisadvati and Yamuna rivers (See map on page. Fig. 1). But as the Sarasvati follows a dendritic pattern explorations were partly extended along the major tributary nallas also. Though their full length specially in the case of the Ghaggar, Patiala and Jainti Devi nadis, which largely and solely in the case of the latter two, fall in Panjab, was not covered. However, their courses were explored specially in the sub-montaneous zone and near their junction with the Sarasvati. The old course of Yamuna was explored between the Shwalik hills in the north and Tosham near Bhiwani in the south. The results indicate the need of tracing the course further down from the point we have left. In the course of explorations evidences indicating the shifting of Yamuna to the east represented by old beds were also noticed. Of these intermediary courses Drain No. 8 was explored between Safidom and Rohtak. The western Bangar ridge overlooking the low lying Khadar of Yamuna was also explored between Indri and Delhi for a better understanding of the results of explorations in the main valleys.

Although in course of explorations conducted along these valleys the author collected even the post Harappan ¹remains, the latter are not included within the *scope* of the present thesis.

The explorations placed on the map 97 pre-historic sites in various river valleys². Of these, 17 sites were discovered in the Sarasvati valley, 40 in the Drisadvati valley, 24 in the Yamuna valley and 16 in the Ghaggar valley.

The explorations brought to light 16 Kalibangan Ware sites, 32 Late Siswal Ware sites, 8 Harappan Ware sites and 71 Mitathal I Ib Ware sites.

Among the Kalibangan Ware sites 4 were discovered in the Sarasvati valley, 9 in the Drisadvati valley, 2 in the Yamuna valley and one in the Ghaggar valley. Of the Late Siswal Ware sites 4 occur in the Sarasvati valley, 16 in the Drisadvati valley, 11 in the Yamuna valley and 3 in the Ghaggar valley. The classical Harappan sites were discovered, ~~one~~^{one} each in the Sarasvati and Drisadvati valleys and one in the Yamuna valley though a few late mature Harappan shapes have also been recovered at a few other sites. The distribution of the Mitathal I Ib Ware shows 13 sites in the Sarasvati valley, 27 in the Drisadvati valley, 17 in the Yamuna valley and 14 in the Ghaggar valley. It is significant that no Pre-Painted Grey Ware prehistoric sites were discovered along the Khadar bed of the Yamuna³.

DISTRIBUTION OF PREHISTORIC SITES

	<u>Kalibangan Ware</u>	<u>Late Siswal Ware</u>	<u>Harappan Ware</u>	<u>Mitathal I Ib Ware</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sarasvati Valley	4	4	1	13	17
Drisadvati "	9	16	3	27	40
Yamuna "	2	11	3	17	24
Ghaggar "	1	3	1	14	16
Total	16	32	8	71	97

A. Sarasvati Valley

1. BANI (Tehsil Sirsa, District Hissar):

The site of Bani ($29^{\circ}.35'$ N. Lat. and $74^{\circ}.35'$ E. Long.) is located in the revenue jurisdiction of Dhani Ram Pratap Singh on the junction of the Lasana Nalla and Ghaggar near the Rajasthan border. The site is nearly 50 Kms. to the south-west of Sirsa and lies on the right ^{bank}/above the flood plain. The site is buried in sand and the traces of it could be detected due to the excavation of the Ghaggar canal which had thrown the ancient potsherds on the banks. The extent of the site as well as the thickness of the deposit cannot be precisely known without undertaking excavations. From the potsherds scattered along the canal banks it can be surmised that the area of occupation along that line is not more than 50 meters. The finds from the site include a limited sherds of the late Siswal and Painted Grey Wares, the former being represented by Fabric A.

2. VANAWALI (Tehsil Fatehabad, District Hissar):

The village Vanawali ($29^{\circ}.35'$ W. Lat. and $75^{\circ}.25'$ E. Long.) is located about 10 Kms. to the north-west of Fatehabad. The site lies about one Km. to the south of the village above the flood plain of the dried up Sarasvati locally called Rangoi on the right flank. The site approximately measures 100x80 meters and rises to a height of nearly six meters. The site is divisible into two mounds. The western mound is lower in height than the eastern one and extends almost in the form of ^a parallelogram with its longer

axis being north-south. The eastern mound which is almost a continuous projection of the former seems to have been a separate mound originally and is oval in shape. The twin mounds suggest the typical plan of the classical Harappan sites.

The site falls in the fields of Sardars Mukand Singh and Balbir Singh of Vanawali. The western mound has been turned into fields by tilling but the eastern mound which is thickly covered with brickbats and potsherds is not under cultivation and has a few shrubs grown on it. Nearby the site to the south-west are a few Kacca houses of the field labourers.

The site has yielded Kalibangan Ware, Harappan Ware, and the Mitathal IIb Ware. The Kalibangan Ware includes Fabrics A, B, C, D & F. The bichrome designs are absent. A few sherds bearing incised designs recall the Atranjikhera Pottery. The Harappan pottery is represented by sherds of perforated Jar, shallow dish on stand, storage jars with flanged rims, pointed based goblets etc. and include typical Harappan painted designs executed in black over bright red slip. A few of the sherds of dishes are decorated with incised nail pattern and concentric grooves. The other finds include terra-cotta triangular cakes, circular discs, ovaloid sling balls and bangles.

3. BURJ (Tehsil Fatehabad, District Hissar):

The village of Burj ($29^{\circ}.41'$ N.Lat. and $75^{\circ}.36'$ E.Long.) lies nearly 5 Kms. to the west of Chimun Rest House. The site is located to the east of the village on the right bank of the dry bed of Saraswati (Rangoi). It measures approximately 80x60 meters in area and is nearly two and a half meters high. To the north of the site is bounded by the canal coming from Chimun. The site is much damaged by the villagers by digging earth. The Kos Minar locally called Burj, after which the village is so named, stands in a dilapidated condition on the site. The site has yielded a limited sherds of Mitathal IIB and the P.G.Wares.

4. CHIMUN (Tehsil Fatehabad, District Hissar):

The village Chimun ($29^{\circ}.40'$ N.Lat. $75^{\circ}.35'$ E Long.) lies on the left of Bhakra Canal about 24 Kms. to the north east of Fatehabad. Several distributaries take off the canal here. A little to the east of the village the dry bed of Saraswati (Rangoi) crosses the Bhakra Canal from the north by a syphon. The site lies on the right bank of the dry bed to the east of the village which largely occupies it on the south-west. Its eastern fringe is under cultivation and the fields are owned by Sri Chhabil Dass. A metalled road constructed recently cuts across the site. The total area of the site now exposed measures nearly 50x40 meters with a maximum height of nearly two meters. It yields Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The Late Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A and B only.

Fabric B has parallel finger grooves generally shallow and wide.

5. GHASWA¹-(Tehsil Tohana, District Jind):

The village is located about 3 Kms. to the east of Chimun. The site lies about a furlong to the west of the village on the right bank of the Saraswati (Rangoi). It is a flat mound measuring 100x100 meters in area and nearly two meters in height. In the middle of the site are located a few graves which are worshipped by the village folks as Pir. A few shrubs surround them. The remaining portion of the site is under cultivation. It yields Kalibangan Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware. The Kalibangan Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B, C and D. The Mitathal IIB Ware includes incised decoration on the exterior recalling the Ban⁵ra Ware. The other finds include terra-cotta triangular cakes.

6. GHASWA²

The site is partly occupied by the present village leaving only the western parts exposed. The mound is almost flat and measures nearly 100x20 meters in area. The site has yielded Kalibangan Ware and P.G. Ware. The Kalibangan Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B, C and D. Among the antiquities ^{are} included terra-cotta circular discs.

7. GHASWA³ -3

The site is located about 1½ Kms. to the east of the village on way to Rupanwali about a furlong on the right flank of the dry bed of Saraswati (Rangoi). It is a flat mound covered with sand. It is at present under cultivation. Only a few potsherds were picked up from the site. Unless an excavation

is undertaken, it is not possible to determine the extent of the site. The mound is about a meter high from the general ground level. The elevation and the scattered sherds indicate the area of the mound to be about 50x50 meters. The site has yielded Kalibangan Ware represented by Fabrics A, B, C, D and F.

8. RATTATHEH (Tehsil Tohana, District Jind):

The village Rattattheh ($29^{\circ}45'$ N. Lat. and $75^{\circ}45'$ E. Long.) is located about 2 Kms to the north-east of Rupanwali and about 8 Kms. to the north-east of Ghaswa. The site lies about 100 meters away from the dry bed of Saraswati (Rangol) on its right bank in the east of the village. It is a low lying mound measuring about 100x80 meters in area and about a meter high. The site is partially under cultivation and on the top of it are located a few graves. It yields Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. Among the other finds are included the terra-cotta triangular cakes and circular discs.

9. TALWARA (Tehsil Tohana, District Jind):

The village Talwara ($29^{\circ}48'$ N. Lat. and $75^{\circ}48'$ E. Long.) is situated about 2 Kms. to the west of Jakhal, a railway station on the Delhi-Ferozepur section of Northern Railway. The site lies on the right bank of Ghaggar about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. in the south-east of the village. The mound is under cultivation and measures approximately 100x100 meters in area and 3 meters in height. A portion of the mound has been washed away by the Ghaggar. The site has yielded Late Siswal Ware and P.G. Ware. The ^{Late} Siswal Ware included Fabrics A, B, C and D. Some of the sherds have coarse gritty fabric comparable with that of the Sarangpur Ware⁶ and were perhaps used as ^{cooking-} ~~fire~~ pots.

10. KALAIT (Tehsil Narwana, District Jind):

The village Kalait (29.40' N.Lat. and 76.15' E.Long.) is located 24 Kms. to the east of Narwana on Kaithal Road and is a railway station on the Kurukshetra-Narwana Section of Northern Railway. The village is traditionally connected with Kapil Muni and is one of the important Tirthas of Kurukshetra region. To the west of the village is a general depression which is told to be the dry bed of Apaya ~~aa~~ Apaga Nadi referred to in the Rig Veda. The Apaga perhaps brought the spilled waters of Saraswati and passed between Manas and Kaithal to Kalait etc. The stream marks the western extremities of the Kurukshetra region with a number of Tirthas located along it. In this dried up bed is located the holy tank of Kalait on the banks of which exist numerous shrines dedicated to Siva, Matrikas, Hanuman etc. The most interesting of the architectural remains at this Tirtha are the two medieval brick temples having curvilinear Indo-Aryan Sikhara. The temples now enshrine Siva Lingas and preserve only the Garbha Griha with a tower above. The temple on the eastern bank of the tank is better preserved and has a lately added portico in front of it. The temple on the southern side of the tank near the Natha matha has no portico and is much repaired. Only the parts of Sikhara are original. Both the temples are constructed of moulded bricks. The sikhara is curvilinear and decorated with chaitya window motifs. Stylistically the temples can be placed in the 10th-11th century A.D. To the south of the tank are constructed a few Sati memorials which are now in a most

dilapidated condition. The prehistoric site lies in the south of the Tirtha on the left flank of the dry bed of Apaga, ^{of Mitathal IIb Ware} were Some potsherds were discovered from the flat ground ¹ of ~~Mitathal IIb Ware~~. The area covered by the sherds is approximately 20x80 meters.

11. THEH BANEHRA.I (Tehsil Guhla, District Karnal):

The village Banehra (31.00° N.Lat. and 76.45° E.Long.) is located 14 Kms. to the west of Pehova and 13 Kms. to the east of Guhla on the right bank of Saraswati. The site is a low mound to the south of the village. It measures approximately 1500x100 meters in area and three meters in height and has yielded Mitathal IIb Ware. A few sherds are decorated with incised designs on the exterior recalling the Bara Ware.

12. BANEHRA.2

The site is located to the west of the village and measures approximately 100x80 meters in area. It is a flat mound, about a meter high from the general ground level and has yielded Mitathal IIb Ware. Some of the sherds are decorated with incised designs on the exterior of Bara Ware.

13. CHIMARHERI (Tehsil Guhla, District Karnal):

The village is located about 3 Kms. to the west of Pehova. The site lies about a Km. to the north-east of the village on the Saraswati drain. It is buried within the ground and there is hardly any indication of its location in the flat plains thickly covered by salt peter but for a few potsherds and brickbats deposited on the banks in the mud thrown while digging the drain. A limited number of Sherds of Mitathal IIb

Ware much worn off, resembling the OCP were collected from the bank. Among the other finds are included faience bangles.

14. KURUKSHETRA 2 (Tehsil Thanesar, District Karnal):

The site is located about 6 Kms. to the west of Kurukshetra (29.55 N.Lat. and 76.45 E.Long.) a railway station on Delhi-Ambala section of the Northern Railway. It is about a Km. to the west of Kurukshetra University and lies in the south-east of the main mound^{of} Kurukshetra locally called Raja Karan Ka Cila⁸. The two mounds are separated by a gap of about 100 meters. While Kurukshetra 1 yields P.G. Ware and later remains, Kurukshetra 2 is a Mitathal IIB Ware site. The mound, cut across by a road and partly occupied by the huts of the field labourers, is a small low lying site with an approx. 80x80 meter area, the periphery on the north east and west being levelled and brought under cultivation. In the middle the site has a raised portion which shows evidences of a medieval occupation also. The site has a maximum height of three meters. The finds from the site include Mitathal IIB Ware, faience bangles, terra-cotta triangular cakes and circular discs. To the south of the site is located a late medieval tank constructed of Lakhauri bricks. On the north of the two mounds, there is noticed a general depression in the ground in continuation from the famous tanks of Kurukshetra. It is not unlikely that the depression represents the old course of Saraswati before it shifted to the north of the Thanesar City.

15. SANDEH (Tehsil Jagadhari, District Ambala)

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The village Sandeh is located at a distance of 25 Kms. to the north of Jagadhari on Ranjitpura road passing ^{by} Bilaspur. The site ² is located about one Km. to the west of village on left bank of the Sarasvati. It is an extensive mound measuring approximately 400x300 meters in area and 12 meters in height. The site is being eroded by the nadi along the west while its eastern portion slopes gently. On the top of the mound is located the hut of a sadhu under a large Vata tree by the side of a small pond full of lillies. The site but for its western most ridge is under cultivation and has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware which is much worn out and recalls the ¹⁰ D.C.P. ware. Terra-cotta friezes representing a kirtimukha and a chhannavira figure are the other finds from here.

16. BADHAULI (Tehsil Naraingarh, District Ambala)

The village Badhauri (⁰30.10' N.Lat. ⁰77.00' E.Long.) is located 13 Kms to the south-east of Naraingarh and is approached from the latter by a cart track. The ancient site ¹¹ lies about two furlongs to the north-west of the village on the left bank of Begna, a tributary of Markanda. From the east of the site passes ~~the~~ nalla of Begna. There are a number of Dhak and Kikar trees growing along these nallas. The problem of soil erosion is severe and as such large parts of the mound have been washed away. The site is under cultivation. It measures approximately 100x80 meters in area and about a meter in thickness as noticed in the rain gullies. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. A few of the sherds are decorated with incised designs of Bara Ware. A few fragments of faience bangles comprised the other finds from the site.

About a ¹²meter to the north of the site lies a P.G.Ware settlement. The site has been covered by alluvial deposit and is now being exposed by rain gullies.

17. TANDWAL (Tehsil Naraingarh, District Ambala):

The village Tandwal is situated 9 Kms. to the south of Naraingarh on the left bank of Begna^{and} about two ^{Kms.}miles north of Badhauli. The village is approached by a cart track from Shahzadpur on Ambala-Naraingarh road. The site lies largely to the west of the village though a portion of it is occupied. The mound measures approx. 150x100 meters in area and about a meter in height from the general ground level. The mound has yielded Mitathal IIb Ware, P.G.Ware, N.B.P.Ware¹³ and historical deposits. Some of the sherds of Mitathal^{IIb} Ware are decorated with incised designs on the exterior as at Bara. A few fragments of faience bangles were also found from the site.

B. Drisadvati Valley

18. SISWAL (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar):

The village Siswal (29.10' N. Lat. and 75.30' E. Long) is located at a distance of 26 Kms. to the west of Hissar. It is approached by road from Adampur Mandi, 8 Kms. north-west, a railway station on the Hissar-Bhadra section of the Northern Railway, *about 8 kilometers to the north-west.*

The ancient site lies about 300 meters to the north of the village on the left bank of the now deserted Hissar major locally called the Chitang canal after a medieval name for this and cut in the old bed of Drisadvati. The Chitang or Chautang canal was first dug by Ferozshah Tughlaq. The site

is a low rising mound covering an approximate area of 14 acres (300x200 meters) with its longer axis being north-south and is two and ¹/₂ meters high from the general ground level. The site is under cultivation and the north-eastern portion of it has been largely destroyed by converting it into suitable terraces for cultivation with the help of modern equipment. The land is owned by M/S. Gopi Ram Godara Bisnoi, Kashi Ram Bisnoi, Ram Lal and Pt. Vidyadhar, all of the Siswal village. The general ground level to the south of the site where the present village is located is low lying and river sand is met ~~with to~~ ⁱⁿ a sufficient thickness while sinking the wells or borings, suggesting the dried up course of the Drisadvati. This depression runs along the Chitang canal in a meandering way and is easily identifiable physiographically. An exploratory dig was conducted at the site by the author in 1970 the results of which are discussed elsewhere.

19. SALEEMGARH (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar):

The village Saleemgarh (29.05° N. Lat. and 75.32° E. Long) lies 21 Kms to the west of Hissar on the left bank of Chittang. The site is a flat mound measuring approx. 60x60 meters in area and hardly half a meter in elevation. It is located in the south of the village on the left bank of the dried up bed of Drisadvati. The site is rendered indistinguishable by wind born sand deposits on it and has yielded a limited number of potsherds of Kalibangan Ware. The pottery mainly includes A, B, C and D Fabrics. Some of the sherds are decorated with incised designs such as flowing horizontal lines, rope marks etc. on the exterior.

20. MATERSYAM (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar)

The village Matersyam (29.10° N.Lat. and 75.35° E.Long.) is located 11 Kms. west of Hissar ^{and} on the north of the Chitang canal. The site is partly covered by the present village and only the south-western slopes are exposed to sight. It lies on the right bank of Drisadvati. The exposed portion of the mound measures 50x50 meters in area and half a meter in height. The site yields Kalibangan Ware and the main Fabrics represented are A, B, C, D and F. The other finds from the site include a stone muller, terra-cotta triangular cakes and circular discs. A lid of Siswal Fabric A recalls the bowl like lid of Mitathal IIb and Ambakheri.

21. SHAHPUR (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar)

The village Shahpur (29.05° N. Lat. and 75.35° E.Long.) is located at a distance of 9 Kms. to the west of Hissar along the Hissar major canal. The site lies about a furlong and half to the north of the village on the right bank of the Drisadvati. The site is a low mound measuring approximately 80x80 meters and about two meters in height. It is cultivated all over and a tube-well is located on it. The site has yielded Kalibangan Ware and Harappan Ware. The Kalibangan Ware includes Fabrics A, B, C and D. Slender handmade hollow stems and coarse gritty ochreous sherds are conspicuous. The other finds include terra-cotta triangular plumb bob, circular disc and bangles. Faience bangles were also recovered.

22. PATAN (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar)

The village Patan (29.05' N. Lat. and 75.40' E. Long.) is located 11 Kms. to the south-west of Hissar and is approached via Kurdi on Hissar Balsamand Road by a cart track. The site is about a furlong to the north of Patan village and measures about 100x80 meters in area and about two meters in height. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware represented by Fabrics A, B and D.

23. SATROD KHURD 1. (Tehsil Hissar, District Hissar)

The village Satrod Khurd (29.05' N. Lat. and 75.45' E. Long.) lies at a distance of 5 Kms. to the east of Hissar on Hansi Road. The site is a low mound measuring approximately 40x30 meters in area and about a meter in height and is located about two miles to the north of the village on the left bank of the Drisadvati. The site is cut across by the Hissar Major canal into two halves and both the portions are under cultivation at present. The site has yielded Late Siswal Ware besides terra-cotta triangular cakes and oblong sling balls.

24. SATROD KHURD 2

The site is located about two furlongs to the east of the ~~site~~ Satrod Khurd 1 and measures approximately 80x60 meters in area and about a meter in height. At present the site is completely under cultivation and can only be recognised from the potsherds found scattered in the fields. The finds from the site include Late Siswal Ware represented by Fabrics A, C, D and F. The incised trough of Fabric D is conspicuous by its absence. A crude handmade ^{and} almost solid stem ~~for~~ dish is also a conspicuous type.

25. SATROD KHURD 3

The site is located about one and a half Kms. to the east of the village on the left bank of the dried up Drisadvati. It is about 13 Kms. to the east of Hissar. It measures approximately 40x40 meters in area and about a meter in height. Much of the site is covered with sand and very limited sherds are noticeable on the surface. The site is under cultivation at present. It has yielded Kalibangan Ware represented by Fabrics A, B, C, E and F.

26. ALIPUR KHARAR 1 (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Alipur Kharar (29.05° N.Lat. and 75.50° E.Long.) is located about 18 Kms. to the east of Hissar on the north of Hissar Major. The site is situated about 3 Kms. to the west of the village on the left bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. It is a low lying mound extending over approximately 200x100 meters in area and about one and ^ahalf ^{meter} ~~mile~~ in height. The site is under cultivation at present. It has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware along with a few sherds of Late Siswal Ware represented by Fabrics B and D.

27. ALIPUR KHARAR 2

The site is located at a distance of 2 Kms. to the west of the village and about two furlongs to the north of Hissar Major on the right bank ^{of} the dry bed of Drisadvati. It measures approximately 150x100 meters in area and about a meter in height. The site is under cultivation and has yielded Kalibangan Ware.

28. ALIPUR KHARAR 3

The site is located on the right bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati about a Km. to the north of Alipur Kharar village and about 11 Kms. to the west of Hansi. The mound measures approximately 200x150 meters with a height of three meters. The northern part of the mound has yielded Kalibangan Ware.

29. SISAI.1 (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Sisai (29.10° N.Lat. and 76.00° E.Long.) is located 11 Kms. to the north of Hansi and is one of the largest village in the district. The site is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. to the north of the village on the Lohari cart-track. It is a small flat site measuring approximately 40x40 meters in area. The site is under cultivation at present and but for the potsherds there is hardly any evidence of the ancient settlement. The site is locally called Marathon-Wala-Khera and has yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The Siswal pottery includes Fabrics A and C only.

30. SISAI.2

The site is located about 5 Kms. to the north east of the village and is locally called Kajjal Khera. It is located on the left bank of the Drisadvati dry bed. The site is under cultivation and measures approximately 30x30 meters in area with hardly any elevation. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware. The Late Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A, B and C. Among other finds are included faience bangles.

31. SISAI.3

The site, locally called Gadhaiya Khara, lies at a distance of 3 Kms. to the north west of village Sisai on Lohari track. It is a small mound measuring approximately 30x30 meters in area and about a meter in height. The mound lies on the right bank of Drisadvati dry bed. It has yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The other finds include faience bangles.

32. DATA (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Data (29.15 N.Lat. and 75.55 E.Long.) ^{is located} 6 Kms. ~~miles~~ to the north of Sisai and about 17 Kms. to the north-west of Hansi. The site is located about 4 Kms. to the south-west of the village on the right bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. Although there is hardly any trace of river bed now, a general depression in fields serving as a natural drainage in heavy rains indicates the ancient course of the river. In Samvat 2017 V.E. the rain waters followed this depression past Rakhi Garhi in the north to Alipur Kharar in the south. The site is about 1½ Kms. to the north west of Galla-Dulri village. It is partially covered by sand and measures 100x80 meter in area and about two meters in height. The site yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware. The Late Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A, C, D, and F. The incised trough of Fabric D is conspicuous by its absence.

33. PALI (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Pali (29.10' N.Lat. and 76.05 E.Long.) is located about 14 Kms. to the north-east of Hansi. The site lies about 1½ Km. to the south of the village on the right bank of Hissar Major Canal and is heavily eroded being cut into various fragments. It measures approximately 150x100 meters in area and about three meters in

height. It has yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Ware. The Siswal Ware is represented by Fabric A only.

34. RAKHIGARHI (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Rakhi Garhi (29.16' N.Lat. and 76.10 E.Long.) is located at a distance of 11 Kms. to the south-west of Jind and 10 Kms. to the west of Narnaund, a village on Hansi-Jind road, ^{and is} approachable by a metalled road. The site ^{is} cut into several mounds broadly falling into two groups. The overall area measures approximately 600x400 meters with its longer axis on north-south and its maximum height being 30 meters. The present village partly occupies the site on south-west. The site seems to be located on the right bank of the Drisadavati. It is pointed out that the old course of Drisadavati divulged westward of the Chitang course a little down of Jind and passed by Sangatpur, Rakhigarhi, Data, Sisai, Mahjat, ^{etc,} Alipurkharar/perhaps without touching Hansi. Perhaps a channel joined it from ^{the} father north. A local tradition avers that the flood waters from Birsola, Mirchpur joined this channel near Rakhigarhi in V.S.1944. According to a tradition the village is called Rakhi for ~~here~~ ^{here} it was here Par^asuram provided protection to his mother's sister by killing king Sahrabahu.

The site has yielded typical Kalibangan and Harappan pottery, The Kalibangan Ware includes Fabrics A,B,C,D.and F. while the Harappan Ware included perforated jar, goblet, beaker, dish on stand and saucepan handle. The other finds from the site comprise terra-cotta triangular cakes, circular discs, ovaloid sling balls, beads of steatite and agate,

(lenticular) chert blades, bangles of faience, shell and clay and terra-cotta animal figurines of bull. A terracotta rectangular tablet bearing script on the top in a single line was collected from the site by Acharya Bhagwan Dev of Gurukul Jhajjar¹⁷ and is now housed in the Haryana Prantiya Archaeological Museum at Jhajjar in Rohtak District.

35. RAKHI SHAHPUR (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

About a furlong and a half to the north of Rakhi Garhi site is located a smaller mound approached by a cart track to Kheri village. The mound falls in the revenue jurisdiction of Shahpur (29.17° N. Lat. and 76.10° E. Long), nearly 2 Kms. away to the north. The site is a low mound measuring approximately 150x100 meters in area and 2.50 meters in height. The site is under cultivation at present. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware represented by Fabrics A, B, C, D and F. The incised trough of Fabric D is conspicuous by its absence in the collection. In Fabric B ripple design is produced by bamboo chip. An interesting type is a strap handle of vase showing affinities with the one from Saipai¹⁸. The finds include a stone disc possibly representing weight.

36. SANGATPURA (Tehsil Jind, District Jind).

The village Sangatpura (29.20° N. Lat. and 76.10° E. Long), lies at a distance of 5 Kms. to the south of Barsola and ~~2 Kms. to the north~~. The site is located on the left bank of the Drisadvati bed. It is from here that the bed divulged to the west. The site is a low mound measuring 150x100 meters in area and about 2.50 meters in height and is cultivated

all over. The site has yielded Mitathal IIb Ware. Incised decoration occurs on the exterior of some sherds. Vase with flanged rim and dish on stand with undercut rim and short drooping rim recall Bara Ware.

37. JIND (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The town of Jind ($29^{\circ}15'$ N.Lat. and $76^{\circ}15'$ E.Long.) is located about 35 Kms. north-east of Hansi and 56 Kms. to the north-west of Rohtak. It is a junction on Delhi-Ferozepur Section of the Northern Railway and is connected by roads with Rohtak, Hansi, Karnal, Kaithal etc. It is almost a centrally located town in Haryana and was the capital of the erstwhile Jind State. To the south of the town along the Hansi branch extends Govt. reserve forest called Bir Bara Ban, in which the ancient site is located about three miles to the south of the town, on the left bank of the Hansi canal near R.D.8. The site is a low mound measuring approximately 100x70 meters in area and less than a meter in height. There are hardly a few shrubs on its top which is covered with salt-paper. It has been cut across by a brook which indicates the thickness of the deposit at the site to be about 1.30 meters. The mound has yielded Kalibangan Ware represented by Fabrics A, C, D and F. Sherds of incised trough occur in Fabric D. A depression to the north-east of the site possibly suggests the dried up bed or Drisadvati on the right bank of which the site is located.

38. KHOKHARI-1 (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Khokhari is located about 6 Kms. to the north east of Jind. The site lies about 2 Kms. to the south-west of the village and 5 Kms. to the north of Jind near R.D. 180 on the Hansi Canal. The mound has been cut into two by the canal and it lies on the left bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. The site is a small sized mound measuring approximately 60x50 meters in area and 1.50 meters in height and yielded Mitathal IIB and P.G.Wares. A small medieval site is located about a furlong to the east of ~~the~~^{the} mound within the dry bed. This is called Bisada Khera and is being worked by the shorgirs. A number of potsherds are worn out on account of water or salt effect resembling the o.c.p. A few of the sherds are decorated with incised design on the exterior recalling the Bara ware. Terra-cotta bangles with triple tiers constitute other finds.

39. KHOKHARI-2

About one Km. to the north of Khokhari I and on the right bank of the Hansi canal is located the site of Khokhari 2. The site lies on the right bank of the Drisadvati dry bed. It is a small low mound measuring approximately 50x50 meters in area and 1.50 meters in height. The finds from the site include Mitathal IIB and the P.G.Wares. It is interesting to note that the P.G.Ware which was extremely rare and rather late down of Jind, has become profuse in the north of it.

It may be recalled here that this distinction in the distribution of the P.G.Ware almost coincides with the traditional boundary of the holy region of Kurukshetra.

40. MANOHARPUR (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Manoharpur (29.20° N.Lat. and 76.25° E.Long.) is located about 11 Kms. to the north of Jind and about one Km. to the east of the Hansi canal. The site is located in between the village and the Hansi canal about half a Kilometer to the west of the former on Barsana cart track and on the left bank of Drisadvati. It is a small mound measuring approximately 60x50 meters in area and a meter in height. The site yields Late Siswal Ware, Mitathal IIB Ware and P.G.Ware. The Siswal ware is represented by Fabrics A, B, C and F.

41. BARSANA (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Barsana (29.22° N.Lat. and 76.27° E.Long.) is about 11 Kms. to the north of Jind on the west of the Hansi canal. The site is about half a Km. to the east of the village on the left bank of the Hansi canal and on the right bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. It is a small mound measuring approximately 80x80 meters in area and 1.50 meters in height. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware. The ^{Late}Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A, B and F. The surface of the pottery is ill preserved and compares with the Sarangpur Ware.

42. JIWANKHERA (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Jiwan Khera ($29^{\circ}20'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}20'$ E. Long.) lies at a distance of 13 Kms. to the north of Jind on Asandh road. The site is approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ Km. east of the village and located on the right bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. The mound is of a moderate size measuring 150x120 meters in area and three meters in height. It yields Mitathal IIb Ware along with faience and terra-cotta bangles.

43. MALAR (Tehsil Safidon, District Jind)

The village Malar ($29^{\circ}20'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}30'$ E. Long.) is located about 3 Kms. to the south-east of Budha Khera, a railway station on Panipat-Jind Section of the Northern Railway. The site lies about two furlongs to the west of the village and has been highly damaged by shorgirs. The remnants show that the site extended over approximately 200x200 meters area and with a height of 6 meters. It yields Mitathal IIb and P.G. Ware. Besides, sling balls of whitish quartzite were also recovered.

44. BERIKHERA (Tehsil Safidon, District Jind)

The site lies approximately 5 Kms. to the south-east of Ritoli on the right of the Hansi Canal. It is highly ill preserved and covered with salt-peter. It measures approximately 50x50 meters in area and rises to a height of one meter. It has yielded Mitathal IIb Ware.

45. RITauli (Tehsil Kaithal, District Karnal)

The village Ritauli ($29^{\circ}25'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}30'$ E. Long.) is located at a distance of 24 Kms. to the west of Safidom and 5 Kms. in the north of Dhatrath. The site, locally called Banjan Khara, lies about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. to the west of the village on the right bank of the dried up Drisadvati. It is a small but prominent mound and measures approximately 100x100 meters in area and three meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware and P.G. Ware. Some of the Mitathal^{IIB} Ware sherds are worn out recalling o.c.p. ware. A ~~stem~~^{thin} vase with collared rim is conspicuous. The other interesting finds include a muller stone and a terra-cotta bull figurine.

46. MUNDH 1 (Tehsil Kaithal, District Karnal)

The village Mundh ($29^{\circ}30'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}30'$ E. Long.) lies 3 Kms. to the north-east of Barhi. The site is located to the south-west of the village and on the right bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati. The mound is of moderate size and measures approximately 80x80 meters in area and 2.50 meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. The other site called Mundh 2 has yielded P.G. Ware only.

47. UPLANA (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Uplana is located about 3 Kms to the south of Dachar. The mound lies about 2 Kms. to the east of the village. The site is a low lying mound measuring approximately 40x40 meters in area and less than half a meter in height. It is situated on the left bank of the Drisadvati. It yielded

Mitathal IIB Ware. A few of the sherds are decorated with incised designs on the exterior as in Bara Ware. The pottery is worn out recalling the o.c.p.

48. DACHAR (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Dachar (29.40' N.Lat. and 76.45'E. Long.) is located about 3 Kms. to the north of Uplana and 6 Kms. to the south of Nāsāng. The site, locally called Bhopala Khera, lies 2 Kms. to the north-west of the village on the right bank of Drisadvati. It is a low mound measuring approximately 50x40 meters in area and half a meter in height. The site is almost within the ground level and can only be recognised from the potsherds and bones found in dumps in the cultivated mound as at Sarangpur¹⁹. The mound yields Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware with a few Mitathal IIB types surviving. The ^{Late} Siswal Ware is represented by Fabric A only. The pottery is ill preserved and resembles the ochreous surface of the Sarangpur pottery.

49. NISANG (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Nisang (29.40' N.Lat. and 76.40 E.Long.) is located 24 Kms. to the west of Karnal on Kaithal road. The site lies about 1½ Km. to the south of the village in the fields of Sardar Karnail Singh and on the right bank of the Drisadvati dry bed. The mound measures approximately 80x50 meters in area and 2.50 meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware.

50. JATHERI (Tehsil Kaithal, District Karnal)

The village Jatheri is situated on Rajaund-Pundri road about 3 Kms. in the south of Pundri. The site is partially occupied by the present village while its southern half lies exposed to view ^{and} ~~which~~ is being worked by shorgirs. To the east of the site passes the Pai drain. The mound measures approximately 100x100 meters in area and three meters in height. It has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware and P.G. Ware.

51. MOHNA (Tehsil Kaithal, District Karnal)

The village Mohna (29.45° N. Lat. and 76.35° E. Long). is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Km. to the east of Pundri on Kaithal Karnal road. The ancient site lies to the south of the road near the Leather Factory on the left bank of a Nala locally called Gang. The site is under cultivation and almost in level with the ground. It measures approximately 50x50 meters in area and half a meter in height. It yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal I Ib Wares. The ^{Late} Siswal Ware is represented by Fabrics A and C.

52. MAUDI 1 (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Maudi is located in the north of Sita Mai, a famous Tirtha and nearly 25 Kms. to the north-west of Karnal. The site lies on the left bank of the dry bed of Drisadvati about two furlongs to the south of the village and about a furlong to the north of Sita Mai temple. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. north-west of Nisang. The mound measures approximately 100x60 meters in area and rises to a height of two meters. It is under cultivation at present and has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware.

53. SAMBHI 1 (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Sambhi also called Sambhi⁴ is located nearly 6 Kms. to the north of Sita Mai Tirtha. The site lies about a furlong to the south of the village. It is a low mound lying on the right bank of Drisadvati dry bed and measures approximately 50x50 meters in area and about a meter in height. The site has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware.

54. BAHOLA (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Bahola (29°50' N. Lat. and 76°45' E. Long.) is located about 13 Kms. to the north of Nisang and about 6 Kms. in the north of Sita Mai. The site lies three furlongs²⁰ to the east of the village on the right bank of the Drisadvati dry bed. It is under cultivation and measures approximately 100x80 meters in area and two meters in height. The site yielded Mitathal I Ib and P.G. Wares.

55. PUJAM²¹ (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Pujam (29°50' N. Lat. and 76°55' E. Long.) is situated about 2 Kms. to the north of Nilokheri on the west of the Delhi-Ambala railway line and on the south of the Barthal Branch of Chitang canal. The site is largely⁷ occupied by the present village and only a limited portion of it is exposed on the south-west. The site on the west is damaged by the Shorgirs. As judged from the exposed portions the site measures approximately 150x150 meters in area and four meters in height. The mound has yielded Mita-

thal I Ib and P.G.Wares. A few sherds decorated with incised designs recall the Bara pottery.

To the west of the site is located the Pujam Tirtha. According to a local tradition this is the site where the Pandavas worshipped their weapons at the time of the Mahabharata War. The temple is dedicated to Siva and enshrines an old Siva Linga. By its side is located the Samadhi of Baba Rama Giri where a festival is held every year on the 2nd day of the first fortnight of Baisakh. The village is included in the Deva-Bhumi or the holy Kurukshetra region.

56. MANAK MAJRA (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Manak Majra is located about 8 Kms. to the east of Pujam on Sirsa canal and about 6 Kms. to the west of Indri. The ancient site is situated about a furlong to the east of the village and is cut across by the Sirsa canal. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. west of the site lies the dried up Rakshi nadi which crosses the Sirsa canal by syphon and joins the Chitang. The site measured approximately 100x100 meters in area and two meters in height. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal I Ib Ware with a sprinkling of Mitathal I Ib types. Besides, terra-cotta triangular cakes have also been recovered from the site. The ^{Late} Siswal Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B and D. A handle of a vase is *ribbed* and decorated with incised design.

57. DAULATPUR (Tehsil Thanesar, District Karnal)

The village Daulatpur ($30^{\circ}00'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}55'$ E. Long.) is situated at a distance of 19 Kms. to the east of Thanesar,

a tehsil headquarter in Karnal district. The village is approached by a cart track from Mathana, on Pipli-Yamunanagar road about 6 Kms. east of Pipli, Daulatpur being about 2 Kms. to the south. The site^o is located about a furlong north of the present village on the left bank of the Chitang drain, discharging into the Kurukshetra tanks. The drain perhaps runs through the ancient course of Drisadavati, and originally passed by Amin. The site covers an area of approx. 15 acres and is lying uncultivated. This is a low rising mound about four meters high from the general ground level with the longer axis being east-west. The site is topped by a pilkhan tree and a burnt brick shrine over a grave locally called Pir, was constructed over it recently.

The site was for the first time explored by the author in 1961 when Painted Grey Ware sherds were collected from here. The site was revisited by the writer in 1968 when sherds of Mitathal IIB Ware were also recovered. Excavation was undertaken at the site by the author and Dr. U.V. Singh jointly on behalf of the Kurukshetra University during 1968-69 and 1969-70 to determine the nature of the Harappan settlement in this region and to establish a stratigraphic relationship between the Harappan and the Painted Grey Ware cultures.

C. Yamuna Valley

58. TIGRANA (Tehsil Bhiwani, District Hissar)

The village Tigrana ($28^{\circ}50'N$. Lat. and $76^{\circ}05'E$. Long.) is located on Bhiwani-Hansi road about 8 Kms. to the west of Bhiwani. The ancient site lies 3 Kms. to the north-west

of the village and about three miles to the west of Mitathal on the right side of the Dang minor. It is a prominent mound littered with pottery and measures approximately 300x250 meters in area and 4.30 meters in height. The site yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The Siswal Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B, C and D. Other finds from the site include terra-cotta circular discs and faience bangles.

²⁴
59. MITATHAL (Tehsil Bhiwani, District Hissar)

The village Mitathal (28.50° N. Lat. and 76.10° E. Long.) lies at a distance of 11 Kms to the north-west of Bhiwani. The village is 74 kilometers to the north-west of Delhi and is approached by road via Gujarani or Tigrana from Bhiwani, a railway station on Rewari-Fazilka section of Northern Railway. The ancient site located about one and a half kilometer to the west of the village is divided into two main mounds, the higher and prominent one lying to the east while the lower one to the west. Some thin deposits of the out-lying habitation also occur on the periphery of the mounds. The twin mounds called Mitathal 1 and Mitathal 2 respectively are separated from each other by a narrow gap now 20 meters wide. The oval shaped low rising mound of Mitathal 1 measures approximately 150x180 meters in area and rises to a height of 5 meters. The mound is cultivated all over except on the top. There are hardly any prominent features of the mounds noticeable. Mitathal 2 is a flat oblong shaped mound with its longer axis being north-south. It measures

approximately 300x175 meters in area and about three meters in height from the general ground level. The western periphery of the mound is truncated by the Dang minor and all vestiges of the site to the west of it have been levelled for cultivation. This mound is divided into two halves by a shallow east-west gully approximately 10 meters broad which in all probability indicates an ancient thoroughfare. Except for a limited top portion where the lime kankars lie accumulated, the whole mound is under cultivation. Both the mounds are practically encircled by brooks issuing forth from the Dang minor for irrigating the adjoining fields.

To the east inbetween the site and the village there lies an extensive depression which runs from north-east to south-west. The depression is not only demarcated by the elevated ground on either side but also by the darker colour of the crop grown in the clayee soil. The depression is approximately 400 meters in width and about a meter deep from the level of the fields. It runs almost continuously from Indri in the north of Karnal to Tigrana to the west of Mitathal and farther west towards Tosham, and has been identified with the dried up westerly course of Yamuna.¹⁰

The site was for the first time placed on the map in 1915-16 when a hoard of gold coins was discovered from here.²⁵ Two copper harpoons and a ring were discovered by Sri Mewa Singh from this mound while ploughing the fields of Sri Tek Ram on the eastern slopes of Mitathal-1 in 1965.²⁶

One of these harpoons and the ring are housed in the Archaeological Museum at Gurukul Jhajjar, the other harpoon

being lost. While digging a water channel in between the twin mounds the villagers also discovered thirteen copper rings the same year which were sold at Bhiwani and are no more traceable. The discovery of the above "Copper Hoards"²⁷ tools aroused the curiosity of the village people and Shri Amir Singh, a Research Scholar in the philosophy Department of the Panjab University who hails from this village, and Shri Umed Singh, my student in the Department of Ancient Indian History & Culture of the Panjab University, brought these facts to my notice in 1967. They also showed me some pot-sherds and beads from the site which were typically Harappan. The site was then visited by the author to assess its archaeological potential and suitability for excavation. Excavations were later conducted at the site in the beginning of 1968 by the author on behalf of the Panjab University, the details of which are discussed elsewhere.

60. CHANG (Tehsil Bhiwani, District Hissar)

The village Chang (28.50' N.Lat. and 76.10' E.Long.) is situated on Bhiwani-Mahim road about 13 Kms. to the north of Bhiwani. The site is located about a Kilometer to the west of the village on way to Mitathal which is nearly 3 miles in the south-west. The mound is sizeable in area and lies on the left bank of the old course of Yamuna. It measures approximately 300x250 meters in area and 2.50 meters in height. The site is under cultivation at present and some wind blown sand has got deposited over it. The mound yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The Siswal Ware is

represent^{ed} by Fabrics A, B and C. Terra-cotta wheel of toy-cart and beads and faience bangles were the other finds recovered from the site.

61. SINGHWA (Tehsil Hansi, District Hissar)

The village Singhwa (29.00' N. Lat. and 76.10' E. Long.) is located 8 Kms. to the west of Mahim. The site lies on the Mahim-Hansi road about 6 Kms. to the west of Mahim. On its western periphery the mound is bounded by a minor and lies on the right bank of the dried up course of Yamuna. The site is under cultivation at present and much of it has been destroyed by removal of earth for road building. The site approximately measures 150x100 meters in area and two meters in height. It has yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares.

62. FARMANA 2

The site Farmana 2, locally called Dagas Khara, lies 3 Kms. to the south of the village on way to Seman. The mound lies on the right bank of the dried up course of Yamuna, seen along the south-eastern periphery of the mound. The site is under cultivation at present and covers an approximate area of 8 acres with a height of two meters from the general ground level. The site has yielded Kalibangan and Harappan Wares. The Kalibangan Ware represents Fabrics A, B, C, D and F. The other finds from the site include terra-cotta circular disc, oblong sling ball, triangular cake, bangles and animal figurines.

63. FARMANA 1 (Tehsil Gohana, District Rohtak)

The village Farmana ($29^{\circ}00'$ N.Lat. and $76^{\circ}45'$ E. Long.) is situated about 6 Kms. to the north of Seman. The ancient site called Girori Khara lies about a Kilometer to the west of the village on the right bank of the dried up course of Yamuna. The mound is cut across by a cart track and has *been* devastated for earth digging. The site covers an approximate area of 8 acres and rises to a height of 2.50 meters. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB Ware, the former being represented by fabrics A,C and D. Terra-cotta circular discs are also discovered from the mound. A few of the sherds are worn out and recall the o.c.p.

64. PAOLI (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Paoli ($29^{\circ}05'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}30'$ E. Long.) is located on Rohtak-Jind road about a Kilometer to the east of Qila Zafargarh, a railway station on Delhi-Ferozepur section of Northern Railway and about 35 Kms. to the north-west of Rohtak. The ancient site lies on the left bank of the dried up course of Yamuna in the fields of Sri Magan son of Ch. Nanha and others of Paoli about a mile to the south of the village and a furlong in the south of the Qila Zafargarh railway station.

The site has almost been levelled for agriculture and is completely under cultivation. It covers an approximate area of 5 acres and is hardly half a meter high from the general ground level. In course of levelling were found nearly one and a half dozen copper rings in the field of Magan and

are now preserved in the Archaeological Museum of Jhajjar Gurukul.²⁸ The pottery from the site is predominantly Kalibangan Ware represented by fabrics A, B, C and D and Harappan Ware. The incised trough of Fabric D however is conspicuous by its absence. The other finds from the site include terra-cotta triangular cakes oblong and circular discs, stone balls, steatite disc beads, carnelian beads with lenticular section, copper bangles, terra-cotta animal figurines and a terra-cotta human head. The last object is also housed in the Jhajjar Museum.

65. KARSOLA (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Karsola (29.10' N.Lat. and 76.25' E. Long.) is situated about a kilometer to the north of Julana. The site lies on the left bank of the dried up course of Yamuna about a kilometer to the west of the village. It is a low rising mound covering an approximate area of 15 acres and rising to a height of 3.50 meters. The site has yielded Late Siswal, Mitathal IIb and P.G. Wares. The Late Siswal Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B and C. The site has ^{also} yielded, ~~among other finds,~~ faience bangles.

66. MORKHI (Tehsil Jind, District Jind)

The village Morkhi (29.15' N.Lat. and 76.30' E. Long.) is located about 3 Kms. in the north of Ladana, a village on Jind-Gohana road, and about 19 Kms. to the north of Julana. The ancient site lies about a kilometer in the north-east of the village on the left bank of the old course of Yamuna. The site approximately measure 80x80 meters and rises to a height of 1.50 meters from the general ground level. The

site falls in the fields of Sri Banwari Lal Ror son of Chuhria. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware and Mitathal IIB. Ware. The ^{Late} Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A, C and D. The incised trough of Fabric D is conspicuous by its absence. Terra-cotta circular discs were also recovered from the site in course of exploration.

67. BAGRU (Tehsil Jind, Distt. Hissar)

The village Bagru (29.15 N. Lat. and 76.35 E. Long.) is situated 9 Kms. to the north-east of Morkhi. The ancient site is located to the south-west of the village on the right bank of the dried up course of Yamuna, locally called Dabar. The tract between Bagru and Morkhi is sandy and the channel is clearly demarcated on account of the high sandy benches flanking it. The site is also covered with sand to some extent for which reason very limited number of pottery ^{pieces} ~~was~~ noticed on the surface.

The site is a small mound measuring approximately 80x60 meters in area and two meters in height. It has yielded Late Siswal Ware representing Fabrics A, B, C and D. The pottery is on the whole salt affected and, therefore, resembles the ochre ware in the look and state of preservation.

68. URLANA (KALAN) (Tehsil Panipat, District Karnal)

The village Urlana Kalan (29.20' N. Lat. and 76.40' E. Long.) is situated 5 Kms. to the south-east of Safidom. The ancient site lies about 2 Kms. to the north-west of the village on the right bank of the Butana Branch by the side of the Bahadurpur Cart track ~~to its north~~. The mound is flat

and is under cultivation. It measures approximately 50x50 meters in area and not more than half a meter in height. The site yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware besides, the faience bangles. Some of the sherds are worn out recalling o.c.p. ware.

69. GAGSINA (Tehsil Karnal District Karnal)

The village Gagsina (29°30' N. Lat. and 76°50' E. Long.) lies ^{17 kms.} ~~11 miles~~ to the south of Karnal. The ancient site is located about a kilometer to the west of the village in between the West Jamuna Canal and the village is cut across by a cart-track. The mound is cultivated all over while on the northern portion of the mound is located a garden with a hut and a well in the centre. It is a low site with approximately 150x150 meters in area and 1.50 meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware and faience bangles. A number of sherds are worn out recalling o.c.p.

70. SHAMGARH (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Shamgarh is situated 8 Kms. to the north-west of Karnal. The ancient site, locally called Munda Khera, is about 3 Kms. to the south-west of Jhanjhari on the left bank of the driedup course of Yamuna. The site measures approximately 150x150 meters in area and two meters in height. It has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware. A number of sherds are worn out recalling o.c.p. Faience bangles and mud bricks measuring 40x20 cms. the typical Harappan size were also found.

71. JHANJHARI²⁹ (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Jhanjari is situated 6 Kms. to the north of Karnal in between the G.T. road and the West Jumna Canal near the^a bridge over the latter. The ancient site lies about a furlong to the west of the village on the left bank of the dried up course of Yamuna. The mound is cut across by roads on its east and north. On the south of the mound is a pond. The site is a low mound measuring approximately 100x80 meters in area and 1.50 meters in height. It yielded Mitathal IIB Ware, faience bangles and walls of mud bricks with bricks measuring 40x20 cms. on surface. The pottery is generally worn out recalling the o.c.p.

72. RAMBA 1 (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Ramba is situated about 14 Kms. to the north of Karnal and about half a kilometer to the right of West Jumna canal. The ancient site lies about a kilometer to the south-east of the village on the left bank of the old course of Yamuna which is marked by a prominent depression passing inbetween the village and the mound. The site is almost flat and its western parts are under cultivation while its northern portion is covered by a garden of Beri trees. Only a small top portion of the site lies waste on account of being covered with pottery, brick bats and salt peter etc. The site measures approximately 80x80 meters in area and about a meter in height. It has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware and faience bangles. The pottery is generally worn out recalling the o.c.p.

73. RAMBA 2

The site is located about a kilometer to the north east of the village and about 2 kilometers in the north of Ramba 1. It lies on the tube well line on the left bank of the dried up course of Yamuna about two furlongs to the right of the west Jumna Canal. The site is a flat mound covered with salt peter and partly under cultivation. Much of it has been damaged by digging earth for building the tube-well water courses. The mound measures approximately 50x50 meters in area and about half a meter in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware and faience bangles. The pottery is extremely worn out recalling o.c.p.

74. KHERI MANSINGH (Tehsil Karnal, District Karnal)

The village Kheri Man Singh lies 19 Kms. north of Karnal on the West Jumna Canal about a kilometer to its west. The site is located about 2 Kms. to the north-east of the village some ^{seven Kms.} ~~four miles~~ in the north of Ramba on the left bank of the dried up course of Yamuna. The site is a flat mound covered with salt peter on the western periphery of which is located a tube-well near a vata tree. The site measures approximately 80x80 meters in area and about half a meter in height. It has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware and faience bangles. The surface of the pottery is much affected by salt or water action and resembles the o.c.p.

75. ROHTAK (Tehsil Rohtak, District Rohtak)

The site (28.50 N, Lat. and 76.35 E, Long.) lies on the left bank of Drain No. 8 about 2 Kms. to the west of Rohtak

city near the farm house of Mr. Sukh Deva of Bhor village. The site is marked by a grave of Pir. The site is completely buried under the ground and only a few sherds are noticed in the cultivated fields. The sherds represented Mitathal IIB Ware, and A dish on stand in grey ware. ~~Fabric F~~ from here is now housed in the Gurukul Jhajjar Museum. As the site is largely buried under alluvium it is not possible to determine its correct dimensions. The area approximates 50x50 meters as indicated by the difference in the colour of the soil and the casual occurrence of potsherds.

76. SANGHI (Tehsil Rohtak, District Rohtak)

The village Sanghi ($29^{\circ}00'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}35'$ E. Long.) is situated at a distance of 16 Kms. to the north of Rohtak on the right bank of Drain No.8 which cuts through a large depression flanked by sand dunes noticed between Rohtak and Gohana. The ancient site lies at a distance of two miles to the north of the village on the right bank of the Drain in the fields of Sri Ranjit of Sanjor Thola. On the north of the site the Kathura drain joins Drain No.8. The site is a small, measuring approximately 80x50 meters in area and hardly half a meter in height and has yielded Late Siswal and P.G.Ware. The pottery is much wornout on account of salt or water action. The Kalibangan Ware is represented by Fabrics A, B and F. The incised decoration on outside of a few sherds recalls the Atranjikhara ware. Besides, a stone pestle was also found from the site.

77. RUKHI (Tehsil Gohana, District Rohtak)

The village Rukhi ($29^{\circ}00'$ N. Lat. and $76^{\circ}40'$ E. Long.)

is located 26 Kms. north of Rohtak on Rohtak-Gohana road. The village is about 8 Kms. to the north-east of Sanghi. The ancient site lies about 2 Kms. to the west of the village on the left bank of the depression through which Drain No.8 cuts ~~on Chichhrana road~~. The depression between Chichhrana and Rukhi is very prominent and measures more than a mile wide. It is flanked on either side by sand dunes. The site falls in the fields of Messrs. Pyare, Munshi, Inder and Rambhaji Mahajan and the mound is under cultivation. It measures approximately 80x80 meters in area and is quite in level with the ground though the thickness of the deposit as seen in the cuttings on either side of the road seems to be about a meter. The site has yielded Late Siswal Ware represented by Fabrics A,C,D and F. The pottery is largely worn out recalling the o.c.p. ware. Terra-cotta circular discs, toy wheel and ban^ales are the other finds from the site.

78. BICHPARI (Tehsil Gohana, District Rohtak)

The village Bichpari (29.10 N.Lat. and 76.35 E. Long.) is located 8 Kms. to the N.W. of Gohana on the east of Drain No.8. The ancient site lies about a kilometer to the west of the village in the fields of Sri Daryao Singh, Lambardar on the right bank of the depression through which is cut Drain No.8. The ancient site covers an approximate area of 50x50 meters and is about half a meter high from the general level of the fields. It is at present under cultivation and there are hardly any vestiges of the site left.

The site yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware which on account of the surface being worn off very much resembles the ochre ware of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

79. GANGANA (Tehsil Gohana, District Rohtak)

The village Gangana (⁰29.10'N.Lat. and ⁰76.35'E.Long.)² located 5 Kms. to the north-west of Bichpari and ^{13 Kms.}~~8~~ miles of Gohana. The ancient site lies about a kilometer to the east of the village in the fields of Sri Sahi Ram and others. It is a flat mound measuring approximately 80x80 meters in area and about half a meter in elevation. The site is under cultivation and very little is left about it. The mound has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware. The pottery is generally worn out. The incised decorations on a few sherds recall the Bara Ware.

80. BALIANA (Tehsil Rohtak, District Rohtak)

The village Baliana lies nearly 12 Kms. to the east of Rohtak on Sonapat road. The site lies near the Rest house at Baliana. It is a flat mound with no elevation and can only be recognised by the potsherds scattered over it which cover an approximate area of 50x50 meters. The site yielded Late Siswal Ware and P.G.Ware. Besides a few fragments of terra-cotta triangular cakes and circular discs were also picked from the site which must have been associated with the Late Siswal culture. At present the site is under cultivation and an exploratory dig was taken this year by Shri J.S.Nigam of the Archaeological Survey³⁰. The deposit is scanty and both the wares (the Late Siswal and P.G.Wares) have been mixed up on account of ploughing and no independent horizon of either of the cultures is traced.

81. KANSALA (Tehsil Rohtak, District Rohtak)

The village Kansala lies about 24 Kms. to the east of Rohtak on Sonapat road. The site lies about a kilometer to the south west of the village on the left sandy bank of a depression which perhaps extends from near Munak past Madhguda Khanpur, Kansala, Ismaila, Dabodah, Lowah Majra and ultimately joins the Dabar of Nazafgarh and perhaps represents ~~of~~ the course of Yamuna. The site is under cultivation and shows no significant deposit. It yields Mitathal I Ib Ware.

D. GHAGGAR VALLEY

82. THERAJ (Tehsil Bhatinda, District Bhatinda)

The village theraj is located on the right bank of Ghaggar nadi about 8 Kms. to the south-west of Sardul Garh. The ancient site lies on the left sandy bank of Ghaggar about a kilometer east of the village. The mound is approached by Barnala-Sirsa road four miles down of Sardulgarh to the west of the road. The site is at present under cultivation and there exist only a few Jala trees on it. The site yielded Kalibangan Ware which is much worn off and resemble the Sarangpur ware and for that reason the ochre ware. Some of the sherds bear incised decoration comparable with those from Atranji Khera. The other finds from the site include a conical terra-cotta object and a fragment of a terra-cotta ring or Kadi. An interesting feature of the site was the occurrence of animal teeth and other small bones along with potsherds in small heaps perhaps representing pot-burials as at Sarangpur.

83. HIRKE (Tehsil Fatehabad, District Hissar)

The village Hirke is located on the right bank of Ghaggar about 19 Kms. to the west of Ratia. The site lies at a distance of one Kilometer in the north-east of the village. It is a flat mound measuring approximately 50x50 meters in area and about a meter high. The top portion of the site is lying waste on account of pottery and salt peter. The mound yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal I Ib Wares. The ^{Late}Siswal Ware included fabrics A, B, C, D and F. The pottery is worn out by salt action. Besides small heaps of charred ~~of~~ uncharred bones and potsherds were also noticed at the site perhaps suggesting burials as at Sarangpur. The other finds from the site included terra-cotta triangular cakes, ovaloid sling balls, circular discs, bangles, toy cart, long horn of toy animal figurine, ~~and~~ two copper arrow heads and a bangle fragment which were so much carbonised that no core was left to be treated and preserved. The arrow heads were of typical Harappan type.

84. RATTAKHERA (Tehsil Guhla, District Karnal)

The village Rattakhera is situated approximately 6 Kms. to the N.W. of Guhla on the right bank of the Ghaggar. The ancient site lies to the west of the village and measures approximately 100x100 meters in area and 3 meters in height. The mound has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware which is worn out and recalls e.c.p. About a mile to the west of the site the Ghaggar is joined by the Patiala nadi from the north at Jagatia Ghat.

85. MOHANPUR (Tehsil Guhla, District Karnal)

The village Mohanpur (30.05° N. Lat. and 76.45° E. Long.) is located 19 Kms. to the north-west of Pehova and 6 Kms. to the west of Bodha about a Kilometer south of the Markanda bund. The ancient site lies about two furlongs to the west of the village. It is a low mound measuring approximately 100x100 meters in area and two meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. A few sherds were decorated with incised designs on the exterior as at Bara.

86. BODHA (Tehsil Gulha, District Karnal)

The village Bodha (28.40° N. Lat. and 79.05° E. Long.) is located about 13 Kms. to the west of Jalbehra on the south of the Markanda bund. It lies approximately 13 Kms. to the north of Pehova on the left bank of Markanda. The site is mostly covered by the present village. It measures approx. 100x100 meters in area and rises to a height of 5 meters. A bastion of Lakhauri bricks of a fortress of 18th-19th century also stands over it. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. A few sherds decorated with incised designs comparable with those from Bara and others comparable with Fabric D of Kalibangan Ware ~~were~~ and few with rope marks were also collected.

31

87. DUKHERI.1 (Tehsil Ambala, District Ambala)

The village Dukheri (30.15° N. Lat. and 70.35° E. Long.) is located about 5 Kms. to the south-east of Ambala Cantt. The ancient site ¹⁶ Dukheri 1 lies on the left bank of Tangri nadi about one kilometer to the south of the village, *It is a*

railway station on the Ambala Saharanpur section of Northern Railway. The site is a flat mound measuring approximately 50x50 meters in area. The site is highly surcharged with salt-peter affecting the ^{pottery} and is partly under cultivation. It has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware and faience bangles in abundance. The worn out pottery recalls o.c.p.

88. DUKHERI 2

The site of Dukheri 2 is located about a kilometer to the east of Dukheri 1. It is a flat mound with hardly any elevation. The site is completely under cultivation and has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware, P.G. Ware and faience bangles in good quantities. The pottery is worn out and recalls the o.c.p.

89. DHARMAHERI-1 (Tehsil Patiala, District Patiala)

The village Dharmaheri (30.15° N. Lat. and 76.35° E. Long.) is situated about a kilometer north of the Ghaggar bridge on Kaithal-Patiala road. There are two ancient sites located in the revenue jurisdiction of the village which are called Dharmaheri 1 and 2. Dharmaheri 1 is a low mound which lies to the south east of the village in the east of the Kaithal-Patiala road about a mile to the north of Ghaggar. The site is distinguished by a pipal and a Vata tree on it. The mound measures approximately 100x80 meters in area and 2 meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal I Ib Ware, which

90. DHARMAHERI 2

The site is located about a furlong farther south of Dharmaheri 1. The possibility of the mounds being twin on the pattern of major Harappan cities seems to be remote for want

of the typical classical Harappan material from the site and their considerably small size. The mound measures approximately 80x80 meters in area and two meters in height. The site has yielded Late Siswal and Mitathal IIB Wares. The Siswal Ware includes Fabrics A,B,C,D and F. The incised trough in Fabric D is conspicuous by its absence. Some of the sherds are decorated with incised designs on the exterior recalling the Bara Ware. The pottery is very much worn out.

91. SASI (Tehsil Guhla, District Karnal)

The village Sasi is located about 13 Kms. to the north east of Gulha and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. to the east of Kaithal-Patiala road on the north of Ghaggar. The ancient site lies about a kilometer to the south-east of the village. There stand a few huts on the mound while the remaining parts are under cultivation. The mound is approximately 100x80 meters in area and 2.50 meters in height. By the east of the mound passes a nalla which joins the Ghaggar about 2 Kms. to the south. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. The pottery is worn out.

92. GHEORA (Tehsil Patiala, District Patiala)

The village Gheora is situated 4 Kms. to the west of Dharmaheri on Samana road. The ancient site lies one and a half furlongs to the west of the village on the left bank of the Patiala nadi which joins the Ghaggar about 4 Kms. to the south and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Kms. down of Rattakhera. The site measures

100x80 meters in area and two meters in height. The site has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware and P.G.Ware. The pottery is worn out but has not been affected to the core as in the case of o.c.p.

³²

93. KURDA (Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar)

The village Kurda lies about 5 Kms. to the north west of Banur town on Chandigarh-Patiala road. The ancient mound is located on the left bank of a cho which joins the Patiala nadi farther south. The western parts of the mound are occupied by the present village while the top of the mound is capped by a solitary house. The mound is on the whole low rising covering an approximate area of 150x100 meters and a height of three meters. The site yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. The perforated jar, goblet and beaker were conspicuous by their absence in the collection.

³³

94. KURDI (Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar)

The village Kurdi is situated about 1½ Kms. to the north of Kurda. The ancient site lies about two furlongs to the west of the village on the left bank of the same Cho on which Kurda stands and is approached by a cart track to Pattan village. The mound measures approximately 150x150 meters in area and rises to a height of four meters from the general ground level. The site is under cultivation and the surface is richly covered with well preserved pottery. The pottery types and surface treatment of the vessels suggest the ware to be more akin to Rupar than being late.

95. CHANDIGARH 1

The ancient site is located in Sector 17 inbetween the market and the 30 Bay Building in Chandigarh (30.45' N.Lat. and 76.50' E.Long.) It was for the first time revealed while digging the foundation of a building opposite the main market in 1970. The cutting which was later completed by the archaeologists of the Panjab University of-the revealed the occurence of the yellow clay, the natural soil in the area at a depth of 3.50 meters. The upper 2.50 meter deposit was a water borne sandy deposit containing pebbles below which occurs the prehistoric pottery to the top of the natural soil suggested a habitational deposit of one meter approximately. The trench also evidenced the cutting of the nalla filled with coarse grey sand on the northern flank of which were found buried nine human skeletons in a regular graveyard. Although the outlines of the graves could not be detected on account of the nature of the clay, the pottery constituting the grave goods and the mode of laying the dead body in a uniform manner indicated these to be regular insitu burials. All the nine graves represented extended burials. In case of 8 of them the dead body was laid north-south, the head being to the north. But in one case the body is laid on the right with head to the south.

The site was later excavated by Sarvasri J.S.Nigam and Ghosh of the Archaeological Survey of India with the financial assistance of the Panjab Government. ³⁵ The finds are very few. The pottery from the site consists of red ware painted in black over light red slip which generally goes off when re-

moved and leaves a powdery surface comparable to that of the ochre ware of the Doab. The pottery is generally wheel thrown and burnt to red core. The bulk of the pottery is made of medium fabric as in the case of the Harappan vessels. But some of the sherds have a rather coarser fabric containing coarse sand as a natural admixture or used as degreassant. The main types include dish on stand, dish, bowl, bowl-cum-dish, bowl on stand, beaker, vase of small to medium sizes, large storage jars with globular and ovaloid body and flat dish with short sides and roughened base, ring stand, dough plates, perforated jar, beakers, bowl, carinated handis and vase with loop handle. A hole in the centre of dish on stand has its counterparts at Cemetery H, Bara, Sanghol etc. The vessels are painted in black with bands, recurrent bands sometimes alternately broad and thin and zig-zag and wavy lines. Incised decoration on the exterior is common and includes multiple wavy lines, horizontal lines intersected by single or multiple straight, oblique, wavy or zig-zag lines drawn with bamboo chips or a comblike instrument. The other finds from the site include carnelian beads, pipal leaf shaped ear ring of faience, faience bangles, stone saddle querns and mullers and terna-cotta toy cart wheel with an external hub.

96. CHANDIGARH 2

The ancient site of Chandigarh 2nd is located in Sector 14 on the left bank of the Patiala nadi, to the west of the swimming pool in the Panjab University Campus. The site has been completely buried in course of levelling and is recog-

nized only by a few red ware sherds lying scattered. The site covers an approximately area of 80x80 meters as judged from the spread of the sherds and has yielded Mitathal IIB Ware. The surface of the sherds is worn out.

³⁶
97. SARANGPUR (Tehsil Kharar, District Rupar)

Sarangpur (30.50' N.Lat. and 76.50' E.Long.) is a small village about 2 Kms. to the north of the Panjab University Campus, ~~at~~ Chandigarh, on Mullanpur road. The remains of the ancient site³⁶ lie buried in the fields about 1½ Km. north of the present village under the shadow of the Siwalik hills.³⁷ The site has been largely washed away by a nalla of the Patiala nadi, a tributary of the Ghaggar, to the devastating effect of which is owed the very discovery of it. It was underlaid by half a meter thick cover of sandy earth.

It is difficult to determine the exact extent of the habitation area on account of heavy erosion. If judged from the potsherds lying scattered in the bed of the nalla the settlement seems to measure approximately 80x50 meters in area. The nature of the dwellings huts is suggested by a number of burnt clay-lumps bearing reed-marks. In one case a fragmentary wall of such a clay plastered reed hut lies exposed in the bed indicating a rectangular plan of the hut. The use of sun-dried bricks prepared out of moulds for construction purpose is also attested from a small kiln exposed. The kiln is partially preserved and suggests a circular plan with an approximate diameter of 1.50 meters. The sides on the interior of it are protected by laying the bricks upright, which measure 27 cm. in width. An opening

is provided to the kiln on the western side. The flooring is hard and made of rammed brick-bats. Whether the structure had a domical roof cannot be said at present. Small dumps of bones, possibly of animals, along with potsherds suggesting the mode of burying them in pots were noticed all over the site, the significance of which is not yet clear. Similar feature is noticed at the sites of Theraj and Hirke which yielded Kalibangan Ware and Late Siswal Wares respectively.

The pottery from the site is an ill preserved red ware and recalls the o.c.p. But a comparative study of type-ology fabric, treatment of surface and decoration suggests that the ware represents a regional variation of the ^{Late Siswal} ~~Kalibangan~~ Ware. Besides, the site has yielded a number of saddle-querns and pestles of grey sand stone used for grinding the corn. A fragmentary terra-cotta blade sharpner, a quartzite flake and a few microlithic blades of chert, one of which has a serrated edge, constitute their artifacts. The tool kit suggests the knowledge of agriculture. A few bits of copper were also picked up from here which by the absence of any other subsequent habitation at or near the site places it in the chalcolithic context.

The ornaments from the site include beads of ruby, amazonite, serpentine, felspar and terracotta, pendant of gold, terracotta rings and bangles of grey colour generally having two tiers pressed together. The terra-cotta marbles and fragments of animal figurines representing a long horned bull constituted their toys.

CHAPTER-II.

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