During the field investigations, the author recorded the first evidence of a Neolithic Culture in Jammu with the discovery of two polished celts from Gudapatan - a site on the left bank of the Chenab near Akhnur. In the subsequent field seasons a few more such finds were recovered - one celt from Kurro, one ringstone from Dyala Chak, two ringstones from Kuta and one more celt from Gudapatan. The celts are on different varieties of trap and have bevelled cutting edge, barring one, which has a medial edge. The ringstones are on compact sandstone, have a very small perforation, and as is usually the case, are broken along the diameter. The periphery of one of the ringstones shows marks of use.

In addition to these finds, polished stone pestles were also recovered from a number of sites. Some of these finds have been shown in plate.58.

It is interesting to note that Wadia (1928) found a 'polished Neolithic hatchet' of trap from a site in the Punch area while making geological investigations in that region. But the find was not published by him.

The discovery of the Neolithic finds from Jammu has not only widened our knowledge regarding the extension of the
Neolithic Culture of the sub-continent but also reveals a link, hitherto sought after between the well known but so far isolated Neolithic Culture of Burzahom, Kashmir (DeTerra 1942; Indian Archaeology - A Review 1960-63) and that of Kangra Valley (Sahni & Mohapatra 1964) in one hand and between the Stone Age and Urban Culture (Harappa) on the other in North West India.