Chapter-II
Explorations

Exploration can be used as a prelude to excavation or as an end in itself. It is no exaggeration to say that the development of survey techniques has revolutionized archaeology in the past century, allowing us to see humans within a larger landscape rather than focusing on a settlement or two. The study of regional interactions and changes, through survey, are now more common archaeological attentions than the perspective from a single settlement. Regional (intersite) survey is also used as a means to select areas or settlements for further investigation, usually by excavation. Of course, humans in the past frequently saw their world from the perspective of one site, their home settlement, so it is important for archaeologists to do site-focused research as well. Like regional survey, survey across a single settlement (intrasite survey) is used to pinpoint areas within a site for excavation. But as with regional survey, intrasite survey in itself is also an important method of archaeological analysis for questions of site patterning and function.

The traditional archaeological survey consists of a team of people walking across a landscape and recording the artifacts and features they find. There are considerable refinements to this technique, specialized for particular landscapes, types of remains, and questions under consideration.

Archaeologists are especially attuned to the loss of sites due to urbanization and development activity because they have first-hand knowledge of the magnitude of the archaeological record and the processes of destruction.

Previous Work

Not much exploration was done in the area under study. In the early decades of 19th century Lt. Col. Todd explored a small part of this area and reported some ancient sites like Kalibangan etc. L.P. Tessitori, an Italian scholar, in the course of his exploration visited Kalibangan in 1917 and 1918 and has left us an interesting account of his findings. Aurel Stein carried out extensive explorations along River Ghaggar and discovered a number of Proto-historic and Historical sites. A. Ghosh also explored this area and discovered some sites e.g. Sothi, Sher Pura and Nohar. The Harappan sites explored by Ghosh were revisited by K.N. Dikshit. They confirmed the existence of pre-
Harappan pottery in this region. In 1980 K.F. Dalai explored Bahawalpur and Bikaner region along with the 'Lost' Saraswati River that is only noteworthy work involving methodical survey and surface collection of ceramics. R. C. Thakran also explored some sites falling in Suratgarh and Hanumangarh Districts and conducted excavation at Dabdi, an important Early Harappan site. Later V. Shinde piloted a random survey along the Ghaggar basin in search of Harappan sites.

Apart from these explorations a few sites in the present study area namely, Kalibangan, Sothi, Dabdi and Dabli Was Chugta have been excavated. Excavations at Kalibangan were started during 1960-61 and came to an end in 1968-69 after nine seasons of excavations. It has yielded the remains of Early Harappan (Period-I) and Mature Harappan (Period-II) culture. A few sherds akin to Hakra ware were found from the lowest levels of period-I. Sothi was excavated twice, first by A. Ghosh and later on by K.N. Dikshit. It has yielded evidences related to Early Harappan, Mature Harappan and Rangmahal cultures. The term Sothi-Siswal complex came into existence after excavations at Sothi and Siswal. Dikshit also took some trial trenches at Nohar in 1978. Dabdi (2006) was excavated under the Joint Direction of R.C. Thakran and Amar Singh. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan period. Recently Dabliwas Chugta/Kamana (2011) was excavated under the Joint Direction of R.N. Singh (B.H.University Varanasi) and C.A. Petrie (Cambridge University) under UKIERI project. It has also yielded remains of Early Harappan culture.

**Historical Background and Gaps in Previous Work**

The region has great historical and archaeological significance on account of the Vedic Saraswati River (now known as dried Ghaggar), Harappan and historical sites like Kalibangan, Sothi and Panchpir (Dabli Ratthan) located in the area under study.

The earliest settlers in this area were the people of Early Harappan culture. But excavation at Kalibangan has yielded some pottery from the lowest level of period IA which is akin to Hakra ware. Baror has also yielded the same pottery and the excavator has categorized it Pre-Harappan i.e. Hakra ware. But identification and nomenclature of this culture is very problematic and controversial. It is largely revealed in exploration and in a limited area of excavation. Did this culture originate here or its people migrate to this area from elsewhere? The same problem confronts us with Early Harappan viz. did this originate here or did its people migrate here? There is not a
single site in 10 km radius of Kalibangan as a satellite site of it to supply Kalibangan with surplus production.

The area under study was densely populated during the Historical and Medieval times, as can be judged by the number of sites reported from this region. This area comes under arid and semiarid zone. Why these people settled here in such arid conditions?

The major gap in the previous research efforts is that these were not problem oriented. Their objectives were just to document the sites, collect antiquities and other finds. But the present work is problem oriented and will basically deal with the settlement pattern.

**Cultural Structure of the Study Area and Terminology**

The terminology of early farming community in Hanumangarh district is very challenging because Kalibangan has yielded some pot sherds akin to Hakra ware from its lowest levels of period IA which have been told typologically, older than that of Early Harappan ceramic evidence. Baror has also yielded the same type of pottery in its lowest levels and the excavator has termed it as Pre-Harappan culture i.e. Hakra ware. In its adjoining area of Haryana, the term (Hakra culture) has been used by the excavator of Kunal while Amarender Nath reported it in the Early Harappan matrix from Rakhigarhi. At Bhirrana this type of pottery is found in stratified layer. Excavations at Girawar and Farmana have yielded the same type of pottery from the lowest levels, which has been designated as ‘Regional Hakra’. But in these excavations, this ware has been found in a very small exposed area. Only Bhirrana has some deposit of it otherwise no deposit of such culture has been found.

**Early Harappan**

The Early Harappan period showed a greater variety in craft products at settlements and growing regional diversity, particularly in pottery styles. Variations in the pottery found from different areas, suggest the existence of regional groups which is exemplified by the distinguishing of Sothi-Siswal and Kalibangan period IA\(^2\) ceramic ware, with some influence of Kot Diji features.

Although the Sothi-Siswal, Dabdi and Dabliwas Chugta (last two sites are recently excavated) have a regional variant of the Early Harappan culture. Excavators of Dabdi define it as Early Harappan. Pottery of the site has many regional variants. Most
of the pottery is rusticated on outer surface and incised on inner surface. Bowls are
painted with black band on rim. This type of pottery having different variants found
during excavations at Kalibangan\textsuperscript{28}, Baror\textsuperscript{29}, Kunal\textsuperscript{30} and Bhirrana\textsuperscript{31} etc. has been
defined by some scholars as pre-Harappan or Hakra ware. Recently, in the excavations
at Buji\textsuperscript{32} (near Kunal), the excavators found Early Harappan pottery similar to that of
Kunal IA but not a single sherd was found of Pre-Harappan or Hakra Ware. Here the
term Early Harappan is engaged to describe the culture which existed in the area of
discussion throughout the first half of the 3\textsuperscript{rd} millennium BCE.

**Harappan**

This phase of colonization in the research area is noticeable by the advent of the
Harappans. Settlements belonging to this phase are very less compared to earlier
period. These settlements are mostly found in Bhadra and Nohar tehsils. Kalibangan
and Sothi are the only excavated sites of this phase which provide the cultural details.

In the excavation of Sothi, there is no perceivable cultural break between the
Sothi-Siswal and Mature Harappan phase. But the excavations have revealed two
periods of occupation at Kalibangan: viz. Period I, Early Harappan, datable to circa
3000-2700 BCE; and Period II, Mature Harappan, ascribable to circa 2600-2000 BCE,
there being a gap of about a hundred years between that. The settlement of Period I
had to be abandoned around 2700 BCE, because of an earthquake.\textsuperscript{33}

**Late Harappan**

The succeeding cultural phase is known as Late Harappan which is non-urban in
nature. During the course of exploration seven sites of this phase were brought to light
by the researcher. Prior to this survey not a single site of this phase was known from the
region. The existence of this phase in the region has been evidenced by the discovery
of some typical ceramic shapes of Late Harappan culture.

**Painted Grey Ware Culture**

The next period of colonization in the region is marked by the advent of the
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture people. First time the Painted Grey Ware was found
at Ahichhatra\textsuperscript{34} but its full significance was realized only after B.B. Lal’s excavations at
Hastinapur.\textsuperscript{35}

No-one PGW site in the region has sofar been subjected for excavation and
therefore, it is difficult to understand the various aspects of this culture in the region. In
the early fifties, Rajasthan has only 2 sites of this culture viz. Noh and Jodhapura\textsuperscript{36}, but these sites are very far from the study area. In the adjoining area (Ganganagar District) excavation has been conducted at Chak 86 site which throws some light of its cultural aspects and chronology.\textsuperscript{37} Excavator has divided its pottery in eight major groups viz. red ware, red slipped ware, black on red ware, black and red ware, grey ware, PGW, black ware and decorated ware. Two C\textsuperscript{14} dates have also been provided from this site viz. 650±130 BC and 215±185 BC.\textsuperscript{38}

**Historical Period**

In north India, the Historical period begins from the sixth century BCE to the period of Harshavardhana. In this period almost the whole study area was well populated as it is attested by the discovery of 466 settlements in the region. A majority of the sites were deserted after the Kushana period in the fourth century. Only a few of them continued to be occupied in the Gupta period, mention may be made of Rangmahal. Broadly the term ‘Historical period’ is used for Mauryas, early Kushana, later Kushana, early Gupta and later Gupta periods. After the excavations at Rangmahal\textsuperscript{39}, all sites having similar evidence are termed as Rangmahal culture sites in this region.

**Medieval Period**

The period from post Gupats to pre British times is considered as Medieval period during which various warrior clan groups (Rajputs) and Muslim rulers (Sultanat and Mughals) had been politically important in Rajasthan as well as in northern India. During the course of explorations, Medieval period remains are found on 187 sites but unfortunately, none of them has been subjected to excavation so far.

**Detailed Description of Explored Sites**

In the following pages all the sites discovered so far in the study region are arranged alphabetically in their respective- tehsils and are described with their location and cultural bearings. During the course of present survey, it has been noticed that most of the sites were found located on sand dunes, under cultivation and therefor, this feature of the sites has not been reported in their relevant descriptions.
Bhadra Tehsil

Bhadra (29.12°N and 75.17°E) is a town and tehsil headquarters in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. It has an average elevation of 192m. Under Bhadra tehsil there are 108 villages. There are 182 settlements of different cultural periods explored during present archaeological survey.

![Map showing ancient settlements in Bhadra tehsil.](image)

### Culture Sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (182)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Early Harappan</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harappan</td>
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<td>Late Harappan</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>PGW</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>Historical</td>
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<td>24</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Bhadra tehsil.](image)
1. **Ajitpura-I (Lat. 29°00'41.4"N - Long. 75°19'14.9"E) Hist. & Med.**

Ajitpura village is situated 19 km and 116 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village. There are six sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Ajitpura-I is located close to east of the village in the *Panchayati* land and locally called *Bihoad*. It measures 500x400m (20 hec) and is 4m in height. Partly it has been occupied by modern habitation. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

2. **Ajitpura-II (Lat. 28°59'23.5"N - Long. 75°18'53.4"E) Hist.**

Ajitpura-II site is located 2 km south of the village on Ajitpura-Sidhmukh bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jugal Dhanak and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

3. **Ajitpura-III (Lat. 29°02'15.3"N - Long. 75°18'05.9"E) Hist.**

It is located 2.5 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Het Ram Budania. It is locally known as *Bharda*. It measures 180x200m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

4. **Ajitpura-IV (Lat. 29°02'00.9"N - Long. 75°18'26.5"E) Hist.**

Ajitpura-IV site, locally known as *Theh*, is located 2 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Jag Ram Beniwal. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

5. **Ajitpura-V (Lat. 29°02'11.8"N - Long. 75°17'28.9"E) Hist.**

It is located 3.5 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Raj Purohit and is locally known as *Thehad*. A *kuchcha* track coming from western corner of the village leads to the site. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

6. **Ajitpura-VI (Lat. 29°01'29.9"N - Long. 75°18'02.5"E) Hist.**

The site Ajitpura-VI is located 2 km north-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Rampal S/o Suggana Ram and is locally known as *Bharda*. It measures 180x200m (4hec). It has yielded remains of Historical period.
7. Alayala-I (Lat. 28°54'02.6"N - Long. 75°06'43.9"E) Hist. & Med.

Alayala village is situated 23 km south of Bhadra and 108 km south-east of Hanumangarh. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Site-I is located 1 km west of the village on Alayala-Jagasari bullock cart track in the fields of Sh. Asha Ram Soni. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

8. Alayala-II (Lat. 28°54'05.6"N - Long. 75°08'04.9"E) Med.

Alayala-II site is located 2 km east of the village and falls in the fields of Sh. Chhaju Ram S/o Sadasukh Kuswa and is locally known as Theh. Alayala-Paldi kuchcha way passes through the site. It measures 110x100m (2 hec) and lies parallel to the ground. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

9. Amarpura-I (Lat. 29°04'47.9"N - Long. 75°18'41.0"E) Hist.

Village Amarpura is situated 15 km east of Bhadra and 111 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Amarpura-I, locally known as Khera, lies 2 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh Dudia. Whole site has been used for cultivation. It measures 260x280m (7 hec) in size and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

10. Amarpura-II (Lat. 29°05'30.4"N Long. 75°18'17.0"E) Hist. & Med.

The site is located 1 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Bhadar Chamar and is locally known as Theh. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the site. It measures 100x100m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

11. Anup Shahar-I (Lat. 28°57'39.7"N - Long. 75°11'56.3"E) Hist.

Anup Shahar is situated 17 km south of Bhadra and 110 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road on Bhadra-Rajgarh road (via Sidhmukh) leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Anup Shahar-I, locally called Theh, is located 1 km north-west of the village on Anup Shahar-Chobara bullock cart track and falls in the fields of Sh.
Vidyadhar Bhargav. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

12. Anup Shahar-II (Lat. 28°56’23.7"N - Long. 75°13’49.9"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 3 km south-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Santa Ram S/o Mamchand Jangra and is locally known as Theh. Anup Shahar-Sidhmukh kuchcha way passes through the site. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

13. Asan (Lat. 29°03’04.5"N - Long. 75°22’10.2"E) Hist.

Village Asan is situated 27 km east of Bhadra and 123 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Bhadra-Hisar road leads to the village.

The site is located 800m north-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Munshi Ram S/o Begraj Dhaka and is locally called Theh. It measures 170x190m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

14. Behad Bhadra (Lat. 29°11’52.4"N - Long. 75°07’08.0"E) Hist.

Village is situated 12 km north of Bhadra and 89 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Bhadra-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Hari Ram S/o Harsukh Ram Beniwal on a cart track bifurcating from Bihad-Khachawana link road. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

15. Ber (Lat. 29°10’30.2"N - Long. 75°20’92.0"E) Hist.

Village Ber is situated 20 km north-east of Bhadra and 110 km south-east of Hanumangarh on Bhadra-Adampur road.

The site is located 1 km south of the village on a cart track leading to Bhairon Chhani road. It measures 170x230m (4 hec) with a height of 3m. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ballu S/o Dahanpat Kansujia. It has yielded remains of Historical period. Partly the site falls also in the revenue jurisdiction of the village Bhairon Chhani and therefore, it has also been described in the name of Bhairon Chhani at serial no. 23 of this chapter.
16. Bhadi-I (Lat. 28°54’30.0"N Long. 75°12’29.4"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Bhadi is situated 22 km south of Bhadra and 113 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Bhadi approach road (via Paldi) leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bhadi-I, locally called Theh, is located 2 km north of the village in the fields of Sh. Net Ram S/o Ganpat Ram. Bhadi-Bhadra approach road passes through the site. It measures 240x200m (5 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

17. Bhadi-II (Lat. 28°53’32.0"N - Long. 75°12’52.3"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jaiprakash S/o Udmi Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x110m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

18. Bhadi-III (Lat. 28°53’37.1"N - Long. 75°12’02.9"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Mani Ram Jakhal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x180m (2 hec). It is 3m high above the ground level and has yielded remains of Historical period.


Bhadra town is situated 100 km south-east of Hanumangarh district headquarters. Hanumangarh-Hisar road (via Rawatsar) leads to the town. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the town. Devendra Handa has reported an extensive mound yielding Harappan, Late Harappan and early historic red ware at Bhadra. But during present survey no Harappan remains were found from both the sites.

The site Bhadra-I is located close to north of Bhadra Main Bus Stand and is under modern habitation. Some part of the site is used for Muslim graves. It measures 170x190m (4 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

20. Bhadra-II (Lat. 29°08’16.7"N - Long. 75°13’40.6"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 8 km north-east of the town on Bhadra-Ramgarhia bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jot Ram S/o Gugan and is locally known as Baniyawala Theh. It measures 190x270m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of
Historical and Medieval periods. Nisar Ahmad has reported 10 Billion coins of Bahlol Lodi from this site which was purchased by Sh. Bhageswar Prasad Tyagi from a scrap seller. These coins bear AH dates 882 and 888.

21. Bhairon Chhani-I (Lat. 29°10'23.4"N - Long. 75°19'44.7"E) Hist.

Village Bhairon Chhani is situated 19 km north-east of Bhadra and 108 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Adampur road (via Ber) leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Bhairon Chhani-I is located 500m west of the village on Bhairon Chhani-Chhani Badi link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the field of Sh. Mahipat S/o Seokaran Rahar. It measures 140x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

22. Bhairon Chhani-II (Lat. 29°10'10.0"N - Long. 75°19'56.5"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Bhairon Chhani-II is located 1 km north of the village on Bhairon Chhani-Chhani Badi bullock cart track and is locally known as Musan Bhoomi. Some part of the site falls in the fields of Sh. Fateh Singh S/o Tikku Ram. It measures 200x200m (4 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, basins etc. are main shapes of the pottery found from the site. Bangles of terracotta and shell are main the antiquities found from the site.

23. Bhairon Chhani-III (Lat. 29°10'16.3"N - Long. 75°20'34.9"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km south of the village on Bhairon Chhani-Ber kuchcha track and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ballu S/o Dhanpat Kansujia. It measures 170x230m (4 hec). It has yielded remains of Historical period.

24. Bhangarh-I (Lat. 28°55'08.4"N - Long. 75°20'42.7"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Bhangarh is situated 28 km of Bhadra and 124 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Bhangarh (via Ajitpura) approach road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Bhangarh-I site is located 800m west of the village on Bhangarh-Sidhmukh bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhagat Singh Chahar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 200x130m (3 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases of different sizes, jars and basins are
the main shapes of the pottery.

25. **Bhangarh-II** (Lat. 28°55'58.1"N - Long. 75°21'40.2"E) Hist.

   It is located about 700m east of the village on Bhangarh-Jhaloda approach road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ruli Ram Budia and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 190x170m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

26. **Bhangwa** (Lat. 29°03'14.4"N - Long. 75°14'52.8"E) Med.

   Village Bhangwa is situated 10 km and 108 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Bhadra-Sidhmukh road leads to the village.

   The site is located 900m south-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Kurda Ram S/o Ganpat Beniwal and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 290x 280m (9 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

27. **Bharwana-I** (Lat. 29°10'41.1"N - Long. 75°03'40.7"E) Hist.

   Bharwana village is situated 13 km north-west of Bhadra and 85 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Nohar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

   The site Bharwana-I is located adjacent (behind the Govt. School) to the west of the village in the fields of Sh. Budh Ram Bishnoi and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 170x150m (3 hec). It has yielded remains of Historical period.

28. **Bharwana-II** (Lat. 29°10'08.9"N - Long. 75°03'42.6"E) Hist.

   Bharwana-II is located 900m south-west of the village on Guga Medi cart track in the fields of Sh. Hari Singh (Master). It measures 180x140m (3 hec) in size and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

29. **Bharwana-III** (Lat. 29°10'17.6"N - Long. 75°04'09.3"E) Hist.

   It is located close to south of the village in the fields of Sh. Omprakash S/o Jeet Ram Kashwa. It measures 140x180m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

30. **Bhinai-I** (Lat. 28°58'13.1"N - Long. 75°15'40.3"E) HP & Hist.

   Village Bhinai is located about 18 km and 114 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanuman-
garh respectively. Bhadra-Sidhmukh road (via Anup Shahar) leads to the village. There are six sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bhinai-I is located 1 km north of the village in the fields of Sh. Pat Ram S/o Dana Ram Nehra and locally called Taal. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, perforated jars, miniature pots are the main shapes of the pottery.

31. Bhinai-II (Lat. 28°57'31.4"N - Long. 75°16'04.3"E) Hist.

Bhinai-II site is locally known as Gujjarwala Tibba and is located 3 km south of the village in the fields of Sh. Vijay Kumar Ex-Sarpanch. It measures 130x130m (2 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

32. Bhinai-III (Lat. 28°57'36.2"N - Long. 75°14'04.1"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km south of the village on Bhinai-Anup Shahar approach road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Dallu Shahu. It measures 180x200m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

33. Bhinai-IV (Lat. 28°57'03.5"N - Long. 75°15'27.5"E) Hist. & Med.

Bhinai-IV site is located about 3 km north-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Shiv Nath Tehsildar and locally known as Theh. Bhinai-Dhaka link road passes through the site. It measures 160x160m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

34. Bhinai-V (Lat. 28°56'15.0"N - Long. 75°15'18.3"E) Hist. & Med.

The site Bhinai-V, locally called Theh, is located about 1 km east of the village in the fields of Sh. Hanuman Singh. Bhadra-Sidhmukh road (via Anup Shahar) leads to the site. It measures about 120x120m (2 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

35. Bhinai-VI (Lat. 28°55'57.3"N - Long. 75°16'22.1"E) Hist.

It is located 6 km east of the village in the fields of Sh. Kurda Ram S/o Mamchand Godara on a 16m high sand dune and is locally known as Theh. A cart track from Dhaka-Gadhada link road leads to the site. It measures 130x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
36. **Bhirani** (Lat. 29°04'46.5"N - Long: 75°22'35.1"E) Med.

Village Bhirani is situated 21 km east of Bhadra and 118 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village.

The site is located adjacent to east of the village in the fields of Sh. Chhalgeer Gosai and partly it has been occupied by the modern habitation. It measures 120x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

37. **Bhojasar-I** (Lat. 29°09'29.4"N - Long. 75°10'25.1"E) Hist.

Village Bhojasar is situated 7 km north of Bhadra and 95 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Sirsa road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I, locally known as *Theh*, is located 2 km south of the village on Bhadra-Sirsa road in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Jawaharmal Yadav. It measures 160x130m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

38. **Bhojasar-II** (Lat. 29°10'06.4"N - Long. 75°10'05.6"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village on Bhojasar-Matili link road and is locally called *Theh*. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sher Singh S/o Likha Ram Beniwal. It measures 90x130m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

39. **Bhojasar-III** (Lat. 29°10'16.3"N - Long. 75°10'53.3"E) Hist.

The site Bhojasar-lll, locally called *Khera*, is located close to north of the village in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram Nambardar. It measures 70x90m (1 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

40. **Biran** (Lat. 29°14'11.6"N - Long. 75°22'39.9"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Biran is situated 26 km north-east of Bhadra and 107 km west of Hanumangarh. A link road from Biran-Chuli road leads to the village.

It is located close to east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Ravinder Kumar S/o Likhama Ram Olakh and his *Dhani* is also situated at the site. It measures 300x700m (20 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
41. Bojhalia-I (Lat. 28°59'14.7"N - Long. 75°03'54.4"E) Med.

Village Bojhalia is situated 16 km south-west of Bhadra and 98 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Kalana (via Dungrana) approach road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bojhalia-I is located 500m east of the village in the land of the forest department and locally known as Theh. It measures 180x150m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

42. Bojhalia-II (Lat. 29°00'14.4"N - Long. 75°03'53.5"E) Hist.

It is located 2.5 km north of the village in the fields of Sh. Ajmer S/o Chandu Ram Sihag. A bullock cart track from the canal minor of the village leads to the site. It measures 70x90m (1 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

43. Bolawas-I (Lat. 29°06'27.3"N - Long. 75°18'25.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Bolawas is situated 15 km east of Bhadra and 110 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Amarpura on Bhadra-Balsamand road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Bolawas-I is located adjacent to north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in Panchayati land. It measures 500x700m (34 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods. Besides pottery sling balls, fragments of shell bangles, animal figurines etc. are the main antiquities from the site.

44. Bolawas-II (Lat. 29°06'05.8"N - Long. 75°18'12.2"E) Hist.

Locally the site is known as Theh, located close to south of the village in the fields of Sh. Dolat Ram S/o Jailal Beniwal. It measures 70x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

45. Budher-I (Lat. 29°00'52.9"N - Long. 75°21'23.2"E) Hist.

Village Budher is situated 22 km and 119 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadra-Bhangarh (via Ajitpura) approach road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
It is located 500m east of the village in the fields of Sh. Phool Singh S/o Sanwal Ram Godara. Budher-Asan cart track passes through the site. It measures 230x200m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

46. Budher-II (Lat. 29°00'19.1"N - Long. 75°21'45.0"E) Hist.

Budher-II, locally called Theh, is located about 1.5 km east of the village in the fields of Sh. Rampal S/o Bhichha Ram. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

47. Chanan-I (Lat. 29°02'44.5"N - Long. 75°11'49.7"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Chanan is situated 8 km and 104 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road from Dobi on Bhadra-Rajgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Chanan-I site, locally called Theh, is located 2.5 km north-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Ramphal S/o Chhalu Nai. Chanan-Bhadra bullock cart track passes through the site. It measures 120x90m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

48. Chanan-II (Lat. 29°02'04.8"N - Long. 75°13'11.5"E) Hist.

It is located 800m south-east of the village in the field of Sh. Ganpat Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x110m (2 hec) and is 5m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

49. Chhani Badi-I (Lat. 29°10'31.3"N - Long. 75°19'13.9"E) Hist.

The village is situated 18 km north-east of Bhadra and 107 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Adampur road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Chhani Badi-I is located 1 km north of the village. A bullock cart track passing along the Govt. School leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Norang Lakhara. It measures 130x170m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to Historical period.

50. Chhani Badi-II (Lat. 29°11'46.9"N - Long. 75°18'35.4"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village, locally known as Theh and falls in the field
of Sh. Palu Ram S/o Nahnu Ram. It measures 270x210m (5 hec) and is 1m in height. However, pot sherds are scattered around 1 km east-west axis with interval in between. Ceramic represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

51. Chhani Badi-lll (Lat. 29°12'01.4"N - Long. 75°21'35.6"E) Hist.

Chhani Badi-lll is located 2 km north of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mahender S/o Nathu Ram Ruher. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

52. Chhota Kirada (Lat. 28°55'43.8"N - Long. 75°09'28.5"E) Hist.

The village is situated 25 km south of Bhadra and 109 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Bhadi road leads to the village. The site is located 400m south of the village, locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Phoola S/o Jawahara Kuswah. Kirada Chhota-Seotada bullock cart track passes through the site. It measures 400x200m (8 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

53. Chidia Gandhi (Lat. 29°12'21.4"N - Long. 75°11'10.3"E) Hist.

Village Chidia Gandhi is situated 12 km north of Bhadra and 94 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Sirsa road leads to the village. The site is located adjacent to south of the village in the fields of Sh. Mani Ram S/o Ram Rakh Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 600x400m (24 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to the Historical period.

54. Chobara-I (Lat. 28°57'34.4"N - Long. 75°10'11.4"E) Hist.

Chobara village is situated 16 km south of Bhadra and 108 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Kalana approach road (via Dungrana) leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-l is located 300m south of the village in the fields of Sh. Hari Ram S/o Roop Ram on Chobara-Rambas bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
55. Chobara-II (Lat. 28°58’13.4”N - Long. 75°10’20.3”E) Hist.

It is located 500m east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Partap S/o Seochand Chobara. It measures 120x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

56. Dabdi-I (Lat. 29°00’52.4”N - Long. 75°25’26.9”E) EHP

Dabdi village is situated 26 km east of Bhadra and 122 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Dabdi-I is located 4 km south-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Hari Singh. It is locally known as Mirjani Johdiwala Theh. It was discovered by R.C. Thakran, University of Delhi. A cart track on Dabdi-Sherda approach road leads to the site. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and has a deposit of 0.4m. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan culture. The vases, bowls, storage jars, miniature pots, bowl cum basin, basins etc. are the main shapes of the pottery. The antiquities recovered from the site include beads of agate, lapis-lazuli, carnelian, faience, steatite and terracotta; Chert blades and cores; copper rods; terracotta hubbed wheels; fragments of toy cart frames; bull figurines, terracotta ‘8’ shaped cakes and bangles. It was taken up for excavations in 2006 by the department of History, University of Delhi and M.D. University, Rohtak under the joint direction of R.C. Thakran and Amar Singh.

57. Dabdi-II (Lat. 29°02’16.1”N - Long. 75°24’52.4”E) Hist.

The site, locally called Theh is located 200m south of the village in the fields of Ex-Sarpanch. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

58. Dhani Khokharan (Lat. 29°04’21.3”N - Long. 75°07’40.0”E) Med.

Dhani Khokharan is situated 5 km south-west of Bhadra and 97 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Dungrana road leads to the village.

The site of the village is located 800m north of the village. It is locally known as Thera and falls in the land of Forest department. It measures 210x300m (6 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.
Dobi village is situated 8 km and 104 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Hanumangarh railway station leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Dobi-I is located 1.5 km east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Krishan Chander S/o Lakshman Beniwal. It measures 180x160m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

It is located 300m west of the bus stop of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Dalle S/o Rakha Ram Dhaka and is locally known as Theh. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan, Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are basins, bowls and dish on stand, perforated jars and miniature pots. The important finds from the site are copper slags, faience bangles, iron objects, sling balls etc.

The site Dobi-III is located 800m south-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Neki Ram S/o Bhadar Beniwal. Dobi-Pacharwali cart track passes through the site. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) with 1.5m height. Many bone and stone pieces scattered all over the site. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan, Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site. Terracotta balls and bangle pieces are the other repertoire of antiquities.

Village Dobiwas is situated 4 km south of Bhadra and 100 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Dungrana approach road passes through the village.

The site is located 1 km east of the village on Bhadra-Dholpalia link road and locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram. It measures 170x230m (4 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval period.
63. **Dungar Singhpura** (Lat. 28°52'36.5"N - Long. 75°03'55.5"E) Med.

Village is situated 27 km south of Bhadra and about 107 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Dungar Singhpura link road passes through the village.

The site is located 2.5 km east of the village in the fields of Sh. Diwan S/o Ranjeet Bijarania and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 110x110m (2 hec) with 3m height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

64. **Dungarwas** (Lat. 29°09'13.4"N - Long. 75°10'57.4"E) Hist.

Dungarwas village is situated 7 km north of Bhadra and 96 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Sirsia road passes through the village.

The site is located adjacent to east of the village in the fields of Sh. Chet Ram S/o Jawaharmal Yadav. It measures 210x190m (4 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

65. **Dungrana-I** (Lat. 29°00'20.9"N - Long. 75°05'55.5"E) Hist. & Med.

Dungrana village is situated 13 km south-west of Bhadra and 99 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Kalana (via Dungrana) approach road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Dungrana-I, locally known as *Theh*, is located adjacent to south-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Panna Ram S/o Mahender Sangwan. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

66. **Dungrana-II** (Lat. 29°01'34.0"N - Long. 75°05'30.2"E) Hist. & Med.

The site Dungrana-II, locally known as *Theh*, is located 2.5 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sohan Chamar. It measures 170x150m (3 hec) with 2m height and has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

67. **Gadhada-I** (Lat. 29°00'03.4"N - Long. 75°22'28.2"E) Hist.

Village Gadhada is situated 24 km and 120 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadra-Bhangarh approach road (via Ajitpura) passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Gadhada-I, locally called *Theh*, lies 1 km west of the village on Budher
link road. It measures 100x90m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar Shahu and has yielded remains of Historical period.

68. Gadhada-II (Lat. 28°58'31.3"N - Long. 75°24'49.4"E) Hist.

It is located 3 km east of the village and locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Maman S/o Mukha Ram Dusad. Partly it is undisturbed. Having a height of 3m, it measures 260x220m (6 hec) and has yielded remains of Historical period.

69. Gandhi Badi-I (Lat. 29°12'55.2"N - Long. 75°11'57.8"E) Hist.

Village Gandhi Badi is situated 14 km north of Bhadra and 95 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Sirsa road passes through the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Gandhi Badi-I lies adjacent to north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhim Nambardar and locally known as Khera. It measures 140x160m (3 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

70. Gandhi Badi-II (Lat. 29°15'16.4"N - Long. 75°11'03.1"E) Hist.

It is located 8 km north of the village. A kuchcha way leading to Chaharwali Dhani passes near by the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Khayali Ram Ruhil. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramics industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

71. Gandhi Badi-III (Lat. 29°13'32.2"N - Long. 75°13'51.3"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 5 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track along the minor leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Beli S/o Bhoja Ram Dhaka and is locally known as Theh. Dhani of Sh. Beli is also situated on the site. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

72. Gandhi Badi-IV (Lat. 29°12'04.5"N - Long. 75°12'52.7"E) Hist.

The site Gandhi Badi-IV is located 3 km east of the village on Gandhi Badi-Malkhera bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Tekchand S/o Ganpat. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
73. **Ganga Singhpura** (Lat. 29°05'08.5"N - Long. 75°13'10.2"E) Hist.

Village is situated 6 km east of Bhadra and 103 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road near from Bhadra railway station leads to the village.

The site is located 800m east of the village and locally known as *Khera*. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jai Singh S/o Fatta Jogi. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) with 1.5m height and has yielded remains of Historical period.

74. **Gheu-I** (Lat. 29°00'57.9"N - Long. 74°58'27.1"E) Hist.

Village Gheu is situated 21 km south-west of Bhadra and 89 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Shawa road (via Kunji) leads to the village. There are five sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Gheu-I is located 1 km south-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Ran Singh S/o Jagmal Gill. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It is locally known as *Theh* and has yielded remains of Historical period.

75. **Gheu-II** (Lat. 29°01'35.8"N - Long. 74°58'54.8"E) Med.

Gheu-II is located adjacent to north-west of the village. It falls in the *Panchayati* land and is locally called *Guga Peer Theh*. It measure 500x700m (35 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

76. **Gheu-III** (Lat. 29°01'45.9"N - Long. 74°58'32.6"E) Hist.

Gheu-III falls close to west of the village on Gheu-Guga Medi approach road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Lal S/o Nikku Ram. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

77. **Gheu-IV** (Lat. 29°02'14.4"N - Long. 74°59'09.2"E) Med.

The site-IV is located 2 km north of the village in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram S/o Ramu Ram Meghwal. A bullock cart track along the canal minor passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 130x170m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

78. **Gheu-V** (Lat. 29°01'52.1"N - Long. 74°58'03.9"E) Med.

The site Gheu-V is located close to west of the village in the land of forest depart...
ment near Gyanwala Johad. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

79. Ghotada Khalsa-I (Lat. 28°56'59.1"N - Long. 74°58'11.6"E) Med.
Village Ghotada Khalsa is situated 26 km south-west of Bhadra and 94 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Kunji road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located adjacent to west of the village on the left side of the Bhadra-Kunji link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lilu Ram S/o Pokar Ram Jakhar. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

80. Ghotada Khalsa-II (Lat. 28°56'37.3"N - Long. 74°58'41.7"E) Hist.
It is located 1 km east of the village on Ghotada Khalsa-Rampura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Chand S/o Megha Maan. It measures 150x170m (3 hec) with a height of 3m. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

81. Ghotada Patta (Lat. 28°56'15.2"N - Long. 74°55'23.3"E) Med.
The village is situated 30 km south-west of Bhadra and 93 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Kunji road (via Malsisar) passes through the village.

The site is located 4 km south-west of the village on Ghotada Patta-Murelia bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hawa Singh S/o Dhanpat Saharan. It is locally known as Kikarwali Theh and measures 280x320m (9 hec) with a height of 4m. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

82. Gunjasari-I (Lat. 29°03'02.8"N - Long. 75°06'14.8"E) Hist.
Gunjasari village is situated 9 km south-west of Bhadra and 96 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Dungrana road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village and both the sites fall in the fields of Sh. Balwant Singh S/o Bhadar Singh Nimaria.

The site Gunjasari-I is located 800m south of the village on Gunjasari-Karanpura bullock cart track and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry, terracotta animal figurines and shell bangles
found from the site belong to Historical period.

83. Gunjasari-II (Lat. 29°03'22.8"N - Long. 75°06'00.2"E) Hist.

Locally known as Khedia, the site-II is located 1.5 km north-west of the village. Gunjasari-Munsari bullock cart track passes through the site. It measures 120x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

84. Hunwantpura-I (Lat. 29°03'01.4"N - Long. 75°01'46.1"E) Hist.

Village Hunwantpura is situated 15 km south-west of Bhadra and 91 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Shawa road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Hanwantpura-I is located about 1 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Chhabila S/o Sawant Ram Vanar and is locally known as Theh. It is partly under cultivation and occupies an area 120x140m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

85. Hunwantpura-II (Lat. 29°03'54.4"N - Long. 75°01'18.1"E) Med.

It is located 3.5 km north-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Ramkumar S/o Udda Ram Thakur. Hanwantpura-Dhilaki cart track passes through the site. It measures 500x300m (15 hec) in size and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

86. Hunwantpura-III (Lat. 29°03'19.9"N - Long. 75°01'32.7"E) Hist.

The site Hanuwantpura-lll is located 2.5 km north-west of the village on Hunwantpura-Dhilaki bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Surja Ram Beniwal. Maximum portion of the site has been leveled for agricultural purposes. It measures 70x90m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

87. Jagasari Badi (Lat. 28°53'27.6"N - Long. 75°04'29.7"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Jagasari is situated 25 km south of Bhadra and 106 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Jagasari Badi (via Munadria) link road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km north of the village in the fields of Sh. Tulla Ram Kuswah and locally called Theh. It measures 170x190m (3 hec) and is 7m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.
88. Jagasari Chhoti (Lat. 28°54’21.9"N - Long. 75°04’18.6"E) Med.

The Village is situated 24 km south of Bhadra and 105 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Muddia approach road passes through the village.

The site is located 2.5 km north-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Ramesh S/o Manphool on Jagasari Badi-Muddia bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 190x210m (4 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

89. Janana-I (Lat. 29°12’34.2"N - Long. 75°16’23.6"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Janana is situated 17 km north-east of Bhadra and 101 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Bhattu Kalan road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Janana-I is located 1 km west of the village and locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Partap S/o Hardayal Jhajhadia. It measures 160x190m (3 hec) and is 0.5m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods. Besides the pottery, fragments of shell bangles, terracotta beads, wheels, animal figurines etc. are the main antiquities found from the site.

90. Janana-II (Lat. 29°12’47.6"N - Long. 75°17’36.4"E) Hist.

Locally known as Theh, the site is located 800m east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ramesh S/o Mahender Singh Sheoran. It measures 170x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

91. Janana-III (Lat. 29°13’32.0"N - Long. 75°17’48.2"E) Hist.

The site Janana-III is located 2 km north-east of the village on Janana-Mahrana approach road in the fields of Sh. Jeet Ram S/o Gopal Fagedia. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 150x190 (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

92. Jattan (Lat. 29°01’37.4"N - Long. 75°01’35.1"E) EHP, Hist. & Med.

Village Jattan is situated 16 km south-west of Bhadra and 92 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Dungarpura (via Gheu) road passes through the village.

The site is located 1 km west of the village and is locally known as Theh. Jattan-Gheu link road passes through the site. It measures 160x170m (3 hec) and is 2m high.
It has yielded remains of Early Harappan, Historical and Medieval periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, basins are the main shapes of the pottery and terracotta balls, bangles of terracotta, shell and glass are the other repertoire of antiquities.

93. Jhaloda-I (Lat. 28°57'55.0"N - Long. 75°22'13.4"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Jhaloda is situated 26 km and 122 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Amarpura on Bhadra-Balsamand road (via Ajitpura) passes through the village. There are five sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Jhaloda-I is located 1.5 km west of the village on Jhaloda-Ajitpura bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ramsawroop S/o Puranmal. Locally it is called Theh. It measures 500x400m (20 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

94. Jhaloda-II (Lat. 28°58'10.7"N - Long. 75°22'02.8"E) Hist.

Jhaloda-II site is located 2 km west of the village on Jhaloda-Ajitpura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Bharat Singh Chhachhadia. It measures 120x100m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

95. Jhaloda-III (Lat. 28°58'14.0"N - Long. 75°21'44.3"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Jhaloda-III is located 2.5 km west of the village and is locally known as Theh. Jhaloda-Ajitpura cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhoop Singh S/o Kashi Ram Sihag. It measures 140x140m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, miniature pots are the main shapes of the pottery and terracotta balls, bangles of terracotta and shell are the other repertoire of antiquities from the site.

96. Jhaloda-IV (Lat. 28°57'13.6"N - Long. 75°22'47.6"E) Hist.

The site Jhaloda-IV, locally called Theh, is located adjacent to south of the village in the fields of Ran Singh S/o Bhuru Ram Pichotra. It measures 90x80m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

97. Jhaloda-V (Lat. 28°58'19.7"N - Long. 75°22'50.0"E) Hist. & Med.

The site Jhaloda-V is located 2 km north of the village and is locally known as
Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jai Singh Beniwal. Jhaloda-Gadhada approach road passes through the site. It measures 170x130m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded the remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

98. Jhansal-I (Lat. 29°12'30.4"N - Long. 75°23'26.3"E) Hist.

Village Jhansal is situated 27 km north-east of Bhadra and 112 km east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Adampur road passes through the village. There are seven sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Jhansal-I is located 1.5 km north of the village on Jhansal-Biran bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Kalu S/o Dariyao Singh Nambardar. It measures 120x200m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

99. Jhansal-II (Lat. 29°12'55.7"N - Long. 75°23'31.1"E) EHP & HP

It is located 2 km north of the village on the Kuchcha road leading to Biran. Locally it is called Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Tara Chand S/o Sohan Lal Kaliraman. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. The vases, perforated jars, sherds with incised decoration, basins and bowls are the main collection of pottery. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from this site are copper rods, terracotta hubbed wheel, fragments of toy cart frames, bull figurines, triangular, '8' shaped & idli shaped cakes, faience and terracotta bangles.

100. Jhansal-III (Lat. 29°12'14.8"N - Long. 75°24'07.1"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Jhansal-III is located 1.5 km north-east of the village. A cart track bifurcating from Bhadra-Adampur minor leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Chandgi Ram Punia. It is locally known as Theh or Jandwali Dhani. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan and Historical periods. Besides the pottery, fragments of terracotta and shell bangles, terracotta beads, animal figurines etc. are the main antiquities.

101. Jhansal-IV (Lat. 29°11'55.1"N - Long. 75°22'45.1"E) Med.

The site Jhansal-IV is located 800m north of the village. A cart track leading to Ex-Sarpanch's Dhani passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the
fields of Sh. Ramswaroop S/o Tulsi Das. It measures 180x210m (4 hec) in size and is 2m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

102. Jhansal-V (Lat. 29°11'35.3"N - Long. 75°22'39.7"E) Hist.

Jhansal-V site is located 600m west of the village on Bhadra-Adampur link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Dhanna Sharma. It measures 130x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

103. Jhansal-VI (Lat. 29°11'10.5"N - Long. 75°22'53.7"E) Hist. & Med.

The site Jhansal-VI is located 500m south-west of the village on Jhansal-Ber bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Balbir S/o Data Ram Sahsi. It measures 360x450m (15 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

104. Jhansal-VII (Lat. 29°10'46.1"N - Long. 75°22'33.5"E) EHP & Hist.

Jhansal-VII site is located 1.5 km south of the village on Jhansal-Ber bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Tara Chand S/o Sohan Lal Kalirawan. It measures 170x170m (3 hec) and is 1m in height. The vases, bowls and basins are the main shapes of pottery found from the site. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

105. Kalana-I (Lat. 29°01'01.3"N - Long. 75°10'55.3"E) Hist.

Village Kalana is situated 10 km south of Bhadra and 105 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Kilana approach road (via Chobara) leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 6 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Het Ram S/o Jodha Ram Rao and is locally known as Theh. It measures 400x300m (12 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

106. Kalana-II (Lat. 28°59'49.1"N - Long. 75°07'11.5"E) Hist.

The site Kalana-II, locally known as Theh, is located 1 km west of the village on Kalana-Dungarana cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rampratap S/o Manphool Nehra. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
107. Kanau (Lat. 28°58'43.8"N - Long. 74°54'39.9"E) Hist.

Village Kanau is situated 29 km south-west of Bhadra and 88 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Shawa road (via Kunji) leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km north-east of the village on Kanau-Shawa bullock cart track in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram S/o Surta Ram Saharan. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 280x320m (9 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

108. Karanpura-I (Lat. 29°05'25.0"N - Long. 75°05'13.1"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Karanpura is situated 8 km west of Bhadra and 92 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Nohar road passes through the village. There are two ancient sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Karanpura-I is located 1 km south of the village. A cart track leading to Brahram Talai (Temple) passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Kurda Ram Meghwal. It measures 600x500m (30 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods. The main shapes of pottery collected from the site are vases, bowls, basins, storage jars etc. sling balls, glass and shell bangles are the other repertoire of antiquities.

109. Karanpura-II (Lat. 29°06'17.3"N - Long. 75°05'47.2"E) EHP, HP, LHP & Hist.

The site Karanpura-II is located 400m north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jaswant S/o Jhandu Ram Shahu. It measures 700x800m (55 hec) and is 2m high. Some part of the site has been disturbed by bricks Manufacturing Company and irrigation deptt. by digging a canal.

Pottery collecting during explorations included sherds of bichrome and chocolate slip, sherds with graffiti marks, big basin with incised decoration on the interior and rustication on the outer surface, vases of different sizes, flanged jars, dish, dish on stand, bowls and miniature pots. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from the site include steatite and terracotta beads, chert blades, copper slags, copper arrow head, copper nail parer, copper blade, hubbed wheels, fragments of toy-cart frames, bull figurines, terracotta triangular, ‘8’ shaped and idli shaped cakes, faience and terracotta...
bangles. This site has great archaeological potential and can be taken up for excavation.

110. Khachawana (Lat. 29°12’29.9”N - Long. 75°05’20.4”E) Med.

Village Khachawana is situated 14 km north-east of Bhadra and 85 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Bhadra-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. It measures 280x320m (9 hec) and lies to the ground level. It falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Lalu Ram Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

111. Kirada Bada (Lat. 28°56’35.0”N - Long. 75°07’56.0”E) Hist.

Village Kirada Bada is situated 18 km south of Bhadra and 106 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Alayala link road passes through the village.

The site is located close to west of the village and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj Kushwa. It measures 170x130m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

112. Lakhanwas-I (Lat. 29°07’57.2”N - Long. 75°17’51.2”E) Hist.

Village Lakhanwas is situated 14 km east of Bhadra and 107 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Jogiwala-Ber (via Rambas) from Bhadra-Balsamand road passes through the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located close to south of the village. It is locally known as Theh. Rambas-Jogiwala approach road passes through the site and falls in the fields of Sh. Jaimal S/o Ramu. It measures 210x170m (4 hec) and lies to the ground. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

113. Lakhanwas-II (Lat. 29°07’36.7”N - Long. 75°18’37.7”E) Hist.

It is located 1 km north-east of the village. Rambas-Sageda bullock cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jaimal S/o Ramu and is locally known as Theh. It measures 110x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
114. Lakhanwas-III (Lat. 29°08′20.6″N - Long. 75°18′16.2″E) Hist. & Med.

The site-III is located 500m west of the village on Rambas-Garhi Chhani bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Seo Ram Dhariwal. It measures 180x160m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded the remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

115. Mahrana-I (Lat. 29°17′07.2″N - Long. 75°19′25.2″E) Hist. & Med.

Mahrana village is situated 26 km north-east of Bhadra and 103 km west of Hanumangarh. A link road (via Ninan) from Bhadra-Bhattu Kalan road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Mahrana-I, locally known as Theh, is located 500m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jagmal S/o Nijamuddin. It measures 500x700m (35 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

116. Mahrana-II (Lat. 29°15′44.0″N - Long. 75°19′18.7″E) Hist.

The site Mahrana-II is located 800m south-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Chhattar Ram S/o Budh Ram Khot. It measures 220x280m (6 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period. Besides pottery, shell bangles, terracotta balls, animal figurines etc. are the main antiquities.

117. Mahrana-III (Lat. 29°16′10.7″N - Long. 75°20′06.5″E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 3 km east of the village on Mahrana-Chuli link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Abhe Ram S/o Surja Ram Tandi. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

118. Malkas (Lat. 28°52′34.5″N - Long. 75°11′28.1″E) Hist. & Med.

Village Malkas is situated 24 km and 111 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadi-Malkas link road (via Seotada) leads to the village.

The site is located 500m north of the village. Malkas-Bhadi link road passes through the site and falls in the fields of Sh. Sawroop S/o Ranjeet Singh Thakur. It is
locally known as *Theh*. It measures 240x220m (5 hec) and is 1m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

**119. Malkhera-I (Lat. 29°10'11.4"N - Long. 75°12'34.8"E) Hist.**

Village Malkhera is located 9 km north-east of Bhadra and 98 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Bhattu Kalan leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Malkhera-I is located 1.5 km south of the village. Locally it is called *Sunarwala Khera* and falls in the fields of Sh. Ishwar S/o Bhagat Ram. It measures 130x170m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**120. Malkhera-II (Lat. 29°14'17.3"N - Long. 75°15'43.2"E) Hist. & Med.**

Locally known as *Theh*, the site is located 1.5 km north-west of the village in the fields of Sh. Banwari S/o Tokh Ram Maharia. It measures 500x300m (15 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval period.

**121. Malsisar-I (Lat. 28°58'27.6",N - Long. 75°01'50.4"E) Med.**

Village Malsisar is situated 20 km south-west of Bhadra and 97 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Malsisar (via Dungrana) road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Malsisar-I located 800m east of the village on Bhadra-Malsisar road in the fields of Sh. Krishan S/o Harchad Saharan. It measures 340x280m (9 hec) and is parallel to the ground. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**122. Malsisar-II (Lat. 28°58'15.7"N - Long. 74°59'41.1"E) Hist.**

The site Malsisar-II is located 4.5 km west of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Munshi Khan S/o Aladin. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) with a height of 2m. It has yielded the remains of Historical period.

**123. Malsisar-III (Lat. 28°58'12.8"N - Long. 75°00'15.7"E) Hist.**

The site-III, locally called *Theh*, is located 4 km west of the village. It measures 70x50m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
124. **Mehlia** (Lat. 28°57'35.1"N - Long. 75°02'49.0"E) Med.

Village Mehlia is situated 20 km north-west of Bhadra and 99 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Dungar Singhpura link road passes through the village.

Site is located close to south of the village in the fields of Sh. Bhani. It measures 170x190m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded the remains of Medieval period.

125. **Mehria** (Lat. 28°59'48.6"N - Long. 75°30'07.0"E) Hist.

Village Mehria is situated 36 km east of Bhadra and 132 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village.

The site is located 800m east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Shera *Pandit* and locally called *Theh*. It measures 100x90m (1 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

126. **Mojana-I** (Lat. 29°02'16.1"N - Long. 75°24'52.4"E) Hist.

Village Mojana is situated 28 km east of Bhadra and 124 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Mojana-I falls 200m north-east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhoop Singh S/o Madu Ram Punia. It measures 200x300m (6 hec) with a height of 1.5m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

127. **Mojana-II** (Lat. 29°03'00.0"N - Long. 75°25'35.2"E) Hist.

It is located 2 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track leading to Hisar agriculture farm passes through the site. Locally it is called *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Ramkumar S/o Rawta Ram. It measures 140x160m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

128. **Momanwas-I** (Lat. 29°00'48.1"N - Long. 75°12'34.2"E) Hist.

Village Momanwas is situated 11 km and 107 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Pacharwali on Bhadra-Rajgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
The site Momanwas-I is located about 1 km west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh S/o Sukh Ram Bhakhar. It measures 180x160m (3 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

129. Momanwas-II (Lat. 29°01'15.4"N - Long. 75°12'36.3"E) Hist.

The site Momanwas-II is located 1.5 km north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mange Ram S/o Harchand. It measures 190x190m (4 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

130. Mothsara-I (Lat. 29°00'08.0"N - Long. 75°12'15.2"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Mothsara is situated 12 km south of Bhadra and 107 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road on Bhadra-Rajgarh road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Mothsara-I is located 2 km north-west of the village on Mothsara-Kalana bullock cart track. Locally it is called Chhaplia Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Singh S/o Bhajana. It measures 200x200m (4 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. Vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site.

131. Mothsara-II (Lat. 28°58'13.6"N - Long. 75°12'45.4"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 1 km south of the village on Mothsara-Anup Shahar cart track. It falls in Panchayati land and locally called Theh. It measures 120x100m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

132. Mothsara-III (Lat. 28°59'07.1"N - Long. 75°12'58.4"E) Hist.

The site Mothsara-III is located south of the village on Mothsara-Anup Shahar bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Seo Ram Mothsara. It measures 120x110m (2 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded the remains of Historical period.

133. Muddia Bada (Lat. 28°55'27.8"N - Long. 75°04'20.6"E) Hist.

Village is situated 22 km south-west of Bhadra and 103 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Muddia Bada (via Dungrana) link road leads to the village.
The site is located 800m north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ada Ram S/o Beeru. It measures 90x100m (1 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

134. Munsari-I (Lat. 29°06'38.5"N - Long. 75°02'16.3"E) EHP

Village Munsari is situated 13 km west of Bhadra and 87 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Bhadra-Nohar road passes through the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Munsari-I is located adjacent to north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sadhu Ram S/o Seonath Itkan and locally known as Theh. Dhani of owner also situated at the site. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 2m high. The main shapes of the pottery are bowls, basins, dish, dish on stand and vases. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan period.

135. Munsari-II (Lat. 29°06'30.6"N - Long. 75°02'35.3"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 700m east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ami Lal S/o Manphool Beniwal. It measures 130x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. The main shapes of the pottery are vases, jars, basins and bowls. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

136. Munsari-III (Lat. 29°06'49.1"N - Long. 75°01'14.5"E) Med.

The site Munsari-III is located 1.5 km north-west of the village on Munsari-Dhilaki bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Pema S/o Adu Ram Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 280x290m (8 hec) and lies parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

137. Munsari-IV (Lat. 29°04'31.6"N - Long. 75°02'40.7"E) Hist.

It is located 4 km south of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Banwari S/o Surata Ram. It measures 70x50m (1 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

138. Nettharana-I (Lat. 29°14'02.0"N - Long. 75°01’34.0"E) Med.

Village Nettharana is situated 20 km north-west of Bhadra and 79 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Nohar road passes through the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.
It is located adjacent to west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kashi Ram S/o Birbal Beniwal and locally known as *Theh*. It measures 280x250m (7 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

139. Nettharana-II (Lat. 29°14′22.0″N - Long. 75°00′45.2″E) Hist. & Med.

The site Nettharana-II is located 1.5 km west of the village on Barouli cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Purana Ram Dahia and locally known as *Theh*. It measures 500x600m (27 hec) and is 1.5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

140. Nettharana-III (Lat. 29°16′36.5″N - Long. 75°02′07.5″E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 5 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sohan Nambardar S/o Jagmal Beniwal and is locally known as *Johadiwala Theh*. It measures 400x370m (14 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

141. Nettharana-IV (Lat. 29°13′56.9″N - Long. 75°02′35.4″E) Hist.

The site Nettarana-IV is located 200m east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Mangtu S/o Gabdu Ram Farand. It measures 410x380m (15 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

142. Ninan-I (Lat. 29°09′42.0″N - Long. 75°15′32.8″E) Med.

Village Ninan is situated 12 km north-east of Bhadra and 102 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Adampur road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Ninan-I is located 1.7 km north-east of village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Moti S/o Chetan Babal and is locally called *Theh*. A cart track from the temple of Baba Ram Dev leads to the site. It measures 170x230m (4 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period. Besides the pottery, fragments of glass bangles, terracotta animal figurines etc. are the main antiquities.

143. Ninan-II (Lat. 29°10′12.2″N - Long. 75°16′42.7″E) Med.

The site Ninan-II is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu S/o Nepa Ram Lamba. It is located 500m east of the village. A bullock cart track along the
Goshala leads to the site. It measures 220x260m (6 hec) and is 1.5m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

144. Nua-I (Lat. 29°00′23.2″N - Long. 74°55′33.9″E) Med.

Village Nua is situated 26 km south-west of Bhadra and 87 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Shawa (via Kunji) approach road passes through the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Nau-I is located adjacent to south of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hans Ram Bhambu. It measures 200x300m (6 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

145. Nua-II (Lat. 29°01′04.2″N - Long. 74°55′32.9″E) Hist. & Med.

The site Nau-II is located 800m west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the land of forest department. It measure 300x280m (8 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

146. Nyangal-I (Lat. 29°08′35.9″N - Long. 75°12′36.1″E) Hist.

Village Nyangal is situated 7 km north-east of Bhadra and 99 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Bhattu Kalan road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Nyangal-I is located 500m south-west of the village on Nyangal-Rattanpura bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jaikishan S/o Seokaran Beniwal. It measures 170x120m (2 hec). Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

147. Nyangal-II (Lat. 29°08′38.0″N - Long. 75°13′09.3″E) Med.

Nyangal-II site is located 300m east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Shankaral S/o Pat Ram Bijariana. It measures 180x160m (3 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

148. Nyangal-III (Lat. 29°08′17.0″N - Long. 75°13′39.5″E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 1.5 km east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Omprakash S/o Nandroop Kushwa. It measures 210x180m (4 hec) and lies parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
149. Nyangal-IV (Lat. 29°08'04.8"N - Long. 75°12'57.4"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Nyangal-IV is located 2 km south-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Harlal Saharan and locally known as Theh. It measures 140x210m (2 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan and Historical periods. Besides the pottery, fragments of terracotta and shell bangles, terracotta beads etc. are the main antiquities.

150. Pacharwali (Lat. 29°02'15.3"N - Long. 75°15'08.4"E) Med.

Village Pacharwali is situated 12 km and 109 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road on Bhadra-Sidhmukh road passes through the village.

The site is located adjacent to south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Het Ram Kuldia and locally called Thedad. It measures 110x130m (2 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

151. Paldi (Lat. 28°55'20.4"N - Long. 75°11'03.9"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Paldi is situated 21 km south of Bhadra and 111 km south-west of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Bhadi road (via Paldi) passes through the village.

The site is located 1.5 km north of the village on Paldi-Kirada Bada approach road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu S/o Udmi Ram Jhuria and locally called Thed. It measures 300x350m (10 hec) and is 7m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

152. Patwa-I (Lat. 29°06'14.2"N - Long. 75°13'38.8"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Patwa is situated 7 km east of Bhadra and 103 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Balsamand road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Patwa-I locally called Theh is located 700m south of the village. Bhadra-Balsamand road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Daya Ram S/o Uddaram Kaswa. It measures 130x170m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
153. Patwa-II (Lat. 29°06’36.8”N - Long. 75°14’11.2”E) Med.

It is located adjacent to north of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh S/o Tulsi Ram. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

154. Rakhi-I (Lat. 28°58’51.6”N - Long. 75°05’37.6”E) Med.

Village Rakhi is situated 16 km south-west of Bhadra and 101 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Klana (via Dungrana) approach road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

Rakhi-I is located 2 km south-east of the village on Dungrana-Ramsara link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Subhkaran S/o Gopi Mahela and is locally known as Theh. It measures 180x170m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

155. Rakhi-II (Lat. 28°59’28.3”N - Long. 75°04’53.3”E) Med.

It is located adjacent to north-west of the village and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hiramal. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

156. Rakhi-III (Lat. 28°58’55.7”N - Long. 75°04’52.6”E) Med.

The site Rakhi-III, locally called Theh is located 1 km south of the village on Rakhi-Mehlia bullock cart track. It measures 120x100m (2 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

157. Ramgarhia (Lat. 29°08’23.7”N - Long. 75°14’59.6”E) Hist.

Village Ramgarhia is situated 10 km north-east of Bhadra and 103 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Balsamand road leads to the village.

The site is located 200m east of the village on Badopal-Jhankhanwali link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sukha S/o Misri Ram Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 110x150m (2 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

158. Rampura-I (Lat. 28°55’19.7”N - Long. 74°58’50.8”E) Med.

Village Rampura is situated 27 km south-west of Bhadra and 97 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road on Bhadra-Kunji road passes through the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.
The site-1, locally called *Theh*, is located 500m west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hemraj S/o Purakha Ram Verma. It measures 140x140m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

159. **Rampura-II** (Lat. 28°55'00.5"N - Long. 74°59'14.9"E) Med.

The site Rampura-II is located close to west of the village. Locally it is known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Kahna Ram S/o Sawant Ram Saharan. It measures 160x140m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

160. **Ramsara** (Lat. 28°56'59.1"N - Long. 75°05'43.8"E) Hist.

Village Ramsara is situated 19 km south of Bhadra and 103 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Ramsara (via Dungrana) link road passes through the village.

The site is located adjacent to east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

161. **Raslana-I** (Lat. 29°02'00.7"N - Long. 75°02'56.6"E) Med.

Village Raslana is situated 14 km south-west of Bhadra and 93 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Dungrana approach road passes through the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Site-I, locally called *Theh*, is located close to north of the village. It measures 500x500m (25 hec). It is 4m high and has yielded remains of Medieval period.

162. **Raslana-II** (Lat. 29°02'27.5"N - Long. 75°02'33.5"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located close to the west of village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kewal Das and is locally known as *Shamiwala Khera*. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 3m high. The main shapes of the pottery are vases, bowls, basins, dishes, jars and bowl cum basins. It has yielded the remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

163. **Sageda-I** (Lat. 29°07'14.5"N - Long. 75°20'06.2"E) Med.

Village Sageda is situated 17 km east of Bhadra and 111 km south-east of Hanumangrah. A link road from Amarpura on Bhadra-Balsamand road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.
Sageda-I site is located 300m north-west of the village on Sageda-Garhi Chhani link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Nannu Ram S/o Basti Ram Main. It measures 190x60m (2 hec) and 2m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

164. Sageda-II (Lat. 29°07'15.4"N - Long. 75°20'37.3"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Chand Goswami. It measures 120x240m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

165. Shahuwala-I (Lat. 29°14'30.9"N - Long. 75°15'05.5"E) Hist.

Village is situated 18 km north-east of Bhadra and 98 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nyangal on Bhadra-Bhattu Kalan road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Shahuwala-I is located 2.5 km south-west of the village on the bullock cart track leading to Banwari’s Dhani. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mahaveer S/o Indraj Padgad. It measures 170x110m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

166. Shahuwala-II (Lat. 29°13'44.7"N - Long. 75°16'12.0"E) Hist.

It is located 300m east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Rajpal S/o Ramjilal Mahria. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) in size and lies to the ground level. Ceramic represented on the site belongs to Historical period. Besides the pottery, fragments of shell bangles, terracotta balls etc. are the main antiquities.

167. Shahuwala-III (Lat. 29°12'42.2"N - Long. 75°15'30.8"E) Med.

The site Shahuwala-III is located 1.5 km east of the village on Shahuwala-Malkhera cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Harpat S/o Nannu Ram Baseda. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

168. Sherpura-I (Lat. 29°09'41.3"N - Long. 75°14'26.8"E) Med.

Village Sherpura is situated 11 km north-east of Bhadra and 101 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nyangal on Bhadra-Adampur (via Ninan) road passes through the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.
The site Sherpura-I is located 200m east of the village. It is locally known as Purani Abadiwala Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Nand Lal S/o Arjun Ram Meghwal. It measures 120x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

169. Sherpura-II (Lat. 29°09'17.7"N - Long. 75°14'48.3"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 1.25 km south-east of the village. Locally it is known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Inder S/o Chet Ram Jangra. The site has been reduced from all the sides for the agricultural purposes and now it measures only 120x160m (2 hec) and lies parallel to ground. The main shapes of the pottery are dishes, dish on stand, vases, bowls, incised bowl and basins. It has yielded the remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

170. Sherpura-III (Lat. 29°10'09.3"N - Long. 75°14'34.1"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Sherpura-III is located 900m north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rampat S/o Chet Ram Nehra and is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x220m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are bowls, vases and miniature pots. Besides the pottery, fragments of terracotta and shell bangles, terracotta beads etc. are the main antiquities.

171. Shreda-I (Lat. 28°58'23.1"N - Long. 75°28'54.5"E) Hist.

Village Shreda is situated 34 km and 133 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Dabdi village on Bhadra-Hisar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Shreda-I is located 800m north of the village on Shreda-Rojadi bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Beer Singh S/o Ramji Lal and is locally called Theh. It measures 200x240m (5 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

172. Shreda-II (Lat. 28°59'14.6"N - Long. 75°28'55.5"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jaggan and is locally known as Baniyawala Theh. It measures 120x200m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
173. **Sikrodi-I** (Lat. 29°06'22.6"N - Long. 75°07'17.07"E) Hist.

Village is situated 4 km west of Bhadra and 94 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Nohar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Sikrodi-I is located 800m west of the village. Locally it is called *Theh*. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

174. **Sikrodi-II** (Lat. 29°06'11.6"N - Long. 75°08'04.6"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km east of the village on Bhadra-Nohar road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gumnam Singh and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

175. **Suratpura** (Lat. 29°05'40.1"N - Long. 75°20'34.3"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Suratpura is situated 18 km east of Bhadra and 113 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bhadra-Hisar road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Juwana Thakur and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 400x280m (10 hec) and is 1m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

176. **Swadanpura-I** (Lat. 28°58'57.4"N - Long. 75°19'58.6"E) Hist.

Village Swadanpura is situated 22 km and 119 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadra-Bhangarh road (via Ajitpura) leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Swadanpura-I is located 3 km south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Shankar Lal S/o Ganpat and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 450x350m (14 hec) and is 3.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

177. **Swadanpura-II** (Lat. 28°59'16.2"N - Long. 75°20'36.0"E) Hist.

It is located 2.5 km south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jagmal S/o Pat Ram Kushwa and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 360x360m (10 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

178. **Swai Chhani** (Lat. 29°09'36.1"N - Long. 75°18'45.5"E) Hist.

Village Swai Chhani is situated 16 km north-east of Bhadra and 107 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Bhadra-Adampur road passes through the village.
The site is located 1.5 km south of the village on Chuli cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Shispal S/o Begh Ram Kuldia. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and lies to surface level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

179. Syoratada-I (Lat. 28°52'56.6"N - Long. 75°08'54.2"E) Hist.

Village Syoratada is situated 25 km south of Bhadra and 112 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A road from Bhadra (via Alayala) leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Syoratada-I is located adjacent to north of the village. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 140x140m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. It is partly under modern habitation. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

180. Syoratada-II (Lat. 28°53'15.4"N - Long. 75°09'09.4"E) Hist.

It is located 800m east of the village, locally known as Chamaronwala Khera and falls in the fields of Sh. Ramjilal Kharwa. It measures 270x290m (7 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

181. Syoratada-III (Lat. 28°53'18.4"N - Long. 75°08'34.7"E) Hist.

The site Syoratada-III is located close to north of the village on Syoratada-Alayala cart track. It is locally known as Sunarwala Khera. It measures 140x120m (2 hec). It has yielded remains of Historical period.

182. Uttaradha Bas (Lat. 29°00'45.1"N - Long. 75°15'11.8"E) Hist. & Med.

Village is situated 14 km and 111 km south-east of Bhadra and Hanumangarh respectively. Bhadra-Sidhmukh road leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. It is locally known as Khera and falls in the fields of Sh. Deep Chand Goel. It measures 160x150m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
Hanumangarh Tehsil

During the course of explorations in Hanumangarh tehsil 39 sites of different cultural complexes were brought to light which have been alphabetically described below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (39)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Early Harappan</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harappan</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Harappan</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGW</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.3: Map showing ancient settlements in Hanumangarh tehsil.

Fig. 2.4: Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Hanumangarh tehsil.
183. Amarpura Thehadi-I (Lat. 29°36'03.6"N - Long. 74°23'03.6"E) PGW, Hist. & Med.

Village Amarpura Thehadi is situated 7 km east of Hanumangarh. A link road along the grain market of Hanumangarh leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Amarpura Thehadi-I is located 1 km north-west of the village. Locally it is known as Bhdrakali Mandir. The site has been protected by ASI. It measures 500x650m (30 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of P.G.W., Historical and Medieval periods. Besides the pottery, terracotta gamesman, animal figurines, bird figurines, sling balls and bangles were also collected from the site.

184. Amarpura Thehadi-II (Lat. 29°35'17.6"N - Long. 74°23'49.0"E) Hist.

It is located close to east of the village. A metalled road leading to Power House also leads to the site. It measures 180x140m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

185. Bahlol Nagar-I (Lat. 29°29'39.0"N - Long. 74°09'02.6"E) Hist.

Village Bahlol Nagar is situated 20 km south-west of Hanumangarh. An approach road on Hanumangarh-Pilibangan (via Thehadi Nathan) road passes through the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bahlol Nagar-I is located 800m north-west of the village. It is locally known as Thehadi and falls in the fields of Sh. Kashi Ram S/o Ramrakha. It measures 180x300m (5 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

186. Bahlol Nagar-II (Lat. 29°29'03.0"N - Long. 74°08'46.5"E) Hist.

It is located 500m south-west of the village. It is locally known as Chhoti Thehadi and falls in the fields of Abhimanyu S/o Rampratap. It measures 100x120m (1 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

187. Bahlol Nagar-III (Lat. 29°29'24.6"N - Long. 74°09'08.3"E) Hist.

The site Bahlol Nagar-III is located 200m north-west of the village. It is locally known as Dera Ganga Das. It measures 200x100m (2 hec) and is parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
188. Chohilawali (Lat. 29°23'57.6"N - Long. 74°18'39.9"E) Hist.

Village Chohilawali is situated 21 km south of Hanumangarh. Rawatgarh-Pilibangan road leads to the village.

The site is located 3.5 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Het Ram S/o Jaina Ram. It measures 150x160m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

189. Dabli Chugta-I (Lat. 29°31'11.8"N - Long. 74°09'16.6"E) Hist.

Village Dabli Chugta is situated 18 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of village.

The site Dabli Chugta-I is located 2 km south-west of the village. A bullock cart track along the railway track leads to the site. It falls in the fields Sh. Gurjant S/o Bashakha Singh and is locally called Theh. It measures 140x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

190. Dabli Chugta-II (Lat. 29°30'08.6"N - Long. 74°09'05.7"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 4 km south-west of the village. A bullock cart track along the railway track leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the land of village Panchayat. It measures 180x180m (3 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

191. Dabli Chugta-III (Lat. 29°31'47.6"N - Long. 74°09'52.0"E) Hist.

Locally called Theh, the site Dabli Chugta-III is located 200m north-west of the village on Hanumangarh-Pilibangan road in the fields of Sh. Ramswroop S/o Mani Ram. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Partly the site disturbed by modern Kabristan. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

192. Dabli kutub (Lat. 29°32'03.5"N - Long. 74°11'46.3"E) Hist.

Village Dabli Kutub is situated 14 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km south-east of the village in Wakf Board land and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 400x500m (20 hec) and is 10m high. It has
yielded remains of Historical period. The whole site has been badly disturbed. Earlier it has been reported by A. Stien.43

193. Dabli Chugta/Chak Jhana (Lat. 29°30'16.1"N - Long. 74°10'29.2"E) EHP & Hist.
The village is situated 17 km south-west of Hanumangarh. A link road on Hanumangarh-Suratgarh road passes through the village.

The site is located 2 km north-west of the village. A kuchcha way leading to Thehadwali Dhani passes through the site. It measures 280x350m (9 hec) and is 4m high. Locally, it is called Thehad and has yielded the remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are basins, vases and bowls.

194. Dabliwas Chugta/Kamana (Lat. 29°31'39.1"N - Long. 74°10'10.7"E) EHP
Village Dabliwas Chugta/Kamana is situated 17 km west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan road leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lakshminarayan S/o Balchand and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 520x400m (20 hec) and is 1.5m high. During explorations chocolate slip ware, bowls, vases, dish on stand, lids, miniature pots and some sherds with graffiti marks were found. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from the site include steatite and terracotta beads, terracotta hubbed wheels, fragments of toycart frames, triangular, ‘8’ shaped and idli shaped cakes and bangles. A mud brick structure having brick ratio 1:2:4 also noticed. It was undertaken for a collaborative excavation by B.H.University, Varanasi and University of Cambridge, UK in session 2010-11.

195. Hanumangarh Town (Lat. 29°35'08.6"N - Long. 74°19'35.1"E) PGW, Hist. & Med.
The site is located opposite the bus stand of Hanumangarh town and the Fort of Bhatner is situated on it.44 Locally it is known as Raja ka qila and is protected by ASI. It measures 700x500m (35 hec) and is 20m in height. It has yielded remains of P.G.W., Historical and Medieval times. It has yielded a number of terracotta decorative tiles of late Kushana style along with a number of coins. Two terracotta capitals at the depth of 15m from the top with stepped pyramids along their edges have been also discovered.45
196. Hirnawali-I (Lat. 29°43'05.9"N - Long. 74°15'28.0"E) Med.

Village Hirnawali is situated 19 km north-west of Hanumangarh. A link road on Hanumangarh-Abohar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Hirnawali-I is located 2.5 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Omprakash S/o Santa Ram. It measures 100x100m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

197. Hirnawali-II (Lat. 29°41'10.2"N - Long. 74°14'52.6"E) EHP & HP

The site Hirnawali-II is located 3 km south-west of the village. A bullock cart track (along Lilawali minor) from Hirnawali-Chistian road leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hardeep S/o Randhir Singh. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Harappan cultures. The main shapes of the pottery are bowls, vases, big jars, perforated jars, dishes and basins.

198. Kohla (Lat. 29°31'56.6"N - Long. 74°20'53.8"E) Hist. & Med.

Village is situated 6 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Rawatsar road leads to the village.

The site is located 4 km south-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Billu S/o Bulla Singh and is locally known as Theh. It measures 180x160m (3 hec) and lies parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

199. Mainawali (Lat. 29°22'25.4"N - Long. 74°20'40.3"E) Med.

A link road on Hanumangarh-Rawatsar road from 25 km milestone leads to the village.

The site is located 200m east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Birbal S/o Lalu Ram and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 180x140m (3 hec) and is .5m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

200. Makkasar-I (Lat. 29°36'44.8"N - Long. 74°17'04.0"E) Hist.

Village Makkasar is situated 7 km north-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
The site Makkasar-I is located 2.5 km north-east of the village and 500m west of Pilibangan Mor. It falls in the land of Muslim Trust Board. It measures 500x420m (20 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

201. Makkasar-II (Lat. 29°34'42.4"N - Long. 74°13'55.6"E) Hist.

It is located 3 km west of the village. A bullock cart track from Makkasar bus stop leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Dalip Singh S/o Mani Ram. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 10m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.


Village Manuka is situated 24 km north-west of Hanumangarh. A link road from Dholipal village on Hanumangarh-Abohar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Manuka-I is located 3.5 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jangir Singh. It measures 120x100m (1 hec) and is parallel to ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

203. Manuka-II (Lat. 29°44'49.8"N - Long. 74°13'55.0"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 4 km north-west of the village and 800m behind 22-23 MMK Chak’s Middle school. Manuka-Dholipal link road passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lakhavir Singh S/o Meham Singh. It measures 100x140m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of the Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery include basins and bowls.

204. Munda (Lat. 29°27'54.3"N - Long. 74°24'07.0"E) Hist. & Med.

A link road on Hanumangarh-Ellenabad (via Masitan Wali) road from 15 km milestone leads to the village.

The site is located 800m south-west of the village in the Panchayti land. It measures 600x500m (30 hec), 10m in height and is locally known as Munda Dham. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
The site was brought to light by Tessitori\textsuperscript{46}, an Italian scholar in 1917. He undertook a trial digging on it and discovered decorative bricks (35x23.5x7.5cm), animal and human terracotta heads, painted pottery, some stone sculptures influenced with Graeco-Buddhist art and an epigraph in Brahmi script on an image's pedestal. Krishan Deva\textsuperscript{47} reads it as ‘Yaśodākṛti’. He also collected 93 coins of early and later Kushanas\textsuperscript{48} from surface as well as in digging which are now in housed in Jodhpur museum. A terracotta image of Virabhadra, ascribable to the late Kushana period recovered from the site by the Director of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan.\textsuperscript{49}

205. Nawa (Lat. 29°41'07.3"N - Long. 74°20'20.1"E) Hist.

Village Nawa is situated 12 km north of Hanumangarh. A link road along the railway track passes through the village.

The site is located 2.5 km north-west of the village. A kuchcha track leading Chak 8 leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Brij Lal. It measures 160x160m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

206. Norangdesar (Lat. 29°23'16.6"N - Long. 74°22'15.6"E) Hist. & Med.

Village is situated 22 km south of Hanumangarh on Hanumangarh-Rawatsar road.

The site is located 300m south-west of the village and locally known as Birani. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

207. Pakkabhadwa-I (Lat. 29°38'33.9"N - Long. 74°06'35.9"E) Hist.

Village is situated 24 km north-west of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pakkasarna on Hanumangarh-Ganganagar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue jurisdiction of the village.

Pakkabhadwa-I site is located 1.5 km east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lalchand S/o Bhadur Jhinjha and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 180x180m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period. A copper image of a deity was also found from the site.
208. Pakkabhadwa-II (Lat. 29°40'13.1"N - Long. 74°05'18.6"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 4.5 km north-west of the village. A link road leading to Chak 30 leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Omprakash S/o Bhadur Ram Bhaddu and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 140x180m (2 hec). It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods. Main shapes of pottery are storage jars, vases, basins and cerinated handis.

209. Pakkasarnan (Lat. 29°42'11.9"N - Long. 74°10'11.1"E) Hist.

Village Pakkasarnan is situated 23 km north-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Ganganagar road passes through the village.

The site is located 3 km north-east of the village. A cart track leading to Chak 20 passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rajesh S/o Banwari Jakhar and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 140x100m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remain of Historical period.

210. Ramsaranarayan-I (Lat. 29°33'21.3"N - Long. 74°17'34.9"E) LHP, PGW & Hist.

Village Ramsaranarayan is situated 5 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan (via Sahjipura) road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

The site-I is located 2 km north-east of the village on the right side of Hanumangarh-Pilibangan Road. It is locally known as Nathonwali Thehadi or Thehadi Nathan. It measures 280x300m (9 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Late Harappan, P.G.W. and Historical periods. The main shapes of the PGW include bowls and basins and Late Harappan shapes are dishes and high necked vases. Beads of semi-precious stones, bangles of terracotta and shell, ghata-shaped beads were also found on the site.

211. Ramsaranarayan-II (Lat. 29°32'29.7"N - Long. 74°17'01.2"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Major Singh S/o Bachchan Singh and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 140x160m (2 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
212. Ranjitpura (Lat. 29°21'53.2"N - Long. 74°25'07.6"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Ranjitpura is situated 26 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road on Hanumangarh-Rawatsar road from 18 km milestone leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. It is locally known as Barwaliwala Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Pat Ram S/o Jhujhara Ram. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

213. Rodawali (Lat. 29°41'50.1"N - Long. 74°17'10.4"E) Hist.

Village Rodawali is situated 16 km east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Abohar road leads to the village.

The site is located on Hanumangarh-Abohar road near 7 km milestone. It falls in the fields of Sh. Krishan S/o Duli Singh Thakur and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x80m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

214. Sahjipura-I (Lat. 29°30'00.7"N - Long. 74°11'14.1"E) Hist.

Village Sahjipura is situated 17 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan (via Kalibangan) link road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located close to the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Natha Singh S/o Bhal Singh and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 280x300m (8 hec) and lies parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

215. Sahjipura-II (Lat. 29°25'23.9"N - Long. 74°13'42.5"E) Hist.

The site Sahjipura-II is located 4 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Puran S/o Pema and locally known as Theh. Sahjipura-Dhani link road passes near by the site. It measures 280x250m (7 hec) with a height of 2m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

216. Satipura (Lat. 29°41'50.1"N - Long. 74°17'10.5"E) Hist.

Village Satipura is situated 4 km north-east of Hanumangarh. The site falls in the fields of Sh. Parmeet S/o Janga Singh and is locally known as Theh. It measures 80x100m (1
hec) and is parallel to ground. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

217. Shrinagar-I (Lat. 29°34'19.1"N - Long. 74°15'21.5"E) Hist.

Village Shrinagar is situated 7 km west of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Ramsaranarayan on Hanumangarh-Pilibangan (via Thehadi Nathan) road leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Shrinagar-I is located 2 km east of the village on Shrinagar-Makkasar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kashi Ram S/o Basti Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 160x180m (2 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

218. Shrinagar-II (Lat. 29°34'07.9"N - Long. 74°15'03.3"E) Hist.

A link road to Dukal Thehadi from the village leads to the site. It is locally known as Dukal Thehadi. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 6m high. The site is totally occupied by the modern Habitation. It has yielded remains of Historical period. Earlier it was documented by Aural Stein as 'Dokal' a site of Rangmahal culture.50

219. Shrinagar-III (Lat. 29°33'57.9"N - Long. 74°16'47.0"E) Hist.

Shrinagar-III site is located 1.5 km east of the village. It is totally occupied by the modern Habitation and is locally known as Pahlawanowali Thehadi. It measures 280x250m (7 hec) with a height of 4m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

220. Shrinagar-IV (Lat. 29°32'37.1"N - Long. 74°16'56.0"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to west of the village on Ramsaranarayan-Sahjipura road. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 300x200m (6 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period. Typical Kushana bricks are also noticed at the site.

221. Shyam Singhwala Bas/Fatehgarh (Lat. 29°31'02.1"N - Long. 74°13'43.5"E) Hist.

The village is situated 14 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Pilibangan (via Sahjipura) road leads to the village.

The site is located 800m north of the village. It is locally known as Matawala Theh because of Kami Mata Mandir situated at the site. It measures 500x600m (30 hec) and is 15m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
Nohar Tehsil

The survey conducted by the present researcher in Nohar tehsil witnessed the potentially of rich archaeological wealth by discovering 204 ancient settlements of different cultures which are described below with their details.

![Map showing ancient settlements in Nohar tehsil.](image)

**Fig. 2.5: Map showing ancient settlements in Nohar tehsil.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (204)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harappan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harappan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Harappan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Nohar tehsil.](image)

**Fig. 2.6: Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Nohar tehsil.**
222. 22 NTR (Lat. 29°14'49.8"N - Long. 74°51'21.5"E) Hist.

Village 22 NTR is situated 10 km north-east of Nohar and 64 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road on Nohar-Bhadra road passes through the village.

The site is located 600m north of the village. It is locally known as Thero and falls in the fields of Sh. Brij Lal S/o Sona Ram Tanwar. It measures 210x130m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

223. Appuwala-I (Lat. 29°05'38.4"N - Long. 74°45'54.5"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Appuwala is situated 13 km south of Nohar and 69 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sahawa road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Appuwala-I is located 200m west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the Panchayati land. It measures 400x300m (12 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

224. Appuwala-II (Lat. 29°05'18.2"N - Long. 74°45'01.0"E) Hist.

The site is located 2 km west of the village. A Kuchcha way along the temple leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mangu Ram S/o Rewata Ram. It measures 170x150m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

225. Appuwala-III (Lat. 29°06'10.3"N - Long. 74°46'16.2"E) Hist.

The site Appuwala-III is located 900m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Pawdan S/o Sabal Singh and is locally known as Tibba or Sabalwala Theh. It measures 90x120m (1 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

226. Aradki (Lat. 29°09’24.1”N - Long. 74°43’22.2”E) Med.

Village Aradki is situated 7 km north-west of Nohar and 61 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 6 km west of the village on Megh Singhpura bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ali Ram Rehgar. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.
227. **Asarjana-I** (Lat. 29°11’15.5"N - Long. 74°38’12.2"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Asarjana is situated 15 km west of Nohar and 55 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Asarjana-I site is located 3 km west of the village on Asarjana-Kikarali link road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Chand S/o Roopa Ram Dhattarwal. It measures 170x120m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery include basins and bowls.

228. **Asarjana-II** (Lat. 29°10’11.9"N - Long. 74°37’43.5"E) Hist. & Med.

The site is located 1 km west of the village on Asarjana-Gandili cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Chand Godara and is locally known as *Theh* or *Johad Paytan*. It measures 300x270m (8 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

229. **Asarjana-III** (Lat. 29°10’21.2"N - Long. 74°39’42.9"E) Hist.

The site Asarjana-III is located 2 km east of the village on Nohar-Pallu road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Beg Raj Sihag. It measures 160x120m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

230. **Bachhusar-I** (Lat. 28°59’44.8"N - Long. 74°38’26.8"E) Hist.

Village Bachhusar is situated 27 km south-west of Nohar and 72 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Manderpura on Nohar-Sardar Shahar road passes through the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Bachhusar-I site is located 200m north-east of the village on Manderpura bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Surja Ram S/o Sardara Ram and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 90x130m (2 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

231. **Bachhusar-II** (Lat. 28°59’24.0"N - Long. 74°38’56.7"E) Hist.

The site is located 300m east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Sukha Ram S/o Shree Ram Gitala. It measures 110x140m (2 hec)
and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

232. Bachhusar-III (Lat. 28°58'48.2"N - Long. 74°37'59.1"E) Hist.

It is located 2 km west of the village on Bachchhusar-Ranisar link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hukam Ram S/o Bhiyan Ram Kasnia. It measures 70x110m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

233. Badbirana-I (Lat. 29°08'35.4"N - Long. 74°52'09.8"E) Hist.

Village Badbirana is situated 13 km and 72 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. Nohar-Dungrana link road leads to the village. There are six sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

The site Badbirana-I is located close to north-west of the village on Badbirana-Nohar road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Haru Ram Balmiki. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

234. Badbirana-II (Lat. 29°07'43.9"N - Long. 74°52'22.4"E) Hist.

The site Badbirana-II is located 300m south of the village on Dungrana cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Devi Lal Saharan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x130m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

235. Badbirana-III (Lat. 29°08'30.7"N - Long. 74°54'03.6"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km east of the village on Guga Medi cart track. It is locally known as Theh and lies in the fields of Sh. Jagmal Chhippa. It measures 200x160m (3 hec) and 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

236. Badbirana-IV (Lat. 29°08'34.6"N - Long. 74°54'32.6"E) Hist.

Badbirana-IV site is located 2 km east of the village on Guga Medi bullock cart track in the fields of Sh. Sudal S/o Ghadsi Ram Chhippa. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

237. Badbirana-V (Lat. 29°08'06.1"N - Long. 74°54'12.7"E) EHP, HP & Hist.

The site Badbirana-V is located 2 km east of the village on Badbirana-Dhilki cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Surja Ram S/o Hanuman Chhippa and is locally known as Theh. It measures 300x260m (8 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early
Harappan, Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are perforated jars, goblets, vases, dish on stand and bowls with incised decoration and rusticated exterior. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from this site are terracotta beads, triangular, ‘8’ shaped and idli shaped cakes.

238. Badbirana-VI (Lat. 29°07’59.5"N - Long. 74°54’49.1"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Badbirana-VI is located 3.3 km east of the village on Badbirana-Dhilki cart track. It is locally known as Theh or Sunarwala Theh. It measures 100x120m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

239. Balasar (Lat. 28°53’50.5"N - Long. 74°44’08.1"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Balasar is situated 35 km south of Nohar and 86 km south-east of Hanumangarh.

The site falls in the revenue jurisdiction of two villages namely Balasar and Girajsar. It is located 2 km north of Balasar and 4 km south of Girajsar. A cart track leading to Rekh Malia leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh or Rekh Malia. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nanda S/o Deepa Ram Saharan of Balasar and Sh. Banne S/o Rawata Ram of Girajsar. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 10m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

240. Barwali-I (Lat. 29°15’26.3"N - Long. 74°57’17.6"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Barwali is situated 20 km east of Nohar and 71 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Ramgarh police post on Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Barwali-I is located 4 km south-west of the village. Barwali-Gudia cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ami Lai S/o Malu Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x90m (1 hec) and is 1m high. The main shapes of the pottery are vases, miniature pots and bowls. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods.

241. Barwali-II (Lat. 29°14’06.0"N - Long. 74°59’27.2"E) Hist.

It is located 2 km south-east of the village. A cart track leading to Bhakra Johada
leads also to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hari Ram S/o Maman Ram Saharan and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 190x140m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**242. Barwali-III** (Lat. 29°14’13.2”N - Long. 74°58’06.7”E) Hist.

Barwali-III site is located 1.2 km south-west of the village on Ramgarh link road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh S/o Lekh Ram Saharan. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**243. Barwali-IV** (Lat. 29°14’13.2”N - Long. 74°58’06.7”E) Hist.

The site is located 1.7 km south of the village on Ramgarh road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Chimna Ram S/o Luna Ram Bhari and is locally called *Theh*. It measures 70x90m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**244. Bhagwan-I** (Lat. 29°15’11.4”N - Long. 74°39’20.8”E) Hist.

Village Bhagwan is located 13 km north-west of Nohar and 49 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Bhagwan-I is located 1.20 km south-west of the village on Bhagwan-Kikarwali bullock cart track. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Khayali Ram Chamar. It measures 130x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period. Terracotta animal figurines and fragments of shell bangles are the main antiquities found from the site.

**245. Bhagwan-II** (Lat. 29°15’46.4”N - Long. 74°38’49.7”E) Hist.

The site is located 1 km west of the village. It is locally is known as *Theh*. It measures 110x140m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**246. Bhagwan-III** (Lat. 29°16’45.0”N - Long. 74°38’58.5”E) Hist.

The site Bhagwan-III is located 1.30 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Devi Lal S/o Dhanna Ram and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 150x140m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded the remains of Historical period.
247. Bhagwansar-I (Lat. 29°04'03.4"N - Long. 74°36'37.4"E) Med.

Village Bhagwansar is situated 22 km south-west of Nohar and 64 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road along the river (Pani Pio Yojana) from Gorkhana on Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

The site-I is located close to north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Deep Singh S/o Mal Singh Rajput. It measures 280x360m (8 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

248. Bhagwansar-II (Lat. 29°02'36.3"N - Long. 74°34'24.0"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 5 km west of the village on Bhagwansar-Thirana cart track. It is locally known as Bhomia Khera and falls in the fields of Sh. Durjan S/o Bhagwant Singh Rajput. It measures 260x290m (8 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are vases, bowls, basins and dishes.

249. Bhanguli-I (Lat. 28°58'14.0"N - Long. 74°50'55.0"E) EHP & Hist.

Village is situated 28 km south of Nohar and 85 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Meghana on Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

The site Bhanguli-I is located 1 km west of the village on Bhanguli-Khopda cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Nopa Ram S/o Jawahra Ram Nayak. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are basins, vases, miniature dishes.

250. Bhanguli-II (Lat. 28°57'44.0"N - Long. 74°51'17.6"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km south of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Shiv Prasad S/o Mamraj Purohit. It measures 80x110m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

251. Bhawaldesar-I (Lat. 28°52'06.2"N - Long. 74°35'22.6"E) Hist.

Village Bhawaldesar is situated 42 km south-west of Nohar and 84 km south of Hanum-
angarh. An approach road from Dhansia-Bhawaldesar (via Dhani Bhabhuwan) on Nohar-Sardar Shahar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

The site-I is located 2 km north-west of the village on Dhani Bhabhuwan road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mukha S/o Mansa Ram Khot and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x120m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

252. Bhawaldesar-II (Lat. 28°50'22.0"N - Long. 74°36'15.0"E) Med.

It is located close to south-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Duala Ram S/o Mansa Ram. It measures 160x100m (2 hec) and is 1m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

253. Bhograna-I (Lat. 29°01'25.4"N - Long. 74°52'30.5"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Bhograna is located 23 km and 82 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Durjana on Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site of Bhograna-I is located 6 km south-east of the village on Nahrana cart track and is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lai Chand S/o Dhingad Ram Jakhar. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) with a height of 3m. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are bowls, vases and miniature pots.

254. Bhograna-II (Lat. 29°01'59.6"N - Long. 74°52'11.3"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 5 km south-east of the village on Bhograna-Nahrana cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Harpat S/o Nopa Ram Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x150m (2 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

255. Bhograna-III (Lat. 29°02'34.3"N - Long. 74°50'49.2"E) Hist. & Med.

The site-III is located 200m south of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Roop Ram S/o Mehar Chand Beniwal. It measures 260x200m (5 hec) and is 10m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
256. Bhograna-IV (Lat. 29°03′30.1″N - Long. 74°51′30.6″E) EHP & Hist.

The site Bhograna-IV is located 1.5 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Has Ram S/o Ram Ratan Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. A bullock cart track along Raslana branch minor leads to the site. It measures 120x150m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. Some part of the site falls in the fields of village Lalanabas Uttradha. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are miniature vases, basin and bowls.

257. Bhomia Wali Dhani (Lat. 29°08′40.1″N - Long. 74°44′30.6″E) Hist.

Village Bhomia Wali Dhani is situated 8 km south of Nohar and 64 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Nohar-Pallu road passes through the village.

The site is located 400m west of the village on Malia bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mahaveer S/o Chandu Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

258. Bhukarka-I (Lat. 29°14′06.1″N - Long. 74°45′57.9″E) Med.

Village Bhukarka is situated 4 km north of Nohar and 58 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Bhukarka-I is located 1 km east of the village. A link road leading to Bhadra Kali Temple leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish Mali. It measures 180x120m (2 hec) and is 2m high. Many Lakhori bricks are scattered all over the site. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

259. Bhukarka-II (Lat. 29°13′59.7″N - Long. 74°45′17.6″E) Med.

It is located adjacent to east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Teka Ram S/o Girdhari Sharma. It measures 140x190m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

260. Birkali-I (Lat. 29°08′27.7″N - Long. 74°35′08.9″E) Hist.

Village Birkali is situated 20 km west of Nohar and 56 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are six sites in the revenue area of the
village.

The site-I is located close to north-west of the village. It is locally known as Tibba and falls in the Panchayati land. It measure 120x140m (2 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

261. Birkali-II (Lat. 29°09'09.0"N - Long. 74°34'30.4"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 3 km north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhaga Ram Sarpanch. It measures 190x210m (4 hec) and is 3m high. Many bone pieces were scattered all over the site. It seems to be a cemetery site. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are bowls and basins.

262. Birkali-III (Lat. 29°09'25.2"N - Long. 74°35'03.9"E) Hist.

The site-III is located 3.5 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ratna S/o Gyani Ram Jakhar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 110x90m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

263. Birkali-IV (Lat. 29°09'31.4"N - Long. 74°34'19.8"E) Hist.

The site Birkali-IV is located 4.5 km north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Surja Ram Suthar. It measures 110x110m (1 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

264. Birkali-V (Lat. 29°09'27.4"N - Long. 74°36'56.8"E) Hist.

It is located 4 km north-east of the village on Birkali-Asarjana bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh or Deviwalla Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Devi Singh Rathor. It measures 300x350m (10 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

265. Birkali-VI (Lat. 29°08'53.2"N - Long. 74°35'58.1"E) Hist.

The site Birkali-VI is located 1.5 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as Jhanda Patti Tibba and falls in the fields of Sh. Faiza Doli. It measures 120x150m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
266. Brahmanwasi (Lat. 29°08'58.9"N - Long. 74°45'07.5"E) Hist.

The village is situated 7 km south of Nohar and 64 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 700m north of the village on Nohar-Aradki approach road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hanuman Prasad Halwai and locally it is called Theh. It measures 110x100m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

267. Chainpura-I (Lat. 29°02'59.9"N - Long. 74°40'31.9"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Chainpura is situated 20 km south-west of Nohar and 69 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 2 km west of the village on Chainpura-Gorkhana link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Desha Ram Rajput. It measures 140x140m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The main shapes of the pottery are flange vases, bowls and dishes.

268. Chainpura-II (Lat. 29°02'06.8"N - Long. 74°41'35.5"E) Med.

It is located 100m south-west of the village. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Taalwala Theh. It measures 160x230m (4 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

269. Chainpura-III (Lat. 29°01'53.0"N - Long. 74°40'43.6"E) Hist.

The site Chainpura-III is located 1.5 km south-west of the village on Chainpura-Manderpura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Devi Singh S/o Banne Singh Rathor. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

270. Chak Deidadspura-I (Lat. 29°08'51.8"N - Long. 74°46'09.2"E) Hist.

The village is situated 7 km south of Nohar and 65 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sahawa road leads to the village. The village is known as Dhani Saharanan also. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.
The site-I is located adjacent to north of the village on Nohar road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Madan S/o Ram Chander Lakhara and is locally called Theh. It measures 170x100m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

271. Chak Deidaspura-II (Lat. 29°07'28.8"N - Long. 74°47'00.1"E) Hist.

The site Chak Deidaspura-II is located 1 km east of the village on Chak Deidas Pura-Dhani Charnan cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ganga Ram S/o Mota Ram. It measures 150x130m (3 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

272. Chak Rajasar-I (Lat. 29°10'20.8"N - Long. 74°45'16.8"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Chak Rajasar occasionally called Motiwala Bas is situated 4 km south of Nohar and 62km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 300m south-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh or Motiwal Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ghanshyam S/o Surja Ram Nambardar. It measures 180x210m (4 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Terracotta balls and bangles are the other repertoire of antiquities.

273. Chak Rajasar-II (Lat. 29°11'10.3"N - Long. 74°44'25.3"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Begha Tarak and is locally known as Theh. It measures 150x110m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

274. Dalpatpura-I (Lat. 29°06'13.2"N - Long. 74°47'28.8"E) Hist.

Village Dalpatpura is situated 12 km south of Nohar and 70 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 4 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track along Appuwala minor leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Fussa Ram Meghwal. It measures 150x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
275. Dalpatpura-II (Lat. 29°05'12.5"N - Long. 74°47'56.6"E) EHP.

The site Dalpatpura-II is located 2 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sirsa *Nath* trust. The *Nath* trust of this village is working under Sirsa (Haryana) *Nath* trust. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and is 1.5m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan culture. The vases, bowls, storage jars, miniature pots and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

276. Deeplana (Lat. 29°10'40.4"N - Long. 74°52'12.5"E) Hist.

Village Deeplana is situated 11 km east of Nohar and 70 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from the Power House (via Soti Badi) leads to the village.

The site is locally known as *Theh* which falls 1 km west of the village in the fields of Sh. Devender S/o Het Ram. It measures 170x130m (2 hec) and is 1.5m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

277. Deidas (Lat. 29°16'57.1"N - Long. 74°40'49.6"E) Hist.

Village Deidas is situated 13 km north-west of Nohar and 48 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Deepa Ram Barala and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 90x120m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

278. Devsar (Lat. 28°55'19.3"N - Long. 74°24'03.0"E) Med.

Village Devsar is situated 48 km south-west of Nohar and 74 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 200m east of the village. The site falls in the fields of Sh. Hetgar S/o Ramgar Goswami and measures 270x320m (7 hec) with the height of 3m. It is locally known as *Theh*. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

279. Dhani Charnan (Lat. 29°09'35.7"N - Long. 74°47'07.7"E) Hist.

The village is situated 6 km south of Nohar and 65 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar leads to the village.
The site is located 2 km north-west of the village on Nohar bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Balram S/o Saddu Ram. It measures 210x160m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

280. Dhani Raikan (Lat. 28°52'57.7"N - Long. 74°26'40.0"E) Med.

Dhani Raikan village is situated 48 km south-west of Nohar and 79 km south of Hanumangarh. An approach road of Khuian-Dhani Raikan (via Sirangsar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to north of the village in the Panchayati land. It measures 90x140m (1 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.


Village Dhansia is situated 46 km south-west of Nohar and 84 km south of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sardar Shahar (via Khuian) road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

Dhansia-I site is located 600m south-east of the village on Sardar Shahar road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar Gill and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 210x180m (4 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

282. Dhansia-II (Lat. 28°52'48.8"N - Long. 74°31'40.4"E) Hist.

The site-II is located 1 km south of the village. Dhansia-Khuian road passes through the site. It is locally known as Khedia and falls in the fields of Sh. Purana Ram Dagala. It measures 180x220m (4 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

283. Dhansia-III (Lat. 28°50'47.9"N - Long. 74°32'47.0"E) Hist.

The site Dhansia-III is located 3 km east of the village. It is locally known as Khedia. A cart track near from the water tank passes through the site. It measures 90x120m (1 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

284. Dhansia-IV (Lat. 28°51'49.1"N - Long. 74°33'12.3"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 3 km south-east of the village on Dhansia-Dhani Bhabhuwan link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Sathan S/o Norang Singh.
It measures 180x180m (3 hec) and is 6m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

285. Dhhandhhela (Lat. 29°18’38.2"N - Long. 74°37’26.6"E) Hist.

Dhhandhhela village is situated 19 km north-west of Nohar and 42 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hanuman S/o Khuma Ram Mund. It measures 360x310m (10 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

286. Dhilaki Chaylan (Lat. 29°07’17.4"N - Long. 75°00’32.7"E) Med.

This is a bechirag village revenue, area located 26 km east of Nohar and 84 km south-east of Hanumangarh.

Dhilaki Chaylan-Münsari cart track passes through the site. It is locally known as Masjidwala Theh. It measures 230x220m (5 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

287. Dhilaki Jattan-I (Lat. 29°07’09.1"N - Long. 74°59’22.2"E) Hist.

Village Dhilaki Jattan is situated 24 km and 83 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road from Nohar-Dungrana road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Dhilaki Jattan-I is located 800m east of the village on Dhilaki Jattan-Goga Medi cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Rawata Ram. It measures 160x190m (3 hec) and is 1m high. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to Historical period.

288. Dhilaki Jattan-II (Lat. 29°07’09.9"N - Long. 74°58’31.6"E) Hist.

It is located 600m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kurada Ram S/o Manphool and is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x140m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

289. Dhilaki Jattan-lll (Lat. 29°06’41.6"N - Long. 74°58’09.8"E) Hist.

The site Dhilaki Jattan-lll is situated 1 km south-west of the village on Lalana cart track. It is locally known as Theh or Birani. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sarwan S/o Chet
Ram Barad. It measures 180x220m (4 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

290. Dhilaki Jattan-IV (Lat. 29°07'18.6"N - Long. 74°56'58.3"E) Hist.

It is located 4 km north-west of the village. Ujjalwas-Lalana bullock cart track passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Has Ram S/o Rawata Ram. It measures 270x250m (6 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

291. Dumasar-I (Lat. 29°06'13.3"N - Long. 74°43'53.2"E) Hist.

Village Dumasar is situated 16 km south-west of Nohar and 65 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sardar Shahar road (via Aradki) leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site is located Nohar-Aradki cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh Panwar. It measures 280x310m (8 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

292. Dumasar-II (Lat. 29°05'16.8"N - Long. 74°40'50.1"E) Med.

It is located adjacent to south of the village on Malia road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Puran Ram Shahu and is locally known as Theh. It measures 180x220m (4 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

293. Dumasar-III (Lat. 29°04'31.5"N - Long. 74°40'50.6"E) Hist. & Med.

Dumasar-III site is located 700m south of the village on Dumasar-Chainpura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mahabir S/o Surja Ram Nehra. It measures 160x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

294. Durjana-I (Lat. 29°01'28.9"N - Long. 74°49'00.6"E) Med.

Village Durjana is situated 21 km south of Nohar and 79 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located close to north-east of the village. It falls in the Panchyati land and is locally called Theh. It measures 150x170m (3 hec) with the height of 10m.
Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

295. Durjana-II (Lat. 29°01'13.8"N - Long. 74°48'19.7"E) Hist.

It is located 300m west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Daleep Ram S/o Surja Ram Bhari and locally called Theh. It measures 70x120m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

296. Durjana-III (Lat. 29°01'31.2"N - Long. 74°47'53.8"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Durjana-III is located 1.7 km west of the village and is locally known as Mool Tibba. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kashu Khan S/o Wazir Khan. Durjana-Nagrasari bullock farm cart track passes near from the site. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, miniature pots and basins are the main shapes of pottery.

297. Gangoi Bas (Lat. 28°51'35.0"N - Long. 74°39'21.4"E) Med.

Village Gangoi Bas is situated 40 km and 87 km south of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road of Dhansia-Gangoi Bas (via Bhawaldesar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to south-west of the village. It falls in fields of Sh. Nand Ram S/o Asha Ram Kushwa and locally known as Theh. It measures 280x160m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

298. Girajsar (Lat. 28°51'38.4"N - Long. 74°40'07.1"E) Hist.

Village Girajsar is situated 40 km south of Nohar and 87 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Khuian-Girajsar (via Jokhasar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 600m south of the village on Girjasar-Tidiasar bullock cart track. It is locally known as Rekh Jindrasar and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Lal S/o Nathu Ram Kadwasra. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

299. Gogamedi-I (Lat. 29°08'34.8"N - Long. 75°01'27.1"E) Hist.

The village is situated 26 km east of Nohar and 83 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
The site-I is located 1.3 km south of the village. A kuchcha way aside the 6 GGM minor leads to the Abadi as well as to the site. It falls in the fields of Kuldia Jat of Bhadra. Locally it is called Theh. It measures 130x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

300. Gogamedi-II (Lat. 29°07'57.9"N - Long. 75°00'49.3"E) Hist.

The site-II is located 2.5 km south of the village on 7GGM Chak road. The site falls in the fields of Sh. Phoole Khan and is locally called Theh. It measures 90x110m (1 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

301. Gogamedi-III (Lat. 29°09'37.5"N - Long. 75°01'23.2"E) Med.

It is located adjacent to south-west of the village and is locally called Gogamedi Theh. The whole mound has been covered by the Gogaji temple complex. Only Medieval period remains are found on the site but to ascertain the dimensions of the site is very difficult.

302. Gogana-I (Lat. 29°10'28.2"N - Long. 75°01'37.2"E) Hist.

Village is situated 26 km east of Nohar and 82 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site is located close to north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Roop Ram S/o Mangla Ram Sardiwal and is locally called Theh. It measures 110x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

303. Gogana-II (Lat. 29°10'58.4"N - Long. 75°01'37.5"E) Hist.

Gogana-II site is located 2 km north of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Boga Ram Singh. It measures 120x110m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

304. Gogana-III (Lat. 29°10'35.6"N - Long. 75°00'51.5"E) Med.

The site-III is located 1 km north of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mani Ram Prajapat. It measures 200x160m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval times.

305. Gorkhana (Lat. 29°04'09.3"N - Long. 74°39'30.8"E) Med.

Village Gorkhana is situated 19 km south-west of Nohar and 66 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.
The site is located 800m north of the village. It falls in the land of Forest Department and is locally known as *Gudia Tibba*. It measures 280x350m (9 hec) and is 10m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**306. Gudia** (Lat. 29°17'39.9"N - Long. 74°54'06.6"E) Hist.

Village Gudia is situated 17 km north-east of Nohar and 65 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Nohar-Sirs road leads to the village.

The site is located 600m north of the village on Phephana bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Juggal S/o Hari Singh Kisor and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 170x130m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**307. Jaitasari-I** (Lat. 29°03'09.7"N - Long. 74°54'49.8"E) Hist.

Jaitasari village is situated 23 km and 82 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Nohar-Dungrana road leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

It is located 500m north of the village. Jaitasari-Lanana Bas Dikhanada approach road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jai Lal S/o Lal Chand Nehra and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 120x70m (1 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**308. Jaitasari-II** (Lat. 29°02'50.2"N - Long. 74°54'25.2"E) Hist.

Jaitasari-II site is located 800m west of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Jaisa Ram S/o Ram Bhambhu. It measures 180x190m (2 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**309. Jaitasari-III** (Lat. 29°02'50.2"N - Long. 74°54'25.2"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to east of the village and is locally called *Theh*. At present the mound is covered by the school building and by modern habitation. It measures 240x210m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**310. Jaitasari-IV** (Lat. 29°03'00.8"N - Long. 74°56'13.7"E) Hist.

The site Jaitasari-IV is located 2 km east of the village. After 1.3 km on Nathawania cart track a turn to south along the river leads to the site. It is locally known
as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Om Singh of Dhilaki village. It measures 170x140m (2 hec) and is 7m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

311. Jasana (Lat. 29°15'51.5"N - Long. 74°49'00.4"E) Hist.
Village Jasana is situated 9 km north-east of Nohar and 56 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sirsa (Haryana) road leads to the village.

The site is located close to north of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Banwari S/o Gorkha Ram Jakhar. It measures 180x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

312. Jokhasar-I (Lat. 28°55'22.1"N - Long. 74°37'46.4"E) Hist.
Village Jokhasar is situated 34 km south-west of Nohar and 79 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road of Bachhusar-Jokhasar (via Ranisar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Jokhasar-I is located 1.2 km south-west of the village. Jokhasar-Nahri colony link road passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Buddh Ram Saharan. It measures 180x230m (4 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

313. Jokhasar-II (Lat. 28°55'50.8"N - Long. 74°38'33.0"E) Hist.
It is located 1 km north of the village on Jokhasar-Bachhusar cart track. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Sawai S/o Rugh Singh Rathor. It measures 220x270m (5 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

314. Jorawarpura (Lat. 29°04'41.2"N - Long. 74°50'03.8"E) Hist.
Village Jorawarpura is situated 16 km and 75 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road of Dalatpatpura from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km south of the village on Lalana Bas Uttrada cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mahender Singh S/o Ram Singh Sekhawat and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 90x80m (1 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
315. Kansar-I (Lat. 28°58'11.8"N - Long. 74°26'33.4"E) Med.
Village Kansar is situated 41 km south-west of Nohar and 69 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue periphery of the village.

Kansar-I site is located 2.70 km south-east of the village on Kansar-Surjansar bullock cart track. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhadar S/o Ganpat Ram Beniwal. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

316. Kansar-II (Lat. 28°58'40.6"N - Long. 74°26'03.7"E) Hist.
It is located 1.6 km east of the village on Kansar-Surjansar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lekha Ram S/o Anna Singh and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 110x160m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

317. Karmshana (Lat. 29°05'52.6"N - Long. 74°37'51.8"E) Med.
Karmshana village is situated 18 km south-west of Nohar and 62 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km north of the village. A bullock cart track along the Germany Nahar (Pani Peo Yojana) leads to the site. It is located opposite of river dam. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Dilip Bijarania. It measures 160x190m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

318. Karouti (Lat. 29°09'45.1"N - Long. 74°53'06.5"E) EHP, HP, Hist. & Med.
Village Karouti is situated 13 km east of Nohar and 72 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road bifurcating near the main Power House towards east (via Deeplana) leads to the village.

It is located 200m east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Kishan S/o Chandanmal. It measures 750x600m (45 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

The site was earlier reported by Handa yielding pre-Harappan, Harappan, Early Historical and Medieval pottery along with terracotta animal figures representing bulls, boars, camels, cakes with fingertip impression in the center, etc.51 Among the coins recovered were two copper coins of Kushana king Vasudeva, one silver and two copper
coins of Indo-Sassanians and copper coins of Samantadeva, Somaladevi, Altamash, Nasiruddin Mahmud and Firozshah Tughlaq. Later J.P. Joshi reported it a Harappan site but present author did not find remains of any protohistoric culture.

319. Kharsandi (Lat. 29°00'12.4"N - Long. 74°45'26.9"E) Med.

Village Kharsandi is situated 23 km south of Nohar and 77 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Meghana leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Khiraj Ram S/o Ganesha Ram Suthar. It measures 70x90m (1 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

320. Khopda (Lat. 28°57'16.2"N - Long. 74°50'07.7"E) Med.

Village Khopda is situated 29 km south of Nohar and 86 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Meghana link road passes through the village.

The site is located 700m west of the village. It is locally known as *Bhomia Dadawala Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Laddu Ram S/o Jag Ram Suthar. It measures 50x90m (1 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

321. Khuian-I (Lat. 28°56'16.5"N - Long. 74°33'30.6"E) Med.

Village Khuian is situated 36 km south-west of Nohar and 75 km south of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located close to south of the village on Khuian-Minkdesar link road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Jora Ram Sharma. It measures 360x400m (14 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

322. Khuian-II (Lat. 28°55'25.0"N - Long. 74°33'44.3"E) Med.

The site Khuian-II is located 1.5 km south of the village on Khuian-Minkdesar link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rameshwarlal. It measures 260x320m (9 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

323. Khuian-III (Lat. 28°56'51.5"N - Long. 74°33'37.2"E) Hist.

Khuian-III site is located 500m north-east of the village. Khuian-Nohar road passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Rawata
Ram S/o Luna Ram. It measures 110x140m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

324. Kikarali (Lat. 29°12'32.7"N - Long. 74°38'54.0"E) EHP & Hist.
Village Kikarali is situated 12 km west of Nohar and 52 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Asarjana from Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village.

The site is located 1.30 km east of village. Kikarali-Sonadi approach road passes near from the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Aad Ram S/o Rugha Ram and locally known as Theh. It measures 230x190m (4 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

325. Kolasar (Lat. 28°55'23.4"N - Long. 74°32'18.5"E) Hist.
Village Kolasar is situated 39 km and 76 km south-west of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Chhotu Ram of Patusar (Churu) village. It measures 190x210m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

326. Lakhasar-I (Lat. 29°01'53.3"N - Long. 74°42'39.7"E) EHP & Hist.
Village Lakhasar is situated 20 km south of Nohar and 72 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

Site-I is located 1 km west of the village. A bullock cart track along the Govt. School passes through the site. It is locally known as Khedia and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish S/o Kishana Nayak. It measures 100x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, dishes and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

327. Lakhasar-II (Lat. 29°02'07.3"N - Long. 74°43'38.3"E) Hist. & Med.
Site Lakhasar-II is located 100m east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Raghu Nath S/o Chetan. It measures 200x260m (5 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
328. Lakhasar-III (Lat. 29°01’40.2"N - Long. 74°43’25.2"E) Hist.

It is located close to south of the village. It is locally known as Thakurwala Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ramchander Godara. Some part of the site is under modern habitation and remaining part of the site is under cultivation. It measures 130x170m (3 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

329. Lalana Bas Dikhanada-I (Lat. 29°04’21.1"N - Long. 74°55’39.4"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Lalana Bas Dikhanada is situated 22 km and 82 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. Nohar-Dungrana road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Lalana Bas Dikhanada-I is located 600m south-east of the village on Gheu cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Om S/o Khima Ram Surda and is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x70m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical times. The vases, bowls with incised decoration, dishes, dish on stand, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of pottery.

330. Lalana Bas Dikhanada-II (Lat. 29°04’42.8"N - Long. 74°52’46.7"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 3 km west of the village on Lalana Bas Dikhanada-Surpura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lilu Ram S/o Phoola Ram Berwal. It measures 170x220m (4 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from the site are chert blades, terracotta beads, bull figurines, ‘8’ shaped and idli shaped cakes etc.

331. Lalana Bas Uttarada-I (Lat. 29°05’21.2"N - Long. 74°54’59.2"E) Hist. & Med.

The village is situated 20 km and 80 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. Nohar-Dungrana road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located adjacent to west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhadar S/o Bhoja Ram Garwa and is locally known as Theh. It measures 270x300m (5 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
332. Lalana Bas Uttarada-II (Lat. 29°07′40.0″N - Long. 74°55′49.4″E) EHP & Hist.

The site-II is located 3 km north of the village on Dhilaki cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hardat S/o Mam Chand Punia. It measures 170x120m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls with incised decoration and rusticated exterior, dishes, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

333. Lalana Bas Uttarada-III (Lat.29°07′36.3″N-Long. 74°55′26.4″E)EHP,HP,Hist, Med.

It is located 2.2 km north of the village. Lalana Bas Uttarada-Dhilaki bullock cart track passes through the site. The site is locally known as Thera and falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Magha Ram Bijarania. Most of the part of the site has been destroyed for agriculture purposes. It measures 250x200m (5 hec) and is 4m high. During the course of exploration sherds of Early Harappan, Harappan, Historical and Medieval periods were collected. Main shapes include storage jars, vases, bowls, miniature pots, basins and cerinated handis. Beside pottery, sling ball, animal figurines, grinding stone, terracotta and shell bangles are main antiquities.

334. Lalana Bas Uttarada-IV (Lat. 29°03′44.9″N - Long. 74°53′07.3″E) Hist.

The site-IV is located 3 km south of the village on Bhograna cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Has Ram S/o Bheru Ram Jakhal. It measures 110x70m (1 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

335. Lalania (Lat. 29°00′06.0″N - Long. 74°44′03.8″E) Hist.

Village Lalania is situated 23 km south of Nohar and 76 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road of Meghna-Lalania (via Karsandi) from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village.

The site is located quite adjacent to south of the village. Most of the part of the site falls in Dera trust land. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 180x130m (3 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

336. Mahalawas (Lat. 29°14′13.9″N - Long. 74°43′55.9″E) Hist. & Med.

Mahalawas village is situated 6 km north-west of Nohar and 55 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village.
The site is located close to west of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Omprakash Advocate. It measures 160x120m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

337. Malwani (Lat. 29°20′27.4″N - Long. 74°48′01.6″E) Hist. & Med.

Village Malwani is situated 21 km north of Nohar and 56 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road of Ramsara (via Jasana) leads to the village.

The site is located in the barren land of the village and known as *Rekhmalia Theh*. The owners of the land are Sh. Nanda S/o Deepa Ram Saharan of Balasar and Sh. Banne S/o Rewata Ram of Girajsar. It measures 300x400m (12 hec) and is 10m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

338. Manderpura-I (Lat. 29°00′59.6″N - Long. 74°37′52.1″E) Hist.

Village Munderpura is situated 25 km south-west of Nohar and 70 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar - Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are five sites in revenue area of the village.

The site is located close to west of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the *Panchyati* land. It measures 140x160m (3 hec) and is 2m high. A temple also situated at the site. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

339. Manderpura-II (Lat. 29°02′16.4″N - Long. 74°37′49.2″E) Hist.

The site Manderpura-II is located 2 km north-west of the village on Bhagwansar cart track. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Surjan Singh S/o Padam Singh. It measures 70x50m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

340. Manderpura-III (Lat. 29°01′26.7″N - Long. 74°38′48.7″E) Hist.

This site is located 1.2 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jamaldin S/o Aladdin and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 80x90m (1 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

341. Manderpura-IV (Lat. 29°02′03.6″N - Long. 74°39′56.6″E) Hist.

The site-IV is located 3.5 km east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* or *Khain Taal* and it falls in the fields of Sh. Dina Ram S/o Mushe Khan. It measures
170x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

342. Manderpura-V (Lat. 29°00'21.2"N - Long. 74°37'48.3"E) Hist.

It is located 500m south of the village near bypass road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Chimana Ram S/o Soga Ram Gaur. It measures 170x130m (3 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

343. Megh Singhpura-I (Lat. 29°10'04.2"N - Long. 74°43'18.4"E) Hist.

The village is located 7 km south-west of Nohar and 60 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located close to south-east of the village. It is locally known as Khera and falls in the fields of Sh. Suleman S/o Kalu Khan. It measures 140x210m (3 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

344. Megh Singhpura-II (Lat. 29°09'45.8"N - Long. 74°43'36.8"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gopal S/o Banwari Dabi and locally known as Theh. It measures 190x230m (4 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

345. Megh Singhpura-III (Lat. 29°10'29.6"N - Long. 74°43'35.7"E) Hist.

The site Megh Singhpura-III is located 1 km north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Lai Khan. It measures 190x160m (4 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to Historical period.

346. Meghana-I (Lat. 28°59'21.8"N - Long. 74°49'02.4"E) Hist.

Meghana village is situated 25 km south of Nohar and 82 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are five sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 1.5 km west of the village on Karsandi cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Banna S/o Jettha Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
347. Meghana-II (Lat. 28°59'31.5"N - Long. 74°49'59.4"E) Hist.

Meghana-II site is located adjacent to north of the village on Meghana-Nohar road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gurpreet Singh and is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x200m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

348. Meghana-III (Lat. 28°59'14.3"N - Long. 74°50'17.1"E) Hist.

The site-III is located close to north-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Karni Singh S/o Lakshman Singh. Baba Ramdev temple is situated on the site. It measures 200x160m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

349. Meghana-IV (Lat. 28°59'50.3"N - Long. 74°49'04.3"E) Hist.

The site-IV is located 1.7 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields Sh. Nepa Ram S/o Mukta Sharma and is locally known as Theh. It measures 80x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

350. Meghana-V (Lat. 28°58'04.2"N - Long. 74°50'18.2"E) Hist. & Med.

Meghana-V site is located 1.5 km south of the village on Meghana-Khopda bullock cart track. It fall in the revenue area of two villages. But bigger part of the site falls in Meghana village. The owners of the land are Sh. Bhagwan Singh S/o Jasji of Meghana and Sh. Kashi Ram Meghwal of Khopda village. It is locally known as Gaddh ka Tibba. It measures 130x100m (2 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

351. Minkdesar (Lat. 28°54'23.5"N - Long. 74°35'27.4"E) Hist.

The village is situated 38 km south-west of Nohar and 80 km south of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road (via Khuiian) leads to the village.

The site is located 3 km east of the village. It is locally known as Theh or Kalijhar. It falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Ganpat Ram Gora. It measures 130x180m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

352. Munsari-I (Lat. 29°07'49.6"N - Long. 74°31'39.1"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Munsari is situated 25 km west of Nohar and 54 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
The site is located 500m north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Amar Singh S/o Banne Singh Rajput. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

353. Munsari-II (Lat. 29°08’29.6”N - Long. 74°31’43.3”E) Hist.

It is located 3 km north of the village on Munsari-Gandili road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bachchan S/o Jile Singh and is locally known as Pipali Johdiwala Theh. It measures 120x160m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

354. Nagrasari-I (Lat. 29°00’35.8”N - Long. 74°46’58.8”E) Hist.

Village Nagrasari is located 22 km south of Nohar and 78 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Durjana village from Nohar-Shawa main road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Nagrasari-I site is located 2 km east of the village. Nagrasari-Meghana kuchcha way passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Kishana S/o Surja Ram Nai. It measures 70x50m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

355. Nagrasari-II (Lat. 29°01’43.1”N - Long. 74°45’53.9”E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 2 km north of the village on Nagrasari-Rai Singhpura cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hardayal S/o Mamchander Jogi. It measures 160x90m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Beside pottery, bangles of terracotta and shell were also collected from the site.

356. Nahrana-I (Lat. 28°59’55.1”N - Long. 74°52’31.9”E) Med.

Village Nahrana is situated 26 km and 84 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road of Meghana from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 600m south of the village on Bhanguli cart track. It measures 90x100m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It falls in the fields of Sh. Devi Lal S/o Hari Ram Shahu and is locally known as Theh. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.
357. Nahrana-II (Lat. 29°00'50.8"N - Long. 74°53'07.1"E) Hist.

It is located 300m east of the village on Nahrana-Nau cart track. It falls in the fields of Har Lal S/o Asha Ram Meghwal and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

358. Nahrana-III (Lat. 29°01'01.8"N - Long. 74°52'39.1"E) Med.

Nahrana-III site is located close to north of the village on Nahrana-Bhograna cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mahender S/o Purana Ram Suthar. It measures 80x110m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

359. Nanau-I (Lat. 29°04'42.4"N - Long. 74°33'04.0"E) Hist.

Village is situated 26 km south-west of Nohar and 60 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Dumasar (via Bhagwansar) leads to the village. There are five sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 3 km west of the village on Nanau-Chilasari bullock cart track. It is locally known as Saharano ka Dahar and falls in the fields of Sh. Sant Lal S/o Surja Ram Sharma. It measures 400x300m (12 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

360. Nanau-II (Lat. 29°05'11.1"N - Long. 74°31'48.8"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Nanau-II is located 5 km west of the village on Nimala-Munsari kuchcha way. It falls in the fields of Sh. Pappu S/o Dhanpat. It measures 320x330m (10 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, flange vases, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from the site are terracotta beads, hubbed wheels, bull figurines and chert blades. This site has great archaeological potential and can be taken up for excavations.

361. Nanau-III (Lat. 29°05'57.6"N - Long. 74°32'12.1"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 3 km west of the village on Nanau-Nyolaki cart trajectory. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Ram S/o Mukha Ram Jakhar and is locally known as Tulana Johda.
It measures 160x210m (4 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

362. Nanau-IV (Lat. 29°06'46.9"N - Long. 74°33'09.6"E) Hist.

The site-IV of Nanau is located 7 km north-west of the village on Nanau-Munsari cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Om Suthar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 90x70m (1 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

363. Nanau-V (Lat. 29°06'49.4"N - Long. 74°32'15.0"E) Hist.

It is located 8 km west of the village on Nanau-Munsari cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gopal S/o Jita Ram Bhakhar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 70x80m (1 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

364. Nathawania-I (Lat. 29°03'41.5"N - Long. 74°57'35.4"E) Hist.

Village Nathawania is situated 25 km and 85 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. Nohar-Dungrana main road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 1 km south-west of the village on Nathawania-Nau bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Seo Ram S/o Jiya Ram Bana and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x230m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs Historical period.

365. Nathawania-II (Lat. 29°04'38.4"N - Long. 74°56'47.3"E) Hist.

It is located 2 km north-west of the village on Nathawania-Lalana Dikhanada road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish. It measures 230x180m (4 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

366. Nimla (Lat. 29°00'11.4"N - Long. 74°34'09.6"E) Med.

Village Nimla is situated 30 km east of Nohar and 69 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located 700m east of the village. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Bhomia Dadawala Theh. It measures 120x170m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.
367. Nohar (Lat. 29°14'44.8"N - Long. 74°50'23.1"E) EHP, HP & Hist.

The tehsil headquarters Nohar is situated 63 km south-east from district headquarters Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Bhadra (via Rawatsar) road leads to the town.

The site is located very close to Nehru Park. Nowadays site falls in the land of forest department and is locally known as Theh. Whole site is badly disturbed and therefore, it is not possible to access the size of the site. The ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan, Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, perforated jars, storage jars found from the site. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from this site are terracotta bull figurines, idli shaped cakes and shell bangles.

A. Ghosh has reported this site with the evidence of EHP, HP and Historical remains. Later Handa also reported this site with the same cultural remains and in addition to that he found some historical coins on the site.

368. Padampura-I (Lat. 29°18'09.4"N - Long. 74°55'40.8"E) Med.

Village Padampura is situated 20 km north-east of Nohar and 67 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Sirsa road (via Gudia) leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue zone of the village.

The site-I is located close to east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish Sarpanch. It measures 110x200m (2 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

369. Padampura-II (Lat. 29°18'09.4"N - Long. 74°55'40.8"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village. Padampura-Phephana bullock cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hardeva Punia and is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x130m (2 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

370. Pandusar (Lat. 28°52'10.0"N - Long. 74°38'41.0"E) Hist.

Village Pandusar is situated 40 km and 85 km south of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road of Khuian-Pandusar (via Minkdesar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.
It is located 800m north-west of the village on Dhansia bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rawata Ram Chhippa and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 140x170m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

371. Parlika-I (Lat. 29°12'20.9"N - Long. 74°55'04.2"E) Hist.

Village is situated 15 km east of Nohar and 72 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village. There are five sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located 4 km east of the village. A kuchcha way bifurcating from Nohar-Bhadra road near 5 km milestone of Ramgarh leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Kurda Ram S/o Pema Ram Beniwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

372. Parlika-II (Lat. 29°12'20.9"N - Long. 74°55'04.2"E) Hist.

It is located 2.6 km north-east of the village. A path way along the minor leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Surja S/o Khamana Ram Shahu and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x180m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

373. Parlika-III (Lat. 29°14'18.4"N - Long. 74°55'03.2"E) Hist.

Parlika-III site is located 2 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track along the minor leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhadar S/o Rajmal Nayak. It measures 70x110m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

374. Parlika-IV (Lat. 29°14'58.3"N - Long. 74°53'43.6"E) Hist.

The site is located 4 km north of the village on Parlika-Gudia cart track. It falls in the fields Sh. Amar Singh S/o Manphool Ram Godara and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

375. Parlika-V (Lat. 29°13'24.5"N - Long. 74°53'14.6"E) Hist.

The site Parlika-V is located 500m west of the village on Parlika-Nohar road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Rawata Ram S/o Sulatan Ram
Beniwal. It measures 110x160m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

376. Phephana-I (Lat. 29°20'59.4"N - Long. 74°54'26.4"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Phephana is situated 22 km north-east of Nohar and 63 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sirsa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site is located 200m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gufar Khan and is locally called Theh. It measures 130x200m (3 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval period.

377. Phephana-II (Lat. 29°20'59.4"N - Long. 74°54'26.4"E) Hist. & Med.

The site Phephana-II is located adjacent to south of the village. It falls in the land of water works department and is locally known as Theh. It is located opposite of Phephana Police Station. It measures 170x250m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

378. Pichakari-I (Lat. 29°16'35.0"N - Long. 74°45'44.4"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Pichakari is situated 9 km south of Nohar and 55 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located close to north of the village. Pichakari-Chak 16-17 KNN link road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Nikku Ram Jhorad and is locally known as Theh. Partly the site is occupied by the modern habitation. It measures 370x280m (10 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

379. Pichakari-II (Lat. 29°15'08.0"N - Long. 74°45'55.8"E) Hist. & Med.

The site-II is located 2 km south of the village on Bhukarka link road. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram Sihag. It measures 260x240m (6 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.
380. **Rai Singhpura** (Lat. 29°04'00.5"N - Long. 74°46'49.8"E) Med.

The village is located 16 km south of Nohar and 73 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village.

The site is located close to south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gopi Ram S/o Rewata Ram Suthar and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 160x210m (4 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

381. **Rajpuria** (Lat. 29°16'26.4"N - Long. 74°55'55.7"E) Hist.

Rajpuria village is situated 18 km north-west of Nohar and 69 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Gudia leads to the village.

The site falls in the fields of Sh. Surja Ram S/o Ad Ram Saharan and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 170x120m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

382. **Ramgarh-I** (Lat. 29°11'29.6"N - Long. 74°58'39.9"E) Hist.

Village Ramgarh is situated 21 km east of Nohar and 77 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village. There are five sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-I is located adjacent to north-east of the village. Nohar-Bhadra road passes through the site. Some modern construction and a temple of *Thakurji* also situated at the site. It measures 120x150m (2 hec). It is locally known as *Theh*. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

383. **Ramgarh-II** (Lat. 29°10'57.9"N - Long. 74°57'55.6"E) Hist.

The site Ramgarh-II is located close to south-west of the village. Purana station way leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ruli Chand S/o Likha Ram Bhand and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 550x450m (24 hec) and is 2m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

384. **Ramgarh-III** (Lat. 29°10'41.6"N - Long. 74°58'46.3"E) Hist.

The site Ramgarh-III is located 800m south of the village. A *kuchcha* way along the railway line passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the land...
of Nath Trust. It measures 120x100m (2 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

385. Ramgarh-IV (Lat. 29°11'50.3"N - Long. 74°59'32.4"E) Hist.

It is located 2 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track along the minor leads to the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hanuwant Prajapti. It measures 170x140m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

386. Ramgarh-V (Lat. 29°11'50.3"N - Long. 74°59'32.4"E) Hist.

Ramgarh-V site is located 3 km north-east of the village. A cart track from 6 km milestone of Parlika leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Tulasa Ram Hodkasia and is locally known as Kumhanwala Theh. It measures 190x210m (4 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

387. Ramsara-I (Lat. 29°14'58.2"N - Long. 74°49'57.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Ramsara is situated 9 km north-east of Nohar and 62 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Sirsa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site is located adjacent to east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sahab Ram S/o Surja Ram Meghwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x170m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

388. Ramsara-II (Lat. 29°14'44.8"N - Long. 74°50'23.1"E) Med.

The site Ramsara-II is located 1.5 km east of the village on Ramsara-Chak 22 NTR link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bihari Lal S/o Suna Ram Meghwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x100m (1 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

389. Ranisar-I (Lat. 28°56'39.8"N - Long. 74°36'35.7"E) Hist.

The village is situated 33 km south-west of Nohar and 76 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road of Bachhusar from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.
The site-1 is located 400m south of the village. It is locally known as Then and falls in the fields of Sh. Ratana Ram. It measures 160x200m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

390. Ranisar-II (Lat. 28°57'47.4"N - Long. 74°37'09.9"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 1.5 km north-east of the village on Ranisar-Bachhusar link road. It is locally known as Then and falls in the fields of Sh. Sultan S/o Surja Ram Thori. It measures 100x130m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of pottery. The antiquities include terracotta games man and beads.

391. Rattanpura (Lat. 29°20'27.4"N - Long. 74°48'01.6"E) Med.

Village Rattanpura is situated 16 km south of Nohar and 54 km south-east of Hanumangarh. An approach road of Ramsara village (via Jasana) leads to the village.

The site is located 700m south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jasrat S/o Girdhari and is locally known as Then. It measures 210x120m (3 hec) and is 1.5m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

392. Ratusar-I (Lat. 28°57'19.9"N - Long. 74°44'54.1"E) Med.

Village Ratusar is situated 28 km south of Nohar and 81 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Meghana (via Seorani) from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

Ratusar-I site is located 1.5 km north-east of village on Karsandi bullock cart track. It is locally known as Bas and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Singh. It measures 220x200m (5 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded the remains of Medieval period.

393. Ratusar-II (Lat. 28°56'38.7"N - Long. 74°44'43.5"E) Hist.

It is located 100m north-east of the village. Ratusar-Lalania kuchcha way passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Banwari Tandi. It is locally known as Then. It measures 240x200m (5 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
394. **Sangthia-I** (Lat. 28°59'08.9"N - Long. 74°41'31.0"E) Hist.

Village Sangthia is situated 26 km south of Nohar and 76 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Bachhusar from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-I is located 2 km south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Phoola S/o Ramdayal and is locally known as *Kutta-Kheradi*. It measures 100x70m (1 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

395. **Sangthia-II** (Lat. 28°59'40.0"N - Long. 74°41'58.3"E) Hist.

The site Sangthia-II is located 700m south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Prem Chand S/o Jassa Ram. It is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 130x90m (1 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

396. **Sangthia-III** (Lat. 28°59'06.5"N - Long. 74°40'05.3"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village on Sangthia-Bachhusar *kuchcha* way. It falls in the fields of Sh. Birbal Dadu S/o Roopa Ram Khichad and is locally known as *Tara Rehadi*. It measures 130x120m (2 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical period. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Besides pottery, antiquities recovered from the site are terracotta hubbed wheel, bull figurines and bangles.

397. **Shyopura** (Lat. 29°06'01.7"N - Long. 74°55'41.3"E) Hist.

Village Shyopura is situated 20 km and 80 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. Nohar-Dungrana road leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Adram S/o Ram Chander Bishu and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 110x90m (1 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

398. **Sirangsar-I** (Lat. 28°54'27.3"N - Long. 74°28'35.1"E) Hist. & Med.

Sirangsar village is situated 44 km south-west of Nohar and 77 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road of Khuian-Sirangsar (via Surajansar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
399. Sirangsar-II (Lat. 28°54'35.4"N - Long. 74°29'17.8"E) Hist.

It is located 100m east of the village on Sirangsar-Khuian bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sharwan Kumar Sharma. It is locally called Theh. It measures 210x170m (4 hec) and 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

400. Sonadi-I (Lat. 29°10'25.6"N Long. 74°41'49.2"E) Hist.

Village Sonadi is situated 8 km south-west of Nohar and 58 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-1 is located close to west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Uddha Ram S/o Ganpat Beniwal. It measures 90x110m (1 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

401. Sonadi-II (Lat. 29°11'37.9"N - Long. 74°41'24.7"E) Med.

The site Sonadi-II is located 2 km north of the village on Sonadi-Bhagwan cart track. It falls in the fields Sh. Indraj. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

402. Soti Badi-I (Lat. 29°10'54.3"N - Long. 74°48'42.0"E) Hist.

Village Soti Badi is situated 5 km and 65 km south-east of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road near from the main Power House of Nohar town leads to the village. There are six sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site-1 is located 2.5 km west of the village. Soti Badi-Nohar link road passes near to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Amin Prajapat. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x120m (3 hec) and is 0.5m high. Ceramic samples collected from the site belong to Historical period.

403. Soti Badi-II (Lat. 29°10'55.7"N - Long. 74°49'22.7"E) Hist.

The site Soti Badi-II is located 2 km west of the village. Soti Badi-Nohar road passes through the site. It falls in the fields Sh. Devi Singh and is locally known as
Theh. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) and is 1.5m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

404. Soti Badi-III (Lat. 29°11'02.4"N - Long. 74°50'01.2"E) Hist.

The site Soti Badi-III is located close to south-west of the village. Nohar-Bhadra railway line passes through the site. It is locally known as Taal. It falls in the fields of Sh. Vijay Singh S/o Sultan Singh Rajput. It measures 130x150m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

405. Soti Badi-IV (Lat. 29°10'44.6"N - Long. 74°50'12.9"E) Hist.

It is located 300m south of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Syolal S/o Ram Nath Meghvanshi. It measures 440x220m (9 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

406. Soti Badi-V (Lat. 29°11'33.0"N - Long. 74°50'15.8"E) Hist.

This site is located 400m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jatta Ram S/o Syolal Kanwalia and is locally known as Syolalwala Theh. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

407. Soti Badi-VI (Lat. 29°11'33.0"N - Long. 74°50'15.8"E) EHP, HP & Hist.

It is located 1 km east of the village on Soti Badi-Deeplana link road. Actually this site is located in the revenue area of Deeplana village but earlier it has been reported in the name of Sothi. It falls in the fields of Sh. Suresh S/o Hetram Gitala of Deeplana and Gori Shankar S/o Seokaran of Kauroti village and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x180m (4 hec) and is 1.5m in height.

This site (Sothi) was excavated twice, first by A. Ghosh\(^56\) and later on by K.N.Dikshit\(^57\). It has yielded remains of Early Harappan, Harappan and Historical cultures. The antiquities from the site include chert blades and core, agate weight, shell bangles, terracotta bangles, beads, hubbed wheels, fragment of toy-cart frame, bull figurines, triangular cakes, ‘8’ shaped and idli shaped cakes.

408. Surjansar-I (Lat. 28°55'05.0"N - Long. 74°30'49.2"E) Med.

Village Surajansar is situated 41 km south-west of Nohar and 76 km south of Hanumangarh. An approach road of Khuian-Sirangsar (via Surajansar) on Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.
The site I is located adjacent to south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sharwan Ram Meghwal and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 210x270m (5 hec) and is 15m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

409. Surjansar-II (Lat. 28°55'41.7"N - Long. 74°31'01.8"E) Med.

The site Surjansar-II is located 500m north-east of the village in the field of Sh. Mani Ram Soni and is locally known as Khedia. It measures 260x200m (5 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.


Village Surpura is situated 16 km and 75 km south of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road of Dalpatpura from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Surpura-I is located close to north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Balbir S/o Tannu Ram Saharan and is locally known as Khera. It measures 140x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains Medieval period.

411. Surpura-II (Lat. 29°03'32.6"N - Long. 74°49'44.0"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the field of Sh. Pala Ram S/o Gugan Ram. It measures 260x230m (5 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

412. Surpura-III (Lat. 29°04'51.4"N - Long. 74°49'06.0"E) Hist.

The site Surpura-III is located 300m north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ramswroop S/o Mamchand Saharan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 190x210m (4 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

413. Syorani-I (Lat. 28°55'46.4"N - Long. 74°46'27.7"E) Med.

Syorani village is situated 31 km south of Nohar and 85 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Meghana from Nohar-Shawa road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-I is located 1.7 km south of the village on Syorani-Tidiasar bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Mehar Chand S/o Duli.
Chand Suthar. It measures 160x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

414. Syorani-II (Lat. 28°56′50.2″N - Long. 74°47′18.8″E) Hist.

It is located 400m east of the village. It falls in the field of Sh. Ami Lal S/o Moti Ram Saharan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 400x300m (12 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded the remains of Historical period.

415. Thaladka-I (Lat. 29°17′04.9″N - Long. 74°33′35.9″E) Hist.

Thaladka village is situated 23 km north-west of Nohar and 41 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Rawatsar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the vicinity of the village.

The site Thaladka-I is located 600m south-west of the village on Thaladka-Sardarpura bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Partap S/o Ram Chander Soni. It measures 120x110m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

416. Thaladka-II (Lat. 29°18′00.2″N - Long. 74°34′03.8″E) Hist.

It is located 1 km north-west of the village on Hanumangarh-Thaladka approach road and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lakshman S/o Dhundhwal. It measures 130x120m (2 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

417. Thirana-I (Lat. 29°02′39.5″N - Long. 74°28′26.9″E) Hist.

Village Thirana is situated 33 km south-west of Nohar and 62 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road of Khuian village from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 2.30 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Zibraj Singh Rajput and locally known as Theh. It measures 110x140m (2 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

418. Thirana-II (Lat. 29°01′45.4″N - Long. 74°29′26.5″E) Hist.

The site Thirana-II is located 1 km west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Likhma Ram Kushwa and is locally known as Theh. It measures 170x110m (3 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
419. Tidiasar (Lat. 28°51'17.8"N - Long. 74°46'50.0"E) Hist.

Village Tidiasar is situated 29 km south of Nohar and 82 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Bachhusar-Tidiasar link road (via Zabrasar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located close to north of the village. It falls in the premise of Govt. School of the village. It measures 90x100m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

420 Toprian (Lat. 29°16'23.4"N - Long. 74°36'19.2"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Toprian is situated 18 km north-west of Nohar and 44 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Nohar-Rawatsar main road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km north of village on Toprian-Gandheli link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hajari Ram S/o Nannu Ram Shahu. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x170m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

421. Udasar (Lat. 28°51'01.2"N - Long. 74°40'15.3"E) Med.

Udasar village is situated 40 km and 88 km south of Nohar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road (via Gangoi Bas) leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to south-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh. It falls in the Panchayati land. It measures 90x130m (1 hec). It has yielded the remains of Medieval period.

422. Ujjalwas (Lat. 29°09'56.0"N - Long. 74°57'43.8"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Ujjalwas is situated 20 km east of Nohar and 78 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Ramgarh from Nohar-Bhadra road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to north-west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Chander S/o Tara Shahu. It measures 400x340m (13 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.
Zabrasar-I (Lat. 28°56'27.7"N - Long. 74°40'47.1"E) Hist.
Zabrasar village is situated 31 km south of Nohar and 79 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road of Bachhusar-Zabrasar (via Ranisar) from Nohar-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 600m west of the village on Zabrašar-Jokhasar bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Brijlal Farand. It measures 190x220m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Zabrasar-II (Lat. 28°54'03.8"N - Long. 74°43'04.7"E) Hist.
It is located 5 km south of the village on Zabrasar-Balsar kuchcha track. It falls in the revenue area of three villages namely Zabrasar, Balasar and Pandusar. It is locally known as Chulia Tibba. It measures 210x260m (5 hec) and is 15m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Zabrasar-III (Lat. 28°55'41.7"N - Long. 74°41'50.1"E) Hist.
The site Zabrasar-III is located about 5 km south of the village on Zabrasar-Balasar cart track in the fields of Sh. Paras Ram. It is locally known as Dadia Tibba. It measures 170x230m (4 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
Pilibangan Tehsil

Pilibangan is a tehsil headquarters of the same name. During the course of village to village survey of the tehsil 25 sites of different cultures came into light which have been described with their details alphabetically below.

Fig. 2.7: Map showing ancient settlements in Pilibangan tehsil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (25)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harappan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harappan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Harappan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.8: Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Pilibangan tehsil.
Badopal (Lat. 29°22'23.9"N - Long. 74°04'05.0"E) Hist.

Village Badopal is situated 13 km south of Pilibangan and 34 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Pilibangan-Suratgarh road leads to the village.

The site is located 2.5 km north-west of the village. It is locally known as Thehad. It measures 600x550m (30 hec) and is 6m high. It is located close to the bank of Nali (branch of Ghaggar). It has yielded remains of Historical period. Main shapes include vases, bowls, handi etc. A few shell bangles, terracotta sling ball and an animal figurine were also found on the site.

Earlier it has been reported by Stein. A terracotta figurine of a female dancer, belonging to the third century AD with evident impact of Mathura art on it has also been reported from the site.

Dingwala-I (Lat. 29°27'26.8"N - Long. 74°01'06.4"E) Med.

The village is situated 7 km and 33 km south-west of Pilibangan and Hanumangarh respectively. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Dingwala-I is located 500m south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gurjant S/o Ajmer and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 100x120m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

Dingwala-II (Lat. 29°27'46.2"N - Long. 74°00'54.5"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 200m west of the village. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in Panchayati land. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) with a height of 3m. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

Dulamana-I (Lat. 29°30'42.4"N - Long. 74°06'51.1"E) Hist.

Dulamana village is situated about 6 km north-east of Pilibangan and 22 km west of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pilibangan leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Dulamana-I is located close to north of the village and partly it is under modern habitation. It measures 380x350m (14 hec) and is 10m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period. Earlier it has been reported by Stein.
430. Dulamana-II (Lat. 29°29'08.4"N - Long. 74°07'28.6"E) Hist.

It is located 3 km north-east of the village. A bullock cart track from 23 STG Chak leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Gajju Thakur. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

431. Jhankharanwali (Lat. 29°20'21.8"N - Long. 74°11'11.9"E) EHP

The village is situated 20 km south-east of Pilibangan and 31 km south-west of Hanumangarh. A link road of Badopal from Pilibangan-Suratgarh road leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km east of the village. Badopal-Jhankharanwali link road passes through the site: It falls in the fields of Sh. Suggan S/o Tan Singh and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 140x200m (3 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan culture. The vases, bowls with incised designs, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

432. Kalibangan (Lat. 29°28'27.1"N - Long. 74°07'50.8"E) EHP & HP

The village Kalibangan is located 5.40 km east of Pilibangan and 23 km south-west of Hanumangarh on Hanumangarh-Pilibangan link road (via Ramsara).

The ancient site of Kalibangan is located close to north-west of the village. It is protected by ASI. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Harappan cultures. An Archaeological Museum has also been established near the site by ASI. Several finds recovered from the site are displayed in the museum.

From 1961-69 the site was extensively excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar. Excavation have brought to light that the Harappan settlement at Kalibangan is situated on the left bank of the Sarasvati and has been found spread in three mounds presently designated as KLB-1, KLB-2 and KLB-3 having an area of approximately 600x450m. While in KLB-1 the Harappan settlement is on the top of Early Harappan occupation, KLB-2 has given the evidence of Early Harappans and Harappans living together up to middle levels and KLB-3 has seven fire altars of different types by the side of an enclosure wall and yielded overwhelming Harappan pottery mixed with some Early Harappan pottery indicating use of ritualistic structures by both. It has no residential
structures. When the settlement of Early Harappans had reached an average height of 1.60m above the natural surface, the mound was temporarily abandoned as indicated by thin sandy layers following a seismic catastrophe as evidenced by the faulty strata and tilted one arm of the gateway. The mound was soon re-occupied by the Harappans and thereafter the structural character of this mound was changed.

Kalibangan’s Early Harappan settlement measured 250m from north to south, and 180m from east to west in size, and was fortified by a plastered mud-brick wall. Mud-brick houses with three to four rooms and a courtyard were found. Mud bricks with dimensions of 30x20x10cm were used for house construction, while sunbaked bricks were used for the drains that were an important part of Kalibangan. Excavators also found a 1.50m wide lane running in an east-west direction, as well as several lime-plaster lined cylindrical pits (possibly for storing drinking water), and a variety of pottery, copper and other artifacts. Over the remains of this earliest settlement, excavators found evidence of ‘Mature’ Harappan settlement, dating between 2550-2000 BC. This Mature Harappan settlement was in two parts namely, a ‘citadel’ area, located over the remains of the earlier settlement, and a ‘lower city’ area, that lay to the citadel area’s east. Besides this, a mound located about eight meter east of the lower city yielded a structure containing five fire-altars. The citadel (a parallelogram of 240x120m), had two, almost equal, but separately patterned portions, rhomboid in shape, both enclosed by a thick mud-brick wall, and reinforced with rectangular bastions. There were two entrances, from the north and south respectively, to the citadel’s southern portion.

The ‘lower city’, a parallelogram of 360x240m, fortified by a mud-brick wall, is on a grid-pattern, comparable to other Harappan sites like Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal, with wide streets and lanes intersecting at right angles and dividing the town into blocks. The houses built from mud-bricks. Tiled floors were noted. Baked bricks were used for drains, wells, door-sills and bathing platforms. The settlement remained restricted within the walled area of its original layout throughout its existence. In later phases, the fortifications of both the citadel and lower city were neglected.

433. Lakhruwali Ward-2 (Lat. 29°28'31.6"N - Long. 74°03'04.1"E) EHP & Hist.
Village Lakhruwali ward-2 is situated 3 km west of Pilibangan and 28 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Pilibangan-Suratgarh road leads to the village.
The site is located very close to the west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bijender S/o Sh. Sarwan and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 180x160m (4 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical period. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery. Chert blades, terracotta beads are the main antiquities.

434. Longwala (Lat. 29°33'06.1"N - Long. 74°06'18.9"E) Hist.
Longwala village is situated 9 km north of Pilibangan and 22 km west of Hanumangarh. Pilibangan-Goluwala approach road (via Pakka Bhadwa) leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gurmeet Singh S/o Polla Singh and is locally known as Purana Longa. It measures 220x320m (7 hec) and is 1.5m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

435. Ludana-I (Lat. 29°26'24.2"N - Long. 74°02'04.4"E) Hist.
Ludana village is situated 6 km west of Pilibangan and 32 km south-west of Hanumangarh. A link road from Hanumangarh-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Ludana-I site is located 1 km east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Prahlad S/o Sarwan Ram and is locally known as Thehadi. It measures 200x200m (4 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

436. Ludana-II (Lat. 29°25'40.9"N - Long. 74°02'05.6"E) Hist.
The site Ludana-II is located in mid of the village. The temple of Shri Ram is also situated at the site. The whole site has been covered by the modern habitation of the village. Therefore, neither the size nor the cultural affinity of the site could be ascertained. However, the cultural affinity of the site has been ascertained only on the basis of some antiquities of Historical period shown by a villager (Mr. Anand Faqir) collected by him from the site.

437. Ludana-III (Lat. 29°25'46.1"N - Long. 74°02'53.0"E) Hist.
It is located 1 km east of the village. Ludana-Nihalpura link road passes through the site. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Biraniwala Theh. It measures 180x180m (3 hec) and is 1m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
438. Manak Thedi-I (Lat. 29°22'06.4"N - Long. 74°01'24.7"E) Hist.

Village Manak Thedi is situated 14 km south of Pilibangan and 38 km south-west of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Pilibangan-Suratgarh road (via Badopal) leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located close to north-west of the village. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the Panchayat land. It measures 280x350m (9 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period. Earlier it has been reported by Aurel Stein.65

439. Manak Thedi-II (Lat. 29°22'11.5"N - Long. 74°00'04.1"E) Hist.

It is located 3 km south of the village. A cart track along Devi Lal minor leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the Panchayati land. It measures 210x200m (4 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

440. Pilibangan Gaon (Lat. 29°27'19.5"N - Long. 74°05'44.8"E) PGW & Hist.

Village is situated 3 km south-east of Pilibangan town and 26 km south-west of Hanumangarh. Pilibangan-Badopal (via Daulatanwali) link road leads to the village.

The site is located 800m north-west of the village. A bullock cart track along the Govt. school leads to the site. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 480x550m (25 hec) and is 3m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to PGW and Historical periods. PGW shapes include bowls, basins, deep dishes and miniature pots. Besides pottery, terracotta camel figurine and fragments of shell bangles were found from the site.

441. Pilibangan Mandi (Lat. 29°29'52.2"N - Long. 74°05'06.8"E) HP, LHP & Hist.

Pilibangan tehsil town is known as Pilibangan Mandi in local parlance. It is situated 25 km west of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Suratgarh road passes through the tehsil headquarters as well as site.

The site is located opposite of the power house. It is locally known as Thehad. It measures 280x280m (8 hec) and is 4m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Harappan, Late Harappan (?) and Historical periods. Besides the pottery, fragments of terracotta cakes, beads, wheels, animal figurines and shell bangles were collected from the site. Earlier the site has been reported by Tessitori66...
who took a trial digging also on it. The site has been revisited by Stein, who noticed some 'Awa' (kiln) on the mound.67

442. Prempura (Lat. 29°27'06.0"N - Long. 73°55'46.3"E) Hist.
Prempura village is situated 16 km and 43 km west of Pilibangan and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Hanumangarh-Suratgarh leads to the village.

The site is located 5 km north of the village. PBN 24A Chak–PBN 24C Chak link road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Uddha Ram S/o Nanhu Ram and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) with 1.5m height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

443. Rampura (Lat. 29°22'55.9"N - Long. 73°55'58.3"E) Hist. & Med.
Rampura village situated 18 km and 44 km south-west of Pilibangan and Hanumangarh respectively. Pilibangan-Suratgarh road leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km west of the village. Its larger part lies in Suratgarh tehsil's village. The site is highly disturbed. It measures 200x300m (6 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods. Pottery shapes include vases, bowls and storage jars. Terracotta animal figurines, dabber and shell bangles are the main antiquities found from the site.

444. Rampura 34 STG-I (Lat. 29°25'21.4"N - Long. 74°00'03.2"E) Hist.
Village is situated 11 km and 36 km south-west of Pilibangan and Hanumangarh respectively. Hanumangarh-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in revenue area of the village.

The site Rampura 34 STG-I is located 6 km east of the village. A kuchcha track along the minor passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Butta Singh S/o Mehar Singh and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 180x270m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

445. Rampura 34 STG-II (Lat. 29°25'18.1"N - Long. 73°59'43.2"E) PGW & Hist.
It is located 5.20 km east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Laddu Thori and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 200x220m (4 hec) and 3m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to PGW and Historical period. The bowls, dishes and basins are the main shapes of PGW.
Sararamsara-I (Lat. 29°23'34.0"N - Long. 74°00'29.1"E) Hist.

Sararamsara village is situated 13 km south-east of Pilibangan and 40 km south-west of Hanumangarh. A link road at Amarpura Ratthan from Hanumangarh-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located close to south-west of the village. Partly it is occupied by modern habitation. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Joga Singh S/o Partap Singh. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Sararamsara-II (Lat. 29°23'46.2"N - Long. 73°59'12.7"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km west of the village. It is locally known as Thehadi. Now the site falls in agriculture farm of Suratgarh tehsil. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Sararamsara-III (Lat. 29°22'56.8"N - Long. 73°58'52.5"E) Hist.

Sararamsara-III site is located 3 km south-west of the village. It is locally known as Thehadi. Now the site falls in agriculture farm of Suratgarh tehsil. It measures 210x320m (6 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Suranwali (Lat. 29°38'31.8"N - Long. 73°55'42.0"E) Hist.

Village Suranwali is situated 23 km north-west of Pilibangan and 39 km west of Hanumangarh. Pilibangan-Suranwali (via Kharlia) approach road leads to the village.

The site of the village falls in the fields of Sh. Lai Chand S/o Puran Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 100x120m (1 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Ummewala (Lat. 29°42'03.0"N - Long. 74°01'04.7"E) EHP & LHP

Village Ummewala is situated 27 km north of Pilibangan and 34 km north-west Hanumangarh. A link road from Pilibangan-Goluwas road leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km south of the village on Pilibangan-Goluwas link road. It is locally known as Birani and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish Prasad S/o Chet Ram Godara. It measures 180x200m (4 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Late Harappan cultures. The cultural assemblage include vases, bowls, storage jars, terracotta bangles and beads.
Rawatsar Tehsil

Rawatsar is situated at 29.28°N 74.38°E. It has an average elevation of 176m. The present archaeological efforts marked following 79 settlements of different cultural affinities in Rawatsar tehsil.

Fig. 2.9: Map showing ancient settlements in Rawatsar tehsil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (79)</th>
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<td>PGW</td>
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<td>Historical</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.10: Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Rawatsar tehsil.
451. **4 YCM** (Lat. 29°16’30.7”N - Long. 74°27’08.2”E) Hist.

Village 4 YCM is situated 5 km east of Rawatsar and 37 km south of Hanumangarh on Rawatsar-Nohar main road.

The site is located 2 km north of the village. Locally it is known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Seokaran Meghwal. It measures 270x200m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period. During the course of exploration terracotta games man, animal figurines, sling balls, and shell bangles were collected by the researcher.

452. **Bagasar** (Lat. 29°07’11.2”N - Long. 74°11’31.0”E) Med.

Village Bagasar is situated 27 km south-west of Rawatsar and 53 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road for Dhandhusar from Pallu-Suratgarh road leads to the village.

The site is located 200m south of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Birbal S/o Kalla Ram Nayak. It measures 340x500m (15 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

453. **Bannasar-I** (Lat. 29°01’44.6”N - Long. 74°10’50.1”E) EHP & Hist.

Village Bannasar is situated 35 km south-west of Rawatsar and 63 km south of Hanumangarh. Pallu (sub- tehsil)-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bannasar-I is located 7 km north of the village. Bannasar-Bagasar *kuchcha* way passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Banne Singh S/o Khet Singh. It measures 300x200m (6 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, basins, flange pots along with terracotta sling balls and bangles were collected.

454. **Bannasar-II** (Lat. 29°00’27.0”N - Long. 74°10’14.5”E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 1.5 km south of the village. Bannasar-Daniasar bullock cart track passes through the site. It is locally known as *Khera* and falls in the fields of Sh. Purkha Ram Mund. It measures 360x420m (12 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.
455. **Binjhasar** (Lat. 28°48’37.5”N - Long. 74°15’50.2”E) Hist. & Med.

Village Binjhasar is situated 53 km and 87 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Pallu-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Kesar Ram Saharan and locally known as *Theh*. It measures 400x500m (20 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

456. **Bisrasar** (Lat. 28°51’55.7”N - Long. 74°16’02.7”E) Hist. & Med.

Village Bisrasar is situated 47 km and 82 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Sardar Shahar road passes through the village.

The site is located adjacent to east of the village on Bisrasar-Kalasar approach road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Madan Singh S/o Hari Singh Thakur and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 530x400m (20 hec) with the height of 3m. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

457. **Brahmsar-I** (Lat. 29°04’31.2”N - Long. 74°18’34.6”E) Hist.

Village Brahmsar is located 24 km south-west of Rawatsar and 57 km south of Hanumangarh. Rawatsar-Pallu (sub-tehsil) road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Brahmsar-I site is located 300m east of the village. Brahmsar-Ramka bullock cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ganpat Sihag. It is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 310x330m (9 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

458. **Brahmsar-II** (Lat. 29°05’06.5”N - Long. 74°18’39.4”E) Hist.

The site is located 1 km south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gopi Ram Meghwal and locally known as *Theh*. It measures 170x200m (3 hec) with the height of 2m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

459. **Chandehdi Badi-I** (Lat. 29°01’55.5”N - Long. 74°19’51.4”E) Med.

Village is situated 27 km south-east of Rawatsar and 61 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Rawatsar-Pallu (sub-tehsil) road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.
The site-1 is located close to east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Het Ram Shami and locally known as Theh. It measures 270x290m (8 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramics industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

460. Chandehdi Badi-II (Lat. 29°01'23.4"N - Long. 74°19'21.4"E) Med.

Chandehdi Badi-II site is located 600m south-west of the village on Chandehdi Badi-Purabsar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Tulsa Ram Bissu and is locally known as Theh. It measures 200x170m (3 hec) and 1.5m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

461. Chandehdi Chhoti (Lat. 29°02'47.9"N - Long. 74°20'38.3"E) Med.

Village Chandehdi Chhoti is situated 25 km south-east of Rawatsar and 60 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Rawatsar-Pallu road leads to the village.

The site is located 3 km north-west of the village. Chandehdi Chhoti-Chandehdi Badi bullock cart track passes through the site. It is located near Jhandwali Johdi. It is locally known as Theh. It measures 320x270m (8 hec) and is 1m high. Now the land is owned by the Forest department. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

462. Chillasari (Lat. 29°04'04.0"N - Long. 74°30'19.4"E) Med.

Village Chillasari is situated 24 km south-east of Rawatsar and 60 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road forking near Nyolakhi bus stand from Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Giriraj and is locally known as Theh. It measures 200x230m (4 hec) and is 1m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

463. Daniasar-I (Lat. 28°57'34.6"N - Long. 74°09'47.6"E) Hist.

Daniasar village is situated 42 km south-west of Rawatsar and 71 km south of Hanumangarh. Pallu-Suratgarh road (via Sheikh Chulia) leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Daniasar-I is located 200m north of the village on Daniasar-Bannasar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Manphool Kadwasra and is locally known as
Theh. It measures 220x190m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

464. Daniasar-II (Lat. 28°57'35.9"N - Long. 74°08'02.3"E) EHP

The site Daniasar-II is located 2 km west of the village and is locally known as Rekhcharani Guniasar Theh. Daniasar-Karanisar temple cart track passes through the site. It measures 220x260m (5 hec) and is 1.5m high. Many bone and stone pieces were scattered all over the site. It seems to be a burial site. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan culture. The flanged pots, dishes, vases, bowls, storage jars, basins are the main shapes of the pottery and terracotta balls, bangle and shell bangles are the other repertoire of antiquities.

465. Daniasar-III (Lat. 28°57'38.1"N - Long. 74°07'27.6"E) Hist.

It is located 3 km west of the village. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram S/o Godhu Ram Sharma. Daniasar-Karanisar temple cart track passes through the site. It measures 170x210m (4 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

466. Daniasar-IV (Lat. 28°57'59.1"N - Long. 74°08'56.3"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 2 km south-west of the village and is locally known as Theh. It measures 320x200m (6 hec). It is located near the Daab Johad. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars and basins are the main shapes of the pottery.

467. Dhandhusar-I (Lat. 29°04'49.3"N - Long. 74°09'08.3"E) Med.

Village Dhandhusar is situated 33 km south-east of Rawatsar and 58 km south of Hanumangarh. Pallu-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site is located adjacent to west of the village. It falls in the Panchayti land and locally known as Gochar Theh. It measures 320x370m (9 hec) and is 1m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Medieval period.

468. Dhandhusar-II (Lat. 29°04'27.5"N - Long. 74°10'31.9"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Dhandhusar-II is located 2 km east of the village and is locally known as
The site is located adjacent to east of the village. Locally it is known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Karishn S/o Anda Ram. It measures 400x400m (16 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

470. Fogala (Lat. 29°04'48.7"N - Long. 74°24'25.6"E) Med.

Village Fogala is situated 21 km and 57 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Nohar road (via Jhedasar) leads to the village.

The site is located 800m east of the village on Fogala-Nyolakhi bullock cart track and locally known as Gumatwala Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Om S/o Rattan Ram Serao. A tomb is also situated at the site but now people of the village converted it, into a temple. It measures 420x470m (16 hec) and 6m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

471. Gandheii-I (Lat. 29°11'06.5,,N - Long. 74°32'21.1"E) Hist.

Village Gandheli is situated 16 km and 49 km south-east of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road (via Kinwani) from Pallu-Nohar leads to the village. There are five sites in the revenue area of the village.

It is located 1 km south-west of the village. Locally it is known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Sher Singh S/o Roop Ram Pilania. It measures 320x280m (7 hec) with the height of 1.5m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

472. Gandheii-II (Lat. 29°11'38.9"N - Long. 74°33'04.5"E) Hist. & Med.

The site-II is located close to east of the village. Gandheli-Nohar kuchcha way
passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Munni Ram S/o Jaggana Ram Suthar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 420x450m (16 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

473. Gandheli-III (Lat. 29°13'42.3"N - Long. 74°33'26.8"E) Hist.

The site Gandheli-III is located 3.5 km north of the village. Gandheli-Thaldaka cart track passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Rampartap Prajapat. It measures 560x400m (20 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

474. Gandheli-IV (Lat. 29°13'02.8"N - Long. 74°30'35.3"E) Med.

It is located 6 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Raja Singh S/o Mor Singh Virk and is locally known as Naga Dasuwali. It measures 470x360m (14 hec) and 4m in height. A tomb is also situated at the site. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

475. Gandheli-V (Lat. 29°13'33.0"N - Long. 74°36'06.7"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 8 km north-east of the village. Gandheli-Lalpura (via Jiwan Nagar) link road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Chandan Ram Godara and is locally known as Theh. It measures 250x200m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. Early Harappan pot sherds are very few.

476. Ghaniasar-I (Lat. 28°48'56.8"N - Long. 74°07'34.4"E) Hist.

Village Ghaniasar is situated 57 km south-west of Rawatsar and 88 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Arjansar (Bikaner) road (via Ladam) leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

Ghaniasar-I site is located 300m south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mani Ram S/o Bhani Ram Godara and is locally known as Theh. It measures 340x280m (7 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

477. Ghaniasar-II (Lat. 28°49'34.0"N - Long. 74°07'34.7"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to north of the village. Ghaniasar-Ladam link road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Panna Ram and is locally known as Theh. It
measures 370x200m (7 hec) and is 6m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

478. Hamirdesar (Lat. 29°02'21.5"N - Long. 74°26'19.3"E) Hist. & Med.
Village is situated 26 km and 62 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road from Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located 600m south-east of the village on Hamirdesar-Dhani Kansar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Poosa Ram Nain and is locally known as Theh. It measures 400x500m (20 hec) with the height of 4m. Ceramic industries represented on the site are Historical and Medieval periods.

479. Hardaswali-I (Lat. 29°09'17.6"N - Long. 74°15'47.0"E) Med.
Village Hardaswali is situated 20 km south-west of Rawatsar and 48 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road bifurcating from the west of Dhanasar Kainchi on Rawatsar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Hardaswali-I is located 1.5 km west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram S/o Kumbha Ram and is locally known as Theh (Aguna). It measures 230x 280m (5 hec) with the height of 7m. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

480. Hardaswali-II (Lat. 29°07'05.1"N - Long. 74°17'19.8"E) EHP
Hardaswali-II site is located 4 km south-east of the village on Rawatsar-Pallu road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Birbal S/o Basti Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 130x170m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan period. The vases, bowls, storage jars, basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site.

481. Jhedasar (Lat. 29°00'44.6"N - Long. 74°22'58.6"E) Hist. & Med.
Village Jhedasar is situated 34 km and 68 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lalgar Gosai and is locally known as Gosaiwala Khera. It measures 370x400m (12 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

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482. Kallasar (Lat. 28°52'57.2"N - Long. 74°21'20.5"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Kallasar is situated 43 km and 76 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road of Bisrasar from Pallu-Sardar Shahar (Churu) road leads to the village.

The site is located 600m south-west of the village on Kallasar-Kelania bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Asin Khan S/o Mannu Khan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 400x380m (12 hec) with the height of 3m. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

483. Kelania-I (Lat. 28°49'39.7"N - Long. 74°17'43.6"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Kelania is situated 50 km and 84 km north of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Sardar Shahar road passes through the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

The site is located 600m west of the village on Kelania-Binjhasar link road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Arjun S/o Panna Ram Mahia and is locally known as Theh. It measures 420x360m (13 hec) with the height of 2m. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

484. Kelania-II (Lat. 28°51'24.3"N - Long. 74°20'16.9"E) Hist.

Kelania-II site is located 3 km north-east of the village near the Gosai Wala Johad. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Theh. It measures 240x250m (6 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

485. Khaidasari-I (Lat. 29°16'15.2"N - Long. 74°12'46.3"E) Hist.

Village is situated 20 km west of Rawatsar and 37 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of village.

The site Khaidasari-I is located 2 km west of the village. Khaidasari-Birani link road passes through the site. It is locally known as Birani and falls in the fields of Sh. Rajender S/o Asha Ram. It measures 130x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
486. Khaidasari-II (Lat. 29°15'21.2"N - Long. 74°14'57.3"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Rattan Singh Rajput. It measures 270x290m (8 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.


Village Khaitanwali situated 10 km west of Rawatsar and 37 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Rawatsar (via Chak Sardarpura) leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km south-west of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Nand Ram Bawria. It measures 220x 290m (6 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

488. Kinwani (Lat. 29°13'02.5"N - Long. 74°30'11.3"E) Hist.

Village Kinwani is situated 11 km and 44 km south-east of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. A link road from Rawatsar (via Chahian) leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km south of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhadar S/o Surja Ram. It measures 270x300m (9 hec) with the height of 1.5m. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

489. Kulchasar (Lat. 28°49'06.0"N - Long. 74°12'53.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Kulchasar is situated 53 km of Rawatsar and 86 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Sardar Shahar (via Sawroopdesar) road leads to the village.

The site is located adjacent to north-east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 370x390m (10 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval period.

490. Ladam-I (Lat. 28°51'42.1"N - Long. 74°09'57.4"E) EHP

Village Ladam is situated 51 km south-west of Rawatsar and 82 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Arjansar road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 500m east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ranjit S/o Pirthavi Chahar and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 220x240m (5 hec) and is 3m in height. Many bone pieces found scattered all over the site and it seems to be a burial
site. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan culture. The vases, flanged pots, bowls with incised design, storage jars, dishes and basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site. Arrow head, terracotta sling balls, bangles, blades and cores of different semi-presious stones namely agate, chert, chalcedony and carnelian are the other repertoire of antiquities.

491. Ladam-II (Lat. 28°51'15.5"N - Long. 74°09'28.5"E) Hist.

It is located adjacent to south of the village and is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Kishana S/o Roopa Ram. It measures 220x300m (6 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

492. Lakhera (Lat. 28°59'25.0"N - Long. 74°17'55.3"E) Hist.

Village Lakhera is situated 33 km and 66 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Nohar road (via Jhedasar) leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Shankar Nayak and is locally known as Theh. It measures 230x270m (5 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

493. Lalpura (Lat. 29°12'00.3"N - Long. 74°36'30.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Lalpura village is situated 21 km east of Rawatsar and 51 km south-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Prem Nagar (via Raikawali Dhani) leads to the village.

The site is located close to north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram Gudania and is locally known as Birani Theh. It measure 330x470m (12 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

494. Lunasar (Lat. 28°53'29.9"N - Long. 74°11'18.6"E) Hist.

Village Lunasar is situated 47 km south-west of Rawatsar and 78 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Arjansar road leads to the village.

The site is located 800m north of the village. Locally it is known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hanuman Kukana. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. A kuchcha way leads to the site. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
495. **Mahela** (Lat. 28°58'20.7"N - Long. 74°18'39.1"E) Hist.

Mahela village is situated 34 km and 68 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Nohar road (via Lakhera) leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km south of the village on Mahela-Dhani Mahela approach road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Shishpal S/o Seolal Khyalia and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 200x170m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

496. **Malasar-I** (Lat. 28°48'12.8"N - Long. 74°10'05.8"E) Hist.

Village Malasar is situated 57 km south-west of Rawatsar and 88 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Arjansar road (via Ladam) leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue zone of the village.

The site Malasar-I is located 200m west of the village and is locally known as *Khera*. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhoma Ram Delu. It measures 270x220m (5 hec) and is 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

497. **Malasar-II** (Lat. 28°48'48.0"N - Long. 74°10'11.5"E) Med.

It is located 400m north-west of the village. Malasar-Ladam approach road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hema *Luhar* and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 290x170m (5 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

498. **Malasar-III** (Lat. 28°48'44.4"N - Long. 74°11'01.9"E) Hist.

The site Malasar-III is located 800m east of the village. Malasar-Kulchasar bullock cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hansraj Bijarania and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 360x270m (8 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

499. **Malkasar** (Lat. 29°05'05.7"N - Long. 74°16'12.4"E) Hist.

Malkasar village is situated 25 km south-west of Rawatsar and 56 km south of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Rawatsar-Pallu road leads to the village.

The site is located 300m north-west of the village on Malkasar-Bagasar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Hajari Ram Meghwal and is locally known as *Theh*. It
measures 190x320m (6 hec) and is 5m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

500. Moter-I (Lat. 29°02'00.5"N - Long. 74°09'24.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Moter is situated 36 km south-west of Rawatsar and 63 km south of Hanumangarh. An approach road from Pallu-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located close to east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Girdhari Godara and is locally known as Theh. It measures 430x400m (16 hec) with the height of 1.5m. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

501. Moter-II (Lat. 29°03'14.6"N - Long. 74°12'34.8"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 6 km east of the village on Moter-Brahmsar bullock cart track and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gulab Singh Raika. It measures 170x230m (4 hec) in size and 4m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site. During the course of exploration a good number of antiquities which include gamesmen, beads of semi-precious stones, bangles of terracotta and shell were collected by present author.

502. Moter-III (Lat. 29°02'05.1"N - Long. 74°08'00.8"E) Hist.

The site is located 2 km west of the village. Moter-Deerdesar cart track passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Bhanwar Lal Soni and is locally known as Theh. It measures 260x310m (8 hec) and is 6m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

503. Nayasar-I (Lat. 28°54'44.7"N - Long. 74°09'12.6"E) Hist.

Village Nayasar is situated 47 km south-west of Rawatsar and 76 km south of Hanumangarh. Pallu-Arjansar road leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located close to north of the village. Pallu-Arjansar road leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ashok and is locally known as Theh. It measures 330x300 m (9 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

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504. Nayasar-II (Lat. 28°52'28.8"N - Long. 74°10'17.1"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km east of the village. Nayasar-Lunasar cart track passes through the site. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Ugam S/o Bhag Singh Raika. It measures 230x270m (5 hec) and is 3m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

505. Nayasar-III (Lat. 28°52'24.3"N - Long. 74°09'08.2"E) Hist.

The site Nayasar-III is located 200m west of the village. It falls in the *Panchayati* land and is locally known as *Gochar Bhoomi Theh*. It measures 270x190m (4 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

506. Nayasar-IV (Lat. 28°52'17.6"N - Long. 74°09'34.3"E) Hist.

It is located close to south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj Bijarania and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 280x210m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded the remains of Historical period.

507. Nirwal (Lat. 29°09'42.4"N - Long. 74°29'30.2"E) Med.

Village Nirwal is situated 14 km south-east of Rawatsar and 50 km south of Hanumangarh. Rawatsar-Arjansar road leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Seokaran S/o Khetu Nuhia. It measures 450x300m (13 hec) and is 5m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

508. Nyolakhi-I (Lat. 29°04'11.5"N - Long. 74°26'34.2"E) Hist.

Village Nyolakhi is situated 22 km and 56 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. Pallu-Nohar road (via Jhedasar) leads to the village. There are four sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 500m south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Dhanni S/o Pema Ram Serao and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 270x230m (5 hec) with a height of 2m. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

509. Nyolakhi-II (Lat. 29°05'39.8"N - Long. 74°26'51.9"E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km north-east of the village on Nyolakhi-Nohar link road. It falls in
the fields of Sh. Roop Ram Serao and is locally known as Theh. It measures 320x380m (10 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

510. Nyolakhi-III (Lat. 29°06'12.4"N - Long. 74°28'55.0"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Nyolakhi-III is located 3.5 km north-east of the village and is locally known as Theh. Nyolakhi-Nohar link road passes through the site. It measures 320x200m (6 hec) and is 3m in height. It is located near the natural depression of sand dunes. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls and basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site. Terracotta sling balls and bangles are the other repertoire of antiquities.

511. Nyolakhi-IV (Lat. 29°05'15.8"N - Long. 74°27'50.5"E) Med.

A link road leading Chak 7MMK (A) from the village leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gopi Ram Serao and is locally known as Theh. It measure 290x220m (8 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

512. Pallu-I (Lat. 28°56'30.3"N - Long. 74°12'36.1"E) Hist.

Pallu is sub-tehsil headquarters of Rawatsar tehsil. It is situated 40 km south-west of Rawatsar and 72 km south of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Jaipur road (via Rawatsar) leads to Pallu sub-tehsil. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site is located adjacent to the north of sub-tehsil on Pallu-Gulabgarh bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Hemraj Sihag and is locally known as Theh. It measures 220x230m (5 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

Earlier 214 coins found from this village. The collection includes a silver Gadhaia coin, six silver coins of Ajayadeva, a silver coin of the 'Horsemam and bull' type, a copper 'Adivaraha' dramma, thirty copper coins of the 'Horsemam and bull' type, a copper coin of Balban with the legend in Nagari characters, five copper coins of Alaud-Din Khalji, a copper coin of Nusrat Shah minted in Delhi, a copper coin of Firuz Shah Tughlaq, a copper coin of Ibrahim Shah, four copper dumpy pieces and two copper Bikaneri paise which are now in the possession of Director of Archaeology and Museums, Rajasthan State. And again reported nine coins, three of which belong to Muhammad Shah Badshah Ghazi and two of them Alaud-Din Khalji. The Archaeology
unit in the National Museum has a statue of Jaina Saraswati collected from this village.71

513. Pallu-II (Lat. 28°56'02.8"N - Long. 74°12'33.4"E) Hist. & Med.

It is located middle of the village. Whole site is under modern habitation. Brahmani Mata temple is situated at the site. It is locally known as Matawala Theh. It measures 600x500m (30 hec) and is 15m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods. The site was first reported by Stein during his tour along with Ghaggar.

514. Pohadka-I (Lat. 29°08'14.9"N - Long. 74°19'34.6"E) Med.

Village Pohadka is situated 17 km south-west of Rawatsar and 50 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road bifurcating near Dhanasar Kainchi on Rawatsar-Pallu road leads to the village. There are three sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-I is located close to 13 km milestone of Rawatsar. Locally it is known as Rajasari Theh. Whole site is under the control of Forest department and measures 310x280m (7 hec) with the height of 4m. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

515. Pohadka-II (Lat. 29°06'55.0"N - Long. 74°22'47.9"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 3 km south-east of the village on Pohadka-Ramka road. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ajam Khan S/o Sakib Khan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 220x190m (4 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. Many bone pieces scattered all over the site.

516. Pohadka-III (Lat. 29°07'38.1"N - Long. 74°22'44.0"E) EHP & Hist.

The site Pohadka-III is located 2 km south-east of the village. Pohadka-Ramka road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Gulab Singh Sodda and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x190m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls and storage jars are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site.

517. Prempura (Lat. 28°53'49.1"N - Long. 74°20'17.1"E) Hist.

Village Prempura is situated 43 km and 76 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road from Pallu-Sardar Shahar road leads to the village.
The site is located 3 km east of the village. Prempura Taal- Malasar Dhani cart track leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Malasar and is locally known as Theh. It measures 290x210m (6 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

518. Purabsar-I (Lat. 29°01'33.9"N - Long. 74°18'00.8"E) Hist.
Village Purabsar is situated 29 km of Rawatsar and 62 km south of Hanumangarh. Rawatsar-Palli road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Purabsar-I site is located 800m south-east of the village. Purabsar-Chandehdi Badi approach road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sagar Dudi and is locally known as Theh. It measures 330x330m (10 hec) and is 1.5m in height. It is situated on alluvium soil. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

519. Purabsar-II (Lat. 29°01'21.0"N - Long. 74°16'22.8"E) Hist.
Purabsar-II site is located 1.5 km west of the village and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Chimna Ram S/o Ramchander Verma. It measures 200x170m (3 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

520. Ramka (Lat. 29°04'42.9,,N - Long. 74°21,17.9") Hist.
Ramka village is situated 22 km and 56 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road near Dhanasar Kainchi bifurcating from Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located 3 km west of the village on Ramka-Brahmsar bullock cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mohan Sharma. Locally it is called Panditwali Thei. It measures 190x170m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

521. Rampura (Lat. 29°09'23.2"N - Long. 74°26'56.6"E) Hist. & Med.
Village Rampura is situated 13 km and 49 km south of Rawatsar and Hanumangarh respectively. An approach road from Pallu-Nohar road leads to the village.

The site is located close to east of the village. Rampura-Nirwal link road passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Bhoma Ram
Matoria. It measures 400x 360m (12 hec) and is 1.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

522. Rawatsar Kasba (Lat. 29°16'02.6"N - Long. 74°25'58.5"E) EHP & Hist.

Jiwan Nagar colony is known as Rawatsar Kasba in local parlance. It is situated 37 km south of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Jaipur road leads to the tehsil headquarters as well as Kasba.

The site is located 2.50 km east of the Rawatsar Kasba. Rawatsar-Nohar road passes through the site. Largely the site has been removed for agricultural purposes. Locally it is known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Hans Ram S/o Kheta Ram Bijarania. It measures 360x420m (12 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, flanged pots, bowls, storage jars, dishes, dish-on-stand and basins are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site. Arrow head, chert blades, terracotta beads are the main antiquities.

523. Sawroopdesar (Lat. 28°51'03.6"N - Long. 74°11'43.2"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Sawroopdesar is located 51 km south-west of Rawatsar and 82 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Sardar Shahar road (via Lunasar) leads to the village.

The site is located 700m east of the village on Sawroopdesar-Bisrasar cart track. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jasmat S/o Birjbhan Khandelwal and is locally known as Theh. It measures 420x370m (12 hec) with the height of 3m. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

524. Sirasar-I (Lat. 28°56'41.8"N - Long. 74°06'04.4"E) Hist.

Village Sirasar is situated 47 km south-west of Rawatsar and 74 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road bifurcating near at the bus stop of Daniasar from Pallu-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are four sites in the revenue jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 3 km south-west of the village on Sirasar-Jaitpur bullock cart track. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Jagdish S/o Seokaran Sharma. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 1.5m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
525. Sirasar-II (Lat. 28°57'27.4"N - Long. 74°06'19.6"E) Med.

The site Sirasar-II is located 800m south-west of the village on Sirasar-Jaitpur cart track and is locally known as Theh. It measures 270x190m (5 hec) and is 7m high. It has yielded remains of medieval period.

526. Sirasar-III (Lat. 28°58'07.4"N - Long. 74°06'52.5"E) Med.

The site Sirasar-III is located adjacent to the east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Taru Ram Sihag and is locally known as Theh. It measures 420x400m (16 hec) and is 4m high. It has yielded remains of medieval period.

527. Sirasar-IV (Lat. 28°57'56.1"N - Long. 74°07'53.7"E) EHP & Hist.

It is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. A link road leading to the village Rattanadesar passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sahiram Jakhar. It measures 160x140m (3 hec) and is 3.5m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site.

528. Udasar Chhota-I (Lat. 29°00'14.8"N - Long. 74°05'10.0"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Udasar Chhota is situated 43 km south-east of Rawatsar and 69 km south of Hanumangarh. A link road from Pallu-Suratgarh road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-I is located 1 km north-east of the village. Udasar Chhota-Dheerdesar approach road passes through the site. Locally it is called Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Asha Ram Sihag. It measures 360x470m (13 hec) and is 4m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Historical and Medieval periods.

529. Udasar Chhota-II (Lat. 28°59'04.3"N - Long. 74°05'11.1"E) Hist.

The site-II is located 1.3 km south-east of the village and is locally known as Theh. It falls in the fields of Sh. Pussa Ram S/o Basti Ram Bijarania. Udasar Chhota-Sirasar link road passes through the site. It measures 400x280m (8 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
Sangria Tehsil

The town is the headquarters of the sub-division and tehsil of the same name. Sangria tehsil headquarters are situated at 29° 5' to 30° 6' N and 74° 3' to 75° 3' E and shares its boundaries with Haryana state to the east, Ganganagar district to the west, Punjab state to the north and Churu district to the south. As a result of present exploration, 17 settlements of different cultural periods have been found which have been described below with their details.

Fig. 2.11: Map showing ancient settlements in Sangria tehsil.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture Sequence</th>
<th>Sandy Area</th>
<th>Alluvium</th>
<th>Total (17)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Early Harappan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harappan</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Late Harappan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGW</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig. 2.12: Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Sangria tehsil.
530. Amarpura-Jalu (Lat. 29°47'64.0"N - Long. 74°20'20.0"E) Hist.

The village is located 11 km west of Sangria and 24 km north of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Inderpura approach road leads to the village.

The site is located 3 km south-east of the village. Amarpura-Jalu-Pilani Wali Dhani link road passes through the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Indraj S/o Sultan and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x120m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

531. Bhagatpura-I (Lat. 29°52'64.2" N - Long. 74°26'96.4"E) Hist. & Med.

Village Bhagatpura is situated 7 km and 33 km north of Sangria and Hanumangarh respectively. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

Site-I is located 2.5 km north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jagjit S/o Sharwan Singh and is locally known as Birani. It measures 280x380m (10 hec) and lies to the ground level. Many bone pieces were scattered all over the site. It seems to be a burial site. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods.

532. Bhagatpura-II (Lat. 29°51'56.6" N - Long. 74°27'24.0"E) Med.

It is located 1.5 km north of the village. Bhagatpura-Dingarh road passes through the site. It is locally known as Birani. It measures 150x200m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

533. Bhokharanwali (Lat. 29°54'09.4"N - Long. 74°26'17.5"E) LHP & Hist.

Village is situated 11 km and 38 km north of Sangria and Hanumangarh respectively. Sangria-Abohar (via Dingarh) approach road leads to the village.

The site is located close to south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Ramjilal S/o Sh. Hem Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 120x160m (3 hec) and is 1m in height. It has yielded remains of Late Harappan and Historical periods.

534. Dhaba-I (Lat. 29°53'19.5"N - Long. 74°31'38.1"E) LHP & Hist.

Village Dhaba is situated 12 km and 39 km north-east of Sangria and Hanumangarh respectively. Sangria-Abohar road leads to the village. There are four settlements in the revenue area of the village.
The site Dhaba-I is located 1 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mitthu S/o Jagraj Singh and is locally known as Theh. It measures 180x180m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Late Harappan and Historical periods. Main pottery shapes include high neck undercut rim, bowls, dishes etc.

**535. Dhaba-II (Lat. 29°53’12.1"N - Long. 74°30’16.6"E) Med.**

It is located 700m north-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Lal Chand and locally known as Theh. It measures 140x120m (2 hec) and is 1m high. Partly it is under cultivation. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**536. Dhaba-III (Lat. 29°53’07.7"N - Long. 74°29’21.3"E) EHP & Med.**

Dhaba-III site is located 3 km west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mahender S/o Daranaka and is locally known as Theh. Many bone pieces scattered all over the site. It seems to be a burial site. It measures 160x170m (3 hec) and is 2.5m high. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Medieval periods.

**537. Dhaba-IV (Lat. 29°52’26.6"N - Long. 74°30’50.6"E) Hist.**

It is located 1 km south of the village in the fields of Sh. Kartar Singh and is locally known as Theh. Sangria-Dhaba link road passes through the site. It measures 180x210m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**538. Dingarh (Lat. 29°52’45.1"N - Long.74°27’18.2"E) Med.**

Village Dingarh is situated 8 km and 35 km north of Sangria and Hanumangarh respectively. Sangria-Abihar approach road leads to the village.

The site is located 1 km south-east of the village in the fields of Sh. Sohan Lal S/o Seokaran and is locally known as Theh. It measures 380x300m (11 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**539. Inderpura (Lat. 29°47’56.6"N - Long.74°16’00.0"E) Hist.**

The village is situated 18 km west of Sangria and 25 km north of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Singhpura (via Morjand) link road leads to the village.
The site is located close to south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Naresh S/o Mukha Ram and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 140x100m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**540. Malarampura** (Lat. 29°56'07.4"N - Long. 74°20'24.2"E) Hist.

Village Malarampura is situated 18 km north-west of Sangria and 40 km north of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Abohar road leads to the village.

The site is located near *Chak* 9 & 10 KSD middle school. Sangria-Mallu *Mor* link road passes through the site. It measures 180x210m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

**541. Manaksar** (Lat. 29°39'41.4"N - Long. 74°22'55.1"E) Med.

Village Manaksar is situated 17 km south of Sangria and 11 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Hanumangarh link road leads to the village.

The site is located close to south of the village. Partly it is disturbed by modern habitation. Partly it falls in the fields of Shahshwar Molvi. It measures 120x180m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. A mosque is also situated at the site. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**542. Nagrana** (Lat. 29°41'25.3"N - Long. 74°26'08.1"E) Med.

Village Nagrana is situated 13 km south of Sangria and 17 km north-east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Sangria-Hanumangarh road leads to the village.

The site is located 800m south-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Inderpal S/o Nanak Singh and is locally known as *Theh*. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and is 3m in height. It has yielded remains of Medieval period.

**543. Nukera-I** (Lat. 29°53'00.7"N - Long. 74°21'39.0"E) Hist.

Village Nukera is situated 14 km north-west of Sangria and 36 km south of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Nukera (via Hira Singh *Chak*) link road leads to the village. There are three sites in the revenue area of the village.

Nukera-I site is located 4 km north-west of the village on Nukera-Mala Singhpura link road. It is locally known as *Theh* and falls in the fields of Sh. Kashi Ram Khichad. It
measures 160x130m (2 hec) and is 2.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

544. Nukera-II (Lat. 29°53'57.0"N - Long. 74°21'47.7"E) Hist.

It is located 3.5 km north-west of the village. A bullock cart track from Nukera-Mala Singhpura link road leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Atama Ram S/o Gopi Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 210x180m (3 hec) and lies to the ground level. Many bone pieces were scattered all over the site. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

545. Nukera-III (Lat. 29°54'21.4"N - Long. 74°22'53.3"E) Hist. & Med.

Nukera-III site is located 3 km north-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jagmal Saharan S/o Basti Ram and is locally known as Theh. It measures 200x240m (5 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical and Medieval periods. Besides pottery, bangles of shell, glass and terracotta animal figurines found from the site.

546. Shah-Pini (Lat. 29°50'00.8"N - Long.74°18'47.8"E) EHP & Hist.

Village Shah-Pini is situated 14 km west of Sangria and 28 km north of Hanumangarh. Sangria-Singhpura approach road (via Morjand) leads to the village.

The site is located 2.5 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Jaswinder S/o Gurcharan Singh and is locally known as Theh. It measures 320x280m (10 hec) and is 2.5m high. Many bone pieces were scattered all over the site. The owner of the land informed the researcher that during leveling of the fields, human skeletons were seen along with pots. It has yielded remains of Early Harappan and Historical periods. The vases, bowls, storage jars, basin are the main shapes of the pottery found from the site.
Tibbi Tehsil

Tibbi tehsil is called ‘Rice Belt of Rajasthan’. There are 28 ancient settlements that have been recorded during the course of exploration are being described below.

![Map showing ancient settlements in Tibbi tehsil.](image)

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>-</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

![Table showing statistical setup of settlements in Tibbi tehsil.](table)
547. Bashir-I (Lat. 29°39’20.0”N - Long. 74°30’09.6”E) Hist.

Bashir village is situated 19 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Sangria link road (via Tandurwali) leads to the village. There are three sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Bashir-I is largely covered by modern habitation and partly lies in the premise of the Electricity Board. Due to modern activities its accurate size is not conceivable. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

548. Bashir-II (Lat. 29°39’29.3”N - Long. 74°31’14.1”E) Hist.

It is located 2 km north-east of the village. Bashir-Kulchander link road passes through the site. It is locally known as Theh and falls in the fields of Sh. Ram Singh S/o Gangabishan. It measures 180x180m (3 hec) and is 0.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

549. Bashir-III (Lat. 29°38’44.9”N - Long. 74°28’54.8”E) Hist.

The site Bashir-III is located 2 km south-west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Mota Ram Terad and locally known as Theh. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

550. Beharwala Kalan-I (Lat. 29°29’53.0”N - Long. 74°34’04.3”E) Hist.

The village is situated 26 km east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Hanumangarh-Ellenabad road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 500m west of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Rajender S/o Ramjas Mehla and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 160x180m (3 hec) and is 3m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

551. Beharwala Kalan-II (Lat. 29°28’40.3”N - Long. 74°34’19.0”E) Hist.

It is located 1.5 km south of the village and is locally known as Thehad. It falls in the fields of Sh. Nathu Ram S/o Birbal Ram. It measures 120x160m (3 hec) and is 0.5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

552. Chahuwali (Lat. 29°22’46.6”N - Long. 74°32’38.9”E) Hist.

Village Chahuwali is situated 33 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Thaldaika (via Masitanwali) link road leads to the village.
The site is located 3.5 km north of the village. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Krishan S/o Nand Ram. It measures 280x240m (5 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

553. Dabli Kalan (Lat. 29°22'48.7"N - Long. 74°29'42.5"E) Hist.

Village Dabli Kalan is situated 30 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Mirzawali Mehār approach road (via Masitanwali) leads to the village.

A bullock cart track leading to Chak 8 DBL leads to the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Hanuman S/o Laddu Ram Chhippa. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

554. Gudia-I (Lat. 29°40'36.5"N - Long. 74°31'31.0"E) Hist.

Gudia village is situated 22 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Shahliwal link road (via Tandurwali) leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site-I is located 2 km south of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Vishnu S/o Badri Ram and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 380x280m (7 hec) and is 1.5m high. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

555. Gudia-II (Lat. 29°41'07.0"N - Long. 74°31'35.6"E) Hist.

Gudia-II site is located 1.5 km south-east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Shah Mohammad Sarpanch and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 180x220m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

556. Khara Khera (Lat. 29°43'07.7"N - Long. 74°33'41.1"E) Hist.

Village Khara Khera is located 30 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Khara Khera approach road (via Gudia) leads to the village.

The site is located 3 km south of the village in the fields of Sh. Radhe Ram S/o Dungar Ram Jhorad and is locally known as Birani. A cart track along the Khara Khera minor leads to the site. It measures 140x180m (3 hec) and is 0.5m in height. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

557. Lunawali Dhani-I (Lat. 29°24'45.5"N - Long. 74°28'54.1"E) Hist.

Village Lunawali Dhani is situated 26 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Dabli Khurd
(via Masitanwali) approach road leads to the village. There are two sites in the periphery of the village.

The site-1 is located 1 km south-west of the village. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Omprakash S/o Chandu Ram. It measures 140x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

558. Lunawali Dhani-II (Lat. 29°24’56.9"N - Long. 74°29’23.2"E) Hist.

It is located 100m north-east of the village. Dabli Khurd-Masitanwali link road passes through the site. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Yogesh S/o Rama. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

559. Naival (Lat. 29°34’24.5"N - Long. 74°33’18.4"E) EHP, HP, LHP, PGW & Hist.

Naival village is situated 26 km east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Tibbi-Banni (via Surewala) road leads to the village.

The site is located about 6 km south-west of the village and 3.25 km south-east of Surewala village. A link road from the village leading to Khodanwala Thehad village (Sub village of Naival) passes through the site. The whole site is highly disturbed. It is totally under modern habitation. It measures 300x500m (15 hec) and is 4m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan, Harappan, Late Harappan, PGW and Historical periods. Besides the pottery of all the cultures, fragments of terracotta and shell bangles, terracotta cakes and ghata-shaped beads are the main antiquities. Earlier it was reported by Stein.72

560. Panniwali (Lat. 29°35’41.4"N - Long. 74°26’13.0"E) Hist.

Village is situated 12 km east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Tibbi approach road (via Pirkamadia) leads to the village.

The site is located 2 km south-east of the village and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 130x150m (2 hec) and is 2m in height. Whole site is badly damaged because of cultivation and modern kabristan. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

561. Rampura/Ramsara (Lat. 29°24’10.8"N - Long. 74°33’07.7"E) Hist.

The village is situated 30 km south-east of Hanumangarh district headquarters. Tibbi-
Thaldaka (via Masitanwali) link road leads to the village as well as to the site.

The site is located close to west of the village. It is locally known as *Thehad* and falls in the fields of Sh. Gillu Ram Godara. It measures 130x110m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.

562. Rathee Khera-I (Lat. 29°33'25.6"N - Long.-74°32'29.7"E) Hist.

The village Rathee Khera is situated 22 km east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Hanumangarh-Tibbi road leads to the village. There are two sites in the revenue area of the village.

The site Rathee Khera-I is located 1 km north-west of the village. It falls in the *Panchayati* land and is locally known as *Tinarki Thehad*. It measures 400x370m (15 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

563. Rathee Khera-II (Lat. 29°33'24.6"N - Long. 74°33'29.7"E) Hist.

It is located 1 km north-east of the village and is locally known as *Thehad*. It is located 500m east of Rathee Khera Chak. It measures 600x400m (24 hec) and is 3m high. Largely it falls in the *Panchayati* land. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

564. Salemgarh-Masani (Lat. 29°33'55.2"N - Long. 74°27'42.0"E) EHP & Hist.

The village is situated 14 km east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Tibbi road leads to the village.

The site is located 1.5 km north-west of the village. Large part of the site is under the control of *Khaniz Vibhag* and partly used for *Kabristan*. It measures 600x500m (30 hec) and is 3m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan and Historical periods. The Early Harappan pottery is limited and fragmentary. Many brick-bats of Historical period are scattered all over the site. Besides pottery, chert blades and chert core, fragments of faience and shell bangles, terracotta beads and animal figurines are the main antiquities found from the site. Earlier Stein has also reported this site.73

565. Saliwala (Lat. 29°44'32.2"N - Long. 74°30'11.5"E) EHP & HP

Saliwala village is situated 30 km north-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Sangria approach road leads to the village.
The site is located 5.5 km north-east of the village on Saliwala-Chautala village bullock cart track. The site is situated on the boundary of Rajasthan and Haryana. It falls in the fields of Sh. Balbir S/o Nazir Singh and is locally known as Thehad. It measures 240x300m (7 hec) and is 2m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan and Harappan period. Besides Early Harappan and Harappan pottery, fragments of terracotta and faience bangles, cakes are found on the site.

**566. Sherekan-I (Lat. 29°33'57.9"N - Long. 74°26'27.4"E) Hist.**

Village Sherekan is situated 12 km east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Tibbi road leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

The site Sherekan-I is located close to north-east of the village. Largely it is under modern habitation and partly falls in the Panchayati land. It measures 250x280m (6 hec) and is 5m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**567. Sherekan-II (Lat. 29°31'41.6"N - Long. 74°25'36.8"E) Hist.**

It is located 2.5 km north of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Karam Shah Rangila and is locally known as Pirwala Thehad. It measures 130x160m (3 hec) and is 2m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**568. Silwala Kalan (Lat. 29°30'14.9"N - Long. 74°34'08.4"E) Hist.**

Village Silwala Kalan is situated 27 km east of Hanumangarh. A link road from Hanumangarh-Ellenabad road leads to the village.

The site is located 100m south-east of the village. It is locally known as Thehad and falls in the fields of Sh. Gopal S/o Ganga Ram. It measures 210x180m (4 hec) and lies to the ground level. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

**569. Silwala Khurd (Lat. 29°29'24.8"N - Long. 74°32'18.8"E) Hist.**

Silwala Khurd village is situated 24 km south-east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Masitanwali link road leads to the village.

Silwala Khurd-Silwala Kalan approach road passes through the site. It is locally known as Chaudharianwali Dhani and falls in the fields of Sh. Rajender S/o Mamraj Godara. It measures 120x140m (2 hec) and lies to the ground level. Ceramic industry represented on the site belongs to Historical period.
570. Surewala-I (Lat. 29°35'12.5"N - Long. 74°31'59.2"E) EHP, PGW & Hist.

Surewala village is situated 22 km east of Hanumangarh. Tibbi-Shahliwal link road (via Tandurwali) leads to the village. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Surewala-I site is located 2 km south-west of the village. It is locally known as Baba Pirwala Thehad and falls in the Panchayati land. It measures 320x450m (13 hec) and is 5m in height. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan, PGW and Historical periods. Besides pottery, fragments of terracotta bangles, cakes, ghata-shaped beads; shell bangles and chert blades are the main antiquities found from the site.

571. Surewala-II (Lat. 29°34'30.7"N - Long. 74°30'59.1"E) EHP, PGW & Hist.

It is located 3 km south-west of the village. A cart track along the Sem Nala leads to the village. It is locally known as Thehad or Joginder ki Dhaniwala Thehad. Some part of the site falls in the Panchayati land and remaining part of the site falls in the fields of Sh. Jainarayan Beniwal. The whole site is highly disturbed. It measures 400x500m (20 hec) and is 3m high. Ceramic industries represented on the site belong to Early Harappan, PGW and Historical periods. Besides pottery, terracotta beads and cakes and a duck figurine are the main antiquities found from the site.

572. Talwada-I (Lat. 29°31'02.8"N - Long. 74°35'54.7"E) Hist.

Village Talwada is situated 28 km east of Hanumangarh. Hanumangarh-Ellenabad (via Tibbi) approach road leads to the village. In local parlance people call it Talwada Jheel. There are two sites in the jurisdiction of the village.

Talwada-I site is located close to east of the village. It falls in the fields of Sh. Zernail Singh and locally known as Sainiowali Thehad. It measures 140x220m (4 hec) and is 2.5m high. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

573. Talwada-II (Lat. 29°31'42.2"N - Long. 74°37'06.1"E) Hist.

It is located 4 km east of the village. A bullock cart track along the Bandh leads to the site. It falls in the fields of Sh. Sattu and is locally known as Thehad. Dhani of Sattu is also situated at the site. It measures 220x200m (5 hec) and is 2m in height. It has yielded remains of Historical period.
Tibbi (Lat. 29°34'21.6"N - Long. 74°29'10.4"E) Hist.

Tibbi town is the tehsil headquarters of the same name. Hanumangarh-Ellanabad approach road leads to the town.

The site is located 3 km north-west of the town. A link road for Kartarwali Dhani leads to the site. A Pir Samadhi is located on it. It measure 340x280m (9 hec) and is 8m high. It falls in the Panchayati land and is locally known as Thehad. It has yielded remains of Historical period.

Notes and References

7. Personal Communication with the Excavators.
10. Ibid. pp. 219-22.
13. Ibid.
14. Personal Communication with the Excavators.
15 Personal Communication with the Excavators.
16 Ibid.
27 Personal Communication with the Excavators R.C. Thakran and Amar Singh.
38 Ibid.


41 Personal Communication with the Excavators R.C. Thakran and Amar Singh.


43 Ibid.


46 Ibid.


48 *IAR* 1967-68. p. 68.


50 *IAR* 1972-73. p. 61.

51 Ibid.


58 *IAR*: 1968-69. p. 84; pl. LXIII.

59 Ibid.


62 Ibid.

63 Ibid.


The sculpture of Jain Saraswati (11th-12th Century) is a unique piece of marble of four feet eight inches in height.


Ibid. p. 28.