CHAPTER-3

EXPLORATIONS

In order to understand the evolution and dissemination of the OCP culture and settlements an intensive exploratory archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by me specially in the area of northeast Rajasthan and southern Haryana, on the village to village basis. These areas spread over the districts of Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Jaipur, Nagaur(Nawa and Nagaur tehsil), Bharatpur and Alwar in Rajasthan and Jhajjar, Bhiwani, Rewari, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon and Faridabad districts in Haryana. The sites were explored with the help of the local people who are well aware of their surrounding landscape. The area covered during the exploratory field work is approximately 1,20000 square kilometre. The number of the villages visited during this exercise is about 16000.

The exploratory work started in March 2003 from Khetri tehsil of Jhunjhunu district and continued in phases up to September 2009. The fieldwork was undertaken during pre and post-monsoon months. The visibility of the archaeological remains are maximum during these months. In the summers, westerly winds and rain torrents expose the cultural material to its fullest more so because the fields are free from crops.

Excavations at the site of Ganeshwar, Jodhpura and Noh revealed the presence of OCP at the lowest levels. These excavations opened the possibilities for the presence of OCP settlements in the area under consideration. The area of Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi is explored for understanding the origin, evolution and dissemination of OCP culture. The findings are described below on the basis of tehsils. The sites are arranged alphabetically. The local name of the site, if any, is also mentioned. The archaeological remains and the features of the landscape on and around the site are also described. The geo coordinates of the sites are drawn with the help of toposheets published by NATMO.

RAJASTHAN STATE

Jhunjhunu District

The Jhunjhunu district is located in the northeastern part of Rajasthan between 27° 38’ 00” and 28° 31’ 00” North Latitudes and 75° 02’ 00” and 76° 06’ 00” East Longitude. It is bounded by Churu district in northwest, Hissar and Mahendragarh districts of Haryana
on the northeast and Sikar on the west, south and south west.\textsuperscript{1} The total area of the district is about 5928 square kilometre. The number of villages are 827 out of which three are uninhabited.\textsuperscript{2} The district has been divided into five tehsils that are Chirawa, Jhunjhunu, Khetri, Udaipurwati and Nawalgarh.\textsuperscript{3} (See the map 1)

**Tehsil Chirawa:**

1. **Malupura:** (28°07′30″N; 75°33′10″E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is two kilometre west of the village at the right bank of the Kantali river. The height of the mound is about 40 feet from the river bed. The colour of the soil of the site is yellowish and it is composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a natural depression measuring about 50 bigha on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The cultural assemblage revealed during the surface exploration of site comprise of wheel thrown, well fired, sturdy and red coloured and red slipped OCP and early historical potsherds along with ash and burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls, dishes, basins, storage jars, and vases. The section of sherds is red in colour and fabric is medium.

**Tehsil Nawalgarh:**

2. **Bharwari:** (27°47′25″N; 75°24′10″E)- OCP, GW and Early Historical

The site is located 700 metre north of the village. The height of the mound is about 20 feet from the surrounding plain area. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is levelled for the purpose of cultivation. There is a natural depression on the west side of the site measuring about 500 bigha. The soil of the depression is blackish clay. The underground water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 220 feet. The Lohagarh river passes from southwest side of the site at a distance of 200 metre. The archaeological material recovered from the site comprised of wheel thrown unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired OCP, PGW associated GW and early historical pot sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and miniture pot. The OCP sherds have thin as well as medium section and medium fabric.


\textsuperscript{2} Ibid., pp. xiv-xv.

\textsuperscript{3} Ibid., p.Ix.
3. **Doomra:** (27°56’10”N; 75°19’30”E) - OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre east of the village. People call this place *Modiya Neem* in local parlance. The site is situated on 15 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is intact. There is a natural depression all around the site. Lohagarh river is at a distance of four kilometre in the south side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological material recovered through the surface combing of the site comprise of mainly wheel made, well fired, red coloured, red slipped as well unslipped OCP along with early historical, stamped red ware and medieval pot sherds. The Kushana burnt bricks measuring 35x15x5 centimetre were also noticed at the site. The OCP mainly represented by dishes, carinated bowls, basins and vases. Some hand made sherds are also noticed. The section of the pot sherds is red in colour and fabric is medium. Mica and sand is used as temper. There is an old well constructed with sandstone on the south of the site. Its width is 12 feet. The other findings included copper utensils, which are housed in Jugal Kishor’s house. Foundation walls of dressed sandstone along with a sandstone statue and a conch shell were also found from the site as the villagers claimed. One fortress of medieval period (*Garhi*) is also present in the village.

4. **Girdharpura:** (27°45’60”N; 75°24’50”E) - OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is about three kilometre northwest of the village and situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. The Lohagarh river runs 200 metre south of the site. The cultural material recovered from the site during the surface survey comprised of unslipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with chert microlithic tools. The shapes in OCP include carinated bowls with incised diamond on the carination, basins, vases and dishes. The sherds are ocherous red in surface colour with grey section. The fabric of the sherds is medium.

5. **Gothra:** (27°47’00”N; 75°22’45”)- OCP, Medieval

This site is located three kilometre north of the village and is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area about 5000 square metre. The site disturbed by agriculture activities. There is a big natural depression in the eastern side of the site. The
subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The river of Lohagarh passes from the east side of the site. The archaeological material include OCP and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The other findings included chert microliths, ash and small burnt bones. The OCP collected from the site comprise wheel made as well as hand made, ill fired as well as well fired sherds with rough fabric. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins, vases and miniature pot. The colour of the section of the sherds varies between bright to dull red.

6. **Kairu:** (27°55’20”N; 75°17’40”E)- OCP, Medieval

The site is located in the southwest of the village at a distance of 500 metre. The mound is known as *Kheri Bhar* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 50 feet from the surrounding area. The soil of the site is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. A natural depression is present all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel made as well as hand made, red slipped as well as unslipped, usually well fired OCP and medieval potsherds. The main shapes in OCP are thick sectioned storage jars, vases, bowls and miniature pots. The paste is both well leviagated as well as poorly sorted out. Some sherds appear like mature Harappan pot sherds which are sturdy, well fired and red slipped with red core. The other findings included an incomple clay bead, chert microliths, bones, copper and iron slag.

**Tehsil Udaipurwati:**

7. **Bagholi:** (27°46’20”N; 75°40’00”E)- OCP, Medieval

The site is in the south of the village at a distance of one kilometre near the Bala Ji ka Temple and it is known as *Ramnagar* in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and it is disturbed. There are two ancient copper mines at the height of 200 feet in the nearby hillocks. There is a rain channel on the northeast of the site, which joins the Kantali river in the west. The Kantali river passes from the west side of the site and it flows from the south to north direction. A natural depression exist on the south of the site. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. Sh. Surja Lal (85), a villager informed me that there are alternate strata of river sand.
and wind blown sand in the Kantali river bed. The thickness of these strata ranges from 2-5 feet and potable subsoil water available only in these river sand strata, otherwise subsoil water is brackish. The alternate strata of river sand and aeolian sand may indicate dry and wet phases in the past. The archaeological material collected from the surface exploration of the site reveals the presence of hand made, fragile, greyish colour and unslipped OCP and medieval pot sherds. The small size of the limited number of sherds of OCP do not point to any shape. The sherds have very smoky core and rough fabric. The other findings include heaps of copper slag. The villagers used to collect, as per their claim silver and copper coins from the site during the rainy seasons. Stone foundations were also present on the site.

8. **Bagora: (27°42′60″N; 75°30′20″E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre southwest of the village. The people called this place *Khubhy Papra* in local parlance. The site is located on a 20 feet high mound of *talus*, as the site is located on the west face of the nearby hillock. The site covers an area about 1500 square metre. The rain channels coming from the hillock dissect the site. These rain channels go to the Kantali river which is 15 kilometre east of the site. There is a cave above the site in the hillock. Sh. Chhitari singh Shekhawat (75) informed that there were paintings of scorpion and deer in the red colour on the wall of the cave, which are lost due to patination. There is a natural depression east of the site measuring about 200 bigha. The soil of this depression is red clay. There are two wells made up of quartzite stones on the east and south of the site at a distance of 500 and 600 metre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological materials recovered consist of OCP sherds with grey core plain as well red slipped. The pottery is so fragile that it was not possible to determine their shapes. There are heaps of copper slag on and around the site in the hillock.

9. **Chanwra: (27°52′60″N; 75°37′40″E)- OCP**

The site is located 500 metre northwest of the village and is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is undisturbed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river passes from the eastern side of the site at a distance of approximately 700 metre in south to

---

4 *Talus* means the accumulation of angular rock debris and sand at the base of rocks formation.
north direction. The archaeological material collected during the surface exploration of the site comprise of wheel thrown, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and jars of medium fabric.

10. **Gharadla Kalan: (27°05’00”N; 75°39’00”E)- OCP**

The site of Gharadla Kalan is located 10 feet high mound, which is composed of yellowish brown aeolian sand. The government primary school building is located on the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet above the stone formation. The cultural remains include few bits of copper slag and few sherds of OCP. The sherds are very small so it was not feasible to determine the shapes of the pot. The sherds were less fired, dull red in colour and have medium fabric and section.

11. **Guda-Gaudji: (27°53’30”N; 75°32’45”E)- OCP and Rocks paintings**

The site is located on the northern face of the hillock on a sand dune at a distance of 100 metre from the village in northwest direction. The height of the mound is about 35 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is intact. The subsoil water is potable on and around the site and it occurs at a depth of 140 feet. There is a big natural depression on the western side of the site. The soil of the natural depression is blackish clay below 5 feet from the surface level. There is a rain channel on the western side of the site which flows from the north to south direction. The cultural material recovered from surface of the site comprised well-fired, medium fabric, red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes of the OCP included carinated bowls having notch design on the rib, vases, and dishes. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium and their core is slightly greyish. Besides there are rock paintings executed in ochre colour in nearby hillock.

12. **Jaitpur: (27°61’00”N; 75°40’00”E)- OCP, Medieval**

The site is located on the west of the village at a distance of one kilometre which is situated on a 25 feet high mound of red clay and aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation with top layers disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a natural depression on the west side of the site which covers an area of about 50 bigha. The cultural material recovered here include incised decorated OCP and medieval sherds along with iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel turned, well fired as well as poorly fired, plain as well as red slipped. The main
shapes of the OCP include incised decorated vases, red slipped bowls and unslipped dishes. The incised decoration comprised chevron, notches and group of wavy lines.

13. **Jodhpura:** (27°47’10”N; 75°41’15”E)- OCP

The site is located 200 metre south of the village and its height is about 40 feet from the surroundings. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There are rain channels all around the site which join the Kantali river in the east direction at a distance of 300 metre. Sherds of plain and less fired OCP and chert microlithic tools were gathered. The main shapes of OCP are dishes and bowls which have medium fabric and grey section.

14. **Keroth:** (27°42’60”N; 75°41’45”E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located at a distance of 400 metre in the south of the village on the southern face of a small hillock which is about 20 feet high. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is levelled for cultivation and badly disturbed. The Ranasar dam is on the east side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural depression at a distance of 500 metre in the west direction from the site. The pottery is sparse and in small pieces so it is not possible to ascertain their shapes. The available sherds indicate grey core, thin section and presence of red slip. The other findings include early historical potsherds along with copper and iron slag.

15. **Kishorpura:** (27°51’00”N; 75°37’35”E)- OCP and Medieval

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village Kishorpura and its height is about 40 feet from the surrounding area which is composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rain channel in the east of the site which joins the Kantali river at a distance of 3 kilometre in the east. There are natural depressions on the north and west side of the site which measure about 50 bigha. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site include unslipped, less fired and wheel turned OCP and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. Ash and small bone pieces are also encountered. The OCP

---

*IAR -1979-80, p.63.*
sherds have thin as well as medium section and fabric. The main shapes are bowls, basins, dishes, vases and medium size jars.

16. **Malion Ki Dhani**: (27°53’50”N;75°39’00”E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The size of the site is about 2000 square metre. Rain gullies dissected the site. These rain gullies joins the Kantali river, which is about 1.5 kilometre west of the site. The Kantali river flows from the south to the north direction. The cultural material recover during the surface combing of the site include wheel thrown, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired as well as less fired OCP, early historical and some late medieval potsherds. The main shapes of the OCP are carianted bowls with notch incised design on the rib, vases with red slip on the upper portion and dishes with grey core. The grey core dishes have thick fabric. The geometrical microliths of chert and quartzite were also present at the site.

17. **Papra Khurd**: (27°45’00”N; 75°42’30”E)- OCP

The site of Papra Khurd is located 1.5 kilometre southeast of the village near Sh. Jagan Nath ji ka Kuan. This place is known as *Dunga wala* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 15 feet from the surrounding plain area and it is composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to clay extraction by the villagers. The Kantali river is about two kilometre west of the site. There is a big natural depression on the south of the site and its size is about 50 bigha. The soil of this natural depression is blackish clay below 3 feet from the present surface level as Sh. Jagannath informed me. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. Copper slag is present in large quantity on the site. The fragile pieces of unslipped, thin and ill fired with dull surface OCP are noticed at the site. It is difficult to determine the shapes as only few body parts are recovered. Other findings include chert debris, ash and small burnt bones.

18. **Rampura**: (27°54’55”N; 75°35’40”E)- OCP, GW, Early Historical

The site is about two kilometre north of the village and is known as *Pachpiro wala Johra* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 30 feet from the surrounding area. The mound is composed of yellowish aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and its top layers are disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural
depression on the north and west side of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site is comprise of wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, grey core, less fired OCP, PGW related GW, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The shapes in OCP include bowls, basins, vases, and miniature potsherds. The OCP sherds have medium fabric and section. I was unable to recover BRW and PGW sherds from the site as has been explored by R.C. Agrawal and Vijay Kumar.  

19. **Sighnor: (27°49’60”N; 75°24’55”E)- OCP**

The site is located three kilometre north of the village in the field of Babu Lal Kumawat and is known as Thhardo in local parlance. The height of aeolian sand mound is about 50 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is intact and is used only for rain fed agriculture. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Chirana river is about three kilometre in the west side of the site. There is a natural depression on the north and south side of the site. The area of these natural depressions is about 100 bigha. The soil of these depressions is black clayey. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site is comprised of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, ochre colour and less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag. The OCP is represented by different shapes in bowls, vases, dishes and basins. The section of the sherds is both thin and medium. The structural activities are indicated by the burnt clods with reed impressions which suggest wattle and daub houses.

**Tehsil Khetri:**

20. **Ajeetpura: (27°57’60”N; 75°49’60”E)- OCP**

The site is located 2.5 kilometre west of the village on a sand mound which is about 40 feet high from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre as the spread of the sherds indicate. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Donger river is on the north side of the site and it flows from east to west to joins the Dohan river. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, ochre red colour and less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag, chert and quartzite microliths. The main shapes in OCP include carinated

---

bowls with incised notch designs on the rib, basins, vases and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. Their core is grey in colour.

21. **Babai: (27°47′55″N; 75°45′15″E)- OCP**

The site is located two kilometre north of the village in the fields of Sh. Taj Mohammad. There is temple of Ghateswar Bala ji near the site. The site is located on a 20 feet high talus in the foothill. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The rain channels coming down from the hillock dissect the site. The site is surrounded by the hillocks all around except the southern side. The site can be approached from the south direction only. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The river Let is on the south at a distance of one kilometre. There is a natural depression measuring about 50 bigha on the west of the site. A rain channel passes from the north of the site. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site consist of hand made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The sherds have thin section, less fired with smoky core. The other findings included huge quantity of copper slag on and around the site.

22. **Bagor: (27°57′60″N; 75°46′10″E)- OCP**

The site is located on the east of the village at a distance of 500 metre. The height of the mound is about 40 feet. The soil of the site composed of yellowish aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Kantali river is on the west side of the site. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site and it flows from east to west to join the Kantali river. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped, well fired OCP sherds along with copper slag, and small bones and ash. The main shapes in the OCP included bowls, basins, jars and vases.

23. **Bansival: (27°58′20″N; 75°50′50″E)- OCP**

The site is located three kilometre south of the village on a aeolian sand mound which is about 40 feet high from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is intact. Rain channels coming down from the nearby hillocks encircle the site which join the Dohan river in the east. There is a big natural depression of 200 bigha on the northeast of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of red slipped sherds...
OCP and copper slag along with chert microliths, burnt bones and ash. The main shapes in OCP include basins, bowls, vases and miniature pot. The pottery is both well-fired as well as less fired. The sherds of bowls have red slip on both interior and exterior.

24. **Beelwa I**: (27°58’55”N; 75°45’15”E)- OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Beelwa. The OCP site is located two kilometre southwest of the village. It is situated on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is partly buried under the sand dune. The area of the visible part of the site is about 2000 square metre and it is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression of 200 bigha on the north of the site. A rain channel passes from north side of the site and it joins the Kantali river in the west. The archaeological material obtained from the surface of the site comprise of few sherds of red slipped OCP and huge quantity of copper slag. The copper slag is spread all over the nearby hillocks and on the site. The OCP sherds are sparse, diminutive and very fragile. It is not possible to ascertain the shapes of the pots.

25. **Beelwa II**: (27°59’35”N; 75°45’20”E)- OCP

The site is located on a 60 feet high sand mound the northwest of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The site is partly buried under the sand dune and expose portion measure about 2000 square metre and intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural depression on the south of the site. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site and joins the Kantali river. The archaeological material recovered from the site is incised decorated OCP, copper slag and chert micrithic tools. The main shapes in OCP include carinated bowls having incised notched design on the rib and red slipped vases. The vases have thick section and fabric. The pottery is wheel turned.

26. **Bheetera**: (27°59’50”N; 75°41’45”E)- H, OCP

There are three ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Bheetera. The site number I and III belong to early historical and medieval periods respectively. The site number-II belongs to the OCP culture. This site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre in the west of the village and known as Naiya wala in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 60 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. There is a hillock on
the northern side of the site at a distance of 300 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural depression all around the site and it has black clayey soil. The Kantali river is at a distance of 8 kilometre in western direction. It flows from south to north direction. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel turned, less fired, ochre colour, red slipped OCP and early Harappan pottery. The early Harappan pottery comprised well-fired, and bright red slip bowl pieces. They have thick black band on the rim. The main shapes in OCP have bowls, vases and basins. The OCP sherds have medium section and fabric. The core of the sherds is grey in colour.

27. Bhodan: (28°06’10”N; 75°52’50”E)- OCP, Medieval

The site is about 500 metre southwest of the village and situated on a 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is under cultivation. The Sukh Nadi is on the east and it flows from the west to the east direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped, less fired and ochre colour OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The core of the sherds is grey in colour. A huge quantity of copper and iron slag is noticed on the nearby hillock and on the site.

28. Chinchroli: (27°50’00”N; 75°44’50”E)- OCP

The site is located about two kilometre in the southeast of the village on 25 feet high sand dune and is known as Rakharuri in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and disturbed due to agricultural activities. The Kantali river is on the southwest side of the site. It flows from south to north direction. There is a big natural depression measuring about 150 bigha and having black clayey soil present on the southwest of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the site is wheel made, less fired, unslipped as well as red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag along with quartzite microliths and debitage. The main OCP shapes include bowls, miniature pots, vases with red slip on the upper portion. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.⁷

⁷ IAR -1980-81,p.56.
29. **Chirani: (28°01’50”N; 75°50’50”E)- OCP**

The site is located on the north of the village. There are three mounds adjacent to each other at equal distance which are on 25 feet high and composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation. The Sukh Nadi passes from the south of the site. It joins the Kantali river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a natural depression measuring 100 bigha on the north side of the site with black clayey soil. The archaeological materials recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel thrown, red slipped, well-fired and sturdy OCP sherds. The main shapes include strap handle bowls, vases and dishes. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. Copper slag and small burnt-bones were also present on the site.

30. **Chitausa: (28°09’30”N; 75°46’30”E)- OCP, KRW**

The site is located about 500 metre southeast of the village and known as Khera in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 30 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression all around the site and this depression measures about 200 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned as well as hand made, unslipped, less fired and ochre colour OCP sherds. The shapes are vases and jars. The sherds have thin as well as medium section. The medium section sherds have grey colour core and ochreous colour with a tendency to leave colour on the fingers. The thin section sherds have red colour section and smooth surface. The other ceramic industry is Kushanas stamped ware. Copper and iron slag along with large quantity of ash also present at the site.

31. **Chundara: (27°50’25”N; 75°45’60”E)- OCP**

There are two ancient settlements in Chundara village revenue limits. The site I belongs to the edieval period. The OCP settlement is one kilometre east of the village and 400 metre west of the medieval settlement. The site is situated upon 20 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The Kantali river is about 7 kilometre in the south direction from the site. A natural depression covering an area of 50 bigha is present on the south of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 300 feet. The
archaeological material collected from the surface of the site is wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired and sturdy OCP sherds along with copper slag and chert microlits. The main shapes in OCP are thin section medium size jars, miniature pots, bowls and basins.

32. **Dalota**: (28°01’00"N; 75°58’30"E)- OCP, Medieval

The site is located on the west of the village between the hillocks on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The rain channels coming down from the nearby hillocks dissected the site. The Sukh Nadi is on the east at a distance of one kilometre from the site. There is natural depression on the east of the site measuring 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds having grey core, rough surface. It was not possible to determine the shape of the pots from the small OCP sherds. The section of the sherds is medium. The core of the sherds is smoky in colour. The other findings comprise of medieval sherds and huge quantity of copper and iron slag.

33. **Doodhwa Nangliya**: (27°57’30"N; 75°55’50"E)- OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The OCP site is explored south of the village, on the north face of a hillock. The height of the mound is 15 feet. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre. Rain gullies coming from the hillock dissected the site. The Krishnawati river is in the west of the site at a distance of two kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 300 feet. The archaeological materials comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well unslipped, well fired and sturdy OCP and early historical pot sherds along with large quantity of copper and iron slag. The OCP pottery appears like the early Harappan pottery. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, vases, basins and miniature pots.

34. **Doomoli Khurd**: (28°06’00"N; 75°55’25"E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located at a distance of 400 metre from the village in southwest direction on the north face of a small hillock. The mound is 20 feet high and composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The Sukh Nadi is about two kilometre in northeast side. It flows from west to east direction. The cultural material
gathered from the surface of the site composed of unslipped, fragile, less fired, smoky core OCP and early historical sherds along with copper and iron slag. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

35. **Ghardana Khurd**: (27°53’60”N; 75°39’00”E)- OCP

The site is located at a distance of 100 metre from the village Ghardana Khurd in the east on a 30 feet high yellowish colour aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and it is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. There is natural depressions in the north, east and west direction adjacent to the site. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site included well-fired, wheel thrown, red slipped, incised OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes include carinated bowls with incised decoration on the carination. The incised decoration include dashes and diamond on the rib. The section of the sherds is medium and have dull red colour. The fabric and surface is rough. Small burnt–bones are also present on the site.

36. **Gorir**: (27°56’00”N; 75°55’10”E)- OCP, Early Historical

There are four ancient settlements in the Gorir village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located north of the village on the southern face of a small hillock on 20 feet high talus. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is dissected by rain gullies coming down from the hillock. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Krishnawati river is 1.5 kilometre east of the site. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site included well-fired, hand made, red slipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The OCP shapes are rough fabric miniature pots, bowls and vases. The other findings consist of early historical ceramic industry along with huge quantity of copper and iron slag.

37. **Gothra**: (28°03’00”N; 76°03’55”E)-OCP

The site is located at a distance of two kilometre south of the village on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. Rain gullies dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth 100 feet. There is a big natural depression on the east of the site and it measures about 50 bigha. The branches of Sukh Nadi passes from the east and west side of the site flowing from southwest to northeast. The cultural assemblage collected from here comprised of bits of copper slag and OCP
sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, well fired and unslipped. The main shapes include bowls, dishes and jars. The pottery has medium fabric and section.

38. Ishqpura: (28°05'40"N; 75°52'30"E)- OCP

The site is located 600 metre northeast of the village on a 25 feet high yellowish colour sand dune. The site is under habitation so its area could not be determined with certainty. The area of the visible part of the site is about 3000 square metre. There is a natural depression with black clayey soil and measuring about 500 bigha on the west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological materials gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, well-fired, red slipped and sturdy OCP along with chert and quartzite microlithic tools and debitage. The main shapes in OCP are deep bowls, grey colour dishes having thick fabric as well as section and miniature pots.

39. Jamalpur: (27°56'40"N; 75°57'25"E)- OCP

The site is located 2.5 kilometre southwest of the village on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. Rain gullies coming down from the nearby hillocks dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Dohan river passes from the south of the site at a distance of 500 metre. There is a natural depression on the south of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the the site comprise of wheel made, well fired as well less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds, copper slag and chert microlithic tools. The main shapes include carinated dishes with incised dashes on the cariantion and bowls with notch designs on the rib on outside, basins, vases and jars.

40. Jasrapur: (28°03'50"N; 75°43'40"E)-OCP

The site is called khodali in local parlance and located about four kilometre north of Jasrapur village on a 50 feet high mound of black clay. The black colour of the site is due to the heavy presence of copper slag and ash. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. There is a natural depression on the south of the site. The archaeological material comprised fragile, ill fired OCP along with heaps of copper slag. The OCP sherds have rough surface and fabric and medium section.
41. **Kalipahari:** (27°53’60"N; 75°50’50"E)- OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village. The OCP site is located on the west side of the village, on the west face of the hillock, on a 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. A rain channel is on the north side of the site and flows from south to north direction to joins the Donger river on the west of the site, at a distance of 2.5 kilometre. The Kantali river is on the east of the site at a distance of 7 kilometre. The cultural materials recovered from the site include the red sturdy ware having affinities with Harappan pottery along with OCP sherds. The Harappan pottery include wheel made, well fired sherds having medium fabric and red colored section. These Harappan sherds have medium sized vases having three parallel black painted lines. The OCP consist of wheel made, unslipped, and grey core sherds of vases and bowls.

42. **Kalota:** (27°52’00"N; 75°43’50"E)- OCP

The site is located south of the village near the Joharra wali Dhani as it is known in local parlance. The height of the sand mound is about 20 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a pond on the east side of the site and it measures about 10 bigha in area. The Kantali river is at a distance of five kilometre east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological material found from the site reveals the presence of unslipped, grey colour and less fired, smoky core OCP along with copper slag. It appears that the site was a temporary camp site.

43. **Kankaria:** (27°49’60"N; 75°39’20"E)- OCP

The site is located 2.5 kilometre northwest of the village Kankaria in the government forest land on a 15 feet high mound of red clay and talus. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. Rain gullies dissected the site. The Let river runs from east to west to the south of the site at a distance of one kilometre. There is a big natural depression of 200 bigha on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with copper
slag, ash and small burnt bone. The pottery shapes are bowls, and vases. The other findings consist of chert microlithic tools.

44. **Khandva**: (28°11’60”N; 75°56’00”E) – OCP and Medieval

The site is located north of the village. Its height is about 30 feet from the surrounding plain area. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre as the spread of the potsheds indicate. The site is levelled for cultivation and badly disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site include sherds of wheel thrown, rough surface, less fired, unslipped OCP and medieval pottery. The main shapes in OCP included bowls, basins, jars and miniatures pots. The sherds have thin as well as medium section and rough fabric. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with ash and burnt bones.

45. **Khanpur**: (28°08’50”N; 75°49’15”E)- OCP

There are three ancient settlements in the Khanpur village revenue limits. The two of them belong to the medieval period. The OCP settlement is located 25 feet high sand dune on the northeast of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre and is known as Mehrana Badh in local parlance. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is intact and a temple is located near the site. There is a large natural depression measuring about 100 bigha on southeast of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, well-fired, red colour and sturdy OCP sherds. Some sherds have incised decoration and red slip. The main shapes include carinated and handled bowls, vases and grey colour dishes with incised notched designs on the exterior. The chert microliths and burnt bones are also present on the site.

46. **Kharkhara-I**: (28°02’10”N; 75°45’20”E) - OCP

There are three ancient settlements in Kharkhara village revenue limits. The site of kharkara-1 is located at a distance of 700 metre southwest of the village on a 25 feet high mound. The site is under Acacia forest planted by forest department. The size of the site is about 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sukh Nadi is two kilometre on the east of the site. A rain channel passes from the north of the site and it joins the the Sukh Nadi. There is a natural spring at a distance of 500 metre in the north side of the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of
the site include wheel made, well fired, red slipped as well unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The red slipped pottery include bowls and vases. The bowls were slipped on both sides while vases are slipped only on the external upper portion. The unslipped pottery included basins and jars. The pottery have medium section and fabric.

47. **Kharkhara-II**: (28°03’00”N; 75°46’40”E) - OCP

The site is located north of Kharkhara ki Dhani on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. Rain gullies coming from nearby hillocks dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 5 feet. People were using *Denkli* for water lifting when I visited the site. The archaeological material is comprising of hand made, less fired OCP sherds and heaps of copper slag along with chert microlithic tools. The OCP is represented by very thin, fragile, rough pot sherds.

48. **Kheraira**: (27°53’00”N; 75°46’00”E) - OCP, Early Historical

The site of Kheraira is located on a 15 feet high sand mound situated along the southern face of the hillock. There is a small Hanuman temple on the site. The acacia forest is planted by forest department on the site. The size of the site is about 4500 square metre and intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired sturdy OCP and early historical pot sherds.

49. **Kuthania**: (28°05’40”N; 75°45’45”E) - OCP, Medieval

The site is about one kilometre west of the village on an aeolian sand dune of about 60 feet height. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. There is a large natural depression all around the site except the east side, where an aeolian sand dune occurs. The subsoil water on and around the site is potable and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site is comprised of well-fired, sturdy, wheel made pottery. The main shapes in OCP are basins, vases, bowls, jars and miniature pots. The other findings on the site include copper and iron slag. A huge quantity of ash is also available on the site. Stone weights and balls are also present on the site.
50. **Lambi-Jat:** (28°09′50″N; 75°53′00″E)-OCP, Early Historical and Medieval

The site is located north of the village at the southern face of a hillock on 15 feet high sand dune. The Government school is situated on the site. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is a big natural depression black clayey soil is on the east side of the site. The Sukh Nadi is four kilometre south of the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site is wheel thrown, unslipped, less fired OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and basins. The sherds have medium section and fabric, and have grey core.

51. **Lamiya:** (27°46′50″N; 75°45′20″E)- OCP

The site is about one kilometre north of the village Babai and known as Lamiya in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is disturbed by the rain channels. There are big natural depressions on the north and south side of the site. There is a rain channel on the south of the site. Sherds of indeterminate shapes of OCP have been collected from the surface of the site. The sherds are ill fired, ochre colour and have grey core. Heaps of copper slag also present on the site.

52. **Loyal:** (28°03′10″N; 75°38′40″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Loyal. The OCP settlement is located 1.5 kilometre north of the village on a 80 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is huge a quantity of copper slag on and around the site. The fragmentary OCP sherds were available at the northern face of the site. The sherds have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed. The other ceramic industry represented by early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag.

53. **Madhogarh:** (27°52′50″N; 75°42′00″E)- OCP

The site of Madhogarh is located on the northwest of the village near the Katha dhaba on a sandy mound of 40 feet height from the surrounding area. The area of the site is 6000 square metre and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet.
The water source includes a water channel on the northeast side of the site which joins the Kantali river three kilometre west of the site. The cultural material recovered from the site include wheel made, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds along with huge quantity of copper slag. The main shapes are carianated bowls with incised notches on the carination, basins and vases.

54. **Mahrana: (28°08’50”N; 75°49’45”E)- OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 500 metre on the northeast side of the village on 25 feet high yellowish colour aeolian sand dune on the northern face of the hillocks. A Durga temple situated upon the site. The size of the site is about 20000 square metre and disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is a natural depression on the east and south side of the site. A rain channel encircle the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include well fired, sturdy, wheel made and red slipped OCP sherds along with copper slag and ash. The main shapes in OCP include vases, basins and miniature pots. The OCP sherds have thin as well as medium section and fine as well as medium fabric. Miniature pots are hand made.

55. **Manjri: (28°07’55”N; 75°55’20”E)- OCP**

The site is located one kilometre north of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and it is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is a natural depression on south, east and west side of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the site comprise of sherds of unslipped OCP, copper slag along with small bones and ash.

56. **Mankro: (28°05’00”N; 75°47’50”)-**

The site of Makro is located on a 15 feet feet high mound of aeolian sand. The size of the site is about 7000 square metre. The site is partly under the habitation and partly under the forest of babul planted by forest department of Rajasthan. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include, well-fired, sturdy and red slipped OCP along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP include vases with red slip on upper portion, bowls with red slip all over the body, dishes with grey clour and thick section.
57. **Maya Ram ki Dhani**: (27°59′00″N; 75°54′00″E)- OCP

The site of Mayaram ji ki Dhani is located on 30 feet high sand mound. The size of the site is about 4500 square metre. It is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Dohan river is on the south side of the site. The ceramics recovered from the site include hand made, very fragile, less fired, unslipped and with smoky core OCP sherds. There is huge quantity of copper and iron slag available on the site.

58. **Mehara-Jatuwas**: (27°59′30″N; 75°57′00″E)- OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre northwest of the village on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre and under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Pawati river is on the north of the site and it joins the Dohan river in the east. The archaeological assemblage collected from the site include wheel made, well fired OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The main shapes in OCP include red slipped bowls, unslipped vases, jars and miniature pots.

59. **Moisada**: (28°07′00″N; 75°47′30″E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located adjacent to the village on the northern side on a 40 feet high sand mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is intact except its western part, which is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The site is surrounded from three sides by the natural depression except the west. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. Wheel made, well-fired, sturdy and red slipped OCP, and early historical potsherds were collected. The OCP shapes include incised decorated and carinated bowls, red slipped vases, and medium sized dishes. The incised decoration represented by chevron and vertical dashes. A huge quantity of copper and iron slag is also present on the site. Pestles and mullers in grey sandstones are also present at the site.

60. **Nangali Saledi Singh**: (27°59′00″N; 75°36′60″E)- OCP

The site is located in revenue limits of the village Nangali Saledi Singh on the 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand, at a distance of 500 metre south of the village. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. There is a very big natural depression measuring 150 bigha on northeast of the site. A rain channel passes from the north. The subsoil water is
potable at a depth of 125 feet. The cultural material present on the site comprise of wheel thrown, well-fired, red slipped, incised decorated OCP. The main shapes were bowls and vases. The incised decoration consists of dashes on the rib of carinated bowls.

61. **Norangpur**: (27°48′35″N; 75°41′45″E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located 300 metre south of the village on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation and very much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site and joins the Kantali river in the west that is at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. There is a natural depression on the south of the site. Wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds were collected from the site. The main OCP shapes are bowls and miniature pots. The early historical and medieval pot sherds were also present along with copper and iron slag. The other findings included quartzite microliths, debitage, ash and small burnt bones.

62. **Padeva**: (27°52′00″N; 75°41′00″E)- OCP

The site of Padeva is located about 1.5 kilometre west of the village and is known as *Dungri bhar* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 15 feet from the rain gullies level. The size of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is disturbed due to rain gullies coming from the hillock present on the north of the site. The Kantali river is on the southwest and the Let river on the northeast side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The ceramic material collected from the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag and ash. The main shapes are vases, bowls and basins having medium section and dull red colour of the core.

63. **Peethola Ki Dhani**: (28°07′00″N; 75°49′15″E)- OCP

The site is located at a distance of 500 metre north of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is intact. A number of dressed and undressed blocks of quartzite stones occur at the site. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, jars, basins and dishes. The copper slag along with small burnt-bones also present on the site.
64. **Popurna**: (27°53′60″N; 75°48′30″E)- OCP

The site is located 2.5 kilometre southwest of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is intact. Rain gullies encircle the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is natural depressions on the north and south side of the site. The archaeological material recoverd from the site comprise of wheel thrown, less fired, incised decorated, red slipped OCP sherds, copper slag along with small bones and ash. The OCP sherds have thin section and fine fabric. The main shapes are bowls, miniature pots and medium size vases.

65. **Rampura**: (27°59′30″N; 75°53′35″E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is situated one kilometre west of the village upon a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is under cultivation. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Pawati river passes from the south of the site and joins the Dohan river on the east. There is a natural depression measuring about 100 bighas on the south of the site. Unslipped, less fired OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag were collected from the surface of the site. I could not find the sherds of BRW and PGW as published in IAR. The antiquities include chert nodule and a broken chert blade.

66. **Rasoolpur**: (27°56′00″N; 75°40′00″E)- OCP

The site of Rasoolpur is located on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune in the north side of the village. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre which is disturbed by soil extraction by the villagers. A rain channel flow from the southern side of the mound, which join the Kantali river four kilometre in the west. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material includes the copper slag and red slipped OCP sherds. The OCP ceramic is well–fired, hard and sturdy. The main shapes of OCP included bowls, basins and vases. They have thin to medium section and medium fabric.

---

67. **Santaria**: (28°08’50”N; 75°48’40”E)-OCP

The site is situated on 15 feet high sand dune at a distance of one kilometre in north of the village and known as *khera* in local parlance. The site is under cultivation and covers an area of about 2000 square metre. There is a big natural depression measuring about 50 bigha on the southeast of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. The archaeological material comprised red slipped OCP, copper slag along with ash and burnt bones. The OCP is less fired, fragile and red slipped. Due to the very small size of the sherds it was not possible to determine the shapes of the OCP pottery.

68. **Sunari Ghat**: (27°48’00”N; 75°42’00”E)- OCP, BRW, PGW

The site of Sunari Ghat is located at the border of tehsil Udaipur Wati and Khetri. The site is situated on the left bank of the river Kantali and some portion of the site has been washed away by the river action. The site is situated on 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand and greyish soil. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The site is surrounded by the hillock on the north side. The size of the site is about 6000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The site was excavated by department of Archaeology and Museum, Rajasthan. The cultural material comprised of OCP, BRW, PGW along with microlithic tools. Copper slag also found from the site. I was unable to collect the OCP sherds from the site. There is another site on the right bank of the Kantali river and west to the excavated site at a distance of 300 metre. It has red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and copper slag. This OCP site is on the eastern face of the hillock on red clay mound. It was situated on the slanting face of the mound towards the Kantali river. The sherds were very fragile, diminutive and beyond recognition for the shapes. The pottery is ill-fired, grey cored and have ochreous surface with the tendency to leave the colour on fingers when handled.

69. **Thali**: (28°08’35”N; 75°52’10”E)-OCP and Early Historical

The site is located near the electric transformer on a 50 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and it is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There are natural depressions on the south, east and west side of the site. The area of these natural

---

depressions is about 200 bigha. The Sukh Nadi passes from the south of the site at a distance of two kilometre. The archaeological material comprised sturdy, well-fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and early historical pot sherds. Some sherds have black band on the neck and they resemble the early Harappan ware. The OCP represented by bowls, basins, vases having red slip on the upper portion and grey coloured, less fired, thick section and medium fabric, carinated dishes. The copper and iron slag along with ash also noticed at the site.

70. **Tiba-Basai: (27°58'55"N; 75°57'50"E)- OCP**

The site is situated about 300 metre in the northeast of the village on a 20 feet high sand mound. The size of the site is about 6000 square metre and it's upper layer is disturbed. The Dohan river is on the east side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material includes red slipped and incised decorated OCP ware and bits of copper slag. The main shapes of OCP included carinated and red slipped bowls with incised notched decoration on the rib of carination, red slipped vases and deep basins. The pottery is well fired, thin to medium section and medium fabric.

71. **Tyonda: (27°60'00"N; 75°54'00"E)- OCP, Medieval**

The site of Tyonda is located on a 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site is partly under village habitation and partly under cultivation. The area of the visible part of the site is about 3000 square metre. There is a rain channel in the north side of the site. There is a natural depression of 50 bigha on the southeast of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The ceramic collected from the site include incised decorated, red slipped and unslipped OCP and medieval pottery sherds along with copper and iron slag. The shapes indicated by the sherds in OCP included incised decorated bowls, red slipped vases and miniature pots. Chert nodules and microliths also noticed on the site.

72. **Vokharwali Dhani: (27°59'25"N; 75°50'45"E)- OCP**

This site is about 400 metre west of the Vokharwali Dhani. The site is situated upon 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is disturbed by rain gullies coming from the hillock on the west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. A rain channel passes from the north side
of the site and it joins the Dohan river in the east. There is a natural depression on the north side of the site measuring about 2000 bigha. The archaeological material comprised red slipped as well as unslipped OCP, copper slag along with chert microliths and ash. The main shapes in OCP include basins, bowls and vases. The pottery have thin to medium section and medium fabric.

**District Sikar**

The Sikar district is located in northeastern part of Rajasthan between 27°21’00’and 28°12’00” North Latitude and 74°44’00” and 75°25’00” East Longitude. It is bounded by Churu district in the northwest, district Nagaur on the southwest, Jaipur on the southeast, Jhunjhunu and Mahendragarh district on the northeast and east direction respectively. It covers an area of 7732 square kilometre. There are 931 villages and 9 towns in the district. These 931 village are divided in 6 tehsil namely Fatehpur, Lachhmangarh, Neemka-Thanha, Sri-Madhopur, Danta-Ramgarh and Sikar.10

**Tehsil Neem Ka Thana :**

73. *(27°28’55”N; 75°55’15”E)*- OCP

The site is located on a 30 feet high sand mound, 200 metre east of the village Ajmeri. The site covers an area of about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 170 feet. There are rain channels all around the site. These rain channels join the Sahibi river in the southwest direction of the site. The archaeological material comprised of unslipped OCP and chert microlithic tools. The shapes in OCP include vases, basins and storage jars. The sherds are less fired, with thin to medium section and fabric.11

74. **Arjanpura**: *(27°37’15”N; 75°43’15”E)* OCP

The site of Arjanpura is located about 500 metre in the west of the village. The height of the mound is about 30 feet from the surrounding surface area. The colour of the site yellowish and it is composed of aeolian sand and reddish clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 170 feet. There is natural depression of 50 bigha in the south of the site. The rain channels from

this place join the Kantali river in the east direction. The archaeological material consist of red slipped OCP and bits of copper slag. The main shapes of OCP consist of bowls, vases, jars and miniature pots. The pottery is wheel thrown and less fired.

75. **Bagrawa: (27°51'00"N; 75°55'40"E)- OCP**

The site is about one kilometre in the south of the village. The site is located on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The rain water channels dissected the site. These rain channels join the Dohan river in the west direction. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The underground water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is natural depression on the west of the site. The archaeological material consists of red slipped, incised decorated OCP, copper slag and chert microlithic tools. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The incised decoration occurs on the rib of carinated bowls. The pottery is wheel turned and well fired. Some sherds with grey core also noticed.

76. **Bakhla Ki Dhani: (27°45'20"N; 75°58'50"E)- OCP**

The site is located in Neem Ka Thana tehsil of Sikar district between village Kachera and Bakhala Ki Dhani. The height of the sand mound is about 30 feet from the surrounding surface level. The area covers by the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The Krishnawati river passes from the north of the site at a distance of 300 metre and it flows from west to east direction. The cultural assemblage consists of red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and copper slag. The main shapes included bowls, jars, vases and basins. The pottery is wheel turned, both less fired as well as well fired with medium section and fabric.

77. **Bar Singh Ka Bas: (27°39'55"N; 75°44’00"E)-OCP and Early Historical**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre in the northwest of the village Bar Singh Ka Bas on 30 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river is about 2.5 kilometre in the west of the site. The rain channels from this place joins the Kantali river. The archaeological assemblage comprised of red slipped OCP and early historical pot sherds along with copper slag. The OCP is well-fired, sturdy wheel turned with thin section and fine fabric. The main shapes are bowls and basins.
78. **Basri Kalan**: (27°37’60”N; 75°45’20”E)- OCP

The site is located on the southeast of the village in the fields of Sh. Hira and Sh. Bania on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. There are sand dunes all around the site. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and it is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a pond on the southern side of the site, where water was available when I visited the site. The Kantali river is about two kilometre on the east of the site and it flows from east to northwest. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The archaeological assemblage comprised of red slipped OCP and copper slag. The OCP is well fired, wheel made, and sturdy. The main shapes are red slipped bowls, thick section and grey colour dishes and thin section and fine fabric vases.12

79. **Basri Khurd**: (27°37’00”N; 75°45’60”E)- OCP and Early Historical

This site is located at a distance of two kilometre in northwest of the village on a 30 feet high sand mound and known as Barro in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 20 feet below calcium carbonate deposit. However, the quality of ground water is potable at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river is on the west of the site at a distance of one kilometre and flows from the south to the north. The cultural material is comprising of red slipped as well as unslipped OCP, copper and iron slag along with early historical potsherds. The OCP shapes include red slipped bowls and vases. The pottery is wheel thrown and usually well fired with red core. The owner of the land claim to find a copper pincer during the cultivation operation.

80. **Bewan**: (27°51’00”N; 75°46’60”E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site consist of two mounds separated by a depression and the height of the sand mounds is 20 feet from the surrounding plain area. The site covers an area of about 10000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a natural depression on the western side of the site measuring about 50 bigha. The Krishnavati river passes from the eastern side of the site. The cultural material recovered is red slipped, well fired and incised decorated OCP and early historical stamped pottery. The main shapes in OCP include incised decorated porcelain and red slipped bowls and vases.

---

12 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.520. There are three Basri in Sikar district, two in Neem ka Thana tehsil and one in Sri Madhopur tehsil. All the three basri have OCP sites.
bowls and vases. The incised designs represented by chevron and notches. Copper and iron slag is also present in huge quantity at the site.

81. **Bhagega:** (27°41′55″N; 75°44′20″E)- OCP

The site is located two kilometre north of the village on a 30 feet high sand dune near the east face of a hillock. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The Chirpali river is 50 metre in the south of the site and it joins the Kantali river. The archaeological material gathered from the site is incised decorated, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP along with copper slag. The OCP pottery is wheel made, well fired and sturdy. The incised decorations include chequered pattern and dots arranged in linear fashion. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. Small bones and ash is also present on the site.\(^{13}\)

82. **Bhageshwar:** (27°46′20″N; 75°54′20″E)- OCP

The site of Bhageshwar is located on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The clour of the site is greyish due to presence of huge quantity of ash. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed by the digging of the soil by the villagers. The Krishnawati river flows from the southeast side of the site. The ancient copper mines are present in the nearby hillocks. These mines have horizontal shaft upto 20 feet deep. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth 40 feet. The pottery is sparse and fragile. The sherds are poorly fired with smoky core. The ochre colour surface of the sherds have a tendency to get peeled off.\(^{14}\)

83. **Bhagoth:** (27°40′05″N; 75°42′55″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre north of the village on a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The Kantali river is two kilometre south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological materials is comprising of incised decorated and red slipped OCP along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are

---

\(^{13}\) *IAR*- 1987-88,p.100. The name in village directory is Bhagega in place of Bhagoga as published in the source.

\(^{14}\) *IAR*-1987-88,p.100; J.P.joshi et al., 1984, ‘The Indus Civilization: A Reconsideration on the Basis of Distribution maps’, B.B.Lal and S.P.Gupta(eds.) *Frontiers of Indus Civilization*, p.520. They mentioned its name as Baleshwar (27°44′00″N; 75°51′00″E) but there is no village of this name in the village directory of Sikar district.
bowls, vases, broken handles and miniature pots. The pottery is wheel made and less fired with smoky core.  

84. **Bhandala**: (27°46’30”N; 75°58’40”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There are rain gullies all around the site which join the Krishnawati river in the east direction. There is a big natural depression measuring about 200 bigha on the north side of the site. The cultural assemblage here is unslipped, fragile, less fired OCP sherds, copper slag along with chert microliths, ash and small-burnt bones. The sherds are so small to suggest any shape.

85. **Bhoodoli**: (27°41’00”N; 75°45’60”E) -OCP

The site is located on the 500 metre north of the village on 60 feet high sand mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The Kantali river is on the west side of the site and it flows from south to north direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The archaeological material present on the site include sherds of less fired and fragile OCP. A huge quantity of copper slag is also noticed on the site. The OCP sherds show the signs of ill-firing with smoky core. The sherds are badly damaged to indicate any shape.

86. **Bhojpura**: (27°40’00”N; 75°46’50”E)-OCP

The site is located on the southern side of the village on a 20 feet high sand mound. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is partly under village habitation and partly under the cultivation. There is a rain channel on the east side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The archaeological material gathered from the site include very fragile, less fired sherds of OCP along with the quartzite and chert geometrical microlithic tools. The sherds are too fragile to ascertain any shape. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed.

---

15. *IAR* 1987-88, p.100. There is no village of the name Bhagodha in Sikar district. Perhaps it is Bhagoth.

87. **Biharipur-II**: (27°53’00”N; 75°53’00”E)- OCP

The site is located near the Dabla railway station in Neem ka Thana tehsil on a 25 feet high sand mound. It covers an area of about 3000 square metre and round in shape. The site is intact and under the village habitation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs in sand strata at a depth of 80 feet. A rain channel passes by the southern side of the site. There is a *Baori* on the bed of the rain channel. The archaeological material available include the huge quantity of copper slag and fragmentary sherds of OCP. The pottery is wheel made, less fired and micaceous. The surface treatment is comprising of incised decorations and red slip. The main shapes of OCP are carinated bowls with incised notch design on the rib, red slipped vases and grey colour dishes with thick section.17

88. **Bhopiya**: (27°42’00”N; 76°03’00”E)- OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed by agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 140 feet. The Kasaunti river is three kilometre northwest of the site. There is a big natural depression measuring about 100 bigha on the south of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The villagers informed me that the soil of this depression is blackish clayey at the depth of 5 feet from the present surface level. The cultural assemblage is comprising of unslipped, less fired with smoky core OCP sherds and copper slag. The pottery is wheel thrown and have thin to medium section and fabric. The main shapes included bowls, medium sized vases and dishes.18

89. **Chala**: (27°39’45”N; 75°40’10”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre north-east of the village behind the government primary school and situated on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly under school building. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Kantali river passes from the west side of the site at a distance of four kilometre. Cultural material gathered from the site include incised decorated OCP and copper slag. The incised designs included oblique

17 *IAR*-1979-80,p.63.
18 *IAR*-1988-89,p.76.
dashes. The main shapes are bowls, vases and jars. The pottery is well fired with red colour core and wheel thrown. The pottery have medium section and fabric.\textsuperscript{19}

90. **Chala Ki Dhani**: (27°46’06”N; 75°39’35”E)- OCP

The site is located at a distance of 500 metre north from the Chala Ki Dhani on a 50 feet high sand dune at the western face of a hillock. It is partly under the sand dune and the visible part of the site is about 4500 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river is on the north side of the site at a distance of 500 metre and it flows from southwest to northeast direction. During the exploration of the surface of the site incised decorated OCP sherds and copper slag is collected. The incised decorations include group of wavy parallel lines and circular dots in a linear fashion. The OCP sherds are less fired with smoky core, thin section and fragile in nature. Copper slag is spread over the nearby hillocks. There are signs of ancient copper mining in the nearby hillocks. Some of them have shaft as deep as 40 metre as informed by Ch. Rula Ram, native of the same village.

91. **Cheeplata**: (27°33’60”N; 75°49’60”E)- OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 20 feet high sand mound and known as Bani ka chora in local parlance. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is under primary cultivation and not much disturbed. The Kantali river is on the west side of the site. The water was present in river bed when I visited the site in month of June. This place appears like an oasis. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 20 feet. The exploration of the surface of the site yielded sherds of red slip and tan colour OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shape in OCP included carinated bowls, red slipped vases, sturdy dull red colour dishes and miniature pots. The pottery is wheel made, well fired and have fine to medium fabric and thin to medium section. The copper slag occurs in huge quantity on and around the site.\textsuperscript{20}

92. **Chhapar**: (27°36’50”N; 75°46’60”E)- OCP

The site is situated on 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Kantali river is on the west side and the Chandrawati river is on

\textsuperscript{19} IAR -1987-88,p.100.
\textsuperscript{20} IAR- 1978-79,p.20;79-80,p.63.
the north side of the site. The Peethampuri lake is on the west of the site. The survey of
the surface of the site yielded sherds of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped and
less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag. The OCP sherds are so damaged to
determine the shape of the pots.

93. **Dabla**: (27°54’30”N; 75°56’50”E)- OCP

The site of Dabla is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village in the gochar land on 25
feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of about 3000 square metre and is intact. Its
surface has becomes compact by the movement of animals and people. The subsoil water
is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Dohan river passes from the north side at a
distance of 500 metre. It flows from west to east direction. There is big a natural
depression on the south of the site measuring about 200 bigha with black clayey soil. The
archaeological exploration of the surface of the site provide the evidences of wheel made,
red slipped, less fired and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are carinated
bowls with red slipped on both sides, vases with red slip on the upper half portion of the
body on exterior and miniature pots. The pottery have medium section and fabric.\(^{21}\)

94. **Dhrora**: (27°51’00”N; 75°52’00”E)- OCP

The site is located in the north of the village on a 30 feet high sand dune. The visible
portion of the site covers an area of about 5000 square metre as the site is partly under
village habitation and partly under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at
a depth of 90 feet. The surface exploration of the site reveal the presence of wheel thrown,
red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds and copper slag. The debris of
chert and quartzite stone also present on the site. The main shapes in OCP include broken
handle, red slip vases and storage jars.

95. **Doken**: (27°46’05”N; 75°55’20”E)- OCP

The site of Doken is loacated one kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high sand
dune. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is
potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Krishnawati river in the east of the site.
There is a big black clayey natural depression on the south of the site measuring about
200 bigha. The cultural assemblage gathered from the site is wheel turned, less fired, red

\(^{21}\) *IAR*- 1979-80, p.63.
slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. Some sherds have incised decoration. The incised decoration includes chevron pattern and single row of punched diamond. The main shapes include ring bases, red slipped bowls, basins and miniature pots.\textsuperscript{22}

96. **Doonga Ki Nangal**: (27°50’50”N; 75°58’55”E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre northwest of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Chandrawati river is four kilometre on the north side of the site and flows from south to the north. The exploration of the site reveals the presence of red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The pottery is wheel thrown, well fired and sturdy. Some less fired sherds with smoky core also noticed. The main shapes include red slipped vases and bowls, basins and lids.\textsuperscript{23}

97. **Ganeshwar**: (27°40’00”N; 75°51’30”E)-OCP

The site was excavated by Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Rajasthan. The site is located in the east of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact except the metalled road which dissected the site. The water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river is on the east of the site and flows from south to north direction. The presence of very huge quantity of copper slag in these hillocks suggest remote antiquity of copper working on the site. The excavations at the site revealed homogenous culture deposit of 3.65 metre belonging to copper age. Pottery, copper tools along with of highly evolved geometrical microlithic tools industry was noticed at the site. The microliths are represented by microblades, large blades, scrapers made on flakes, burins, blunted backed blades, obliquely blunted blades, lunates, triangles, trapezes and points along with flakes and cores. The raw material used for these tools was quartz, chert, garnet, chalcedony and occasionally jasper. Nodules of raw material obtained from the veins in gneissic formations and limestone outcrops, as they are absent in the bed of the river at this place. The pottery included all the types obtained from the excavations at Jodhpura, in Jaipur district. The ceramic industry is represented by two distinct traditions: thin sectioned, dull red and wheel made ware, having painting in black with white strokes like the pre-
Harappan Sothi tradition. The paintings were limited to the rim, neck and shoulders. Some pots having paintings below their belly also present. The paintings designs included thick band on the neck, thin parallel lines on the shoulders, horizontal band between two wavy lines, oblique parallel lines and crescentic comb pattern. Incised designs also present which included oblique strokes on applied chords, deep dashes, crescent like notches, oblique and straight lines (single or in group) and check pattern. Some sherds show graffiti marks such as ladder, trident and hatched quadrangle. The antiquities are comprised of bone and stone beads, querns, mullers and pestles and bone spikes. The copper objects recovered include arrows, spearheads, chisel, fish-hooks, razors, blades, rings, bangles, hair pins and antimony rod. A double spiral headed copper pin having parallel in central and west Asia during third millennium BC is also found. The structures found included mud platform with partition, storage pits and post-holes on the floor. The presence of burnt material at different floor levels suggested firing at the site.\textsuperscript{24}

P.L.Chakravarty reexcavated the site to ascertain the evolution of OCP culture at this site and delineated three phases based on cultural assemblage. Period-I: This phase has 30 to 50 centimetre thick habitational deposit and yielded geometrical microliths mainly in quartz and chert manufactured without using crested guided ridge technique which was omnipresent in Indian microlithic industry. The large debris of microliths suggest that tools were manufactured at the site itself. The bones of small animals recovered from lower levels and their size gradually increased towards the upper levels of this phase. The large bones were charred and split open for the extraction of bone marrow. The evidences for the use of copper and ceramic is absent.

Period-II: The period second has been divided into two sub phases depending upon the cultural material.

Phase-I: This phase is characterized by the introduction of technology of copper and pottery making. The cultural deposit is about 40 to 60 centimetre thick. The pottery is both hand made as well as wheel made. The hand made pottery has rough fabric, micaceous, less fired as pointed out by dark smoky core and it start crumbling after the exposure to environment. It is red slipped of uneven thickness which faded away leaving dull brown surface of the pots in due course of time. The wheel made pottery is manufactured with well-levigated fine clay, well-fired with ochrous core. A group of

\textsuperscript{24} LAR-1981-82, pp. 61-62; 83-84, pp. 71-72; 87-88, pp. 101-102.
fairly sturdy pottery is also noticed. The main shapes are narrow as well as wide mouth jars, small squat handi, lota like carinated vessels in many sizes, shallow pans, deep basins and bowls in various sizes. The incised decorations include straight and wavy lines, chevron, herring-bone pattern, criss-cross on some pots. None of the sherds is painted in this phase. Technologically the ceramic industry is of medium standard but functionally it covers the entire spectrum of daily needs. Copper tools recovered include five arrow-head, three fish hooks, an awl and one spear head. Stone microliths along with animal bones found in large number. Evidences of circular hut line with river pebbles and schist slabs paved floors also noticed.

The phase-II: This phase show the evolution of copper technology to its peak. The copper tools comprised 99% of the total material and it includes arrowheads, fishhooks, thin blades, rings, bangles, spear heads, chisel, balls, celts, etc. A double headed spiral ring having having akiness to west and central Asian example also found. The pottery repertoire recovered includes goblets, beakers, tumbler, handled bowls, ‘S’ shaped jars, perforated jars, elliptical and cylindrical vases, lids, jars, offering stands, dishes, basins of Harappan tradition. The pottery is painted with Harappan motifs like intersecting circles, peacock, tree, fishes, flowers and banana and people leaves. The microliths and animal bones decrease in quantity during this phase. There is evidence for 3.08 high and 4 metre broad embankment towards the Kantali river. According to the excavator on the basis C-14 dates of Jodhpura, the chronology of Ganeshwar can be assigned to 3800 BC. for period-I, 2800 BC. for phase-I and 2000 BC. for phase-II of period-II.25

98. **Gaonri-I:** (27°41’60”N; 75°50’52”E)-OCP

The site is located on the western side of the village near the hills on a 50 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. There is check dam on the northern side of the site. The cultural material revealed the presence of sherds of OCP and heaps of copper slag. The pottery is less fired with smoky core and fragile. The shape can not be delineated with the help of body sherds recovered from the site.26

99. **Gaonri-II: (27°42’00”N; 75°50’90”E)-OCP**

This site is located on 80 feet high mound in the southeast of the village at a distance of three kilometre and known as *Bhitrali Gaonri* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is dissected by the rain channel coming down from the surrounding hillocks. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 20 feet. The archaeological exploration of the surface of the site revealed the presence of very fragile, less fired, smoky core OCP sherds and copper slag. The pottery have thin to medium section and rough fabric. The fragile nature of body parts did not indicate any shape. A broken copper razor was also found from the site. M.L.Meena, lecturer, P.G.College, Neem ka Thana accompanied me at the site.27

100. **Ghasipura: (27°44’25”N; 75°59’50”E)-OCP**

The site is located on 15 feet high sand dune in the Neem ka Thana tehsil of Sikar district. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to agriculture operations. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a rain channel on the east of the site, which joins the Krishnawati river. The surface exploration of the site yielded only few body sherds of OCP and bits of copper slag. The sherds are very fragile, less fired having smoky core and red slipped. The pottery is wheel thrown with thin to medium section and fabric.28

101. **Ghata-Guwar: (27°36’00”N; 75°49’30”E)-OCP**

The site is located on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. There are rain gullies all around the site, which go to the Kantali river. There is a natural depression measuring about 50 bigha on the east of the site. The surface survey of the site revealed the presence of unslipped OCP sherds and copper slag. The OCP is wheel thrown, well-fired, sturdy and thin sectioned. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins, dishes and vases.29

---

28 *IAR*-1988-89,p.76.
102. **Gordhanpura: (27°45’30”N; 75°45’20”E)-OCP**

The site of Gordhanpura is located on 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand, two kilometre in southeast of the village. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. There is a rain channel on the east side of the site, which goes to the Dohan river in northeast. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel thrown, unslipped and well fired OCP, copper slag and small burnt bones. The OCP is represented by the sherds of bowls, basins, lids, vases and storage jars. The pottery have thin to medium section and medium fabric. The storage jars have rough fabric.

103. **Gosaiyon Ka Mathh: (27°45’50”N; 75°54’40”E)-OCP**

The site of Gosaiyon Ka Math is present north of Kudla Ki Dhani that is one kilometre north of Neem ka Thana-Patan road. The height of the mound is about 60 feet from the surrounding plain area. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Krishnawati river is on the south of the site. The surface survey of the site revealed the presence of incised decorated, less fired, unslipped OCP and copper slag. The main shpaes in the OCP include bowls, basins, dishes, lids and a piece of stripe handle. The pottery have thin to medium section and fine to medium fabric. The incised designs consist of chevron pattern and group of slanting lines.30

104. **Govind Ki Dhani: (27°45’05”N; 75°58’10”E)-OCP**

The site is located on 35 feet high mound of aeolian sand near the Govind Ki Dhani. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed by agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The rain gullies are all around the site, which join the Krishnawati river in the northeast. The cultural material collected from the site include unslipped, less fired, smoky core and fragile OCP sherds. The other findings are copper slag and chert microlithic tools. The OCP is wheel thrown with medium fabric and section. The main shapes are bowls, basins, storage jars, dishes and medium size vases.

---

30 *IAR*-1988-89,p.76.
105. **Govind Pura:** (27°39’30”N; 75°41’55”E)-OCP

The site is about 2.5 kilometre on west side of the village and situated on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. A temple of Mata Ji is located upon the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The Kantali river is on the western side of the site and it flows in north to south direction. There is a big natural depression on the eastern side of the site which has black clayey soil. The ceramic ware collected from the site include red slipped as well as unslipped OCP. The sherds are well fired as well as less fired with smoky core. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases with red slipped on the exterior and storage jars. The other findings are copper slag, ash and small burnt bones.

106. **Haripura-II:** (27°47’25”N; 76°04’10”E)-OCP, BRW

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. Haripura-1 belongs to PGW and people called this place *Banjara Chhatri* in local parlance. The OCP site is located one kilometre north of the village on the eastern side of the cremation ground and known as *Geedri Nala* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. People were extracting the sand at the time when I visited of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 70 feet in sand strata. The Krishnawati river is one kilometre west of the site. During the surface survey of the site gathered cultural material include fragmentary unslipped red sherds of OCP, BRW, chert microliths and copper slag. The OCP sherds do not point towards any shape of the OCP. The OCP is wheel thrown, well fired and ochre coloured. The OCP pottery have thin to medium section and medium fabric. The BRW sherds indicate the presence of medium size vases. B.R.Meena, lecturer, P.G.College, Neem Ka Thana accompanied me at the site.

107. **Harjanpura:** (27°36’00”N; 75°45’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located about two kilometre west of the village and known as *Bhairu ji* in local parlance. The height of the sand mound is about 50 feet. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The Kantali river is on south of the site and it flows in east to west direction. The archaeological combing of the surface of the site yielded incised decorated OCP, early
historical and medieval sherds. The OCP sherds are well fired as well as less fired with smoky core. The main shapes in OCP consist of carianted bowls with notch designs on the rib, red slipped vases, lid with knob, and grey colour, thick sectioned dishes. Copper and iron slag also present on the site. There is an old baori near the site which belongs to the 17th century as native informed me.

108. **Hasampur-1**: (27°45'40"N; 76°01'45"E)-OCP

There are two ancient protohistoric settlements in the Hasampur village revenue limits. The site of Hasampur-1 is located at a distance of two kilometre northwest of the village on a 20 feet high sand dune near the northern edge of a hillock. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultureivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression having black soil on the south side of the site. A rain channel is on the east side of the site. The cultural material consist of fragmentary, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds and bits of copper slag. The OCP sherds are well fired as well well less fired and wheel made. The main shapes are bowls, basins, storage jars and dishes.

109. **Hasampur-II**: (27°45’25"N; 76°00’30"E)-OCP

The site is located on the western side of the village on at 30 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is disturbed as the people used this place as litter ground for daily chores. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kasaunti river passes from the north side of the site at a distance of 400 metre. There is a big natural depression on the north side of the site. The archaeological remains are mixed with contemporary cultural material. The OCP is well fired, wheel turned and red slipped. The main shapes include basins and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

110. **Hinduka**: (27°48'00"N; 76°04'00"E)-OCP

The site of Hinduka is located on a 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site is spread out all around the hillock and in adjacent agricultural fields. The size of the site is about 12000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The ancient copper mines are present in the vicinity of the site. The shaft of the mines is as deep as 30 feet as the villager informed me. This information is confirmed by the presence of huge quantity of copper slag on the
site and nearby hillocks. The ceramic ware gathered from the surface of the site include incised decorated, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The OCP is wheel made, well fired as well as less fired. The core of the less fired sherds is smoky and has grit as tempering material. The main shapes include bowls, vases, lids and storage jars. The other findings comprised of microlithic tools and debitage in quartzite.31

111. Jeelo-I: (27°51’20”N; 75°55’45”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on a 5 feet high mound of talus and black clay at a distance of 1.5 kilometre northeast from the village and is known as Bhairu ji in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is disturbed by rain gullies and digging of the black clay by the villagers. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include incised decorated, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The incised decoration include incised parallel lines on the outer surface of the vases. The main shapes are bowls, basins and medium sized jars. The other findings comprised of medieval pot sherds, copper and iron slag. The quartzite stone balls, pestles and mullers also noticed at the site.

112. Jeelo-II: (27°50’40”N; 75°54’10”E)-OCP

The site is located on 50 feet high sand dune at a distance of one kilometre in the west side of the village and known as jhagret or neem ka tibba in local parlance. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed partly by the rain gullies and partly by agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Kantali river is in east side of the site and flows from south to north. The archaeological material collected during the surface survey of the site include red slipped, less fired and grey core OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, miniature pots and vases.

113. Jhareenda: (27°53’00”N; 75°55’00”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre in the east side of the village on a 10 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and disturbed because of cultivation. There is natural depression in the eastern side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet The archaeological material collected during the surface

31 IAR- 1979-80, p.63.
survey of the site include red slipped, well-fired as well as less fired, and grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes include well-fired red slipped vases, less fired smoky core bowls and basins.

114. **Jheerana**: (27°38’30”N; 75°53’45”E)-OCP

The site is located on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune about three kilometre southeast of the village and known as *Rarra/barani* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact although some parts of the site is disturbed due to rain gullies. There are rain channels around the site which go to the Kantali river in the east at a distance of two kilometre. The quality of the subsoil water is potable and occurs at depth of 25 feet. The archaeological remains gathered from the surface of the site include red slipped OCP sherds. The sherds are less fired with grey core and have medium fabric and medium section. The main shapes in OCP include basins, bowls and miniature pots. The other findings are ash, copper slag along with burnt bones. Some debitage of chert and quartzite also noticed.

115. **Kani Khori**: (27°49’20”N; 75°59’35”E)-OCP

The site is located at a distance of two kilometre, in the north of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. There are lime mines in the north and southwest of the site. A rain channel passes from the northern side of the site and it joins the Dohan river in the south. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. During the surface exploration cultural material gathered include few red slipped OCP sherds and bits of copper slag. The OCP is well fired, micaceous, wheel made having thin section and fine fabric with red clour of the surface. The main shapes are vases and bowls.

116. **Kanthali**: (27°48’35”N; 75°04’15”E)-OCP, KRW

The site is located on the eastern side of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is at the confluence of two rain channels coming from the nearby hillocks. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Krishnawati river is one kilometre in the west and it flows from south to north direction. A natural depression measuring 200 bigha occurs in

---

32 Barani is the land which is sown only when rain occurs, due to scarcity of subsoil water
the north of the site. The cultural material collected during the surface combing of the site include unslipped OCP and copper slag. The OCP is less fired as well as well fired. The main shapes include bowls, basins and vases. The early historical stamped sherds along with iron slag, ash and burnt bones also noticed on the site.

117. **Kharjo: (27°48’40”N; 76°49’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located on the northeast of the village on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune spread over the east face of a hillock. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a natural depression measuring 50 bigha in the south and east side of the site. The archaeological material consist of red slipped OCP and copper slag. The quantity of copper slag is huge and it spread all over the hillock. The OCP comprise of red slipped, well fired, wheel turned potsherds with medium section and fabric. The main shapes are bowls, vases and basins. The other findings from the site composed of a large number of small stones.

118. **Kerwali: (27°46’55”N; 75°46’50”E)-OCP**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the west of the site which joins the Dohan river that is about four kilometre in the east. There is a big natural depression measuring about 200 bigha on the north of the site. The soil of this depression is blackish clayey. The archaeological material recovered during the surface survey of the site comprise of well fired as well as less fired, wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds, copper slag and chert microlithic tools along with burnt bones. The main shapes consist of red slipped bowls and vases and unslipped storage jars having thick section and rough fabric.

119. **Khadag Beejanpur: (27°43’25”N; 75°55’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located is situated on a 30 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Krishnawati river passes from the eastern side of the site and it flows from south to north direction. There is natural depression on the north and east side of the site. The archaeological assemblage gathered during the surface exploration of the site consist of wheel thrown, well fired, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds, and copper slag.
The main shapes are red slipped bowls and vases. The incised decoration include notched designs on the rib of the bowls.  

120. **Khadra**: (27°44'00"N; 75°45'00"E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre northwest of the village on 35 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth 80 feet. The Kantali river is in the west of the site and it flows from southeast to northwest direction. The archaeological assemblage collected during the surface combing of the site consist of wheel thrown, red slipped, less fired and grey core OCP sherds and copper slag. The sherds have medium section and fabric. The main shapes are bowls and dishes.

121. **Kishorpura**: (27°49’00’’N; 75°58’20’’E)-OCP

The site of Kishorpura is located about 500 metre east of the village on 30 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and dissected by the rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. There is natural depression of 50 bigha on the west side of the site. The archaeological material collected from the site composed of wheel thrown as well as hand made, unslipped, less fired with smoky core OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls and thick fabric storage jars.

122. **Koorwara**: (27°44’00’’N; 75°45’00’’E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre north of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed by levelling for cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. A rain channel passes from the south side of the site and it joins the Kantali river in the west at a distance of two kilometre. The archaeological material collected during the surface investigation of the site reveal the presence of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, well-fired OCP sherds and bits of copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, basins, jars and vases.

---

33 *IAR*- 1988-89, p.76.
34 *IAR*-1979-80, p.64.
123. **Kotra**: (27°46’35”N; 75°44’24”E)-OCP

The site is located on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune at a distance of 600 metre in south of the village. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and disturbed by cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Kantali river is about four kilometre in the southern direction. There is a big natural depression in the east side of the site and it measures about 50 bigha. The surface combing of the site reveals the presence of wheel made, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP, copper slag along with small burnt-bones. The main shapes are red slipped bowls and basins, and unslipped dishes.

124. **Kulhare Ka Johar**: (27°45’00”N; 75°49’00”E)-OCP

The site of *Kulhare ka Johar* is present just one kilometre north of the site of Ganeshwar, in Neem ka Thana tehsil in Sikar district. It falls in the revenue limits of Ganeshwar. This name of the site is due to the findings of 58 copper axes during the digging of a pond in 1977. The height of the mound is about 30 feet. This is the grazing ground of the village. The Neem ka Thana–Chiplata road passes through the western side of the site. The size of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to the digging of the pond. The archaeological material recovered in the course of surface survey of the site include wheel made, incised decorated red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes are red slipped bowls and vases, and unslipped basins and miniature pots. The chert and quartzite debitage of microliths is also present.  

125. **Lakha Ki Nangal**: (27°51’40”N; 75°50’50”E)-OCP

The site located south of the Lakha ki Nangal-Jhalra road on a 25 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Dohan river passes from the eastern side of the site and it flows from south to northeast direction. There is a black clayey soil natural depression in the west and south of the site measuring about 100 bigha. The archaeological material gathered from the site include wheel turned, red slipped, less fired with grey core and incised decorated OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main OCP shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The incised decoration consist of

---

punctuation marks. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed.

126. **Mahawa**: (27°46'10"N; 75°51'25"E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northwest of the village, on a 50 feet high sand dune at the western face of the hillock. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre. The rain gullies dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. Dohan river passes from the east side of the site in southwest to northeast direction. The ceramic industry revealed by the surface combing of the site include wheel made, well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds, and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The incised decoration consist of row of oblique dashes.\(^{36}\)

127. **Makri**: (27°47’20”N; 75°49’45”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune at a distance of 1.5 kilometre in the east of the village and known as Nako in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is dissected by rain channels. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river is on the east of the site. The archaeological material found during the surface combing of the site comprise of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped vases and bowls.

128. **Maliyon-wali-Dhani**: (27°37’00”N; 75°47’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located in the west of the Ganeshwar village near the Maliyon Ki Dhani and falls in the revenue limits of Ganeshwar village. The size of the site is about 3000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation except some portion in the middle part of the site. The height of this intact portion is about 25 feet from the bed of rain channel. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. A rain channel which joins the Kantali river passes from the north side of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the site during the surface survey include wheel made, less fired as well as well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, storage jars and medium size vases. The other findings from the site consist of sherds of

early historical sprinkler and sturdy pieces of medieval pottery. Some geometrical microliths made up of quartzite also present.

129. **Mandoli**: (27°46’10”N; 75°48’05”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune at a distance of 700 metre from the village in southeast. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and dissected by rain channels coming down from the nearby hillocks. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. A spring is in the hillocks that flows during the rainy season even today. There are two *baories* in the north side of the site. The water is available in these *baories*. The archaeological material collected during the surface exploration of the site is composed of sherds of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped OCP and medieval sherds. The main shapes are vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots. The other findings from the site comprise of copper slag and ash. The Chert and chalcedony microliths are also present on the site. There are two *sati temple* and one small fort in the village, which belongs to the early medieval times. Two medieval sites also explored in this village revenue limits.

130. **Manjaira**: (27°37’00”N; 75°51’00”E)-OCP

The site lies on the northern side of Ahirwala village and known as *Manjaira* in local parlance. The name of the Ahirwala is not given in the village directory of census report-1991 of Sikar district. The height of the mound is about 30 feet from the bed of rain channel on the east and west of the site. The size of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed by the rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The surface survey of the site reveals the presence of sherds of few very fragile, and almost beyond recognition OCP and copper slag. The OCP sherds have ochre surface, smoky core, rough fabric, medium section and grit as tempering material. The huge quantity of copper slag is available all along the foot of the hillocks and on the site.

131. **Mavanda Kalan**: (27°49’10”N; 75°52’15”E)-OCP

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre in northwest the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. There are two adjacent mounds which are seprated by the rain channel. These two mounds may be the parts of the single mound seprated by the rain channel later. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material recovered
from the site includes wheel thrown, well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, basins, dishes and vases. The OCP sherds have medium section and fabric.

132. **Mavanda Khurd-I:** (27°49’35”N;75°47’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located about three kilometre north of the village on a 30 feet high mound on western side of a hillock. The mound is made up of angular stones (*talus*) and black clayey soil. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. A large depression occurs on the northwest and south side of the site. The soil all around the site is clayey. The archaeological material collected from the site include wheel made, poorly fired as well as well fired, unslipped as well as red slipped OCP along with early historical and medieval potsherds. The ash and copper slag is also present in huge quantity. The main shapes in OCP are vases, bowls and basins. The foundation walls of houses in dressed sandstones are visible on the site.

133. **Mavanda Khurd-II:** (27°49’35”N; 75°48’00”E)-OCP

The site is located three kilometre northeast of the village on a 40 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a natural depression on the east of the site measuring about 50 bigha and have black clay. The archaeological material recovered during the surface survey of the site is represented by wheel turned along with hand made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired with grey core OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and lids.

134. **Mothooka:** (27°48’50”N; 76°05’15”E)-OCP

The site of Mothooka is located on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Krishnawati river flows by the west side of the site. The archaeological material revealed by the surface investigation of the site include wheel turned, well fired, incised decorated, micaceous as well as sand tempered and red slipped
OCP sherds along with the copper slag. The main shapes are vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots. The incised decoration involved are chevron and line of dots.37

135. Natha Ki Nangal: (27°49’55”N; 75°49’55”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of three kilometre in the eastern direction of the village. The height of the mound is about 35 feet from the surrounding natural depression and it is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression of 30 bigha in the northwestern side of the site. The rain gullies are towards the southeast of the site, which joins the Kantali river. The cultural material gathered during the surface combing of the site included wheel made, well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds. The OCP is represented by bowls, basins and vases. The incised designs include chequered pattern. The other ceramic industry represented on the site include thick sectioned, well fired and unslipped medieval pot sherds. A huge quantity of copper and iron slag also recorded from the site. There are two Baori in the village. A black hero stone (Deoli) is also present on the site having the figure of horse in its northern and southern face.

136. Neemod: (27°43’50”N; 75°51’30”E)-OCP

The site situated on 40 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The rain channels are present near the site which joins the Kantali river. There is a big natural depression of 100 bigha in the northwest side of the site. The soil of the depression is blackish clay. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site is composed of wheel thrown, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped and incised decorated OCP sherds, copper slag along with chert microliths and burnt bones. The main shapes are bowls, basins and dishes. The incised decoration comprised of oblique dashes on rib of the bowls.38

137. Norana: (27°45’15”N:75°56’45”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northwest of the village on a 20 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is

38 IAR- 1978-79,p.76; 79-80,p.64.
potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The archaeological assemblage gathered during the surface combing of the site reveals the presence of wheel thrown, red slipped, less fired, ochre colour and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The other findings include copper slag along with quartzite and chert microliths and ash.

138. **Patan-I**: (27°47′40″N; 75°57′00″E)-OCP

The site is located about three kilometre west of the village on a 25 feet high black clay mound. The hills surround the site all around except the south side. The way to the site follows the rain channel coming from the hillocks. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and the rain gullies dissected the site. These rain gullies go to the Krishnawati river in the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprised of fragile, less fired OCP. The pot sherds are very fragile perhaps due to the heavy presence of copper slag. It was not possible to determine their shapes. They have thin section and smoky core.

139. **Patan-II**: (27°47′00″N; 75°58′00″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site measuring about 200 bigha. The archaeological findings gathered from the surface of the site include wheel turned, incised decorated, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds and copper slag along with small burnt bones. The main shapes are bowls and jars. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern and oblique dashes.

140. **Peethampuri**: (27°36′10″N; 75°45′50″E)-OCP

The site is located on the southern bank of Peethampuri lake on a 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, incised decorated, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds, copper slag and chert
microliths. The main shapes are bowls and jars. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern.

141. **Pratappura**: (27°41’60”N; 75°58’25”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune at a distance of one kilometre in the east of the village. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation. The rain channels surround the site all around which join the Krishnawati river. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The cultural assemblage noticed at the site composed of unslipped as well as red slipped, well-fired, wheel thrown OCP and medieval pot sherds along with copper slag and ash. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, miniature pot and jars. The fabric of the sherds is medium.

142. **Rahra Ki Dhani**: (27°45’55”N; 75°52’40”E)-OCP

The site is located on a 30 feet high sand dune south of the Dhani. It is spread out throughout the field but the main concentration of the pot sherds confined to 3000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a rain channel on the east of the site which goes to the Krishnawati river in the south. The archeological findings from the site include wheel made as well as hand made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds and copper slag along with ash and small burnt-bones. The main shapes are bowls and basins. The core of the sherds is grey and their surface is rough. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to get peeled off.

143. **Raipur-Jagir**: (27°28’05”N; 75°55’20”E)-OCP

The site is situated on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and covers an area of 2000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The rain gullies surround the site which join the Sahibi river in the east at a distance of four kilometre. There is natural depression of 50 bigha on the south of the site. The cultural assemblage noticed on the site includes wheel made, incised decorated, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The section of the sherds is medium and core is grey.\textsuperscript{39}

\textsuperscript{39} *IAR*-1981-82,p.62.
144. **Raj Ki Dhani: (27°45’00”N; 75°46’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located on 40 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is disturbed by earth digging for construction purpose and agriculture activities on some portion. Moreover, a metalled road cut the side of the mound. The cultural deposit is about one metre as observed in the section. A rain channel passed from the southern side of the mound, which join the Kantali river three kilometre on the western side. The ceramic collected from the surface of the site includes wheel made, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium and their core is grey in colour. The surface is rough and have a tendency to get peeled off. Copper slag is also present but in small quantity.

145. **Rampura: (27°48’36”N; 76°03’20”E)-OCP**

The site is located two kilometre west of the village behind the primary school. The height of the mound is about 20 feet and it covers an area of 10000 square metre. It is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Krishnawati river is about 100 metre on the eastern side of the site. It flows from south to north. The ceramic noticed at the surface of the site include wheel made, incised decorated, less fired and red slipped OCP. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium and their core is grey in colour. The surface of the sherds is rough and have a tendency to get peeled off.

146. **Ranasar-I: (27°44’00”N; 75°43’45”E)-OCP, BSW, Medieval**

The site is located at a distance of 500 metre from the village in western direction and placed on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. A rain channel occurs in the west side of the site which flows from south to north. There are limestone and granite mines at a distance of 500 metre in the south. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site included wheel thrown, less fired, red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag along with quartzite microliths and sand stone balls. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium and their core is grey in colour. The surface of the sherds is rough and
have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed leaving ochre colour on the fingers. The other ceramic industry comprised of BSW and medieval pot sherds.

147. **Ranasar-II**: (27°44′15″N; 75°43′55″E)-OCP

The site is located on the east of the village at a distance of 600 metre. The height of the mound is about 70 feet from the surrounding area and composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth 50 feet. The Kantali river is on the east side of the site and it flows from north to south direction. There are rain channels in the southwest direction of the site. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site includes wheel thrown, less fired, red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium and their core is grey. The surface of the sherds is rough as well as smooth. The other findings include huge quantity of copper slag.

148. **Rasali**: (27°37′00″N; 75°50′00″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The mound have the height of 25 feet and blackish in colour. The site spread all around the hillock. The site is located in forest land and planted with *Acacia* thorn forest. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre and disturbed by the check dam constructed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a big natural depression on the southern side of the site. The wheel thrown, less fired, ochre red colour, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and few sherds of early historical and medieval potsherds are available on the surface of the site along with copper slag. The copper slag is present in huge quantity. The main shapes are bowls, and vases. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium and their core is grey in colour. The surface of the sherds is rough and have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed.

149. **Roopawas**: (27°49′10″N; 75°49′10″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on 50 feet high sand dune in the eastern side of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed partly due to agricultural activities and partly by the rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The Kantali river flows from the western side of the site in south to north direction. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and red slipped OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and basins. The section of the
sherds is medium and grey in colour. The fabric of the sherds is rough having sand as temper. The other findings include copper slag.

150. **Sakray**: (27°34’60”N; 75°50’60”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northeast of the village on a 25 feet high sand dune and known as Dharora in local parlance. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. There are rain channels all around the site which go to the Sota river in the north. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP along with copper slag and small burnt-bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basin, dishes, jars and miniature pots. The core of the sherds grey in colour. The incised designs consist of chevron pattern.

151. **Saliwali Ki Dhani**: (27°37’00”N; 75°48’00”E)-OCP

This place is located about seven kilometre southeast of the Ganeshwar and known as Ummarawala in local parlance. It is located on 40 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound in the east of Sala Wali ki Dhani at the eastern face of the hillock. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and the rain channels coming down from nearby hillock dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. There is rain channel on the west of the site which join the Kantali river in north. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site consists of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, OCP sherds along with copper slag and small burnt-bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, jars and miniature pots.

152. **Shyampura-Paayga**: (27°51’00”N; 75°57’20”E)-OCP, KRW

The site is located on 15 feet high mound of black clay, 400 metre southwest of the village on the north face of a low height hillock. There are number of rock paintings in red ochre and white colour. There are small natural caves all around in the hillock. The paintings have natural depiction of both flora and fauna like deer, snake, bull and lotus. The site is located just below the largest caves locally called as Dundar ki khoh. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is slightly disturbed by the rain water, which falls from the top of this cave on the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a very big natural depression, north and south of the site which measures about 200 bigha and it is composed of black compact clay. The cultural material
recovered from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, OCP along with Kushans pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The fabric is rough. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed. The other findings include a broken blade and bits of copper slag. Round stone balls also collected from the site. Dr. M.L.Meena, lecturer, Govt college, Neem Ka Thana, accompanied me at this site.

153. **Tatera**: (27°28’55”N; 75°58’05”E)-OCP

The site is situated on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. It covers an area of 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet in sand strata. The Sahibi river is on the east and it flows from south to north direction. There is a natural depression of 50 bigha on the southwest side of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the site comprised of wheel made, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and chert microliths. The main shapes consist of bowls, basins, jars and vases. The OCP sherds have thin to medium section and fabric.40

154. **Tummat**: (27°39’00”N; 75°48’00”E)-OCP

The site is located on 25 feet high sand dune. The size of the site is approximately 8000 square metre and it is roundish in shape. The southern part of the site is levelled for cultivation but its north part is intact. The water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archeological material gathered during the course of surface combing of the site reveals the presence of few sherds of wheel turned, less fired as well as well fired, incised decorated, red slipped OCP. The main shapes are bowls, vases and basins. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern on the shoulders of the vases.41

**Tehsil Sri Madhopur:**

155. **Abhawas-III**: (27°20’20”N; 74°25’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are three sites in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is about two kilometre, south of the village in the field of Ch.Baldev Singh Singar. The site is composed of the aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 16000 square metre. The site is

---

41  *IAR- 1979-80*, p.65.
levelled for cultivation and badly disturbed. The land owner informed me that the mound was about 30 feet high before it was levelled and it was the most desolate and deserted area of the village. There is large depression on the north and east side of the site. A rain channel is, 200 metre west of the site. It goes to the Mendha river. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The pot sherds collected from the bunding of the fields shows the presence of wheel turned, well fired, ochre colour, incised decorated and unslipped OCP. The main shapes in OCP as indicated by few sherds recovered from the site include a incised notched design appliqué chord impressed storage jars, and bowls. The other archaeological findings comprised chert geometrical microliths and bones. The owner claimed that they found a large catche of copper articles. He was kind enough to provide me seven copper rings. These rings are roundish in section and having open end. The sherds of early historical period and Buddha figurine in seated posture in soapstone also found at the site.

156. **Ajeetgarh**: (27°25'05"N; 75°50’05”E)-OCP

The site is located on Shahpura-Ajitgarh road, on the left side at a distance of 500 metre from the Ajeetgarh Bus Stand. The work of levelling for RICCO factory was going on at the site. The site is located on 40 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The place where the electric transformer is placed, is intact. The Sahibi river and the Mendha river makes water divide at this place. The rain water channels of Amarsar and Thoi area goes to the Mendha river in the west while that of Garh, Mangarh, Jharli and Ajeetgarh village goes to the Sahibi river in the north. There are high aeolian sand dunes as high as 300 feet around the site. The high aeolian sand dunes and hillocks surround the site. The patch where the site is located is flat. There is big natural depression on the southeast and southwest side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered during the surface combing consist of wheel made, less fired as well as well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP, chert microliths and debris. The main shapes comprised of vases, bowls, and basins. There are rock paintings in the nearby hillock drawn with ochre colour. The rock painting depicts six petalled flowers. It is drawn on a flat face of the rock at the height of 16 feet.42

---

42 *IAR*-1988-89,p.76.
157. **Anatpura: (27°26’00”N; 75°45’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is situated in the east of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as *Khera wali* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The Mendha river is on the eastern side of the site. The river of Lisariya is about two kilometre on the south of the site. This river goes to the Sambhar salt lake. The archaeological material gathered during the surface exploration of the site is composed of OCP, and early historical pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired as well as well fired and unslipped. The less fired sherds have grey core. The sherds have medium fabric and section. The main shapes are vases and basins. The other findings include pestles, mullers and stone balls.

158. **Aspura: (27°26’00”N; 75°45’10”E)-OCP**

The site is about 100 metre south of the village and situated on a 25 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The southern part of the site is washed away by the Mendha river action while remaining part of the site is disturbed by the cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The Mendha river is on the south of the site. There is a natural depression on the northwest of the site. The cultural assemblage at the site include red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, wheel thrown, incised decorated OCP sherds along with chert microlithic tools. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and basins. The incised decoration is composed of linear pattern of the dots. Some pot sherds are spread even over bed of the Mendha river.

159. **Bagariyawas: (27°26’00”N; 75°39’30”E)- OCP**

The site is located 500 metre east of the village on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is partly under village habitation and partly under cultivation. The river of Nathusar-Nangal passes from the southwest side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected during the surface survey of the site include wheel made, red slipped and well-fired OCP sherds and few bits of copper slag. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins and vases.
160. **Boari**: (27°25′15″N; 75°31′20″E)-OCP

The site is about one kilometre, in northeast of the village and located on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Mendha river passes from the south side of the site. It flows from northeast to the southwest. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds along with the microliths and debirs of chert, quartzite and marble. The main OCP shapes include storage jars, vases, bowls and basins. The storage jars have thick section and rough fabric with greyish core.

161. **Basri**: (27°34′55″N; 75°35′35″E)-OCP

The site is located 400 metre east of the village. The site is situated on 25 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the east side of the site which joins the Kantali river. There is natural depression on the east and west side of the site. The cultural assemblage gathered from the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes are vases, bowls, basins and strap handles. The sherds have medium fabric. The incised decorations consist of groups of wavy lines. The small burnt-bones also noticed on the site.

162. **Bhadwari**: (27°35′05″N; 75°39′55″E)-OCP

The site is located on the west side of the village and known as Kali wala Tibba in local parlance. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation. The Kantali river is about 600 metre in the east of the site and it flows from south to the north direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material recovered during the surface combing of the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The sherds are less fired and have smoky core. The main shapes include bowls, basins and vases. The other findings include grey, tan and yellow colour chert microlithic tools along with small burnt-bones pieces.43

---

43 *IAR*- 1979-80, p.63.
163. **Bhawanipura-I**: (27°25′00″N; 75°16′60″E)-OCP

The site is 500 metre, north of the village and located on a 60 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact as it is under the village cremation ground. The Mendha river is on the south and flows from east to southwest direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel made, incised decorated, less fired and red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes consist of bowls and basins. The incised designs composed of chevron patterns. Other findings comprise of chert microliths in different colour stone.

164. **Bhawanipura-II**: (27°25′00″N; 75°15′60″E)-OCP

The site is located, 1.5 kilometre in the northwest of the village and known as *Garhi wala Tibba* in local parlance. The site is placed on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is about 6000 square metre in area and is intact. There are large numbers of ants at the site, which perhaps show the presence of burials. The Mendha river passes from the southern side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made as well as hand built, red slipped and less fired grey colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are vase and bowls. The other findings comprise of chert and quartzite geometrical microliths and debris.

165. **Chaukri**: (27°38′10″N; 75°38′15″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 2.5 southeast of the village, on the south face of the nearby hillock. The site is situated on 35 feet high *talus*. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The Kantali river is on the northeast of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The thick sherds of storage jars have grey core. A huge quantity of copper and iron slag also present on the site. There are one fortress, 30 cenotaph (*chhatri*) and an old temple in the village belonging to medieval to late medieval periods as local people informed me. The temple and *chhatri* have paintings on their roofs and walls related to *Ramayana* and *Mahabharta* themes.
166. **Chomu-Purohitans**: (27°22′45″N; 75°26′45″E)-OCP

The site is located south of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The river of Madhopur passes from the south side of the site. It flows from east to west direction and joins the Mendha river. There is natural depression in north and northwest side of the site measuring about 100 bigha. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The fabric is medium.

167. **Dadia**: (27°18′30″N; 75°29′05″E)-OCP

The site is located adjacent to the village in northeast side and known as Hanuman Wali in local parlance. It is situated upon a 20 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 175 feet. There is a blackish clayey natural depression on the southwest of the site having an area of 20 bigha. A rain channel passes from the south of the site and joins to the Mendha river which is at a distance of six kilometre in south. The archaeological material collected during the surface survey of the site include fragmentary, wheel turned, medium fabric and differently fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and storage jars.

168. **Dheerajpura-II**: (27°24′25″N; 75°29′05″E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. Dheerajpura-1 belongs to the medieval period. The OCP site is placed on a 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The site is in the meander of Mendha river as it encircle it on east, west and north side. The ceramic industry revealed during the surface exploration of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped and less fired, grey core OCP. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The fabric and surface of the sherds is rough. The other findings comprise of chert microliths and small burnt bones.
The site is known as Kheri wala Tibba in local parlance and situated about 1.5 kilometre in the northeast of the village. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly disturbed due to the earth digging by the villagers. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a rain channel on the north side of the site at a distance of one kilometre which joins the Mendha river in the south direction at a distance of five kilometre. A natural depression measuring 100 bigha exist on the west of the site. The surface survey of the site reveals the presence of OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The OCP is wheel turned, well fired and red slipped. The section of the sherds is thin and red in colour. The copper and iron slag is also present at the site. The early historical bricks measuring 36x15x7 centimetre also noticed on the site in the foundation walls of the houses.

The site is called as Karoth wala Tibba in the local parlance and it is about 600 metre in the south of the village. The site situated on 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is disturbed by the agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Mendha river passes from north side of the site at a distance of 600 metre. There is a big natural depression measuring about 40 bigha on the north side of the site. The soil of the natural depression is black clayey. The archaeological material recovered from the site include wheel turned, well fired, red slipped OCP, and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases, bowls and jars. The fabric of the sherds is medium.

The site is located three kilometre east of the village on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under habitation. The subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth 180 feet below the calcium carbonate (caco3) deposit. There is natural depression all around the site. The archaeological materials recovered from the site during the surface combing consist of wheel thrown, well fired, dull red
clour, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls and basins. The other findings include ash and burnt bones.

172. **Govindpura: (27°28’30”N; 75°28’05”E)-OCP**

The site is located three kilometre in south of the village on a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 75 feet. The Kantali river is one kilometre in the south of the site. There is a natural depression in the east side of the site measuring about 50 bigha. The archaeological material revealed by the surface exploration of the site comprised of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP along with bits of copper slag and burnt bones. The main shapes noticed at the site consist of vases, bowls and basins. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium with sand used as tempering material.

173. **Hardas Ka Bas: (27°30’40”N; 75°51’45”E)-OCP**

The village is located about 20 kilometre northeast from the Ajeetgarh on the east side of the Hathideh road. The site is located 700 metre in the north of the village. The site is situated on 25 feet high aeolin sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and the rain channels dissected the site. The Sota river flows from the south side of the site and goes to the Buchhara dam in the east. There is natural depression of 50 bigha in the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material present on the site include wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds along with copper slag and chert microlithic tools. The main shapes are vases, bowls and storage jars. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium with sand used as temper. The core of the sherds is smoky. The incised decorations composed of chevron pattern and group of wavy lines.

174. **Hathideh: (27°32’30”N; 75°55’00”E)-OCP**

The village is about 20 kilometre from the Ajeetgarh in northeast direction. The site is about 2.5 kilometre east of the village located on 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of about 10000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. There is a rain channel on the east side of the site and it joins the Sota river in the north at a distance of one kilometre. The Sota river goes to the Buchhara dam in the east. The cultural assemblage
revealed the presence of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core, OCP sherds along with copper slag, ash and small-burnt bones. The main shapes are vases, bowls, basins and pieces of strap handles.

175. **Hathora: (27°25’35”N; 75°51’60”E)-OCP**

The village Hathora is about six kilometre east from Ajeetgarh on Hathideh road. The site is located about 500 metre east of the village upon a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. This area makes the water divide between the Kantali, the Mendha and the Sahibi river. The Kantali river flows north, the Sahibi river towards northeast and the Mendha river due southwest. The site is partly buried under the sand dunes so its area couldn’t be determined with certainty. The area of the exposed portion of the site is about 6000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The site is surrounded by the rain channels which join the Sahibi river. There is a natural depression of blackish soil measuring 200 bigha in the northwest of the site. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, less fired as well as well fired, sturdy OCP sherds, copper slag, ash and chert microlithic tools. The main shapes consist of bowls, basins and vases. The storage jars have thick section, rough fabric and smoky core. The incised decoration include line of oblique dashes on the shoulder of the vases.

176. **Jajod: (27°28’35”N; 75°26’10”E)-OCP**

The site is located on the east of the village on a 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There are natural depressions of black clayey soil on the north, south and east side of the site. The subsoil water is potable on the north of the site in the blocks of the river sand. The water is brackish at all other places around the site except in the north side of the site. The archaeological materials collected during the surface exploration of the site comprise of wheel made, less fired and red slipped OCP sherds along with chert microliths, ash and burnt bones. The shapes as suggested by the sherds include bowls and bases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

177. **Jalalpur: (27°22’00”N; 75°40’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located three kilometre south of the village on a sand dune of about 30 feet height from the surrounding area. The site covers an area of about 15000 square metre
and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Mendha river passes from the north side of the site and it flows in east to the west direction. The archaeological materials recovered from the site comprise of hand made, very fragmentary, less fired sherds of red slipped as well as unslipped OCP. The shapes of the pots can’t be determined as the sherds are very small without the rim portion. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium in nature. The other findings include chert and quartzite microliths and debris.

178. **Jugalpura: (27°23’50”N; 75°47’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located in the south side of the village and known as garhi in local parlance. The site is situated on 25 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of about 3000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The Kantali river passes from northwest of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological materials revealed by the surface combing of the site comprise of wheel made, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds along with copper slag and chert microliths. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium and their surface is rough. A large quantity of ash and burnt bones also noticed at the site.44

179. **Kalikhera: (27°37’10”N; 75°36’40”E)-OCP**

The site is located two kilometre northeast of the village on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a natural depression with blakish clay in the west side of the site measuring about 50 bigha. Rain channels encircle the site and these rain channels join the Kantali river in northwest. The surface combing of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP and chert microliths. The main shapes consist of bowls, vases and basins. The incised decoration compose of notched design on the applique rib on the shoulder of the storage jars.

180. **Karoi: (27°38’50”N; 75°34’15”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is situated on a 20 feet high sand dune at a distance of 1.5 kilometre in northeast of the village. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and

---

44 *IAR- 1979-80*, p.64.
disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There are rain channels on the south side of the site which join the Kantali river in the east direction. A big natural depression measuring 100 bigha occurs on the north and southwest side of the site. The archaeological material recovered during surface examination of the site include wheel made as well as hand made, less fired OCP and well fired, thick, sturdy and grog tempered medieval pot sherds along with iron slag and small burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases and storage jars.

181. **Khandela: (27°35’20”N; 75°30’25”E)-OCP**

Khandela is the panchayat simiti in Sri Madhopur tehsil of Sikar district. It is a township. The site is located two kilometre south of the township. The height of the mound from the surrounding areas is about 15 feet and it composed of red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is levelled and destroyed by the digging of soil for the bricks kiln. The subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet below CaCo3 concrete formation. A rain channel passes from the south of the site which joins the Kantali in the east. There is a natural depression on the south side of the site measuring about 50 bigha. The surface exploration of the site show the presence of wheel made, red slipped as well unslipped, dull red colour, well fired and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The incised decoration consist of chess board pattern.

182. **Khiroti Manrooppura: (27°32’50”N; 75°50’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located about one kilometre southeast of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sanddune. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is intact. There are rain channels on the north and south side of the site, which go to the east in the Sota river. The natural depressions exist on the east and south which cover an area of about 100 bigha. The soil of these depression is blackish clay. The archaeological findings collected from the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP, copper slag along with chert microlithic tools. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The undressed stone foundation also visible on the site.
183. **Kolwa**: (27°22’50”N; 75°41’15”E)-OCP

The site is located about 500 metre, southeast of the village under the village cremation ground on a 50 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The site is situated on the right bank of the Mendha river. The Mendha river flows from west to east. The archaeological material collected from the site is composed of wheel made, less fired, smoky core, diminutive, rough surface and red slipped OCP sherds and copper slag. It is not possible to ascertain the shapes of the pots as the sherds are body parts and very fragmentary. The small burnt-bones also recovered from the site. There is a *boari* also, that is not in working condition, in the village.

184. **Ladpur**: (27°27’30”N; 75°02’05”E)-OCP

The site is located northwest of the village on 25 feet high sand dune. The site is spread over an area of 4500 square metre and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a big natural depression on the north and west side of the site measuring about 1000 bigha. The cultural assemblage present on the site comprise of wheel made, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped sherds of OCP and chert microliths. The surface of the sherds have the tendency to get peeled off when rubbed. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

185. **Lakhani**: (27°23’35”N; 75°31’45”E)-OCP

The site is near the Meena ki Dhani about 1.5 kilometre in the northeast of the village and known as *Johra* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 50 feet and is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a rain cannel in the western side which joins the Mendha river. The cultural material recovered during the examination of the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are vases and basins. The antiquities comprise of chert and quartzite microliths and burnt bones.
186. **Lisariya: (27°23’60”N; 75°44’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 400 meter from the village in east on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water occurs at a depth of 200 feet and potable. The Mendha river is on the southern side of the site. It flows from east to west direction. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site include wheel turned, well fired, dull red colour, incised decorated and red slipped OCP. The main shapes consist of bowls, vases and basins. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The incised design consist of oblique notches on the rib. There is huge quantity of copper slag including ash and small burnt bones present on the site.

187. **Loharwara: (27°33’55”N; 75°43’30”E)-OCP**

The site is located 2.5 kilometre east of the village on a 30 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kantali river passes from the western side of the site. There is big natural depression on east, west and north side of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The cultural assemblage collected during surface combuing of the site include wheel turned, well fired, incised decorated, unslipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The shapes are bowls, basins, vases and thick and smoky sectioned storage jars.

188. **Mehroli-I: (27°22’25”N; 75°38’15”E)-OCP**

The site is located two kilometre northeast of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Mendha river passes from the south of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the surface exploration of the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped, incised decorated, OCP sherds and chert and quartzite microliths. The main shapes include vases and bowls. The section of the sherds is smoky and it varies from thin to medium. The incised designs consist of linear pattern of the dots and chevron on the shoulder of vases.
189. **Mehroli-II: (27°21’55”N; 75°36’10”E)-OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 2.5 kilometre, south west of the village on a 40 feet high sand dune. There are two mounds separated by a low depression between them. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The site is situated on the right bank of the Mendha river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material collected during the surface survey of the site comprise of red slipped as well as unslipped, wheel made, and less fired OCP sherds and chert debris. The main shapes consist of bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

190. **Mandoosya: (27°26’30”N; 75°50’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located 700 metre southeast of the village on a 40 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The hillock on the east form the water divide between the Kantali and the Sahibi river. The rain channels surround the site which join the Kantali river. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The section of the sherds is smoky. The small burnt-bones and ash also noticed on the site.

191. **Mangarh: (27°23’50”N;75°49’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located, one kilometre south of the village and known as *Khera wali* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of about 5000 square metre. It is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a natural depression on the south of the site. Local people informed me that water never dry in this natural depression in the past. The soil of the depression is black clayey. There are rain channels, 1.5 kilometre on southwest of the site. These rain cannel join the Ban Ganga river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material recovered from the site include wheel made, less fired, and red slipped OCP, early historical and medieval potsherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins, vases and storage jars. The section of the sherds is grey in colour and thin. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with large quantity of ash.
192. **Mau-II: (27°25’50"N; 75°38’35"E)-OCP, Early Historical**

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is located 2.5 kilometre north of the village at the north face of the hillock on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. This hillock is totally diminished by stone quarrying. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and rain gullies dissect the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 160 feet. The Mendha river is at a distance of 300 metre in the east side of the site. There is a natural depression of black clayey soil on the west of the site measuring about 100 bigha. The cultural material collected from the site composed of wheel made, less fired and incised decorated OCP and early historical potsherds along with chert microliths, ash and iron slag. The main shapes in OCP include vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots. The incised designs composed of group of wavy lines. There is one monolithic hero stone (deoli) at the site. It is constructed in whitish sandstone and have two figures inscribed on its opposite faces. There is a brick lined pond near the site.

193. **Mundru-I: (27°23’60"N; 75°41’20"E)-OCP**

The site is about 500 metre north of the village and known as rarra/rerrah in local parlance. The site is located on 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand at the east face of nearby hillock and covers an area of 8000 square metre. The site is intact. There is a large natural depression, in south and east direction of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 75 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel made, less fired and red slipped OCP sherds, chert microliths and small-burnt bones. The main shapes consist of bowls, basins, vases and storage jars. The section of the sherds smoky in appearance and fabric is rough.

194. **Mundru-II: (27°23’35"N; 75°40’10"E)-OCP**

The site is about two kilometre, west of the village and known as Dabar ke Bala ji in local parlance. The site is located on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but intact. There is big flood plain of the tributary of Mendha river on the north side of the site. People informed me that this place remains water logged most of the time of the year in the past so they called it Dabar. The water after over flowing of this place goes to the Mendha river, three kilometre south of
this place. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds, grey and white chert microliths. The shapes are bowls, basin and vases. The section of the sherds is grey in clour and medium in thickness. The other findings comprised sand stone pestle and mullers.

195. **Nangal Bhim:** (27°32’00”N; 75°38’15”E)-OCP

The site is located, two kilometre southeast of the village on a 30 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and levelled for agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 160 feet. There is a natural depression, south of the site measuring about 50 bigha. The soil is black clay in the depression. The cultural material recovered during the surface combing of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The surface colour of the sherds is ochreous having a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed.

196. **Nathoosar:** (27°25’00”N; 75°41’35”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is 600 metre, east of the village. The site is situated on 60 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of about 2000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. There are natural depressions all around the site. The Mendha river is 1.5 kilometre on the northwest of the site. The cultural material recovered from the site comprise of red slipped OCP and early historical pot sherds. The OCP is wheel turned, and less fired. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The section of the sherds is thin and grey in clour. The fabric of the sherds is medium. Other findings are chert microliths along with copper slag and burnt bones.

197. **Parasrampura:** (27°21’00”N; 75°34’60”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre northwest of the site on a 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and not much disturbed. The Mendha river flows from the west side of the site at a distance of 500 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material collected during surface survey of the site consist of wheel turned,

---

45 Even in Haryana those places which remains water logged most of the time is called Dabar i.e. The area in and around Najafgarh Jheel.
well fired and red slipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main shapes are bowls and vases.

198. **Phootala**: (27°26′00″N; 75°42′40″E)-OCP

The site is located on the southwest of the village and known as *Ubori Tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune and cover an area of about 16000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The water is potable and occurs at the depth of 120 feet. The Mendha river is on the north side of the site. The cultural material revealed during the surface survey of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes include bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

199. **Pratappura**: (27°35′35″N; 75°36′50″E)-OCP

The site of Pratappura is about one kilometre west of the village and situated on a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site is partly buried under the sand dune and partly visible. The area of the visible part is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet below the calcium carbonate deposit. There is a rain channel on the south of the site which joins the Kantali river in west direction. A natural depression measuring 10 bigha occurs on the west side of the site. The archeological material recovered during surface survey of the site comprised wheel made as well as hand made, unslipped, fragmentary, less fired OCP sherds and bits of copper slag. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium and rough in appearance. Their surface have the tendency to get peeled off when rubbed.

200. **Ringus-I**: (27°21′55″N; 75°34′55″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located one kilometre southeast of the Ringus township on 15 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 1000 square metre and levelled for cultivation. The Mendha river passes, 200 metre south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material recovered from the site consists of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped OCP and early historical potsherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP is bowls and vases. The sherds have medium fabric and thin section.
201. **Ringus-II**: (27°21’50”N; 75°34’50”E)-OCP

The site is located, two kilometre south of the Ringus and known as *Roliya Tibba* in local parlance. The site is placed upon a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The presence of large quantity of copper slag and ash on the mound give it appearance of black colour. The size of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 45 feet. The Mendha river passes from the east side of the site and it flows from northeast to the south direction. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel turned, well fired and red slipped OCP sherds and chert geometrical microliths. The shapes consist of bowls, basins, vases, lid and thick section, and grey core jars. Some ochre colour bricks bats and burnt clods with reed marks also present on the site that indicates some structural activities at the site and wattle and daub houses.

202. **Ringus-III**: (27°22’30”N; 75°35’25”E)-OCP

The site is located about two kilometre northeast of the Ringus township on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation. It is situated on the left bank of the Mendha river, which passes at a distance of 100 metre from the west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The other findings include chert geometrical microliths and small burnt-bones.

203. **Ringus-IV**: (27°21’00”N; 75°36’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located at a distance of 2.5 kilometre, east of the Ringus township on a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The Mendha river is at a distance of 500 metre on left side of the site. The flood plain of Mendha river is 300 metre in the north side of the site. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped and less fired, grey core OCP along with early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins and vases. A number of small burnt-bones are also present on the site.
204. **Samer-I**: (27°37’10”N; 75°36’40”E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located in the east of the village at a distance of 400 metre on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The river of Danta passes from the east side of the site. There is a natural depression on the southwest of the site. The soil of the depression is whitish clay. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site comprise of hand made as well as wheel made, red slipped and grey core, less fired OCP sherds. The sherds have medium section and rough texture. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The other findings include tan and grey colour chert nodules.

205. **Santoshpura**: (27°22’40”N; 75°28’05”E)-OCP

The site is located, north of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. There is a lot of ash on the site. so it appers greyish in colour. The site is littered with contemporary material and it is badly disturbed. The area of the site is about 4000 square metre. There is natural depression on north and northeast of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material comprised of wheel made, fragile, and red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The sherds have thin section and medium fabric. The copper slag and burnt bones also present on the site.

206. **Simarla-I**: (27°30’60”N; 75°42’00”E)-OCP

The site is about one kilometre west of the village and located on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area 3000 square metre and levelled for cultivation. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is big pond on the southern side of the site measuring about 40 bigha. The Jhojhri river is about 2.5 kilometre on the southern side of the site and it flows from west to east. The cultural material recovered during surface combing of the site include wheel made, well fired and sturdy OCP sherds and copper slag. The shapes are bowls, basins, vases and thick section jars.
207. **Simarala-II**: (27°30’40”N; 75°43’30”E)-OCP

The site is 500 metre southeast of the village near the Government school. It is located on 25 feet high sand dune and covers an area of 12000 square metre and is intact. A depression measuring 10 bigha occurs on the east side of the site. The Guhla river passes from the east side of the site. It flows from south to the north direction. Jhojhari river is 1.5 kilometre south of the site. It flows from the western to eastern direction. The cultural material collected from the site include less fired and wheel made OCP sherd and chert microliths. The main shapes consist of vases and bowls. They have thin to medium section and rough fabric. The ash and burnt bones also present on the site.

208. **Thoi-Kalyanpura**: (27°31’35”N; 75°45’20”E)-OCP

The site is located on the eastern side of the village on the eastern slope of a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a natural depression on the eastern side of the site measuring about 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There are rain channels in the west and north side of the site. The northern rain channels join the Kantali river, while the western one join the Mendha river. The cultural material recovered from the site include wheel turned, less fired and red slipped OCP and grey chert nodules. The main shapes consist of bowls, vases and basins.

**Tehsil Sikar:**

209. **Antri-1**: (27°28’25”N; 75°11’40”E)-OCP

The site is located at a distance of 600 metre in the south of the village 35 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the southern side of the site which goes to the Raiwasa salt lake. This salt lake is at a distance of four kilometre in the eastern side of the site. The archaeological material collected from surface of the site consist of wheel made, less fired, grey core and red slipped as well as plain OCP along with large number of geometrical chert and quartzite microliths. The chert present on the site have white, black and grey colour. The main

---

shapes in OCP include bowls, basins and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

210. **Antri-II**: (27°28’40”N; 75°09’35”E)-OCP

The site is located three kilometre west of the village on the western side of the Harshnath hill on a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. There are rain channels on the north and south side of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of red slipped, less fired, grey core and wheel made OCP sherds along with chert microliths. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of sherds is medium.

211. **Badalwas-1**: (27°27’52”N; 75°05’55”E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The OCP site is located three kilometre south of the village on a 30 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is levelled for agriculture. There is a big natural depression measuring about 90 bigha on the south of the site. The water was available in this depression when I visited the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise of wheel turned, well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds, and chert microliths. The main shapes include bowls, basins, vases and storage jars. The section of the jars is thick with grey core. The copper slag is also present on the site. There were two monolithic hero stone (*deoli*) near the site. There is no image on these hero stones and they are manufactured from grey sandstone. There are mines of green colour soapstone near the site.

212. **Bajor-II**: (27°30’40”N; 75°13’30”E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in village revenue limits. The OCP site is located east of the village on Jaipur-Sikar highway and known as Bhairu ji ka than in local parlance. The site is situated upon 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. A hillock exists on the east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The Raiwasa lake is on the south side of the site at a distance of four kilometre. The archaeological materials collected during the surface combing of the site composed of wheel made as well as hand made, incised
decorated, red slipped, less fired and grey core as well as well-fired OCP sherds. The main shapes of OCP consist of handled bowls, vases and basins. The incised decoration include chevron pattern, linear dots and group of wavy lines. A large number of microliths in chert and quartzite was also collected from the site. We took the permission from ASI for the excavations at this site but due to lack of time we couldn’t excavated. There is one chhatri in the village, which has the inscription. The people claimed that in 1857, Tantya Tope visited that chhatri and he wrote that inscription.

213. **Baral-I:** (27°36’00"N; 75°18’00"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located south of the village on a 20 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is 4500 square metres and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 140 feet. The surface combing of the site reveals the presence of OCP, early historical and medieval ceramic industry. The OCP is wheel made, well fired and red slipped. The main shapes include bowls, vases and pieces of a broken handles. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. Bits of copper and iron slag along with ash and burnt-bones also noticed on the site. An old well constructed by baked bricks is on the south of the site. The size of the bricks used in the well is 3x2 feet. The width of the well is 12 feet and its depth is 40 feet.

214. **Biroli:** (27°29’50"N; 75°07’35"E)-OCP

The site of Biroli is located two kilometre northwest of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 220 feet. There is a rain channel on the north side of the site which flows from east to the west. There is a big natural depression on the north and west measuring about 200 bigha with black clayey soil. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped, incised decorated and less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes include vases, bowls and miniature pots. The section of the sherds is medium and have smoky core and rough fabric.
215. **Chainpura**: (27°37′55″N; 76°14′20″E)-OCP, Early Historical, early Medieval glazed ware

The site is located east of the village near the ancient temple on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. There are natural depressions measuring 500 bigha on the north and southeast side of the site. The soil of these depressions is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface survey of the site comprise of unslipped thin, well-fired, red colour OCP along with early historical and medieval glazed ware sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls and vases. The section of the sherds is thin and well fired. The fabric of the sherds is fine. There is an old temple having paintings on its roof and walls. These paintings belong to the Vaishnav sect.

216. **Chokha-Ka-Bas**: (27°18′15″N; 75°08′55″E)-OCP,GW,Early Historical

The site is about two kilometre southeast of the village and located on a 30 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 220 feet. There are rain channel on the north and south side of the site. These rain channels flows from east to the west direction. There is natural depression on the south measuring about 50 bigha. The archaeological material revealed by the surface combing of site include OCP, early historical and GW sherds along with copper and iron slag. The OCP is well fired, wheel made and red slipped. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and storage jars having thick section and grey core. The section of the sherds is thin and have fine texture.

217. **Deogarh**: (27°32′15″N; 75°11′35″E)-OCP

The site is located south of the village upon 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the visible portion of the site is about 2000 square metre as the site is partly under village habitation and partly dissected by rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is rain channel on the south of the site which goes to the Raiwasa salt lake, in the east direction. The archaeological material recovered during the surface survey of the site comprise of wheel turned, well fired and red slipped sherds. Some less fired and corroded OCP sherds also present on the site along with chert microliths. The
main shapes are bowls, vases, lids and basins. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The corroded sherds have smoky core and ochre clour.

218. **Gokulpura**: (37°33'35"N; 75°11'00"E)-OCP

The site of Gokulpura is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is natural depression on the north and south side of the site which measures about 500 bigha. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site include wheel made, red slipped, less fired and incised decorated OCP sherds. The shapes present are bowls, basins, lid, miniature pots and thick section storage jars. The section of the sherds have grey core and their surface have the tendency to get peeled off when rubbed. The incised designs include group of wavy lines and notch on the appliqué rib.

219. **Gothra**: (27°23'00"N; 75°00'00'E)-OCP

The site is located three kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and rain channels dissected it. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 250 feet. There are rain channel on the north and south side of the site. These rain channel go to southwest from northeast direction. There is natural depression on the south of the site which measures about 20 bigha. The cultural assemblage recovered from the survey of the site comprised wheel made, red slipped and less fired OCP sherds and chert microliths. The mains shapes are bowls, basins, miniature pots, lid and vases. The section of the sherds is smoky.

220. **Jagmalpura**: (27°23’50”N; 75°08’25”E)-OCP

The site is located all around the village and is even under the village habitation. The height of the mound is about 20 feet. The area of visible portion of the site is about 2000 square metre. The visible part of the site is under cultivation and destroyed except the small part around the old temple. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological material reveals the presence of fragmentary, unslipped, less fired and wheel made OCP, and early medieval glazed pot sherds. The shapes in OCP include bowls, basins and vases. The section of the sherds is smoky and medium in thickness. The caretaker of the temple informed me that this temple belongs to the 7-8th
century. About 30 year ago the white marble sculpture of Radha-Govind that was installed in the temple got stolen.

221. **Kashi Ka Bas**: (27°29’30”N; 75°08’15”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. There is a natural depression on the south side of the site. This depression is known as talai in local parlance. The area covers by the depression is about 50 bigha. The soil of this talai is black clay. A river channel passes from the north of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site include wheel turned, less fired, unslipped OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The core of the sherds is grey and their section is medium. The fabric and surface of the sherds is rough. This is the village of Jamna Lal bajaj and Lal Bahadur Shastri visited this village as local people informed me.

222. **Katrathal**: (27°40’40”N; 75°11’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located south of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed by the litter and mixing of modern remains. There is natural depression on the north, east and west side of the site which measures about 500 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 270 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of few sherds of red slipped, well fired, OCP. There is no rim portion so it is not possible to determine the shape of the pots. The early historical pot sherds along with ash and small burnt-bones also present on the site.

223. **Khori-Brahmanan**: (27°30’25”N; 75°09’20”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre southwest of the village on a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression on the east of the site at a distance of 400 metre which measures about

---

47 Talai means small natural depression where rain water collected from the surrounding area and remains there year around
48 Rima, Hooja et al., *op.cit.*, p.338.
200 bigha. The soil of this natural depression is blackish clay. The cultural material recovered during the surface survey of the site include red slipped, hand made, less fired OCP sherds along with chert microliths and ash. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases, bowls, basins and lids. The section of the sherds have grey clour and medium thickness. The fabric of the sherds is medium.

224. **Mukundpura**: (27°09′20″N; 75°01′59″E)-OCP, GW

The site is located 2.5 kilometre southeast of the village and known as Pakhar Kheri in local parlance. The mound is 30 feet high from the surrounding area and composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is a natural depression on the south of the site with blackish clayey soil. The archaeological material comprised red slipped and greyish less fired OCP sherds along with GW of OCP genre. The main shapes include bowls and vases. The section of the sherds is medium and greyish. The fabric of the sherds is rough. The GW sherds are thick and have patches of red slip. Small burnt-bones and ash also noticed on the site.

225. **Mundwara**: (27°28′05″N; 75°03′30″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 500 metre west of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. There is a big natural depression on the east side of the site which measures about 100 bigha and its soil is black clayey. There is a rain channel on the north side of the site at a distance of 500 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. There is a river two kilometre south of the site which goes to the *dahar* of Setia ka Bas village. The archaeological materials recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes are handled bowls, red slipped vases and thick section, grey core jars. The fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough.

226. **Phaglawa**: (27°38′32″N; 34°59′10″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located on a 40 feet high sand dune and spread over an area of 12000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. There is a natural depression on the south of the site which about 200 bigha and its soil is blackish clayey. The cultural material collected
during the surface survey of the site consist of mainly early historical sherds but some sherds resemble red slipped and ill fired OCP. The body parts of OCP sherds are fragmentary, less fired and have thin section and rough fabric. On the basis of body parts of the sherds it is not possible to ascertain the shape of the OCP pots.

227. **Piprali-I:(27°40’00”N;75°13’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.**

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is about three kilometre from the village in southeast and located on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The OCP is present in small patch exposed in the north part of the sand dune. Aeolian sand dunes surround the site. Beyond the aeolian sand dunes there is natural depression, where back clay noticed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 130 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of incised decorated, wheel turns, well fired OCP along with early historical and medieval sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, basins, lids and vases. The section of the OCP sherds is thin and they have dull red surface. The sherds have medium fabric and rough surface. The incised design consist of row of oblique dashes. The copper and iron slag is also present at the site. Microliths in chert stone is also collected from the site. People claimed that they found silver coins from the site some time earlier.

228. **Raghunath Garh: (27°42′60″N; 75°17′60″E)-OCP**

The site is about one kilometre northwest of the village near the Ganesh Mor. The site is located on 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand and covers an area of about 2000 square metre. The site is partly visible and partly under sand dune. There are large depression and rain gullies all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The ancient copper mines noticed on the east of the site at a distance of 600 metre. The cultural material included wheel made, well fired as well as less fired, and red slipped OCP along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, basins and vases. The section of the sherds is thin and have greyish core. The fabric of the sherds is rough. Chert nodules and microliths in various colour also collected from the site. There is a fortress, two baori and 10 monolithic hero stones (deoli) in the village. Ancient havelies having beautiful religious paintings on the walls is also present in the village. They belongs to the late medieval period as the inscriptions suggest.
229. **Raiwasa** *(27°30’35”N; 75°13’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical*

The site is located at a distance of four kilometre in the south direction of the village on a red clay mound of 10 feet height. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and is disturbed because of the soil extraction by the people for building purposes. There is quartzite hillock at a distance of 100 metre on the north. The site is situated between the hillock and the Raiwasa lake on the south. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 20 feet in sand strata. The Raiwasa lake is very large measuring about 50 kilometre square and people informed me that it was fresh water lake in the past and have the water round the year but people extract salt from this lake now and it is dry. The Sobhawati river debouch in this lake. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site included wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP and early historical potsherds. There is good symbol of communal harmony, as the temple and mosque exist in the same compound, in this village. There is an ancient Jaina temple in the village that belongs to 15th century. There is one **Boari** also present in the village.

230. **Shyampura-I** *(27°37’10”N; 75°03’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical*

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre east of the village in the fields of **Balais** on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and one house is located on the southeast port of the site. There is a big natural depression on the east side of the site at a distance of 100 metre which about 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, less fired and plain OCP and early historical potsherd. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases, bowls, lids and basins. The section of the sherds is smoky and have medium thickness. The sherds have rough surface and have rough fabric. Chert microliths along with burnt bones also noticed at the site.

231. **Sunda Ka Bas** *(27°25’45”N; 75°08’45”E)-OCP*

The village has been mentioned as Arjanpura in the census report. The site is located west of the village on a 40 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. There is a big natural depression on the south of the site. The soil of this depression is black clay. A rain channel passes from the north of the site which flows from east to southwest direction. The subsoil water is potable and
occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site is wheel made, less fired and red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The shapes consist of handled bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The section of the sherds is medium in thickness and have grey core. The fabric of the sherds is rough.

232. **Takhran Ki Dhani:** (27°27’25”N; 75°11’25”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of 2.5 kilometre in southeast direction from the village on 40 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not disturbed very much. The Raiwasa salt lake is at a distance of three kilometre on the southeast of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the eastern site of the site which flows from the south to the north. There is a medieval site on the west of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The archaeological material collected from the surface combing of the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases and bowls. The section of the sherds is thin and smoky. The fabric of the sherds is rough. The other findings include early historical and medieval pot sherds along with chert microliths and a copper pin.

233. **Tatanwa:** (27°33’20”N; 74°58’15”E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is located northwest of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a natural depression measuring about 500 bigha exist on the south side of the site. There is a river three kilometre south west of the site. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, less fired, fragmentary, unslipped and early historical pot sherds. The shapes of OCP include bowls and vases. The section of the sherds is thin and have grey core. The fabric of the sherds is rough. The bits of copper and iron slag also found on the site. The microliths of chert and quartzite present on the site. The quartzite stone weight and one broken statue, which couldn’t be identified, also present on the site. There is a monolithic hero stone (*deoli*) having sculpture occurs in the east direction of the village. It resembles like the Harsh Nath temple sculptures.
Tehsil Danta Ramgarh:

234. **Ajitpura:** (27°44’30”N; 75°08’50”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 500 metre west of the village on a 15 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 16000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 170 feet. There is natural depression all around the site. In the east of the site, at a distance of 100 metre, there a big pond having black clay and measuring 100 bigha in area. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, less fired, and red slipped OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of vases, bowls and basins. A huge quantity of copper and iron slag noticed at the site. A large number of chert microliths also present on the site.

235. **Aloda:** (27°24’40”N;75°21’45”E)-OCP, Early Historical, GW, Medieval

The site is located 500 metre east of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 16000 square metre and is intact. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site measuring 50 bigha having black clayey soil. There is a rain channel of Mendha river on the north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP along with less fired grey ware sherds. The main shapes of the OCP include bowls and miniature pots. Copper and iron slag also found on the site. There is a *baori* in the village.

236. **Banathala-I:** (27°18’05”N; 75°18’10”E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of this village. The OCP site is located about one kilometre southwest of the village and known as *Juharra Tibba* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 50 feet and it is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a river on the northwest of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include few less fired, fragmentary and red slipped OCP sherds along with chert and quartzite microliths. The shape of the pot can’t be ascertain as there is no rim portion found. The microliths are geometrical in shape. Another ancient site of medieval period is located 200 metre north of this site.
237. **Basri Khurd**: (27°23′20″N; 75°12′00″E)-OCP

The site is located southwest of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. A rain channel passes from the east of the site. There is a natural depression on the northeast of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of hand made, fragile and less fired, red slipped OCP sherds and chert microliths. The body parts of the sherds are too diminutive to tell about the shape.

238. **Bharija**: (27°17′35″N; 75°19′25″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is known as *chak mitai* or *asmanjho tibba* in the local patlance. It is located about three kilometre west of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at the depth of 20 feet. There is natural depression all around the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprise wheel turned, red slipped and well fired OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The copper and iron slag is also present at the site. Small burnt-bones occurs in large number.

239. **Dheejpura**: (27°22′40″N; 75°14′00″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. Rain channels surround the site all around. They flow towards the east direction. There is natural depression on northwest which about 200 bigha. The soil of the depression is whitish clayey. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site composed of less fired, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag and small chert microliths. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, basins and vases.

240. **Dheengpur**: (27°21′10″N; 75°20′25″E)-OCP

The people called this place *Khera* in local parlance. A small dome of village God is situated on the site. The site is located in the east of the village on a 20 feet high sand
dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Mendha river flows from the north side of the site. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise less fired, wheel made as well as hand made, incised decorated OCP sherds along with copper slag, ash and burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and lids. There is a fort in the village, one baori and chattri having paintings of religious theme also noticed in the village. The baori is located in the river bed.

241. **Dookia**: (27°25′35″N; 75°19′10″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located at a distance of three kilometre, west of the village and known as Ujara in local parlance. The site is situated on a 10 feet high mound of aeolian sand and talus at the southern face of the nearby hillock. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and dissected by rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a very big natural depression on the west side of the site, at a distance of one kilometre. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise mainly early historical pot sherds. Some sherds resemble corroded OCP sherds. The OCP sherds are less fired, have smoky core and hand made. The sherds are so fragmentary it is not possible to ascertain the shape of the pots. There is heaps of copper slag on the southern side of the site. Black glass bangles pieces along with ash and burnt bones also present on the site. There is a small fort also along with one hero stone and one baori in the village. One chhatri situated in the hills, which have an inscription and painting on the roof. The painting have the scenes of the wars and belong to late medieval period.

242. **Gordhanpura**: (27°27′05″N; 75°23′55″E)-OCP, BRW, GW, KRW

The site is situated at a distance of 500 metre, north of the village and is known as Kalia Johra in local parlance. The site is located on a 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural depression on the northern side of the site at a distance of 100 metre measuring about 100 bigha. From the pond people extract the black clay for potting and construction works. Even the potter from neighbouring villages uses this clay for pottery making as the people informed me. The cultural material discovered from the site surface is the sherds of OCP, BRW, GW and associated red ware along with copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are well fired as well as soft fired, wheel made and red slipped. The main shapes of the OCP consist of vases, bowls, basins and miniature
pots. The GW ware sherds are thick and soft fired with sandy surface. The BRW is represented by medium size vases. The other findings are broken glass bangles, ash and small-burnt bones.

243. **Haripura:** (27°07’35”N; 75°15’05”E)-OCP

The site is located east of the village on a 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There are rain channels on the south and east side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 140 feet. There is natural depression on the south of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise eroded, differently fired with smoky and straw tempered core and unslipped OCP sherds. It is not possible to determine the shape of the pots as the sherds are so small and fragmentary to suggest any shape. The other findings included bits of copper slag along with ash and burnt-bones. A *boari* is situated 200 metre south of the site in the bed of natural depression.

244. **Heerwas:** (27°20’20”N; 75°14’15”E)-OCP

The site is located three kilometre north of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation on the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. Rain channels surround the site. These rain channels go from west to the southeast side of the site. There is natural depression on the east and west of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The water is potable in the bed of the depression at the depth of 30 feet. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The archaeological findings revealed the presence of wheel turned, well fired, red slipped as well as plain, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes include vases, basins, bowls, lids, and grey core, thick sectioned and rough textured jars.

245. **Kailash:** (27°21’15”N; 75°20’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The OCP site is located north of the village behind the Ramdev temple on a 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 90 feet below the
calcium carbonate stone deposit(caco3). A rain channel passes from the north side of the site and it flows towards southwest direction. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, well-fired as well as soft fired, red slipped as well as plain OCP sherds. The main shapes in the OCP include bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The other findings are Early Historical, early Medieval glazed and Medieval pot sherds.

246. **Kankra: (27°09′15″N; 75°11′45″E)-OCP**

The site is located north of the village, north to the fortress (garhi) on a 45 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is levelled for agricultural purpose. The Danta Wali river passes from the west side of the site at a distance of 400 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The water is brackish away from the river. The archaeological assemblage at the site include fragmented, poorly fired, hand made and eroded body parts of OCP sherds and chert microliths. The core of the section is very smoky and thick. The texture of the sherds is rough and have grog as the tempering material.

247. **Khachiryawas: (27°14′50″N; 75°18′25″E)-OCP**

The site is located, east of the village on a 25 feet high sand dune. The colour of the site is greyish due to the heavy presence of ash and copper slag. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation. There is river on the west side of the site at a distance of 500 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 140 feet. The archaeological material discovered during the surface survey of the site include wheel made, well fired as well as poorly fired, incised decotated, red slipped OCP sherds. The shapes are bowls, basins, vases and storage jars having thick section and grey core. The incised decoration composed of notch designs on appliqué rib of the bowls. The other findings comprise copper slag along with ash and small-burnt bones. There is one baori, one 15th century Jain temple and many havelies having paintings on their walls along with a fortress of late Medieval ages in the village.

248. **Khandelsar: (27°29′00″N; 75°15′35″E)-OCP, BRW, BSW, GW, Medieval**

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Raiwasa
lake is one kilometre west of the site. Another large natural depression exists on the east of the site. The soil of this depression is black clay. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with the sherds of BRW, BSW and GW. The main shapes in OCP is red slipped vases and bowls. The GW have thick section, rough surface and less fired. The BRW and BSW is represented by bowls and medium size vases. Medieval pot sherds are also present on the site. Copper and iron slag noticed at the site along with burnt bones and ash.

249. **Khatu-Shyam-I**: (27°21’50”N; 75°23’50”E)-OCP, RW

The site is on the west side of Khatu Shayam township at a distance of three kilometre near the Shyami ki Dhani. The site is situated on the southern side of Ringus-Ramgarh state highway. The site is situated on 15 feet high mound of red clay from the bed of the river of Ringus. The site covers an area of 8000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Ringus river is on the north of the site at a distance of 200 metre. It flows from east to the west direction and goes to the Sambhar salt lake. There is deposition of calcium carbonate (caco3) in the riverbed which indicates the drying conditions. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The archaeological findings comprise of few sherds of wheel made, well fired, red slipped OCP, and early historical stamped impressed sherds. The shape of the OCP can’t be ascertained because of the few bodysherds is found. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with chert microliths.

250. **Khatu-Shyam-II**: (27°22’20”N; 75°24’40”E)-OCP

The site is about two kilometre northeast of the Khatu-Shyam township. The site is located upon a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand on the right hand side of Khatu-Manda road. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation but not disturbed. The river of Sri madhopur flows from the south side of the site. It goes to the Sambhar salt lake in the west side. There is a big natural depression on the north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. This is very rich site and intact. The cultural material recovered from the site comprise wheel made as well as hand made, less fired, incised decorated, red slipped as well as plain OCP sherds. The shapes of OCP included handled bowls, vases, lids and jars. The section is smoky. The incised designs consist of notched designs on the appliqué rib on the bowls. One terracotta
ball also recovered from the site. There are large number of geometrical microliths of chert and small pieces of burnt bones. This trenches can be sink at this site.

251. **Khora: (27°20’45”N; 75°16’15”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located 2.5 kilometre south west of the village on the east face of a nearby hillock and known as *Buaani Tibba* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. The eastern portion of the site is intact. The subsoil water is brackish below 250 feet. There is a big natural depression on the south side of the site which measures about 100 bigha. The soil of the depression is black clay. The archaeological material gathered during the surface exploration of the site composed of wheel turned, unslipped, red colour, well fired OCP and medieval pottery sherds. The main shapes in OCP include vases, bowls and storage jars. The other findings include iron slag, small burnt-bones and ash.

252. **Kochhor: (27°26’45”N; 75°14’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located north of the village near the government water tank on a 35 feet high sand dune. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. A rain channel passes from the south of the site which goes towards the west direction. There is a natural depression measuring 200 bigha on the south of the site. The soil of this depression is whitish clay. The archaeological material collected during the surface survey of the site include fragmentary, soft, sherds of less fired, wheel turned OCP and early historical pottery. The main shapes in OCP are vases and bowls. The section of the sherds is thick and smoky. Chert microliths, copper slag and ash also present on the site.

253. **Ladhana: (27°28’30”N; 75°20’05”E)-OCP**

The site of Ladhana, also known as Chak Ladhana, is located on the northwest of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There are rain channels on the north and south side of the site which go to the east direction. There is a natural depression on the south of the site measures about 50 bigha. The soil of the depression is whitish clay. The cultural assemblage collected through exploration of the surface of the site comprise red slipped as well as plain, wheel made, incised decorated OCP and chert microliths. The main shapes
are vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots. The section of the sherds is thin to medium and grey in colour. The texture is rough. The incised designs include notch designs on the carination of the bowls.

254. **Ladpura: (27°21’25”N; 75°21’50”E)-OCP, RW**

The site is in the north side of the village and known as Bhomia ji ka khera in local parlance. The site is situated on a 20 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Ringus river passes by the northern side of the site. There is natural depression known as Bamniya Johar on the north of the site which measures about 40 bigha. The black clayey soil occurs at a depth of 3 feet in this depression. The section of this black clay is about 20 feet as the villagers informed me. The potter uses this clay for pot making. The archaeological material recovered through the surface survey of the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped OCP and early historical Kushanas RW sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist dishes having notch design on the rib, red slipped vases and carinated bowls. The other cultural findings comprised burnt bones and ash.

255. **Likhma Ka Bas: (27°19’05”N; 75°19’20”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is partly levelled and partly intact. There is natural depression on the south of the site measuring 50 bigha. The river of Khatu is four kilometre north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological findings from the surface of the site comprises of red slipped, thin sectioned, wheel turned, less fired OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls and basins. The section of the sherds is thin and have grey core. The texture of the sherds is medium and micaceous.

256. **Madni: (27°25’40”N; 75°23’50”E)-OCP**

The site of Madni is located at a distance of 100 metre from the village on a 5 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Manda river passes from the northern side of the site. It goes to south direction in the Sambhar salt lake. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The water is brackish away from the river bed. The cultural material
recovered during the surface exploration of the site include very fragile, hand made, thick, red slipped OCP body parts of the pots. The section of the sherds is smoky and gritty. The other findings comprise chert microliths, cores and small burnt-bones. There is an old temple in the village, which belong to the 15th century as the local people informed me.

257. **Maganpura-I**: (27°20′15″N; 75°18′45″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village and known as *talav* in local parlance. The site is located on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site measuring about 1000 bigha and its soil is black clay. The river of Khatu passes from the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with Copper slag and burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP include vases, bowls, basins and dishes.

258. **Maganpura-II**: (27°19′50″N; 75°17′20″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 2.5 kilometre west of the village on a 30 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Khatu river is 400 metre north and 500 metre west of the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site include red slipped, less fired, smoky core OCP and medieval pot sherds along with iron slag, ash and small burnt-bones. The OCP was collected from the northern portion of the site. The OCP sherds are very small and consist of body parts only so it is not possible to ascertain their shapes. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium. Their texture is rough.

259. **Mandha**: (27°27′25″N; 75°24′55″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located on the northwest of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is dissected by the metalled road. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The subsoil water below this level is brackish. The Dante-Ramgarh river is at a distance of one kilometre in the east side of the site. Few sherds of eroded, ochre red,
medium fabric and thin section and grey core OCP and early historical period along with bits of copper and iron slag collected from the surface of site.

260. **Mandoli**: (27°26’45”N; 75°12’00”E)- OCP

The site is located 200 metre southwest of the village on a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. Rain channel are present all around the site. There is a natural depression measuring 200 bigha on the west of the site. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made, less fired with grey core, unslipped and ochre red clour OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main shapes in OCP is vases, bowls, storage jars, lids and dishes with notch design on the rib. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The texture of the sherds is rough.

261. **Mei-I**: (27°13’55”N; 75°13’40”E)-OCP

There were two ancient settlements in the revenue limitss of the village Mei. The site of Mei-1 is located at a distance of 300 metre, north of the village on a 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The exposed area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly under metalled road. The Danta wali river passes from the west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable in the river bed only and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. There is a big natural depression called as Khalra in local parlance, occurs on the southern side of the site at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. Caco3 deposit occurs in this depression at a depth of 1.5 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP include red slipped vases and bowls, grey clour dishes, storage jars and basins. Chert microliths also collected from the site.

262. **Mei-II**: (27°13’25”N; 75°13’15”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site of Mei-II is located adjacent to the village on a 10 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The visible area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is partly under village habitation and partly disturbed by earth digging by the villagers. Its size could not be determined precisely. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material included OCP? and medieval pot sherds along with the iron
slag and ash. Some fragile, thin sectioned, less fired sherds give the ochre colour when rubbed. These sherds appear to be of the OCP genre.

263. **Nada**: (27°18’55”N; 75°21’40”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is towards the west side of the village and located under and around the electric transformer. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and the eastern portion of the site is levelled. The western part of the site is intact and its height is about 20 feet. It is composed of wind blown yellowish sand. There is a big natural depression measuring 200 bigha on the southeast of the site. Black clay is visible in this depression. The Danta wali river passes from the western side of the site at a distance of two kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel made as well as hand made, less fired, dull red and incised decorated OCP and early historical sherds. The main shapes in the OCP include bowls, basins, dishes, lids and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The core of the sherds smoky and there surface is rough. The incised design consist of notches on the carination of the bowls. There are number of geometrical microliths in chert and quartzite stone on the site. One ochre colour burnt broken brick and red clay clods having the reed marks indicates the structural activities present on the site.

264. **Naushal**: (27°09’20”N; 75°15’40”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 300 metre east of the village on 20 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. There is pond at a distance of 200 metre in north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet in river sand strata. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP along with medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The core of the section is grey. Copper and iron slag also encountered at the site.

265. **Naya Bas**: (27°11’00”N; 75°10’50”E)-OCP

The site is located 1 kilometre, west of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is 6000 square metre. There is a rain channel, north of the site. This channel meets river of Bajor near the Raiwasa salt lake. The subsoil water is potable and
occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material include wheel made, less fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP. The shapes in OCP include bowls, basins, lids, dishes and vases. The incised design consist of notches on the carination of the bowls. The chert microliths and small burnt-bones also collected from the site.

266. **Neemawas**: (27°19′05″N; 75°18′00″E)-OCP

The site of Nimawas is located 3.5 kilometre north of the village on a 50 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. A rain channel passes from the east side of the site and it flows from south to the north direction. There are natural depressions on the north and west side of the site which measure about 100 bigha. The archaeological findings from the surface of the site include wheel made, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP along with chert microliths. The main shapes are bowls, dishes, vases and storage jars.

267. **Neemera**: (27°27′35″N; 75°12′25″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located northwest of the village near the hillockcon a 40 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is dissected by the rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable upto 30 feet below this level it is brackish. There is a big natural depression of Raiwasa on the south. The archaeological materials collected during the surface combing of the site comprise unslipped, fragile and diminutive sherds of OCP. The sherds are medium in section and fabric. They leaves ochre clour on the finger when rubbed. The medieval pot sherds along with iron and copper slag also present on the site. There is a natural cave in nearby hillock. Tarachand Kumawat(55) informed me that there were red colour paintings in the cave, which washed away due to patination of the cave surface.

268. **Pachar**: (27°14′50″N; 75°21′35″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is about one kilometre towards the west of the village. The site is situated on a 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed and under cultivation. The Danta river is on the east side of the site The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP is bowls and basins. The sherds have
medium fabric and section. The texture of the sherds is rough and they leaves ochre colour on the fingers while handling.

269. **Ralawata: (27°25′40″N; 75°12′50″E)-OCP**

The site of Ralawata is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The site covers an area of 1000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site. There is a natural depression measuring about 1000 bigha on the southeast of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds. The sherds are very sparse and fragmentary. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The colour of the sherds is ochreous and their core is grey.

270. **Ramjipura: (27°16′55″N; 75°18′40″E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is about one kilometre north of the village. The site is situated on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not disturbed much. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a big natural depression in the north at a distance of 100 metre which measures about 300 bigha. Water was available in this depression when I visited the site. A rain channel is on the south side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The archaeological material collected from the site include wheel made, red slipped, less fired, OCP and early historical red ware sherds. The main shapes in OCP include vases, bowls, basins and dishes. Their fabric is rough. Number of chert and quartzite geometrical microliths also occurs at the site along with copper slag and small burnt-bones.

271. **Reta: (27°29′25″N; 75°18′20″E)-OCP**

The site is located southeast of the village and located on 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The precise area of the site could not be determined as some portion of the site is under habitation. The visible part covers an area of 4500 square metre and is dissected by rain channels, which goes to the Raiwasa lake in the west. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 80 feet above calcium carbonate (caco3) layer. The archaeological materials recovered from the surface of the site comprise wheel made, less fired, ochre red, red slipped as well as unslipped and incised decorated OCP sherds along with the
chert debris. The main shapes in OCP are bowls having notch design on the carination and miniature pots.

272. **Shri-Rampura: (27°16’55”N; 75°18’40”E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre north of the village on a 20 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site can’t be determined as the site is levelled for cultivation and badly disturbed. The sherds are spread in about 10000 square metre. There is natural depression on the south of the site which measures about of 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is cabin of aeolian sand dunes on the south side of the site. Only few pieces of sherds of OCP along with few bits of copper slag found during the surface exploration of the site. The sherds have thin section and rough fabric. Their core is grey.

**District Nagaur**

**Tehsil Nawa:**

273. **Abhas: (27°02’30”N; 75°00’59”E)-OCP, sturdy RW, GW**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village in the field of Bhura ji Shradh, 200 east of Nawa-Shyamgarh road. The site is situated on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and the site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Mendha river is on the west side of the site and it goes to the Sambhar salt lake 5 kilometre south of the site. The subsoil water is brackish below the depth 30 feet. A 30 feet deep and 4 feet wide ancient well situated on the site. Stone of calcium carbonate (Caco₃) is used in the construction of the well. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site comprise of hand made as well as wheel made unslipped, less fired OCP along with sturdy red ware and grey ware. The main shapes in the OCP is medium size vases, bowls and miniature pots. The section of the sherds is grey in colour. The fabric is medium. The GW is thick and have rough surface. The other findings included large number of microliths in chert, quartzite and chalcedony along with copper and iron slag.

274. **Barjan-I: (27°04’15”N; 75°09’40”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located 200 metre, south of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. Some portion of the site is buried under sand dune. The area of visible part of the site is
about 4500 square metre and is intact. There is a big natural depression having black clayey soil and measuring about 100 bigha on the north of the site. The river of Danta and Mendha river makes this depression. They join here. The subsoil water is potable and occurs in sand at a depth of 25 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise sherds of unslipped, and fragile OCP along with chert and quartzite microliths. The OCP sherds have thin section and ochreous surface. Their fabric is rough. medieval pot sherds along with iron bits and burnt bones also noticed on the site.

275. **Barjan-II: (27°04’30”N; 75°08’35”E)-OCP**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre, west of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is levelled. The Mendha river is at a distance of 2.5 kilometre, southwest of the site. It flows from northeast to southwest direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. At all other places subsoil water is brackish. Few sherds of fragile, hand made, incised decorated OCP collected during the surface exploration of the site along with quartzite microliths. The main shape is bowl with notched design on the carination. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The sherds have ochre red colour and grey core.

276. **Batlia:(27°05’52”N;75°09’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed, Medieval**

The site is on the northeast of the village. The site is placed on 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under primary cultivation but not much disturbed. A very big natural depression occurs on the southwest of the site which measure about 100 bigha. The soil of the depression is black clay. Villagers informed me that this black clay is used for pot manufacturing. The potter from far off places also carries the clay for pot making. This depression formed by the joining the river of Danta and the river of Renwal. The water was available in this depression when I visited the site. There are ten old well of stone and lime in this depression. The archaeological material collected during the surface exploration of the site comprise wheel made, less fired OCP, early Hhistorical, early medieval glazed and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP is bowls and vases. The other findings include burnt bones, iron and copper slag along with microliths in yellow, grey and white chert. Four
monolithic hero stones (*deoli*) also present on the site. The figures carved on them is not defaced as they generally found defaced in this region.

277. **Bhagwanpura**: (27°02′52″N; 75°03′10″E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre, north of the village and known as *Utgarh* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 90 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of 4500 square metre. The site is under primary cultivation and intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. Below this depth subsoil water is brackish. The Mendha river is 200 metre east of the site The Sambhar salt lake is three kilometre, south of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise hand made, fragile, diminutive, smoky core, red slipped OCP sherds along with very fine geometrical chert microliths, ash and burnt bones. Excavations at this site can be conducted.

278. **Maroth**: (27°05′20″N; 75°04′60″E)-OCP

The site is located in the south of the village near the Bhairu ji ka Than and known as *lal bel tibba* in local parlance. The site is located on 90 feet high mound of *talus* on the south face of the hillock. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact The Mendha river passes from the north of the site. There is a depression on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site comprise wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are vases and bowls. The sherds have medium fabric and section. There is one *baori*, two fortresses (*garhī*) and twelve *chhatri* (cenotaph) in the village. These chattries have paintings inside their dome relating with religious theme. There are two jaina temple in the village. There is an inscription in one of the jaina temple which tells about their construction in 15th century.

279. **Mindha**: (27°07′25″N; 75°17′60″E)-OCP

The site is located north of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Mendha river passes from the west side of the site at a distance of 400 metre. There is natural depression between the site and the river. The archaeological findings comprise of wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired and ochre red colour OCP sherds and chert microliths. The main shapes are vases, bowls, dishes, lid and
miniature pots. The section of the sherds is medium and their core is grey. The fabric of the sherds is medium. The sherds have rough surface and leaves ochre colour on finger.

280. **Nawa-I: (27°01’15”N; 75°02’15”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is about four kilometre, east of the Nawa town ship. It is 500 metre, south of railway track. The site is situated on 90 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. It appears that some portion of the site washed away by the rain channelon the east. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Sambhar salt lake is 400 metre, south of the site. There is big natural depression on the east adjacent to the site. The site is located in the slant towards this natural depression. The cultural material gathered during the surface exploration of the site comprise wheel made, incised decorated, less fired sherds of OCP along with chert microliths. The shapes are red slipped vases, bowls, basins and miniature pots. The section of the sherd is medium in thickness and grey colour core. The fabric is medium. One vase having notch designs on the rib also recovered. Medieval pot sherds and iron slag also present on the site.

281. **Pachota: (27°04’60”N;75°19’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.**

The site is in north of the village near the electric transformer. The site is located on 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet in sand strata. The Mendha river is on the west of the site. There is a big natural depression on the south which measures about 20 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site. The archaeological materials collected from the site comprise of wheel made, less fired, red slipped OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The OCP is represented by bowls and basins mainly. The other findings included iron slag. In the village one baori and one fortress (garhi) also present.

282. **Rajas: (27°01’40”N; 75°02’60”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is about three kilometre, west of the village and 200 metre south of Nawa–Sambhar road. The site is situated on a 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site could’t be determined with certainty as maximum portion of the site is washed away during the heavy rain in 1968 as Suja Ram Gujjar informed me. The remaining part of the site measures about 2000 square metre and is intact. The Sambhar salt lake is 300 metre,
south of the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The cultural material collected from the site comprise of sherds of hand made, unslipped, less fired and internally finger marked OCP and medieval pot sherds. The OCP is represented by bowls and medium size vases. The core of the sherds is smoky and rough. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. Other findings collected from the site include microliths.

283. **Sawantgarh:** (27°07’25”N; 75°08’40”E)-OCP

The site is about 300 metre west of the village. The site is located on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. There is depression all around the site. The Mendha river passes from 300 metre east of the site. There is a natural depression on the south at a distance of 500 metre from the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material gathered from the site comprise few tiny sherds of eroded, less fired OCP and large number of chert microliths in different colours. The OCP sherds have medium fabric and section with smoky core. There is an old well constructed with lime and stone, 100 metre east of the site. The depth of the well is about 30 feet and its width is 5 feet.

284. **Theekriya:** (27°02’55”N; 75°09’15”E)-OCP

The site is 100 metre south of the village and known as *meethe pani wali* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Danta river is 100 metre west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 25 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. The archaeological material recovered during the surface combing of the site comprise few very fragile, hand made sherds of OCP. The sherds has very rough fabric and section having grit as temper. The other findings included very large number of microliths and debitage in chert, quartzite, agate and chalcedony. It appears that it was the factory site of microliths. Few bits of copper slag also present on the site.

**District Jaipur**

Jaipur district was carved out from the former state of Jaipur and Kishengarh. It is located between 26° 23’ 00” and 27° 51’ 00” North latitude and 74° 55’ 00” and 76° 50’ 00” East longitude. It is bounded by state of Haryana and Sikar district of Rajasthan on its northern
fringes and by Tonk district on the south. Alwar and Sawai Madhopur district lies on its eastern boundaries where as Ajmer and Nagaur on wetern border. There are 20 tehsils and 20 townships in Jaipur district.\(^49\) The total area of the district is about 14068 square kilometre. The number of villages are 3088 out of which 98 are uninhabited.\(^50\)

**Tehsil Phulera:**

285. **Aidan Ka Bas:** \((27°14′40″N; 75°51′10″E)\)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of one kilometre east from the village and known as Dodya wala Bar in local parlance. The site situated on 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation but the portion where the bar \((Ficus glomureta)\) tree stand is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. This region makes the water divide between the Ban Ganga and the Bandi river. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise red slipped as well as unslipped, wheel made, less fired OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, lids and storage jars. The grey chert core and microlithic tools also collected from this site along with small burnt-bones.

286. **Badhal:** \((27°16′30″N; 75°25′55″E)\)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located three kilometre north of the village and is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area covered by the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. There are natural depressions on the north and south side of the site at a distance of 200 metre each which has black clayey and measures about 500 bigha. The archaeological material collected from of the site composed of red slipped, less fired and wheel made OCP and early historical stamped pot sherds along with iron slag and chert microliths. the main shapes in OCP include bowls, basins, vases, lids and pieces of broken handle.


287. **Baghawas**: (27°10’45”N; 75°28’00”E)-OCP

The site is about 500 metre northeast of the village and known as *Leela Wala Tibba* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 50 feet and it is composed of brown clayey soil. The site covers an area about 4500 square metre and is intact. The Mendha river is one kilometre in the south of the site. A natural depression is on the south side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological remains collected from the site include wheel made, well fired, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with notch design on the carination, red slipped vases, lids and storages jars. The chert microliths, copper slag and small burnt-bones also present from the site.

288. **Bhainsawa**: (27°03’60”N; 75°30’00”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre east of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under primary cultivation and not much disturbed. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression having black clay on the north of the site which measure about 500 bigha. The archaeological findings from the site include wheel made, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and miniature pots.51

289. **Dholya Ka Bas**: (27°10’31”N; 75°25’35”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on the west of the village at a distance of one kilometre on a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Kala Dera rain channel is at a distance of one kilometre in the south of the site. The Mendha river is on the north at a distance of two kilometre. There is a big natural depression on the south upto the Kala Dehra channel. The soil in the Kala Dera channel is saltish but it is red clayey in the the Mendha river bed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The archaeological findings from the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, basins, dishes with line of incised oblique dashes on cariantion and miniature pots. The medieval sherds along with chert microlithic tools and iron slag also present on the site.

---

290. **Doongri Khurd**: (27°09’50”N; 75°29’55”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 500 metre north of the village on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The Mendha river passes from the north of the site, in east to west direction. There is natural depression measuring about 200 bigha on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and incised decorated OCP sherds along with medieval pot sherds and burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, dishes with incised oblique dashes on cariantion, vases and miniature pots.

291. **Junsya Kalan**: (27°13’40”N; 75°29’00”E)-OCP

The site is located 800 metre east of the village, on the left side of the Badhal road, on a 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The mound is compact. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The site is dissected by the metalled road. There is a large depression on the east of the site. The Kala Dera channel is 100 metre on the east. There is a big natural depression measuring about 2000 bigha, 100 meter east of the site. This depression is 1.5 kilometre long and 250 metre wide. The soil of this depression is whitish having calcium carbonate (caco3) concretion. There are 8 old well in this depression having a depth of 30 feet and their width ranging from 5 to 9 feet. The subsoil water is potable upto 30 feet. The water below this level is brackish. The Mendha river is five kilometre south of the site. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site comprise wheel made, unslipped, less fired and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, vases, lids and miniature pots. The chert microliths and bits of copper slag also recovered from the site.

292. **Looniyawas**: (27°14’05”N; 75°24’00”E)-OCP

The site is located on a 25 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact as it is under habitation. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There are two rain channels on the north and south of the site. The cultural assemblage comprised red slipped as well as plain and incised decorated sherds of OCP. The main shapes are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, vases, lids and miniature pots.
293. **Nandri: (27°07′40″N; 75°21′35″E)-OCP**

The site is 300 metre south of the village. The site situated in pasture land of the village known as *Gochar*. The site is situated on 50 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is disturbed due to earth digging by the villagers. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The Mendha river is one kilometre north of the site. There is a natural depression 300 metre south of the site. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site comprise wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins and lids. The other findings are chert microliths and debris.

294. **Nandria: (27°08′15″N; 75°23′05″E)-OCP, GW, KRW**

The site is located 200 metre east of the village. The name of this village is not in census report of 1991 as it may be inhabited after the census of 1991. The site is situated on a 60 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under primary agriculture and intact. The Mendha river is at a distance of 300 metre in north side. There are five old well made up of calcium carbonate (caco3) stone in the riverbed. There depth is upto 50 feet and width ranges from 4.75 to 7 feet. The subsoil water is potable at a depth of 40 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. The cultural material recovered from the site include sherds of wheel turned, unslipped and less fired OCP, thick and poorly fired GW and Kushanas red ware. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins, storage jars and lids. The ash, iron slag and burnt bones also noticed on the site.

**Tehsil Chomu:**

295. **Amarpura: 927°15′60″N; 75°46′60″E)-OCP**

The site is located three kilometre north of the village on a 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The rain gullies surround the site which join the Mendha river. There is natural depression all around the site. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, vases, lids, basin and miniature pots.
296. **Bagron Ka Bas**: (27°00’00”N; 75°31’60”E)-OCP, PGW, GW, KRW, BSW

The site is located about one kilometre south of the village in the fields of Ch. Hanuman Singh Dhaka and known as *Kankria tibba* in local parlance. The site is located on 90 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 28000 square metre and is under cultivation but intact. The Mendha river is on the east of the site at a distance of 300 metre. The river of Dodsar and Govind Garh meets the Mendha river at this place. This forms a big natural depression measuring about four kilometre square. There is another depression on the north of the site at a distance of 200 metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological materials comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP, Kushanas red ware, black slipped ware and some sherds resembling PGW and NBPW. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases, lids, and storage jars. The other findings from the site include copper and iron slag along with ash, small bones, grey chert microlithic tools.

297. **Balekhan**: (27°13’15”N; 75°39’55”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located north of the village on a 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed as the mound is very compact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Govind Garh rain channel passes from north side of the site. It flows from northeast to southwest direction and joins the Mendha river. There is natural depression between the rain channel and the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, lids, basins and miniature pots. The medieval pot sherds also present on the site.

298. **Bhatpura**: (27°09’10”N; 75°38’35”E)-OCP

The site of Bhatpura is about one kilometre north of the village known as *Khera* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 15 feet and it is composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a rain channel on the north of the site which joins the Kala Dera rain channel, which in turn joins the Mendha river in the west. Natural depression exists between the rain channel and the site. The archaeological material gathered from the site composed of wheel made, red slipped
as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basin and miniature pots.

299. **Bhutera: (27°16’25’’N; 75°32’60’’E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune in the east of the village and known as Milk sahab ka tibba in local parlance. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation but intact. The Mendha river passes from the east of the site. There is a natural depression on the southwest of the site, where the village habitation located now. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basin and dishes. The other findings consist of iron and copper slag along with grey chert microliths. One copper coin also found from the site. There are two monolithic four-faced hero stone (*deoli*) on the north and northwest of the site. The is no figure carved on these *deoli*. The inscription on these *deoli* is blurred and illegible.

300. **Bimalpura: (27°11’30’’N; 75°35’10’’E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre south of the village on a 15 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The mound is compact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The rain channel of Govind Garh passes from the south of the site at a distance of 500 metre. There is natural depression between the rain channel and the site. The archaeological material gathered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls with incised notched designs on the carination, vases, basin, and dishes.

301. **Chakladdu: (27°17’50’’N; 75°44’20’’E)-OCP, EarlyHistorical, Medieval**

The site is one kilometre west of the village and situated on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Dhodsar river is 200 metre east of the site. There is natural depression all around the site which measures about 200 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site consist of wheel made, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases, and miniature pots. The sherds of early historical and medieval periods also
present on the site. The copper and iron slag also noticed on the site along with burnt bones and ash.

302. **Charanwas**: (27°14′50″N; 75°36′45″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is on the east of the village and known as *Bar Baba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rain channel on the south at a distance of 400 metre which runs from east to the southwest direction. There is natural depression on the northwest measuring about 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site consist of wheel made as well as hand made, unslipped as well red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and red slipped vases. The medieval pot sherds are also found from the site.

303. **Chhota Gudha**: (27°17′50″N; 75°35′50″E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre south of the village on the Kirat Singh ka Bas metalled road and known as *kansla tibba* in local parlance. The site is located on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but intact. The river of Dodasar passes from the south at a distance of 200 metre. A natural depression of 200 bigha exist on the north side of the site. People called this depression *talai*\(^{52}\) in local parlance. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and red slipped vases. The grey coloured chert cores and microlithic tools also noticed on the site.

304. **Dehra**: (27°11′10″N; 75°50′35″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre south of the village on the right bank of a rain channel that goes to the Bandi river in southern direction. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site is spreads over an area of 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a natural depression on the north and south of the site. The cultural material

---

\(^{52}\) *Talai* means depression in local parlance and subsoil water remains round the year at this place.
collected from the site reveal the presence of wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired as well as well fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and red slipped vases. The chert microlithic tools also present on the site.

305. **Dhodhsar**: (27°17′20″N; 75°37′50″E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located north of the village in the fields of Narender Shekhawat and known as *Khera* in local parlance. The aeolian sand mound is 35 feet high from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation except the western portion of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The river of Dodsar passes from the south of the site at a distance of 200 metre. The archaeological material collected from the site comprise of red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and wheel made OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, dishes and red slipped vases. The other findings include GW, early historical and medieval sherds. The iron slag and small burnt-bones along with chert microliths also present on the site.

306. **Dola Ka Bas**: (27°09′40″N; 75°32′10″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located west of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Kala Dera rain channel passes from the south of the site. There is natural depression between the site and Kala Dera rain channel. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, less fired, and wheel made OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, dishes with incised notch design on the carination and red slipped vases. The other findings comprise of chert microlithic tools and iron slag.

307. **Ghinoi**: (27°09′10″N; 75°30′35″E)-OCP

The site is 500 metre north of the village and located on a 30 feet high aeolian and red clay mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The Kala Dera rain channel passes from the north side of the site and joins the Mendha river in the west. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of red slipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with
incised notch design on the carination, basins, and red slipped vases. The other findings comprise one broken chert blade.

308. **Gori Ka Bas**: (27°09’30”N; 75°30’00”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre south of the village on a 50 feet high sand mound. The area of the visible part of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is intact and partly visible as some of its portion buried under the sand dune. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The site is situated between the river Mendha and the Kala Dera channel. The cultural material collected from the site consist of red slipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, basins, dishes, miniature pot and red slipped vases. The other findings comprise medieval pot sherds along with chert microlithic tools.

309. **Kaladera**: (27°11’30”N; 75°37’05”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre northwest of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand and red clay compact mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The river of Govind Garh passes from the south side of the site and joins the Mendha river in the west. There is natural depression between the rain channel and the site. The archeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise very diminutive, fragile ochre colour, less fired, indeterminate body parts of the sherds of OCP along with chert debitage.

310. **Kanarpura-I**: (27°11’00”N; 75°34’55”E)-OCP

The site is located northeast of the village on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The mound is compact. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Govind Garh river passes from the north side of the site. There is natural depression between the rain channel and the site. The cultural material collected from the site comprise of red slipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with incised notch design on the carination, basins, lids and red slipped vases. The chert microliths are also present on the site.
311. **Kanarpura-II**: (27°10′35″N; 75°34′40″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located two kilometre south of the village and known as *Banjara tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metres and is disturbed due to cultivation. The river of Goving Garh started from here and it is about 500 metre on the east. There is a natural depression measuring about 20 bigha on the north side of the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 60 feet below calcium carbonate (caco3)deposit. The archaeological material gathered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, dishes, lids, storage jars and red slipped vases. The medieval pot sherds along with iron slag and small burnt-bones also present on the site. The antiquities include iron nail and glass bangles in different colour. There is lot of ash on the site.

312. **Kanwarpura**: (27°28′40″N; 75°44′55″E)-OCP,GW, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of two kilometre in south of the village. The site is located between two river namely the Mendha and Govind Garh wali. There is some salt efflorescence on the site. The site is situated on 25 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as *Banjara tibba* in local parlance. The rea of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, storage jars and red slipped vases. The PGW related GW and medieval pot sherds also present. The GW sherds is rough surface and thin section.

313. **Khejroli-I**: (27°18′50″N; 75°42′00″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 2.5 kilometre south of the village in the fields of Ch. Bhagwan singh Dhaka and known as *Jameria tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Dodsar wali river passes from the north side of the site. This river meets the Mendha river at Asteda village depression. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site reveals the presence of wheel made, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and lids. The medieval pot sherds along with the chert
microlithic tools and bones also noticed at the site. The copper rings were found from the site as the owner of the land claimed. There is a monolithic hero stone (deoli) on the site. There is no carving on the stone.

314. **Khejroli-II: (27°19’60”N; 75°43’00”E)-OCP**

The site is two kilometre east of the village in front of petrol pump. The site is situated on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 20000 square metreit was under the levelling process when I visited the site. The Dhodsar river is on the west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site consist of wheel made, red slip as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, red slip vases and lids. The chert microlithic tools are also present on the site.

315. **Kirat Singh Ka Bas: (27°17’00”N; 75°35’50”E)-OCP**

The site is located on the east of the village and known as Bhairu Ji ka Than in local parlance. The site is situated on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site can’t be estimated precisely because the site is partly buried under the sand dune. The area of the visible portion is about 2000 square metre and is intact. The river of Dodsar is 500 metre north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 65 feet. There is a natural depression on the south of the site at a distance of 200 metre. A medieval site is also present on the north of the OCP site. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slip as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and red slip vases. The yellow colour chert nodules and microlithic tools also noticed on the site.

316. **Loharwara: (27°21’30”N; 75°55’30”E)-OCP**

The site is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. These rain gullies join the Sota river which is four kilometre southwest of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. There is natural depression of 50 bigha on the south of the site. The archaeological material recovered from consist of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP
sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids, miniature pots and red slip vases. The other findings consist of copper slag and chert microliths.53

317. **Nadiya or Nadyan**: (27°18’40’’N; 75°43’40’’E)-OCP

The site is 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village near the cremation ground and situated upon 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is levelled for agriculture. The Mendha river is on the north. There is white sand on the bed and banks of the river. The bed is about 200 metre wide at this place. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material recovered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and red slip vases. The other findings comprise chert microliths along with small burnt-bones.

318. **Nangal Govind**: (27°18’25’’N; 75°29’40’’E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre east of the village near the government school and known as Chand wali Tibbi in local parlance. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact. The Mendha river is on the west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. A rain channel also flows from the east side of the site at a distance of 200 metre. The archaeological materials recovered from the site consist of sherds of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP and medieval pot sherds. The red slipped OCP sherds recovered from the western slope of the site. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and red slip vases. The medieval remains are on the bed of the river. The copper slag noticed first time in this area. The chert microliths and burnt bones pieces are also found on the site.

319. **Niwana**: (27°15’60’’N; 75°44’00’’E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre south of the village near the poultry farm on a 60 feet high sand dune. The site is buried under the aeolian sand dune. The pot sherds are collected from dug out portion of the site. The soil is dug out by the villager. The size of the aeolian sand dune is about 10000 square metre. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site. The river of Govindgarh passes from the south of the site. There is natural depression on the north of the site measuring 50 bigha. The subsoil

---

53 IAR-1979-80,p.64; Rima, Hooja et al., op.cit., p.336. The name of the site is given Loharwas but it is Loharwara in village directory.
water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet above calcium carbonate (caco3) formation. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, miniature pots and red slip vases. The other findings comprise grey colour chert debris along with small burnt-bones and iron slag.

320. **Rai Singh Ka Bas**: (27°15’60”N; 75°38’50”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre south of the village on a 25 feet high sand mound. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Kala Dera rain channel passes from the south of the site. There is natural depression on the north of the site which measures about 50 bigha. The soil of the depression is blackish clay below 5 feet from the present surface level as the locals informed me. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination, basins, lids, miniature pots and red slip vases. The other findings consist of chert microliths tools.

321. **Sayoo Khurd**: (27°15’50”N; 75°40’45”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre north of the village upon a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The mound is compact. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Kala Dera rain channel passes from the north side of the site. There is natural depression on the east of the site which measures about 100 bigha. The soil of this depression is blackish clay below 4 feet from the present surface level. The upper layers of aeolian sand is recent phenomena as Parbhati prajapat(75) informed me. He informed me that they used to dig earth from this depression for pottery making. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, and ochre colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls, basins, lids, miniature pots and red slip vases. The other findings consist of chert microliths tools.
322. **Singod Kalan**: (27°06’50”N; 75°39’00”E)-OCP, GW

The site is located on 10 feet high sand dune. The size of the site is about 5000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Dhodasar wali river passes from the north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural assemblage at the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination, basins, lids, miniature pots and red slip vases. The other findings consist of chert microliths tools along with copper slag and few pieces of thick section and rough surface GW.

323. **Singod Khurd**: (27°18’50”N; 75°40’10”E)-OCP

The site is located in the front of the government dispensary on the Singod Kalan and Singod Khurd road and known as bangla in local parlance. The site is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The river of Dodasar passes from the northern side of the site and joins the Mendha river at Ringus. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural assemblage recovered from the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination, basins, lids, grey clour dishes and red slip vases. The other findings consist of chert microliths tools along with copper slag and few pieces of thick section and rough surface GW. The grey chert nodules are also present on the site. There is an old temple which unearthed in flood of 1971. This temple is constructed with large dressed grey quartzite stone without the use of mortar. Another temple related to Buddhism now converted to Hindu religion is also present in the village. The temple have a inscription which clearly tells about its affiliation to Buddhism. There is also a baori on the bed of the river near the temple.

324. **Tankarda**: (27°10’50”N; 75°41’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is rain channel on the north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site reveals wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and red slip vases. The other
ceramic industry present at the site include fine fabric, washed and stamped early historical pottery.

325. **Tigariya: (27°17’50”N; 75°47’10”E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre west of the village and situated on 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on north of the site which joins the Mendha river in west. A natural depression occurs on the south and west of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the site reveals the presence of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination, basins, lids, dishes and red slipped vases. The chert nodules and microliths also present on the site. There is a graveyard in the village that belongs to the Pathans. These have beautiful engraving along with date and name of the deceased in Urdu language. There is one *sati stone* on the south of the village. Paintings having the religious themes of Krishna lila, Ramayana and Mahabharata were noticed in the old Havelies present in the village.

326. **Urguwar: (27°18’20”N; 75°33’45”E)-OCP,GW,KRW, Medieval**

The site is located 400 metre west of the village and known as *khera* in local parlance. The site is located on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but intact. The Mendha river passes from the east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The archaeological material collected from site comprised of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, dishes and red slip vases. The other ceramic industry present on the site comprise PGW related GW, Kushana’s red ware, and medieval pot sherds. The grey ware is thick, ill firred and have rough fabric. The burnt bones, ash and a copper coin also recovered from the site. There is an old well made up of grey quartzite and lime on the site. Its depth is about 40 feet and its width is 4.75 metre.

Theekriya: 27°33’00”N; 76°08’15”E, OCP, Medieval

The site of Theekriya is located in *Gochar bhumi* of the village. The size of the site is about 10000 square metre. There are agriculture fields all around the site. The site is about 25 feet high and situated on aeolian sand dune. The soil under the aeolian sand is brown.
The Sahibi river is 2.5 kilometre on the west of the site, a rain channel on the west of the site connect it to the Sahibi river. Moreover, a natural depression of about 80 bigha is also present on the east of the site. The cultural material present included fragile OCP sherds, which were very much eroded and Medieval pottery along with ash and bones.

**Tehsil Amber:**

327. **Achrol:** (27°09’00”N; 75°57’00”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northeast of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is under cultivation, and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. A rain channel passes from the western side of the site and joins the Bandi river in south. There is large natural depression on the southeast of the site. The cultural material gathered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, dishes and red slip vases. The chert microliths are also noticed on the site.54

328. **Ballupura:** (29°06’25”N; 75°32’58”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre east of the village. The site is situated on 20 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 170 feet. A rain channel passes from the south side of the site which goes to the natural depression of Punana village in the south. There is natural depression on the north and east of the site that measures about 100 bigha. The cultural material collected from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, dishes, lids and red slip vases.

329. **Chitanu Kalan:** (27°12’50”N; 75°55’50”E)-OCP

The site of Chitanu Kalan is located one kilometre north of the village on a 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is rain channel on the north of the site which joins the Ban Ganga river in the eastern direction. Natural depression exists on the south of the site that

---

measures about 20 bigha. The archaeological material observed during the surface survey of the site consist of red slipped as well as plain, less fired, wheel made OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped carinated bowls, basins, lids, and vases. The other findings consist of chert microliths tools along with copper slag

330. **Lakher-I: (27°15′15″N; 75°58′20″E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is about two kilometre east of the village and is situated on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. A big natural depression occurs on east side of the site at a distance of one kilometre that measures about 1000 bigha and composed of black clayey soil. The Ban Ganga river is 600 metre north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The ceramic industry found during the surface combing of the site include sherds of wheel made, unslipped, less fired OCP and medieval periods along with copper and iron slag. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls, basins, and vases. Yellow chert debris also noticed on the site.

331. **Lakher-II: (27°15′10″N; 75°58′10″E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is 1.5 kilometre east of the village and located on the 50 feet high talus. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is intact. There is a big natural depression on the north side of the site that measures about 1000 bigha and composed of black clayey soil. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological findings collected from the site comprise wheel turned red slipped, less fired OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls, basins, basins, dishes and vases. The copper and iron slag also present along with ash and small burnt-bones on the site.

332. **Peelwa: (27°13′45″N; 75°58′30″E)-OCP**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village and known as Pitro Ka Sthaan in local parlance. The site is situated on a 80 feet high mound of red clay and aeolian sand. It covers an area of 8000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Ban Ganga river is on north of the site at a distance of 500 metre. A big natural depression occurs on the south of the site at a distance of 400 metre measuring about 100 bigha and having black clayey soil. Water was available in this depression when I visited the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet in river sand strata. The
cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls, basins, dishes and vases. The other findings involve copper slag and yellow chert nodules.

333. **Pragpura**: (27°10′50″N; 75°38′10″E)-OCP

The site is located northwest of the village at a distance of two kilometre on 25 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation, and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable near the site and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The water is brackish away from the site. There is a rain channel on the south of the site which joins the Mendha river in the west. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, incised decorated, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls and vases, basins, dishes, and lids. The incised designs composed of chevron pattern. The other findings from the site consist of chert microlithic tools.55

334. **Punana**: (27°04′50″N; 75°32′60″E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village on 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and round in shape. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities on the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression on the northwest of the site which measures about 500 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey but now the black clayey soil is buried under 3 feet of aeolian sand deposit. The potter used to carry this clay for pot making from the neighbouring villages. The archaeological material collected from the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls and vases. The other findings from the site consist of chert microlithic tools.

**Tehsil Chaksu**:

335. **Nandlalpura**: (26°37′00″N; 76°02′00″E)-OCP

The site is located about one kilometre in northern side of the village on a 10 feet in high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The

site is intact and surrounded by agricultural field all around. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The Dhund river passes from the western side of the site from north to south. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped carinated bowls with notches on the carination, basins, and red slipped vases. Few bits of copper slag are also found from the site. Earlier in 1973 during the digging on the side of road a copper hoard was also found here. The find spot of this hoard is on the southwest of the site as villagers informed me. The copper hoard includes six bar celts, each of them is 27-28 centimetre long and each weighing 2 kilogram.\textsuperscript{56} Both the end of the bar celts are sharpened. It resembles the celts displayed at Gurukul, Jhajjar that considered to be found in Rewari–Narnaul area. These copper celts are different from Ganeshwar specimen. The copper hoard is now with Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur but they are not on display.

**Tehsil Jamwa Ramgarh:**

336. **Arjanpura**: (27°12’10”N; 76°02’60”E)-OCP

The site is located in the south of the village on 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 3000 square metre and disturbed by cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The Ban Ganga river is on the south at a distance of four kilometre. The rain channels originating from the site joins the Ban Ganga river. There is natural depression on the south of the site measuring about 30 bigha. The archaeological assemblage represented at the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well unslipped, incised decorated, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped carinated bowls with incised notches on the carination, basins, lids and red slipped vases. The other archaeological material consists of chert microlithic tools.

337. **Bhatt Ka Bas**: (27°10’50”N; 76°05’40”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located east of the village and seated over 50 feet high aeolian sand and red clay mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There are rain channels all around the site which join the Chirpali river. There is a natural depression on the east of the site

measuring about 100 bigha. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the
site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP sherds. The
main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls and vases. The medieval pot sherds along
copper and iron slag also noticed on the site.

338. **Bhojpuara**: (27°14’10”N; 76°00’60”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre south of the village on a 40 feet high sand dune. The area of
the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water
is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Ban Ganga river is 1.5 kilometre south of
the site and it flows from east to west direction. There is natural depression on the north
of the site which measures about 50 bigha. The archaeological material collected from the
surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well plain, less fired, incised
decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are red slipped bowls and vases, grey
dishes having incised vertical dashes on the carination. The chert microlithic tools also
recovered from the site.

339. **Dhaula**: (27°14’20”N; 76°04’25”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre north of the village on 50 feet high sand dune. The site
covers an area of 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs
at a depth of 70 feet. The Ban Ganga river flows from the north of the site at a distance of
500 metre. There is a big natural depression on the east side of the site at a distance of one
kilometre measuring about 1000 bigha and having black clay. The cultural material
collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as
unslipped, less fired as well as well fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls,
vases, dishes and miniature pots.

340. **Dheerwas**: (27°12’60”N; 76°05’30”E)-OCP

The site of Deerwas is located 500 metre north of the village on 50 feet high sand dune.
The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable
and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The Ban Ganga river is on the north at a distance of four
kilometre. There is big natural depression of black clayey soil on the north of the site
which measures about 1000 bigha. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the
site consist of wheel turned as well as hand made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired,
OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, storage jars and hand made miniature pots.

341. **Raipur: (27°02’00”N; 76°05’20”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located 500 metre north of the village near the children cremation ground. The height of the black clay mound is about 20 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Ban Ganga river is on the north of the site. There is a rain channel on the east of the site. There is natural depression on the west of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as plain, less fired, and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, lids, storage jars and miniature pots. The copper and iron slag also noticed at the site.

**Tehsil Viratnagar:**

342. **Badshahpur: (27°28’20”N; 76°10’40”E)-OCP**

The site is located 700 metre southwest of the village on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is partly intact and partly under cultivation. The Ban Ganga river takes the turn to the east at this place after flowing in north to the south direction. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The copper slag is also present on the site.

343. **Bagawas Ahiran: (27°32’00”N; 75°04’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre east of the village on the right side of Theekriya metalled road on 15 feet high brown clayey mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metres and is levelled. The trees of *khajur* (Phoenix) were in large number around the site. The Sahibi river passes from 300 metre, right side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. Only few body sherds of less fired, ochre colour
and sand tempered OCP collected from the surface of the site. There is one baori, one chhatri having paintings related to Ramayana theme and one small fort in the village.  

344. **Bahadurpura**: (27°29’10"N; 76°04’60"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre south of the village in the field of Kamruddin and known as peer baba Ka Than in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre as the spread of the sherds suggest and is levelled for cultivation. The site is located along the left bank of the Sahibi river. A rain channel joins the Sahibi river at this place. The Sahibi flows from southeast to north direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The other cultural remains included burnt bones and ash.

345. **Barwara**: (27°21’20"N; 76°05’50"E)-OCP

The site is located east of the village over a 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Ban Ganga river is four kilometre east of the site. There is a big natural depression on the east measuring about 1000 bigha and having black clay. The subsoil water was available in the depression when I visited the site. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site include wheel turned, red slipped, soft fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, dishes with triangle notches on the carination and vases. The chert microlithic tools are also present on the site.

346. **Berki-I**: (27°17’50"N; 76°06’25"E)-OCP

The site is 1.5 kilometre east of the village and known as Korda Wali in local parlance. The site is situated on a 70 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The site is buried under the sand dune. The area of the sand dune is about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not disturbed. The Ban Ganga river is 400 metre west of the

---

57 Hooja, Rima, 1995, *op.cit.*, p. 335. There is no description of the site in this article but only the name of the site and district mentioned. So I don’t know whether this is the same site as mentioned as there are four villages of this name in Jaipur district.

58 *IAR*- 1987-88, p.100. The name of the site is Barwara in the village directory as against the name given in the source Barwars. There is no village in Jaipur district of this name.
site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. Water was available at one or two places in the riverbed when I visited the site. The few red slipped, thin, well fired OCP sherds collected from the red clay, from the section at a depth of 40 feet. The earth digging by the villagers exposes this section of the site.

347. **Berki-II**: (27°17’10”N; 76°05’60”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre north of the village and known as *Bar Wala Tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 100 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the sand dune is about 20000 square metre and is intact except its southern portion which is levelled for agriculture. The OCP sherds was collected from this portion at the height of 90 feet in brown clay. There is a natural depression on the west at a distance of 400 metre. The Ban Ganga river is 400 metre south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include few sherds of red slipped, soft fired OCP body part. At the top of the mound thick, sturdy and rough fabric GW and medieval pot sherds are present. The foundation of dressed stones were also noticed on the upper portion of the site.

348. **Bhagawas-Chaurasi**: (27°23’20”N; 76°02’40”E)-OCP, EarlyHistorical, Medieval

The site is known as *Bhairu ji ka sthan* in local parlance and located two kilometres south of the village. The site is situated upon a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is dissected by rain gullies. There is dam on the south of the site, at a distance of two kilometre. There is a natural depression on the northwest of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The rain channels which starts from this place, goes to the Sahibi river in the west at a distance of six kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped, soft fired OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and vases. The chert microlithic tools are also present on the site. The large quantity of copper and iron slag along with burnt bones and ash also noticed on the site.

349. **Bhindor**: (27°18’40”N; 76°04’60”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre north of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site is buried under the aeolian sand dune and visible only on the northern face. The visible part of the site measures about 2000 square metre. A big natural
depression occurs on the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, soft fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids, storage jars and vases.

350. **Chhitoli**: (27°28′40″N; 76°08′05″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is about 1.5 kilometre south of the village near the statue. The site is situated on a 80 feet high mound of aeolian sand and the area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Sahibi river takes a turns towards the north at this place. A natural depression occurs 500 metre northeast of the site and measure about 15 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped as well as plain, soft fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids, storage jars and vases. The early historical pot sherds along with the copper and iron slag also present at the site.

351. **Dudhi-Amloda**: (27°18′40″N; 76°03′60″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed ware

The site is located one kilometre southwest of the village and known as *Thekro Ka dhal* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 50 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The Ban Ganga river is on south at a distance of three kilometre. There is a natural depression on the northeast at a distance of one kilometre. The soil of the depression is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with notch design on the carination, basins, lids, dishes and vases. The sherds of early historical, early medieval glazed ware along with medieval period also present on the site. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with burnt bones.

352. **Gheota-II**: (27°18′35″N; 76°05′40″E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the Gheota village. The site one is located 1.5 kilometre southwest of the village and it belongs to the medieval period. The OCP site is located one kilometre southwest of the village and is situated on 50 feet
high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. There is natural depressions on the north and south side of the site at a distance of 300 and 200 metre respectively. The Ban Ganga river is two kilometre east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, well fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and vases. The early historical pot sherds along with copper slag also noticed on the site. There are one baori, two old wells having the width of 30 feet constructed with quartzite stones in the village. Two large monolithic unidentified, hollow objects of stones that are 10 feet high and 7 feet wide is present near the site.

353. **Gudha-Bajinathpura:** (27°16’40”N:76°06’45”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometres east of the village on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. There are many rain channels on the east and west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 35 feet. The Ban Ganga river flows from the north side of the site at a distance of 200 metre. The archaeological findings collected from the surface of the site comprise wheel turned, unslipped, less fired as well as well fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The bits of copper slag also present on the site.

354. **Harikishanpura:** (27°19’60”N; 76°04’60”E)-H, OCP

The site is known as Chanwasni in local parlance and is located northwest of the village. It is located on a 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and brown clay. The metalled road dissects the site. Some portion of the site is under power house. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is intact. The rain gullies create the impression that there are four mounds. There is a big depression on the north at a distance of 600 metre and south 200 metre. These depressions have black clayey soil. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Ban Ganga is at a distance of six kilometre in east. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired as well as poorly fired, and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids, dishes, miniature pots and vases. Bowls having black band on the rim recovered from the site. The pottery shows resemblance with early Harappan pottery. The chert microlithic tools are present in large
number. A dressed quartzite stone wall of measuring 8x8x2 feet is visible at the site. The site is very rich.

355. **Kalyanpura**: (27°19’15"N; 76°03’60"E)-OCP

The site is located north of the village on 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and dissected by rain gullies. These rain gullies goes to the Ban Ganga river which is six kilometre on the east. A big natural depression measuring 100 bigha occurs on the east at a distance of 500 metre. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 25 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprise wheel turned, red slipped as well unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and vases. The chert microlithic tools are also present on the site. There is an old temple near the site having dome shaped roof.59

356. **Khokhra**: (27°19’60"N; 76°05’60"E)-OCP

The site is situated on 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The habitational deposit is about 50 centimetre as exposed in the section of the bunding of agricultural fields. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Krishnawati river flows from the eastern side of the site. There is a natural depression on the southwestern side of the site which measures about 40 bigha. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The other findings comprised microliths of chert in whitish, grey and brown colour.

357. **Leelka**: (27°26’60"N; 76°01’60"E)-OCP

The site is 1.5 kilometre north of the village on Antela road and is situated on 50 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact. There are rain channels on the eastern side of the site. These rain channels join the Sahibi river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The cultural material collected from the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with notch design on the

---

carination, basin, miniature pots and vases. The microlithic tools made up of chert and quartzite also collected from the site.

358. **Neemli**: (27°29’00”N; 76°02’20”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 200 metre west of the village on a 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The soapstones mines are at a distance of 200 metre northwest of the site. The Sahibi river is four kilometre east of the site. There is a big natural depression in the east which measure about 60 bigha. A rain channel flows from the east side of the site and joins the Sahibi river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural materials collected from the surface of the site comprise wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, miniature pots and storage jars. The other findings consist of medieval pot sherds along with chert microliths, ash and burnt bones. The copper and iron slag also present on the site.

359. **Palri**: (27°20’50”N; 76°05’60”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is on the east of the village and is situated on 70 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed due earth to digging by the villagers and construction of the houses over the site. There are two natural depressions on the north and west of the site measuring about 100 bigha. The soil of these depressions is black clay. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Ban Ganga river is four kilometre east of the site and flows from north to the south direction. The cultural materials collected from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and miniature pots. The other findings comprise medieval pot sherds along with bits of iron. The people of this village make very beautiful carpet and export them to the far off places.

360. **Poorawala**: (27°21’20”N; 76°08’00”E)-OCP, KRW

The site is situated on 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The size of the site is 5000 square metre and is under habitation. A cart track leads to the house located over the site. The sherds are embedded in the sides of the cart track. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural assemblage gathered from the surface of the site comprise red slipped as well as plain, less fired as well as well fired and ochre red
colour very small OCP sherds. The other findings consist of Kushanas pottery, as one sprinkler found from the site and contemporary pottery pieces.

361. **Satana**: (27°21′00″N; 76°10′00″E)-OCP

The site is about 700 metre southwest of the village. The site is seated over 30 feet high mound which is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. Rain channels surround the site, which join the Ban Ganga river in the west. There is natural depression on the northwest of the site which measures about 100 bigha. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and miniature pots.

362. **Sunderpura**: (27°17′00″N; 76°04′50″E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre north of the village and is situated upon 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is levelled for the cultivation. There is big natural depression on the west of the site which measures about 50 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clay 3 feet beneath the present aeolian sand surface. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site composed of few body sherds of red slipped, less fired OCP. The other finding comprises chert microliths.

363. **Swami Ki Dhani**: (27°17′40″N; 76°04′60″E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre south of the village on 80 feet high sand dune. The area of the site could not be determined precisely as the site buried under the sand dune. The visible part of the site is about 1000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. Sherds were collected from the rain gullies. The Ban Ganga river is 400 metre north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site composed of hand made, unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.

364. **Tanda Ki Dhani**: (27°26′00″N; 76°00′60″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is known as *rarra* in locals parlance and is situated over 30 feet high mound of white clay. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is intact. The Sahibi river
is 200 metre south and 200 metre north of the site. The site is located in the meander of the Sahibi river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural materials collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls with notch design on the carination, basins, vases and miniature pots. The sherds of early historical and medieval sherds are also present on the site. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with ash and small burnt-bones.

365. **Teori: (27°23′30″N; 76°09′00″E)-OCP, GW, KRW**

The site of Teori is located two kilometre south of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and site is under cultivation and disturbed. Rain channels are present all around the site. There is natural depression measuring 50 bigha on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural assemblage collected during the surface combing of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The other findings comprise PGW associated GW and KRW along with iron slag and chert microlithic tools.

**Tehsil Shahpura:**

366. **Amarsar: (27°24′30″N; 75°49′60″E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is three kilometre north of the village and known as *barrai* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune on the western face of the nearby hillock. The site covers an area of 40000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is big natural depression on the southwest of the site. The archaeological assemblage collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP along with early historical potsherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases, lids, dishes and miniature pots. The copper and iron slag is along with quartzite and chert debris also present on the site.

**Burala ??????? OCP**

The site is called *Burala ki Dhani ka Tibba* in local parlance and it is situated at a distance of 1 kilometre south of the village. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune.
The soil beneath this sand is red clay. The area of the site is about 1000 square metre. The site levelled and under cultivation. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site. The soil of the depression is black clay but the black clay is 2 feet below the present day yellowish aeolian deposit. The Mendha river passes from the north of the site at a distance of 100 metre. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 125 feet in river sand strata. The archaeological material recovered during surface combing of the site comprise wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and ochre colour OCP sherds. The sherds have medium fabric and section. The core of the sherds is grey in colour. The main shapes are bowls, basins vases and dishes.

367. **Chharsa:** (27°16’40”N; 75°58’55”E)-OCP

The site is 1.5 kilometre west of the village. It is located on the north face of a hillock and people called this place khera wali dungri in local parlance. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of 6000 square metre. The site is dissected by the rain gullies. The Banganga river is on the southwest at a distance of three kilometre. There is a natural depression on the west of the site which measures about 40 bigha. The water of this depression goes to the Banganga river after overflowing. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core and ochre colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases, lids, and miniature pots. The other findings comprise of white chert microlithic tools and debris. A white stone ball also collected from the site.

368. **Devan:** (27°22’50”N; 76°01’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed ware

The site is located two kilometre east of the village on Lado ka Bas road and known as Bhairu ji ka Tibba in local parlance. The site is situated on 80 feet high mound of aeolian sand and covers an area of about 20000 square metre. The site is dissected by road and rain gullies. There is a dam on Sahibi river on the southwest of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP along with sherds of early historical and early medieval glazed ware. The main

---

60 I was unable to locate this site on the toposheet. So it geo coordinates are not available.
shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The other remains include burnt bones and ash.61

369. **Dhaoli: (27°13′45″N; 75°50′35″E)-OCP**

The site is located 500 metre east of the village on a 40 feet high sand mound. The area of the site 6000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. The sherds are collected from the section of rain gullies. There is a rain channel on the north side of the site which joins to the Bandi river in the east. Natural depression occurs on the northeast of the site that measures about 30 bigha. The soil of this depression is blackish clay. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and vases. The copper slag along with chert microlithic tools and ash is also present on the site.

370. **Gona: (27°15′60″N; 75°53′35″E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located at a distance of two kilometre of the village in the eastern direction. The site is situated on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. It appears that some part of the site may bury under the sand dune. There is a big natural depression on the west of the site at a distance of 200 metre measuring about 200 bigha. The Saraswati river emerges from this depression and meets the Ban Ganga river in the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired as well as well fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and vases. The other findings include grey chert microlithic tools and burnt bones pieces.

371. **Govindpura-Basri: (27°20′50″N;75°45′40″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The people called this place Bhomia ji ka Tibba in local parlance. The site is located two kilometre west of the village on a 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. A rain channel which joins the Mendha river passes from the north side of the site. The archaeological material recovered from the site

---

61 *IAR*- 1987-88, p.100.
comprise of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and vases. The other findings comprise of early historical and medieval pot sherds. The copper and iron slag along with small burnt bones and ash also noticed on the site.

372. **Kareeri-I: (27°23’55”N; 75°45’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located about two kilometre northwest of the village on the left side of Srimadhopur-Ajitgarh road. The height of the aeolian sand mound is about 60 feet. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The Mendha river is adjacent to the site on the south side. It flows from the east to west direction. The cultural material collected from the surface combing of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, less fired, incised decorated and ochre colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls having notches on the carination, basins, lids, and vases. Huge quantity of copper slag along with ash and burnt bones also noticed. The chert tools like point, borer, in grey, yellow, white and red colour also collected from the site.

373. **Kareeri-II: (27°23’45”N; 75°44’55”E)-OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre west from the village and known as *kalia tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation but intact. The Mendha river passes from the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface combing of the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, dishes, basins, lids, and vases. The grey chert microlithic tools and debris also present on the site.

374. **Kareeri-III: (27°23’40”N; 75°44’50”E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre northwest of the village and known as *Andlia tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The northern portion of the site is under cultivation but southern portion is intact. The Mendha river passes from the southern side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped,
well fired as well as less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, dishes, basins, lids, and vases. The grey chert microlithic tools along with small burnt-bones and copper slag also occurred on the site.

375. **Khora-Ladkhani**: (27°18'60"N; 75°02'20"E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The medieval site is at a distance of 2.5 kilometres east of the village. The OCP site is located about two kilometres east of the village in the field of Lakshman Singh Yechra. The site is situated on 80 feet high mound of aeolian sand and covers an area of about 8000 square metre. The site is partly levelled for cultivation and partly intact. There is a rain channel about 200 metre west of the site which joins the Ban Ganga river in the south direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprise of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, dishes, basins, and vases. Some chert microlithic tools in grey colour also present on the site.

376. **Majeepura-I**: (27°16'35"N; 75°49'15"E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is two kilometre south of the village and covers an area about 8000 square metre. The site is levelled and under intensive culture. There is a big natural depression on the northwest of the site which measure about 100 bigha. The Ban Ganga river is two kilometre east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The cultural data recovered from the surface of the site is limited and sparse. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site consist of few sherds of the body part of red slipped as well unslipped, poorly fired, sand tempered and ochreous red colour OCP sherds. The medieval pot sherds along with few bits of copper slag also noticed at the site.

377. **Majeepura-II**: (27°17'00"N; 75°49’35"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is two kilometre northeast of the village and known as Nam walo Khet in local parlance. The site is situated on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand and covers an area about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a big natural depression on the northwest at a distance of 300 metre measuring 50 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The Ban Ganga river is two kilometre east of the site. The cultural material
recovered from the surface of the site is limited. It consist of few sherds of the body part of unslipped, poorly fired, sand tempered and ochreous red colour OCP sherds. The early historical and medieval pot sherds along with the copper and iron slag, ash and burnt bones also found on the site.

378. **Mangarh**: (27°23’50”N; 76°49’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located two kilometre south of the village Mangarh near the Kushalwali Dhani and known as *Kherawali* in local parlance. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The rain channel passes from the eastern side of the site that goes to the Sahibi river. There is natural depression in north at a distance of 1.5 kilometre which measures about 100 bigha. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped, less fired, grey core OCP and early historical pot sherds along with iron and copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases.

379. **Markhi**: (27°20’35”N; 75°50’50”E)-OCP

The site is located east of the village at a distance of one kilometre on a 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is 6000 square metre. The site is intact and surrounded by rain channels all around. These rain channels join the Ban Ganga river which is four kilometre in the east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made as well hand made, red slipped as well asplain, ochre red colour and grey core OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, miniature pots and vases.

380. **Naya Bas**: (27°15’30”N; 75°51’35”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre east of the village in the fields of Sishpal Bhati and known as *Khera* in local parlance. The site situated on 5 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rivulet called *Saraswati* by the local people on the north side of the site. This goes to the Ban Ganga river which is three kilometre east from the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. There is a big natural depression on the south of the site which is known as *Gaila wala dehra* in local parlance.
The soil the depression is black clayey. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned, less fired, ochre colour and grey core OCP and medieval sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The other finding include iron slag.

381. **Nayan**: (27°21'35"N; 75°45'50"E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located in the east of the village in the fields of Madan Verma on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There are rain channels all around the site. The water of these rain channels go to the Ban Ganga river. The Sahibi, the Mendha and the Ban Ganga rivers make a water divide here and goes in different directions. The archeological findings from the site comprised of wheel made, less fired, grey core, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. Chert nodules and debitage recovered from the site. There is one *deoli* in the village having seven sculptures and inscription engraved on it.

382. **Rajpura**: (27°22'40"N; 76°57'10"E)-OCP

The site is located 200 metre southeast of the village on a 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand near the north face of the hillock. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is disturbed due to cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. A rain channel passes from the eastern side of the site which joins the Sahibi river in the north. The archeological material recovered during the surface combing of the site comprised of wheel made, less fired, grey core, unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basin and vases. Bits of copper slag is also present on the site.

383. **Saiwar**: (27°24'30"N; 75°54'50"E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village on a 40 feet high sand mound. The site covers an area of 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the west of the site which joins the Sahibi river in north. The cultural assemblage collected from the surface of the site consist of wheel thrown, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, incised decorated OCP sherds along with chert microlithic tools. The incised designs consist chevron pattern and notches.
384. **Sherpura:** (27°22’00”N; 75°55’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.

The site is located 600 metre east of the village and known as *Rudi Bhatia* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and rain gullies dissected the site. The water of these rain gullies go to the Sahibi river which is two kilometre, east of the site. There is a natural depression 400 metre north of the site which measure around 100 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped, less fired and ochreous red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, vases and miniature pots. The other ceramic ware present on the site include the early historical and medieval pot sherds. Copper and iron slag along with burnt bone fragments also noticed on the site.

**Tehsil Kot Putli:**

385. **Banar:** (27°30’00”N; 76°06’00”E)-OCP

The site of Banar is located about 1.5 kilometre west of the village along the eastern and southern edge of the nearby hillock. The height of the sand mound is about 40 feet. The size of the site is about 8000 square metre and is dissected by the rain gullies. A rain channel passes through the western side of the site. There is a natural depression on the south of the site measuring 50 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The ceramic collected from the site include wheel turned, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped and grey core OCP. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots. The copper slag is present in huge quantity and it is even spread over the hillock.  

386. **Baneti:** (27°48’25”N; 76°06’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located on 20 feet high talus. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is intact. There is big natural depression of the Sota river on the south and west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at depth of 80 feet. The archaeological materials recovered from the site reveals the presence of wheel turned as well as hand made, red slipped, less fired, OCP along with early historical and medieval pot sherds.

---

The main shapes in OCP comprised of bowls and vases. The other findings consist of ash, copper and iron slag. 63

387. **Bhaloji**: (27°37’30”N; 76°11’25”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located 400 metre west of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact except some portion that is destroyed due to earth digging by the villagers. There is a natural depression on the east side of the site which measures about 10 bigha and have black clay soil. The Sahibi river is three kilometre east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site composed of wheel turned, less fired, grey core, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes of OCP are vases, bowls, dishes and miniature pots. The other finding from the site include early historical pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The chert microliths and debris also noticed on the site. 64

388. **Bhankri**: (27°34’50”N; 76°07’50”E)-OCP, GW, KRW, Medieval

The site of Bhankri is located on 25 feet high sand dune. The size of the site is about 5000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The Sahibi river is three kilometre on north side of the site. A natural depression of about 30 bigha is on the southeast side of the site. The collected archaeological material from the surface of the site include wheel thrown as well hand made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls and vases. The other findings consist of GW, Kushanas red ware and medieval pottery along with copper and iron slag. There is a hero stone *(deoli)* on the south and one *boari* on the north of the site. 65

389. **Bhariya**: (27°36’00”N; 76°09’00”E)-OCP

This site is located on 20 feet high aeolian sand mound and known as *kala bhatha* in local parlance. The size of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and badly disturbed so actual size couldn’t be determined with precision. The Pandoli nadi runs through the southern side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include wheel turned,

---

63 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.520.
64 *IAR*-1973-74,p.23. The name of the site is given Baliji but it is Bhaloji in village directory.
65 *IAR*- 1975-76,p.77; J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.520.
unslipped, less fired, grey core and incised decorated OCP pot sherds. The main shapes are storage jars, vases, bowls and dishes. The copper slag is also present on the site.

390. **Bhonawas**: (27°34’60”N; 76°03’60”E)-OCP

The site is located two kilometre east of the village upon a 30 feet high sand mound. The area covered by the site is about 4500 square metre and is disturbed as it is under intensive cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sahibi river is on the east at the distance of 1.5 kilometre. There is a natural depression on the east of the site which measures about 20 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey below three feet of the present surface level. The archaeological material collected during the surface survey of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned as well hand made, red slipped as well as plain, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniature pots. Copper slag also present on the site.

391. **Buchara**: (27°36’10”N; 75°58’05”E)-OCP

The site is located at a distance of three kilometre in the east of the village on 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site was under levelling operation at the time when I visited the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sota river is three kilometre west of the site. The Buchara dam is about two kilometres west of the site. A rain channels passes from the south side of the site which joins the Sota river. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned, less fired, unslipped, ochre colour, and grey core OCP along with copper slag. Only few body sherds are found on the site so it is not possible to ascertain their shape.

392. **Burjwala**: (27°34’00”N; 75°60’00”E)-OCP

The site of Burjwala is located on 20 feet high sand dune on the western side of the village. The size of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The ceramic material collected from the surface of the site include wheel turned as well as hand made, unslipped, less fired, micaceous and fragile OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The copper slag is present in large quantity.

---

66 IAR -1979-80,p.62.
393. **Chimanpura**: (27°45’60”N; 76°10’00”E)-OCP

The site is located 2.5 kilometre northeast of the village Chimanpura and 1.5 kilometre west from Jaisinghpura village. The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune in government forest land. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is intact. There is a natural depression of 30 bigha on the west side of the site. The Sota river is three kilometre west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The ceramic industry noticed at the site consist of wheel turned, less fired, ochre red colour, grey core, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds. The pottery at the site is very sparse.67

394. **Deota**: (27°50’00”N; 76°06’00”E)-OCP?, Medieval

The site of Deota is located on 35 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The size of the site is about 6000 square metre and is partly under habitation and partly under the cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is big natural depression on the south of the site measuring about 200 bigha. The soil of the depression is blackish clay. The cultural material collected from the site consist of wheel made, well fired, sturdy, red colour OCP and medieval pottery. The few body parts of the pots resemble the OCP. They have smoky core and rough fabric. The ash is present in large quantity.

395. **Dudawas**: (27°34’10”N; 75°59’00”E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre southeast of the village and known as Apha Wali Dhani in local parlance. There are two mounds placed in north and south orientation. The site is situated on a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and the western portion of the site is levelled and under cultivation while the eastern portion is intact. The Sota river is 400 metre west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. When I visited the site, the owner was digging a dressed black stone wall of a quadrangular house as it struck his ploughshare. This black stone is quite light. The nearby hillocks have a number of natural caves. Copper and iron slag is spreads all over the hillocks. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site comprised of wheel thrown, well fired, unslipped and incised decorated sherds.

---

67 *JAR*- 1987-88, p.100. There is no description of the site except the district name where the site is located. There are six villages named as Chiman pura in Jaipur district so I don’t whether this is the same site as mentioned in the source or new one.
OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. A number of square and round quartzite mullers and pestles along with large quantity of chert and quartzite debris noticed at the site. It appears that this was a factory site. A large amount of ash is also present. Soapstone occurs at a distance of four kilometre in the east.

396. **Gudda**: (27°32’30”N; 76°06’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located 500 metre west of the village on the right bank of the Sahibi river and known as *Dand ka dahar* in local parlance. The site is situated over 30 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Sahibi river flows from south to north direction from the western side of the site. The cultural assemblage collected from the site comprised of OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, vases, basins and miniature pots. The sherds are wheel turned as well as hand made, less fired, ochre red colour, grey core and unslipped. The copper and iron slag also noticed on the site.

397. **Jodhpura**: (27°35’40”N; 76°06’60”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW

This site was excavated by department of Archaeology and Museum, government of Rajasthan under the guidance of R.C. Agrawala. The mound is known as *Ghartool Ghat* in local parlance. The Sahibi river passes from the left side of the site in northern direction. The width of the Sahibi river is about 50 metre here. The site is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 metre square. The site is partly intact near the holy place situated on the site and partly under cultivation. It reveals five cultural phases starting from OCP upto Sunga-Kushanas period. Six trenches were sunk measuring 10x5 square metre each. The OCP occurs in the yellow earth mixed with kankar over the natural soil free from water effect unlike the other sites of OCP. The habitational deposit is about 1 to 2.10 metre averging about 2 metre. The pottery was wheel made, well-fired and orange to deep red in colour. It does not show the feature of rolled edges, powdery surface and ill-firing like Hastinapur and Bisauli. The main shapes comprised bowls, vases, dish on stand and knobbed lids. A number of pots have thick coat of red slip. The incised decoration was composed of triangular notches between the parallel lines, wavy and rectangular lines. Some sherds reveal the faint parallel bands. The antiquity
comprised terracotta and stone beads along with indeterminate copper pieces. The next phase was represented by BRW comparable with Noh but different from Ahar. It followed by the PGW and NBPW. Four successive sub-phases has been identified in the OCP deposit based on the stratification and broad features from the 150 metre square exposed area.

Phase-I A: The sherds of this phase were less fired, rolled edged and have plain surface without any decoration. Their shapes are indeterminate due to diminutive size of the sherds. The evidences of structural activities are absent. The foot prints of animals are noticed during this phase.

Phase-I B: The OCP appeared in large number and with definite shapes. The pots were mainly wheel made and treated with the wash. The ceramic industry comprised fragments of bowls, basins, vases and handles. The sherds were plain without any decoration. There is evidence of charcoal from this phase.

Phase-I C: This phase show the beginning of structural activities. There are series of semi circular post holes into the rammed earth floor which was reinforced by placing pot sherds horizontally. The pieces of burnt clods with reed marks indicates the presence of wattle and daub houses. The sign of burned patches on floor and charcoal is also recovered during this phase. The pottery recovered included bowls, basins, knobbed lids, vases and handles. The most common shape is vases with flared rim in various size and type. The pottery is wheel made and generally have thick slip. The colour of the sherds varies from orange to deep red along with some brownish specimen. The incised decorations comprised of triangular notches, notches between parallel lines, wavy lines, and chequered pattern. Some sherds show the faint marks of bands in black and blue colour.

Phase-I D: During this phase OCP appears in full bloom. The pottery is comprised of bowls, basins, lids, storage jars and miniature pots. The surface treatment of the pottery includes incised, appliqué and painted designs. The architecture is represented by mud

---

68 IAR-1972-73, pp.29-30.
69 Ibid.
71 Ibid.
72 Ibid.
73 Ibid.
brick structures laid in two courses binded by mud mortar. The antiquities are terracotta beads, cakes, bone spikes and stone beads.

398. **Khati Wali Dhani**: (27°34'00"N; 75°59'00"E)-OCP, PGW, Medieval.

The site of Khati wali Dhani is located in north and south side of the village. The site is situated upon 20 feet high mound of red clay and yellowish aeolian sand. It is about 5000 square metre in area and is under cultivation and being near to the village have mixing of contemporary material. It is located on the left bank of Pandoli river which merge with the Sota river. The archaeological material recovered from the site include wheel turned, less fired, ochre red colour, grey core and unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The other findings consist of copper and iron slag along with PGW and medieval pot sherds. The PGW is unpainted, light, compound and thin sectioned. The presence of unshaped quartzite pieces is in large number on the site.

399. **Khelna**: (27°33'00"N; 76°03'15"E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 400 metre east of the village upon a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune near the hillock. The site covers an area about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is a big natural depression on the south side of the site. The Sahibi river is two kilometre east of the site. The archaeological materials recovered during the surface of the site composed of wheel made, unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP and late medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The main shapes in the OCP are bowls and vases. Ash and small burnt-bones also noticed on the site.

400. **Kherki Mukut-I**: (27°45'35"N; 76°14'00"E)-OCP

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village and 200 metre south of the national highway number 8. The site is situated on 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. A rain channel passes by the east side of the site in south to north direction. It joins the Sahibi river. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the site include less fired, very smoky core and very fragile body parts.
OCP sherds. The pottery is very sparse. The presence of burnt clods with reed impressions suggest the plastered wattle and daub huts.

401. **Kherki Mukut-II**: (27°42’54”N; 76°08’00”E)-OCP

The site is located about 1.5 kilometre northwest of the village. The site is seated over 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The mound is composed of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sota river is on the west side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. There is a natural depression on the west side of the site which measures about 10 bigha. The soil of this depression is blackish clay. The archaeological material collected from the site comprised of body parts of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, ochre red colour and grey core sherds of OCP.75

402. **Lada Ka Bas**: (27°32’57”N; 76°05’20”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre east of the village on the right side of Bhagawas-Theekriya road. The site is situated on 20 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The Sahibi river is 400 metre east of the site. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned as well as hand made, less fired, ochre red colour, grey core, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

403. **Mandha-I**: (27°34’50”N; 76°09’10”E)-OCP, GW, KRW

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is located about 500 metre north of the village and situated on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. A rain channel passes from the western side of the site, which joins the Sahibi river in the west, at a distance of three kilometre. The cultural material collected from the surface combing of the site include wheel made, grey core, less fired, incised decorated and red slipped

---

OCP sherds along with GW and Kushanas stamped red ware. The shapes in OCP include bowls and vases.\textsuperscript{76}

404. \textbf{Mordha: (27°48’00”N; 75°15’60”E)-OCP}

The site is located two kilometre northeast of the village. The site is situated on a 35 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The site covers an area of 2000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The Sahibi river is on the south at a distance of one kilometre and the Sota river is on the north at a distance of 2.5 kilometre. There is a natural depression on the east of the site. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, well-fired and ochre red OCP sherds. The shapes are bowls and miniature pots. The section of the sherds is thin, micaceous and fine in paste. The core of the section of the sherds is reddish in colour.

405. \textbf{Nareda: (27°43’40”N; 75°06’60”E)-OCP, GW,KRW}

The site is located about one kilometre in northeast direction of the village. on 35 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sota river is on the east and south of the site at a distance of 200 and 500 metre respectively. There is a natural depression on the east of the site. The cultural material recovered from the site comprised of wheel turned, less fired, red slipped, grey core, and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, vases and basins. The other findings consist of PGW associated GW and RW of Kushanas period along with copper slag.\textsuperscript{77}

406. \textbf{Oda Ki Dhani: (27°51’00”N; 76°05’60”E)-OCP}

The site is located one kilometre north of Oda Ki Dhani and on the south of the kuccha path from Dostpur to Deota village. The site is situated upon 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a natural depression on the north side of the site. The Krishnawati river is on the 500 metre west of the site and it flows from south to north direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material collected from the

\textsuperscript{76} \textit{IAR}-1972-73,p.29.
\textsuperscript{77} \textit{IAR}-83-84,p.71.
surface of the site include body parts of very fragile, smoky core and fragmentary OCP sherds and copper slag. The sherds are hand made and have thick section, and very rough surface.78

407. **Pachho Dola:** (27°31’50”N; 76°11’55”E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre north of the village on a 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There are rain channels all around the site which join the Sahibi river in the north direction. There is natural depression in the south side of the site which measures about 20 bigha. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less-fired as well as well-fired OCP. The main shapes are vases, bowls, basins, and miniature pots.

408. **Pathreri:** (27°36’50”N; 76°08’30”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located 2.5 kilometre west of the village behind Chankya Shiksha Niketan and known as Purani Rewari in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. When I visited the site JCB was working over there. The area of the site is about 5000 square metres and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression on the north side of the site. The Sahibi river is on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological collection recovered from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP along with medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls and vases. The other findings include ash, small burnt-bones and iron slag.79

409. **Pejooka:** (27°38’00”N;76°12’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.

The site is located one kilometre east of the village behind the government school and known as radda Rakhunda in local parlance. The site is located on a 30 feet high mound of red clay and aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 8000 square metres and is under cultivation and disturbed. The Sahibi river is 100 metre east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological collection gathered from

---

78 IAR- 1979-80,p.63.
79 IAR- 1972-73,p.29.
the site comprised of wheel made, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The other ceramic industry include early historical and medieval pot sherds. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with ash and burnt-bones. There are an old well constructed by grey quartzite and lime. It is 12 feet wide.

410. **Rajnota Khera: (27°36’00”N; 76°09’00”E)-OCP, KRW**

This site is located 1.5 kilometre west of the village. The site is situated on 10 feet high red clay mound and is compact in nature. The site is in the gochar land near the Beed ki Johri having thorny vegetation. The size of the site is about 2000 square metre and is partially intact and partially under cultivation, and disturbed. The Sahibi river flows from its northeastern side. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The pottery pieces collected from the surface of the site pointed toward the presence of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP and early historical Kushana’s pottery. The main shapes are bowls, vases, jars and miniature pots. The copper and iron slag lumps are also present.

411. **Sujat Nagar: (27°39’30”N; 76°03’41”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sota river passes from the west, north and south of the site. The site situated in the meander of the river Sota. There is natural depression on the east of the site. The cultural material recovered during the surface survey of the site comprised of wheel made, less fired as well as well fired, grey core, unslipped as well as red slipped OCP sherds. The medieval times ceramic industry is also noticed at the site.

412. **Taskola: (27°35’00”N; 76°01’00”E)-OCP**

The site of Taskola is located upon 35 feet high mound of black clay between the hillocks. The size of the site is 5000 square metre and is intact. The forest department planted the thorny bushes and trees over the site. A huge quantity of copper slag spread all over the

---

80 *IAR*- 1972-73, p.29; J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, pp.520-521. There are two name of the sites given, namely Beed-ki-Johri and Rajnota but there is only one settlement in the village revenue limits of Rajnota. It is located near the pond of the beed (forest). J.P.Joshi et al. give only the minor difference in the longitude of these two sites.
site. The ceramic collected during the surface observation includes wheel thrown, less fired, smoky core, incised decorated and red slipped OCP sherds. The body parts of the sherds do not indicate any shape of the ware. The large quartzite stone pieces also scattered over the site that perhaps used for crushing the ore and grains.81

413. **Theekriya**: (27°33′00″N; 76°18′15″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is two kilometre east of the village and known as *Phuti Dahe* in local parlance. The site is seated on a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre is levelled for agricultural activities. The Sahibi river is 2.5 kilometre, southwest from the site. There is a mound having very black clay close to the site, which the potters use for pottery making. The cultural material collected from the site consist of wheel made, well fired, ochre red colour, red slipped and incised decorated OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basins and miniature pots. The incised decoration include notches on the rib of carinated bowls. The other findings consist of medieval pot sherds along with iron slag, burnt bones and ash.

414. **Torda Brahmanan-I**: (27°30′60″N; 76°09′40″E)-OCP

The site is located 300 metre northeast of the village behind the primary school on the eastern face of the hillock and known as *Bhadreri* in local parlance. The site is located upon a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is intact. There is a *baori* in the southwest of the site, which is now destroyed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a black soil natural depression on south side of the site having an area of about 10 bigha. The cultural material comprised of wheel made, less fired, grey core, red slipped and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes of OCP are bowls, vases and basins. The incised decoration include notches on the rib of carinated bowls. A large quantity of copper slag is present in the hillock along with chert debitage.

415. **Torda-Brahmanan-II**: (27°30′55″N; 76°08′35″E) OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located, 500 metre west of the village and known as *Dheena Rakha Ruri* in local parlance. The site is situated upon 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. There are deep rain

---

81 *IAR*-1973-74, p.24. The name of the site is Tiskola in the village directory.
gullies all around the site. The water of these rain gullies go to the Sahibi river, which is six kilometre in the west. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a big natural depression on the west side of the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of red slipped as well unslipped, well fired, wheel made and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The mains shapes of OCP are bowls and basins. The other findings include early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The ash and small-burnt bones are also noticed on the site.

416. **Torda Kalan: (27°36’40”N; 76°01’30”E)-OCP**

The site is located two kilometre north of the village in the fields of Malies and known as **Bharro** in local parlance. The site is situated on 60 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and the site was under the process of levelling when I visited. Soapstones mines are at distance of 1.5 kilometre in south direction. The site is situated on the right bank of the Sota river. There is a big natural depression of black clayey soil on the south of the site measuring about 200 bigha. The cultural material collected from the site comprised of well fired, wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, ochre red colour OCP sherds along with chert microliths and burnt bones. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins, dishes and miniature pots.

**District Alwar:**

Alwar district is situated in the northeast part of the rajashan. It is located between 27° 04’ 00” and 28° 04’ 00” North Latitude and 76° 07’00” and 77° 13’ 00” East Longitude. It is bounded by Gurgaon district of Haryana in the east and Bharatpur on north and northeast, Jaipur district on northwest and Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur on south side. There are 10 tehsils and 8 township in the district. The total area of the district is about 8890 square kilometre and it has 1991 villages out of which 45 are uninhabited.

---

---

82 In local parlance Bharro means the place where the land is infertile due to lack of subsoil water and have dunes and thorny vegetation with unlevelled surface. The same terminology is also used by the people in the southern Haryana for this type of landscape.


Tehsil Thanagaji:

417. **Chandpuri:** (27°33’60”N; 76°20’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.

The site is situated on 35 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is natural depression on the north of the site which measures about 50 bigha. The cultural assemblage recovered from the site comprised of wheel made, less fired, grey core and unslipped OCP. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The other findings consist of early historical red ware and medieval pot sherds along with iron slag.

418. **Garhi:** (27°32’00”N; 76°20’60”E)-OCP

The site is located 2.5 kilometre west of the village on a 15 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. There is a natural depression on the south side of the site. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The excess water of this depression goes to the Sahibi river, that is about five kilometre in southwest of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned as well as hand made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and grey core OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes of the pottery is bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

419. **Manawas:** (27°31’30”N; 76°24’00”E)-OCP

The site is located three kilometre east of Narayanpur-Mundwara road. The site is seated on 35 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. Rain channels dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. A natural depression measuring about 200 bigha occurs on the south side of the site. The pottery collected from the section of rain gullies consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, well-fired, sturdy and ochre red colour OCP.
Tehsil Bansur:

420. **Anatpura: (27°38’00”N; 76°22’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre southwest of the village and known as *neemwala tibba* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 75 feet. There is a pond on the north of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The area of the pond is 10 bigha and its soil is black clay. Potter from the nearby villages used this clay for pot making as the villagers informed me. A rain channel passes from the south side of the site. The archaeological material collected during the surface combing of the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, well fired, ochre red colour and dull red core OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in pottery is bowls, vases, basins and dishes. Some less fired bricksbats of indeterminate shape is present on the site.

421. **Baberi: (27°48’10”N; 76°20’40”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located 500 metre northwest of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound at the western face of the hillock. This hillock forms the divide between the Sahibi and the Khar Nali river. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is rain channel on the north of the site that joins the Sahibi river. The Sahibi river is 500 metre west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the site composed of wheel made, well fired, sturdy, red colour and red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and dishes. The other cultural findings from the site consist of medieval pot sherds along with ash and small burnt-bones.

422. **Bansur: (27°39’40”N; 76°20’60”E)-OCP**

The site is located two kilometre south of the Bansur town on Bansur-Narainpur road near the Gosain wali Dhani. The site is dissected by this road. The height of the aeolian sand mound is about 60 feet from the surrounding area. The site is compact. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation but not much disturbed. There is natural depression on the north and south side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The soapstone occurs at a distance of one kilometre on southwest of the site. The archaeological material gathered from the site comprised red
slipped as well as unslipped, wheel turned, less fired and grey core OCP sherds along with bits of copper slag. The main shapes are bowls and vases.

423. **Barh-Dhoondhala**: (27°41’00”N; 76°18’60”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located south of the village on 80 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rain channel on the south side of the site that joins the Sahibbi river, which is seven kilometre west of the site. There is natural depression on the north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archeological material recovered at the site comprised of red slipped as well as plain, less fired, grey core OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniture pots. Villagers informed me that some skeletons unearthed during the levelling operation at this place.

424. **Basai-Bansur**: (27°40’35”N; 76°19’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located near the Mata Ka Mandir. The site is situated on 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. When I visited the site, the villagers were digging the sand for temple construction from the site. The site is exposed beneath the 6 feet of original surface. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact. There is rain channel which goes to the Sahibi river seven kilometre west, on the south of the site. There is natural depression on the north of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological collection from the site comprised red slipped, incised decorated OCP along with early historical pot sherds. Rajesh Kumar Meena, M.A. Informed me that they found a copper chisel in there field. These fields are one kilometre south of the site. He show me that chisel. It has indentation marks and 15 centimetre long and 4 centimetre wide and 3 centimetre thick having working marks all over.

425. **Bas-Shekhawat**: (27°37’00”N;76°15’40”E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located south of the village and called Garhi in local parlance. The site is situated on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and is under cultivation and some portion of it levelled. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The Sahibi river is on the northwest of the site. The archaeological collection comprises red slipped, wheel made, well fired OCP, GW, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.
426. **Bawariya:** (27°47'10"N; 76°21'00"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site is exposed at a depth of 20 feet in sand strata in that portion of the sand dune which is levelled for cultivation. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The Khar Nali river is about 200 metre south of the site and the Sahibi river is on the west at a distance of two kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at the depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired as well as well fired and red colour OCP. The main shapes are bowls, basins, storage jars, miniature pots and dishes. The miniature pots are hand made. The other findings comprises early historical and medieval pot sherds.

427. **Fatehpur:** (27°42'60"N; 76°22'40"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located two kilometre southwest of the village. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a natural depression on the south and north of the site. They measure about 20 and 80 bigha respectively. The archaeological materials recovered from the site comprises wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, well-fired, sturdy, red core and red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases, miniature pots and storage jars. The other findings consist of early historical and medieval ceramic ware.

428. **Guwara:** (27°45'00"N; 76°27'00"E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the Guwara village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located about 600 metre west of the village in panchayti land called as janglat. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. Road dissect the site and remaining portion of the site is under cultivation and disturbed. A rain channel passes from 500 metre east of the site that goes to the Harsora dam. There is a natural depression on the east at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological materials gathered from the site comprises of wheel turned, incised decorated, thin sectioned, well fired, red slipped as well as unslipped, red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The incised decoration include chevron...
pattern and notch designs on the carination. The other findings include chert and quartzite microliths and debris.

429. **Harsora**: (27°46′20″N; 76°27′25″E)-OCP

The site is located 500 metre southeast of the village on a 100 feet high aeolian sand dune. The OCP found on 90 feet height. The site is buried under the sand dune so its precise area can’t be measured. The area exposed is about 1000 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. There is natural depression all around the site. There is a rain channel on east which goes to north direction. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprises wheel made, unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The shapes are bowls and vases. One fortress and boari is also present in the village.

430. **Indrara**: (27°37′60″N; 76°19′50″E)-OCP

The site is situated on 35 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There is a rain channel in the east which joins the Sahibi river in the north. A natural depression occurs on the north which measures about 5 bigha. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, red colour and well-fired OCP sherds.

431. **Jagret Kalan**: (27°36′15″N; 76°15′00″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is one kilometre north of the village. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The rain water channels encircle the site all around. The Sahibi river is on the west side of the site at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The archaeological material found on the surface of the site comprises wheel made as well as hand made, unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniature pots. The miniature pots are hand made. The other findings are early historical pot sherds along with huge quantity of copper and iron slag.
432. **Khera: (27°40’30”N; 76°18’40”E)-OCP**

The site is located one kilometre east of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression on the north side of the site measuring about 300 bigha and its soil is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material collected from the site comprises wheel thrown, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins, pieces of broken strap handle and miniature pots.

433. **Mandeeja-Basai: (27°37’50”N; 76°18’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located 700 metre north of the village and known as *Shyamio ka Tibba* in local parlance. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and partly levelled. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 75 feet. There are natural depression and rain channel on the north side of the site. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The ceramic recovered from the site comprises wheel thrown, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, ochre colour and grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases and dishes. The other findings are early historical pot sherds.

434. **Mandha-I: (27°43’40”N; 76°25’25”E)-OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre south of the village. The site is located on 30 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and dissected by rain gullies. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. There is a natural depression on the west of the site at a distance of three kilometre. The archaeological materials collected from the site comprises ill fired, smoky core and red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The sherds are fragmentary and eroded. The other findings included chert microliths and debitage. There is rock painting in the cave on the east of the site at the height of 30 feet. The paintings have the picture of a scorpion, peacock and elephant in ochre colour. There are geometrical pictures also in ochre colour near these paintings along with flowers drawing. There is spring near these pictures which is still active.
435. **Prithvipura**: (27°33’35”N; 76°17’30”E)-OCP

The site of Prithvipura is about two kilometre south of Bansur on Bansur–Narayanpur road. The site seated on 25 feet high aeolian sand and covers an area of 2000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. A rain channel passes from the south of the site which joins the Sahibi river in the west. There is a big natural depression on the north of the site that measures about 100 bigha. The cultural assemblage gathered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, well-fired OCP sherds.

436. **Ramnagar**: (27°42’60”N; 76°21’50”E)-OCP, GW, KRW, Medieval

The site is located west of the village on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. There is natural depression on the north of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 125 feet. There is rain water run off on the south. These water run off go to the Khar Nali river. The archaeological material composed of red slipped as well as unslipped, well-fired OCP sherds. Other ceramic industry comprises GW, early historical red ware and medieval periods. Ash and small burnt-bones also noticed on the site.

437. **Shyampura**: (27°39’50”N; 76°18’60”E)-OCP, EarlyHistorical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rain channel 300 metre southwest of the site. This rain channel merge in the Sahibi river in north. The Sahibi river is four kilometre in west of the side. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site comprises body parts of unslipped, fragile and less-fired, grey core OCP sherds. The ceramic industry of early historical and medieval times is also present on the site along with bits iron slag.

438. **Todiya Ka Bas**: (27°39’10”N; 76°21’60”E)-OCP

The site is located 700 metre west of the village on a 25 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression all around the site. A rain channel passes from the north side of the site which joins the Sahibi river in the west direction. The subsoil water is potable and occurs
at a depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface combing of the site comprises body parts of unslipped, very eroded, smoky core and diminutive sherds of OCP having ochreous surface.

**Tehsil Behror:**

439. **Barrod: (27°54’10”N; 76°23’25”E)-OCP**

The site is located south of the village along the foot hill. The site seated on 25 feet high aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is partly intact and partly under habitation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a rain channel on the south of the site which joins the Sahibi river. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site include small body parts of red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The pottery is thin, fragile, ochre coloured and less fired. It is not possible to determine the shapes as the sherds are very small and body parts. There is one *chhatri and baori* in the village. Inside the dome of the *chhatri* there are paintings which depict the scenes of war with Europeans.

440. **Basai: (27°58’15”N; 76°11’05”E)-OCP**

The site is located 600 metre southwest of the village on a 40 feet high sand mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is encircled by rain gullies and intact. There is big natural depressions on the east and north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped OCP and rough grey ware sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The rough grey sherds have small patches of red slip which appears to have erased. They also form the part of OCP culture. Huge quantity of copper slag is also present on the site.

441. **Belni: (27°59’55”N; 76°24’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located north of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and the site is partly levelled for cultivation and partly dissected by the rain gullies. These rain gullies join the Sahibi river, that is ten kilometre in the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. There are two big natural depressions on the east and west side of the site which measure about 100 bigha. The archaeological collection from the site comprised of wheel made, red
slipped as well as unslipped, incised decorated, well fired, ochre red colour OCP and early historical pot sherds. The shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

442. **Bhagwari Kalan**: (27°59’25”N; 76°10’20”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre north of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and the site is disturbed due to cultivation. There is a big natural depression measuring 30 bigha on the west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The ceramic ware gathered from the surface of the site include body parts of fragmentary, less fired, thin section, smoky core OCP and some thick sturdy sherds, probably belonging to medieval period.

443. **Chawadi**: (28°05’20”N; 76°25’50”E)-OCP/LH

The site is on the west of the village at a distance of 400 metre. The site is situated on 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre and the site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a rain channel which passes from the west side of the site and it flows from south to north direction towards the Sahibi river. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, well fired, sturdy, red washed and ochre red colour OCP resembling late Harappan along with medieval pot sherds. The shapes in OCP include bowls, vases, basins and dishes.

444. **Golawas**: (27°56’20”N;76°14’25”E)-OCP,EarlyHistorical, Medieval.

The site is located 400 northwest of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. It covers an area of 12000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There are two natural depressions on the northern and southern side of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The cultural material recovered from the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped, well-fired, dull red colour sherds of OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The other findings on the site inclue early historical and medieval wares along with plenty of ash and burnt bones.

445. **Goonti**: (27°51’00”N; 76°14’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.

The site is located 1.5 kilometre west of the village on 30 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not much
disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Sota river is on the south at a distance of one kilometre. The archaeological material collected from the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired, red colour OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basins, storage jars and miniature pots. The other ceramic noticed at the site are early historical and medieval pot sherds along with small burnt bones.

446. **Jakhran Kalan**: (27°58’40”N; 76°17’60”E)-OCP

The site is located about two kilometre west of the village near the hillocks. The site is situated on a 40 feet high red clay mound. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and dissected by the rain gullies. There is a big natural depression on the west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site reveals the presence of wheel turned, grey core, red slipped, differently fired OCP sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP is bowls and vases.

447. **Nalota**: (27°50’16”N; 76°13’25”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre southwest of the village on a 50 feet high mound of wind blown sand. The area of site is about 6000 square metre. Rain channels dissected the site, which joins the Sota river. The Sota river is towards south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include red slipped, less-fired, wheel turned, grey core OCP sherds, copper slag and burnt bones. The shapes in OCP is bowls and vases.

448. **Nalpur-I**: (27°53’25”N; 76°39’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP site is located 500 metre south of the village on 50 feet high mound of red clay and aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is levelled for cultivation. The Sahibi river is one kilometre on the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The cultural material noticed at the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP and early historical red colour pot sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and jars.
449. **Neemrana-I:** (27°59′30″N; 76°24′15″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located 2.5 kilometre east of the Neemrana town, left of the Jaipur highway in front of Jaina temple. The site is situated on 60 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed by earth digging by the villagers and partly intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Sahibi river is on the east at a distance of three kilometre. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired, thin section, fine fabric, ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, and miniature pots. The other findings from the site consist of early historical and medieval potsherds along with copper slag.

450. **Neemrana-II:** (27°59′15″N; 76°22′25″E)-OCP

The site is on the west of the Neemrana township behind the Garima Industry. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre and is intact. The Sahibi river is two kilometre west of the site. There is a natural depression on the north and its soil is red clayey. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the site is red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired, ochre red colour, wheel turned and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins and storage jars. The incised decorations comprises chevron pattern.

451. **Pahari:** (27°48′30″N; 76°18′55″E)-OCP, BRW, GW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located on the east at a distance of one kilometre from the village. The site is situated on 50 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 40000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Sahibi river is 100 metre south of the site. The archaeological collection from the site comprised of wheel thrown, well fired, ochre red and red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and storage jars. The ceramic industry of BRW, GW, early historical and medieval periods are also present on the site. The Kushanas bricks measuring 35x13x7 centimetre noticed on the site. The antiquities include glass bangle pieces and beads.
452. **Raisarana**: (28°06’45”N; 76°28’15”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located two kilometre east of the village. The site is situated on the west slope of 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and partly disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a big natural depression on the west, at a distance of 400 metre. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel turned, red slipped, red colour and well-fired OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins, storage jars and miniature pots. The early historical pot sherds along with copper and iron slag also noticed on the site.

453. **Shahjanpur**: (27°59’10”N; 76°02’08”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located 1.5 kilometre southeast of the village in panchayati land. The area of the site is about 50000 square metres as the spread of the sherds indicate. The site badly disturbed due to levelling and earth digging by the villagers. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The archaeological collection from the surface of the site consist of the small body parts of fragmentary and less fired sherds of OCP. The early historical and medieval pottery is also present on the site.

454. **Untoli**: (27°55’16”N; 76°11’05”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre east of the village on a 35 feet high mound of wind blown sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation. There is a rain channel on the eastern side of the site. There is also a big natural depression on the south side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material present on the site include fragmentary body parts of well-fired, ocherous red colour, unslipped OCP sherds.

**Tehsil Mandawar:**

455. **Amoth**: (27°53’40”N; 76°33’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical.

The site is about 500 metre west of the village. The height of aeolian sand mound is about 25 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Sahibi river passes from the south, at a distance of two kilometre. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural assemblage present on the site consist of wheel made, less fired,
unslipped as well as red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases and basins. The early historical sherds also present along with copper and iron slag. The small burnt-bones and ash noticed on the site.

456. **Badheen:** (27°50′20″N; 76°21′60″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed ware

The site is located 500 metre southwest of the village on 70 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The Sahibi river is on the north, at a distance of 700 metre. There is natural depression on the east. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the site consist of wheel made, well fired, red slipped, ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins and miniature pots. The sherds of early historical and early medieval glazed ware also present at the site. The ash, small burnt-bones and iron slag noticed on the site.

457. **Behroj:** (27°44′00″N; 76°32′20″E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW, Early Historical

The site is located 1.5 kilometre east of the village. The site is situated on 30 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression all around the site. A rain channel passes from the west side of the site. The cultural material present on the site consist of wheel made, less fired, unslipped as well as red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and basins. The other ceramic industry include PGW, NBPW and early historical periods. There are 8 old wells that is constructed with sand stone and lime on the site. The other findings noticed on the site are copper and iron slag along with small burnt-bones.

458. **Gadoowas:** (27°57′60″N; 76°32′10″E)- OCP, GW, Medieval

The site is located south of the village at a distance of 500 metre. The site is seated upon 40 feet high mound, that is composed of red clay and bhur. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The Sahibi river is on the south of the site at a distance of 500 merte. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of wheel made, well fired, red slipped, sturdy and ochre red colour OCP
sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins and storage jars. The early historical GW and medieval sherds are also present on the site.

459.  **Ghasiwala-I**: (27°48’50”N; 76°33’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located one kilometre southeast of the village on the left side of Indrada road. The site is situated on 90 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre and is intact. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 65 feet. There are natural depressions on the east, north and south of the site which measures about 200 bigha. The soil of these depressions is black clay. There are rain channels on the north side of the site. They flow from east to west direction and join the Sahibi river. The OCP sherds found buried at the height of 60 feet in the exposed section of the mound. The archaeological material comprised wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are vases and basins. The early historical and medieval pot sherds are also present on the top surface of the found.

460.  **Gopipura**: (27°48’60”N; 76°29’20”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located at a distance of 200 metre west of the village on 15 feet high mound of red clay. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agriculture activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. There is natural depression on the south of the site measuring about 15 bigha. The archaeological materials gathered from the site consist of wheel made, red slipped as well as plain, well-fired, ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins, lids, miniature pots and storage jars. The early historical and medieval pot sherds also noticed at the site.

461.  **Jhalawas Manethi**: (27°56’50”N; 76°27’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located 700 metre south of the village and known as *Khera* in local parlance. The site is situated on 20 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is under cultivation. The Sahibi river passes from the south of the site. The bed of the river is 2.5 kilometre wide at this place. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material present on the site include wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The early historical red ware and medieval pot sherds
are also present on the site. The other findings comprised iron slag, ash and small burnt-bones. An old well is located on the north end of the site. The white sand stone and lime is used in its construction. Its width is 10 feet.

462. **Jhanjharpur**: (27°51'00"N; 76°26'25"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre east of the village on 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Sahibi river is on the east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 75 feet. The cultural material collected from the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired OCP sherds along with early historical red ware and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and lids. The other findings include copper and iron slag along with ash, small-burnt bones, chert nodules and tools.

463. **Nangal Baola**: (27°46'40"N; 76°03'35"E)-OCP

The village is located six kilometre east of Tatarpur on Tatarpur-Mandawar road. The site is located on the east of the village on 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 170 feet. The Narhari rain channel passes from the south of the site and goes to northeast from the southwest. There is natural depression all around the site. The cultural material recovered from the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, incised decorated and grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The chert microlithic tools are also present on the site.

464. **Palawa-II**: (27°59’00”N; 76°30’45”E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the village revenue limits. The site is located under village habitation and known as *garh* in local parlance. The site is seated over a 60 feet high mound of black clay. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The Sahibi river is two kilometre west of the site. There is natural depression between the site and the Sahibi river. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The cultural remains collected from the site include wheel made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and pieces of handle. The PGW associated GW, early historical and medieval sherds along with iron slag also present on the site.
Rambas: (27°52’60”N; 76°27’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval.

The site is situated at a place known as Satiwali that is located behind the school on southwest of the village. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The Sahibi river is on the east of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The ceramic recovered from the surface of the site comprised of red slipped, well-fired, wheel made, ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, vases and lids. The early historical red ware and medieval potsherds along with copper and iron slag also present on the site. Ash and small burnt-bones noticed on the site. An old well constructed by white sand stone and lime situated in the middle of the site. This well is 70 feet deep and 12 feet wide.

Ranoth: (27°48’10”N; 76°31’10”E)-OCP, GW KRW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located west of the village near the martyr sthal of Kargil war Hero. The height of the mound is about 20 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is levelled. There is a pond on the north side of the site measuring about 10 bigha. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the surface of the site consist of red slipped, wheel made, well-fired and ochre red colour OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and lids. The early historical, GW, Kushanas red ware sprinkler and medieval pot sherds are also available on the site. The other findings include iron slag, ash and small burnt-bones. There is an old chhatri having paintings inside its dome in the village. The paintings depict the religious themes of Ramayana.

Rasgan: (27°48’45”N; 76°35’40”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located east of the village on 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre and is levelled for cultivation. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The Narhari rain channel passes from the east of the site which joins the Sahibi river in the north. There are natural depressions on the north and west of the site which measure about 50 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The cultural material present on the site comprised of small body parts of unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The medieval pot sherds along with iron slag, ash and small burnt-bones also noticed.
468. **Samda:** (27°59’10’’N; 76°35’40’’E)-OCP

The site is located north of the village on 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Sahibi river flows from the west of the site in northern direction at a distance of four kilometre. There is rain channel on the west of the site. Natural depression is present all around the site. The archaeological material collected from the site comprised of unslipped, well-fired, red colour and wheel made OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls, basins and vases.

469. **Shyopura:** (27°51’30’’N;76°34’50’’E)OCP,PGW,GW,EarlyHistorical, Medieval

The village is about five kilometre from the Mandawar and the site is located south of Behror-Harsoli road on the east of the village. The height of the aeolian sand mound is about 30 feet. The site covers an area of 10000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is rain channel on the south of site which joins the Sahibi river in the east. Natural depressions are present on the south and east of the site which measure about 200 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site included wheel thrown, well-fired, red slipped OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids, miniature pots and vases. The other findings consist of PGW, GW, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with iron slag and ash.

470. **Sihali Khurd:** (27°56’10’’N;76°36’45’’E)-OCP, GW, KRW, early Medieval glazed ware

The site is located 500 metre east of the village on 30 feet high grey colour mound. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is intact. There is natural depression all around the site having red and black clayey soil which measures about 200 bigha. The Sahibi river passes from the western side of the site at a distance of four kilometre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological materials recovered from the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The other finding composed of GW along with early historical and early medieval glazed ware. Iron slag, burnt bones and ash also present on the site.
471. **Sirod-Khurd**: (27°56’15”N; 76°32’00”E)-OCP, GW, KRW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located on the south of the village at a distance of 500 metre on 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 40000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The Sahibi river flows from the east side of the site at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of fragmentary, smoky core, rough fabric, less fired, body parts of the OCP sherds. The other ceramic ware comprised of early historical, GW and medieval pot sherds. The other findings consist of Kushanas bricks measuring 37x17x9 centimetre, iron slag, ash and burnt bones.

**Tehsil Kishan Garh Bas:**

472. **Ahir Patan**: (27°55’35”N; 76°40’35”E)-OCP

The site is located on the west side of the village. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and it is seated on 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 220 feet. There is a rain channel on the west of the site which joins the Sahibi river in the north. There is natural depression is all around the site. The archaeological material collected from the site is composed of wheel turned, red slipped as well as plain, incised decorated, well fired OCP sherds and chert microlithic tools. The main shapes are bowls, lids and vases. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern on the shoulder of vases and notch design on the carination of bowls.

473. **Hajipur**: (27°41’40”N; 76°27’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located 500 metre west of the village on 35 feet high aeolian sand mound. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. Rain channels dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. There is a natural depression on the northeast of the site which measures about 50 bigha. The soil of the depression is black clayey. The archaeological findings from the site consist of wheel turned, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The early historical and medieval potsherds along with copper and iron slag also present on the site.
474. **Mothooka**: (27°44’40”N; 76°24’50”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northeast of the village. The Manda road dissects the site. The site is situated on 40 feet high slight greyish colour mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There are natural depressions on the south at a distance of 500 metre and one kilometre on the west. The soil of these depressions is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 75 feet. The archaeological materials collected from the site comprised of wheel thrown, red slipped as well as plain, ochre red colour and well-fired OCP sherds along with small burnt-bones and stone sling balls. The main shapes are bowls, basins, storage jars and vases.

475. **Sanoda**: (27°58’55”N; 76°43’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located on Kairthal-Kot Kasim road at a distance of about 1.6 kilometre from the Khairthal. The site is situated upon 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre and is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The rain channels passes from the east and west side of the site and they join the Sahibi river in the north direction. There is natural depression on the north which measures about 50 bigha. The cultural assemblage recovered during the surface combing of the site composed of wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, grey core OCP sherds along with early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, lids and vases.

476. **Tarwala**: (27°50’20”N; 76°42’00”E)-OCP, Early Medieval glazed, Medieval

The village is about five kilometre east of the Khairthal. The site is located in the west of the village on 35 feet high aeolian sand mound. The area covered by the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There are rain channels on the south and west side of the site which join the Sahibi river in the northwest. Natural depression is present all around the site. The cultural assemblage collected from the site comprised of wheel made, red slipped, well-fired and red clour OCP, early medieval glazed and medieval times sherds. Iron slag and glass bangles also noticed on the site. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and vases.

**Tehsil Tijara:**
The site is located on Kot Kasim-Gothra road, 15 kilometre southwest of Tijara. The site is situated on 35 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is rain channels on the east and west side of the site which join the Sahibi river in the north. Natural depression occurs all around the site. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site consist sherds of wheel made, red slipped, well-fired as well as poorly fired and red clour OCP. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, storage jars and vases. The pot sherds of GW, early historical and medieval times are also present on the site along with iron slag and ash.

**District Bharatpur**

Bharatpur is the eastern most district of Rajasthan. It is bounded by Gurgaon district of Haryana on north, Morena district of Madhya Pradesh in south, Mathura and Agra district of Uttar Pradesh in east and Alwar district in the west side. It is situated between 26°22’00” and 27°50’00” North Latitude and 76°33’00” and 78°17’00” East Longitude. For administrative purpose the district is divided into 10 tehsils and 9 panchayat simities. The total area of the district is about 5066 square kilometre distributed among 1454 villages out of which 19 are uninhabited.

**Tehsil Bayana:**

478. **Kair:** (26°59’05”N; 77°03’54”E)*OCP

479. **Khan Khera:** (26°58’00”N; 77°05’00”E)*OCP

480. **Nithari:** (26°57’43”N; 77°02’17”E)*87OCP

---


87 *IAR- 1979-80*, p.62. These sites were explored by R.C.Agrawala et al. They give only the name of the village and tehsil in which they are located. They said these OCP settlements situated on the Gambhiri river. I add the geo-coordinate of the villages drawn from google earth as I was unable to locate these settlements on the ground during my field work. These villages located very close to each other and the name of Nithar is Nithari in village directory and vogue.
**Tehsil Bharatpur:**

481. **Aghapur:** (27°08′20″N; 77°31′35″E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW, KRW, Early Medieval glazed and late Medieval sherds

The site is under village habitation. The height of mound is about 40 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 45000 square metre and is intact. There is natural depression all around the site. The depression has black soil. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 72 feet. The archaeological remains collected from the site include few body parts of red slipped and degenerate OCP. The other ceramic industry present at the site consist of BRW, PGW, NBPW, early historical Kushanas red ware, early medieval glazed and late medieval sherds. The other findings include iron and copper slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks.

482. **Bahnera:** (27°09′10″N; 77°33′45″E)-OCP, Early Historical KRW, Medieval

The site is under the village habitation. The height of the mound is about 40 feet and covers an area of 20000 square metre. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is saline at the site at a depth of 30 feet. Subsoil water around the site is potable and occurs on two levels at a depth of 42 and 52 feet. There is a rain channel on the south of the site, which flow towards the Yamuna in east. The cultural material collected from the site include OCP like corroded ochre colour, ill fired and thin section sherds. The OCP sherds leaves the ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The other findings were early historical and medieval pot sherds along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks.

483. **Chak Uchangaon:** (27°07′00″N; 77°25′00″E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, Early Historical Kushanas red ware and late Medieval

The site is under village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet. The area of the site is about 45000 square metre. There is natural depression all around the site. The soil of the depression has black clayey. The subsoil water is potable at a depth of 62 feet. Beyond that depth it is brackish. The cultural material collected from the section cut for house construction include sherds of OCP. The shape in OCP as suggested by few sherds is bowls. The sherds have thin section, medium fabric and rough surface, ochre red colour and well fired. The other ceramic traditions present on the site are BRW, PGW, early
historical and medieval periods. The other findings from the site include iron and copper slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks.

484. **Darapur Kalan** (27°07′50″N; 77°33′35″E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW, Early Historical Kushanas red ware, Medieval sherds

The site is under village habitation. The area of the site is about 32000 square metre. The height of the mound is about 40 feet. There is natural depression all around the site and the soil of this depression is black clayey. The Keoldev Bird sanctuary is on the western side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at two levels of 78 and 92 feet. The cultural material recovered from the site composed of sherds of OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW, early historical and medieval pottery. The OCP sherds are collected from the section cutting in the courtyard of a house. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired and unslipped. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, and vases. The sherds have medium section and fabric. The core of the sherds is grey in colour. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to give ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The Kushanas and medieval Lakhauri bricks are also noticed. The antiquity include copper and iron slag along with ash and small burnt bones.

485. **Ghasaula**: (27°10′40″N; 77°32′30″E)-OCP, GW, BSW, KRW

The site is under the village habitation. The height of the mound is about 25 feet and covers an area of about 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 300-320 feet in the Yamuna sand strata. The subsoil water is potable at a depth of 350 feet also as the local informed me but it is not in the Yamuna sand strata. The subsoil water is brackish on the site. There is natural depression all around the site. The cultural material collected from a section cut into a house consist of OCP sherds. The few sherds looks like worn out OCP as there is salt efflorescence at the site. The other ceramic industry present on the site include PGW associated GW, BSW, early historical Kushans stamped red ware sherds. The antiquity comprised of iron bits, bones, ash and one broken bull figurines.

486. **Malah**: (27°11′00″N; 27°29′00″E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical, KRW, Medieval

The site is under village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet. The area of the site is about 25000 square metre. There is natural depression all around the site. The soil of the depression is black clayey. The subsoil water is potable only at a depth of 42
feet. The cultural material gathered from the site include OCP, PGW associated GW, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The OCP sherds are collected from the section cut in a house. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, unslipped and grey in colour. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, miniature pots and vases. The sherds have medium section and fabric. The core of the sherds is grey in colour. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to give ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The fabric is medium. The antiquities comprised iron slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks, half burnt bones and ash.

487. **Naunganwa; (27°15'00"N; 77°34'50"E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located in the south of the village. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre as the spread of the sherds in the fields indicate. The site levelled for cultivation and is badly disturbed. There is large natural depression on the south, east and west direction of the site. The subsoil water is potable between 54-63 feet in the Yamuna sand strata. Below this depth, it is saline. Villager informed me the presence of the Yamuna sand is due to the back flowing of the Yamuna water during high flood in Yamuna river in the past. The ceramic present on the site include OCP, GW, early historical and medieval sherds along with bones and ash. The OCP sherds are collected from a section cut in a house. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, red slipped and have grey core. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The sherds have medium section and fabric. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to give ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The other findings comprised iron slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks, half burnt bones and ash. There are three old wells in the south, east and west side of the site situated in the natural depressions.

488. **Noh; (27°12'40"N; 77°32'60"E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, Early Historical and Medieval**

Noh is the excavated site. The site is situated on Bharatpur Agra road at a distance of six kilometre from the Bharatpur, in east direction. The site is located in the west of the village. The height of the mound is about 35 feet and covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is partly under habitation and partly used for disposing of the litter. It is on the right bank of a rain channel that join the Yamuna river. There is a big natural depression on the northern side of the site. The soil in this depression is black clay. The
cultural assemblage excavated from the site include OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The OCP deposit is about 90 centimetre and is composed of brownish clay. The sherds of bowls, basins, vases and handles are found. The colour of the sherds varies from orange to deep red. The sherds are wheel made, fragile, porous and washed. They have rolled edges and thick section. The surface treatment comprised incised and appliqué designs. The incised decoration resembles to that of Atranjikhera. The subsoil water is brackish on and around the site. Local people informed me that it was potable in the past upto 30 feet and it occurred in the Yamuna sand strata. The people who have enchroach the mound were so hostile that they don't allow me to examine the surface of the site. So I was unable to collect any archaeological evidence from the mound.

489. **Sewar Khurd**: (27°11’00”N; 77°26’00”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, Early Historical

The site is 100 metre north of the village. The area of the site is about 4000 square metre. The site is located on an aeolian sand surface. The site is levelled for cultivation and completely destroyed. There is natural depression on the west side of the site. The area of the depression is about 300 bigha and its soil is blackish clay. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 350 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprised of red slipped as well as unslipped, well fired and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough and have patches of red slip. The sherds have a tendency to leave ochre colour on the fingers when handled. There is one hero stone manufactured in red sandstone at the site. Another site is located, adjacent in the south of the OCP site. This site is 50 feet high. The area of this site is about 20000 square metre. The village is located on the site. The archaeological material recovered from the section of a cut yielded BRW, PGW and early historical pot sherds. There is the possibilities of the presence of OCP at the lower levels of this mound. The other findings comprised iron slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks, half burnt bones and ash.

490. **Sooti**: (27°14’00”N; 77°37’40”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

88 Vijay, Kumar, 1971-72, ‘The Discovery of Ochre Coloured pottery From Noh, District Bharatpur’, *Puratattva*, No.5-6, pp.43-44.
90 IAR 1965-66,p.38.
The site is about two kilometre from the village in south direction. The site is located on the cart track to Ghuryari village. The site is located on 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a rain channel which joins the Yamuna river in the east. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet in the Yamuna sand strata. Villagers informed me about the occurrence of the Yamuna sand at this particular levels because whenever the Yamuna was in very high flood in the past, then the Yamuna water back flow through this channel and this brought Yamuna sand along with it. So the potable subsoil water is available only in this stratum, below and above this particular stratum subsoil water is saline. Rajan faujdar informed me that section of this Yamuna sand is about 10 feet and below this limit, subsoil water is saline. There is depression all around the site. The ceramics collected from the surface of the site include sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval periods. The few OCP sherds recovered from the the site are wheel made, well fired, ochre red colour and have patches of red slip. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The sherds have medium section and fabric. The other findings comprised of iron slag along with Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks, burnt bones and ash. The antiquity consist of terracotta figurines of Hindu Goddesses installed on small plateform near the site.

Tehsil Kumher:

491. **Abhorra:** (27°21'00"N;77°27’20"E)- OCP, PGW, GW, EH, Medieval, Kushanas bricks

The site is located under the present village habitation. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The total habitation deposit is about 4.5 feet and it is composed of black clay. The OCP culture deposit of 25 centimetre is composed of brownish clay. There is pond on the southwest of the site and measures about 20 bigha. The soil of the pond is black clay. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The archaeological material is collected from a section cutting present in the courtyard of a house. The cultural material is composed of OCP, PGW, GW, EH and medieval pot sherds. The sherds of OCP are less fired, wheel made, unslipped and have grey core. The surface of the sherds is rough with a tendency to leave ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed. The Kushanas bricks measuring 60x22x7.5 centimetre and medieval lakhauri bricks are also present on the site.
Ubar: (27°16'50"N; 77°29'30"E)-OCP, Early Historical, Early Medieval glazed, Medieval periods

The site is under village habitation. The mound is about 30 feet high. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish. There is a rain channel on the east of the site at distance of 200 metre. The ceramic industry noticed at the site include OCP, early historical, early medieval glazed and medieval periods. The OCP sherds recovered from the site is very corroded, red slipped, less fired and have grey core having tendency for peeling off its surface giving ochre colour on the hands. The sherds are the body parts so it is not possible to ascertain the shapes. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough below the slip and have sand as temper. The other ceramic industry included sherds of early historical, early medieval glazed and medieval periods. The bricks of Kushanas times also encountered which measure 60x22x70.5 centimetre. The medieval lakhauri bricks also present on the site.

Tehsil Deeg:

Au: (27°26'00"N; 77°20'55"E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, Early Historical stamped red ware, Medieval and late Medieval wares

The site is located under the village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet. The site covers an area about 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish inside the habitation and potable all around the site and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. There is natural depression all around the site which measures about 1000 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clay. The cultural remains recovered from the site include OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, early historical red ware, medieval and late medieval pot sherds. The OCP is well fired, red slipped as well as plain, and wheel turned. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The bowls appears like late Harappan tradition in shape and fabric. Lakhauri bricks measuring 10.5x9x2 centimetre also noticed on the site.91

91 Ibid.
494. **Bahaj**: (27°28’10”N; 77°22’40”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is under village habitation. The height of the site is about 60 feet. The site covers an area of 80000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 20 feet. There is natural depression on the southwest of the site which measures about 1000 bigha. The soil of this depression is black clay. The archaeological material collected from the section cutting present in courtyard of a house reveals the presence of ceramics industry of OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, early historical, and medieval times. The OCP sherds are less fired, unslipped and have grey core. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The sherds have rolled edges. The surface of the sherds is rough, have tendency to give ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The fabric of the sherds is medium and have sand as tempering material. The Kushanas and medieval lakhauri bricks are also present on the site.

495. **Baldevbas**: (27°29’50”N; 77°13’25”E)-OCP, PGW and Medieval

The site is located about 600 metre east of the village and known as *Sensola Khera* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding area. The soil of the site is black clay with white concrete. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and totally disturbed. There is a hillock on the north side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 15 feet. There is a natural depression all around the site. The soil of the depression is black clay below two feet from the present surface level as villagers informed me. The area of the natural depression is about 3000 bigha. The cultural material noticed at the site include OCP, PGW and medieval lakhauri bricks. The OCP sherds are wheel made, well fired as well as less fired, incised decorated, and have ochre colour. The main shapes are bowls, vases and stotage jars. The section of the sherds is thick as well as medium. The surface of the sherds is smooth and have deep and sharp incised designs. The incised designs composed of chevron pattern and rows of oblique dashes. The pottery resembles with mature Harappan pottery. This pottery can be equated with Harappan pottery as the incised decorated pots are sturdy, thick, well fired and have bright red colour unlike the OCP.
496. Jatoli Thoon: (27°23′60″N; 77°10′30″E)-OCP, PGW, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located one kilometre east of the village. The height of the mound is about 20 feet and covers an area of 7000 square metre. The mound is composed of whitish clayey soil. The western part of the site is disturbed by the digging of the clay by the villagers but the eastern part is intact. A medieval monument is present on the site. There is depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable at a depth of 30 feet, below this depth water is brackish. The cultural material recovered from the site comprised of OCP, PGW, early historical and medieval sherds. The OCP is wheel made, well fired, sturdy, red slipped and have thin section. The main shapes are vases, bowls and miniature pots. The antiquities comprise of iron bits and pieces of glass bangles.

497. Khoh: (27°31′30″N; 77°15′10″E)- OCP, BRW, GW, Early Historical, KRW

The site is under village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet. The soil of the mound is grey clay. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish below the depth of 60 feet. The archaeological material obtained from section of a cutting at the edge of mound include OCP, BRW, PGW associated GW, early historical Kushanas pot sherds. The OCP sherds is very fragmentary, less fired, have patches of red slip and ochre colour. Due to the small size of the sherds, the shapes can not be determined. The sherds have medium section, smoky core and rough fabric. The surface have a tendency to get peeled off leaving ochre colour on the fingers when handled. The Kushanas bricks also present on the site. They measure 27x12x3 centimetre.

498. Korer: (27°24′15″N; 77°24′55″E)-OCP, GW, KRW

The site is under village habitation. The height of the mound is about 40 feet and covers an area of 10000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 20 feet. The cultural material collected from the section cutting located in the courtyard of Ch. Deepa Sinsanwal. This reveals the presence of OCP, PGW associated GW and early historical Kushanas red ware sherds. The OCP sherds is well fired, wheel turned, red slipped and have ochre colour. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The core of the sherds have grey colour.
499. **Parmadra-II**: (27°33'00"N; 77°18'10"E)-OCP, KRW

The site is located about 500 metre towards the northern side of the village. The site is situated upon 10 feet high mound of grey clay. The area of the site is about 6000 square metres. The site is disturbed and under cultivation. The site is surrounded by natural depression all around. This depression has black clay soil. The water was available in this depression when I visited the site. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 30 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include sherds of OCP and stamped Kushanas red ware. The OCP sherds are fragmentary, less fired, unslipped and have ochre colour. The shapes can’t be ascertained as the nature of the sherds is small and fragmentary. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough and sand is used as tempering material. The core of the sherds is greyish. The other findings consist of Kushans bricks along with burnt bones and huge quantity of ash.

500. **Siswara**: (27°25'05"N; 77°14’00”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, KRW

The site is located under the village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 40 feet. There is natural depression all around the site measuring about 200 bigha. The soil of the depression is black clay. The cultural material was recovered from the section cutting at the edge of the mound. The cultural material include OCP, BRW, PGW, GW, Kushanas stamped red ware. The OCP sherds are fragmentary, less fired, unslipped and have ochre colour. The shapes can’t be ascertained as the nature of the sherds is fragmentary. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough and sand is used as tempering material. The core of the sherds is smoky. The other findings are bricks and medieval lakhauri bricks measuring 10.5x9x2 centimetre.

501. **Umra**: (27°26'00"N; 77°22’35”E)-OCP, GW, BSW, KRW

The site is located under village habitation. The height of the mound is about 50 feet and covers an area about 12000 square metre. The subsoil water is brackish and occurs at 40 feet. The surface survey of the site yielded OCP, PGW associated GW and BSW, early historical Kushanas pottery. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, red slipped and have smoky core. The main shapes are bowls. The section and fabric of the sherds is
medium. The slip have the tenderncy to get peeled off when rubbed. The slip is intact in small patches. The other findings consist of Kushanas bricks measuring 30x9x3 centimetre.

**HARYANA STATE**

**District Gurgaon**

Gurgaon district is located between 27° 39’ 00” and 32° 00’ 25” north latitude and 76° 39’ 30” and 77° 20’ 45” east longitude. The district is bonded by Jhajjar district and Delhi in the north, Faridabad in the east. The western side of the district is covered by the Rewari district and Rajasthan. The southern boundaries of the district is covered by Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan. The total area area of the district is about 2760 square kilometre having 287 villages. There are three tehsil in the district namely Gurgaon, Nuh and firozpur Jhirka. 92 (See the Map 2)

**Tehsil Firozpur Jhirka:**

502. **Badli: (27°50’55”N; 77°09’00”E)-OCP**

Badli village is about nine kilometre south of the Punhana on Bari Kothi link road. The site is located 500 metre east of village. The site is badly disturbed because of agricultural activities and covers an area about 20000 square metre. A natural depression occurs on the north side of the site measuring about 100 bigha. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site. 93

503. **Balai-II: (27°55’30”N; 77°04’00”E)-OCP**

The village Balai is situated about seven kilometre north of the Nagina on Hodal road. There are three ancient settlements in the revenue limits of village Balai. Two of them belong to the OCP and one of them represents PGW and early historical cultures. Balai-II OCP site is located one kilometre east of the village on Balai-Khanpur cart track. The site is disturbed largely because it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The area of the site approached on 31-10-2012.

92 [http://www.haryanaonline.in/about/Districts/gurgaon.html](http://www.haryanaonline.in/about/Districts/gurgaon.html)
site is about 8000 square metre. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{94}

504. **Balai-III**: (27°55’50”N; 77°04’00”E)-OCP

Balai-III OCP site is situated one kilometre north of the village Balai on Badarpur cart track. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is disturbed because it has been levelled for agricultural activities. The explorer has reported the collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site. The main shapes in OCP are handles, vases, bowls, etc.\textsuperscript{95}

505. **Banarsi-II**: (27°56’40”N; 77°09’10”E)-OCP

There are three ancient settlements in the Banarasi village revenue limits. The two sites belong to late Harappan and PGW culture. The late Harappan and PGW site is situated in southeast and east direction, in respect of the OCP settlement. The OCP site is located about one kilometre west of the village. The site is known as *Rumba Khera* in local parlance. It has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The explorer has reported the occurrence of OCP sherds on the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{96}

506. **Bichhor-I**: (27°50’55”N; 77°18’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the Bichhor village revenue limits. One known as *Garhi* in local parlance have PGW, early historical and medieval cultural remains. The OCP settlement situated about two kilometre west of the village. The height of the sand mound is about 6 feet. The Ujina Drain passes from the west side of the site. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed because of the levelling of the site for agricultural activities and partly intact. The explorer has reported collection of OCP, early historical and medieval cultural remains. The antiquities consist of barrel shaped terracotta bead and a bird shaped potsherd.\textsuperscript{97}

\textsuperscript{94} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{95} Ibid.,p.122.
\textsuperscript{96} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{97} Ibid.,p. 124.
507. **Dadhola**: (27°54′55″N; 75°05′20″E)- OCP

The site is located in the Aravalli foot hills on the west side of the village. The OCP sherds were found upto a depth of 6 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The water sources include a rain channel to the west of the site, which flow south to north. There is a large natural depression on the south of the site. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site. The main shapes of OCP comprises of handles, bowls, vases, etc.  

508. **Gangwani-II**: (27°51′10″N; 77°07′40″E)- OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in the Gangwani village revenue limits. The site of Gangwani-I belongs to PGW and early historical times is located under the village habitation. The OCP site is situated west of the village on a mound of 3 feet height. The area of the site is 3000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site.

509. **Gokalpur**: (27°48′35″N; 77°07′10″E)- OCP, Early Historical

The site is located west of the village. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The water sources include a natural depression on the north of the site measuring about 200 bigha. The soil of this depression is blackish clay. The Ujina Drain passes from the west side of the site. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site. The early historical burnt bricks measuring 45x6x24 centimetre also reported by the explorer.

510. **Gudhala**: (27°51′25″N; 77°10′50″E)- OCP, Early Historical

The OCP site is located on a 6 feet high sand dune on the east side of village. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. Aravalli hills are 1.5 kilometre west of the site. There is a large natural depression on the east and northeast of the site. These depressions

---

98 Ibid., pp. 126-127.
99 Ibid.
measures about 300 bigha. The soil of these depression is black clayey. The explorer has reported collection of OCP and early historical pot sherds.\textsuperscript{101}

511. \textbf{Hinganpur}: (27°53'40"N; 77°09'50"E)-OCP

The site is situated near the Ujina Drain three kilometre northeast of Shah Chokha village. The area of the site is 8000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{102}

512. \textbf{Imamnagar}: (27°55’35”N; 77°02’00”E)-OCP, PGW

The site is about four kilometre east of Nagina on Hodal road. A dharamshala stands on the site. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is 10000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes and partly intact. The explorer has reported collection of OCP and PGW sherds from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{103}

513. \textbf{Indana}: (27°52’20”N; 77°17’40”E)-OCP

The site is located six kilometre to the south of Hodal on Nagina road. The height of the mound is 3 feet and it covers an area of 7000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes and partly intact. The explorer has reported collection of OCP sherds from the surface of the site. The OCP shapes comprises of bowls, handled cups, vases, etc.\textsuperscript{104}

514. \textbf{Jharpuri-I}: (27°53’40”N; 77°04’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located 400 metre north of the village Jharpuri near the Aravalli foot hills. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The mound is composed of aeolian sand and red clay. The site covers an area of 9000 square metre. The site is partly badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes and partly disturbed. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical red ware from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{105}

\textsuperscript{101} M. Singh, \textit{op.cit.}, \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{102} \textit{Ibid.}, p.130.
\textsuperscript{103} \textit{Ibid.}, p.131.
\textsuperscript{104} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{105} \textit{Ibid.}, p.132.
515. **Jharpuri-III**: (27°53’50”N; 77°04’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located about 500 metre north of the village. The site covers an area of 7000 square metre and is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. There is a natural depression on the east of the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical red ware from the surface of the site. The archaeological assemblage comprised OCP and early historical red ware. The early historical burnt bricks measuring 36x24x8 also present on the site.106

516. **Jhimrawati**: (27°53’45”N;77°04’45”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The village Jhimrawati is located about 9 kilometre, southeast of Nagina on Hodal road. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported presence of sherds of OCP and early historical red ware from the surface of the site. Foundation of stone walls are still visible on the site according to the explorer.107

517. **Laharwari-II**: (27°50’00”N;77°11’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The village Laherwari is about four kilometre northwest of Punhana on Dondal road. There are two ancient settlements in the Laharawali village revenue limits. One of them belong to PGW culture. This site is under village habitation. The OCP site is about one kilometre southwest of the village. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed due to levelling for agricultural purposes. There is natural depression measuring 200 bigha on the northeast of the site. The explorer has reported presence of remains of OCP, early historical red ware and medieval culture from the surface of the site. The burnt bricks of early historic period measuring 38x24x8 also recovered from the site according the explorer.108

518. **Laphuri-I**: (27°50’00”N; 77°11’00”E)-OCP

The village of Laphuri is about five kilometre east of Punhana on Punhana-Ashdaki road. There are two ancient settlements in the Laphuri village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is situated two kilometre north of the village. The area of the site is about 9000

---

106 Ibid., p.133.
107 Ibid.
108 Ibid., p.135.
square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural activities. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\(^{109}\)

519. **Luhinga Kalan-I**: (27°49’10”N; 77°09’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are three ancient settlements in the village Luhinga Kalan. The site of Luhinga Kalan is known as *Damdama* in local parlance. It is located northeast of the village at a distance of 500 metre. The site is located in the foothills of the Aravalli ranges. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The site covers an area of 40000 square metre. The site is intact. There is natural depression on the south of the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical from the surface of the site.\(^{110}\)

520. **Luhinga Kalan-III**: (27°48’50”N; 77°08’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located southwest of the village in the Aravalli foot Hills. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The site covers an area of 10000 square metre. There is natural depression on the northeast of the site. The water was present in depression when I visited the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical from the surface of the site. The bricks of early historical period measuring 40x24x8 centimetre also recovered from the site as reported by the explorer.\(^{111}\)

521. **Mamlika**: (27°52’00”N; 77°07’00”E)-OCP

The OCP site is located in the village of Luhinga. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. There is a tomb located on the site. The Ujina drain passes from the west side of the site. The Ujina dairn flows from north to south direction. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP sherds from the site.\(^{112}\)

522. **Marora-I**: (27°54’30”N; 77°03’35”E)-OCP

There are three ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The largest OCP site of this area is located on the south side of the village at the distance of 500 metre as per the explorer. This site spread out from the southwest outskirt of the village upto the canal. The site is situated upon a chain of aeolian sand dunes. The height of the mound is about


\(^{110}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{111}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{112}\) *Ibid.*
6 feet. The site covers an area of about 40000 square metre. The shape of the site is rectangular. The western most part of the site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. A large natural depression exists on the northern side of the site and it measures about 500 bigha. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site. It appears that there were three mounds of OCP. The middle mound show the presence of early historical cultural material also. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP sherds on the surface the site. The OCP pot sherds include incised decorated sherds, handles, vases, bowls and jars. According to the explorer the pottery have affiliation to Atranjikhera pottery. A terracotta barrel shaped bead also found from the middle mound.113

523. **Marora-II**: (27°54’00”N; 77°03’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical

This site is located one kilometre southwest of the village. The site is situated on 2 feet high mound of wind blown sand. The site cover an area of 5000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical red ware from the surface of the site. The antiquity includes one terracotta barrel shaped bead.114

524. **Marora-III**: (27°54’05”N; 77°02’55”E)-OCP

This site is located 1.5 kilometre west of the village Marora and contiguous to the site Marora-II. This site covers an area of 10000 square metre. This site is disturbed partly by the digging of canal and partly by the levelling of the site for agricultural activities. The archaeological assemblage reported by the explorer belongs to the OCP culture.

525. **Mohammadpur Ter-I**: (27°55’45”N; 77°07’30”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre west of the village on Sikrawa road. It covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.115

---

113 *Ibid.*, pp.138-139. Mahendra Singh considered this as three separate sites and named them as Marora-1,2 and 3. For me it appears as the part of single site because the gaps between these mounds not large enough. Moreover, the sherds are present in these depressions between mounds which show the continuity of the site area. Even there is not much difference in pottery types.


526. **Mundeta-I**: (27°53’55”N; 77°08’00”E)-OCP, PGW, Early Historical

The village of Mundeta is situated at a distance of 10 kilometre, north of Nagina on Hodal road. The site is under present village habitation. The height of the mound is about 15 feet from the surrounding area. The site covers an area about 8000 square metres. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural activities. The Ujina drain passes from the one kilometre on the west side of the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP, PGW and early historical culture.\textsuperscript{116}

527. **Nimkhera-I**: (27°48’00”N; 77°07’15”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is situated upon 6 feet high sand mound. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly disturbed due to the digging of the earth by the villagers for construction purpose. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical culture from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{117}

528. **Niwana**: (27°51’45”N; 77°10’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located towards the northeast of the village in the foot hills of the Aravalli ranges. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The rain channel coming down from the hills cuts the site. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP and early historical pot sherds from surface of the site.\textsuperscript{118}

529. **Papra**: (27°52’20”N; 77°08’15”E)-OCP

The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural activities. The Ujina Drain passes by the western side of the site. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP sherds from the site. The OCP comprise of incised decorated sherds along with bowls, handles and vases.\textsuperscript{119}

530. **Phalandi**: (29°52’30”N; 77°10’00”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is on the west side of the village in the foot hills of Aravalli ranges. The height of the sand dune on which the site is situated is about 10 feet. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The Ujina Drain passes from 500 metre, north of the site. The

\textsuperscript{116} Ibid.,p.141.
\textsuperscript{117} Ibid., pp.142-143.
\textsuperscript{118} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{119} Suraj Bhan, op.cit.,p.126.;M.Singh, Ibid. ,p.144.
explorer has reported the presence of OCP and early historical pot sherds on the surface of the site. The other findings reported by the explorer consist of early historical baked bricks measuring 36x22x8 centimetre.\(^{120}\)

531. **Pingwa**: (27°54′00″N; 77°05′25″E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is situated about 300 metre north of the village in the foot hills of the Aravalli ranges. The height of the mound is about 7 feet. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is intact and covered with thick thorny vegetation. There is a rain channel on the eastern side of the site. A chech dam has been constructed on this rain channel. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP and early historical pot sherds on the surface of the site.\(^{121}\)

532. **Singar-II**: (27°52′00″N; 77°05′00″E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient settlements in this village revenue limits. The site of Singer-I belong to PGW culture. This site is under village habitation. The OCP site is located about two kilometre west of the village on Nai village link road. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural activities. The explorer has reported the collection of OCP and early historical red pot sherds from the surface of the site.\(^{122}\)

533. **Sultanpur-Punhana**: (27°54′40″N; 77°08′30″E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

This village Sultanpur-Punhana is located about 19 kilometre south of Hodal on Nagina road. The OCP site is situated about 600 metre west of the village near the Ujina Drain. The site covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural activities. The Ujina drain passes from the eastern side of the site. There is big natural depression on the north of the site. The soil of this depression is black clay. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds from the site.\(^{123}\)

\(^{120}\) Ibid., p.145.

\(^{121}\) Ibid.

\(^{122}\) Ibid., p.150.

\(^{123}\) Ibid., p.152.
There are three ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Ter. The OCP site is about one kilometre southwest to the village. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The site covers an area of 25000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural activities. There is a large natural depression in the southeast side of the site. Ujina Drain is one kilometre on the east of the site. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP sherds from the site. The shapes of OCP reported by the explorer consist of bowl, dishes, vases and handles. The other findings involved PGW dishes, bowls and early historical pot sherds.\textsuperscript{124}

The Qutabpur village is located about 20 kilometre to the east of Nagina on Nagina–Hodal road. It is situated on the east of the village in the foot hills of the Aravalli ranges. The height of the mound is about 7 feet. It covers an area of 9000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly cut by rain channels coming down from hills. The site is intact in the upper side close to the foot hills. The explorer has reported the collection of OCP and Early Historical pot sherds from the site.\textsuperscript{125}

The site is located to the east of the village Alapur. It is situated on the Malai-Sikrawa road, two kilometre east from Sikrawa. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural activities. The explorer has reported the presence of OCP and early historical pot sherds from the site.\textsuperscript{126}

This is one of the most notorious village of south Haryana in Palwal district. I was there in police chauki, Utawara for my friend case. I observed some sherds which resemble OCP and early/late Harappan pot sherds. When I asked the householder, from where he brought that soil. He informed me about the place from where he brought that soil. When

\textsuperscript{124} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{125} Ibid., p.146.
\textsuperscript{126} Ibid., p.120.
I visited that place, which was not much far away, just one kilometre north of the Utawara Police Chauki and one kilometre west of the village. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is destroyed completely by earth digging by JCB. The site is situated on aeolian sand dune mound. The pot sherds are collected from the bunding of the fields. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. There is a big natural depression (dahar) on the west of the site. The soil of the natural depression is black clay. It measures about 50 bigha. The cultural material recovered from the site include red slipped, less fired, wheel made OCP along with early/late Harappan bowls having paintings of black block band on the neck. The main shapes are bowls, vases and lids. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

**Tehsil Nuh:**

537. **Bahadri**: (27°58’00’’N; 77°06’10’’E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located about one kilometre east of Tahar village. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The site covers an area of about 40000 square metre. It is partly under habitation and partly disturbed by the Nuh canal. The OCP sherds were recovered from the bottom of the canal. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical from the surface of the site. Early historical bricks and brickbats are also present on the site.128

538. **Bensi-I**: (28°05’20’’N; 77°06’30’’E)-OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of Bensi village. The site of Bensi-1 is located one kilometre northeast of Nuh on Hathin road. The height of mound is about 6 feet. The site cover an area of 20000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The Pondri drain passes from the east side of the site. There is a very large natural depression on the west of the site and it measures about 200 bigha. The soil of this natural depression is blackish clay. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site. The main shapes of OCP are bowls, dishes, vases. Some sherds have black geometrical designs of Atranjikhera affiliation.129

---

127 Dahar- is the natural depression on the landscape where rain subsoil water used to collect from the surrounding area and remains there for the larger part of the year as usually it has no outlet. The soil of these dahar is usually blackish and fine particle clay.


539. **Khalilpur: (28°05’20”N; 78°08’15”E)-OCP/LH**

The site is located about 500 metre west of Khalilpur village. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. There is large depression on the north and south of the site measuring about 2000 bigha. The explorer has reported collection of OCP and late Harappan pot sherds from the surface of the site.130

540. **Pondri-II: (28°07’00”N; 77°08’20”E)-OCP,PGW**

The OCP site is located two kilometre east of the village. The height of the mound is about is 6 feet. The site extended over an area of about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The Pondri drain passes from the north side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. There is natural depression on the northeast side of the side. The subsoil water was present in this depression when the site was visited. The explorer has reported the collection of sherds of OCP and PGW from the surface of the site. The antiquities comprises bangle pieces of fiaence and clay. The OCP pottery shows the affinity with Atranjikhera pottery.131

541. **Sudaka/Suraken-III: (28°04’45”N; 77°06’00”E)-OCP**

There are three ancient settlements in Sudaka village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located 500 metre east of the village. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. There is natural depression on the north side of the site. It measuirs about 300 bigha. The explorer have reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical from the surface of the site.132

542. **Uleta: (28°10’50”N; 77°09’15”E)-OCP, PGW, Medieval**

The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The Ujina drain cut the site in the north side. There is a very large natural depression measuring

---

about 500 bigha on northern side of the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP, PGW and medieval pot sherds from the surface of the site.  

**Tehsil Gurgaon:**

543. **Badshahpur-Tethar:** (28°18’00”N;77°10’55”E)-OCP,Early Historical, Medieval

The height of the site is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. It almost destroyed by the canal passing across the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval pot from the surface of the site. The antiquity comprised of a faience bangle.

544. **Bahora Kalan-I:** (28°18’15”N; 76°49’10”E)-OCP

The site is located four kilometre southeast of Pataudi on Taoru road. The present area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site. The main shapes are handles, bowls, dishes, vases and incised decorated pots.

545. **Bangraula:** (28°23’45”N;76°55’25”E)-OCP,Early Historical, Medieval

The site is situated in the east of the village Bangraula. The height of the mound is 3 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds from the surface of the site.

546. **Basenda:** (28°23’48”N; 76°45’00”E-OCP/LH

The village is located five kilometre north of the Hailey mandi in Gurgaon tehsil. The geo coordinates of this village is drawn with the help of Google earth and district census hand book. The site first published in 1979-80. The explorer has reported collection of OCP and late Harappan sherds from the surface of the site.

---

133 **Ibid.** p.119.
134 **Ibid.** p.457.
135 **Ibid.** p.458.
136 **Ibid.** p.80.
138 **IAR-1979-80,** p.29.
547. **Begampur Khatola-I: (28°24’35’’N; 77°00’30’’E)-EH/OCP**

The village Begampur-Khatola is situated at a distance of six kilometre from Gurgaon on Gurgaon-Jaipur highway. It is approachable by Khandsa-Begampur-Khatola link road. The site is located about 500 metre south of the village. The size of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. There is a rain channel in the west side of the site. A big natural depression occurs in the south side of the site. This natural depression measures about 400 bighas. The water was present in this natural depression when I visited the site. The explorer has reported collection of early Harappan and OCP sherds from the surface of the site. The pre-Harappan pottery include storage jars, bowls, pottery handles, vases. This pot sherds are akin with Atranjikera OCP sherds.139

548. **Begampur Khatola-II: (28°24’50’’N; 77°00’50’’E)-OCP**

The site is situated about 1.5 kilometre southeast of the village in the foot hill of Aravalli ranges. The site is situated on 6 feet high mound of aeolian sand and brown clay. It covers an area of 15000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly disturbed by rain gullies coming from the Aravallis. There is a rain channel in the west of the site and it terminate in the natural depresson in the south of the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.140

549. **Darbaripur-II: (28°30’40’’N; 76°45’00’’E)-OCP**

The site lies 400 metre north of the village of Darbaripur. The size of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.141

550. **Faridpur-I: (28°23’35’’N; 76°44’15’’E)-OCP,EarlyHistorical, Medieval**

The Faridpur village is situated about four kilometre east of Hailey Mandi on Karola link road. The site is located on the south of the village. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported

---

139 Ibid., p.51.
140 Ibid.
141 M.Singh, *op.cit.*, p.56.
collection of sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval periods from the surface of the site.142

551.  **Faridpur-II: (28°23’25”N; 76°44’05”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located about one kilometre southwest of the village. The size of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical periods from the surface of the site.143

552.  **Ghata-I: (28°25’20”N; 77°06’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The Ghata village is situated about 9 kilometre southeast of Gurgaon on Gurgaon-Ghata link road. The site is situated east of the village Ghata in the foot hills of Aravallis ranges. The height of the site is about 3 feet and is covers an area of about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The rain channel coming from the Aravalli hills passes from the western side of the site. Once a fort belonging to the late medieval times stood on the site. The fort is now in ruined condition. Now a Samadhi of pir Baba stands on the site. The explorer has reported collection of sherdos of OCP, early historical times from the surface of the site.144

553.  **Ghata-II: (28°25’05”N; 76°06’50”E)- OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located on the southwest of the modern village. The site is situated on a sand dune, on the right bank of Ghata rain channel. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP, early historical knife edge bowls and medieval pot from the surface of the site.145

554.  **Ghata-III: (28°25’00”N; 77°07’15”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is located two kilometre Southeast of the village Ghata. The site is situated atop the hill. The size of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is intact. The explorer has

---

143  Ibid.
reported collection of sherds of OCP, early historical sherds from the surface of the site.146

555. **Gurgaon-Village-III:** (28°28’00”N; 77°01’20”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

There are three sites in the revenue limits of Gurgaon village. The site of Gurgaon village-III is located on the south of Pataudi chowk on the Gurgaon-Pataudi road. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The site is spread over an area of 8000 square metre. It is partly under habitation and partly used for burial ground. The cultural material include sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval periods from the surface of the site. The OCP shape are storage jars, bowls, vase rims and handles.147

556. **Harsaru-II:** (28°25’40”N; 76°57’30”E)-OCP, PGW

This village of Harsaru is about six kilometre south of Gurgaon on Pataudi road. There are two ancient settlements in the Harsaru village revenue limits. The OCP site is located about 500 metre south of the village on a 9 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to sand extraction. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and PGW from the surface of the site.148

557. **Hasanpur-1:** (28°23’00”N; 77°15’00”E)-OCP

The site is located in the east side of the village on a sand dune. The height of the sand dune is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.149

558. **Hayatpur-I:** (28°25’15”N; 76°56’10”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The village of Hayatpur is about 10 kilometre from Gurgaon on Pataudi road. The site is located one kilometre north of the village. The height of mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled

---

for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical times from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{150}

559. **Hayatpur-II**: (28°25′25″N; 76°56′25″E)-OCP

One more settlement of OCP existed in the Hayatpur village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre in northeast from the village in Ch. Ram Sawrup’s farm. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{151}

560. **Hayatpur-III**: (28°25′00″N; 76°56′00″E)-OCP

The third settlement of OCP existed at a distance of two kilometre west from the village of Hayatpur and about one kilometre south of village of Bamroli. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{152}

561. **Jhajgarh**: (28°28′10″N; 76°55′20″E)-OCP, GW, Early Historical stamped ware

The site is located five kilometre to the north of the Gurgaon-Kartarpuri road, to the west of Food Packaging Industry. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP, GW and early historical stamped pot from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{153}

562. **Karola**: (28°24′00″N; 76°43′20″E)-OCP and LH

The village of Karola is situated at a distance of about five kilometre from Hailey Mandi. The site is located about one kilometre southwest of this village to the east of Karola–Hailey-Mandi link road. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP and late Harappan pottery from the surface of the site. The shapes are the bowls, handles and fragments of OCP along with pieces of circular terracotta cakes.\textsuperscript{154}

\textsuperscript{150} Ibid., p.69.
\textsuperscript{151} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{152} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{153} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{154} Ibid., p.74.
563. **Mangrola: (28°23’45”N; 75°55’25”E)-OCP, EH, Medieval**

The site is about 500 metre east of the village Mangrola. The extant height of the mound is 3 feet from the surrounding surface level. The site covers an area of 20000 square metres as suggested by the spread of pot sherds indicate. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval periods from the surface of the site.155

564. **Musedpur-I: (28°26’55”N; 76°44’55”E)-OCP, EH and Medieval**

The Musedpur village is located about six kilometre west of Farruknagar on Pataudi road. The site is about one kilometre in the west of the village Musedpur. The site covers an area of about 8000 square metre of the area. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP, early historical and medieval times from the surface of the site.156

565. **Mohmadheri: (28°31’00”N; 76°56” 00”E)-OCP, PGW, BSW, EH and Medieval**

The site is about one kilometre west of Mohmadheri village. The height of the mound is about 6 feet from the surrounding surface area. The site covers an area of 7000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The Sahibi river passes from the north side of the site. The explorer has reported presence of OCP, PGW. BSW, early historical and medieval pot sherds from the surface of the site. It is suggested that site has been abandon due to the constant fear of the flood in Sahibi river.157

566. **Narsinghpur: (28°24’25”N; 76°59’30”E)-OCP**

The village Narsinghpur is located about seven kilometre southwest of Gurgaon on National Highway number 8. The site is located in the west of village Narsinghpur. The site covers an area of about 7000 square metre. It is partly under present village habitation and partly under cultivation. According to the explorer archaeological material discovered

---

from the site include sherds of OCP. The main shapes are handles, vases, bowls and dishes.\textsuperscript{158}

567. **Navada-Fatehpur-I**: (28°24′00″N; 76°56′30″E)-OCP

The site is about four kilometre in the east of Hayatpur village on Manesher link road. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding surface area and covers an area about 10000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly under present village habitation. The explorer has reported sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{159}

568. **Nimot**: (28°16′30″N; 77°09′15″E)-OCP, LH, EHRW and Medieval

The site is located about one kilometre in the north of the village Nimot in the foot hills of Aravalli ranges. The height of the mound is about 9 feet from the surrounding surface level. The spread of the archaeological material suggest the area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The explorer has reported presence of OCP, LH, early historical red ware and medieval pot sherds from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{160}

569. **Nurpur-Jharsa**: (28°24′00″N; 77°02′50″E)-OCP

The site is located about 500 metre in southwest of the village Nurpur in the field of Sh. Ram Chander. The site covers an area of about 8000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{161}

570. **Rani Ka Singhola-II**: (28°20′00″N; 77°09′55″E)-OCP

There are three ancient archaeological settlements in this village revenue limits. The site Rani Ka Singhola-1 is located about 500 metre in south of the village near the water supply work. The spread of the pot sherds suggested the area of the site was about 10000 square metre. The site partly under cultivation and is partly levelled by Public Health

\textsuperscript{158} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{159} Ibid., p.85.
\textsuperscript{160} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{161} Ibid.
Department for the construction of water supply building. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{162}

571. **Sadharana**: (28°28’20”N; 76°54’10”E)-OCP, EH

The height of the mound is about 2 feet from the surrounding surface level. The spreads of the sherds suggest the size of the site was about 5000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. There is natural depression in the northwest of the site. The area of this natural depression is about 2000 bigha. In local parlance, people called this natural depression Sultanpur Dahar. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical pot from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{163}

572. **Sakatpur-IV**: (28°21’40”N; 77°00’00”E)-OCP, EH

There are four ancient settlements in the Sakatpur village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located about one kilometre in the southwest of the village. The site situated on the head of a check dam and almost covered by it. The site covers an area of about 7000 square metre as marked by the spread of the archaeological material. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP, early historical pot sherds from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{164}

573. **Satlaka**: (28°16’10”N; 77°10’00”E)-OCP

The site is located about 250 metre in the west from the village Satlaka. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre as the spread of sherds of ceramic ware suggested. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.\textsuperscript{165}

574. **Shekhopur Majri**: (28°26’35”N; 76°44’10”E)-OCP

The site is situated about one kilometre in northeast of the Birhera village. The site covers an area of about 9000 square metre as the spread of the sherds indicate. The site is partly

\textsuperscript{162} Ibid., p.88.
\textsuperscript{163} Ibid., p.90.
\textsuperscript{164} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{165} Ibid., pp.91-92.
covered by present habitation and partly under cultivation. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP from the surface of the site.166

575. **Sikanderpur Badha**: (28°24’15”N; 76°57’25”E)-OCP, EHRW

The site is situated about 500 metre in west of the village Sikanderpur in the fields of Sh. Raghbir Singh and is covers an area of 9000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical red ware pot sherds from the surface of the site.167

576. **Sultanpur-II**: (28°27’55”N; 76°51’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical

There are two ancient archaeological settlements in revenue limits of village Sulatanpur. The OCP settlement is situated about 500 metre in west of the village on a sand dune. The Sultanpur dahar is in the northwest of the site. The natural depression measures about 2000 bigha. The archaeological material is spread over an area of about 8000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and early historical pot from the surface of the site.168

577. **Ullawas/Ahlawas-I**: (28°24’25”N; 77°05’50”E)-OCP, Medieval

There are two ancient archaeological settlements in the revenue limits of village Ahlawas. The OCP site is about two kilometre in east of village Ahlawas and three kilometre in northeast of village Badshahpur. The height of the mound is about 6 feet from the surrounding surface level. The site covers an area of about 9000 square metre as the spread of the pot sherds suggested. The site is largely under present habitation. The explorer has reported collection of sherds of OCP and medieval pot from the surface of the site.169

166  Ibid.
167  Ibid., p.93.
168  Ibid., p.96.
169  Ibid., p.98.
Tehsil Pataudi:

578. **Jasat**: (28°20’35”N; 76°39’20”E)-OCP, LH

The site is located in Pataudi tehsil of Gurgaon district about 12 kilometre in west of Pataudi.\(^{170}\) The cultural material included OCP and late Harappan pot sherds.\(^{171}\) The geo-coordinates have been drawn with the help of census hand book and google earth. There is no other information available about this site.

579. **Jautali**: (28°21’25”N; 76°45’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site of Jautali is located about 500 metre in north of the Hailey Mandi on the link road of Daboda village. The height of the mound is about 6 feet from the surrounding surface level. The pot sherds are spread over an area of 10000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. There is a pond in the northeast side of the site. The archaeological material discovered include the sherds of OCP and early historical period.\(^{172}\)

Joshi kalan (........) The cultural material recovered from here included sherds of late Harappan and OCP. There is no other information available about this site.\(^{173}\)

580. **Khandavia**: (28°16’00”N; 76°44’00”E)-OCP, LH

This village is about eight kilometre in southwest from the tehsil headquarter of Pataudi. The site is situated about 500 metre in south from the village. The site is badly disturbed as it has been levelled for agricultural purposes. The area of the site could not be determined as the site is badly damaged. The ceramic wares represented by sherds of OCP and late Harappan genre.\(^{174}\) The geo-coordinates of the site has been drawn with the help of Google earth.\(^{175}\)

\(^{170}\) *District census hand Book- District- Gurgaon, Xii-B, 1991, Directors of Census, Haryana, Chandigarh, pp. 69, 74.*

\(^{171}\) *IAR- 1979-80,p.29.*

\(^{172}\) *Ibid.,p.71.*

\(^{173}\) *IAR- 1979-80,p.29.*


\(^{175}\) *District census hand Book- District- Gurgaon, Xii-B, 1991, Directors of Census’Haryana, Chandigarh, p. 90.*
The village of Nurgarh is located about seven kilometre in west from the Hailey Mandi. The site is situated one kilometre in west of the village. The spread of the pot sherds suggest that the area covered by the site was about 20000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed due to the its levelling for the cultivation activities. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site include sherds of OCP and early historical pottery.\footnote{176}

**District Rewari**

Rewari district is located in the southwestern part of Haryana between 27° 00’ 46” and 28° 00’ 28” North Latitude and 76° 00’ 15” and 76° 00’ 51” East Longitude. It is bounded by the Jhajjardistrict ibn the north, Mahendragarg district in rhe west, Gurgaon district in th east and Rajathan in the southeast and southwest direction. The total area of the district is about 1594 square kilometre. It has 412 villages.\footnote{177}

**Tehsil Rewari:**

The site is known as Nazir Khera in local parlance. This site is located about 400 metre in north of the village. The height of the mound is about 15 feet and it is composed of red clay. The area covered by the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is natural depression all around the site. There is pond still having water measuring about 50 bigha in north side of the site. There is an old well, which was constructed using brown sand stones on the bank of pond. A rain channel passes from the western side of the site. The rain channel join the Sahibi river. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 60 feet. The cultural material recovered during the surface cobming of the site consist of pot sherds of OCP and medieval times along with iron slag, ash and small burnt bones. Only few fragile body part of OCP having red slip, ochre colour, less fired, rough surface, medium fabric and section, and having grey core are found.

\footnote{176}{Ibid.,p.86}
583. **Jadra**: (28°14’10”N; 76°32’30”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located in the eastern side of the village at a distance of 300 metre behind the Government school. The height of the sand mound from the surrounding surface level is about 15 feet. The sherds are spread over an area of about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The earth removed from the top part of the site shows about three feet cultural deposit of OCP. A rain channel flow from the western side of the site and it flows from north to south direction to joins the Sahibi river in the south. There is natural depression all around the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site include sherds of red slipped, sturdy, incised decorated OCP and medieval pottery. The main shapes in OCP include bowls, basins and vases. A carianted bowl having very fine incised notch designs on the rib found from this site. Few bits of copper slag also noticed at the site.

584. **Jainabad**: (28°17’15”N; 76°22’35”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is known as *Garh wala Tibba* in local parlance. The site is located about two kilometre west of the village on 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but it is not much disturbed except on the upper layers. There is natural depression(*dahar*) of the Krishnawati river all around the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The Krishnawati river passes from the west side of the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, red slipped OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP consist of bowls, basins and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

585. **Khataoli**: (28°13’50”N; 76°44’35”E)-OCP, LH

The site was excavated. The site is located adjacent to the village in north east direction and known as *Mandi Wala Khabra* in local parlance. It is situated on 15 feet high aeolian sand dunes. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to cultivation and extraction of black clay soil by the villagers. The Sahibi river is on the west side of the site. The Sahibi river bifurcates here and one small branch passes by the

---

side of the site. There is a big flood plain of Sahibi on the south and north side of the site. The cultural material included OCP and LH pottery. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and miniature pots.

586. **Mandola**: (28°14’00”N; 76°20’60”E)-OCP, late Medieval

The site is located on the northwest of the village. The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The Krishnawati river is two kilometre in north direction and it flows from west to east direction. The cultural material include OCP and late medieval pottery. The main shape in OCP are vases. There are lumps of iron slag at the site.

587. **Mundi-I**: (28°14’40”N; 76°29’55”E)-OCP, Medieval

There are two archaeological settlements in the village revenue limits. The OCP settlement is located 1.5 kilometre towards southeast of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is disturbed as it is under cultivation. There are natural depressions on northwest and south of the site. The soil of these depressions is black clayey. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP and medieval pot sherds along large quantity of copper slag.

588. **Nandrampur-Bas**: (28°15’00”N; 76°34’60”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located two kilometre south of the village on a 6 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as khera in local parlance. The site is disturbed due to the levelling for cultivation. The surrounding of the site and village shows the impact of the Sahibi river recurrent floods. It is a total flat land with river sand. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material included OCP, late Harappan and medieval wares. I did not find any sherd pertaining to protohistoric cultures. Thick and sturdy medieval sherds are available on the site.179

---

589. **Nayabas**: (28°15’00”N; 76°37’30”E)-OCP/LH, Medieval

The site is located towards the northeast of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre. The people called this place *Ransiwas khera* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is intact. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a very large natural depression all around the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include OCP, late Harappan and medieval pot sherds and iron slag. The foundation walls is visible on the surface of the site, which are constructed by long and thin bricks measuring 15x10x3 centimetre. Only two sherds of a bowl resembling protohistoric OCP are found.

590. **Nimoth**: (26°15’60”N; 76°21’45”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located about 400 metre north of the village. The site is situated on 20 feet high sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation. The site is buried under the aeolian sand so intact. There is *dahar* of the Krishnawati river all around the site after 200 metre stretch of sand dunes surrounding the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 125 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of OCP and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and storage jars.

**District Mahendragarh**

The district of the Mahendragarh is the southwestern most district of Haryana. Its geocoordinates are 27° 00’ 47” and 28° 00’ 26” North latitude and 75° 00’ 56” and 76° 00’ 51” East Longitude. It is bounded by Jhajjar and Bhiwani district in the north, Jhunjhunu and Sikar district in the west, Alwar, Sikar and Jaipur district in the south and southwest and Rewari district in the east. The total area of the district is about 1859 square kilometere. The number of villages are 366 out of which six are uninhabited. There are two tehsils in the district namely Mahendragarh and Narnaul.¹⁸⁰

Tehsil Narnaul:

591. **Azamgarh-Mokhuta**: (27°56’00”N; 75°56’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located 700 metre north of the village. The site is spread over an area of 10000 square metre and the height of the aeolian sand and red clay mound is about 30 feet. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The Dohan river flows south to north direction, from the west side of the site at a distance of 400 metre. There is a natural depression on the west and north side of the site. The cultural assemblage recovered from the surface of the site comprised of OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basin and storage jars. The other findings include copper slag, small bone fragments and ash.

592. **Bamanwas**: (27°52’36”N; 76°10’35”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located two kilometre east of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dunes. The exposed area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but it is intact as the site is buried under the sand. The site is encircled by the rain gullies. These rain channels join the Krishnawati river in the west. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 90 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of OCP and early historical pot sherds along with copper slag. The total cultural deposit is about 5 feet as observed by scraping in one of the rain gully. The OCP have the culture deposit of 50 centimetre.

593. **Bayan Ki Dhani**: (27°54’32”N; 76°08’00”E)-OCP

The site is located in the north of Bayan ki Dhani. The height of the sand mound from the surrounding plain area is about 25 feet. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed because of earth digging by the villagers. A rain channel passes by the eastern side of the site. This rain channel joins the Krishnawati river, four kilometre away on the west side of the site. The quality of the subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of sherds of OCP. The pottery is very fragile and sparse. The sherds are less fired, ochre coloured and have rolled edges. The section of the sherds is thin. Some sherds show the presence of red slip in patches.
594. **Dancholi: (27°59’10”N; 75°58’45”E)-OCP**

The site is located east of the village. The site is situated on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune and it covers an area of 3000 square metre. The rain channels dissected the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The Dohan river is towards the west at a distance of four kilometre and flows in south to north direction. There is natural depression on the west side of the site which measures about 500 bigha. The pot sherds collected from the rain gullies comprised wheel thrown, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, ochre colour and incised decorated OCP sherds. The main shapes are carinated bowls having notches on the carination, vases and basins.

595. **Dantal: (27°51’50”N; 76°06’10”E)-OCP**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre west of the village and just north of the Jaima ki dhani on 40 feet high aeolian sand dunes. The area of the site is about 4000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the cultivation on the site. A rain channel passes by the 600 metre east side of the site which joins the Krisnawati river, which is about eight kilometre in the west direction. The quality of the subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material included OCP and copper slag. The OCP sherds are very fragmentary so it is not possible to ascertain their shapes.

596. **Daukhera: (27°45’48”N; 76°03’15”E)-OCP**

The site is located 400 metre west of the village on 35 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed as the site is under cultivation. There is a very large natural depression on north and south of the site. A rain channels coming down from the hillock dissected the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of sherds of OCP. The OCP sherds are red slipped as well as unslipped, wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and having rough fabric.

597. **Dhakora: (27°51’00”N; 76°10’20”E)-OCP**

The site is located 400 metre northwest of the village upon a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre and is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. There is a pond measuring 25 bigha on the east side of the site, at a distance of 100 metre. A rain channel passes through the southern side of the site. The
subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include OCP sherds.

598. **Dhani Chaman: (27°53’25”N; 76°10’55”E)-OCP**

The site is located at a distance of 200 metre north of the Dhani Chaman on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre and is disturbed due to the agricultural activities on the site. There is a very big natural depression on the southeast side of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include sherds of wheel made, red slipped, well fired and red colour OCP and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, vases and storage jars.

599. **Dohar Kalan: (28°07’20”N; 76°03’05”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located about 600 metre west of the village and known as Mangra in local aparnace. The site is badly disturbed due to earth digging by the villagers. A ramp was working at the site when I visited the site. The height of the mound from the surrounding plain area is about 15 feet. The total cultural deposit exposed in the section is about 4 feet. A rain channel flows from the northwest side of the site. The Dohan river is five kilometre on the north. It flows from south to north direction. The size of the site is about 20000 square metre. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and occurs at a depth of 700 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basins, miniature pots and storage jars. A large quantity of copper and iron slag along with ash and bones also present on the site.

600. **Gangutana: (27°52’30”N; 76°02’45”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located in the 200 metre west of the village. The site is situated upon a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The site is situated on the confluence of two rain channels coming from the south and west side of the site. These rain channels join the Krishnawati river in the west. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site included OCP

\[181\] Mangra means like the back. It is the uplifted part of the landscape having compact composition.
sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, ochre red colour and well fired. The other findings comprised of medieval pot sherds and iron slag.

601. **Gaonri Jat**: (27°55’35’’N; 76°02’05’’E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located upon a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune at 1.5 kilometre south of village Sareli. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the cultivation. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel about 100 metre south of the site which flows from west to east and joins the Krishnawati river. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired, red slipped and incised decorated OCP and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with incised notched design on the carination, basins and vases.

602. **Ghatasar**: (27°57’08’’N; 76°03’10’’E)-OCP

The site is about three kilometre east of the village near a hillock. The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of about 2500 square metre. The site is dissected by rain gullies. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired, unslipped and ochre colour OCP and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, lids and vases.

603. **Golwa**: (27°50’32’’N; 76°01’60’’E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located about 400 metre east of the village. The OCP sherds are spreads over an area of 3000 square metre. The site is dissected by the metalled road. The fragments of OCP is collected from the ditch of the road. The intensive agricultural activities disturbed the remaining parts of the site. There is a pond measuring 100 bigha, in 200 metre north of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at the depth of 100 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired, red slipped and ochre red colour OCP, and early historical pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, miniature pots and vases.

604. **Kamania**: (27°57’05’’N; 76°06’35’’E)-OCP, late Medieval

The site is situated on the east of the village upon a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural
activities. There is a rain channel on the southeast side of the site and it joins the Krishnawati river on the east. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, unslipped, less fired OCP and late medieval pot sherds along with iron slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.

605. **Karota-I**: (27°58’55”N; 76°05’35”E)-OCP, Medieval

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Karota. The Karota-I lies at a distance of two kilometre northwest of the village. The site is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. A rain channel flows from the south of the site. It joins the Krishnawati river, six kilometre in the east. There is big natural depression of 300 bigha on the southwest of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet red in sand strata. The cultural findings from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and grey core OCP sherds. The sherds are very fragmentary and sparse so it is not possible to determiner the shapes. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough and have a tendency to leave ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed. The temper used is sand. The medieval ceramic is also present at the site.

606. **Karota-II**: (57°58’50”N; 76°06’60”E)-OCP

The site of Karota-II located one kilometre southeast of Karota-I settlement. The site is situated on a 40 feet high aeolioan sand dune and covers an area of 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. A rain channel flows from the north of the site to the Krishnawati river that is four kilometre east of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The cultural materials gathered from the surface of the site include wheel turned, less fired, unslipped and ochre colour OCP sherds. The main shapes were bowls, vases and basins.

607. **Khatoti Kalan**: (28°06’30”N; 76°02’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located 200 metre northeast of the village on a 20 feet high mound of red caly. The area of the site is 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and badly disturbed. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 90 feet. There is an old well on the western side of the site. It is constructed with wedge shaped burnt
bricks and lime. Dohan river flows from the eastern side of the site at a distance of 200 metre in south to north direction. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel thrown, less fired, ochre colour and have grey colour core. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The copper and iron slag is also noticed on the site along with ash and small burnt bones.

608. **Lajota**: (27°54’40”N; 76°04’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located on the 15 feet high sand dune in the north of the village. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the west side of the site, which joins the Krishnawati river in the west. There is a big natural depression on the northern side of the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired, red slipped and incised decorated OCP and copper slag. The main shapes are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination, vases, lids and basins. The other findings include early historical, medieval pot sherds along with iron slag, ash and pieces of burnt bones.

609. **Meghot Hala**: (27°54’20”N; 76°04’55”E)-OCP

The site is located one kilometre northeast of the village on a 20 feet high red clayey mound. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre and is disturbed due to the agricultural activities on the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of around 120 feet. There is a rain channel on the south of the site at a distance of 100 metre which joins the Krishnawati river in the east. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired, incised decorated and unslipped OCP sherds and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, basins, vases and miniature pots.

610. **Mohsampur**: (27°54’32”N; 76°05’55”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is situated about 200 metre west of the village on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of about 5000 square metre. The site is under cultivation hence disturbed. There is a rain channel on the east of the site and it flows from south to north direction. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired,
fragile, ochre colour OCP and early historical pot sherds along with iron slag. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.

611. **Mosnuta**: (27°53’30”N; 76°00’60”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is about 1.5 kilometre northwest of the village. The site is located on 10 feet high mound and it covers an area of 6000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. There is a rain channel 300 metre in the north of the site which flows from west to east to joins the Krishnawati river. There is a pond measuring 25 bigha towards the north of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site consist of wheel made as well as hand made, unslipped as well as red slipped, less fired and ochre colour OCP and early historical pot sherds along with copper slag, ash and pieces of small burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.

612. **Nangal Kalia**: (27°55’25”N; 76°06’45”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located in the north side of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed as it is under cultivation. The Krishnawati river flows south to north, from 500 metre west of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and have rough surface. The other cultural findings include copper and iron slag.

613. **Ruppur Sarai**: (27°54’10”N; 75°59’35”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located one kilometre southwest of the village near the Aravalli hills. The site is situated on 30 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of about 6000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. There is a big natural depression on the southeast of the site. The rain water used to be collected here by making a small check dam. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of OCP and early historical pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniature pots. Ash and small burnt bones also present on the site.

277
614. **Totaheri: (27°57’55”N; 76°07’40”E)-OCP, Early Historical**

The site is situated northwest of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is disturbed by the action of Krishnawati river. The Krishnawati river is on the east of the site and flows from south to north direction. There is a pond measuring about 15 bigha on the south of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP and early historical pot sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and have ochre colour. The main shapes are bowls and vases.

**Tehsil Mahender Garh:**

615. **Bawania: (28°14’00”N; 76°14’00”E)-OCP, KRW, Medieval**

The site is located two kilometre southeast of the village on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the cultivation on the site. There is natural depression on the north and south of the site. There is a pond measuring about 25 bigha on the east of the site. The water is still available in this pond. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, KRW with stamp designs, sprinkler and medieval pot sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and red slipped. The main shapes are bowls, vases and basins.

616. **Bhaluki-I: (28°12’20”N;76°12’30”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is called Gujar Khera in local parlance. The site is located about 1.5 kilometre from the village in north direction. The site is situated on a 25 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of agricultural activities. There is a big natural depressions on the south and north side of the site measuring about 1500 bigha. The subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped and have ochre colour surface. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniature pots.
617. **Bhojwas: (28°13’50”N; 76°17’15”E)-OCP**

This mound is known as *Bijalwas tibba* in local parlance and is located one kilometre southwest of the village over a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The size of the site is 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. There is a very big natural depression on east side of the site. The size of the depression is about 1000 bigha. The Krishnawati river is about two kilometre from the site in east direction. The quality of the subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP sherds and copper slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired with grey core and have medium fabric. The main shapes are bowls, vases and basins. The antiquities comprised of grey colour sand stone pestles and mullers.

618. **Dulana-II: (28°15’45”N; 76°10’50”E)-OCP, Medieval**

The site is located about 600 metre in the north from the village and known as *Bhomiya* in local parlance. The site is situated on 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the cultivation on the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 150 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include OCP, medieval pot sherds and heaps of copper and iron slag.

619. **Gadania: (28°11’00”N; 76°04’50”E)-OCP, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located in north of the village upon a 10 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as *khera* in local parlance. Government school is located on the site. The site covers an area of almost 12000 square metre. The site is intact. There is natural depression all around the site. The Dohan river is about three kilometre in the south and flows from west to east direction. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 110 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds along with copper and iron slag, ash and diminutive fragments of burnt bones. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases and storage jars. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired, ochre colour and have rough surface.
There are three ancient sites in the Gomla village revenue limits. The site of Gomla-I is about 600 metre in north side of the village and known as Khera in local parlance. The site is situated on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre and is disturbed due to the cultivation over the surface of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 120 feet. The Krishnawati river passes about one kilometre north of the site. There is a pond on the south of the site at one kilometre distance. The archaeological material gathered from the surface of the site is OCP, early historical and medieval pot sherds. Some fragile, small, ochre colour sherds resemble OCP. The copper and iron slag also present on the site along with ash and small burnt bones.

The site is located on 40 feet high aeolian sand dune on the eastern side of the village at a distance of one kilometre. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 180 feet in river sand strata. The Krishnawati river passes from one kilometre west and one kilometre north side of the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include incised decorated OCP and copper slag. The main shapes of OCP are carinated bowls with incised decoration on the rib, red slipped vases and rough fabric miniatures pots.

The site is known as Panchala local parlance and located about 1.5 kilometre in the west of the village situated on a 40 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. It is under cultivation. The half potion of the site destroyed due to earth digging by the villagers. The Krishnawati river is one kilometre in east and flows south to north. There is big natural depression measuring about 200 bigha in the west. The subsoil water quality is good and occurs at a depth of 160 feet. The cultural remains included OCP sherds and copper slag. The OCP sherds are very fragile and less fired with grey core. Body parts recovered from the site did not indicate any shape.
623. **Harnath Ki Nangal**: (28°16’50”N; 76°15’60”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located about three kilometre southwest of the village on a 50 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. There is natural depression on the north and south side, adjacent to the site. The natural depression measures about 100 bigha. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 300 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP and medieval pot sherds along with iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, red slipped and have ochre colour. The main shapes are bowls and vases.

624. **Jhagroli**: (28°17’30”N; 76°12’30”E)-OCP

The site is located about three kilometre south of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of agricultural activities. There is very long depression in the south of the site. Older people informed me that it was the channel for overflow of the Dohan river that is about ten kilometre in west direction of the site. The soil in the depression is clayey black upto 15 feet and here subsoil water is sweet at a depth of 40 feet. This depression is about eleven kilometre long and two kilometre wide. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site consist of wheel turned, less fired, red slipped and ochre colour OCP and copper slag. The main shapes are bowls, vases and miniature pots. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium.

625. **Jigawan-I**: (28°13’50”N; 76°15’20”E)-OCP,BRW

The people called this site Goru wala in local parlance. It is located about 500 metre north of the village. The site is situated upon a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune and covers an area of 16000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. There is natural depression on east, west and north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occur at a depth of 400 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, less fired and red slipped OCP and BRW. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases.
626. **Jigawan-II**: (28°14’00”N; 76°15’20”E)-OCP, BRW, Medieval

The OCP site is located about 600 metre north of the village on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as *kheriwala* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. There is natural depression on east, west and north side of the site, The nature of soil is clayey black up to 20 feet in these depressions. The quality of subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 400 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include OCP?, plain BRW, medieval pot sherds along with huge quantity of copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are fragile and characterized by very small body parts.

627. **Khatiwas-I**: (28°11’60”N; 76°08’45”E)-OCP, Early Historical

The site is located about 400 metre west of the village. The height of the mound is about 20 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the cultivation. There is a natural depression on the southern side of the site. The Dohan river is about three kilometre south of the site and flow from west to east direction. The quality of sub soil water is good and occurs at a depth of 200 feet. The culture material collected from the surface of the site include OCP and early historical pot sherds along with huge quantity of copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, ochre colour, red slipped as well as unslipped and less fired. The main shapes are bowls, vases, basins and storage jars.

628. **Khatiwas-II**: (28°11’30”N; 76°08’50”E)-OCP, Medieval

The site is located on 200 metre southwest of the village on aeolian sand dune and called as *tanda* in local parlance. The term *tanda* is used for the temporary settlements of Banjaras in this whole area. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but not much disturbed. The Dohan river is about two kilometre in the east. The quality of the subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, medieval pot sherds along with huge quantity of copper and iron slag. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, red slipped and have ochre colour. The main shapes are bowls and vases.
629. **Kothal Kalan**: (28°11′60″N; 76°10′00″E)-OCP, Early Medieval glazed ware

The site is known as *Dhanko wali* in local parlance and is located about 500 metre east of the village on a 40 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is 8000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and totally disturbed by earth extraction by the villagers. The Dohan river is about 500 metre on the west of the site. The quality of subsoil water is good and occurs at a depth of 250 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site consist of OCP and early medieval glazed ware. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins and vases. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, ochre colour and unslipped.

630. **Nanagwas**: (28°11′00″N; 76°10′30″E)-OCP

The site is located between the Dohan river and the village Nanagwas in the north direction. The Dohan river is about 500 metre from the site in north and the village is about 500 metre in the south. The height of the mound is about 10 feet. The area of the site is about 2000 square metre and is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 100 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include heaps of copper ore and copper slag. Some indeterminate shape diminutive sherds resembling OCP collected from the site.

631. **Sundrah**: (28°14′50″N; 76°16′10″E)-OCP, KRW, Medieval

The site is located about one kilometre west from the village. The site is situated upon 25 feet high mound of aeolian sand and red clay. The area of the site is about 16000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. There is a natural depression on north and south side of the site. There is a pond having blackish clayey soil and measuring about 40 bigha in the west side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 175 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP, KRW and medieval pottery. The OCP sherds are wheel made as well as hand made, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped and have ochre red colour. The main shapes are bowls, vases and storage jars. A copper coin of medieval times also found from this site. Heaps of copper and iron slag also noticed at the site.
Tehsil Dadri:

632. **Dadri**: (28°35’00”N; 76°16’00”E)-EH, LH, copper hoard

The site of Dadri is located in Dadri tehsil of Bhiwani district. The cultural material recovered from this site include early and late Harappan pot sherds. A copper hoard is also found from this site.\(^{182}\) No other information is available about this site. The geo coordinates are drawn with the help of google earth and stand for the tehsil headquarter.

Tehsil Kosli:

633. **Dhakla**: (28°29’00”N; 76°30’10”E)-EH, OCP

The site is located one kilometre west of the village and known as *khera* in local parlance. The height of the mound from the surrounding plain area is about 10 feet. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is a pond on the south of the site. On the southern side of the site there is marshy land. The pottery collected from the surface of the site belongs to early Harappan and OCP culture.\(^{183}\) I was unable to recover any sherd pertaining to OCP culture.

634. **Matanhail-I**: (28°34’44”N; 76°28’11”E)-OCP/LH, Medieval

The site is located about 500 metre in northwestern side of the village. The site is situated on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The spread of the sherds indicates that the area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed because of the cultivation on the surface of the site. The quality of subsoil water is potable at a depth of 50 feet. JLN feeder canal passes from the southern side of the site. There is a big natural depression on the southern side of the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include late Harappan, OCP and medieval remains.\(^{184}\) At the time of my visit of the site I was unable to collect any sherds of OCP.

---

\(^{182}\) Suraj Bhan, *op.cit.*, p.126.


District Jhajjar

The district of Jhajjar is carved out of Rohtak district on 15 the July 1995. It lies between 28° 00’ 33” and 28° 00’ 42” North latitude and 76° 28” 45” and 76° 84’ 15” East Longitude. It is surrounded by Rohtak district in the north, Rewari and Gurgaon district in south and southwest, Delhi in the east and Bhiwani in the west direction. The total area of the district is about 1834 square kilometre spreads over 260 villages. It has four tehsil namely Jhajjar, Beri, Bahadurgarh and Matanhail.185

Tehsil Jhajjar:

635. **Amadal-Shahpur:** (28°32’10”N;76°28’18”E)-OCP/LH, Early Historical

The site is located 500 metre southwest of the village and known as *Bani ka Khera* in local parlance. The site is situated upon 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 2800 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and occurs at depth of 50 feet. On the south of the site there is a big natural depression where water used to collect during rainy season. The pottery collected from the surface of the site include late Harappan, incised decorated OCP and early historical pot sherds.186 I do not found the cultural representative of late Harappan and OCP during my visit to the site.

636. **Aurangpur:** (28°31’50”N; 76°43’08”E)-OCP/LH

This site was first published in IAR-1981-82187. The site is located about two kilometre west of the village. The site is situated on 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of 6000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly intact. The quality of subsoil water is potable upto 40 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. The drain number 8 passes through the west side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. There is a large natural depression on the western side of the site. The cultural remains include Late Harappan and OCP sherds. J.S. Rahar did’t mention the occurrence of OCP

---

185 URL: [http://jhajjar.nic.in/AboutDistrict.aspx](http://jhajjar.nic.in/AboutDistrict.aspx) accessed on 2 Nov.2012.
but during my visit to the site I collected incised decorated, ochre colour sherds from this site.\textsuperscript{188}

637. **Babra-II**: (28°34′08″N; 76°38′19″E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about one kilometre south of the village and is known as *Guga peer wala* in local parlance. The site is situated on 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The subsoil water quality is good and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The subsoil water below this depth is brackish. The drain number 8 flows through the southern side of the site at a distance of 500 metre. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include wheel made, well fired, unslipped and incised decorated OCP and late Harappan pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are carinated bowls with notch designs on the the carination, and red slipped vases. The antiquity comprised of idli shaped terracotta discs.\textsuperscript{189}

638. **Batehra-I**: (28°27′50″N; 76°40′30″E)-H, OCP/LH

There are two ancient settlements in revenue limits of villege Batehra. The site of Batehra-1 is known as *khera* in local parlance. It is situated about 300 metre southwest of the village on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the cultivation on its surface. There is natural depressions on the west, east and north side of the site. The subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include Harappan, late Harappan and incised decorated OCP sherds. The OCP sherds are well fired, wheel turned, ochre red colour and have red slip. The main shapes are carinated bowls with notched designs on the carination and red slipped vases.

639. **Batehra-II**: (28°27′50″N; 76°42′00″E)-OCP/LH, Early Historical, Medieval

The another ancient settlement in the village Batehra is located at a distance of 1.5 kilometre on the southeastern side. The site is situated on 15 feet high mound of aeolian sand. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. There is natural depression all around the site. The subsoil water is potable and occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface

\textsuperscript{189} *Ibid.*, pp.16-17.
of the site include late Harappan and OCP sherds. The remains of early historical and medieval times also present on the site along with burnt bones and ash. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The OCP sherds have smooth surface and well fired.

640. **Chandpur-II:** (28°29’15”N; 76°38’45”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about one kilometre west of the village and is known as *dahri* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed and levelled for agricultural purpose. There is natural depression all around the site. The soil of the depression is black clay up to 3 feet. The quality of the subsoil water is brackish below the level of 30 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprised of one broken terracotta disc and few less fired, red slipped sherds of OCP and late Harappan. The main shapes in OCP are bowls.

641. **Dawla-I:** (28°03’10”N; 76°35’51”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about two kilometre west of the village and is known as *Sahiwala khera* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The Dawla-Karoda road passes by the northern side of the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is a pond on the northern side of the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include incised decorated and red slipped sherds of OCP with some sherds resembling early Harappan, late Harappan pottery. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern and rows of oblique dashes. There is another site, which appears the extension of this site as there is just a depression between these two sites and they are hardly 100 metre apart. This site comprised of OCP and late Harappan pottery. J.S.Rahar also reported mature Harappan pottery from this site, which I was unable to notice\(^{190}\).

642. **Ghudda:** (28°38’30”N; 76°48’30”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located at a distance of two kilometre from the village in northwest direction and known as *Ujjar Khera* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed totally as it is levelled for agricultural purpose. A rain channel passes through the northeastern side of the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the

site comprised of OCP and late Harappan pot sherds. The OCP sherds are less fired having red slip and ochreous colour. The main shapes in OCP are vases. Pieces of copper ring also recovered from the site.  

643. **Jhajjar: (28°37'10"N; 76°39'00"E)-OCP/LH, Early Historical, Medieval**

The site is located behind the Lawrence school near the medieval monuments on Jhajjar-Rohtak highway. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly under the medieval monuments. There is a natural depression on the northern side of the site. The Jhajjar drain passes from the south side of the site at a distance of 300 metre. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 70 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include sherds of late Harappan, OCP, early historical and medieval wares. The OCP sherds are very fragile and have smoky core. Medieval monuments include Idgah, Mosque and Musoleum.  

644. **Kamelgarh: (28°37'45"N; 76°41'25"E)-OCP/LH**

The site is located 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village in Baniawala khet. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is badly affected by salt efflorescene and earth digging for brick kiln. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The pottery is also very corroded but in appearance it looks like OCP and late Harappan. The sherds have thick section and medium fabric. The main shapes are dish on stand, vases and bowls.  

645. **Kasni-I: (28°30'18"N; 76°35'22"E)-OCP/LH**

There are two sites in the revenue limits of village Kasni. The OCP site is located toward the western side of the village at a distance of 200 metre. The site is located on a 5 feet high mound and dissected by road going to the Bhindawas Bird sanctuary. The site covers an area of about 10000 square metre. The cultural deposit is about .80 metre as observed in the trench on the side cutting of the road. Drain number 8 is about 400 metre east from the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below the depth of 50 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of early Harappan, OCP and few

---

191 Ibid., p.23.
192 Ibid., pp.26-27
193 Ibid., pp.28-29.
sherds of late Harappan pottery. There is another site belonging to late Harappan and medieval period at a distance of 400 metre, south of this site\textsuperscript{194}.

646. **Khatiwas**: (28°37'30"N; 76°35'15"E)-OCP/LH

The ancient site is located 1.5 kilometre southwest of the village and is known as *Kalal wali thali* in local parlance. The site is situated on a 5 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the cultivation on the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 30 feet. There is a natural depression all around the site. The drain number 8 is about four kilometre from the site in western direction. The cultural material included typical OCP sherds which leaves ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed and few late Harappan sherds. The main shapes include strap handled bowls, vases and basins.

647. **Kheri Khummar**: (28°37'47"N; 76°37'10"E)-OCP/LH

The site is located 1.5 kilometre north of the village and is known as *ghurawali* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural purposes. The quality of subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 30 feet. Below this level subsoil water is brackish. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include early and late Harappan sherds along with circular terracotta discs. Few sherds having incised decoration and akin to OCP also collected from the site. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern.

648. **Kutani-II**: (28°28'45"N; 76°45'00"E)-OCP/LH, Medieval

The site is located about 400 metre east of the village on a 30 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 32000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The site is surrounded by the dahar of Sahibi river on all sides. The soil of the dahar is black clayey and very fertile. The quality of the subsoil water is brackish below 40 feet. The cultural material gathered from the surface of the site include OCP, late Harappan and medieval pot sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The OCP sherds are wheel made, well fired, red slipped and have ochre colour. The antiquity include idli shaped terracotta cake.

\textsuperscript{194} S.S.Dhaka, *op.cit.*, p.19.
649. **Machhroli:** (28°28’10”N; 76°40’15”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village on aeolian sand thali at a height of 15 feet. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The site is intact and under government forest plantation. The quality of subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is a big natural depression measuring about 300 bigha on the northeast side of the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include Late Harappan and OCP sherds. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, basins, storage jars and vases. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and have ochre colour.

650. **Mahrana:** (28°41’04”N; 76°40’09”E)-EH,H, OCP/LH

The site is located one kilometre east of the village. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation and partly destroyed by digging of the clay for the brick kiln. The site shows salt efflorescence. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. A rain channel passes from the eastern side of the site. The cultural remains collected from the surface of the site include early Harappan, Harappan and late Harappan pot sherds. During my visit I also collected incised decorated sherds of OCP.195 The main shapes of OCP include less fired, yellowish sherds of bowls and vases. The antiquity comprised circular terracotta cakes.

651. **Nangala:** (28°29’45”N; 76°44’15”E)-OCP/LH, Medieval

The site is situated on a 5 feet high aeolian sand dune, 600 metre west side of the village and called *Khera* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the levelling for the agricultural purpose. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include few OCP and late Harappan sherds along with medieval ware. The OCP sherds include carinated bowls having notched incised decoration on the rib. Moreover, there is an old well on the western side of the site made up of lakhauri bricks and white lime. The depth of the well is about 30 feet and its circumference is about 10 feet.

---

652. **Sikanderpur: (28°33’50”N; 76°40’51”E)-OCP/LH**

The site is located about 1.5 kilometre northeast of the village in the field of Mr. Leela Ram. The site is situated on 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site can’t be determined as the site is totally levelled by earth digging but the sherds of late Harappan and OCP affiliation were collected from the remaining section of the dune. The quality of subsoil water is good and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet, below this depth subsoil water is brackish. A natural depression occurs in the east of the site at a distance of two kilometre. The main shapes in OCP are bowls and vases. The OCP sherds are wheel turned, well fired, unslipped and have ochre colour surface.

653. **Surha: (28°33’10”N; 76°44’05”E)-EH, H, LH/OCP, PGW, EH, Medieval**

The site is located on the northern side of the village on a sand dune. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is now totally disturbed due to the construction of the stadium. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include pottery of all the three phases of Harappan culture, OCP, PGW, EH and medieval times. Some fragile, small body parts of OCP sherds having the tendency of peeling off their surface has been collected from the fields in northwestern side of the site. The other findings include terracotta figurines and broken glass bangles of early historical and medieval period. Long mud bricks of Kushans period having finger marks have also unearthed during the construction of the stadium.

654. **Surhaiti-I: (28°30’18”N; 76°36’60”E)-OCP/LH**

The site is located about one kilometre south of the village and known as *Neem Nath* in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 5 feet from the surrounding plain area. The site covers an area of 12000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the levelling for the agriculture purpose. Drain number 8 passes from the western side of the site at a distance of one kilometre. Natural depression occurs on all sides of the site except south where chain of aeolian sand dunes is present. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include OCP and late Harappan sherds along with idli shaped terracotta cakes. The main shapes in OCP are bowls, vases, basins, lids and storage jars. The OCP sherds are less fired, wheel made, unslipped and have ochre colour.

---

196 *Ibid.*, pp.44.
The site is located about 2.5 kilometre southwest of the village. The site is situated on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune and is called as khera in local parlance. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is under cultivation but intact except the upper layers. There is a big natural depression measuring about 100 bigha on the southern side of the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include incised decorated OCP and early medieval glazed pot sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, well-fired, thin fabric, ochre colour and incised decorated. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern.

Tehsil Bahadurgarh:

Asauda Todran: (28°45'10"N; 76°51'10"E)-OCP/LH, GW

The site is located in the fields of Mr. Deppa and Mange Ram at adistance of about 2.5 kilometre in the west of the village. The height of the mound from the surrounding area is about 5 feet and covers an area of 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the levelling for agricultural purposes. The quality of subsoil water is saline and occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The Guraon canal passes through the southern side of the site at distance of 500 metre. The archaeological material recovered from the surface of the site include pot sherds of late Harappan and OCP affiliation along with PGW associated GW. Earlier it was published that the site has even the pottery of early Harappan and PGW stock which I was unable to recover during my visit to the site. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired, unslipped and have ochre colour surface. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is rough and have a tendency to get peeled off when rubbed leaving the ochre colour on the fingers.

Badli-I: (28°33'15"N; 76°48’60"E)-EH, H, OCP/LH

This site is known as Sarangdev ka Khera in local parlance. It is located about five kilometre southwest of the Badli village. The site is situated on aeolian sand deposit. The site is partly disturbed due to cultivation and partly under temple. This site first explored

by Suraj Bhan in 1975. Later it is excavated by Prof. R.C.Thakran and Prof. Amar Singh for two consecutive seasons during the years 2007-2008 and 2008-2009. The drain number 8 passes from the west side of the site at a distance of 400 metre. There is a big natural depression on the west side of the site having very black clayey soil. The quality of subsoil water is saline and not fit for consumption, neither for drinking nor agriculture. The 1.85 metre cultural deposit comprised early and late Harappan pottery along with sprinkling of some mature Harappan shapes. Some sherds resembling OCP having incised decorations also unearthed during the excavations. Few shapes of mature Harappan like perforated jars, S shaped jars also found. The antiquities include beads of steatite, carnelian, lapis lazuli, agate and terracotta, bangles of shell, faience and terracotta and bone points. The terracotta discs of triangular, circular and musthika types also excavated. The copper objects included a copper rod, one wire and broken crucible with copper still sticking to it.

658. **Barsa:** (28°30’16”N; 76°52’05”E)-EH, OCP/LH

The site is located on the southwest of the village at distance of 1.5 kilometre. The site is situated upon aeolian sand thali in panchayati land and surrounded on all sides by sand dunes. The site covers an area of 25000 square metre. The site is partly under cultivation but not disturbed except the upper layers. Some portion of the site is levelled by the digging of the soil by the villagers. There is a very big natural depression measuring about 1000 bigha on the northern side of the site. The soil of this depression is black clayey. The cultural deposit is about one metre as observed in the exposed section. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include early and late Harappan pot sherds. Few sherds showing resemblance with OCP also collected from the site. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired and left ocheros colour on the fingers when rubbed.

659. **Bupania-I:** (28°36’50”N; 76°49’30”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about 2.5 kilometre west of the village on the left side of Bulpania-Badli road. The people called this place as Dhaka in local parlance. The site situated on a 15 feet high sand dune popularly called Jhundawali Thali. It is spread out over an area about 32000 square metre. The site partly destroyed by earth digging by the villagers and partly under cultivation. The cultural deposit is about 1.5 metre as observed in the section

---

198 Suraj Bhan, *op.cit.*, p.112.
of dug out portion of the site. There is very big natural depression on the southeast of the site called Dahar in local parlance. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below 30 feet and it occurs in clay. The cultural material comprised early and late Harappan pottery. Some sherds having incised decoration like OCP also collected from the site. The surface of the OCP sherds peeled off when rubbed leaving ochre colour on the fingers. The antiquity include steatite wheel shaped micro beads and terracotta discs. Some burnt bones also present on the site.

660. **Bupania-II:** (28°37’00”N; 76°50’28”E)-EH,H, OCP/LH

The site is locally known as *Kharad* in local parlance. The site is located north side of the village at a distance of one kilometre. Its height from the surrounding area is about 10 feet. The site is situated on a long sand dune. The site is spread over about 12000 square metre as the presence of the sherds indicate. The site is partly under cultivation and partly levelled due to earth digging for brick kiln nearby. The Bupania Drain passes through the north side of the site in west east direction. The quality of subsoil water is highly saline and area is known for dry farming and growing of hardy crops like millets. The cultural remains recovered from the surface of the site include pot sherds of all the three phases of Harappan culture and incised OCP. The OCP include vases, bowls and basins. The OCP is wheel made, well fired have medium section and fabric. They leaves the ochre colour when their surface is rubbed. The antiquity comprised of Idli shaped terracotta discs and faience bangles pieces.

661. **Bupania-III:** (28°36’35”N; 76°48’40”E)-EH, OCP/LH

This site is located on the southwest side of the village at a distance of three kilometre. The site is situated on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune and known as *Baroda* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. There is a very big natural depression on the southeast side of the site. It measures about 500 bigha and people called it *dahar*. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below 40 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include early and late Harappan pot sherds. Some sherds resemble OCP in colour and firing as it leaves ochre colour on the fingers when their surface is rubbed. The main shapes include medium section and fabric bowls, basins and vases. The antiquities include idli shaped terracotta discs and bangles pieces.
662. **Bupania-IV**: (28°38’10”N; 76°48’10”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located northwest of the village at a distance of 1.5 kilometre on Bupania-Goyla mettaled road. The site is situated on Aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is totally disturbed by earth digging for brick kiln. There is a large pond on the northwest side of the site. The subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the bundings of the site comprised of late Harappan and incised decorated, less fired, red slipped as well as unslipped OCP sherds. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern. Small fragements of burnt bones and round terracotta cakes also present on the site.

663. **Chhudani-I**: (28°38’54”N; 76°45’19”E)-OCP/LH, KRW, Early Medieval glazed, Medieval

The site is known as *khera* in local parlance. It is located 400 metre southeast of the village. The site is situated on a 20 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed due to the cultivation and partly due to earth digging by the villagers. The OCP sherds are collected from the lowest levels at approximately 2.5 metre below the surface from the red clay composition. There is a very large depression all around the site. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below the 40 feet level. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped, micaceous and less fired. The other cultural material collected from the surface of the site consist of early historical, early medieval glazed and medieval pot sherds. A large number of glass bangles pieces in many colours are collected from the site.

664. **Gubhana-I**: (28°36’20”N; 76°49’51”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located about one kilometre west of the village in the fields of Balwan singh s/o Hari singh. The site is situated on aeolian sand dune called *thali*. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is partly disturbed due to earth digging by the villagers and partly under cultivation. The cultural deposit is about one metre as seen in the section created by earth digging. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below 30 feet level. Hooda canal to Gurgaon city cut through the site. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of Late Harappan pot sherds along with terracotta cakes. Some sherds having OCP like incised decorations and surface treatment also recovered from the site. The OCP sherds are wheel made, ill fired and have ochre
colour. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The incised decoration consist of chevron pattern. The other findings included burnt bones and sandstone weights.

665. **Jasaur Kheri**: (28°48’60”N; 76°53’00”E)-EH,H, OCP/LH

The site is located 400 metre north of the village on the Kulasi road. The site is located on an aeolian sand dune, which is now vanished due to earth digging by the villagers. The quality of subsoil water is potable and it occurs at a depth of 80 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include the potsherds of all the three phases of Harappan culture. During my visit to the site I collected the incised decorated OCP sherds also. The incised decoration included chevron, zig-zag, oblique dashes on the upper parts of the sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped and have ochre colour. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds is smooth and have sand as temper.

666. **Khungai**: (28°36’50”N; 76°43’16”E)-OCP/LH

The site is on the east side of the village. The sherds were spreads over an area of 12000 square metre. The site is partly under school and partly under cultivation. The quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet in sand strata. The sherds are red slipped as well as unslipped and have ochre colour. The sherds are very small body parts. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The surface of the sherds have a tendency to leave ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed.

667. **Lagarpur**: (28°32’05”N; 76°49’36”E)-OCP/LH

The place where the site is located is called Kareda in local parlance. It is about two kilometre south of the village and one kilometre south of the excavated site of Badli. The site is situated on raised ground of black clay surrounded by natural depression all around. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. It is disturbed partly by the national highway and soil digging by the villagers and partly by drain no. 8. The quality of subsoil water is saline below the depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include late Harappan and OCP sherds. The OCP sherds are wheel made, less fired and have yellowish colour surface which has the tendency to get peeled.

---

off when rubbed. The main shapes are bowls and vases. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The temper used is sand.

668. **Lawan Kalan**: (28°34’40”N; 76°54’55”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located on the east side of the village. There is water works building on the site. The tank is sinking for water collection. In this sunken part, the site is exposed below 1.5 feet from the surface level. The upper sterile deposit is composed of hard red clay soil. The soil of the site is loam type mixed with aeolian sand strata. The area of the site is about 3000 square metre. The site is partly under habitation and partly under pachayati land. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below the depth of 40 feet. The cultural deposit is about .5 feet. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include sherds of OCP and late Harappan pots. The shapes are bowls, basins and vases. The OCP sherds have thick section and medium fabric. The surface of the sherds has the tendency to get peeled off leaving the ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed. The other findings consist of idli shape terracotta discs.

669. **Lohat**: (28°32’30”N; 76°51’24”E)-EH,H,OCP/LH

The site is partly under village habitation and school and partly under cultivation. The site first explored by Prof. Suraj Bhan and later excavated by Prof. R.C. Thakran and Prof. Amar singh during the season of 2010-2011 and 2011-2012. The site is spread over an area of 100000 square metre and its height of the mound from the surrounding area is about 10 feet. It is located on yellowish coloured aeolian sand dune. The quality of subsoil water is brackish below the depth of 25 feet. The drain number 8 is about one kilometre in the east side of the site. It flows from west to east direction. There is a large natural depression all around the site. The cultural material excavated from the site include early, mature and late Harappan pottery along with some OCP shapes with incised decorations. The incised designs comprised of zig-zag lines and chequered pattern on well fired, micaceous pot sherds. The antiquities consist of beads of terracotta, steatite, carnelian, faience and lapis luzuli. The copper objects comprised rings and one harpoon along with broken pieces of crucible with copper still sticking to its surface. The architectural features included the burnt and sun dried clay bricks in the ratio of both early and mature
Harappan types i.e. 1:2:3 and 1:2:4. The animals bones recovered bore burnt, split and broken marks. 201

670. **Luksar-I**: (28°37’54’’N; 76°52’30’’E)-EH, OCP/LH

The people called this place *kherki* in local parlance. It is about 500 metre west of the village. The height of the site is about 5 feet from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is levelled for agricultural activities and disturbed. There is a natural depression on the north and east side of the site. The quality of the subsoil water is brackish below the depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include pot sherds of all phases the Harappan culture. Some sherds of OCP also present on the site. The OCP sherds are wheel made, well fired and have ochre red colour. The OCP sherds have the design of group of shallow wavy incised lines on the belly. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The temper used is sand. The antiquity include terracotta idli and triangular shaped discs.

671. **Luksar-II**: (28°37’20’’N; 76°51’55’’E)-EH, H, OCP/LH, Early Historical, Medieval

The site is located about 500 metre east of the village and locally called *Khera* in local parlance. The cultural deposit appears to be about 1.5 metre thick as reflected in the bunding section created by earth removing. This is a very large site spreading over 100000 square metre of area. The site is disturbed by earth digging by the villagers. A drain passes by the western side of the site. The drain passes between sites of Luksar-1 and Luksar-2. The cultural material collected from the bunding of the site comprised of early and late Harappan phase pottery along with two sherds of incised decorated OCP. The OCP sherds have group of shallow wavy incised lines around the belly. The colour of the sherds is yellowish. It has thin section and medium fabric. The surface of the sherds has the tendency to get peeled off leaving the ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed. The early historical and medieval pot sherds along with stone artefacts also recovered from the site. The iron slag and burnt bones also present on the site.

672. **Pelpa**: (28°32’45’’N; 76°47’20’’E)-OCP/LH

The site is located north of the village in the field of Ch. Balbir singh. The area of the site can't be determined as it is almost vanished due to earth digging for brick kiln. The

---

201 Personal communication with Prof. R.C.Thakran. I was also a member of the excavation team at this site.
quality of subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The Drain number 8 passes through the western side of the site at a distance of three kilometre. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site consist sherds of late Harappan and OCP wares. The OCP is wheel turned, less fired, unslipped and have yellowish colour surface. Some sherds are micaceous. The fabric and section of the sherds is medium. The shapes identified comprised of bowls and vases. The sherds have sand as temper. The antiquities comprised of circular terracotta and sun dried bricks.

673. **Sondhi-II**: (28°30'25"N; 76°47'30"E)-OCP/LH

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of Sondhi viilage. The protohistoric OCP site is located one kilometre south of the village. The drain number 8 is about 100 metre in the south of the site. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities and partly covered by the pond at the time of the visit to the site. The cultural material recovered the surface of the site is very sparse. Only three idli shaped terracotta discs and few sherds having similarity in shapes and colour to OCP along with late Harappan material recovered. The OCP sherds are ochre colour and have rough surface with a tendency to get peeled off leaving ochre colour on the fingers when rubbed. The temper used is sand.

**Delhi State**

674. **Daurala**: (28°30’46”N; 76°53’31”E)-OCP/LH

The site is located on the north of the village. The soil of the site is aeolian sand and black clay. The site is slightly high from the surrounding area. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is totally disturbed because of the agricultural operations. The quality of the subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 50 feet. There is a depression of 2500 bigha on northeast side of the site. The drain number 8 flows from east side of the site, at a distance of three kilometre. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include OCP and late Harappan pot sherds. The shapes in OCP include bowls, basins, miniature pots and vases. The OCP is well fired and micaceous. The section and fabric is medium. The other noteworthy finding is circular broken terracotta cakes.
675. **Dhansa-I**: (28°32’50”N; 76°52’20”E)-OCP/LH

There are two sites in the Dhansa village revenue limits. The site Of Dhansa-1 is located 400 metre southwest of the village. This site was excavated by Prof. Suraj Bhan. The site is located on 5 feet high yellowish colour aeolian sand dune. The site covers an area of about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activites. Some portion of the site is totally removed because of the earth digging by the villagers. The drain number 8 passes from south of the site at a distance of one kilometre. The cultural material collected from the surface of the site include OCP and late Harappan pot sherds. The OCP shapes are bowls, vases and basins. The OCP sherds are wheel made, red slipped as well as unslipped, less fired and ochre in colour. The section and fabric of the sherds is medium. The temper used is sand. The other antiquities include terracotta disc and wheel shaped micro steatite beads.\(^{202}\)

676. **Dhansa-II**: (28°32’30”N; 76°52’10”E)-EH, OCP/LH

The site is located about one kilometre southwest of the village on the left bank of drain number 8. The height of the site is about 20 feet from the bed of the drain. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The site is under cultivation operations but not much disturbed. The quality of the subsoil water is brackish and it occurs at a depth of 40 feet. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site comprised of OCP and early Harappan pot sherds. The OCP sherd s are wheel made, micaceous, less fired and have ochre colour surface. The main shapes include bowls, vases and miniature pot. The miniature pots are hand made. The surface of the sherds have the tendency to get peeled off when rubbed leaving the ochre colour on the fingers. The antiquity comprises the terracotta discs and micro steatite beads.\(^{203}\)

677. **Ujjawah**: (28°35’54”N; 76°56’05”E)-OCP/LH, KRW, Medieval

The site is situated west of the village at a distance of one kilometre on a 10 feet high aeolian sand dune. The area of the site is about 6000 square metre. The soil removing at the site was under process at the time of the visit to the site. When I first visited the site and the site was totally removed at the second visit to the site. The site started on sand dune as the surface level of the excavated parts shows. The quality of subsoil water is

---

\(^{202}\) Suraj Bhan, *op.cit.*, p.112.

\(^{203}\) *Ibid.*
saline and not good for cultivation. Drain number 8 is about three kilometre southwest of
the site and it flows from west to east direction. The cultural material collected from the
surface of the site include sherds of OCP, late Harappan, early historical stamped and
medieval pots. The other antiquity include red stone weights and iron slag.

Haryana State

District Sonipat

Sonipat district lies in the central-eastern part of Haryana between 28° 48’ 30” and 29°
11’ 54” North Latitude and 76° 28’ 30” and 77° 12’ 45” East longitude. It is surrounded
by Panipat and Jind district in the north and northwest, Rohatk district in northwest,
Jhajjar district in southwest, Delhi in the south and Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh in the
east. The total area of the district is about 2206 kilometre. It consists of two tehsils
namely Sonipat and Gohana and 323 villages.204

Tehsil Sonipat:

678. **Bhatgaon-II**: (29°59’00”N; 76°56’00”E)-OCP/LH

There are three ancient settlements in revenue limits of village Bhatgaon. The mound of
OCP and LH cultural remains is located about 800 metre east of the village. This site is
situated on a sandy mound, on the northern side of Sonipat-Bhatgaon road. The site is
badly disturbed. The quality of subsoil water is not good, except in the pockets near the
canal or natural depressions. The antiquity includes pieces of faience bangles.205

679. **Bidhal**: (29°03’06”N; 76°47’08”E)-OCP/LH

This site lies two kilometre southwest of the village on an aeolian sand dune. The site is
badly disturbed by agricultural activities so it is not possible to ascertain its area. The
cultural material included sherds of late Harappan, OCP and pieces of faience bangles. To
the south of the site exists a shallow natural depression, where collects rain water from
surrounding area. The soils around the site characterized by the rich combination of
aeolian sand, loam and clayin different pockets depending upon local topography.206

---

204 R.C.Thakran,2002, *Dynamics of Settlement Archaeology (Haryana)*, Gyan Publication House, New
Delhi, pp.21-23.
There are two ancient settlements in revenue limits of Pipli village. The LH and OCP cultural remains recovered from the sandy mound which is located 800 metre in the south direction of the village. In local parlance this place is known as Chhota Khera. The site badly damaged by agriculture operations on the site so it was not feasible to ascertain the area and thickness of the cultural deposit. The area cover by these remains is about 2040 square metre as indicated by the spread of sherds. The antiquity includes faience bangles pieces. There are sand dunes of various dimension and elevation on the north and south side of the site. On the south and east side of the site, there is sandy loamy soil. Clayey soil is present in the natural depression on northwest side of the site. The fresh subsoil water is available in the upper levels only but the deep seated subsoil water is saline.  

**Tehsil Gohana:**

681. **Barota: (29°07' 20"N; 77°44' 35"E)-OCP/LH, PGW, Early Historical**

The village of Barota lies in Gohana tehsil, in Sonipat district. The site is located northwest of the the village, 200 metre north of Gohana-Sonipat road. The site is situated on a rising aeolian sand dune. The site is disturbed as being under cultivation. It is levelled to ground. The site covers an area of 45335 square metre. The archaeological remains consist of OCP-LH, PGW and early historical red ware. The area around the site includes all types of soil like sandy, loam and clayey. The clayey soil occurs in low lying area in the south. The subsoil water table is deep seated and is saline. 

682. **Busana Kalan: (29°14'00"N; 76°44'04"E)-LH,OCP,GW**

The site is located in the eastern side of the village. The movement of the people and animals rammed the surface of the site that makes the surface of the site hard and compact. The village pond is present on the southwest of the settlement. The cultural material includes OCP, LH and Grey ware sherds. The antiquities recovered from the site were pieces of faience bangles and long barrel shaped terracotta beads. The soil to the west of the site is sandy, loam and hard clay with uneven surface, whereas on the east it appears to have been a seasonal flood plain, locally known as Dahar or Jheel. The subsoil

---

207 *Ibid.*, p.119. bangar is the area that is elevated and away from the flood plain.
water table is deep seated and not very suitable for consumption. The soil in the Dahar is sandy and grey. It is prone to salinity and devoid of vegetation.\(^{209}\)

683. **Butana-II**: (29°12'00"N; 76°37'02"E)-H,LH,OCP

The site is known as Bania Wali in local parlance. It is situated about one kilometre in the north direction of the Butana village. The area of the site is about 1090 square metre. The site is disturbed due to intensive cultivation. The dish on stand and perforated jars pieces and late Harappan pot sherd recovered from here. The antiquity includes faience bangles pieces. The subsoil water is deep seated and is saline. There is a combination of high dunes of aeolian sand, level loam surface and low lying clayey soil types around the site.\(^ {210}\)

684. **Gohana-I**: (29°07'00"N; 76°04'02"E)-LH,OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of Gohana township. The OCP and LH cultural remains were found from one kilometre in southwest direction of the Gohana town. The antiquity recovered included pieces of faience bangle. The site was come to light by chance due to digging of a canal. The sub soil subsoil water is deep seated and saline. A large natural depression exists one kilometre in northern side of the site.\(^ {211}\)

685. **Kahalapa-II**: (29°08’00”N; 76°36’00”E)-H,LH,OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of Kahalapa village. The protohistoric cultural remains recovered, from the 1.5 kilometre north side of the village. The site is situated on an aeolian sand dune, which is known as Badi thali in local, parlance. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The site covers an area of 45020 square metre without any apparent evidences of cultural deposit. The sherds of Harappan, Late Harappan and OCP ware found along with circular terracotta cakes. The antiquity includes pieces of faience bangles. The subsoil water is deep seated and its quality is not good.\(^ {212}\)

\(^{209}\) Silak Ram, 1972, *Archaeology of Rohtak and Hissar District* (Haryana), Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra, p.3 mentioned that this site also have the sherds of OCP and the area of the site is about 20452 square metre; R.C.Thakran, *op.cit.*, p.74.

\(^{210}\) R.C Thakran, *op.cit.*, p.75;

\(^{211}\) Ibid., p.80.

\(^{212}\) Ibid., pp. 83-84.
686. **Samri**: (29°11’00”N; 76°47’00”E)-OCP,LH,GW,EH

The site is situated 2.5 kilometre in southwest direction from the village Samri on a 15 feet high aeolian sand dune. It is about 200 metre in the east direction from the Chidana-Khanpur canal. The site disturbed by agricultural activities. The area of the site is about 20045 square metre. The orientation of the site is in northwest to southeast direction. The cultural remains published from the site include LH, OCP, GW and early historical red ware.213

687. **Saragthal**: (29°07’00”N; 50°01’00”E)-OCP,LH,GW

The evidences for the ancient settlement were found on the south side of the village. The site is situated on a sandy mound. This place is known as *Thali* in local parlance. The Dodwa village tract passes across the site in north-south direction. The orientation of the site is northwest to southeast. The site covers an area of 1033 square metre. The cultural remains include OCP, LH and GW. The subsoil water is deep seated and its quality is not good. The vegetation is of xerophytic nature on and around the site. The soil on and around the site is wind blown sand and it is fertile if provide with water.214

**District Rohtak**

Rohtak district forms the part of eastern Haryana plain. It lies between 28° 00’ 40’ and 29° 00’ 05” North latitude and 76° 13’00” and 76° 51’ 00” East Longitude. The district Rohtak is bounded by Jind and sonipat district in the north, sonipat and Delhi on the southeast and east, Mahendragarh district on the south and Bhiwani and Hissar district on the west. The total area of the district is about 1745 square kilometre spreading over 146 villages.215 It consists of two tehsils namely Maham and Rohtak. The district is sub divided into three sub micro regions on the basis of soil, topography and climate. The sub micro regions are Maham plain, Rohtak plain and Jhajjar low land.216

---

213 Ibid., pp.94-95.
214 Ibid., p.93.
Tehsil Meham:

688. **Farmana-I**: (29°11’05’’N; 76°20’05’’E)-EH, H, LH, OCP, PGW, EH

The site is located about four kilometre in the western direction of the village. This place is called *Daksha Khera* in local parlance. This is a very large site. The area covered by the site measured about 60000 square metre. The height of the mound is about 9 feet from the surrounding plain area. It was first explored by Suraj Bhan. Later this site was excavated by Deccan College Pune and M.D.U. Rohtak. The cultural material comprised all characteristic features of early, mature and late Harappan phase including OCP, PGW, EH.  

**District Jind**

689. **Pahalwan**: (29°39’00’’N; 76°12’00’’E)-LH, OCP

The site of Pahalwan is located in Jind district. The area of the site is about 23000 square metre. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include pot sherds of Siswal type early Harappan, late Harappan and incised decorated OCP. No other information is available about this site.

**District Kurukshetra:**

Tehsil Thanesar:

690. **Devidaspur**: (29°28’15’’N; 76°63’00’’E)-LH, OCP

The site is situated 300 metre in the eastern direction of the village. The height of the mound is about 6 feet from the surrounding plain area. The site covers an area of about 30000 square metre. The Rakshi river flows from the western side of the site. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site include LH and OCP pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer about the site.

---

691. **Gulabgarh**: (29°57’00”N; 76°47’00”E)-LH (OCP types)

The site is situated about 500 metre in the eastern direction of the village. The height of the mound from the surrounding plain area is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The site is eroded and disturbed. The cultural material recovered from the surface of the site according to the explorer include OCP type late Harappan pot sherds. The Saraswati stream flows from the northern side of the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^\text{220}\)

**District Panchkula:**

**Tehsil Kalka:**

692. **Marhanwala-I**: (30°46’80”N; 76°52’90”E)-OCP

This site is single OCP culture site. No other information is available about this site.\(^\text{221}\)

693. **Marhanwala-II**: (30°46’30”N; 76°52’30”E)-OCP

This is a single OCP culture site. The cultural material recovered from the site belongs to the OCP culture. Nothing more is known about this site.\(^\text{222}\)

694. **Marhanwala-III**: (29°46’45”N; 76°52’40”E)-OCP

This is single culture site. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer about this site.\(^\text{223}\)

**District Ambala:**

**Tehsil Naraisingarh:**

695. **Andheri-II**: (30°23’24”N,74°04’35”E)-LH,OCP

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of the village Andheri. The protohistoric site is situated about 500 metre from the village in southern side. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The site is

\(^\text{221}\) *IAR*-1971-72, p.23; M.Kumar, *op.cit.* p.64.
\(^\text{222}\) *Ibid*.
\(^\text{223}\) *Ibid*. 

306
disturbed due to the cultivation on the site. The culture material comprised of late Harappan and OCP pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.  

696. **Bichpuri**: (30°29’28”N; 77°01’52”E)-LH, OCP, coarse GW

The site is about 500 metre from the village in northwest direction. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. The Amri stream is about 500 metre from the site in northeast side. The culture material collected from the surface of the site included OCP, LH and coarse Grey Ware. There is no other information provided by the explorer about the site.  

697. **Bootgarh**: (30°20’42”N; 77°15’39”E)-LH, OCP

The site of Bhootgarh is about 1.5 kilometre in the southeast direction of the village. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The site is badly disturbed as the rain gullies dissected the site. The cultural material comprised of OCP, LH sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer about this site.

698. **Budha Khera**: (30°21’40”N; 77°04’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site is about 500 metre from the village in southwest direction. It is located on the left bank of a rain channel. This rain channel join the Begna river. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The cultural material recovered from the site include sherds of OCP/LH and pieces of faience bangles. No other information is provided by the explorer about the site.

699. **Fatehpur-II**: (30°32’50”N; 77°06’19”E)-LH, OCP, coarse GW

The site is located about two kilometre in the south of the village. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 30000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to the agricultural activities. The cultural material collected from the site

---

225 M. Kumar, op. cit. p.41.
227 *Ibid*. 

307
include OCP/LH and coarse Grey ware. The explorer do not provided any other information about the site.\footnote{Ibid.,p.68.}

700. **Nakhrauli: (30°20’43”N; 77°06’13”E)-OCP, GW**

The site is located 400 metre in the east side of the village. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is 40000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of agricultural activities. The cultural material include sherds of OCP and GW. No other information is provided by the explorer.\footnote{M. Kumar, *op. cit.*,p.458; Yogeswar,Kumar, *op. cit.*,p.92.}

**District Yamunanagar:**

**Tehsil Jagadhari:**

701. **Kharwan: (30°12’00”N; 77°20’00”E)-LH,OCP,PGW**

The site is under village habitation. The cultural material published from this site include sherds of OCP, LH and PGW. No other information is provided by the explorer.\footnote{IAR 1968-69, pp.88-89; Suraj Bhan and J.G. Shaffer, 1978, *op.cit.*, p.62.}

702. **Sandeh: (30°22’55”N; 77°19’55”E)-LH, OCP**

The ceramic industry noticed at the site comprised of OCP and late Harappan period. No other information is provided by the explorer.\footnote{M.Kumar, 2011, *op.cit.*,p.55.}

**Uttar Pradesh State**

(See the Map 3)

**District Saharanpur:**

**Tehsil Nakur:**

703. **Aghiana Kherevada: (29°54’00”N; 77°17’00”E)-OCP/LH**

There was no information about its location and other aspect except the cultural affiliation.\footnote{IAR-65-66,p.54; J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.522; In 1997 D.K. Chakrabarty tells about its various aspects. The area of the site

\footnote{M.Kumar, *op. cit.*,p.55.}
is about 45800 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The cultural assemblage include OCP and late Harappan pot sherds. 233

704. **Alipur**: (29°59’00”N; 77°27’00”E)-LH/OCP

The site of Alipura is first published in 1967-68. Later it republished under the name of Alipur in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The archaeological material collected from the site comprised of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer. 234

705. **Bakraka**: (30°00’00”N; 77°27’00”E)-H/OCP

The site was first published in 1963-64. 235 Later this site visited by J.P.Joshi et al. and they added geo-coordinates to this site. 236 D.K. Chakrabarty revisited the site and described the site in 2007. He informed that the site is located near the rain channel named as Khara Nala. The site is destroyed. The cultural findings comprised of Harappan and OCP sherds. A dish on stand is also collected from the site. No other information about the site is provided by the explorer. 237

706. **Baragaon**: (30°05’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-LH/OCP

This site is excavated by K.N.Dikshit. It is located on the left bank of Maskara river, a tributary of the Yamuna river. The cultural material included Harappan ware along with unslipped OCP. The main shapes are dish on stand, bowl with featureless rim, lid with central knob, Indus goblet, ring stand, mainaiture pedestal cup, long neck globular flak, vase with chord impression and incised band on the exterior. The paintings designs include cross hatched triangles within the horizontal bands and wavy lines on the upper portion and horizontal bands on the lower portion only. The incised decoration has deep incised chevron and stroke pattern by a comb like insturment. The antiquities comprised of terracotta toy cart with bull head, bangles and central hub wheel, faience bangles with incised decoration, chert weight, blades and terracotta cakes with finger impressions. 238

---

235 *IAR*-63-64, p.92; D.K.Chakrabarty, *op.cit.*, p.159.
236 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.522.
707. **Ghana khandi**: (30°04’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-OCP

At the time of its publication this site informed to have affiliation with OCP. It republished in 1984 with its geo coordinates. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site composed of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{239}

708. **Ghatera**: (30°04’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-LH/OCP

The site first explored and published during 1963-64. The geo coordinates is provided by J.P.joshi at al. The cultural material collected from the site comprised of late Harappan and OCP sherds.\textsuperscript{240}

709. **Hardakheri**: (30°02’00”N; 77°28’00”E)-LH/OCP

The site was published in 1963-64. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The cultural material recovered from this site included late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{241}

710. **Kalalhatti**: (29°42’00”N; 77°13’00”E)-OCP

The site published first in 1967-68 and republished in 1984 with the geo coordinates. The archaeological material collected from this site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{242}

711. **Kazipura**: (29°58’00”N; 77°27’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1964-65 and republished with geo coordinate in 1984. It consisted of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{243}

\textsuperscript{239} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{240} IAR-1963-64,p.92; J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.p.523.

\textsuperscript{241} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{242} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{243} IAR- 1967-68,p.48; J.P.Joshi et al.,ibid.

Ibid.
712. **Mirpur**: (29°55’00”N; 77°15’00”E)-H/OCP

The site was published in 1966-67. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. The cultural material found from the site included the sherds of Harappan and OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.

713. **Mohiuddinpur**: (30°00’00”N; 77°28’00”E)-OCP

It was published in 1966-67. In 1984 it was republished with addition of geo coordinates. The cultural material collected from the site consist of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

714. **Nayagaon/Nayabas**: (29°53’00”N; 77°26’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1968-69. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984 by J. P. Joshi et al. The archaeological material collected from the surface of the site comprised of Harappan bricks and OCP sherds. There is a big difference in the geo coordinates of the site which are given by J.P. Joshi et al. and D. K. Chakrabarty. No other information is provided by the explorers.

715. **Rajdhana**: (30°00’00”N; 77°28’00”E)-OCP

It was published in 1964-65. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates. The cultural material comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is available about the site.

716. **Sabdalpur**: (29°56’00”N; 77°21’00”E)-OCP

It was published in 1967-68 without geo coordinates. The site was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P. Joshi et. al. The archaeological material reported from the site consisted of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

245 J.P. Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
246 IAR -1967-68, p.43-44.
247 J.P. Joshi et al.,op.cit., p.523.
249 J.P. Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
251 IAR -1964-65,p.454.
252 J.P. Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
254 J.P. Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
717. **Sarurpur Taga**: (29°56’00”N; 77°18’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1965-66. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates. The archaeological material comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

718. **Shukertal**: (29°55’00”N; 77°17’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1965-66. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The site is reported to have OCP sherds. No other information is available for this site.

719. **Tauli**: (29°56’00”N; 77°27’00”E)-OCP

It was published in 1965-66. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. The archaeological findings from the site include OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

**Tehsil Saharanpur:**

720. **Abha**: (29°55’00”N; 77°44’00”E)-OCP

It was published in 1967-68. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. The site is under village habitation and intact. It is a single culture site representing OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.

721. **Ambkheri-II**: (29°44’00”N; 77°57’00”E)-OCP, washed GW

This site was excavated by M.N. Deshpandey and others under the aegis of ASI in 1963-64. The site was partly destroyed because of cultivation and partly dissected by rain gullies. The excavated flat portion of the site revealed the cultural deposit of 1.10 metre divisible in six layers. The archaeological material recovered from the site include

---

255 IAR -1965-66, p.54.
256 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
257 IAR -1965-66, p.54.
258 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
259 IAR -1965-66, p.54.
260 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.522.
262 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit., p.522.
264 IAR -1963-64, p.56.
265 R.C.Gaur, op.cit., p.17.
sherds of fine, and wheel turned OCP and less fired washed grey ware. The fabric of the sherds is thick and medium as well as thin. It is manufactured by well levigated clay using mica and sand as tempering material. Thick pots have straw as temper. The pottery is less fired and slipped, that has the tendency to get peel off. The pots didn’t have paintings and incised decoration. Some pots have chord designs, mat impression and raised bands on the exterior. The pottery types comprised of dish on stand, high necked jars with horizontally splayed out rim, troughs, basins with undercut beaked rim, bowl like lid with central knob, pedestalled miniature cup, footed and ring base vessels. The shapes in grey ware are basin, jars and miniature pedestalled cups. The antiquities include a carnelian bead, terracotta humped bull figurine, beads, oval shaped cakes with finger marks on it, indeterminate shape circular objects, cart wheel with central hub and stone saddle quern with pestle. The structural remains show the presence of indeterminate shape hearth constructed with less fired bricks and two brick kiln. The hearth measures 58x30x18 centimetre. The intact brick used in the southern side of the hearth measures 33x18x8 centimetre. The eastern portion of the hearth is lined with brickbats. The brick kiln was 1.60 metre long and 30 centimetre wide running in east west direction. It is constructed by cutting a hollow pit having its sides and bottom lined with clay mixed with straw. The thickness of the sides varies between 50 to 80 centimetre that got burned when the kiln is used.

722. **Anwarpur-Baraoli**: (30°08'00"N; 77°40'00"E)-OCP, SK

The site was published in 1965-66. The site was republished with geo coordinates in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material reported from the site consist of sherds of OCP and Sunga-Kushanas red ware. No other information is available for the site.

723. **Asanwali**: (30°02'00"N; 77°36'00"E)-OCP

This site was published in 1967-68. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material collected from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

267. *Ibid*.
724. **Bahera khurd**: (30°03’00”N; 77°40’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site was published in 1967-68.\(^{272}\) It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material collected from the site include late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{273}\)

725. **Bantikhera**: (29°29’00”N; 77°24’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is located on the left bank of Krishni Nala. It is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site consist of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{274}\)

726. **Baundki**: (30°04’00”N; 77°37’00”E)-OCP

The site of Baundki was published in 1966-67.\(^{275}\) It later republished with geo coordinates in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material recovered from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{276}\)

727. **Bazidpur Majra**: (30°03’00”N; 77°36’00”E)-OCP

This site was published in 1966-67.\(^{277}\) Later the geo coordinates were provided by J.P.Joshi et al. in 1984. The cultural material reported from the site include sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{278}\)

728. **Behreki**: (29°57’00”N; 77°36’00”E)-H, OCP

The site was published in 1984. Its name was given as Bhedki there.\(^{279}\) The pottery sherds are spread over an area of about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed because of the agricultural activities. The cultural material reported from the site composed of Harappan and OCP pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{280}\)
729. **Belra-Zunardar: (29°53’00”N; 77°35’00”E)-OCP, PGW, SK**

The site is completely destroyed due to cultivation over the site. The spread of the sherds measure more than 40000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site consist of OCP, PGW and Sunga-Kushanas ceramic forms. The villager also reported burial. No other information is provided by the explorer.  

730. **Bhabri: (29°57’00”N; 77°38’00”E)-LH, OCP**

The site was first published in 1967-68. It later republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The ceramic ware reported from the site comprises sherds of late Harappan and OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.

731. **Bhatpura: (30°03’00”N; 77°45’00”E)-OCP**

The site was first published during 1960-61. The height of the mound is about 6 feet and it stretches over the area of 12000 square metre. Rain gullies disturbed the mound. No other information is provided by the explorer.

732. **Bholani: (30°07’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-OCP, SK**

This site is first explored and published in 1965. Later it was republished by J.P.Joshi with geo-coordinates added to it. The cultural material reported from the surface of the site is comprised of OCP and Sunga-Kushanas sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

733. **Buddakhera Ahir: (29°58’00”N; 77°42’00”E)-H,OCP,PGW**

This site was first explored and published in 1965. The site was republished in 1984 with geo coordinated by J.P.Joshi et al. D.K.Chakrabarty revisited the the site. Its size was reported about 4500 square metre. It is located on the cliff of the Hindon river. The

---

281 Ibid., p.168.
283 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.522.
284 IAR-1960-61,p.61.
286 IAR-64-65,p.454.
287 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.522.
288 IAR-64-65,p.454.
289 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.522
cultural material collected from the surface of the site comprised of OCP, base of Harappan goblet and PGW sherds. Other details are not available. 

734. **Chhajupura**: (29°59’00”N; 77°37’00”E)-OCP

It was first published in 1966-67. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material consisted of OCP ceramic industry. No other information is provided by the explorer. 

735. **Chhaparheri**: (29°54’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-OCP

This site was first explored and published in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. Later D.K.Chakrabarty revisited the site. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of Harappan and OCP sherds. It spreads over an area of 4500 square metre. No other information is provided by the explorer.

736. **Chilehra**: (30°02’00”N; 77°39’00”E)-OCP

The site was first published in 1966-67. It was republished in 1984 with the addition of geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material comprised OCP. No other information is available for the site.

737. **Chouradeo**: (29°57’00”N; 77°44’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site of Chouradeo was first published in 1967-88. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The ceramic industry reported from the site comprised of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

738. **Chunehti Sheikh**: (29°54’00”N; 77°43’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site was published first time in 1967-68 and later republished with geo coordinate in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other depails is provided by the explorer.
739. **Daudpur**: (30°05′00″N; 77°36′00″E)-OCP

It first published in 1966-67.\(^{301}\) Later it was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material consisted of sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{302}\)

740. **Dhamola**: (30°00′00″N; 77°35′00″E)-LH, OCP

The site was first published in 1967-68.\(^{303}\) Later it republished with its geo coordinates in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material comprised late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other details are provided by the explorer.\(^{304}\)

741. **Dudli Bukhara**: (29°56′00″N; 77°36′00″E)-OCP

The site was explored and published in 1967-68.\(^{305}\) It was republished in 1984 with the geo-coordinates by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is available about this site.\(^{306}\)

742. **Faridpur-urf-Mandowala**: (30°05′00″N; 77°45′00″E)-OCP, NBPW, SK, Medieval

The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of NBPW, Sunga-Kushanas red ware and Medieval pot sherds. Some sherds resemble the OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{307}\)

743. **Fatehpur Gujjar**: (29°53′00″N; 77°32′00″E)-OCP

This site was first published in 1966-67.\(^{308}\) Later it was republished with geo coordinates in 1984 by J.P.Joshi et al. The cultural material reported from the site consist of sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{309}\)
744. **Fatehpur Jat**: (29°56’00”N; 77°31’00”E)-OCP

This site was first published in 1966-67. It republished in 1984 with the addition of its geo coordinates by J.P. Joshi et al. The ceramic ware reported from the site consist of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

745. **Hallu-Majra**: (29°59’00”N; 77°44’00”E)-OCP

The site is located near the village deity called Bhomiya in local parlance. The pottery at the site is thinly scattered. The appearance of the sherds is unrecognisable. It appears having affiliation with the OCP. No other details are provided by the explorer.

746. **Hari Bas**: (29°57’00”N; 77°40’00”E)-LH, OCP

This site first published in 1967-68. It republished in 1984 with its geo coordinates by J.P. Joshi et al. The archaeological material composed of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

747. **Janipur**: (30°03’00”N; 77°42’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site first published in 1964-65. It was republished with geo coordinate in 1984 by J.P. Joshi et al. The archaeological remains reported from the site comprised of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

748. **Kabirpur**: (30°05’00”N; 77°38’00”E)-OCP

The site is first published in 1966-67. This was single culture site. It was republished in 1984 with the addition of its geo coordinates by J.P. Joshi et al. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

311 J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.522.
314 J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.522.
316 J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
318 J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
749. **Kailaspur**: (29°58’00”N; 77°38’00”E)-OCP

This site was published in 1966-67. Later it was republished in 1984 with geo coodinated added to it by J.P.Joshi et al. It is located on the right bank of the Hindon river. It site is partly destroyed and partly intact as Ambedkar park and statue is located on the intact part of the site. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

750. **Khatauli**: (30°00’00”N; 77°40’00”E)-OCP

The site explored in 1964-65. The site comprised the sherds of OCP. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. No other information is provided by the explorer.

751. **Kota/Mulukpur Jor**: (29°54’00”N; 77°38’00”E)-LH, OCP

It was first published in 1967-68. It republished in 1984 with the addition of geo coordinates. The ceramic ware reported from the site consist of late Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

752. **Krishni**: (29°55’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-H,OCP

This site was published first in 1966-67. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates. The site is located near the Krishni Nala. The area of the site is about 9600 square metres. The site is disturbed due to cultivation. The cultural material reported from the site consist of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

320 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
323 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
325 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
327 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
753. **Kulki-Kalan**: (29°56'00"N; 77°39'00"E)-LH, OCP, PGW

The site first explored and published in 1967-68.\(^{329}\) It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The cultural remains reported from the site comprised of late Harappan, OCP and PGW sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{330}\)

754. **Lakhmanti Kalan**: (30°03'00"N; 77°38'00"E)-OCP

It was published for the first time in 1966-67.\(^{331}\) The geo coordinates added later in 1984. The site has the cultural affiliation with OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{332}\)

755. **Mahipura**: (29°58'00"N; 77°34'00"E)-OCP

The site of Mahipura was first published in 1967-68.\(^{333}\) It was republished with geo coordenated in 1984 by J.P. Joshi et al. The archaeological remains reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other information is available for this site.\(^{334}\)

756. **Mandawar**: (30°02'00"N; 77°46'00"E)-OCP

The site of Mandawar reported to have remains of of Harappan and OCP cultural complex. It was first published in 1968-69.\(^{335}\) It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984.\(^{336}\) The site is located on the high right cliff of the Solani river. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. No other details is available for the site.\(^{337}\)

757. **Mandla**: (30°04'00"N; 77°39'00"E)-OCP, PGW

The site of Mandla published in 1966-67.\(^{338}\) Later geo coordinates added in 1984. The archaeological material reported from the site include sherds of OCP and PGW. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{339}\)

---

\(^{329}\) *IAR*-1966-67, p. 43.
\(^{330}\) J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p. 523.
\(^{331}\) *IAR*-1966-67, p. 43.
\(^{332}\) J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p. 523.
\(^{333}\) *IAR* -1967-68,p.48.
\(^{334}\) J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p. 523.
\(^{335}\) *IAR*-1968-69,p.48.
\(^{336}\) J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p. 523.
\(^{338}\) *IAR*-1967-68,p.43-44.
\(^{339}\) J.P. Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
758. **Mathana**: (30°00′00″N; 77°44′00″E)-LH, OCP

The site of Mathana was published in 1967-68. The archaeological material reported comprised sherds of late Harappan and OCP. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. No other information is provided by the explorer.

759. **Matki Jarauli**: (30°04′00″N; 77°35′00″E)-OCP

This site was published in 1966-67. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates. No other information is provided by the explorer.

760. **Nalhera-Bakal**: (29°59′00″N; 77°30′00″E)-H, OCP

The site was explored in 1967-68 under the name of Nalhera. It was republished in 1984 with the addition of geo coordinates. D.K.Chakrabarty republished the site with the name of Nalhera-Bakal. The site covers an area of about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed by the road. The Tharauli distributary canal passes by the side of the site. The cultural material reported from the site include black paintings on red surface sherds of Harappan stock and OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.

761. **Pajrana**: (30°10′00″N; 77°40′00″E)-OCP, Medieval

The site was published first in 1964-65. The site was reported to have revealed the presence of OCP sherds and medieval times. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. No other information is provided by the explorer.

762. **Papreki**: (29°57′00″N; 77°37′00″E)-OCP

The site was first published in 1967-68. The cultural material reported from the site consist of OCP sherds. It was republished in 1984 with the addition of geo coordinates. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

340 IAR -1967-68,p.43-44.
341 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
342 IAR -1966-67,p.43-44.
343 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
345 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
348 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
763. **Pathauri**: (30°02’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-OCP

The site is located on the Hindon river and it was first published in 1967-68. Later it was published in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The cultural material included large number of painted OCP sherds along with goblet pieces. A door jam also found from the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.

764. **Piki**: (30°02’00”N; 77°36’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1966-67. It was republished in 1984 with the addition of geo coordinates. The other information about the site is not available.

765. **Pinjaura**: (29°56’00”N; 77°33’00”E)-OCP

This site was published in 1966-67 with the information of its cultural affiliation. This was single cultural OCP site. It republished in 1984 with its geo coordinates. No other information is available about the site.

766. **Rangel**: (29°56’00”N; 77°40’00”E)-OCP

It was first published in 1967-68. It is a single culture site and cultural material reported from the site consist of OCP sherds. The site was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. No other information is provided by the explorer.

767. **Rasulpur**: (30°00’00”N; 77°34’00”E)-OCP

This site was published in 1967-67. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. No other detail is provided by the explorer.

---

350 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
351 IAR-1967-68,pp.43-44.
352 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
354 IAR -1966-67,p.43-44.
355 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
357 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
358 IAR -1966-67,p.43-44.
359 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
360 IAR -1966-67,p.43-44.
361 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
768. **Ratnakheri**: (29°57'00"N; 77°30'00"E)-H,OCP

The site was published in 1984. The site is located near the Krishni Nala. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. It is disturbed totally. The cultural material reported from the site include Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

769. **Reri-Malakpur**: (29°55’00”N; 77°29’00”E)-H, OCP

The site was first published in 1966-67. It was republished during 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. It is destroyed due to the agricultural activities. The cultural material reported from the site composed of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other detail is provided by the explorer.

770. **Salempur Bhorki**: (30°02’00”N; 77°35’00”E)-OCP, PGW

This site was published in 1966-67. It was republished in 1984 with its geo coordinates. The cultural material comprised OCP followed by the PGW. No other information is provided by the explorer.

771. **Sarkari Kumar**: (30°02’00”N; 77°33’00”E)-H, PGW

The site was published in 1966-67. The cultural material reported from the site include sherds of Harappan and OCP genre. It republished in 1984 with its geo coordinates. No other information is provided by the explorer.

772. **Sarkari Seikh**: (30°00’00”N; 77°36’00”E)-H, PGW

This site was explored in 1966-67. The archaeological material reported from the site consist of Harappan and OCP sherds. The site was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

365 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
368 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
369 *IAR*-1966-67,p.43-44.
370 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
371 *IAR*-1966-67,p.43-44.
372 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.

323
773. **Sherpur Gujjar**: (29°53’00”N; 77°39’00”E)-OCP

The site of Sherpur Gujjar was single culture OCP site. It was first explored in 1966-67. The site was republished in 1984 with the geo coordinates. No other information is provided by the explorer.

774. **Subhri Khwaja**: (29°53’00”N; 77°37’00”E)-LH, OCP

This site was published in 1967-68 for the first time. The cultural material reported from the site revealed the presence of late Harappan and OCP sherds. Later it was republished with the geo coordinates added to it. No other information is provided by the explorer.

775. **Sunehti Kharkheri**: (29°55’00”N; 77°42’00”E)-H, OCP

The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is levelled for cultivation. The cultural material reported from the site composed of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other detail is provided by the explorer.

776. **Tahirpur**: (29°55’00”N; 77°32’00”E)-OCP, SK, Medieval

The site of Tahirpur was multi cultural and published for the first time in 1964-65. The cultural findings reported from the site include sherds of OCP, Sunga-Kushanas and medieval wares. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. No other information is provided by the explorer.

**Tehsil Deoband:**

777. **Jandheri**: (29°39’00”N; 77°25’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is located on the right bank of Krishni Nala, a tributary of the Yamuna river. The height of the mound is about 5 feet and it spreads over an area of 12000 square metre. It is partly cut by the road and on the remaining portion of the mound village school is located.

---

373 IAR- 1966-67,p.453-44;
374 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
376 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
379 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
The cultural remains reported from the site are represented by Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.380

778. **Mirgpur:** (29°41’00”N; 77°44’00”E)-OCP, PGW, BSW, Early Historical, later periods

The site is located on a high bluff overlooking the floodplain. There is School and Guru ki Samadhi on the mound and a road passes between them. The area of the site is about 80000 square metre. The ceramic industry reported from the site comprised of sherds of OCP, PGW, BSW, early historical and later periods. No other information is provided by the explorer.381

779. **Sanpla Khair/ Kheri:** (29°39’00”N; 77°43’00”E)-H, PGW

The site is located on the left bank of the Kali nadi. The mound is about 6 feet high from the level of Barla-Deobandh road. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre and it covers by a graveyard. The cultural material reported from the site is composed of black painted Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.382

780. **Sisauna-Jamalpur:** (29°40’00”N; 77°32’00”E)-OCP

This site is located on the right bank of the Hindon river. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed by the cultivation related activities. The cultural material reported from the site include Harappan bricks without the grooves on the side and OCP sherds. No other detail is provided by the explorer.383

**Tehsil Haridwar:**

781. **Bahadrabad:** (29°55’00”N; 78°02’00”E)-OCP, copper hoard

The site was excavated by A. Ghosh and Y.D. Sharma in 1952 under the aegis of ASI after the chance discovery of red ware and copper hoard during the digging of a channel. The copper hoard included several rings, shouldered celt, flat celt and a hooked spearhead. During the excavations a 60 centimetre thick habitational deposit was encountered...
underneath the 5.7 metre thick sterile deposit of sand and pebbles.\textsuperscript{384} The cultural material comprised red pottery sherds. The red pottery was manufactured by well-levigated medium grain clay mixed with fine to medium sand as tempering material. The thick pottery was usually bright red to terracotta buff and occasionally it was greyish. It was covered with thick red slip, which has the tendency to get peeled off. There was no painting as it may have disappeared with the peeled off slip but the wavy incised designs and notch design on chord occurred on the belly of some pots.\textsuperscript{385} The shapes were limited and comprised of dish on stand with short and wide stem with shallow dish, internally incised basin with open base, pedestal cup, bowls and dishes with undercut, beaked and out-turned rims, knobbed lids, lids with out-turned rims, jars with flat bases. The jars show two varieties, the first having narrow neck and thickened, everted rim and the second having comparatively long neck and everted rim. One specimen of a jar show a flang below the flaring rim. A loop type handle also found. No copper object was found during the course of excavation.\textsuperscript{386}

782. **Hastinapur**: (29°10’00”N; 78°00’00”E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW

The site is located on the right bank of an old bed of the Ganga river. The height of the mound is about 45 feet having the habitation deposit in upper 30 feet. The area of the site is about 300000 square metre. Its longest axis runs along the river in north south direction. The site was excavated by B.B.Lal during 1950-52 on the behalf of ASI. The site reveals the presence of five cultural phases with the break between them. The period-1 exhibits the presence of OCP. It is composed of brown clay, which imperceptibly merge with the natural soil.\textsuperscript{387}

783. **Sati Kund**: (29°54’00”N; 78°09’6 00”E)-OCP, RW, Medieval

This site was first published in 1965-66. The cultural material reported from the site include sherds of OCP, RW and medieval ware.\textsuperscript{388} It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{389}

\textsuperscript{385} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{386} \textit{Ibid.}, p.39.
\textsuperscript{388} \textit{IAR}-1965-66,pp.43-44.
\textsuperscript{389} J.P.Joshi et al., \textit{op.cit.},p.523.
784. **Teliwala: (29°49’00”N; 77°58’00”E)-OCP, PGW**

The site was first published in 1965-66. The cultural material reported from the site include sherds of OCP and PGW wares.\[^{390}\] It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. No other information is provided by the explorer.\[^{391}\]

785. **Thataula: (29°46’00”N; 77°59’00”E)-OCP, PGW, washed GW**

It was published in 1963-64. The cultural findings reported from the site include sherds of OCP, PGW and washed grey ware.\[^{392}\] It was later republished in 1984 with geo coordinates\[^{393}\].

**Tehsil Roorkee:**

786. **Bijauli-II/Dabber talao: (29°49’00”N; 77°53’00”E)-OCP**

There are two ancient settlements in the revenue limits of Bijauli village. The local people called this site *dabber talav* in local parlance. This is a single culture OCP site. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is destroyed completely by agricultural operations. No other information is provided by the explorer.\[^{394}\]

787. **Chauli/Choli: (29°58’00”N; 77°46’00”E)-OCP**

A muslim graveyard is located on the site. It measures about 40000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site composed of painted OCP sherds and goblet bases. The later periods cultural material is also present on the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.\[^{395}\]

788. **Chodiala: (29°54’00”N; 77°45’00”E)-H, OCP**

The site is located on a bluff and now a Shiva temple situated on the site. The site is very much disturbed. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of Harappan and OCP pot sherds. No other detail is provided by the explorer.\[^{396}\]

---

\[^{390}\] *IAR*-1965-66,p.44.
\[^{391}\] J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
\[^{392}\] *IAR*-1963-64,p.54; J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.(31-32)
\[^{393}\] J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
789. **Heraheri**: (29°51’00”N; 77°48’00”E)-OCP

The site is located near the village deity, called *Bhomiya* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is under cultivation and sherds are thinly scattered in the fields. The cultural material reported from the site consist of OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{397}\)

790. **Makhailipur**: (29°48’00”N; 77°53’00”E)-OCP

The site is totally destructed by cultivation. There are some patches from where one can collect the pottery of OCP affiliation and mixed culture. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{398}\)

791. **Sallapur-Bharatpur**: (29°49’00”N; 77°48’00”E)-OCP

This is a single OCP culture site. A small mosque is present on the site. The site covers an area of about 4500 square metre. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{399}\)

792. **Shikarpur**: (29°48’00”N; 77°57’00”E)-OCP, washed GW

This site came to light in 1965-66. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of sherds of OCP along with washed grey ware.\(^{400}\) It was republished in 1984 with geo co-ordinates.\(^{401}\) The antiquity consisted of central hubbed cart wheel. No other information is provided by the explorer\(^{402}\).

793. **Telheri**: (29°49’00”N; 77°53’00”E)-H,OCP

The site of Telheri is under the process of destruction. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The findings reported from the site is composed of red pottery of Harappan fabric, goblet bases and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{403}\)

---

399 *Ibid*.
400 *IAR*-1965-66, p.54.
401 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.
District Muzaffernagar

Tehsil Kairana:

794. Jhinjhana: (29°31’00”N; 77°13’00”E)-OCP, PGW

This site was first published in 1962-63. It is located on the eastern edge of the Yamuna flood plain. The sherds of OCP from Jhinjhana underwent thermoluminiscent dating based upon fine grain method. The height of the mound is about 40 feet. The modern settlement exists on the site so it was not possible to determine its total cultural sequence. Possibly it has OCP and PGW. There is no other information is provided by the explorer.

795. Kairana: (29°24’00”N; 77°12’00”E)-OCP, PGW

The site is located at the eastern edge of the Yamuna flood plain and now covered by the graveyard. The mound is about 6 feet high. The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. Sherds of PGW recovered from the site. There is large possibility of finding the OCP on the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.

Tehsil Muzaffernagar:

796. Barla: (29°55’00”N; 77°47’00”E)-OCP, PGW, BSW

This site is located in Barla village on Delhi-Haridwar road and cut by this road. An intermediate college is located on the site. The height of the mound is more than 9 feet. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site comprises OCP, BSW and fragments of PGW dish. No other detail is provided by the explorer.

797. Beghrajpur: (29°22’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is located on the right bank of the Kali nadi. The area of the site is about 8000 square metre. The site is disturbed by cultivation activities. The cultural material

---

404 IAR- 1962-63, p.70.
408 Ibid., p.172.
reported from the site consist of black on red painted Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.  

798. **Bhamola:** (29°31’00”N; 77°30’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is located on the right bank of the Hindon river. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to agricultural activities. The cultural material reported from the site composed of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

799. **Jarouda:** (29°23’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is present near the place of a *pir*, a local deity. It is about one kilometre away from the Kali Nadi. The site is disturbed because of cultivation on the site and sherds are thinly scattered in the field. The cultural remains reported from the site include Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

800. **Pipalsam:** (29°32’00”N; 77°31’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is spread out in the agricultural fields and badly disturbed. The area of the site is about 80000 square metre. The cultural findings reported from the site consist of Harappan and OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.

801. **Sadhpur:** (29°33’00”N; 77°42’00”E)-H, OCP

The site is located on the right bank of Kali Nadi. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is now plain and converted into the agricultural fields. According to the local people about 9 feet high mound used to stand at this place in the past. The Harappan black paintings on red surface and OCP pot sherds are present on the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.

---

802. **Shikarpur**: (29°23’00”N; 77°39’00”E)-OCP

This site was published in 1987-88. The archaeological material reported from the site belongs to the OCP culture. No other information is available about this site.\(^{414}\)

803. **Toda**: (29°17’00”N; 77°32’00”E)-OCP, PGW, KRW

This site was published in 1987-88. The cultural remains reported from the site reveal the presence of OCP, PGW and Kushanas ceramic wares. No other information is available about this site.\(^{415}\)

**Tehsil Budhana:**

804. **Dungar**: (29°21’00”N; 77°21’00”E)-LH, OCP

The site of Dungar first published in 1987-88. The cultural material reported from the site belongs to the late Harappan and OCP culture. This is the only detail that is available about this site.\(^{416}\)

**Tehsil Jasnath:**

805. **Naula-II**: (29°19’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-H,OCP

There are three protohistoric sites in the Naula village revenue limits. This site is called *Asmanpur* in local parlance. The area of the site is about 14500 square metre. The site is in the agricultural fields and disturbed. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of Harappan and OCP remains. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{417}\)

806. **Naula-III**: (29°20’00”N; 77°41’00”E)-OCP, PGW

The people know this site as *Mahasram* deota in local parlance. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 14500 square metre. The ceramic represented by PGW sherds. According to the explorer there are large possibilities of finding the OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{418}\)

---

\(^{414}\) *IAR*-87-88,p.80.

\(^{415}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{416}\) *IAR*-1987-88,p.80.


\(^{418}\) *Ibid.*
807. **Sikrera:**\( (28°18'00"N; 77°58'00"E) - \)OCP, PGW, GW, BSW, KRW, Medieval

It was first published in 1963-63. The cultural remains reported from this site reveals the presence of OCP, PGW, GW, BSW, RW and Medieval sherds.\(^{419}\) It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinates added to it. There is no other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{420}\)

**Tehsil Baghpat:** (Bhagpat)

808. **Nalhera:** \( (29°10'00"N; 77°21'00"E) - LH, OCP \)

This site was published in 1967-68 under the name Nalhera-Bakal. The cultural material reported represented by OCP and late Harappan sherds.\(^{421}\) It republished in 1984 with geo coordinates. There is no other detail is provided by the explorer.\(^{422}\)

**District Bijnor**

**Tehsil Nazibabad:**

809. **Rajpur-Parsu:** \( (29°10'00"N; 78°10'00"E) - OCP, copper hoard \)

The site of Rajpur Parsu is located two kilometre east of the present bed of the Ganga river. A copper hoard of 16 objects found here in 1895-96 and now it is located in the State Museum, Lucknow. It comprised 9 flat celt, 1 bar celt and six harpoon.\(^{423}\) B.B.Lal to find the connection of copper hoard with any cultural group identifies the find spot of the copper hoard with the help of a octogenarian at the periphery of a six feet high mound. The excavations bring out the presence of thick, less fired and ochrous pot sherds, which resemble with the pottery of Hastinapur Period-1 and Bisauli.\(^{424}\)

**District Ghaziabad**

**Dadri Tehsil:**

810. **Kaseri:** \( (28°44'00"N; 77°22'00"E) - LH, OCP, PGW, NBPW, Early Historical \)

---

\(^{419}\) *IAR*-1963-64, p.53.

\(^{420}\) J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.

\(^{421}\) *IAR*-1967-68, p.48.

\(^{422}\) J.P.Joshi et al., 1984, *op.cit.*, p.523.

\(^{423}\) V.A.Smith, 1905, *Indian Antiquiry*, No.34, pp.231-234.

The site of Kaseri is located behind the Karela village in Ghaziabad district. It is situated on the Hindon river, a tributary of The Yamuna. It was excavated by National Museum in collaboration of Delhi University. The excavations revealed 3.5 metre thick cultural deposit divided into six cultural periods with 14 layers. The archaeological material excavated from the site ranges from OCP to medieval period. The lowest period-1 yielded few rolled edged sherds of OCP in 50 centimetre thick deposit, which was not much different from the natural soil. The OCP sherds have similarities with OCP recovered from other OCP sites from upper Ganga-Yamuna doab.  

There is a big difference in the geo coordinates given by J.P.Joshi(28°44’00”N; 77°22’00”E,) and A.Ghosh(28°21’00”N; 77°15’00”E,) for this site.

**District Meerut:**

**Tehsil Sardhana:**

811. **Nahli: (29°14’00”N; 77°33’00”E)-OCP**

The site was published in 1968-69. The site is reported to have the remains of OCP culture. The site was republished in 1984 with the geo coordinates. There is no other information is provided by the explorer.

**Tehsil Hapur:**

812. **Kharkhoda: (28°50’00”N; 76°45’00”E)-OCP**

The site was published in 1965-66. The archaeological material reported from the site belongs to the OCP culture. It was republished with geo coordinates in 1984. There is no other information available about the site.

---

426 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
427 A.Ghosh, op.cit.,p.209.
429 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
431 J.P.Joshi et al., op.cit.,p.523.
District Bulandshahr:

Tehsil Bulandshahr:

813. **Ainchana**: (28°35’23”N; 77°49’11”E)-OCP

The height of the mound is about 5 feet. The site is under village habitation. It measures about 12000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site include painted OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.432

814. **Bhatpura**: (28°31’42”N; 78°02’11”E)-OCP

There are two villages named as Bhatpura in Bulandshahr district. They falls in different tehsils one in Bulandshahr and other one in Sayana tehsil. I draw the geo coordinates of both the villages with the help of google earth and district census hand book.433 The geo coordinates are (28°27’33”N ;77°42’00”E) and (28°31’42”N; 78°02’11”E). I am using the one that is nearer to Manpura between the Kali nadi and Ganga river.

815. **Chandpur**: (28°37’00”N; 78°04’00”E)-OCP, PGW, KRW

The site was published for the first time in 1970-71. The archaeological findings reported from the site consist of sherds of OCP, PGW and red ware.434 It was republished in 1984 with geo coordinated added to it. There is no other information is provided by the explorer.435

816. **Dashera Kheri**: (28°09’25”N; 77°54’21”E)-OCP, BRW

The site is located on the bank of a pond. The height of the mound is about 3 feet from the nearby natural depression(*tal*). The area of the site is about 4500 square metre. The site is disturbed by agricultural activities. The cultural material reported from the site include painted OCP and BRW sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.436

---

435 J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*,p.523.
817. **Etmad Sarai**: (28°30’05”N; 77°50’03”E)-OCP,BRW

The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The site is under cultivation. The cultural material reported from the site consist of painted OCP and BRW. No other information is available about the site.437

818. **Kiratpur**: (28°10’00”N; 78°10’00”E)-OCP, copper hoard

The site is situated on the left bank of the Kalinadi river, a tributary of the Ganga river. The archeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP and copper Hoard. The copper Hoard consists of one anthropomorph, eight ring bangles, two celts and one small molten mass of copper.438

819. **Kot Khera**: (28°30’40”N; 77°36’39”E)-OCP,BRW,PGW,GW,

The height of the mound is about 30 feet. The site of Kot khera is very large in size. It covers an area of about 30000 square metre. The reported archaeological material comprised of OCP?, BRW, PGW, GW along with Kushanas bricks. No other information is provided by the explorer.439

820. **Lal–Qila**: (28°07’00”N; 78°10’00”E)-OCP

The site os Lal- Qila was excavated by R.C.Gaur. It is a single OCP culture site. The habitational deposit varies from 25 centimetre to 1.90 metre which is divisible in three layers.440 The layer two is rich in archaeological findings. The pottery is wheel made, sturdy, red slipped, well fired occasionally showing sign of less firing.

821. **Malagarh**: (28°27’55”N; 77°49’47”E)-OCP

The site is situated on the right bank of the Kali Nadi. The height of the mound is about 9 feet and there is a mud fortification on the top of the mound. It was a very large site covering an area of about 40000 square metre. The cultural material reported from the site include painted OCP.441

---

437 Ibid.
440 *IAR*-1968-69,pp.35-37.
441 Ibid.
822. **Ogar**: (28°01’46”N; 77°58’32”E)-OCP, BRW and PGW

The site of Ogar is situated on the bank of a large natural depression (*tal*). The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The site covers an area of about 10000 square metre. The explorer tells the possibilities of four metre occupational deposit. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of painted and unpainted OCP, BRW and PGW. No other detail is available about the site.\(^\text{442}\)

823. **Qila Mewi**: (28°14’14”N; 77°51’06”E)-OCP, BRW and PGW

The site is located outside the village around the Shitala Mata Mandir. The height of the mound is about 9 feet. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The site is disturbed due to cultivation. It is situated on the bank of a big pond (*tal*). The archaeological material reported comprised painted OCP, BRW and PGW. There is possibility for later period cultural deposits also. There is no other information available about the site.\(^\text{443}\)

824. **Sikandrabad Idgah**: (28°27’26”N; 77°41’07”E)-OCP, BRW and PGW

The height of the mound is about 5 feet. An Idgah is located on the top of the mound. The mound is strewn with the brick bats all around. The site covers an area of 12000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported include painted OCP, BRW and PGW. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^\text{444}\)

825. **Utsara**: (28°35’08”N; 77°49’34”E)-OCP

The site is located on a 30 feet high mound at the right bank of the Kali nadi. A modern haveli is situated on the mound. The pottery not identified properly but according to the explorer, it is most probably OCP. There is no other information provided by the explorer.\(^\text{445}\)

\(^{444}\) *Ibid.*
Tehsil Anupshahr:

826. **Devalkhera**: (28°20’00”N; 78°15’00”E)-OCP

The site was published in 1971-72. The ceramic reported consist of OCP sherds.\(^446\) It was republished in 1984 with the geo coordinates added to it. No other information is available about this site.\(^447\)

827. **Daulatpur**: (24°14’00”N; 78°11’00”E)-OCP

This site was excavated by R.C.Gaur in 1984-85. It was considered as a camp site. It is situated on the bank of an ancient lake. The archaeological finding reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. The pottery was wheel made having medium fabric. It resembles the pottery found from the Lal Qila. The antiquities consist of broken ball pieces, weights, pestle and quern, terracotta wheels and pottery discs.\(^448\)

District Moradabad:

Tehsil Thakurdwara:

828. **Aslempur**: (29°07’46”N; 78°51’46”E)-OCP

The site is situated on Khurka nadi, tributary of the Ram Ganga river. The site covers an area of 11000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP sherds. One sherd having black painting on well-slipped red surface also noticed pointing towards Harappan affiliation. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^449\)

829. **Baijnathpura**: (29°10’05”N; 78°49’48”E)-OCP,BRW,PGW

The site of Baijnathpura is situated between Lapkanna Nala and Khaplia nadi, tributary of the Dhola river. The height of the mound is about 15 feet, out of which 12 feet is exposed in the section. This is a very big site covering an area of 100000 square metre. The

---


\(^{447}\) J.P.Joshi et al., *op.cit.*, p.523.

\(^{448}\) R.C.Gaur, *op.cit.*, pp.77-78.

archaeological remains reported comprised of OCP, BRW and PGW. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{450}

830. \textbf{Chamarpura: (29°07’07”N; 78°51’40”E)-OCP}

The site of Chamarpura lies on Khariya Nala, a tributary of the Dhola nadi. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The area of the site is about 12000 square metre. The archaeological material reported is composed of OCP and red pottery with black horizontatal band as found in later periods. The brickbats also noticed at the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.\textsuperscript{451}

831. \textbf{Madarpur: (29°12’38”N; 78°48’00”E)-OCP,RW, copper hoard}

This site is situated on the right bank of Japti nala, a tributary of Ram Ganga river. It covers an area of 7500 square metre. A copper hoard of 31 anthromorphs were found during the digging operation for brick kiln, at a depth of 1.8 metre below the surface, placed one above the other. These anthromorphs differ from each other and have oblique hammer marks on both sides. It found in yellowish brown to light brown colour, sandy and silty textured, detritus like stratum. The habitional deposit varies between 35-48 centimetre above the natural soil. The nature of 1.8 metre sterile deposit above the OCP strata indicates the 2-3 flood incidence.\textsuperscript{452}

The ceramic industry comprised of OCP and associated red ware. The pottery is wheel thrown, adequately fired, smooth core and with fine fabric of well levigated clay. The ochre wash has a tendency to get peeled off. The main shapes comprised of dishes, bowls, basins, handis, vases, storage jars, miniature pots, lotas, lids having luted knobs, bowls with ring base, etc. Two OCP sherds have perforation like Harappan pottery, vases with ‘S’ shaped neck and flaring rim, bowls with featureless rim, outturned rim, carinated body with convex sides are other noteworthy finds. The decorated designs include incised oblique lines and criss-cross. The associated RW is medium to thick in section, coarse in fabric, sturdy and have sand as tempering material. The main shapes in RW are vases,

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{450} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{451} Ibid.
\end{footnotesize}
bowls, jars, handis, etcetra. The cord impressed design occurs on the exterior of coarse red ware.453

Tehsil Moradabad:

832. **Chuhanangla**: (28°54’49”N; 78°53’46”E)-OCP

The site of Chuhanangla lies on the Nachla Nala, a tributary of the Bahala Nadi. The height of the mound is about 6 feet. The Berkhera-Palpapur road crosses the site and cut it into two parts. The area of the site is about 11000 square metre. The cultural material is reported is composed of OCP and miscellaneous pot sherds. There is no other information available about the site.454

833. **Ganeshpur Devi**: (28°58’04”N:78°51’05”E)-OCP,BRW

The site is situated between Rajhera nadi and Alea nadi. These nadi are the part of Ram Ganga river system. The mound destroyed beyond recognition. Some sherds of OCP and BRW reported from the site. No other information is provided by the explorer.455

834. **Parbhatpur School Mound**: (28°56’56”N; 78°52’16”E)-OCP,PGW, Medieval

The area of the site is about 60000 square metre. The site is totally disturbed leaving the heaps of pottery. The cultural material reported from the site comprised of plain OCP, PGW and the pot sherds upto Medieval periods. No other information is provided by the explorer.456

835. **Sardarnagar**: (28°54’40”N; 78°52’03”E)-OCP

The site is located near the Rajahera Nala. The height of the mound is about 3 feet. The site covers an area of about 40000 square metre. The site is under cultivation and disturbed. The ceramic industry reported from the site include OCP. These consist of red slipped fine pottery, fragments of thick storage jars and brickbats. The antiquity comprised with a broken terracotta animal figurine. There is no other detail provided by the explorer.457

836. **Sirsawanagar**: (28°54’36”N; 78°51’43”E)-OCP, Early century A.D.

The height of the mound is about 3 feet. This is a very big site covering an area more than 50000 square metre. The site is dissected by irrigation gullies. The archaeological material reported is composed of black painted red ware and OCP sherds along with the pottery of early century AD. No other information is provided by the explorer.458

**District Bareilly:**

**Tehsil Aonla:**

837. **Ahichchhatra**: (29°54’00”N; 77°17’00”E)-OCP, PGW

The site of Ahichchhatra is about 11 kilometre north of Aonla tehsil headquarter of Bareilly district. It is situated between the Ramganga and Ghangan river. A fort situated over the site. The reexcavtions at the site by N.R.Banerjee revealed the presence of OCP sherds over the natural soil below the BRW and PGW remains. The habitational deposit of OCP is about 60 centimetre and composed of compact hard clay having silty look and feel. The sherds are thin sectioned and red slipped generally but medium section and fabric sherds are also available. The main shapes are dish on stand with hollow stem, jars, bowls and basins.459

**District Badaun:**

**Tehsil Bisauli:**

838. **Bisauli**: (28°18’00”N; 78°56’00”E)-OCP, Copper hoard

Bisauli is tehsil head quarter in Badaun district. The chance discovery of Copper hoard on the southeast of the town during agricultural operation in 1936-37 led to its excavation by B.B.Lal. The copper hoard comprised three anthropomorphic figurines, one harpoon and one flat celt. The ceramic industry reported revealed the presence of OCP like Hastinapur-1 and Rajpur Parsu. The OCP falls into two classes, one is well fired, red slipped and black painted red ware and other is less fired, ochre washed and thick ware.460

---

458 Ibid., p.133.
459 *IAR* 1963-64, p.43; 64-65, pp.39-43.
District Etah:

Tehsil Kashganj:

839. **Atranjikhera:** (27°42’00”N; 78°44’00”E)

The site was located on the right bank of Kali nadi in Etah district. It was excavated by R.C.Gaur. Here six periods of occupations were unearthed. The upper five periods belonged to BRW, PGW, NBPW, early historical and medieval periods. The lowest period-1 having one metre deposit belonged to the OCP culture. The ceramic tradtion in OCP include red slipped and wavy and parallel lines incised ware. Some sherds even show notched designs. The pottery is similar to the pottery found at Hastinapur.\(^{461}\) The next season excavations here revealed that the deposit of OCP varies beween .80 to 1.50 metre. The pottery was ill fired, porous and have thick section, rolled edges with bright ochre wash having tendency to rub off. The main shapes are dish on stand, variety of handles, channel like spout of large vessels, deep basin and bowls, vases with chord like collar at neck. The incised decorations included lines on applied chord, dashes, deep dots and notches, arranged in straight, oblique, angular and wavy lines. This pottery has striking resemblance with those found at Hastinapur, Manpur, Bhatpura, Ambkheri, Bahadrabad. The antiquity included lower part of crushing stone and a terracotta dabber, perforated disc, oblong sling ball and bead.\(^{462}\)

840. **Jakhera:** (28°33’00”N; 79°09’00”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW

The excavation was conducted on the mound one during 1975-76.\(^{463}\) The excavations conducted at the second mound in 1985-86. It reveals the presence of OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW at this site.\(^{464}\) The excavations evidenced the presence of OCP at the lowest level mixed with hard yellowish calcareous alluvium. In the upper levels of the OCP deposit found the OCP mixed with BRW. The habitation started with proto PGW phase on the Jakhera mound two. The habitation deposit has been divided into five periods.\(^{465}\)

\(^{461}\) *IAR*-1962-63,p.34.
\(^{463}\) *IAR*-1975-76,pp.50-51.
\(^{464}\) *IAR*-1985-86, pp.79-81.
Period-I OCP

Period-II BRW, BSW, RW with copper

Period-III A This phase characterised by the BRW, paintings in black pigment on BSW, various hue of red ware, Iron and occurrence of Proto PGW from upper levels.

Period-III B mature PGW

Period-IV A PGW with NBPW occurs together.

Period-IV B late NBPW.

**District Aligarh:**

**Tehsil Atrauli:**

841. **Alampur:** (28°14’00”N; 78°14’00”E)-OCP, Kushanas, Gupta and Medieval

The site is situated seven kilometre north west of the Atrauli police station in the village revenue limits of Alampur village. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The archaeological material reported is comprised of OCP, Kushanas, Gupta and Medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.466

842. **Alampur Rani:** (27°50’00”N; 78°17’00”E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is situated five kilometre north west of Barla police station in the village of Alampur Rani. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The ceramics reported comprised of OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is furnished by the explorer.467

843. **Anudha Khera:** (27°57’00”N; 78°29’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in the village of Anudha Khera. This place is about 2.5 kilometre northeast of Dadon police station. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The


467 Ibid.
archaeological findings reported from the site include OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.468

844. **Azadpur:** (27°52’00”N; 78°17’00”E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is located in the revenue limits of the village of Azadpur. This village is about 5.5 kilometre from the Barla police station in southwest direction. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The archaeological material reported include OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas and Medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.469

845. **Barhanu:** (28°04’00”N; 78°16’00”E)-OCP, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located at a distance of five kilometre from the Atrauli police station in northwest side. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The archaeological material reported comprised of OCP, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.470

846. **Basai:** (28°04’00”N; 78°15’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is about 4.5 kilometre from the Atrauli police station in northwest direction. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported from the site comprised of OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer471.

847. **Bhamori-Bujurg:** (27°55’00”N; 78°26’00”E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in the Bhamori Bujurg village revenue limits. It is about 11 kilometre east of the Barla police station. The area of the site is about 80000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is furnished by the explorer.472
848. **Bijauni**: (27°59’00”N; 78°24’00”E)-OCP

The site is located four kilometre southeast of Pali Mukimpur police station. This is a single culture site. The area of the site is about 9000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site is composed of OCP sherds. No other information is available about the site.473

849. **Bilona**: (27°52’00”N, 78°29’00”E)-OCP, BRW, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in the revenue limits of Bilona village. This place is about four kilometre from the Gangiri police station in north east direction. The area of the site is about 60000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP, BRW, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.474

850. **Chandauli Bujurg**: (27°59’00”N; 78°13’00”E)-OCP

The site is located eight kilometre south west of Atrauli police station. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The archaeological finding reported from the site include OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.475

851. **Chitkura**: (27°52’00”N; 78°30’00”E)-OCP, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is situated 5.5 kilometre northeast of Gangiri police station. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.476

852. **Chitrasi**: (27°54’00”N; 78°30’00”E)-OCP and Medieval

The site is situated 6.5 kilometre northeast of Gangiri police station. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The archaeological material reported comprised of OCP and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.477

853. **Dadon**: (27°57’00”N; 78°28’00”E)-OCP, BRW, NBPW, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is situated in Dadon police station area. It is about 0.5 kilometre north of the police station. The area of the site is about 45000 square metre. The archaeological material reported comprised of OCP, BRW, NBPW, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer. 478

854. **Dataoli**: (27°53’00”N; 78°19’00”E)-OCP, BRW, NBPW, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is located in Barla police station area. The site is about two kilometre south of the police station. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported from the site include OCP, BRW, NBPW, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer. 479

855. **Dhansari**: (27°55’00”N; 78°25’00”E)-OCP, PGW, NBPW and Medieval

The site is located in the area of Barla police station. It is situated at a distance of 9 kilometre from the police station. The area of the site is about 50000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported from the site include OCP, PGW, NBPW and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer. 480

856. **Dudhma Garhi**: (28°01’00”N; 78°26’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is located at a distance of five kilometre in northeast direction from the Pali-Mukimpur police station. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site include OCP, NBPW, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer. 481

857. **Harsh-Chanderpur**: (28°04’00”N; 78°19’00”E)-OCP, BRW, NBPW, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in the Atrauli police station. The site is about 5.5 kilometre in northeast from the police station. The area of the site is about 60000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported from the site comprised of OCP, BRW, NBPW, Guptas

478 Ibid.
479 Ibid.
480 Ibid.
481 Ibid.
and medieval pot sherds. The other information about the site is not provided by the explorer.482

858. **Hidramai:** (27°51’00”N; 78°25’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Guptas and Medieval

The site fall under the jurisdiction of Gangiri police station. The site is located at a distance of three kilometre west of the police station. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The ceramic industry reported by the explorer shows the presence of OCP, NBPW, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.483

859. **Jijathal:** (27°53’00”N; 78°24’00”E)-OCP

The site is located in the revenue limits of village Jijathal and it is located at a distance of six kilometre from Gangiri police station in northwest direction. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The archaeological finding reported include sherds of OCP. No other information is provided by the explorer.484

860. **Kalyanpur Rani:** (27°58’00”N; 78°15’00”E)-OCP

The site is located in the village of Kalyanpur Rani. It is about nine kilometre northwest of Barla police station. The area of the site is about 5000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported from the site include OCP sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.485

861. **Kanobi:** (27°50’00”N; 78°30’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Guptas and Medieval

The site falls under the jurisdiction of Gangiri police station and in the revenue limits of Kanobi village. It is about 5.5 kilometre northeast of police station. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. This is a multicultural site. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP, NBPW, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.486

---

862. **Kaser**: (27°56’00”N; 78°31’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Medieval

The site is located 6.5 southwest of Dadon police station. This is a multicultural settlement. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The reported ceramic traditions present at the site comprised of OCP, NBPW, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{487}\)

863. **Kheria-Rafatpur**: (28°06’00”N; 78°17’00”E)-OCP, Kushanas and Medieval

The site falls in the Atrauli tehsil of Aligarh district and located at a distance of 8.5 kilometre north from Atrauli police station. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The ceramic tradition reported is represented by OCP, Kushanas and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{488}\)

864. **Mirgola**: (28°06’00”N; 78°29’00”E)-CP, BRW, PGW, NBPW and Kushanas

The site is under the jurisdiction of Gangiri police station. The area of the site is about 75000 square metre. It is situated at a distance of 4.5 kilometre south east of the police station. The ceramic traditions reported from the site is represented by OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW and Kushanas pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.\(^{489}\)

865. **Murha-Naurazpur**: (27°48’00”N; 78°27’00”E)-OCP, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in Atrauli tehsil of Aligarh district and it falls under the jurisdiction of Gangiri police station. The site is situated about 6 kilometre south of the police station. The area of the site is about 40000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site include OCP, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.\(^{490}\)

866. **Nangla-Durra**: (27°51’00”N; 78°31’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located at a distance of 5.5 kilometre southeast of the Gangiri police station. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The ceramic traditions reported at the

---

\(^{487}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{488}\) *Ibid.*

\(^{489}\) *Ibid.*

site is represented by OCP, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.491

867. **Pali-Mukimpur**: (28°01’00”N; 78°22’00”E)-OCP, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site of Pali-Mukimpur falls under the jurisdiction of same name police station. It is about 0.5 kilometre south of the police station. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site include OCP, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.492

868. **Raipur-Mujabta**: (28°11’00”N; 78°03’00”E)-OCP, Kushanas and Medieval

The site is located in the jurisdiction of Atrauli police station. It is about one kilometre south of the police station. The area of the site is about 30000 square metre. The reported archaeological material include OCP, Kushanas and Medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.493

869. **Sadipur**: (27°05’00”N; 78°04’00”E)-OCP and Medieval

The site is situated at a distance of five kilometre north west from the Pali-Mukimpur police station. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The ceramic traditions reported at the site include OCP and Medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.494

870. **Sankra**: (27°03’00”N; 78°32’00”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site is 12 kilometre north east of Dadon police station. The area of the site is about 50000 square metre. It is a multi cultural site. The reported ceramic traditions represented on the site include OCP, BRW, PGW, NBPW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.495

---

491 Ibid.
492 Ibid.
493 Ibid.
494 Ibid.
495 Ibid.
871. **Simthala**: (28°06’00”N; 78°16’00”E)-OCP, NBPW, Guptas and Medieval

The site is located in the revenue limits of Simthala village. It is about nine kilometre north west of Atrauli police station. The area of the site is about 15000 square metre. The archaeological material reported from the site comprised of OCP, NBPW, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.496

872. **Sujawal Pur**: (27°48’00”N; 78°26’00”E)-OCP, Guptas and Medieval

The site of Sujawal pur is located in the jurisdiction of Gangiri police station. It is about six kilometre south of the police station. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. The archaeological findings reported comprised of OCP, Guptas and medieval pot sherds. The explorer provides no other information.497

873. **Sunhara**: (27°59’00”N; 78°17’00”E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, Kushanas, Guptas and Medieval

The site of Sunhara is about four kilometre west of the Barla police station. The area of the site is about 20000 square metre. It is a multi cultural site. The reported ceramic traditions are represented by OCP, BRW, PGW, Kushanas, Guptas and medieval pot sherds The explorer provides no other information.498

**District Aligarh:**

**Tehsil Kol:**

874. **Chandaukha**: (27°13’00”N; 76°16’00”E)-OCP, washed GW

The site is located in the Koel tehsil of Aligarh district. It is excavated site. The area covered by the site is about 3205 square metre. It is situated on the side of a natural depression and disurbed due the earth digging by the villagers. The cultural deposit varies between 1.30 to 2.25 metre.499 The ceramic industry comprised both wheel thrown and hand made specimen of OCP and washed grey ware. The pottery have thick section (2 mm.-2 cm.), ochre colour, soft and rolled in appearance. The thickness of the slip decreases in the upper levels. They are manufactured by well-levigated clay having the

---

496 Ibid.
497 Ibid.
498 Ibid.
medium grain paste. The main types include drooping rim vases, ‘S’-shape vases, bowls, dishes, basins, lids, spout, handles, ring base and disc along with dish on stand. A dish on stand with thick fabric, thick slip and decorated with three incised lines is the noteworthy find.500

The architectural evidences comprised by reed impressed chunk and bricks fragments. An intact well lines by wedge shaped bricks having finger marks is also present in the middle of area-A. The internal diameter of the well is 1.32 metre as compared to external diameter measuring 1.92 square metre. The size of the bricks varies between 30x24 to 19x6 cm. They resemble with the bricks found from Lal Qila, Ambkheri, Bahadrabad, Manda, etcetra.501

The intiquities represented by fluted core of chert( granite?), stone ball, saddle-quern, pestle, terracotta bangles and discs.502

875. **Keshavpur: (27°48’00”N; 78°07’00”E)-OCP**

The site is located east of the village Keshavpur, which is situated 13 kilometre southeast of the district headquarter. This is a excavated site. The site is disturbed due to earth digging by villagers and cultivation. The Sengar river flows two kilometre away from the site. The height of the mound varies from 3 feet to 8 feet from the surroundings. The mound is elliptical in shape and composed of loamy soil mixed with clay and fine-grained yellow sand. The site covers an area about 46000 square metre.503 The site surrounded by natural depression measuring 25000 square metre in southeast side. The soil is salt affected. The habitational deposit varies 1 to 1.70 metre. The structural remains comprised an intact well lined internally with wedge shaped bricks measuring 30x19-24x6 centimetre, a brick kiln, two burnt brick platform and a fire altar with charred bones of a big animal. The platform is circular in shape and has two course of bricks raised on brown clay. The base of the brick kiln is partly under ground and plastered internally and externally with clay. The thickness of the plaster varies 8-12 centimetre and it is well-burnt which show the continous firing activities. The kiln is filled with dark brownish, creamish and whitish ash. A single piece of crucible tells about the smelting

502 Ibid.
activities. The ceramic industry reveals both the hand made as well as wheel made pottery. Their thickness varies between 2 millimetre to 2 centimetre. They were kiln fired and sturdy. The slip comprise the different hue of the red colour i.e. smooth red, creamish red and brownish red. The mud coated and finger pressed appliqué/ grooved ware were the special features at this site. Some sherds have mud mixed with rice husk applied on the outer surface. According to the excavator the incised designs comprised the comb pattern like Kot-Diji, Amri Period-1 and it is datable to the middle of 4th millennium BC. The main pottery shapes show the presence of vases, bowls, dish on stand, lids, spout channel vessels and handled pots, which are comparable with the pottery of Chaudaukha, Atranjikhera Period-1 and Jodhpura Period-Ic according to the excavator. The paintings designs show the presence of thick band, thin parallel bands, oblique parallel bands and loops. Some sherds also bears the graffiti marks. The material culture reveals the terracotta wheel with graffiti marks, bangles pieces, pendant, ear ornament and rear part of an animal. The metal objects composed of a piece of copper. A nodule of green jasper also recovered from the site.

**District Mathura:**

**Tehsil Mat:**

876. **Nohjheel**: (27°50'51"N; 77°38'43"E)-OCP, BRW, PGW related plain GW, red ware, Early Historical and Medieval

This site is located in the Nohjheel market. The mound is about 40 feet high and 80000 square metre in area. Police station is located on the site. The colour of the site is greyish. The cultural material included OCP, BRW, PGW related plain GW, red ware, early historical and medieval pot sherds. Some bits of iron also noticedalong with glass bangles pieces. The explorer provides no other information of the site.
Tehsil Chhata:

877. **Khursi**: (27°46’09”N; 77°35’57”E)-OCP sherds, BRW and Early Historical

The height of the mound is about four feet. This site is very much disturbed. The area of the site is about 10000 square metre. The reported ceramic industry include pottery with black painting on the rim, incised decorated OCP sherds, BRW and early historical wares. The explorer provides no other information of the site.\(^{508}\)

Tehsil Mathura:

878. **Gantholi**: (27°29’07”N; 77°25’30”E)-OCP, GW and Medieval

The site is located on the Deeg-Goverdhan Road at a distance of 200 metre in the west. The height of the mound is about 40 feet. The modern village is located on the site. The area of the site is about 80000 square metre. The cultural material included black painted sherds of Harappan tradition along with OCP, GW and medieval wares.

879. **Parmandra**: (27°32’14”N; 78°18’15”E)-OCP, GW along with Early Historical and Medieval

The site is located in the village Parmandra. The height of the mound is about 30 feet. The site covers an area about 30000 square metre. The reported archaeological material include black painted red ware, OCP, GW along with early historical and medieval pot sherds. No other information is provided by the explorer.\(^{509}\)

**District Agra:**

Tehsil Kiraoli:

880. **Fatehpuri Sikri**: (27°09’58”N; 75°59’30”E)*-OCP, PGW, BSW, NBPW, SK and Medieval

This site was excavated by Shankar nath et al. The site is situated one kilometre northwest of Jami masjid and 0.5 kilometre east of western fortification wall of the city at its northern end. The lowest level of the cultural deposit is represented by OCP. The soil of the deposit is compact brown clay mixed with kankar. A thick layer of silt divides this


\(^{509}\) *the geocoordinates are delineated with the help of the Google earth, Hence they are approximate.*

\(^{509}\) *Ibid.*
period into two phases. The pottery is less fired, red slipped with coarse fabric, orange to
dark red orange in colour, which can be rub off easily and wheel made. It decorated with
oblique incision and criss-cross designs. The main shapes were vases and bowls.
Antiquities and structural remains were not found due to small scale of excavations. Other
archaeological material comprised PGW, BSW, NBPW, SK and Medieval pot sherds.510

Tehsil Fatehabad:

881. **Sadhwara Khera**: (27°02’00’’N; 78°04’00’’E)-OCP, BRW, PGW, BSW, GW,
NBPW, Early Historical and Medieval

This place is located in Inayatpur village. The site is situated on the left bank of dried up
bed of Khari river, which is now 3 kilometre away. It is a excavated site. The lowest layer
8(A) consist sherds of OCP embeddd in yellow soil. The OCP represented mainly by
vases. A thin layer of ash is present after this level, which probably shows the burning at
the site. The other ceramic industry represented at this place included BRW, PGW, BSW,
GW, NBPW, Early Historical and Medieval times.511

District Etawah:

Tehsil Etawah:

882. **Saipai**: (27°48’00’’N; 78°97’00’’E)-OCP, copper hoard

The site is located 18 kilometre north of Etawah. It yielded copper hoard consisting celts,
harpoons, anthropomorphic figures and rings during the agriculture operation along with
OCP.512 The soil of the site is compact yellowish clay. Later excavations was done by
B.B.Lal. The excavations revealed the barbed harpoon at a depth of 45 centimetre in OCP
Cultural context.513 The ceramic industry comprised of OCP and pale red sherds with
some complete pots. Some sherds have slip. One incised decorated sherds with black
painting also encountered. The incised decorations included row of dashes, series of
triangular compartment inclosing rows of dashes, punched circlets, criss-cross and
chequered pattern on outer surface. The incised decoration executed with sharp edge

510 IAR-1988-89,pp.81-82.
* The geo coordinates were not mention in the report so they are drawn with the aid of google earth
software.
object. The main shapes included vases with flaring and horizontally splayed out rim, jars with flaring rims, deep bowls with straight and incurved rim, miniature vase and bowls. The various types of handles, spout, lipped bowls, a knobbed lid, stem suggesting dish on stand or ring stand. The antiquity consist of fragmentary chert blade, chalcedony flake, quern, pounder, pellets and bals of sandstone. Structural relics noticed involced reed impressed clay lump suggesting wattle and daub houses and unfired brickbat. The bones of Bos indicus also noticed.514

**District Shahajanpur:**

**Tehsil Shahajanpur:**

883. **Sarthouli**: (27°43’00”N; 79°47’00”E)-OCP, BRW and red ware sherds of Kushanas

The site published was in 2001-02. There are two mound that are located near the Jor tal. Both the mounds much destroyed. The reported cultural material is represented by OCP, BRW and red ware sherds of Kushanas period.515 The republication of the site with geo coordinates in 2007 did not mention BRW and RW but show the presence of copper hoard. No other information is provided by the explorer.516

884. **Naytar-Bilandarpur**: (28°02’00”N; 79°57’00”E)-OCP, RW and Gupta

The site of Naytar-Bilandarpur is located in Puwayan tehsil of Shahajanpur district. The site was published in 2001-02. The reported cultural sequence at the site was OCP, RW and Gupta period. Some brickbats also noticed.517 The republication of the site in 2007 added more information about the site. The area of the site is less than 10000 square metre and the mound has low height.518

514 IAR 1971-72, p.456.
515 IAR-2001-02, p.256.
517 Ibid.
District Hardoi:

Tehsil Hardoi:

885. **Bawan/Mujahidpur:** (27°23’00”N; 80°01’00”E)-OCP and copper hoard

The site is situated on the bank of a natural depression known as Dharaya. The site is under modern village habitation. The cultural material reported include OCP and copper hoard. There is no other information provided by the explorer. 519

District Unnao:

Tehsil Safipur:

886. **Pariyar:** (26°41’23”N; 80°20’00”E)*-OCP, BRW, BSW, RW, copper hoard

The site of the Periayar was excavated under the programme of Archaeology of Ramayana Sites project funded by Archaeological Survey of India. This site published in 1978-79. The lowest levels in trench number 3 (PR-III) yieleded OCP, BRW, BSW sherds. This pottery occurs in loose brown earth and sand with occasional hard clod. The OCP represented by small fragmentary sherds. One sherds of a jar having splayed out rim also noticed. Some sherds of upper levels also percolated below this loose earth. Above the loose earth occurred a 40 centimetre thick layer of regular habitation having BRW, BSW and associated RW. 520 A copper hoard representing a flat celt, shouldered celt and several harpoons were also unearthed from Pariar. 521 It is not clear whether the copper hoard recovered from this excavated place. The geo coordinates drawn with the help of google earth software represent the location of the village Pariyar not the site.

District Allahabad

Tehsil Soroan:

887. **Sringverapura:** (25°35’00”N; 81°39’00”E)-OCP, BSW, BRW and burnished GW

It is situated in Soraon tehsil of Allahabad district and excavated under the projet of archaeology of the Ramayana sites. It is located on the left bank of the Ganga river on a

519 **Ibid.,** p.457.
521 **Indian Antiquary,** 1907, No.36, p.53.

* The geo coordinates are delineated with the help of google earth.
high cliff.\textsuperscript{522} The site of Sringverapura was excavated for nine sessions continuously between 1977-78 to 1985-86. It shows the continuous habitation from OCP to the east India company times. The habitation started with the OCP. The red ceramic industry of OCP shows two sub varieties. One is well-fired and made up from well levigated clay and second one has coarse fabric and indifferently fired. Occasional slip occurs on both the varities. The appliqué and incised decoration occurred on the pottery. There were instances of paintings also. The main types included straight and everted rim bowls, shallow dishes, jars with prominently out turned rims and vases with disc base.\textsuperscript{523} The evidences of wattle and daub houses indicated by the presence of reed impressed clod of the mud plaster. The TL dating suggest the time of closing century of second millennium B.C. for this period of OCP. After a break site was inhabited by the people using BSW, BRW and burnished GW. The time period suggested for the second phase is about 10\textsuperscript{th} century B.C. The site remains under habitation till modern times.\textsuperscript{524}

\textbf{District Varanasi:}

\textbf{Tehsil Varanasi:}

888. \textbf{Kamauli:} (25°20′50″N; 83°03′00″E)*-OCP, parallel side chert blade

The site of Kamauli was excavated for the project Archaeology of Ramayana Sites. It is located three kilometer east of the Rajghat in Varanasi district. The site is situated across the Varuna and on the left bank of the Ganga river. The excavation revealed the two fold sequence of cultures. The habitation started with red ware that was ocherous in appearance and tendency to get rub off its surface like the OCP of this area. The other findings comprised one parallel sides chert blade. The second period started after a gap of 65 centimetre thick barren layer of black clay during later Medieval times.\textsuperscript{525}

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{523} \textit{Ibid.},p.13.
\item \textsuperscript{524} \textit{Ibid.},p.14
\item *The geo coordinates of the site is drawn with the help of Google earth and it is approximate on the basis of distance from the Rajghat as given in IAR..
\item \textsuperscript{525} \textit{IAR} -1963-64,p.58.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
District Mirzapur:

Tehsil Chunar

889. Kakoria: (25°03’00”N; 83°01’00”E)-OCP, BRW, BSW

This site excavated by G.R. Sharma during the years 1962-64. This was a megalithic site. It yielded some sherds which resembles OCP in shape and fabric. The main shapes were vases with high concave neck, vases with beaded and out turned rim, cup on stand and pedestalled cup, beaker, goblet, bowls with everted or clubbed rim, basin with externally clubbed or collarred rim and shallow bowls with featureless rim. The incised decoration comprised dots, strokes, chevrons, wavy, vertical, horizontal and oblique lines, criss-cross, lattice, diamond and floral pattern. The appliqué designs comprised thumb-nail impression forming a cord and chain pattern on pplied clay strip. The other ceramic industry included BRW, BSW. A short blade industry also encountered. Some of the microliths exhibits the use of crested ridge technique.