

# ANCIENT PAKISTAN

# 9



## Settlement History of Charsadda District

Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar - Pakistan

1994



# **ANCIENT PAKISTAN**

**VOLUME 9 - 1994**



## ***SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF CHARSADDA DISTRICT***

**BY  
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**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
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Sites of Bero Sukkar Dherai (#20) and Mra Dherai (#49).

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# *Foreword*

The district of Charsadda, Peshawar Division is flanked by Mardan and Nowshera Districts in the East and South-east, Peshawar in the West and South-west and Mohmand and Malakand agencies in the North and North-east. It forms one of the most fertile parts of Peshawar-Mardan basin, drained and nourished by numerous branches of river Swat (ancient Suvastu) and river Kabul (ancient Kubha). Its central part, consisting of the city of Charsadda, the towns of Prang, Rajar, Utmanzai, etc. is also known as Hashtnagar (region of eight towns in Persian) plain. The city of Charsadda ( district headquarter), situated on the eastern side of Jindi river is next door to the ancient city of Pushkalavati (the lotus city), the ancient capital of Gandhara and is well-known in historical accounts. In fact, both Pushkalavati I (Bala Hisar) and Pushkalavati II (Shaikhan Dheri) have occupied the northern side of the river Jindi. The city of Pushkalavati ( the ancestral settlements of present Charsadda) was not only the capital of Gandhara, but also one of the major centres of political and commercial importance which played a significant role in the political and military movements since Achaemenian period ( 6th Century B.C.) as well as commercial control over the trade network between Central and South Asia. Gandhara is mentioned in the famous Behistun inscription of Darius known to be one of the richest provinces of the Achaemenian empire. It is also known in hymn of Rigveda (2nd Millennium B.C.) for its famous wool.

It was from Pushkalavati that first the Achaemenian Governor controlled the whole of Peshawar-Mardan basin and the territory on the east of Indus river. When Alexander overran the Persian empire and crossed into



Bajur at Nawa pass, he himself proceeded with the main army into Bajur and Swat (ancient Uddiyana) crossing the Malakand range at Shah Kot pass and proceeded on to Hund. However, keeping in view the strategic importance of the city of Pushkalavati, he sent two of his generals i.e. the Hyphaestion and Perdikkas with a strong garrison of Greek army, which crossed over to Gandab(Gandau) and Shabqadar and proceeded straight to Charsadda to besiege Pushkalavati. The siege continued for over thirty days before the ruler of Charsadda agreed to surrender only on the condition that Alexander himself would come all the way from Hund to receive the surrender of the city. Alexander then personally visited Pushkalavati and received the surrender. Similarly, the city retained its commercial and political importance during the Maurian empire. In 2nd century B.C., when Indo-Greeks (Bactrians from northern Afghanistan) conquered Gandhara, they laid the foundation of the 2nd city of Pushkalavati on a regimented plan like the one seen at Sirkup (Taxila) at the site of Shaikhan Dheri, excavated by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar (Dani 1966), a city that continued to be the capital of Gandhara from the Indo-Greeks to the late Kushana period

The archaeological research in Charsadda District started more than a century ago, when first Alexander Cunningham (1864:89) carried his important survey in 1863, identifying several mounds near Charsadda associated with the city of Pushkalavati. Later in 1880, Garrick (1885) further described several of these sites. In 1882, Sappers and Miners under the direction of Lt. Martin laid the first trenches for regular excavations in the mounds of Bala Hisar and Mir Ziarat with partial results. In 1902, John Marshall, the then Director of Archaeological Survey of India, with the hope to find architectural remains resembling to that of the Acropolis of Athens carried out brief and unsuccessful operations at Bala Hisar. The resemblance, in the words of S.M.Wheeler, could only be very superficial, for, Acropolis is situated on a natural mound, while Bala Hisar is the result of the accumulation of centuries of human occupation (Wheeler 1962). Most of these mounds, located by Marshall and his predecessors have now disappeared due to agricultural activities since the introduction of irrigation in Charsadda. However, a few along with Bala Hisar and Shaikhan Dheri still survive.

In 1958, a more systematic and professional research was carried out by S.M.Wheeler (Wheeler 1962), (the first large scale excavations after

Independence). Wheeler personally hoped that he might find here an extension of the Indus Civilization, but it did not turned up to be the case. In the three units he excavated, the most important was the substantive trench that led to the discovery of the defensive moat around the city, part of which was so intelligently exposed by the excavator. Also, of significance was his deep trench at the base of the colossal mound of Bala Hisar. Here he laid bare a sequence which for the first time, pushed the history of Charsadda to the early half of 1st millennium B.C. with a long stratigraphic evidence from 6-7th century B.C. upto Medieval and Durrani periods on the top.

In the early sixties, a two seasons work(1962-63 and 1963-64), was carried out by the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, directed by Professor Dr. A.H.Dani and Dr. F.A.Durrani respectively (Dani 1966). After Wheeler's important work at Bala Hisar, Dheri Saikhan excavations of the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar is the most significant contribution in the reconstruction of the cultural history of Charsadda ( ancient Gandhara).

It was due to the shift of the academic interest of the Department to other parts of N.W.F.P. (Dir, Swat, D.I.Khan), that further operations in Charsadda District were never undertaken, except for a brief operation at Khan Mahi by Dr.Rehman and at Shaikhan Dheri by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of N.W.F.P. (the project that still continues). Ihsan Ali's Survey, therefore is of great significance, for, it systematically locates about 144 small and large sites of different periods, which, if exposed to serious archaeological research, may provide a comprehensive picture about the ancient and medieval history of Gandhara. I wish him a great successs in life and believe that archaeologists will be indebted to him for the future development in archaeology of N.W.F.P.

PROFESSOR DR. FARZAND ALI DURRANI  
VICE-CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR



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# *Introduction*

## **Background Information**

The Peshawar Valley, in which the district of Charsadda is located, has been one of the earliest areas of South Asia to enter the realm of history. Already in the famous river hymn of the Rigveda (X.75), the Kabul (Kubha) and Swat (Suvastu) rivers are mentioned; in another hymn Gandhara is described as a region noted for its wool. The region was clearly well settled and was already forming into a distinct cultural unit. One of its most famous native sons, Panini, describes, around the 6th century BC, several principalities in the area; soon afterwards the Achaemenid Empire extended its hold over Gandhara, which was named as one of the 20 provinces in Darius' famous Behistun inscription. Alexander and Asoka were two other notables of antiquity who influenced the history of the region. The region continued to flourish under the Kushans, although it, along with the rest of Northwestern India, suffered greatly at the time of the Hun invasions. This is reflected in the 7th century AD accounts of Hsuen Tsang (Beal 1884), and in the fact that Albiruni writing in the 11th century makes no mention of Pushkalavati in describing his route from Kanauj to Ghazni.

In contrast with the wealth of historical information, which began with the Vedas, the archaeological record has taken a longer time to be recognised. Nevertheless, the history of exploration in Charsadda area is a relatively long one. Already in 1863, Gen. Sir A. Cunningham (1864: 89), the father of archaeology in Indo-Pakistan, identified the mounds near

Charsadda town as the remains of the ancient capital of Gandhara, Pushkalavati. In the 1880s, Garrick (1885) gave further description of these sites, and in 1882 a company of Sappers and Miners under the direction of Lt. Martin excavated the first trenches in the mounds of Bala Hisar and Mir Ziarat. Only a small number of finds were recovered, including an inscribed pedestal, now in the Lahore Museum.

In 1902, John Marshall, freshly appointed as Director of the revived Archaeological Survey of India, also excavated at Bala Hisar, having been struck by the resemblance of the site to the Acropolis of Athens. The resemblance, needless to say, was only superficial, since the Acropolis is on a natural mound, while the Bala Hisar is the accumulation of centuries of human occupation (a point already made by Wheeler 1962: 7). Nevertheless, Marshall's training in Classical Archaeology and love for Greece led him to direct his first major project in South Asia at the site (published in Marshall and Vogel 1903). Unfortunately, however, since he chose to excavate at the highest point, now known to be late Mediaeval in age, the results of the work were disappointing and no further excavations were carried out during his tenure as Director General, which was dominated instead by the excavations at Taxila, Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.

In addition to his excavations, Marshall (Marshall and Vogel 1903: 144; Figure 2) has also surveyed the area around Bala Hisar, recording 12 sites (See Map 2 and Chart 1). Some of these still survive; others, however, have vanished without a trace. In 1918-1919, in a brief report 10 sites of the area were mentioned, some already in Marshall's list, others recorded for the first time (See Chart 2).

It was Late Colonel D.H. Gordon who, in 1932 dated some figurines from Sardheri (Site No. 61) on comparative basis to a period between 100 B.C. to 100 A.D. (Wheeler 1962)<sup>1</sup>. Later Mlle. Simone Corbiau conducted some haphazard and hurried excavation at Sardheri and dated the material to the third millenium B.C., but Col. Gordon, once again, re-affirmed his view of dating the material from Sardheri to a date later than 200 B.C.<sup>2</sup> (Wheeler 1962, and Dani 1966).<sup>3</sup> In 1958 the systematic work recommenced at the site of Bala Hisar under the direction of Sir Mortimer

<sup>1</sup> 'Terra-Cottas from Sari Dheri, North-west Frontier Province', in *Journ. Roy. Anthropological Inst.* lxii (1932), 165.

<sup>2</sup> 'The Age of Frontier Terra-Cottas', in *Iraq*, v (1938), 85ff

<sup>3</sup> 'New Finds in the Indus Valley', in *Iraq*, iv (1937), 1ff

Wheeler (Wheeler 1962). He excavated a long trench stretching from the eastern face of the Bala Hisar Mound, across the postulated defensive ditch, to the western face of the adjoining mound. Although Wheeler's dating of the finds now appears much too conservative, he did provide a good stratigraphic sequence for the first time, which will be of considerable help in placing archaeological surface collections in chronological order. The sequence now appears to stretch from the early 1st millennium BC in the lowest levels, through the Achaemenid, Mauryan and Kushan periods, to Mediaeval times. References by 19th century informants to wooden structures as late as 1800 on the top of the mound form the final chapter in the occupation of this long lived site.

Since Wheeler's excavations, further work was carried out at the nearby site of Shaikhan Dheri - aerial photographs had already revealed a rigorously geometric settlement layout (Wheeler 1962), superior even to the plan of Sirkap, and excavations under the direction of Professor Dani (Dani 1966) provided good information on the stratigraphic sequence and cultural content of the site. After a long hiatus, work was resumed in 1992, when Dr A. Rehman of the University of Peshawar excavated the site of Khan Mahi I (# 59 report pending). Work at Shaikhan Dheri has also resumed recently under the direction of the newly established Provincial Department of Archaeology and, when published, will provide a good compliment to the information already obtained from here as well as from Bala Hisar.

There has, thus, been considerable archaeological activity in Charsadda; however, all of the work has centred on a few key sites, with the exception of Marshall's brief survey. The relationship of these sites to their rural hinterland, the distribution of sites in relation to natural resources (and to each other, spatially), and changes in these patterns over time, have not yet received the attention they deserve. Until this lack of information is remedied, we will not possess an understanding even of the largest and best excavated settlements, which presently stand as islands in an uncharted sea. It is for this reason, and to make a complete gazetteer of sites in need of protection from illegal excavations, that the Department of Archaeology of the University of Peshawar in collaboration with the Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums has initiated a programme of surface surveys in all the districts of the province. Since the district of Charsadda is the home of the author, it seemed appropriate



that he be charged with the execution of survey work in the area, and the fruits of the work are to be presented in this report.

## ***The Methods Of Regional Surveys***

Spatial archaeology is now a well established sub-discipline, having been pioneered by David Clarke (1977) under the influence of economic geographers. Its methods have been successfully employed in a wide range of contexts; the works of R. McC. Adams (1966, 1972, 1981) in Mesopotamia, and of William Sanders (1977) in the Basin of Mexico may be the best known and most widely cited examples, but the method has also been well tested in other regions. It is not my purpose here to discuss theoretical issues connected with surface surveys; the works cited above may be profitably consulted for that. Instead, the application of the method in Pakistan will be summarised briefly, as well as the methods adopted in the Charsadda project.

The most extensive application of the methods remains Mughal's monumental Cholistan survey of the 1970s (Mughal 1981, 1990), which has revolutionised our understanding of the Harappan Civilisation. Although surveys had been carried out previously - by Fairervis (1956, 1959) and de Cardi (1965) in Baluchistan, by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan in Baluchistan and the Panjab (Mughal 1972) - it was Mughal's work which truly established the importance of regionally oriented research. Not only were over 300 sites discovered in a hitherto neglected area, but a wealth of information on settlement hierarchies and the relationship of sites to rapidly changing natural features was also obtained. Extensive surface collections of pottery were related to the cultural sequences obtained from excavated sites, and information was also collected on the range of craft activities carried out. The decline of the Harappan Civilisation was revealed to be less abrupt than generally supposed, and the important role of changes in river courses in that process were highlighted. The value of Mughal's work lies no less in its influence on the regional studies of Flam (1986) in Sindh, Possehl (1980) in Gujarat, Joshi and Madhu Bala (1984) in Haryana, to name but a few examples.

It was with Mughal's work as a model that the Charsadda survey was designed, representing the first effort in Pakistan at a regionally oriented study of Iron Age and Historical cultures. The aims of the project were the following: provide a gazetteer of archaeological sites for purposes of conservation, protection and, when necessary, rescue excavation; study the distribution of sites in relation to the natural environment; study the distribution of sites, in particular central places, in relation to one another; obtain information on the size, chronology, surface conditions and craft indicators of individual sites through detailed surface collections. In addition to using archival sources, fieldwalking was extensively employed and many local informants interviewed.

In numerous respects, the work in Charsadda was much more complicated than the Cholistan survey. To begin with, the area is one of the most intensively cultivated in the province and years of ploughing and digging for manure have seriously damaged most sites. Even the large mound of Bala Hisar has not been spared and many smaller sites have virtually disappeared. This can be seen if one tries to trace the sites mapped by Marshall and Vogel in 1902-3 and the sites mentioned in 1918-19 report (See Maps 1, 2 and Charts 1, 2 and 3), many of which no longer exist. The density of population in the area has also resulted in the occupation of many ancient mounds by modern inhabitants. Other mounds have become graveyards; while this has helped to preserve the archaeological remains, it has also placed the sites out of the bounds of academic research. Finally, the activities of illegal excavators have destroyed most of the promising Buddhist sites (See Plts 9, 11 and 12). Given such a situation it has been particularly important to obtain the confidence of local informants, who in numerous cases have become the only sources of information for sites that have practically vanished without a trace. At the same time, as the discovery of 144 (Map 1 and Chart 3) settlements shows, there are still rich rewards for surface exploration.

## **Organisation Of The Report**

The information obtained from each site, including the results of surface collections and interviews, were recorded on pro-forma sheets and these will form the basis of the report. The name, location, size and surface condition of each site will be listed as well as inferences regarding date,

and any information that could be elicited as to the results of local excavations. Although the list of scientifically excavated sites in the area is short, the ceramics of the surface surveys were related to the excavation reports whenever possible. These reports describe the sites of Zarif Kourona (G.M. Khan 1973) - the earliest settlement of the Peshawar Valley going back to the Gandhara Grave Culture - as well as those of Bala Hisar (Wheeler 1962) and Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1966). As already mentioned, the results of recent excavations at Shaikhan Dheri, Khan Mahi I and Gor Khuttree (in Peshawar City) will, when published, provide much additional information on the historical periods. A few coins, terracotta figurines and architectural fragments will also aid in the dating.

Following the description of sites the corpus of pottery collected from the surface will also be described, as it forms the basis of dating the sites. The report will consist of two parts, one describing the typological scheme and the other the individual pieces collected. This will be followed by a listing of the small finds - coins, sculptures and terracotta figurines. The report will conclude with an overview of the settlement history of the region and with recommendations for future research and conservation. In view of the large scale destruction of our archaeological heritage, urgent steps are required. One of the measures already proposed is the establishment of a museum at Charsadda (the proposal for which has already been submitted to the Government of N.W.F.P., when Mr Mohammad Azam Khan was the Chief Secretary, on his suggestion by Professor Dr. F.A. Durrani and Ihsan Ali) to raise awareness of local cultural history and it has been one of the aims of the project here described to facilitate this.

# *Gazetteer Of Sites*

This section presents details of the 144 sites identified by the survey. Information includes location, approach, owner of the land, approximate height (in metres), and findings for each site. Most of the findings given here are those that were reported by local inhabitants, although the types and qualities may be a little exaggerated.<sup>4</sup> A selection of charts and maps further defines the sites. Chart III presents a list of the explored sites; those which have been marked with an asterisk are recommended for excavation. Chart IV lists the sites where surface collection was possible. Charts IV, V and VI show Buddhist, Historic, and Early Historic sites, respectively, with approximate area given in hectares. Map I is a survey map of Charsadda District 1993. Maps 3, 4, and 5 present locations of Buddhist, Historic, and Early Historic sites, respectively. The term *shamilat* is used extensively in the catalogue for those sites that are the property of many individuals/families.

Other details from some sites that are included in the Gazetteer itself are given in the sub-section, Supplemental Description.

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<sup>4</sup> For finds collected by the author, please refer to chapters Small Finds, Ceramic Typology and the relevant figures and plates.

## 1. Kula Dhand (Yousaf Khan Qila)

- Location: 2 km South of Shabqadar Naguman Rd.
- Approach: From Mahsul Chungi.
- Owner: Yousaf Khan Village.
- Findings: Coins, pots with ashes, building stones. Site covered by modern buildings.

## 2. Khar Bandai

- Location: 2 km SW of Mansoka.
- Approach: Shabqadar Hospital or Matta Road.
- Owner: Alim Zai tribe.
- Findings: Sculptures, coins and bones.

## 3. Khro Shah

- Location: 1/2 km from Munda Head, on west side of Matta Rd.
- Approach: Shabqadar - Matta - Munda Road.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Findings: Coins, ceramics, stone inscription. Site now occupied by refugees.

## 4. Ghrumbak

- Location: 1/2 km NW of Ghrumbak village, in the fields.
- Approach: Shabqadar - Batagram road, 4 km away, near Jamata village.
- Owner: Faqir Khan Bahadur.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings: Pottery, stones, bones, sculptures, graves reported. Site partially covered by modern buildings, graves.

## 5. Sikandar Khan Dherai

- Location: 2 km S of Daulatpura - Sarwani - Gul Abad Rd.
- Approach: Batagram - Sardaryab Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings: Coins, ceramics. Barren mound, partly occupied by buildings.



## 6. Sarwani Dherakai

- Location: 1/2 km NW of Sarwani village.
- Approach: Sarwani & Dheri Sikandar Khan villages.
- Owner: Khalo Khan.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Mainly ceramics.

## 7. Dheri Saidan

- Location: 3 km from Daulatzai.
- Approach: Shabqadar Naguman Rd. from Daulatzai.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 7 - 8
- Findings : Coins, terracotta figurines, ceramics. Covered by houses and modern graves.

## 8. Haryana Dherakai ( Goongi Dherai)

- Location: 1/2 km NW of Haryana village.
- Approach: Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3.75
- Findings : Beads, sculptures, pottery. Grave-covered.

## 9. Sandasar Dherakai

- Location: N of Sandasar village.
- Approach: Batagram - Sardaryarb Rd., from Daulatpura Rd. stop.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Few sherds. Grave-covered; objects found during grave-digging.

## 10. Tawani Graveyard

- Location: S of Shaikhan village, near Jamata.
- Approach: Daulatzai village from Sardaryab - Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Coins, beads, pottery. Grave-covered; objects found during grave-digging.

### 11. Fateh Khan Graveyard

- Location: Village Daulatpura, between Sardaryab Rd. and river Khiali.
- Approach: Sardaryab Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings: Spouts, pitchers and grinding stones. Four separate mounds; site covered by graves.

### 12. Anba Dher Graveyard

- Location: SE of Anba Dher village.
- Approach: Anba Dher village, Sardaryab - Batagam Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings: Ceramics, beads, found by locals. Site covered by graves.

### 13. Torki Dherai (Tarkha I)

- Location: 1/2 km N of Daulatpura Adizai Rd.
- Approach: From both villages.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings: Bones, ceramics, including lamps. Covered by graves.

### 14. Shibli Dherai

- Location: 1 km SE of Tarkha village in fields.
- Approach: Daulatpura Adizai Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings: Beads, ash-filled jars, lids. Site covered by graves.

### 15. Shadalam Dherai

- Location: S.East of Tarkha village near Katyala, in fields.
- Approach: From Tarkha village.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings: Coins, ceramics, bones, beads, gold rings; found by locals in the recent past.

## 16. Nima Dherai

- Location: (Mehboob-e-Tarkha) 1/2 km from left bank of river Sardaryab.
- Approach: From Tarkha Village.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 8 - 9
- Findings : Coins, beads, ash-filled pots. Exposed section.

## 17. Gula Jan Dherai

- Location: (Kangra) 2 km SE of Kangra village in Sara Kourona.
- Approach: From Kangra Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Beads, bones.

## 18. Mehboob Khan Dherai

- Location: 4 km SE of Kangra & 2 km NW of Jinnah Pur.
- Approach: Kangra via Sara Kourona.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 7
- Findings : Beads, ceramics and coins. Site well protected.

## 19. Usmani Dherai

- Location: 4 km NE of Kangra.
- Approach: From Kangra village.
- Owner: Farooq Shah.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Sculptures, coins. Site partly occupied by houses. Good for excavations.

## 20. Bero Sukkar Dherai (A, B, C)

- Location: E of Sukkar village, W of Khiyali river.
- Approach: Sardaryab Batagram road, at Gari.
- Owner: Bilquis.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 9
- Findings : Bone, ash, pots, sculptures, coins, rings, beads. Fortified site; fortifications removed 50 yrs ago. Site recommended for excavation.

## 21. Wara & Loya Dherai A, B; (Nahqi)

- Location: W of Nahqai, 2 km on kaccha road to Karkanai.
- Approach: Nahqi village, from Sardaryab Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Sculptures, coins, ash-filled pots, figurines reported. Site partly occupied by modern buildings.

## 22. Spinawrai Graveyard

- Location: NE of Kharakai village.
- Approach: From Kharakai, Sardaryab - Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Coins, beads, ash-filled pots, T/C figurines, sculptures. Mound partially eroded.

## 23. Churakhail Dherakai, Batagram

- Location: N of Kangra Rd.
- Approach: From Batagram chowk.
- Owner: Khan Afzal.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ash-filled pots, stone and mud walls, ceramics. Site partially covered by modern houses.

## 24. Karkanai Kandar Adira

- Location: W of Kander village.
- Approach: From Batagram Police station.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Kiln, ceramics, coins, gold & silver rings, beads. Site partially occupied by graves.

## 25. Yaghi Band Graveyard

- Location: E of Yaghi Band & SW of Karkanai.
- Approach: Batagram Adizai Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, beads, coins, bones, inscription, sculptures. Traces of stone walls reported by inhabitants. Site partly covered by graves.

## 26. Gonda Graveyard

- Location: 1/2 km N of Gonda on Kotak Rd.
- Approach: From Gonda village ( Shabqadar - Batagram Rd).
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 7
- Findings : Beads, pots with ashes, T/C figurines & stone walls. Religious site, known for a tomb. Site fully covered by graves.

## 27. Marsin Dherai [New Mathra]

- Location: N of Mathra village.
- Approach: From Batagram via new Mathra village.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Pottery, beads, coins, grinders, figurines, bricks. Stone walls, bricks on site - ideal for excavation.

## 28. Sreekh Adira

- Location: SW of Sreekh village.
- Approach: From Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Only small sherds of plain pottery visible. Site fully covered by graves.

## 29. Mandezai Mounds

- Location: On Hasanzai - Batagram Rd.
- Approach: From Batagram.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 10 - 12
- Findings : Sculptures, beads, coins, walls. Mounds are famous for saints' graves.

## 30. Kotak, Dherai Patai

- Location: 1 km N of Tarnab village, in fields.
- Approach: Shabqadar via Katozai - Mirzo - Kotak.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Coins, beads, ceramics, sculptures, walls. Site partially covered by raw sugar mills (Ganrai).

## 31. Budhai/Kamangar Dherai

- Location: 3 km NE of Mirzai, in fields.
- Approach: From Kotak or Mirzai - Hasanzai Rd, Shabqadar.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ceramics, coins, beads, ashes, burnt brick walls.

## 32. Uchhawala, Dheri Sheikhan

- Location: E of Major Qila, 3 km S of Shabqadar - Naguman.
- Approach: Shabqadar - Naguman Rd.
- Owner: Shamialt.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Beads, ash-filled jars, lamps, coins, figurines reported to have been found.

### 33. Sokhta Graveyard

- Location: N of Sokhta village on Kotak Rd.
- Approach: Shabqadar Batagram Rd.
- Owner: Shamialt.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, beads, coins, stone walls. Site covered by graves.

### 34. Shah Dargah Mound (Sokhta)

- Location: E of Sokhta village, Shabqadar Batagram Rd.
- Approach: From Sokhta village, 3/4 km in fields.
- Owner: Mandezai inhabitants.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Coins, sculptures, pots, beads. Thought to be ruling seat of *Marwatis'* Father.

### 35. Changaro Dherai

- Location: W of Kotak, E of Mirzai village, Kotak road.
- Approach: Mirzai village, Shabqadar Hasanzi Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Ash-filled pots. Site covered by graves.

### 36. Mirzai Graveyard

- Location: SW of Mirzai village, Mirzai - Mian Isa road.
- Approach: Shabqadar on Hasanzi Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Few sherds; site covered by graves extensively.

### 37. Spinkai

- Location: Spinkai village.
- Approach: Shabqadar Hasanzi Rd. at Mirzai.
- Owner: Spinkai village residents.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Pottery and ashes; few houses cover the surface.

### 38. Katuzai, Dherai Kourona

- Location: Katuzai Sardar Garhi road.
- Approach: Hasanazai or Abazai.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, beads, sculptures & coins.

### 39. Rai Dherai 1

- Location: E bank of the river Khiali. An attractive scene.
- Approach: From Munda Head Works.
- Owner: Mian Hamid Gul.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Pots, coins, sculptures, gold, beads, T/C figurines. Part of a stupa, stone walls still preserved. This very rich Buddhist site was robbed recently by heavy bulldozing and picking.

### 40. Mughal Kas

- Location: Porey Qila, Matta-Mughal Khail.
- Approach: Police station, Matta.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Ash filled jars, bones, coins, beads. T/C figurines, Sculptures. Illegally excavated site, completely destroyed.

### 41. Mani Khela

- Location: Mani Khela village.
- Approach: Sardheri Mardan Rd, Dargai / Gul Abad pul.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Buddhist architectural fragments. Pieces of sculptures.



#### 42. Qadeem Patai, Dherai

- Location: 1km NE of Mani Khela village, on Mani Khela road.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Qadeem Khan.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Foundations of stone walls. Site illegally excavated.

#### 43. Dosehra mound

- Location: NE part of the village.
- Approach: Mardan Nisatta Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat..
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : No surface collection was made.

#### 44. Bubak Dherakai

- Location: W of Bubak high school.
- Approach: Bubak village, Nowshera Charsadda Rd., via Turlandi.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, copper coins, sculptures, beads, brick walls reported. Site now completely destroyed.

#### 45. Sparli Dherai (Nisatta)

- Location: 2 km E of Nisatta.
- Approach: Nisatta-Doshera Mardan Rd.
- Owner: Sabz Ali.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Beads, coins, pots, T/C figurines, ash-filled jars.

#### 46. Ibrahim Zai

- Location: Ibrahim Zai village.
- Approach: PTC Sardheri via Nisatta Rd.
- Owner: School Property.
- Findings : Gold coins reported. Pottery.

#### 47. Nisatta Graveyard

- Location: SE of Nisatta, behind Govt. High School.
- Approach: Shah Pasand Qila, Nowshera Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 8 - 9
- Findings : Ashes, jars, gold, beads, T/C figuriness, coins, sculptures. Walls found by local inhabitants.

#### 48. Momin Khan Dherai 1

- Location: East bank of Kabul River to the North of the village.
- Approach: Nowshera - Charsadda Rd., via Shiekh Ahmed baba.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Pottery, coins.

#### 49. Mra Dherai

- Location: Southeast of Paper Mills, Charsadda.
- Approach: From Charsadda.
- Owner: Nisatta Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Pottery, bricks, stone walls, ashes bones, T/C figurines, coins. Site very rich in finds.

#### 50. Firdous Khan Patai, Ghunda Karkana

- Location: S of Hajiano Kili, 50 m from railway line.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Firdous Khan.
- Findings : Ceramics, sculptures. Objects found in a trench by owner himself.

#### 51. Zarin Abad Dherai Kili

- Location: S of Zarin Abad - Mills Rd.
- Approach: Zarin Abad - Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Occupied by houses.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pottery, coins, bones, sculptures reported recently. Stone and brick walls & wells found on site.

## 52. Majuki Dherai

- Location: At Charsada graveyard, N of Majuki village.
- Approach: From Charsadda Chowk.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : T/C objects, coins, gold rings, sculptures, beads. wall foundations exposed while digging for graves. Once a very high mound, now severely damaged.

## 53. Mian Kili/Kharono Dherai

- Location: E of Mian Kili, Prang.
- Approach: Charsadda Chowk.
- Owner: Sattar Bacha.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Ceramics, T/C objects, sculptures, figurines reported. Once a protected site, now stands lonely.

## 54. Kanizaka/Ghuncha Khan Dherai

- Location: Between railway station and Nowshera road.
- Approach: Railway station Charsadda.
- Owner: Maluk.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Sculptures, pottery, stones were excavated by owner.

## 55. Kula Dher (Charsadda)

- Location: On Mardan road, Charsadda.
- Approach: From Charsadda.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ceramics, some with ashes, gold lamp, bricks.

## 56. Kashmiryan (Gohar Patai)

- Location: NW of Manga, W of Hisara, 1 km N of road.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Gohar.
- Findings : Ceramics, sculptures of stucco & schist. Site found in fields; illegally excavated.

### 57. Sunbarai Dherai (Aziz Khan Patai)

- Location: E of Sunbarai.
- Approach: Dargai, on Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Aziz Khan.
- Findings : Minute pieces of pottery are visible on surface.

### 58. Muftipur (Gul Abad)

- Location: 1 km from Dargai.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Findings : Ash-filled pots. Objects found during digging of house-foundations.

### 59. Khan Mahi II

*Khan Mahi I (Police Station) has already been excavated by Dr. Abdur Rahman, Chairman, Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar in 1992 (Report pending).*

- Location: On Rajar Takht-Bhaj Rd. To the west of Khan Mahi I.
- Approach: From Charsadda via Rajar.
- Owner: Rest House.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ceramics.

### 60. Dargai

- Location: Dargai village.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Findings : Ash-filled pots. Site occupied by houses.

### 61. Sardheri

- Location: On Mardan Charsadda road, 8 km from Charsadda.
- Approach: From Charsadda on Mardan Rd.
- Owner: occupied by houses.
- Findings : Previous reference to site given by Dr. M. Ashraf in his Ph.D. thesis.

## 62. Malka Dher

- Location: Malka Dher village, 3 km W of Sardheri.
- Approach: Mardan Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : T/C figurines, pots, coins. Objects recovered during illegal excavations. Site covered by graves and houses.

## 63. Wardaga Mound

- Location: Dherai kili, G. M. S
- Approach: Sardheri.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Coins, pots, schist sculptures. Objects recovered during illegal excavations.

## 64. Utmanzai Rest House

- Location: Rajar-Takht-Bhai Rd.
- Approach: Takht Bhai - Charsadda Rd.
- Approach: Irrigation Dept.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Ashes, bones, pottery, T/C figurines, beads, coins. Site covered by Irrigation Rest House.

## 65. Qila Kourona

- Location: N of Rajar-Mohd Narai road, in fields.
- Approach: Rajar village.
- Owner: Alamgir Khan.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Buddhist stone slab. Object found by inhabitants a few years ago.

## 66. Shaheedano Dherai

- Location: Mohd Narai-Utmanzai Rd.
- Approach: Rajar village, Charsadda.
- Owner: Tafkhirullah.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : T/C objects, pottery, beads, jars, ashes & walls, figurines. Site partly occupied by houses.

### 67. Zahir Shah Patai, Tambulak

- Location: N of Tambulak, 1 km in fields.
- Approach: Bahlola village.
- Owner: Zahir Shah.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Pottery. Excavated trenches traceable on site.

### 68. Sarki Mashran

- Location: Sarki village.
- Approach: Umarzai or Utmanzai.
- Owner: Dr. Younas.
- Findings : About 30 jars with lids, filled with ashes have been reported to have been discovered in the past.

### 69. Katarpan Dherai

- Location: At Utmanzai. 2 km from Haleem Abad.
- Approach: Utmanzai or Sarki Rd.
- Owner: Asif Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ceramics, ash filled jars, terracotta figurines, coins and inscriptions reported.

### 70. Rajar Dherai

- Location: Between Rajar and Utmanzai.
- Approach: From Charsadda.
- Owner: Govt of Pakistan.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots with ashes, coins hoard, sculptures, beads. Site covered by houses and graves.

### 71. Khkaree Baba (Utmanzai)

- Location: N of Utmanzai, E of M. Committee office.
- Approach: Charsadda Tangi Rd.
- Owner: Piran.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 8
- Findings : Ceramics, beads, T/C figurines, gold rings. Site partly occupied by graves.

## 72. Ghazgi Spinawari Dherai

- Location: Jalal Kili pul, 1 km from Jalal Kili.
- Approach: From Sarki, Marwandi Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Findings : Coins, bead, pots with ashes, T/C figures, sculpt. An inscribed slab in Peshawar Museum is from here.

## 73. Skaro Dherai

- Location: 1 km S of Zarbab Garhi, on Umarzai Rd.
- Approach: Umarzai Rd.
- Owner: Amirul Mulk.
- Findings : Pots, terracottas, stone walls, charcoal. Finds recovered during bulldozing.

## 74. Jangi Dherai

- Location: W of Charsadda Tangi Rd, S of Turangzai.
- Approach: Charsadda Utmanzi Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 4 - 5
- Findings : Beads, pottery, sculptures, figurines. Finds obtained during grave-digging. Site covered by graves.

## 75. Hindu Kamar

- Location: E of Jindi, SW of Turangzai, near Shahai village.
- Approach: Turangzai village.
- Owner: Government.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Sculptures, coins, dressed stone walls, inscriptions reported. Site destroyed by illegal excavation.

## 76. Kokoo Dherai

- Location: At Akhun Dheri village, Harichand Umarzai road.
- Approach: Charsadda Umarzai Rd.
- Owner: Nasir Khan.
- Findings : Scanty remains, including pottery.

### 77. Sartoor Baba (Umarzai)

- Location: Tangi Charsadda road, N of Umarzai village.
- Approach: From Charsadda - Tangi Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 10 - 15
- Findings : Ashes, charcoal, bones, pottery, coins, walls. Many sections exposed on mound. Site covered by graves.

### 78. Banglae Dherai

- Location: W of Abdul Manan Kili.
- Approach: Umarzai via Ali Jan kili.
- Owner: Muhammad Ayub.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Structural remains. Partly preserved religious site, worth excavating.

### 79. Malakano Kili Dherai

- Location: NW of Malakano kili, E of Kanda Khwar.
- Approach: Ali Jan kili Umarzai Rd.
- Owner: M. Hasan.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Beads, bones, schist slabs, pots, walls, sculptures.

### 80. Jhara Sikandar Abad

- Location: W of Charsadda-Tangi road, N. of Sartoor Baba.
- Approach: From Charsadda.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : T/C objects, pots, jars, T/C rods. Illegally excavated stupa found in the fields.

### 81. Mir Alam Khan Patai

- Location: E of Ali Shah Qila, SW of Mian Jan Qila.
- Approach: Tangi Rd, near Sherpao.
- Owner: Mir Alam Khan.
- Findings : Pottery as found in site #80.



## 82. Momin Abad (Tirahwaal)

- Location: NW of Nishan Abad village.
- Approach: Tangi Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: M. Afzal.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Ash-filled pots, coins, terracottas, beads.

## 83. M. Aslam Patai

- Location: NE of Sherpao - Ziam road.
- Approach: From Sherpao.
- Owner: Muhammad Aslam.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Ash-filled pots, terracotta figurines.

## 84. Mumano Dherai

- Location: Sherpao-Ziam Shakh road.
- Approach: Sherpao village.
- Owner: Yaqub Jan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Coins, terracottas, plastered walls, heavy stone walls, pottery. Artefacts visible in sections.

## 85. Sher Muhammad Khan Patai

- Location: Sherpao-Ziam Shakh road.
- Approach: From Sherpao.
- Owner: Sher Muhammad Khan.
- Findings : Large quantity of sculptures reported. Sculptures found over the past several years.

## 86. Badshano Kili

- Location: SE of Sherpao-Ziam Shakh road.
- Approach: Sherpao (Chauki Rd).
- Owner: Sher Mohammad Khan.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : A large stone wall still present.

### 87. Jamal kili (Hisara Nehri)

- Location: NE of Sherpao, 3 km W of Kanda.
- Approach: Mumano Dherai via Sherpao-Abazai Canal.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Only a small stone wall is now present.

### 88. Awal Din Dab Kourona

- Location: E of Tangi Charsadda road, S of Khwar.
- Approach: Sherpao Tangi Rd.
- Owner: Haji Awal Din.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pots, beads, terracottas, sculptures, walls. Objects reported by informants.

### 89. Sokana, Kanewar I

- Location: E of Tangi road at Kanewar, right bank of Khwar.
- Approach: Tangi Rd.
- Owner: Fazli Halim.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, jars, walls, coins, sculptures.

### 90. Kanewar

- Location: W bank of the road.
- Approach: Kanewar village.
- Owner: Inam.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Stone walls, pots, coins, terracottas, sculptures. Finds reported from illegal excavations.

### 91. Bajuro Kili (Asad Kourona)

- Location: S of Hisara Nehri, right side of Lower Swat canal.
- Approach: From Tangi, 5 km E.
- Owner: Asad Khan.
- Findings : Ceramics, sculptures, dressed stones. Finds reported from illegal excavations.

## 92. Tangi Temple

- Location: At Tangi Barazai.
- Approach: From Tangi village.
- Owner: Temple remains.
- Findings : A statue of a cow was found, broken.

## 93. Akhun Baba (I) / Hayat Khan Graveyard (II)

- Location: E of Jindi, Sherpao.
- Approach: Sherpao Charsadda Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Minute sherds only. Site mostly covered by graves.

## 94. Said Abad Mound (Tangi)

- Location: N. bank of Lower Swat Canal, 1 km from Bochi pul.
- Approach: Tangi via Gandheri Rd.
- Owner: Yousaf Gul.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, T/C figurines, coins, gold ring, sculptures, beads and bones. Objects found in illegal excavations.

## 95. Faqir Khan Patai

- Location: 1/2 km N of canal, NE of Said Abad.
- Approach: Tangi, left side of canal.
- Owner: Faqir Khan.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Pottery, sculptures. Objects from illegal excavations, that was stopped.

## 96. Chehal Ghazi

- Location: E of Jindi & Gandheri
- Approach: Tangi Gandheri Rd
- Owner: Farid Gul
- Height (in meters): 10 - 12
- Findings : Sculptures, coins, pottery. Two mounds with stone walls; ideal monastery site. Mostly robbed.

### 97. Kandase Baba

- Location: N. bank of lower Swat canal, 2 km from Bochi pul.
- Approach: Tangi village via Bochi pul.
- Owner: Ajab Khan.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Schist sculptures, coins, pottery - all Kushan.  
Site popular with illegal excavators.

### 98. Sre Dherai (Marghuz)

- Location: 2 km N of Marghuz village on a high ridge.
- Approach: From Marghuz on Ziarat village.
- Owner: Haider Ali Mian.
- Height (in meters): 20 - 25 (Ridge).
- Findings : Pottery. Walls and underground chambers can be observed.

### 99. Dobandai Kandare

- Location: N of Gandheri, village Palai, W of Jindi river.
- Approach: Tangi via Gandheri Rd.
- Owner: Aqil & Ayub.
- Findings : Beads, ceramics, stone walls.

### 100. Hamesh Gul Kourona

- Location: SE of Sherpao.
- Approach: Sherpao Hospital.
- Owner: Fields.
- Findings : Pots, ashes, beads, jars, lamps, sculptures.  
Objects found four years ago. About forty years back Badshah Gul excavated sculptures from here which he had given to a Hindu *Patwari*.

### 101. Station Kourona, Dherai Kili

- Location: 2 km W of Tangi village.
- Approach: Tangi, Station Kourona.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Pots, coins, gold, stone walls and sculptures.  
Objects found while digging for foundations.

#### 102. Kharono Dherai (Jura Rd)

- Location: 3 km SW of Tangi, opposite Panra Jaranda.
- Approach: Tangi via Jura Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 7
- Findings : Pottery, coins, sculptures, beads, T/C figurines, stone wall foundations. Partly covered by houses.

#### 103. Jura Kili A, B

- Location: Jura.
- Approach: From Tangi.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pots, coins, beads, sculptures, iron tray. Objects found both in mound A & B. Site covered by houses.

#### 104. Pirano Graveyard (A,B)

- Location: NE of Panra Jaranda, SW of Tangi Station.
- Approach: Tangi Jura Rd.
- Owner: Piran of Tangi.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Ceramics from A; ceramics and schist from B. Ideal site for excavation.

#### 105. Kas Kourona (Sherpao)

- Location: Near Akhun Baba Ziarat, left of Jindi.
- Approach: Sherpao via Bahadur Khan kili, 2 km W of Rd.
- Owner: Aftab Sherpao.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Stone walls and pottery. Stone walls visible on the surface.

#### 106. Mirza Dher Graveyard

- Location: NW part of Mirza Dher village.
- Approach: Tarnab Chena Rd from Charsadda.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Coins, ceramics, wall foundations, T/C lamps. Objects from foiled illegal excavations. Surface covered by graves.

#### 107. Totakai, Sara Makha A & B

- Location: Tangi-Mirza Dher road.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): (A) 2 - 3, (B) 8 - 11
- Findings : Pots, jars, lamps, T/C figurines, sculptures, walls reported. Two mounds separated by c. 500 yards.

#### 108. Gandaghar, Gutki Dherai

- Location: 2 km W of Sherpao, W of Totakai.
- Approach: From Sherpao-crossing Jindi.
- Owner: Zafar Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Walls, jars, beads, coins. Site robbed.

#### 109. Spilano Dherai, Sherpao

- Location: W of Sherpao, 1/2 km W of Jindi.
- Approach: Sherpao via Gumbati Rd.
- Owner: Aftab Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pottery, building stones, bones, ashes. Site completely robbed.

#### 110. Mula Dherai (Kochakai)

- Location: E bank of Jindi river.
- Approach: Tangi via main canal, near Jindi pul, 3 km.
- Owner: Ghulam Nabi.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Jars, pots, lion sculptures, stone walls. Buddhist site; robbed.

### 111. Mughal Dherai

- Location: On crossing of Jindi-Mandani Rd and Amir Abad.
- Approach: From Lower Swat canal from Tangi side.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Findings : Pottery, ashes, building stones. Site occupied by houses.

### 112. Momin Khan Dherai II (Chena)

- Location: 1/2 km NE of Chena.
- Approach: From Tarnab Rd/Sherpao/Umarzai.
- Owner: Hussain Mohammad.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Coins, sculptures, beads, T/C figurines, pottery. Objects from illegal excavations. Partly robbed.

### 113. Chalagram

- Location: Umarzai-Chena Rd.
- Approach: From Umarzai, 3 km main Tangi Rd.
- Owner: Saif-ur-Rehman.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Sculptures, pots, jars, silver and copper coins. Stupa & monastery walls visible; site robbed.

### 114. Ghazo Dherai

- Location: Same as above.
- Approach: Tarnab Chena Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Coins, beads, sculptures, copper couplets. Building stones and bricks also found. Site covered by houses.

### 115. Dre Khulae Thana

- Location: Jindi-Harichand Rd.
- Approach: Mandani via Shakur Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Ceramics. Objects recovered during road construction. A few houses on the top.

### 116. Behram Khan Dherai

- Location: 1 km S of Shakur, on Mandani Shakur Rd.
- Approach: From Mandani.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 6 - 7
- Findings : Beads, ash-filled pots, terracotta figurines. Site covered by houses.

### 117. Karim Jranda

- Location: On Shakur Qila road, 3 km from Shakur.
- Approach: Tangi vai Mandani.
- Owner: Haji Hamesh Gul.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, jars, charcoal , walls. Objects found by local inhabitants. Site partly covered by houses.

### 118. Siwano Kili

- Location: E of Shakur, 2 km away from Mandani road.
- Approach: Mandani via Shakur Rd.
- Owner: Ajmal Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pots, coins, schist pieces.

### 119. Rai Dherai II

- Location: Inside a dairy farm.
- Approach: From Harichand.
- Owner: Govt. of NWFP.
- Height (in meters): 1 - 2
- Findings : Jars with ashes, coins reported. Completely washed from the scene.



## 120. Qaroon Dherai, Tangi

- Location: E of Qaroon Dherai, close to W bank of Jindi.
- Approach: Tangi via Abazai canal.
- Owner: Tangi village residents.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Beads, coins, sculptures. Objects found by local inhabitants.

## 121. Fazl-e-Karim Patai

- Location: N of Hamid Mian village.
- Approach: Charsadda via Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Fazle Karim.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Minute pottery sherds.

## 122. Pappu Dherai

- Location: 1 km NW of Hamid Mian Dherai.
- Approach: From Umarzai.
- Owner: Fazli Hakim.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Schist sculptures, coins, pots, stone walls, beads. Objects shown to the author by local informants. Site partly covered by houses.

## 123. Hameed Mian Dherai (Turangzai)

- Location: 1 km W of Turangzai.
- Approach: Kot - Tarnab Rd/Turangzai village.
- Owner: Niaz Ali Shah.
- Height (in meters): 9 - 11
- Findings : Abundance of both architecture and artefacts. Very promising site. Unique in the district. Covered by mosque and houses.

#### 124. Dur Marjan

- Location: At Kot Tarnab, Nimawrae Baba Rd, 3 km from Tarnab.
- Approach: From Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Sculptures, coins, T/C figurines, beads. Site extensively robbed; relic casket found once.

#### 125. Nimawrae Baba

- Location: SW of Turangzai, S of Hamid Mian Dherai.
- Approach: Kot - Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Karimullah Bacha.
- Height (in meters): 12 - 13
- Findings : Site occupied by the tomb of a well known saint.

#### 126. (a) Sartoor Baba

- Location: W bank of Jindi, in forest, SE of Nimawrae Baba.
- Approach: From Nimawrae Baba.
- Owner: Piran of Utmanzai.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Graves of ancient and Islamic periods. Site covered by forest.

#### 126. (b) Parsa Baba

- Location: NE of forest, 50 m. W of Jindi river.
- Approach: as A.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Rich in architectural remains, but few artefacts. Buddhist wall remains visible; worth excavating.

#### 127. Spinkai Sholgara

- Location: S of Nimawrae Baba, NW of Utmanzai
- Approach: From Utmanzai, via Dur Marjan.
- Owner: Wasil Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : 3 mounds, totally destroyed by illicit digging.

### 128. Haji Faqir Khan Patai

- Location: N.W of Spinkai and to the S.W of Site No. 126.
- Approach: From Umarzai via Nimawrae Baba or from Kot via Nimawrae Baba Road.
- Owner: Haji Faqir Khan.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Stones, bricks, wall foundations and robbed trenches.

### 129. Dost Mohd Khan Kourona

- Location: W of Jindi, NE of Shaikhan Dheri.
- Approach: From Utmanzai via Nimawrae Baba.
- Owner: Dost Mohd Khan.
- Findings : Only small sherds now visible. Site covered by houses.

### 130. Spilano Dherai

- Location: 2 km along Utmanzai-Nimawrae Baba road.
- Approach: From Utmanzai via Nimawrae Baba road.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Full range of objects associated with a stupa. Site Illegally excavated for sculptures. Stupa remains still visible.

### 131. Bala Hisar - Mound A, B, C, D.

- Location: S.W of Jindi river.
- Approach: From Peshawar Rd.
- Owner: Govt. of Pakistan.
- Findings : Full range of objects from a major urban site. 4 mounds, site excavated by Marshall (1902) and Wheeler (1958).

### 132. Shaikhan Dherai

- Location: NW of Rajar and NE of Bala Hisar.
- Approach: From Rajar Village, Peshawar Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat
- Findings : Full range of objects from a major urban site. Site excavated by Dani (1966), Farid Khan (1993).

### 133. Sapaira Dherai

- Location: Tarnab Rd, Khwishgi Kourona, 1 km from Peshawar Rd.
- Approach: Charsadda Peshawar Rd via Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Mian M. Shah.
- Height (in meters): 5 - 6
- Findings : Ceramics. Site partly occupied by houses.

### 134. Tora Panra

- Location: E of Tarnab road, 3 km N of Charsadda.
- Approach: From Charsadda Peshawar Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Pots, T/C figurines, stone walls, sculptures. Site partly covered by houses.

### 135. Girawar Dherai

- Location: 2 km SE of Kot village.
- Approach: From Charsadda Peshawar Rd via Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Aurangzeb.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Sculptures, coins and pottery. Site partly covered by houses.

### 136. Miana Dherai (Tarnab Kot area)

- Location: Hamid Mian Kili, Nimawrae Baba road.
- Approach: From Tarnab Rd via Nimawrae Baba Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Sculptures, coins, pottery. Objects found in a well. Site covered by graves.

### 137. Jogyano Dherai

- Location: Hamid Mian Kili - Nimawrae Baba road.
- Approach: From Tarnab road via Nimawrae Baba road.
- Owner: Piran of Utmanzai.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : Pottery , stones, robbed trenches.

### 138. Pla Dherai

- Location: On Pla Dherai road - Sholgara.
- Approach: From Chuti pul via Pla Dherai Rd.
- Owner: Aziz Khail.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Ash-filled pots, stone walls, jars and T/C objects reported. Objects found by local inhabitants. Site covered by houses.

### 139. Pakhana Dherai

- Location: W of Bala Hisar Dheri.
- Approach: From Charsadda via Bala Hisar.
- Owner: Musarat Shah Bacha.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Ceramics, minor antiquities found by locals. Site possibly part of Bala Hisar complex.

### 140. Chakli Dherai, Tarnab

- Location: 2 km S of Tarnab, on Sher Khan Wand.
- Approach: Tarnab Rd via Fazli Rahim Maulana koor.
- Owner: Karimullah of Tarnab.
- Height (in meters): 2 - 3
- Findings : T/C figurines, gold, bangles, walls, coins, schist slabs. Objects found by local inhabitants.

### 141. Khazana Dherai

- Location: On Tarnab Rd, 2 km short of Tarnab.
- Approach: From Charsadda.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Coins, architectural fragments. Objects found (and used) during bridge building long ago.

#### 142. Sandasar II Chena

- Location: W bank of Chena river, 1 km short of Chena.
- Approach: Charsadda via Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Abdul Malik.
- Findings : Sculptures, pottery. Site once probably a mound. Objects found by owner. Site partly covered by houses.

#### 143. Dagi Ghulam Qadir Khan

- Location: N of village.
- Approach: From Charsadda via Tarnab Rd.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Ceramics, T/C objects, stone lamps, sculptures. Objects found while digging for graves. Site covered by graves.

#### 144. Adam Ghar Baba Graveyard

- Location: 1/2 km E of Khiali river, N.W of Tarnab.
- Approach: From Tarnab village.
- Owner: Shamilat.
- Height (in meters): 3 - 4
- Findings : Stone grinders, ceramics. Objects recovered from cultivated fields. Site covered by graves.

## SUPPLEMENTAL DESCRIPTIONS

**Site No. 1.** Finds from this site were reported by locals. Janat sher, aged 25, collected some of the reported objects, but was not available for comment.

**Site No. 2.** Momin Khan, a retired policeman (65), told us that he remembers about 40-50 years ago, that the extensive site, stood 2m high. Many sculptures are said to have been found by the land owner. The owner made a lot of money from selling these sculptures, but was later killed for his wealth.

**Site No. 5.** Bakht Rawan, a local of this village, told us that his cousin found a coin in this site and later sold it for Rs. 150. Another man, Roshan Khan, according to the reports sold an inscription on a black stone only for Rs. 3.00 about 30 years ago.

**Site No. 7.** This site, about 7-8m in height from the ground produced minor pots at a depth of about 5m below the ground level.

**Site No. 8.** Ayub Khan told us that the site (as was the surface) was robbed and there was little outcome, which included beads of red and blue colours.

**Site No. 11.** Fateh Khan's grave is on the top of the site. The period of his burial is unknown. Finds were reported by locals to have been recovered while digging for graves.

**Site No. 13.** Finds were reported by locals. One person found 150 T/C lamps in a jar at the north-east corner of the site. One popular burial, buried about 150 years ago is that of Shan Pir Baba, the author of an unpublished Pushto book.

**Site No. 14.** Locals collected the material reported. Miraj-ud-Din (50-55) found different types of stone beads in different colours. He also recovered a big jar full of ashes, covered with a lid.

**Site No. 20.** A tradition still exists here, that the inhabitants were destroyed by a rain of stones from the sky, which probably is due to the exposed river pebbles on the site surface. Finds were richly reported. One boy (8-9) told us to have found a gold coin, which he wanted to show us, but was not allowed by his elders.

The fortification wall around Mound A of this site was removed by Haid-er Khan and other residents of kharakai who found some precious things and escaped, as told by Akbar Shah (60). Among the three separate mounds, one to the north stands very high (10m). One mound (to the South) is now covered by houses. Together, they have occupied an extensive area and an impressive position on the west bank of the river Khiali. One could see Bala Hisar from here in winters. The name Bero Sukkar is due to the trees of Berries on it.

**Site No. 22.** This Buddhist mound was excavated about 10 years ago by some one for Mardan, who is said to have uncovered sculptures from here. In 1992 also some illegal excavators from Peshawar-Charsadda dug here. The surface shows traces of mud/stone walls/mud bricks. Coins were also found very recently by Tila Mohammad(40). While we were at the site, one local found a coin with an inscription and figure (two bulls followed by a man with a hunter in hand) Farman (15) found a minor figurine of a lady. Tila is reported to have found copper and silver coins decorated with various figures and pipal leaves.

**Site No. 24.** Finds were reported while digging for graves. Ahmad Baba of Kander (80) told us that he found a pitcher but was not fortunate to have found gold in it and was full of ashes. later they used the pitcher for *Tabla* (Drums).



**Site No. 26.** Famous for a saint (Nazar Bostan Baba), locals still visit this grave site for assistance in curing eyesight problems.

**Site No. 29.** An extensive area covered by these mounds, in an ideal location, produced the finds reported by the locals. We were shown an etched bead and several paste beads by a young girl. Site is ideal for excavation.

**Site No. 30.** Finds reported by locals. One Falak Naz (50) of Tarnab-found a silver vessel, big jars and pots. Also beads, coins, walls of stones with mud mortar and sculptures were reported.

**Site No. 34.** Abdur-Rashid (50) told us that the site long ago was the seat of a ruling dynasty. Marwatai was the daughter of the king of Shah Dargah (as the name shows) and the area to the east was a lake. This area is still deep enough to have been (as narrated by Abdur Rashid) Marwatai lake. The site seems to have been far larger in the past.

**Site No. 41.** A village with a population of about 3000 people on the site itself. Recently, I was shown a small Buddhist schist slab excavated from the middle of the street, while digging for gutters by Qadeem Khan. From the house of Samar Gul, again some Buddhist architectural pieces were discovered. One piece given to me was brought to the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar. I remember, about 25 years ago, people used to destroy Buddhist sculptures here. One such example is that of Sanab Gul verandah, where a broken body (schist) of a lady is supporting a wooden pillar.

**Site No. 46.** The site is popular for the famous story of the recovery of gold coins by Haji Mahboob of *Shah Dhand* (a village nearby), the father of Mr. Aurang Zeb Khan. I talked to Mr. Aurang Zeb Khan, who denied the fact, but due to their present social and financial position people will not accept this version of the story. The site still presents minute pottery pieces, now occupied by a high school mostly.

**Site No. 47.** Mir Ahmad Shah (55-60) found pots with ashes, jars, bowls, beads of different colours and coins. Other people found T/C figurines, Buddhist sculptures, bones, brick walls, stones, and lime plastered walls. The site is now fully covered by graves. This extensive site provides

various types/colours of pottery pieces-rough-fine-high/low necked-both painted and plain. Yasin Shah (30-55) has excavated jars from here, in which he stored flour.

**Site No. 48.** These sites are on a series of mounds between Turlandi and Sheri Zardad/Momin Khan Dheri village, near the old Khwishgi lift irrigation scheme. On some of these sites, illegal excavation has taken place and one mound has yielded Islamic coins, which were reported to Professor Durrani, the owner of Momin Khan Dheri, now the Vice Chancellor of University of Peshawar.

**Site No. 49.** about 12 years ago Mr. Niaz Rasul of Archaeology Department, Govt. of Pakistan and I visited the site, following the report of gold coins being excavated. Many people still excavate the site for archaeological wealth. At least 40-60 people are busy here daily and are mercilessly looting the site, which needs immediate attention by the concerned authorities.

Mr. Mukhtar (50) a resident of prang told us that *Jabarja* (Jogi/sorcerer) was his great grandfather. Murad, his son, was a converted Muslim. Mukhtar's maternal grandfather gave him *serai* (land free of cost) and the grave of Murad is still on the mound-that is why it is known as Mra/Mrad Dherai. The story, according to Mukhtar, is about 300 years old. He remembered his maternal grandfather who died about 10 years ago, who had narrated the story to him. The stories of *Jabarja* are still famous in the whole district of Charsadda.

**Site No. 52.** The mounds of Bala Hisar, Mra Dherai and Kharono Dherai are all visible from here. The site is now covered by modern graves. The mound of Kula Dher, which was standing up to a height of 10-11m about 35 years ago, also would have been visible from here. The mound itself, I remember, was a few hundred meters long-but now its size has reduced due to destruction- erosion etc. Signs of walls are still visible on its surface.

**Site No. 55.** Kula Dher- or Kulal (Potter) Dher-mound of Potters is now completely occupied by houses. The whole area of the site was about 10-11m high about 40 years ago, reports my father (80). He talks about

pots, jars with ashes, bricks, and stones. One gold lump was found in the house of Fazl-e-Khaliq 18 years ago.

Mohammad Salam found pots, lying upside down, in his house . He has seen the gold lump found by a worker, Khaista Mohammad. A very small portion of the mound now stands in the middle of the village, occupied by a grave in the house of Hadi s/o Hakim Khan.

**Site No. 56.** The material excavated through an illegal digging was reported to us by Nadir Khan (30). Six years ago, when the drain was excavated for an extension, the other side of the ditch to the east also revealed walls, probably linking this site with that of Manga, at a distance of a few hundred metres. From Manga, people have excavated Buddhist sculptures in the past.

**Site No. 61.** Once a very high mound, I remember, when I was 9 years old, but people have mercilessly taken soil from here. Pottery and T/C figurines were reported from here, which puts the site in the proto-historic list. However, nothing exists now.

**Site No. 63.** I was shown one broken Buddhist slab of schist from this site by Moazam Jan, a local of this area. Coins were also excavated from here. The site now has almost been destroyed.

**Site No. 64.** A small Buddhist site from where sculptures were robbed a few years ago. Fazl-e-Karim, a local, told us that a few months ago some people from *Shakh* No. 6 were excavating at night, but on our approach they escaped, their trial trenches are still visible on the surface.

**Site No. 69.** Rahimullah of Utmanzai, told us that during the digging of soil for making bricks, pots, bowls, pitchers, jars with ashes or soil, T/C human and animal figurines and a hoard of coins were discovered by locals. The day we visited him, he also discovered a defaced copper coin. According to him, inscriptions were also found here in 1992.

**Site No. 70.** The site, now occupied mostly by the houses of Afghan Refugees, is situated on a high ridge on the east bank of the river Jindi, opposite to Shaikhani Dheri and Marchaki sites. It starts for Deshano Baba

tomb on the west of Rajar, reaching Utmanzai *Dab Nala* and covers part of the the main road, Dar-ul-Uloom and a section of Utmanzai graveyard.

According to Kifayat-ullah Khan, an advocate from Utmanzai, the site yielded pots with ashes and soil, coin hoards, bricks and slabs. Mr. Kifayat-ullah Khan has personally seen sculptures excavated from here a few years ago.

**Site No. 71.** This site again is located well and one can see from here the sites of Bala Hisar, Katar Pan Dherai, Utmanzai Irrigation Rest House, Rajar mound and also, in winter, the mounds of Prang. It would have been a beautiful scene, when these sites were in bloom.

**Site No. 72.** Rafiq Shah (52) of Ghazgi Dherai told us that in 1950 people used to take soil from here and found coins, pottery, beads, pots filled with ashes and soil. T/C human and animals figurines and sculptures were reported. Inscribed slabs were also taken out from here. According to Raziq Shah, his father told him that one of the inscribed stones, which they used for blocking irrigation channels was stolen from him. Mir Ahmad Shah (70) found a coin, T/C lamps, pitchers and pots full of barley husk.

Shamroz Baba (80), reported that one copper sculpture, found here 60 years ago, was sold for 50 paisas in Andar Shehr (Gold Market), Peshawar. An umbrella 4'x6', well decorated (according to the informant) found here, was sold for Rs. 600/ to a lady of Utmanzai. The site is now completely destroyed.

**Site No. 73.** The name of the site is due to the abundance of ashes and charcoal, (*skarab* in Pushto) found here in addition to other findings. The mound is now gone, but the fields are producing antiquities in the form of pottery, stone slabs and T/C figurines.

**Site No. 75.** A rich Buddhist religious site, believed to be government property by locals, has been mercilessly looted and robbed. Stupas and walls are still visible and robbers are still busy excavating the site. Bricks, stones and schist pieces are visible on the surface.

**Site No. 77.** The name Sartoor Baba, (bare headed Baba) may be due to the fact that the grave has no super structure. Situated on the top of a cultural mound, the grave of Sartoor Baba is still preserved. Layers are seen in the sections of the high mound with inclusion of ashes, charcoal, bones and pottery both wheel and hand made. The site covers an extensive area and extends to the east of the main road reaching Mehmud Abad.

Our informant Imtiaz Ahmad (16) told us that beads, Jars filled with ashes, coins, T/C figurines, mud and stone walls were uncovered from here. Imtiaz also found a copper rod, which was later broken into pieces. River Jindi flows just to the west of the site and the sites of Nimawrae Baba, Shaikhan Dheri and Bala Hisar are visible from here. Qaisar Khan also found a T/C figurine but it became broken later.

**Site No. 78.** A Buddhist stupa site, which is partly destroyed still remains. The four panels, #30-33 described in this report are from this site. The site also produced a lot of burnt bricks. One coin was reported from here. The top mound is barren and the site actually lies under the mound in the form of underground chambers. Similar items describe site #79.

**Site No. 80.** An extensive site on the west of the main Tangi Charsadda road, behind Sartoor Baba and almost connected to it. Over time, perhaps, the site has become divided into three different mounds. T/C human and animal figurines, coins, pots, jugs, jars, T/C rodlike hammers, pitchers and bowls were reported from here.

To the west of these sites in the fields of *Jouhar* is a stupa mound, which was excavated by people from Peshawar a few years ago. The wall stones and lime plaster were still visible but no pottery was noted.

**Site No. 84.** A popular site, now almost completely destroyed. The rich finds in the recent past included coins, T/C beads, stone walls with lime plaster, pots with ashes, and T/C human and animal figurines. Heavy stone walls, sculptures and a relic casket were reported from here. Stone beads of different varieties were also shown to us from this site.

**Site No. 91.** The owner Asad Khan, while excavating inside his *Hujra*, brought out sculptures, dressed stone walls, coins and pottery. He found

a few sculptures and tried to locate others, which he could not. The unusual aspect of this site is that in cultural deposit lies buried under the agricultural fields.

**Site No. 93.** The tomb of Hayat Mohammad Khan Sherpao, a library and a mosque, are now part of this site. The other popular graves in this old site are Akhun Baba, Gul Baba and Nazar Bostan Baba.

**Site No. 96.** It appears from the present remains that this was a rich site in the past. Faridullah, a P.T.C. teacher, told us that many sculptures and coins were excavated from here. The site, in an ideal location for Buddhist sites, lies on the east bank of *Jindi* joined by another *Khwar*. It is a high mound divided into three parts. The highest mound towards Jindi river has been completely robbed. The plains in the foreground down to Qaroon Dheri and in the background the Prang Ghar hills add to its beauty. Coin hoards, pots of different types, beads and sculptures were reported to us from here. Part of the site now has been bulldozed for agricultural purposes.

**Site No. 97.** The site, famous for the grave of Kandasi Baba, is well known for illegal diggings. An Imam (priest) of Gandheri village used to excavate under the grave for Buddhist sculptures and was caught at night and beaten by locals. In fact the site was cut by Abazai canal in 1920 and the highest part of it can be seen on the right bank just on the road. The pottery is clearly of Kushan style and extensively scattered in the fields. Further to the north, the mounds of Sre Dherai, another Buddhist site, are visible.

**Site No. 98.** The cut chambers in a ridge for Buddhist establishment, were robbed by people of Peshawar some time ago. This site, again, is ideally located for a Buddhist site. In the background the Mohmand hills and in the foreground, the flood plains of the Swat river enhance the river's beauty.

**Site No. 102.** Material reported was recovered by locals. Beautiful stone walls of the Buddhist period can still be seen in sections. Heavy stone walls and T/C drain pipes can also be seen here. The nearby village, *Panra Jranda*, is also an archaeological site and has yielded various antiquities. The site is worth excavating.

**Site No. 106.** Hidayat-ur-Rehman told us that last year (1992) someone illegally excavated, but escaped due to the arrival of police. Coins, pots, jars, T/C lamps, stone gamlas and schist sculptures were discovered by locals while digging the graves. To the river side in the section, walls of heavy stones and pebbles are visible in layers.

**Site No. 110.** Beautiful stone walls of a stupa are still visible under the houses at about 7 different spots. Zairullah, the owner, told us, that jars, pots, sculptures of a lion and humans were recovered along with coins.

**Site No. 112.** The owner and robbers have excavated a trench in the central part of the mound exposing heavy stone walls of ashler masonry in a trench 4x2m at a depth of 4m-but left the site probably for lack of results. Coins, beads, and T/C figurines were reported during the rainy season.

**Site No. 113.** Saif-ur-Rehman (70) told us that stone sculptures, pots, jars and silver and copper coins have been recovered from here. Heavy stone foundations of destroyed stupas are still visible here in the dug trenches. Though heavily disturbed, evidence of remains and informants confirm the richness of the Buddhist site. Saif-ur-Rehman, the owner, declined to tell us about the undisturbed portion of the site because of the fear of confiscation of the site. The walls of the monastery have also been exposed. This would have been one of the beautiful Buddhist site in the plains of Charsadda, if preserved.

**Site No. 122.** Schist sculptures, coins and beads were excavated from here in the past. Some were shown to us by the owner. I bought one coin (frontis piece), for Rs. 50.00 from a young boy living on the site. His grandfather, Dalasa Khan told us that this remained his business for decades and he sells things in *Ander Shehr*. Dalasa Khan has sold quite a few sculptures, coins and beads from here.

**Site No. 123.** The site, covered by a mosque and houses, on the junction of the branch of *Khiali* and *Jindi* rivers, is ideal for excavation and probably one of the most promising sites in the plains of N.W.F.P.

**Site No. 124.** Though a good Buddhist religious site, it has been robbed extensively. Finds reported by locals included relic caskets from stupas,

sculptures, coins and many beads. The votive stupas are still visible. The name (Dur Marjan) itself hints to precious stones. A Greek style broken head was also given to us by locals (see plate 28).

**Site No. 142.** An interesting story was narrated to us by Maqsood Jan (35), the owner. His grandfather excavated quite a few Buddhist sculptures from here. Later on he shot them, destroyed and buried them in a ditch there, which is not tracable. In this shooting, according to Maqsood Jan, an army officer of his family also took part.

**Site No. 144.** The grave of a Muslim Saint (Adam Ghar), on the top of this mound is of unknown era. People visit the mound for the *ziarat* of the Saint to cure fevers. The site is now mostly covered by graves. The fields on the east of the road here were made from the site by Mr. Taj Mohammad, which produced stone grinders, pots and jars.



# *Ceramic Typology*

The following discussion will focus on the classification of ceramics adopted in the creation of a catalogue. Wherever possible, parallels will be drawn from the corpus of pottery obtained from Dani's excavations at Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1966), which remains the basic point of reference, along with Wheeler's work at Bala Hisar (Wheeler 1962), for the historical periods of the Peshawar Basin. In some cases, e.g. lids, there are not enough examples for the establishment of a typology, and the pieces obtained will be listed here - and not in the catalogue - without any attempt at detailed classification.

## **TYPE A JARS** (Figures 6,7,8)

Jars of type A have been divided into large and medium-sized varieties, named types A-I and A-II, respectively. Generally speaking, jars of type A-I are oval or hemispherical in shape, having fabrics of medium to coarse texture, and colours ranging from orange-red to red. Some examples were provided with a red or brown slip, but no painted decoration was observed. Most, although not all, examples were well-fired. The rims may also be divided on the basis of shape into straight, everted, round, sharp, in- and out-turned and broad, flat-topped varieties. Incised linear decoration on the body and rims and the tapering of the bodies provide additional grounds for classification. For further details, the respective drawings of the selected pieces may be consulted.

Jars of type A-II are medium in size and fabric texture, and serve as storage jars, the majority of them being open mouthed. Their rims are predominantly of the nailhead type with a wide top. Projection of the rim is particularly pronounced inside, although it is at times also witnessed outside. Projection inside is both sharp and blunt. Some pieces have black-on-red painted lines, while others have engraved linear designs. Roughening of the surface is also found in some cases, and at times the rim, and even the body, may be decorated with narrow ridges pinched from the clay during preparation. The colour of the fabric varies from orange-red to red, with a few brown examples. These pots are close to type F on the basis of colour, size and dimensions of the mouth, but are thicker than the latter. Once again, for further details the drawings of selected pieces may be consulted.

## TYPE B BASES (Figures 1,2,4)

All the collected bases from rimless profiles were grouped in four categories, as follows:

- B-I: Ring Base
- B-II: Disc Base
- B-III: Flat Base
- B-IV: Rounded Base

Among these, types B-I, B-II and B-III have further sub-divisions, namely plain and grooved (subtypes 'a' and 'b', respectively). Type B-IV is represented by only a single example, with no grooves. In the following section, certain representative types, occurring only once or twice, are described; for complete details the catalogue may be consulted.

### **B-I: Ring Base**

#### ***B-Ia***

Plain ring base; effectively a disc base with a concave impression. We have only two specimens. B-Ia-1 from site JSA/80 and B-Ia-26 from site PG-A/104. The former is half broken, red in colour, and medium in size

and texture. The latter is red in colour, small in size, medium in texture, and its lower side is broken.

### **B-Ib**

Two examples of a grooved ring base may be illustrated here:

*B-Ib-1*, is from site QD/120, broken, medium in size and fabric, orange-red in colour, and has a rough, concave base with grooved circular lines.

*B-Ib-2*, from site KBB/97, is also broken, medium in size and fabric, with a red slip. It has grooved circular lines on a rough concave base.

### **B-II. Disc Base.**

This type is represented by numerous bases from different sites. Several broad categories of ceramics are found with this type of base; dishes, bowls, pans and so on are all represented, with bowls being in the majority. Their only common denominator is their disc-shaped base. The vessels of this type occur in a variety of colours including red, orange and brown, and in fabric ranging from rough to fine, with medium texture and a smooth surface being the most common. Although the majority of examples are well-fired, ill-fired pieces have been noted. While the pottery is generally plain, ribbing on the inside and out is found in some cases, as with type A, while incised and even painted decoration is witnessed in others.

As with type B-I, both plain (B-IIa) and grooved (B-IIb) disc bases have been identified, with the latter in the majority. Most of the shapes belonging type B-II are of small bowls.

### **B-III. Flat Base.**

This type of base may once again be found in a wide range of shapes, from pans and *gamlas* to dishes and bowls. Their texture ranges from rough to fine, with pans and *gamlas* being mostly the former. The majority are red to orange in colour, with a few examples of brown and grey.

Generally speaking, the pots are evenly fired with only a few exceptions. As regards decoration, some bowls have a ribbed surface, while incised parallel lines in different numbers are present on other pieces. Burning on the bottom of some of the pans provide a clue to their utilization as cooking pots.

Flat base may also be sub-divided into two major types:

- a. Plain: in this case, forming the majority, there is no grooving or engraving. Pans and gamlas carry mostly this sub-type.
- b. Grooved: These are differentiated by the presence of engraved lines on the exterior of the base. Dishes and bowls of medium to fine texture are the shapes usually associated with this sub-type.

#### **B-IV. Rounded Base:**

This type is represented by a single example, i.e SP/109, B-IV-1. It is small, and globular in shape, with a rounded base. Its fabric is medium textured, and is orange-red in colour.

#### **TYPE C BOWLS**

(Figures 11,12,15,16,17,18,19,20)

Numerous sherds were collected from different sites corresponding to this group. They range from fine to coarse in terms of texture, and light to heavy in size. Decoration, present in some cases, consists of both carved and engraved designs, while in some cases, black painting can also be seen. The colour of the fabric ranges from red to orange with a few examples of brown and grey. They have a variety of rims, some plain and some engraved, with shapes ranging from straight to curved, convex to concave, round to flat and shallow to deep.

On the basis of these varieties, these bowls may be divided in four major categories viz, *C-I*, *C-II*, *C-III* and *C-IV*.

**C-I** consists mainly of fine, thin bowls with straight walls and ribbing on the exterior; they are of fine workmanship.

**C-II** Bowls of this category are of medium to thick texture, with linear decoration on the exterior. In this case the rim is more pronounced than in the case of C-I. Both C-I and C-II are further sub-divided into three subgroups each. For C-I these are C-Ia: concave and slightly inturned/inverted rim, C-Ib: straight-sided rim and body and C-Ic: slightly outturned rims. C-II is also divided into three categories, based on the number of engraved lines on the exterior of the rim, which may be 1, 2, 3 or more, respectively. Besides these lines, linear decoration may be present on the body also. However, no painting has been observed.

**C-III** forms a large collection of bowls containing a variety of sizes, medium to thick in texture, fine to rough in surface. It is distinguished from the rims of C-II on the basis of the presence of linear decoration. The colour ranges from red to orange, with a few brown and grey sherds. C-III, being the largest group, is further sub-divided into five sub-groups. Rims of C-IIla have a flat top and are slightly outturned; those of C-IIlb have round or flat tops, with a concave or inturned sharp edge; C-IIlc represents simple outturned rims (the majority being semi-rounded); C-IIId straight, round, plain rims and C-IIle pointed or round rims with a pronounced sloping edge on the exterior. Bowls in this category are deep and thick.

**C-IV** represents bowls, having decoration on the exterior of the rims and the body in a variety of engraved patterns, including parallel or wavy lines, as well as raised, cord and band patterns.

#### TYPE D DISHES (Figure 10)

A variety of dishes were found, divided into 5 groups, based on the shape of the rims. They vary widely in colour, size, shape and texture. Some are shallow and wide, while others are deep. Their fabric is generally light red to red in colour. Some examples have been decorated with linear designs. The description of the various types is as follows:

**D-I:** Characterised by tapering rims and incurved shoulders. Some profiles show a slight carination in the middle and a grooved rim. In general,

the examples of this subgroup can be compared to pieces which Dani (Dani 1965: Fig. 13, p. 185, type-1: *thali*) has assigned to the Indo-Greek period. The sherds are light red to red in colour and are of medium texture.

**D-II:** Characterised by outturned and squarish, everted rims. In general, Dani (1965: Fig. 26 and 27, p. 193) dates this type to the Scytho-Parthian period. The fabric is medium textured, light red to red colour, and occasionally shows linear decoration.

**D-III:** Characterised by flaring rims, with linear decoration on the interior in some cases, and with a circular projection at the base. Fabric is of medium texture, and red colour. It recalls the *thali* of Dani's type II (Dani 1965: Fig. 28, p. 194).

**D-IV:** Close to the *thali* of Dani's type III, datable to the Scytho-Parthian period (Dani 1965: Fig 23, p. 191) but a little wider, and coarser in texture.

**D-V:** Characterised by exterior decoration, consisting of grooved, parallel and wavy lines. Fabric is of red colour. The rim has a flat top and is slightly projected on the exterior. The subgroup is comparable to Dani's decorated *thali* (Dani 1965: Fig. 45, p.203).

## TYPE E PITCHERS (Figures 3,5)

Pitchers were recovered in substantial number, and in a variety of textures, colours, sizes and designs. On the basis of rims, they have been divided into five groups, with Group I having a further four sub-types, Group II having three, Group III two and Group IV two. Group V has no sub-types.

**E-I:** Established on the basis of linear decoration on the exterior of the rim. The rim itself is straight or flaring in profile. The group may be further subdivided on the basis of the actual number of grooved lines: E-Ia contains 3 or more lines, E-Ib two, E-Ic one. The final sub-type, E-I-d,

also has a single groove, but it is so pronounced that it effectively creates a rim of the flanged type.

All these four sub-types contain pitchers with narrow or medium necks. Their fabric ranges from medium to thick texture, and from orange-red to red in colour. The body is mostly plain, but with linear decoration on the exterior in some cases.

**E-II** has three sub-types:

*E-IIa*: Pitchers whose size ranges from medium to large, colour from orange to red, texture medium to thick. Bodies are mostly plain, but there is a pronounced rim produced by folding back of the clay at the mouth to form a thick band.

*E-IIb*: Represents medium- to wide-mouthed pitchers, with a flaring mouth and an externally thickened rim. The body of the pitcher is generally plain, with the exception of incised lines on the outer surface. The texture ranges from medium to thick and the colour from orange red to brown.

*E-IIc*: Pitchers with larger, more pronounced rims, projecting sharply outwards, from a medium to high neck. The texture is mostly coarse, the colour orange or red; decoration consists of incised linear designs.

**E-III** has the following 2 sub-types:

*E-IIIa* (by far the larger group) represents pitchers of medium size with inturned rims that are more pronounced on the exterior.

Pitchers of *E-IIIb* sub-type, by contrast, have more externally rounded rims. The fabric is of medium to fine texture, orange to red in colour. In the case of both subtypes, the body is generally plain without even linear decoration. In some cases, again in both types, the tops of the rims are flat, in others, sloping.

**E-IV** contains pitchers with everted/outturned and flat-topped rims. The difference between subtypes E-IVa and E-IVb is that the flat top is broader in the former, whose examples form the majority. In some cases, the rims are more pronounced, depending on the size and texture of the pitcher. In the case of both groups, colour ranges from orange red to red, and texture from medium to fine. There is incised linear decoration on both the exterior and interior.

**E-V:** Pitchers with different types of rims: sharp, everted, low, straight and plain. They are distinguished by being decorated not only with incised linear designs, but also thorough roughening of the surface; in addition, cut rims with grooves on the top are also found. Colour of the fabric ranges from orange red to brown, texture from medium to fine.

## TYPE F COOKING POTS (Figure 5)

Distinguished from pitchers of type E by wider, more open mouths, which indicates that they were probably used for cooking, rather than for storage purposes. They are also coarser in texture than the pitchers of Type E. Two major subtypes are found within this category, the first (F-I) with plain and the second (F-II) with flanged rims. F-I is further sub-divided into the following three groups, on the basis of rims:

**F-Ia:** Plain, flat-topped and rounded rims. The pots are medium-sized, with coarse texture. Bodies are plain, and made mostly of orange-red to red coloured fabrics.

**F-Ib:** Rims are thick and outturned. Fabric of the body is orange-red in colour. The type is the least well represented in the collection.

**F-Ic:** Rims are of the same shape as for F-Ic, but have decoration on the top consisting of incised lines. This rim in some cases is more pronounced, broad and everted. The pots are again medium sized, and red or orange in colour, texture being medium to coarse. Some examples are plain, others decorated.



**F-II:** Represented only by a few examples, distinguished by a flanged rim. Pots are of medium size, with grooved and linear decoration. They may be storage pots or urns, being normally provided with a lid. No subdivisions of this type have been identified.

**TYPE G  
PANS  
(Figure 14)**

In total, 12 pans were recovered in the survey; of these, 4 were selected for drawing. All of them are flat based, with a slight thickening of the perimeter, not enough to create a true ring base. The walls of the pans vary in height. They are mainly thick in profile and coarse in texture, some being particularly heavy and crude. The majority of them are light red in colour, besides being heavily weathered. An exception is a single, grey coloured example, medium in texture and small in size. Some pieces bear marks of burning on their bases.

**TYPE H  
HANDLES  
(Figure 21, Plate 38)**

Six handles were reported from different sites. Their description is given here with their provenance and reference number in the drawing:

21. **1-MZG/106:** A flat, straight, rectangular handle; the upper part, which is smooth, is complete and the lower, which is rough, is broken. It is medium in texture and red in colour.

21. **2-URH/64:** An ear shaped handle with a concave upper surface and a plain lower surface, which is also broken. It is red in colour and medium in texture.

21. **3-RD/39:** A flat semi-circular handle, with lower and upper parts broken. Light brown in colour and of fine texture.

21. **4-SBB/77:** A broken, rounded handle, red in colour and of fine texture.

21. **5-MJD/52:** An elongated irregular, rounded handle, with the upper and lower ends both broken. It is red in colour and of medium texture. Decorated with four rows of twin engraved lines on the upper surface.

21. **6-KK/105:** A broad, semicircular handle, tapering towards the lower end, broken. It is red in colour and medium in texture, and is decorated with nail impression on the exterior margins.

TYPE I  
**DISHES ON STAND**  
(Figure 13)

They may be divided into stems and dishes; no complete example has been found with the exception of a bowl on a pedestal that is so high that it may be called a stem. The stems (sub-type I-a), of which six examples have been found, are of varying texture, orange to red colour, and solid in all cases. They are invariably round in cross-section, and all, except the one already described as an elongated pedestal, are broken. They are from the sites of JSA/80 (#1-4); PB-G/104 (#5) and TSM/107 (#6). Of these, #1 and #5 are fine in texture; #2, #3 and #4 are medium and #6 is coarse. They are undecorated, with the exception of #1, which shows a moulded band around the full circumference, just above the base.

The other category (I-b) consists of broken base parts of dishes-on-stand; 5 examples in all have been found of this kind, from the sites of JSA/80 (#1, #3, and #5); PG-B/104 (#2) and NG/47 (#4). They are all red in colour, some are weathered. Texture once again ranges from fine to coarse, the size from small to medium. For details, the selected drawings may be consulted.

TYPE J  
**PEDESTALLED BOWLS**  
(Figure 13)

They may be subdivided into three different types:

**J-a (Concave bases):** 11 specimens of this type have been collected, from JSA/80 (#1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6 and #7); NG/47 (#8); URH/64 (#9 and #10) and PG/104 (#11). They are light red to red in colour, medium to fine in texture, small to medium in size; the upper parts are missing in all cases.

**J-b (Flat bases)** five specimens were found, at the following sites: SBD/15 (#1), MK/40 (#2), MKP/81 (#3) and MZG/106 (#4 and #5). #1 and #5 are solid while #2 and #4 are hollow on the upper side. The lower part of #1 is broken. All of them are of medium texture, except #1, which is coarse. They are plain, red in colour and circular in cross-section; only #2 is slightly different, being stepped circular in cross-section and grey in colour.

**J-c (Hollow bases)** only one specimen was found, from site QK/65, with a hollow pedestal and circular base. Its fabric is red and of medium texture. For details, the drawings of selected pieces may, once again, be consulted.

TYPE K  
**SPOUTED VESSELS**  
(Figure 14)

We have 8 spouts in total, 7 belong to ewers (of *kuzza* type) and one to a jug. They are from the sites of JD/74 (#1); KBB/97 (#2 and #3); MD/74 (#4); RD/70 (#5); BKD/116 (#6); KPD/30 (#7) & SHD/34 (#8). Among these, the spout of the jug differs from the others in that it is open from the top in the form of a trough, which allows the water to be poured from the jug, and it is connected to the rim of the jug. Other spouts issue from the bodies of the ewers, and are circular in cross-section, having the shape of pipes; #1, #2 and #5 are complete while the rest are broken. They include brown, orange and red colour with both rough and fine textures.

TYPE L  
**LAMPS**  
(Figure #14)

Only one broken base of a hand made lamp was found from site No. 74. This medium textured lamp was orange-red in colour with burnt marks on the exterior.

TYPE M  
**MINIATURE POTS**  
(Figure #14/Plate 39)

Few minor pots were discovered during the survey. Three of them are described in this report. Generally, they are in the shape of pitchers with rough plain body, wheel turned, red or grey in colour. The base may be plain or disc, sometimes decorated with grooving.

TYPE N  
**FLASK**  
(Figure #14/Plate 39)

A unique pot from site #102 with long neck and short body with no rim and base. The body is covered with lines with a coarse fabric, light grey in colour and heavily weathered.

TYPE O  
**BROKEN POT?**  
(Figure #14)

A base of a heavy pot with coarse texture, inclined inside.

**Lids (Plate #37)**

Overall, seven lids were found, and may be listed here; the total sample is insufficient for the isolation of various types:

1. **KBB/97:** Broken lid with concave upper side and a flat-topped central knob. Red in colour and medium in fabric. Belongs to a basin or bowl type.
2. **SP/109:** same as #1, also belonging to a basin shaped vessel.
3. **CHL/113:** Broken lid with concave upper side, and a broad, pointed, central knob; inner surface is ribbed. The fabric is medium textured, weathered and greenish grey in colour.
4. **HD/8:** same as #3, but in red colour and with ribbed exterior.
5. **SG/33:** Broken lid with broken knob, made of coarse red ware.
6. **SWG/22:** Broken lid with partially broken floral/star shaped design on top, with central knob and a concave lower portion. Texture is medium and colour is brown.
7. **MD/27:** Same as #6, but of coarse texture and red colour.

### **Lugs (Plate No. 22)**

Three different types of lugs may be isolated, in different sizes, all made of coarse red clay. Such lugs are normally attached to the middle parts of vessels, on two sides, to act as handles. In some cases they have, however, been found attached to the lower parts of rims. Such types were known from Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1966). They are as follows:

1. **SAD/73:** Medium sized lug with 3 deeply engraved lines on the upper side. It is weathered and made of coarse clay of orange red colour.
2. **SKN/89:** Broken medium sized lug, with rough surface, made of coarse red clay with sandy particles visible in it.
3. **HGK/100:** Small lug of a small pot, slightly weathered, having orange red body and a coarse texture.

TYPE P  
**BODY SHERDS**  
(Figures 9, 9a)

A number of decorated body sherds were collected and selected for drawing, even though the shapes of the vessels can no longer be reconstructed from them. They vary in designs, which includes painted, stamped and incised linear decoration. Their texture ranges from medium to fine and their colour from orange-red and red to grey. The designs included stamped concentric rings, stamped floral designs, engraved and embossed carving, roughened surfaces, grooved lining, nailed decoration, defused carved lines, oblique strokes, comb motifs, dotted, geometric patterns, cord patterns, reserve slip, zig-zag ledges and perforation. For details, consult selected drawings (Figure 9, 9a).

## FIGURE 1

- 1.1 (BIa-1)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikander Abad. Plain ring base, broken, red colour, red slip, coarse fabric, medium sized.
- 1.2 (BIa-2)-PG-A: Pirano Graveyard. Broken plain ring base, red colour, red slip, medium size, coarse fabric, slightly weathered.
- 1.3 (BIa-2)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Plain disc base of a bowl, orange colour, red slip, fine texture, striation marks indicating that the pot was wheel made, projection at the centre of the base.
- 1.4 (BIa-9)-MD/27: Marsin Dherai. Broken plain disc base of a lamp, orange colour, fine finishing, fine fabric, partial indications of brown slip, striation marks inside, indicating wheel made pot.
- 1.5 (BIa-8)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Broken plain disc base of a pan, orange red in colour, fine texture.
- 1.6 (BIa-10)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Complete disc base of a small bowl, fine fabric, orange red colour, lining on exterior.
- 1.7 (BIa-15)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Same as 1.6, but finer in texture and with a more pronounced disc base.
- 1.8 (BIa-78)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Broken plain disc base, heavily weathered, coarse texture, orange red colour, with slight projection inside.
- 1.9 (BIa-88)-RDI/70: Rajar Dherai. Broken disc base, coarse texture, orange red in colour.
- 1.10 (BIa-53)-MJD/52: Majuki Dherai. Same as 1.6.
- 1.11 (BIa-146)-YBG/25: Yaghi Band Graveyard. Small disc base of a miniature pot, medium fabric, orange red in colour, coarse surface, steeped disc base.
- 1.12 (BIa-105)-SHD/34: Shah Dargah. Small plain disc base of a carinated bowl in orange red colour, medium-fine fabric.
- 1.13 (BIa-110)-TSM-B/107: Totakai Sra Makha. Low steeped disc base of a heavy pan of coarse fabric, with high walls, red slip, orange red colour, slightly ribbed body.
- 1.14 (BIa-5)-JS/74: Jangi Dherai. Plain flat base of a Gamla of coarse ill-fired ware, with high walls.
- 1.15 (BIa-2)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Broken flat disc base of a bowl, medium-fine fabric, orange red colour, red slip, slight projection outside, slightly weathered.
- 1.16 (BIa-20)-SPD/45: Sparli Dherai. Broken flat base of a medium sized dish, ribbed body, concave rim, red colour, medium fabric.
- 1.17 (BIa-16)-JS/74: Jangi Dherai. Broken flat plain base of a high walled thick fabric pan, ill fired, coarse fabric, red interior while beige exterior.

## FIGURE 2

- 2.1 (BIIIb-3)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Complete flat grooved base of a small bowl, medium texture, fine body, dark red inside & brown outside, wheel marks at the base.
- 2.2 (BIIIb-4)-GG/26: Gonda Graveyard. Broken flat grooved base of a pan, coarse fabric and surface, extra slip applied to the base and body walls, shallow body with orange red colour.
- 2.3 (BIIIb-5)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Complete flat grooved base of a bowl, fine wheel turned example, medium fabric, orange red colour, marks of overfiring, slightly weathered.
- 2.4 (BI Ib-5)-SPD/45: Sparli Dherai. Complete disc grooved base of a cup, fine wheel turned example, fine red fabric.
- 2.5 (BI Ib-12)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Complete grooved disc base of a bowl, medium fabric, wheel-turned, red colour, a fine piece.
- 2.6 (BI Ib-22)-MJD/52: Majuki Dherai. Complete grooved disc base of a bowl, fine piece in red colour, medium fabric, burnished exterior surface.
- 2.7 (BI Ib-38)-RDI/70: Rajar Dherai. Broken grooved disc base of a Gamla, coarse fabric and irregular surface of beige colour, high walls, wheel turned with medium projection at the base.
- 2.8 (BI Ib-37)-KBB/97: Kandasi Baba. Small broken grooved disc base of a medium fabric bowl, coarse and irregular orange red surface with beige slip applied, wheel marks at the base.
- 2.9 (BI Ib-43)-CHL/113: Chalagram. Broken grooved disc base of a large and heavy Gamla, coarse fabric, red colour with slight projection on the exterior of the base.
- 2.10 (BI Ib-1)-QD/120: Qaroon Dherai. Small broken grooved disc base of a bowl, wheel-turned, medium fabric, poorly finished & weathered.
- 2.11 (BI Ib-2)-KBB/97: Kandase Baba. Broken, flat grooved disc base of a Gamla, heavy fabric, shiny surface, red colour.
- 2.12 (BIIa-62)-JD/74: Jangi Dherai. Complete grooved disc base of a coarsely modelled bowl, medium fabric, orange red colour, with uneven walls, wheel marks at the base.



### FIGURE 3

- 3.1 (EIa-1)-KNR/90: Triple lined/ribbed rim of an open mouthed pitcher. With high neck, projected band, fine texture, a stamped floral design on the neck, a typical Kushana ware.
- 3.2 (EIa-36)-BKD/46: Bheram Khan Dherai. Same as 3.1, orange red body, no lines on the neck, and without stamp.
- 3.3 (EIb-20)-RD/39: Rai Dherai. Double line band rim of a medium size pitcher, fine texture, orange colour, high neck with grooved parallel lines, pronounced rim, from a purely Buddhist site.
- 3.4 (EIb-21): From Mughal Kas. Double ribbing on the band, wide mouth, thin texture, low neck, orange colour, red slip.
- 3.5 (EIb-31)-SP/109: Spilano Dherai. High necked band rim, with double ribbing, medium size, fine texture.
- 3.6 (EIIc-66)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Another Kushana type rim, high necked, fine texture, medium size, projected band with a line, grey ware, ill fired, lines at the bottom.
- 3.7 (EIIc-92)-DBK/99: Dobandai Kandare. As 3.6 but low necked and thin in texture, no linear decoration at bottom.
- 3.8 (EIIc-12)-KNR/90: Kanewar. Open mouthed rim of a water pot, sloping and flat outturn, medium texture, projection more on inside, slightly coarse surface, red colour.
- 3.9 (EIIc-9)-KBU/71: Khkaree Baba. Flat/broad topped water pot rim, coarse surface, red colour, grooved parallel lines on the neck.
- 3.10 (EIIa-8)-MJD/52: Majukai Dherai. Open mouthed everted rim, flat top, medium texture and size, plain body, red colour.
- 3.11 (EIIa-11)-MAT/82: Momin Abad Tirahwal. Sharply everted, broad rim, of a big pitcher, medium fabric, red colour, linear decoration on the lower part of the interior, slightly weathered.
- 3.12 (EIIb-3)-MDT/136: Miana Dherai, Tarnab. Slightly outturn, sharply projected rim, high neck, medium texture, plain inside, orange red colour.
- 3.13 (EIIb-11): as 3.12
- 3.14 (EIIc-1)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Open mouthed medium size rim with a projected lower part, sharp concave inner edge, coarse texture, red colour, linear decoration on the body.
- 3.15 (EIIc-5)-SMK/85: Sher Mohammad Khan Patai. Same as 3.14 but with wider top, straight inner side, orange colour, fine body.
- 3.16 (FII-1)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai. Flanged rim of an open mouthed pot, medium texture, red colour, black lining decoration on exterior.
- 3.17 (FII-2): Flanged rim, medium texture, orange colour, burnished body with two black lines painted on exterior and one inside.

## FIGURE 4

- 4.1 (BIIa-35)-GD/17: Gula Jan Dherai. Large plain base of a heavy bowl, small projection at the base, coarse texture and surface, orange red in colour, heavily weathered.
- 4.2 (BIIa-39)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai. Broken plain flat base of thick fabric, plain weathered surface, slightly concave at the base inside.
- 4.3 (BIIa-47)-CHL/113: Small complete plain base of a bowl, coarse texture, red colour, a small depression at the base, probably a thumb impression.
- 4.4 (BIIa-7)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Small complete plain base of a bowl, coarse surface, fine texture, orange red colour.
- 4.5 (BIIa-49)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai. Small, broken plain base of a bowl, thin texture, coarse surface, red colour, small line at the base.
- 4.6 (BIIa-52): Awal Din Dab Kourona. Complete flat base of a shallow, open mouthed dish, orange red colour, plain surface, fine piece, heavily weathered.
- 4.7 (BIIa-58)-BM/44: Bubak Mound. Broken plain base of a bowl, coarse texture with straw impression, orange colour, linear decoration.
- 4.8 (BIIa-67)-DRM/124: Broken base of a large, deep and open mouthed bowl, coarse texture, orange-red colour, ribbed outer surface.
- 4.9 (BIIa-59)-MZG/106: Mirza Dher Graveyard. Broken base of a large bowl, coarse texture, orange red colour, uneven surface.
- 4.10 (BIIa-17)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Broken base of a large bowl, coarse texture, orange red colour, uneven surface.
- 4.11 (BIIa-99)-JD/74: Jangi Dherai. Large bowl, coarse texture, orange red inside and ashy outside, deep ribbing & weathered.
- 4.12 (BIV-1)-SP/109: Spilano Dherai. Small broken miniature pot with round uneven base, medium texture, orange red colour, heavily weathered surface.

## FIGURE 5

- 5.1 (EIIa-7)-HGK/100: Hamesh Gul Kourona. Rim of a medium sized pitcher, sharp projection, slightly inturn on top, orange red colour, fine texture, striation marks.
- 5.2 (EIIa-12)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. An everted large rim of a pitcher, red colour & red slip, medium texture, striation marks.
- 5.3 (EIIb-3)-SP/109: Spilano Dherai. A round outturn, medium size rim, fine fabric, orange red colour.
- 5.4 (EIIb-5)-MKD/52: Majuki Dherai. Same as 5.3, with high neck.
- 5.5 (EIIb-8): Same as 5.3 & 5.4 but more everted rim.
- 5.6 (EIIa-2)-SWK/118: Siwano Kili. An everted rim, medium texture, open mouth, red slip, ribbed exterior, orange red colour.
- 5.7 (EIVa-12)-MK/40: Mughal Kas. A flat topped, sharply everted rim of thin texture, orange red colour, parallel grooved lines on exterior, fine surface, coarse interior.
- 5.8 (EIVa-22)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Same as 5.7, with wheel indications.
- 5.9 (EIVb-2)-MK/40: Mughal Kas. A slightly outturn, flat topped rim of a small pitcher, orange red colour with a stamped design outside.
- 5.10 (EIVb-14)-TSM-B/107: Totakai Sra Makha. Same as 5.9 without stamp design.
- 5.11 (EV-33)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. A high, everted rim with a cut top, coarse surface, fine texture, red colour, plain inside.
- 5.12 (EV-35)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Medium sized pitcher with everted rim, nail impression, raised band, two deep lines at the base, red colour.
- 5.13 (EV-15)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. A high necked rim, cut top, V-shaped on the interior, wheel marks, coarse surface.
- 5.14 (FIa-4)-SMK/85: Sher Mohammed Khan Patai. A round and outturn rim of an open mouthed pot, flat top, sharp exterior projection, red colour, medium fabric.
- 5.15 (FIa-1)-DRM/124: Dur Marjan. Same as 5.14.
- 5.16 (FIb-3)-SG/33: Sokhta Graveyard. Plain everted rim of a pot, medium texture and size, wheel marks, ribbed linear decoration, fine orange red surface, red slip.
- 5.17 (FIb-7)-MD/27: Marsin Dherai. Slightly everted plain rim with sharp projection on exterior, high neck, fine texture.
- 5.18 (FIc-7)-MKD/118: Mehboob Khan Dherai. Flat topped everted rim, engraved lines, fine thin texture, wheel marks, red colour.

## FIGURE 6

- 6.1 (AI-7)-CHL/113: Chalagram. A flat topped rim with a slightly inturn, projected rim, orange red colour, coarse surface, coarse texture, a single projected line outside.
- 6.2 (AI-14)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. An outturn, hemispherical rim of an open mouthed, straight-walled jar. Coarse, ill-fired brown surface. Weathered piece with extra slip applied.
- 6.3 (AI-19)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Broken outturn rim of a water pot with open mouth. Orange colour, coarse surface, coarse texture, with linear decoration on body and projected band of the rim.
- 6.4 (AI-27)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Broken bowl with a straight, flat topped rim. A blunt projection inside with concave neck. Linear projection and decoration outside. Coarse texture and brown colour.
- 6.5 (AI-29)-MM/29: Mandezai Mound. Small piece of flat topped bowl with rim projected inside, plain surface of orange red colour, sans linear decoration outside, medium fabric
- 6.6 (AI-36)- KDG/102: Kharono Dherai (Jura). Same as 6.5, but bigger in size with some decoration outside, as well as being darker in colour and texture.
- 6.7 (AI-50)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Fragment of an outturn, everted rim of a water pot, with a rib pattern. Concave body below the neck, thick fabric of light colour, straw marks visible.
- 6.8 (AI-56)-MAP/83: Muhammad Aslam Patai. A heavy open mouthed pot, with round everted rim with lines outside, heavy body, coarse texture, orange red colour, coarse surface, extra slip applied.

## FIGURE 7

- 7.1 (AI-57)-MKC/112: Momin Khan Dherai II, Chena. Open mouthed water pot, with a sharply pointed, outturn rim, sloping to the exterior, sharp projection at the lower part in the form of wide band, orange red colour, straw marks and uneven surface.
- 7.2 (AI-172)-SBB/177: Sartoor Baba. Thick, wide mouthed jar with outturn rim, medium projection at the top, raised ribbed line on the neck, orange red colour, red slip, ill-fired fabric.
- 7.3 (AI-175)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Outturn rim, with a light sharp top edge and sloping walls, orange red colour, coarse fabric and surface, ribs on the lower part.
- 7.4 (AI-178)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Flat top rim of a smooth surfaced jar, sharp projecting line on both sides, medium fabric, signs of ill firing, straw incisions and of wheel turning.
- 7.5 (AI-182)-URH/62: Utmanzai Rest House. Open mouthed jar with light projection on the outside of the rim, coarse fabric, red colour and red slip.
- 7.6 (AI-196)-MM/29: Mandezai Mounds. Open mouthed jar with a sloping flat top and slight projection with lining outside; medium fabric with a fine wheel-turned orange red surface.

## FIGURE 8

- 8.1 (AII-1)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai (Kochakai). Broken rim of a medium sized jar, a sole piece of its kind with pointed projection upwards & the rim is inclined on both sides, coarse texture, brown colour, heavily weathered.
- 8.2 (AII-2a)-MAT/82: Momin Abad (Tirahwaal). Broken rim of a medium sized jar, flat top, slight incline outside, orange colour, coarse surface, engraved ribbing on the exterior with oblique cut design, slightly weathered.
- 8.3 (AII-2)-GCD/108: Gandaghar Gutki Dherai. Fine broken piece of a medium sized jar, plain flat top with vertical band, projecting outside, red colour, coarse texture.
- 8.4 (AII-3)-KNR/90: Kanewar. Same as 8.3 but of a different size, medium in texture and without decoration.
- 8.5 (AII-6)-DBK/99: Dobandai Kandari. Small rim of jar, wavy flat top, sharp projection on both sides, fine piece with engraved lines, black on red painting, thin texture.
- 8.6 (AII-8): Flat topped jar with small perforation, semi round projection on the rim; oblique cut design, medium texture, inside projection.
- 8.7 (AII-13)-ND/16: Nima Dherai. Same as 8.4, medium texture, coarse surface, orange red colour, painting outside, projection inside, rim more pronounced.
- 8.8 (AII-15)-CHL/113: Chalagram. Coarse textured jar with flat top, wheel-turned, red colour, comb pattern and ribbed decoration on the exterior.
- 8.9 (AII-18)-SDA/94: Said Abad. A flat topped, thick textured sherd of a jar with two projected bands outside, coarse surface, brown colour, plain inside.

## FIGURE 9

- 9.1 (P-58)-SDM/98: Sre Dherai. Sherd of fine fabric, orange red in colour, red slip with heavy engraved lines joined by series of semi-circles and a plain stamped design above it.
- 9.2 (P-42)-KK/105: Kas Kourona. Small body sherd with a fine fabric, in orange red colour, red slip, straight and wavy line engraved decoration.
- 9.2a (P-63)-DBK/99: Dobandai Kandare. Sherd of medium texture, red colour with a varnished exterior & engraved leaf pattern.
- 9.3 (P-61)-YBG/65: Yaghi Band Graveyard. A sherd of fine fabric, of orange red colour, red slip with engraved comb pattern on a raised ledge.
- 9.4 (P-27)-MJD/52: Majuki Dherai. Sherd of thick fabric, ill fired with red slip. Cut decoration of small triangles joining together making a geometrical pattern on a broad raised ledge.
- 9.5 (P-8)-KBU/71: Khkaree Baba. Sherd of coarse fabric, orange red colour, signs of red slip with, indication of cord pattern on an applied ledge & carved parallel lines making V-shape pattern.
- 9.6 (P-34)-PG/104: Pirano Graveyard. Sherd of medium-coarse texture, ill fired and orange in colour, sherd with uneven surface on both sides & a raised knob on exterior.
- 9.7 (P-12)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Sherd of medium fabric, orange red in colour, decorated with horizontally diffused parallel engraved lines; also with broad wavy engraved line above it, the exterior is coarse and uneven with plain inside.
- 9.8 (P-6)-CHL/113: Chalagram. Sherd of fine fabric, orange red colour, with fine red slip, additional clay applied from which bands of parallel lines are made on a coarse surface.
- 9.9 (P-5)-CHG-B/96: Chehal Ghazi. Sherd of fine fabric, red colour, red slip & roughened exterior surface and uneven interior with thumb impressions.
- 9.10 (P-26)-ND/16: Nima Dherai. Sherd of medium fabric, red colour, with a series of black painted bands outside. There is a thin, projected line on the neck with engraved nail decoration below it.
- 9.10a (P-64)-RD/39: Rai Dherai I. Sherd of medium fabric, orange red colour, brownish-red slip, engraved parallel lines in the form of bands outside, provided with nail decoration in middle, plain interior.
- 9.11 (P-7)-DBK/99: Dobandai Kandara. Sherd of medium fabric, of orange red colour, fine red slip, with parallel engraved lines and a projection on the neck. Plain inside.
- 9.12 (P-28)-RD/39: Rai Dherai. Sherd of fine fabric, orange red colour and reddish brown exterior; decorated with cord pattern and smooth inside.

- 9.13 (P-36)-MAT/82: Momin Abad/Tirahwaal. Sherd of medium fabric, belonging to a round body with a coarse exterior, red colour, red slip, decorated with two parallel engraved lines and cord pattern below on a raised ledge.
- 9.14 (P-40)-SDM/98: Sre Dherai/ Marghuz. Sherd of fine fabric, ill fired, red slip, with diffused horizontal narrow lines running in the middle, a floral stamp above it, smooth both inside and out.
- 9.15 (P-43)-WDK/63: Wardaga Dherai Kili. Sherd of medium fabric, orange red colour, red slip, exterior coarse, top embossed with geometric pattern, two triangular patterns below it and below that a floral pattern.
- 9.16 (P-46): Sherd of fine fabric of red colour, red slip, exterior fine with two parallel black painted bands, interior coarse by comparison.
- 9.17 (P-47)-BS-B/20: Bero Sukkar. Sherd of medium fabric, red colour, red slip, parallel engraved lines and a pair of engraved wavy lines are present with an everted rim.
- 9.18 (P-50)-RD/70: Rajar Dherai. Sherd of medium fabric, reddish brown slip, thin raised line present at the top, engraved pattern below it, twin parallel lines slightly engraved running near it, even inside and out.
- 9.19 (P-53)-UD/19: Usmani Dherai. Sherd of fine fabric, orange red slip, polished surface, two parallel engraved lines, some black painted abstract design present, plain interior.
- 9.20 (P-4)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Sherd of thick fabric of orange red colour, brown-red slip on both sides, raised projected line on exterior and a single hole (perforated), plain interior.
- 9.21 (P-11)-ABS/93: Akhun Baba/Sherpao. Sherd of heavy fabric, coarse ill-fired surface, mat pattern outside, on uneven surface with straw marks and finger impressions.
- 9.22 (P-65)-RD/39: Rai Dherai I. Sherd of fine grey ware, from a dish with diffused engraved lines on the used (upper) surface, colour strongly resembling Gandhara grey ware.



## FIGURE 9a

- 9a.1 (P1)-PPD/122: Pappu Dherai. Sherd of fine fabric, red colour and slip, narrow embossed parallel lines near neck as well as mat pattern, coarse inside.
- 9a.2 (P2)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Sherd of thick fabric, brownish red colour, cord pattern and a series of circular stamped designs, straw marks, ill fired and coarse inside.
- 9a.3 (P3)-HGK/100: Hamesh Gul Kourona. Sherd of medium fabric, orange red colour, orange slip, reserve slip outside.
- 9a.4 (P9)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Sherd of thick fabric with red colour & slip, ledge with thumb impressions at intervals, straw marks.
- 9a.5 (P10)-QD/120: Qaroon Dherai. Sherd of fine fabric, orange red colour, ill-fired, dotted decoration near the neck, with fine exterior & coarse interior.
- 9a.6 (P13)-TD/13: Torki Dherai. Small sherd of medium fabric, red colour & slip. It belongs to a spout with cut line pattern.
- 9a.7 (P29): Sherd in medium fabric sherd in orange red colour, two parallel running raised lines near neck, a nail impression below it along with a series of triangular patterns, designs repeating. Smooth surfaces.
- 9a.8 (P19)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Sherd of coarse texture, red body, orange red slip, raised ledge and embossed geometric pattern, fine surfaces with straw marks.
- 9a.9 (P66)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Sherd of thick fabric, ill fired, with orange red slip, series of parallel grooved circular lines present below the neck along with nail impression and straw marks.

## FIGURE 10

- 10.1 (DI-1)-QK-65: Qila Kourona. Small dish piece with flat top & concave body, medium texture, burnt marks, coarse surface & red colour, small projection inside.
- 10.2 (DI-2)-MLD-62: Malka Dher. Wide dish with a disc base, convex rim, weathered, coarse surface, orange colour, highly salinated and thick fabric.
- 10.3 (DII-1)-KBU/71: Khkaree Baba. Sherd of small dish, red colour, medium texture, fine polish, painting in black, flat top with unique design of rim projecting outside.
- 10.4 (DII-2)-SAD-73: Skaro Dherai. Flat topped rim of a small dish, with grooved lines on the rim, vertical band outside, orange colour, ribbing, medium texture and weathered.
- 10.5 (DII-3)-SDA/94: Said Abad. A dish of medium texture, red colour, with flat top rim and vertical walls, double lines on the wall, red colour with burnt marks on the exterior, wheel made.
- 10.6 (DIII-1)-SDA/94: Said Abad. A flat topped, everted, inclined rim, coarse texture, orange red colour, well finished, carinated exterior.
- 10.7 (DIII-2)-YBG/25: Yaghi Band Graveyard. Broken, pointed rim with sharp projection inside, fine red body, medium texture.
- 10.8 (DIV-1)-SHK/66: Shaheedano Kili. Flat topped, inclined convex rim of a dish, linear & wavy decoration outside, wheel turned, burnt marks, coarse texture, orange colour & slightly weathered.

## FIGURE 11

- 11.1 (CIa-1)-MZG/106: Mirza Dher Graveyard. Bowl of fine, well finished fabric, convex body and pointed rim, orange colour and weathered.
- 11.2 (CIa-3)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Same as 11.1 but the rim here has a slight projection and red colour.
- 11.3 (CIa-14)-CHG-A/96: Chehal Ghazi. Small pointed rim of a convex bowl, lined body, red colour & weathered.
- 11.4 (CIa-17)-KGP-56: Kashmiryan Gohar Patai. Sherd of a convex bowl, weathered, deep ribbing inside, pointed top & orange colour.
- 11.5 (CIa-18)-QK/65: Qila Kourona. Same as 11.4 but bigger in size, red colour, linear decoration outside.
- 11.6 (CIa-29)-BJK/1: Bajouro Kili. Same as 11.5, but finer, marks and decoration inside.
- 11.7 (CIa-39)-SDA- Said Abad. Same as 11.1 but smaller in size.
- 11.8 (CIb-6)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. This type has a straight, inclined, pointed-top rim with ribbing both inside and out, orange colour, coarse surface.
- 11.9 (CIb-14)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Same as above but decoration outside only, bright shiny surface, medium texture & red colour.
- 11.10 (CIb-15)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai. Slightly convex body, thin texture, no decoration, except for slight ribbing.
- 11.11 (CIb-30)-KBU/71: Khkaree Baba. Outturn rim of coarse texture, and surface, straw marks, orange red colour, ill fired.
- 11.12 (CIb-32)-ADK/89: Awal Din Dab Kourona, Straight rim, slightly outturn, coarse surface, orange colour, weathered medium texture, decoration both linear and wavy.

## FIGURE 12

- 12.1 (CIc-1)-SAD/73: Skaro Dherai. Sharply carinated, everted rim, fine fabric, orange red colour, red slip, wheel mark.
- 12.2 (CIc-2)-SWG/22: Spinawrai Graveyard. Open mouthed bowl with low carination, and everted rim; orange red colour, brown slip, heavily weathered.
- 12.3 (CIc-3)-SHK/66: Shaheedano Kili. Medium sized bowl with flat top, projection on both sides, medium fabric, polished red surface, engraved circular lines on exterior.
- 12.4 (CIc-6)-JD/74: Jangi Dherai. Sharply outturn rim of medium size bowl with wide open mouth, slight projection inside. Fine fabric, plain orange red body.
- 12.5 (CIc-9)-WD/63: Wardaga Dherai Kili. Rim of a shallow bowl with concave upper part, slightly outturn band, fine fabric, orange red colour, diffused engraved lines (typical Kushana).
- 12.6 (CIc-11)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Outturn rim of a medium bowl with convex body, open mouth, flat top, fine fabric, orange red colour, red slip, parallel lines; wheel turned.
- 12.7 (CIc-12)-SHK/66: Shaheedano Kili. Sharply outturn rim of a plain shallow bowl with open mouth, projected circular line at the lower part, fine fabric, orange red colour & grey fired surface.
- 12.8 (CIIa-1)-SWG/22: Spinawrai Graveyard. Coarse rim of a deep pot, projected to the exterior, deep engraved line outside, orange red colour, red slip & plain interior.
- 12.9 (CIIa-3)-MRD/49: Mra Dherai. Coarse rim of a deep pot with a deep engraved line outside, orange red colour, a single band projected outside the rim under neck, straw marks visible.
- 12.10 (CIIa-7)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai. Flat sharply outturn rim of a medium size bowl, 3 deep lines on the rim's exterior, medium fabric, orange red to brown colour with fine red slip.
- 12.11 (CIIa-16)-SG/33: Sokhta Graveyard. Sharply outturn rim of a deep bowl with projected neck, medium fabric with 2 parallel engraved lines, orange red body & red slip.
- 12.12 (CIIa-17)-RD/39: Rai Dherai I. Rim of a deep bowl with deeply engraved line on both sides, coarse fabric, orange red colour and straw marks.
- 12.13 (CIIa-23)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Everted rim of bowl with a deeply engraved line outside, fine fabric of red colour with a brownish slip, wheel marks outside.

## FIGURE 13

- 13.1 (Ia-5)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Round stem of a dish on stand, medium fabric, red colour, smooth surface, a raised circular line at the base.
- 13.2 (Ia-4)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Stem of a dish on stand, medium fabric, orange red colour, upper and lower part broken.
- 13.3 (Ia-7)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Broken base of a dish on stand, convex from the base and solid above, medium fabric, fine red colour and red slip.
- 13.4 (Ia-6)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Same as above.
- 13.5 (Jc-2)-QK/65: Qila Kourona. Only example of a hollow pedestal base of small size, medium texture, circular lines on the exterior.
- 13.6 (Jb-4)-MZG/106: Mirza Dher Graveyard. A flat solid base of a broken pedestal, medium size, fine texture, red colour, wheel turn base with semi-circular lines.
- 13.7 (Jb-6)-MZG/106: Mirza Dher Graveyard. A flat solid base of a broken pedestal, orange red colour, irregular surface.
- 13.8 (Ja-1)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Base of a pedestaled bowl of red colour and fine texture.

## FIGURE 14

- 14.1 (L-1)-JD/74: Jangi Dherai. Small broken base of a handmade lamp, with burnt marks outside, medium texture, orange red colour.
- 14.2 (K-1)-BKD/116: Behram Khan Dherai. Broken rim of a water vessel, straight rim with a slight double projected band, medium fabric, light brown coarse surface.
- 14.3 (K-3)-DBK/99: Dobandai Kandari. Complete neck and round everted rim of a water vessel, irregular surface, coarse texture, light brown colour.
- 14.4 (K-2)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Same as above but larger in size, better finished, and of red colour, although ill fired.
- 14.5 (M-1)-MK/40: Mughal Kas. Broken rim of a convex miniature pot in the shape of a pitcher, brown and grey colour, coarse texture, although thin in section.
- 14.6 (M-2)-DS/7: Dheri Saidan. Complete miniature pitcher, probably used as toy. Fabric red in colour, weathered, body plain, wheel turned disc base with grooving, sans decoration.
- 14.7 (M-3)-DS/7: Dheri Saidan. Same as above but only a sherd is preserved with shiny surface and coarse texture.
- 14.8 (N-1)-MZG/102: Mirza Dher Graveyard. A unique pot with long neck and short body, no rim & base, lines on the body, coarse fabric of light grey colour, heavily weathered. Identical to flask (*Surahi*).
- 14.9 (O-1)-MUD/110: Mula Dherai, Kochakai. A base of thick texture belonging to a pot, inclined inside, orange colour.
- 14.10 (G-5)-HGK/100: Hamesh Gul Kourona. Broken base of a heavy pan. Huge size, orange colour, coarse surface, small flat, inclined projected top, weathered.
- 14.11 (G-12)-MKC/42: Momin Khan Dherai II. Another base fragment of a heavy pan with high walls. Coarse fabric, although pleasing in appearance, orange colour, burnt surface, weathered.
- 14.12 (G-1)-KNR/90: Kanewar. Base of a small pan, coarse texture and coarse surface, orange colour, straw marks.
- 14.13 (G-2)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Base of a pan of fine grey ware with vertical walls, well finished, wheel turned, straw marks, ribbing and grooving on both sides.

## FIGURE 15

- 15.1 (CIIfb-2)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Round flat top, heavy, thick textured, orange colour, with projected band outside, 3 engraved parallel lines, a slight outturn body, 2 wavy lines cross-sectioning each other inside, a slight outturn body, rough surface, straw marks.
- 15.2 (CIIfb-15)-BKD/116: Behram Khan Dherai. Same as 15.1, but thin texture, red colour, lines on the bottom of projection.
- 15.3 (CIIfb-20)-URH/64: Utmanzai Rest House. As 15.1, no inside decoration, thick texture, weathered.
- 15.4 (CIIfb-22)-MJD: Majuki Dherai. As 15.1, but fine surface, engraved parallel lines, medium texture, red colour.
- 15.5 (CIIfb-25)-CHG-B/96: Chehal Ghazi. As 15.2, but large in size, rough surface, thick texture, small sharp projection of the rim outside, 2 parallel lines and a wavy design on exterior.
- 15.6 (CIIfc-5)-KPD/69: Katarpan Dherai. As 15.4, but rough red surface and 4 lines on the rim outside.
- 15.7 (CIIfc-10)-BKD/46: Behram Khan Dherai. An outturn flat top rim of thick textured, rough red surfaced bowl, with 2 engraved lines on the small projected band outside, burnt concave body.

## FIGURE 16

- 16.1 (CIIIa-2)-SBB/7: Sartoor Baba. Large flat, inturn everted rim belonging to a bowl of coarse fabric, linear decoration outside, coarse surface of orange red colour.
- 16.2 (CIIIb-1)-SPD/45: Sparli Dherai. Same as 16.1 but the rim is outturn.
- 16.3 (CIIIb-9)-KPD/69: Katarpan Dherai. Same as 16.2, but the rim is more projected inside. Black wavy line decoration on the exterior, weathered
- 16.4 (CIIIb-16)-KPD/69: Katarpan Dherai. Same as 16.3; but made of fine, red coloured fabric.
- 16.5 (CIIIb-17)-QD/120: Qaroon Dherai. Flat topped rim of heavy fabric, whitewashed, orange red colour, weathered, ribbing outside.
- 16.6 (CIIIb-18)-KBB/97: Kandase Baba. Same as 16.5, but thicker with a broad band outside.
- 16.7 (CIIIb-30)-KKA/24: Karkanai Kandar Adira. Same as 16.5, but made of medium fabric, small flat rim, weathered.
- 16.8 (CIIIa-9)-SBD/14: Shibli Dherai. A fine flat topped, outturn rim, with a projection under it, thick fabric of buff colour, linear decoration, weathered.
- 16.9 (CIIIa-10)-PG-A/104: Pirano Graveyard. Flat topped rim on straight wall, thick fabric, ribbed, weathered.
- 16.10 (CIIIa-13)-MK/40: Mughal Kas. Same as 16.1, but small vessel, with simple lines outside, less projected.
- 16.11 (CIIIa-17): SAD/73: Skaro Dherai. Outturn, flat topped rim, belonging to a convex body with double engraved lines, red colour.
- 16.12 (CIIIa-29)-KNR/90: Kanewar. Same as 16.8, a fine piece, with no projection, thick fabric & red colour, engraved lines.
- 16.13 (CIIIa-35)-CHL/113: Chalagram. A flat topped rim with a single band (raised) outside, depressed neck, orange red colour, coarse, ill fired fabric; consequently much weathered.



## FIGURE 17

- 17.1 (CIId-1)-ND/10: Nima Dherai. Heavy rim of an open mouthed bowl, round flat top, slightly convex body, coarse fabric, beige in colour.
- 17.2 (CIId-4)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Slightly outturn and partially rounded rim, orange colour, medium fabric, grooved decoration on the exterior, weathered.
- 17.3 (CIId-9)-KDG/102: Kharono Dherai. Small outturn, rounded rim of a bowl, orange red colour, medium fabric, heavily weathered.
- 17.4 (CIId-12)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Fine, rounded, outturn rim of a bowl, medium texture, dark brown colour, grooved lines on the exterior.
- 17.5 (CIId-29)-SP/109: Spilano Dherai. Same as 17.4 but in orange red colour and with a coarse surface; also more rounded and bigger in size.
- 17.6 (CIId-23)- A sharply projected, outturn, round, flat topped rim, coarse texture, orange colour.
- 17.7 (CIId-32)-KDG/102: Kharono Dherai. Same as above, but bigger in size, no projection, convex body, coarse surface, orange red in colour.

## FIGURE 18

- 18.1 (CIIC-1)-SDA/94: Said Abad. Broken rim of a fine grey ware bowl, coarse exterior and grooved lines inside. Medium texture, round everted rim, projection inside the body.
- 18.2 (CIIC-9)-MKI/48: Momin Khan Dherai I. Open mouthed, with sharply everted rim, straight walls, fine fabric, orange colour, coarse surface, ill fired.
- 18.3 (CIIC-3)-MJD/52: Majuki Dherai. Same as 18.1, but no lines, and coarse inside with no projection.
- 18.4 (CIIC-5)-MJD/52: Majuki Dherai. An outturn rim of an open mouthed bowl, medium texture, orange colour, ill fired, straw marks.
- 18.5 (CIIC-8)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Small sherd of outturn rim of a bowl, plain shiny red surface, thin texture, same as 18.4.
- 18.6 (CIIC-10a)-MD/27: Marsin Dherai. A slightly outturn, flat topped, straight walled rim of a Gamla, coarse red surface, coarse texture, ribbing inside, weathered.

## FIGURE 19

- 19.1 (CIV-1)-MKD/18: Mehboob Khan Dherai. Outturn and sharpened rim of red colour, fine fabric, weathered, decorative lines both in and outside.
- 19.2 (CIV-4)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Outturn, pointed rim, coarse red fabric and coarse surface, ill fired, decorative lines outside.
- 19.3 (CIV-2)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Pointed, straight rim, projection outside, coarse texture, brown colour, applied slip outside, parallel lines present.
- 19.4 (CIV-3)-SP/109: Spilano Dherai, Sherpao. Same as 19.1 but convex body, thick fabric, orange colour, weathered.
- 19.5 (CIV-5)-SB/77: Sartoor Baba. Flat topped, straight rim, thick fabric, red colour, wavy lines, straw marks.
- 19.6 (CIV-6)-KBU/71: Khkaree Baba. Same as 19.5, but with projection at the rim, both inside and out, coarse red fabric, grooved and wavy line decoration outside.
- 19.7 (CIV-7)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Same as 19.5, but with a coarse, engraved surface.
- 19.8 (CIV-8)-HK/75: Hindu Kamar. Rounded, everted rim belonging to a convex body, orange red colour, coarse fabric, double parallel lines engraved outside & wavy pattern.

## FIGURE 20

- 20.1 (CIV-9)-KPD/69: Katarpan Dherai. Convex shape, broad band on the rim, medium size and fabric, red colour, plain interior, engraved parallel lines below the neck.
- 20.2 (CIV-10)-YBG/25: Yaghi Band Graveyard. Broad, outturn rim, with a sharp projection inside, 2 parallel engraved lines, 2 engraved triangles between these lines, wheel marks.
- 20.3 (CIV-11)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Sharp, everted rim of medium-fine texture, deep parallel lines with cut triangles, red colour.
- 20.4 (CIV-12)-MJD/52: Majukai Dherai. Broad, flat topped, everted rim, deep grooving, wheel marks, red colour and slip, fine piece.
- 20.5 (CIV-13)-JSA/80: Jhara Sikandar Abad. Rim of wide, open mouthed, deep bowl, sharp projection outside, cut pattern on it, surface coarse outside & fine inside, red colour, straw marks.
- 20.6 (CIV-18)-NG/47: Nisatta Graveyard. Same as 20.5 but medium fabric, deep finger - impressions, exterior projection.
- 20.7 (CIV-19)-SBB/77: Sartoor Baba. Deep concave bowl, broad, flat-topped rim, extra band around neck, thick fabric, coarse surface, finger prints in zig-zag pattern, red slip with signs of husk & straw on both sides of the body.

### Figure 21,

21. 1-MZG/106: A flat, straight, rectangular handle; the upper part, which is smooth, is complete and the lower, which is rough, is broken. It is medium in texture and red in colour.
21. 2-URH/64: An ear shaped handle with a concave upper surface and a plain lower surface, which is also broken. It is red in colour and medium in texture.
21. 3-RD/39: A flat semi-circular handle, with lower and upper parts broken. Light brown in colour and of fine texture.
21. 4-SBB/77: A broken, rounded handle, red in colour and of fine texture.
21. 5-MJD/52: An elongated irregular, rounded handle, with the upper and lower ends both broken. It is red in colour and of medium texture. Decorated with four rows of twin engraved lines on the upper surface.
21. 6-KK/105: A broad, semicircular handle, tapering towards the lower end, broken. It is red in colour and medium in texture, and is decorated with nail impression on the exterior margins.



# *The Small Finds*

## **Miscellaneous Terracotta Objects**

A variety of minor objects were collected in the course of survey; as their quantities are insufficient for detailed typological study, they will be presented here in order, terracotta objects first, followed by stone objects and architectural pieces.

## **Human Figurines (Plate No. 23)**

Only three anthropoid terracotta figurines were found in the survey. They are so badly broken as to be virtually unrecognisable; they can neither be dated, nor compared to any types from either historic (e.g. Shaikhani Dheri) or prehistoric (e.g. Sheri Khan Tarakai or Rehman Dheri) sites. One of them, however, is a female figurine. Their detailed description is as follows:

- 1. SG/33:** Body of an unidentified figurine with broken legs and head; made of red ware of medium texture.
- 2. SHK/66:** Probably the upper portion of a male figurine with the right hand broken, and the left upturned and resting upon the back of the head. Nose and mouth are also broken, eyes are hollowed and the ears hollow. It is made of coarse red ware.

**3. MAT/82:** Upper part of a female figurine, with elaborate broad body, broken breasts, and a small head with a pinched nose. It is made of medium-textured fabric, which is light red in colour.

### ***Animal Figurines (Plate No. 24)***

The corpus contains a mere 4 figurines, all heavily damaged, as well as a single leg. The figurines vary in shape, colour, texture, size and style and are difficult to allocate to a specific group. They are as follows:

**1. SG/33:** Broken front part of an unknown animal figurine with rear end, left leg and head missing. Broken right leg and lower part of the neck as well. The body is crudely modelled, from coarse clay of brownish colour.

**2. SHD/34:** Broken, pointed leg of an unidentifiable animal, made of clay of medium texture and orange red colour.

**3. RD/39:** Headless body of a humped bull with front legs broken and rear legs partially broken. It has a fine thin tail, and is made of fine orange-red clay and decorated with a red slip. Only the scar of the hump is presently visible.

**4. SHK/66:** Body of a bull with high neck, a not too prominent hump, and a short tail; its head and legs are broken. It is made of clay of medium texture and red colour and decorated with a red slip.

**5. SHK/66:** Ram with a thick body, broken nose, mouth, tail and legs. It has thin and hollow eyes, a broad forehead and fan shaped ears, the right one of which is broken. It is made of coarse clay of orange red colour, decorated with a red slip.

### ***Terracotta Beads (Plate No. 25)***

Only 2 examples were found, one each from JSA/80 and SMK/85, with maximum diameters of 5 and 4 cm, respectively, and lengths of 3 cm. Both of them are made on wheel and can be compared with group C of



the Shaikhan Dheri corpus of terracotta beads (Dani 1966: 128-29). Their descriptions are as follows:

- I. Conical in shape with both ends collared uniformly. Clay is fine texture, orange red in colour and decorated with a (burnished) red slip. Drill hole is 1.5 cm in diameter.
- II. Conical in shape with a heavy collar at the top end and a slight one at the bottom end. Clay is of medium texture and orange-red colour. Bead is decorated with a red slip and with light grooves on the exterior. Drill-hole is c. 1 cm in diameter.

### **Stone Objects (Plate No. 26)**

1. **MRD/49:** Upper part of grinding stone, made of red sandstone. It has an elongated round face and a flat upper part; the lower part is missing. Such types of pounders were frequently found at Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1966: 114).
2. **SBB/77:** Lower part of a grinding stone made of greyish green pebble. It is oval shaped; the upper part is missing, while the lower part is semi-round. Signs of wear may be observed. Such stones are known locally at Charsadda at present, and were also unearthed from Shaikhan Dheri. (Dani 1966: 114)

### **Architectural Fragments (Plate No. 27)**

1. **KDJ/102 (Buddhist):** Broken part of a cornice made of schist, with 4 petalled lotus flower decoration and engraved border lines on the obverse side. The reverse side is unfinished, which confirms that the piece must have belonged to a stupa, indicating the presence of a Buddhist establishment here in the past.
2. **DRM/124 (Buddhist):** Broken part of a terracotta capital in the form of a stylized Acanthus or lotus flower design. The inner face of it shows a hole, confirming that it was attached to another piece. Such capitals were normally parts of stupas.
3. **TSM-B/107:** A broken, baked brick with cut design.

4. **TSM-B/107:** Broken schist panel from stupa, confirming the chronology and nature of this Buddhist site.

## **Sculptures**

1. **DRM/124 (Plate No 28) :** Left side of a broken head of Buddha, made of schist. It sports curly hair in the true Hellenistic style, while the forehead is marked with both the Urna and a partly preserved Ushnisha, supporting the identification of the statue with the Buddha himself.

2. **BGD/78 (Plate No. 29):**

- Material: Schist.
- Size: 52 by 22 cm.
- Condition: upper and lower left corners and the upper middle part have been damaged by site-robbers.

The panel is in three registers. The topmost one shows several Buddha figures set in Chaitya arches placed between Persepolitan pilasters. The middle register shows a beautiful vine scroll; and the lower register depicts two different scenes from Buddha's life, separated by Corinthian pilasters.

One of the panels in the lower register is the well known dream of Queen Maya, a recurring theme in Buddhist art. According to legend, the queen narrated her dream to her husband Suddhodhana, king of Kapilavastu; when he called the Brahman experts, they predicted the birth of Buddha. In the panel, the king is shown in bed with a raised hand in relaxed mood, with his wife Queen Maya on his right. Further to her right, though defaced, seems to be the sage Asita, who is interpreting the dream. At the extreme right, between the palace gate and the Corinthian pilaster Naradatta, the nephew of the sage Asita is probably depicted in standing position with a water pot.

The other panel depicts Queen Maya on her return from Lumbini to Kapilavastu with her child, brought in a ceremonial palanquin on the order of King Suddhodhana. In this panel, the servants carrying the palanquin, guided by a horseman and a singing man, are shown in a beautifully realistic way coming towards the palace.

### 3. BGD/78 (Plate No. 30):

- Material: Schist.
- Size: 46 by 22 cm.
- Condition: upper corners broken, one of them also defaced.

The panel is once again divided into three registers. The upper one, mostly defaced, shows Bodhisatvas in Chaitya arches in different poses. The middle register is decorated with vine scrolls. The lower register is in 2 parts with a Corinthian pilaster each in the middle and the extreme left, bordering depictions of 2 events in Buddha's life-story.

The scene to the left of the lower register narrates the story of the horoscope, in which the king invited all the astrologers to his palace to examine the child and predict his future. They, after examination of the child, declared that he had 32 marks of greatness. Either he would be a ruler or a Buddha. The famous sage Asita, along with his nephew Naradatta, also visited the court and predicted that the child would become a Buddha. The sage was not happy with this, because he didn't want to see Buddha in his life; that is why he left the king's office and lived his remaining days in the forest. Here, in the panel the king Suddhodhana is depicted sitting on a couch (defaced), with Maya to his left, holding a lotus flower in her right hand, listening to Asita, who is casting the horoscope. Asita is shown holding the child wrapped in cloth, and his nephew Naradatta is depicted to the right side of the scene, holding a water pot in his hand.

The second part, on right side of this register, shows once again the return of Queen Maya to Kapilvastu. However, in this case two horsemen are guiding the servants instead of one, as shown in the previous panel.

### 4. BGD/78 (Plate No. 31):

- Material: Schist.
- Size: 46 by 22 cm.
- Condition: broken in the middle. The panel is once again divided into three registers.

The upper part shows the Buddha in different poses in Chaitya arches with a Persepolitan pilaster in the middle. The middle register shows stylized vine scrolls. In the middle of the lower register is a bath scene of Buddha. According to legend, after the birth of Buddha, the Queen's attendants searched for water elsewhere, but didn't succeed. Suddenly, two

tanks of water, one of hot and one of cold, appeared in front of Maya, which she mixed up accordingly, while Nagarajas, Nanda and Upananda supplemented these two by the creation of two streams from their mouth. Here in the panel, gods Indra and Brahma are giving bath to the child by pouring water from the jars, supplemented by maid servants.

In other scenes of this type, the child is shown on a stool beneath an umbrella and in some cases maid servants are excluded. In the lower right side of the panel (broken), part of the story of Buddha's going to school is shown in which Siddharta is depicted riding a ram with two other figures behind him.

#### 5. BGD/78 (Plate No. 32):

■ Material: Schist.

This panel depicts a simple variant on the scene of Great Departure. Siddhartha is shown riding his horse Kanthaka (which is defaced), between two Corinthian pilasters. In front of the horse is Mara, the Evil Spirit, obstructing his way. She is offering Siddhartha the sovereignty of the world as long as he abandons the idea of renunciation, an offer which he declined. In other scenes of this type, Siddhartha, while riding his horse Kanthaka, is wearing a fan hooded turban, with his right hand raised and his left holding the reins. Behind him is Vajrapani with a thunderbolt. The most important part, which is also missing here, is that the hoofs of the horse are supported by Yakshas to avoid making noise in the palace. The scene took place at the night, when Siddhartha left his wife Yashodhara and son Rahula, sleeping in the palace. In other scenes, the gods Indra and Brahma are also shown.

#### **Coins (Plate Nos. 33-36)**

Only three coins were found in the course of exploration. One of these, from Banglae Dherai (Site #78) is an unidentifiable copper coin. The second, from Shaikhani Dheri, is a square copper coin which is also unidentifiable although the site itself is well dated through excavations (Dani 1966). The third is a copper coin of Kanishka from Pappu Dheri (Site #122).

# *Conclusion*

In conclusion, a few preliminary remarks will be made about settlement patterns, and the outstanding sites of the survey will be listed, especially those in need of conservation or protection and those which appear to be promising for future excavations.

## **1) Settlement Patterns**

### ***1A) Sites Vs. Natural Features***

Banks of slow river (river Jindi) were preferred, as there was less danger of flooding - this pattern persists today also. The river is mostly spring-fed, as opposed to others (esp. Khiali) which depend on melting snow in the hills, and can be rapid in the summer, destroying its banks. The river Khiali has also changed course many times in the past, and could have destroyed some sites; although the fact that even today it is not preferred for settlement suggests that it was actually avoided in ancient times.

### ***1B) Evolution Of Settlement Hierarchies (Indications Of Political Complexity)***

Given the broad chronological framework, it is difficult to study settlement patterns, although some observations may be made:

*1b-1)* Total absence of proto and prehistoric sites in survey is surprising. Perhaps it is due to the natural condition of the land, or it may be that the climatic or environmental conditions did not suit the folk of the

Palaeolithic and Neolithic periods. The ideal location for such sites may be the foothills of Malakand, Buner and Bajur. This is a question to be answered by later researchers. Though it is not clear from the surface collection, such sites are known and they clearly exist, as shown by Wheeler's excavations at Bala Hisar (Early Levels). The passage of time may have contributed to their disappearance, some of them in the last few decades, such as Kula Dher (site #55) and Sardheri (site # 61). Thus Bala Hisar is the only protohistoric site still preserved and known to us. From the limited pottery collected, it is difficult to identify the Prehistoric surface collection.

*1b-2) Buddhist Sites (Map 3 / Chart 4):* The earliest settlements have been termed 'Buddhist' , because they yielded architectural and sculptural fragments of Buddhist stupas and monasteries (some found by the author, others shown to him by informants). Important among them are the underground chambers and stupas (sites #78, #79 and #98) on the pattern of Butkara III, Swat, excavated by Dr Abdur Rehman, the first of its kind so far found in the plains of this Province (Plates 3, 4 and 9). In three such sites, the natural mounds were first cut and then Buddhist establishments in the form of stupas and monasteries were established in them. The evidence is very clear in case of the site (#98) of Srē Dherai (Plate 9), near Tangi, a high, barren ridge, while it is less prominent in case of Banglae Dherai (Site # 78) and Malakano Kili (site # 79) sites near Sherpao. The schist panels collected from Malakano Kili (#79) have already been discussed above (Plates 29-32). Chronologically these Buddhist sites may be placed in the 1st-5th centuries AD.

Altogether there may be 4 or 5 levels of settlement:

- 1) 40 ha or more site (Bala Hisar)
- 2) 25 ha 2 sites (#47 and #70)
- 3) 10-12 ha 3 sites (#29, #41, #73)
- 4) 5-6 ha 4 sites (#38, 96, 103, 134)
- 5) less than 5 ha (61 sites)

It is interesting to note that most of the Buddhist sites are located in the same core area, where the modern settlements are still in bloom (see Maps 1 and 3). This area, which is known as Shumali (North) Hasht Nagar, currently is the most fertile and most populated area of the Mohammad Zai Pukhtoos. This would mean that the settlement pattern remained the same for ages. One of the reasons is the fertility of this area

due to the rivers Jindi and Khiali, which have provided the most fertile land.

Also, the the larger sites, though few are mostly located in the core area of Ancient Pushkalavati. There are few sites in the remaining part of Shumali Hasht Nagar (area north of Mardan-Charsadda road) and still fewer in the area of Junubi (south) Hasht Nagar, area south of Mardan-Charsadda road (See Map 3).

*1b-3) Early Historic Period (Map 5/Chart 6):* Defined here as the 1st-8th centuries AD, which is the Kuṣhan to Hindu Shahi dynasties, identified through the presence of types of pitchers (Types E-1a, b, c) which may be dated (Dani 1966) to the Kushan-Hindu Shahi periods, when it occurs abundantly.

Levels of settlement (one must be cautious because the period is very long and the site may have changed in size considerably. Also, sites overlap with those of 'Buddhist' period)

- |                               |          |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| ■ 1) Sites of 11-16 ha.       | 3 sites  |
| ■ 2) Sites of 5-10 ha.        | 3 sites  |
| ■ 3) Sites of less than 5 ha. | 22 sites |

Though, the same pattern of settlement continued as observed in the Buddhist settlements, the area of Junubi Hasht Nagar was, once again, neglected (Compare Map 5 with Map 3). But, we can certainly observe a great decline in settlement after the 5th century AD, even assuming that all Early Historic sites fall into the 5th-8th centuries AD. There are no sites above 15 ha (compared with 3 sites of that area in Buddhist period). This may be the result of the disruptions caused by the Huna invasions, which have rendered this part of the Subcontinent marginal for a long period.

*1b-4) Historic period (Map 4/Chart 5):* Still more decline in the settlement is noted here as compared to the Early Historic Period, but Junubi Hasht Nagar is given slightly more representation this time, though the fertile land of Jindi and Khiali rivers was still favoured (Compare Map 4 with Maps 3 and 5).

Chronology is uncertain due to lack of excavated sites, only one or two sites have yielded Islamic coins\material (#48 and #125), others may be

earlier in date. Interesting among them is the tomb of Nimawrae Baba, datable to the time of Mehmud of Ghazna. The evidence of this discovery is based on local sources mainly and the followers and the great grandsons of the Baba and the authenticity of local information is yet to be confirmed. The tomb of Shaikh-ul-Mashaikh pir Baha-ud-Din Nimawrae Baba is situated at a distance of about 4km to the north of Bala Hisar (Pushkalavati # 131), half km to the north east of the famous Buddhist stupa site of Dur Marjan (#124), 1 km south of Hamid Mian Dherai (#123), about 3 km west of Sartoor Baba (#77) and to the south west of Turangzai village at a little distance from the west bank of Jindi river and can be approached from Kot Tarnab road.

The mound is a high one, 60-80 feet, mixing the archaeological site of ancient time, the modern Muslim's grave yard above it and on the very top the tomb of Baba Sahib along with seven other graves of the same time. The site covers an area of less than a hectare and an extra 1 hectare is reserved for the tomb, mosque and langar khana, while to the south east, there is an additional 16 hectares of forested land donated by local Pukhtoons to the Pir Sahib.

The name of Nimawrae Baba is probably due to the tradition, that the Pirs of the early time used to collect a share of the agricultural production from the local owners. At that time, according to Khairullah Bacha, who was my great source of information here, this share was half of the total production, therefore Nimawrae (to take half) and thus he was named Nimawrae Baba.

Khairullah Bacha, the great grandson of Pir Sahib, aged 60, is a caretaker of the tomb and a share holder in the belongings of Pir Sahib. He is living with other pirs of Utmanzai and the family still hold great respect with local Pukhtoons. The village Utmanzai is situated about 3km to the south east of the tomb on the east bank of Jindi river, while the tomb is at a little distance from the west bank of the said river. According to Khairullah Bacha, the pir died about 800 years ago, and that the pir was invited by a local Pukhtoon leader, Shaikh Hashim Ali Khan from Qandhar, Kabul, to fight against the non-muslims of this area. His father Ain-ud-Din is buried in Wah factory, known as Shaikh Zakarya locally.



The building of this tomb is rectangular in shape and consists of two verandahs and a central chamber, leaving the back portion for khilwat khana, which according to my source is the oldest portion of the building and was used by Pir Sahib in his life time. The tomb chamber, which has a high dome, is a later addition.

Among the twelve pupils/followers of pir are, Sartoor Baba, Parsa Baba, Bada Baba, who are buried in this locality. Madae Baba is buried in Jala-la, Bagher Baba in Alo (Katlang), and others of unknown names buried here, with the grave of Shaikh Hasam Ali Khan, who are said to have controlled the whole area accordingly.

Mehmud of Ghazna is said to have approached the saint and persuaded him to fight against the non-muslims and, if it is confirmed, this would put the building of Pir Sahib's tomb in 11th Century A.D. However, further investigation of the history of the famous saint will confirm this fact.

Monuments of the Sikh, British and Islamic periods were not recorded (except #92 and #125) in the survey. Most of these are limited to large towns such as, Tangi, Sherpao, Umarzai, Utmanzai, Rajar, Charsadda, Prang and Shabqadar, but the majority belong to the 19th and 20th centuries. In case of the Islamic Period, mosques and tombs of saints are known, but they fall out of the scope of this survey.

In spite of this, one may note that only one site of 14 hectares was found, the next two largest sites were 12.3 and 5.05 hectares. The remaining 36 sites of this group are less than 5 hectares and show that the trend of declining settlement continued, reflecting the uncertain political conditions of the North-west Frontier throughout historical times.

### ***List Of Some Outstanding Monuments Discovered***

Site Nos. 20, 29, 98, 123 and 125, apart from others, are of great significance for further research and protection. The process of destruction is so rapid that in a few years these sites may also be wiped out from the map and there will be hardly any evidence available to us to reconstruct

the history of this region. it is therefore suggested that immediate steps be taken to save this wealth from further destruction.

### **Summary Of Settlement Patterns**

The pattern of settlement, as is evident from the maps of the Buddhist and Early Historic Periods (Maps 3 and 5), shows that a high level of political organisation existed in 1st-5th centuries AD. This is reflected in an elaborate settlement hierarchy, which can also be seen in historical sources for the area (Alexander, etc).

But there seems to have been a drastic decline after the Huna invasions, and no clear recovery due to continuing political uncertainty, which can be clearly observed from comparing the map of the Buddhist Period (Map 3) with that of the Early Historic Period (Map 5). The area remained marginal until the 18th century when Peshawar became an important regional centre nearby, which again can be confirmed by comparing the map of the Buddhist Period (Map 3) with the maps of the Historic and Early Historic Periods (Maps 4 and 5) respectively.

### **List Of Sites Suitable For Excavation:**

Site Nos. 5, 19, 20, 22, 27, 29, 49, 70, 77, 78, 98, 102, 104, 123, 126, 131 and 132 are available for immediate attention of researchers. The excavation of these may bring to light many facts so far unknown to us, as well as providing materials for the proposed Archaeological Museum of Charsadda. This museum can be a great source to educate the residents of this District regarding their Cultural Heritage in particular and the public in general. Also, it can be a good source of reference for the researchers of this field.

### **Recommendations For Conservation And Protection:**

Site Nos. 19, 20, 29, 49, 98, 123, 131 and 132 are recommended for protection and preservation on priority basis. Almost all of these are Buddhist sites. Two (#131 and #132) have already been excavated by Wheeler (1958) and Dani (1963-64), but they still need to be further

excavated and protected. The site of Bala Hisar (#131), was again surveyed this year by Robbin Conningham from Cambridge in collaboration with the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar to recon-  
the results of the Wheeler Excavations. These results are still awaited. The site of Shaikhani Dheri (#132), was also excavated by Mr. Farid Khan, Director of Archaeology, Government of N.W.F.P., this year for furthering the research on the site. The results are still awaited, showing these sites still hold much potential for research. Among the remaining six sites, one (#49) Mra Dherai has been mostly destroyed by illegal diggers, but there still remains a lot to be preserved for researchers. The site (#19) Usmani Dherai, though damaged a little, still contains wealth for researchers and needs to be excavated and preserved. Site Nos. 20, 29 and 123 are completely preserved and need to be protected for researchers, because they are among the few big sites of this Survey and may produce very fruitful results. Above all is the site of Hamid Mian Dherai (#123), a Buddhist Stupa Site, which can be the only site to make a base and justification for the proposed Museum at Charsadda. The best part of this site is that it is preserved by the mosque above it. It is therefore important to make arrangements for the preservation and protection of the above recommended sites.

## ***Recommendations For Museum***

There is a serious need for the establishment of an Archaeological Museum in this district at the headquarter Charsadda to preserve and display the excavated materials from the earlier and recent excavations and also from this survey. The proposal was submitted to the then Chief Secretary two years ago by the author and Professor Durrani. The site for this museum is ideally that of the site of Bala Hisar, the earliest capital of Gandhara (Pushkalavati). Bala Hisar is close to the modern capital of the district and also to the second capital city of Gandhara, Shaikhani Dheri. It is well-located and well-preserved for future excavations which will add a lot to the collection of the proposed museum as well as provide sufficient space for the museum building. The site is already attracting a lot of tourists and also has the provision of Government land, which can be utilised for the museum building.

This Museum, when built, will host not only the archaeological collections, but also the ethnological remains of this important district. It will provide a place for the belongings of the great leaders, politicians, poets, artists and civil servants etc. to the students and scholars of history, archaeology, art, politics, and anthropology, etc. Furthermore, it will provide a centre to educate the local population in their cultural heritage and assist in establishing the tourist industry in addition to preservation of the cultural property.

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**CHART I**  
**1902-3 Survey Sites**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Site</b>
1	Torapana
2	Shaikhan
3	Spinavarai
4	Bala Hisar
5	Mir Ziarat
6	Palatu Dherai
7	Ghaz Dherai
8	Kula Dher
9	Kanizaka Dherai
10	Akhtar Dherai
11	Dharamsal Dherai
12	Mra Dherai

**CHART II**  
**1918-19 Survey Sites**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Name of Site</b>
1	Akhtar Dherai, south of Nisatta village.
2	Akhtar Dherai, half a mile east of Prang.
3	Barctai Dherai, one mile east of Prang.
4	Bubak Dherai, near Bubak village.
5	Dheraka, one mile north of Dheri Zardad.
6	Kanizaka Dherai, one mile south of Rajar village.
7	Mra Dherai.
8	Rashakai, one and a half mile east of Nisatta village.
9	Sparli Dherai.
10	Zando Dherai, Zarin Abad.

### CHART III

## GANDHARA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1993 CHARSADDA DISTRICT

### LIST OF ALL THE EXPLORED SITES.

S. No.	Name of the site	Code	S. No.	Name of the site	Code
1	Kula Dhand (H) (Yousaf Khan Qila)	KD	31✓	Budai / Kamangar Dherai (EH)	BKD
2	Khar Bandai (B)	KB	32	Ucchawala, Dheri Shaikhan (H)	UWD
3	Khro Shah (B)	KS	33	Sokhta Graveyard (EH)	SG
4	Ghrumbak (H)	GB	34✓	Shah Dargah (B)	SHD
5✓	<b>Sikandar Khan Dherai (EH)</b>	<b>SKD</b>	35✓	Changaro Dherai (H)	CD
6	Sarwani Dherakai (H)	SD	36	Mirzai Graveyard (H)	MG
7	Dheri Saidan (H)	DS	37	Spinkai Village (H)	SV
8✓	Haryana Dherakai (H) (Goongi Dherai)	HD	38	Katuzai-Dherai Kourona (B)	KDK
9✓	Sandasar Dherakai (EH)	SSD	39✓	Rai Dherai I (B)	RD
10✓	Tawani Graveyard (EH)	TG	40✓	Mughal Kas (B)	MK
11✓	Fateh Khan Graveyard (H)	FKG	41	Mani Khela Kili (B)	MKK
12✓	Anba Dher Graveyard (H)	ADG	42	Qadim patai (Mani Khela) (B)	QP
13✓	Torki Dherai (H)	TD	43	Dosehra Mound (H)	DM
14✓	Shibli Dherai (EH)	SBD	44	Bubak Mound (B)	BM
15✓	Shadalam Dherai (H)	SDD	45✓	Sparli Dherai (H)	SPD
16✓	Nima Dherai (H) (Mehboob-e-Tarkha)	ND	46✓	Ibrahimzai Village (H)	IV
17✓	Gula Jan Dherai (EH)	GD	47✓	Nisatta Graveyard (B)	NG
18✓	Mehboob Khan Dherai (H)	MKD	48✓	Momin Khan Dherai I (EH)	MKI
19✓	<b>Usmani Dherai (B)</b>	<b>UD</b>	49✓	<b>Mra Dherai (EH)</b>	<b>MRD</b>
20✓	<b>Bero Sukkar A, B, C. (B)</b>	<b>BS</b>	50	Firdous Khan Patai (B)	FKP
21✓	Wara & Loya Dherai A, B (B) (Nahqi)	WLD	51	Zarin Abad, Dherai Kili (B)	ZDK
22✓	<b>Spinawrai Graveyard (B)</b>	<b>SWG</b>	52✓	Majuki Dherai (B)	MJD
23	Churakhail Dherakai (H)	CKD	53	Mian Kili Dherai (B)	MNK
24✓	Karkanai Kandar Adira A, B (EH)	KKA	54	Kanizaka Dherai (B) (Ghuncha Khan Dherai)	KZD
25✓	Yaghi Band Graveyard (EH)	YBG	55	Kula Dher	KUD
26✓	Gonda Graveyard (EH)	GG	56✓	Kashmiryan, Gohar Patai (B)	KGP
27✓	<b>Marsin Dherai (EH)</b>	<b>MD</b>	57	Sunbarai (H)	SB
28	Sreakh Adira (H)	SA	58	Muftipur Kili (H)	MFK
29✓	<b>Mandezai Mounds (B)</b>	<b>MM</b>	59	Khan Mahi II (B)	
30✓	Kotak, Dherai Patai (B)	KDP	60	Dargai Kili (H)	DGK

**Glossary:** EH: Early Historic Period H: Historic Period B: Buddhist Period I: Islamic Period  
 Hi: Hindu Period. \*\*\*Numbers marked with (✓): Where surface collection was possible.  
 \*\*\*Site Names set in **bold italics** show the sites recommended for excavation.

S. No.	Name of the site	Code	S. No.	Name of the site	Code
61	Sardheri (EH)	SRD	95✓	Faqir Khan Patai	FKP
62✓	Malka Dher (B)	MLD	96✓	Chehal Ghazi (B)	CHG
63✓	Wardaga, Derai Kili (B)	WDK	97✓	Kandasi Baba (B)	KBB
64✓	Utmanzai Rest House (EH)	URH	98✓	<b>Sre Dherai</b> <b>(Marghuz Abazai) (B)</b>	<b>SDM</b>
65✓	Qila Kourona (B) (Mohammad Narai)	QK	99✓	Dobandai Kandari (EH)	DBK
66✓	Shaheedano Kili (EH)	SHK	100✓	Hamesh Gul Kourona (B)	HGK
67	Zahir Shah Patai (Tambulak) (H)	ZPT	101	Station Kourona (Dherai Kili) (B)	STD
68	Sarki Mashran	SM	102✓	<b>Kharono Dherai (Jura) (B)</b>	<b>KDJ</b>
69✓	Katarpan Dherai (EH)	KPD	103	Jura Kili (B)	JRK
70✓	<b>Rajar Dherai (B)</b>	<b>RDI</b>	104✓	<b>Pirano Graveyard (EH)</b>	<b>PG</b>
71✓	Khkaree Baba (Utmanzai) (H)	KBU	105✓	Kas Kourona (H)	KK
72	Ghazgai, Spinawrai (B)	GS	106✓	Mirza Dher Graveyard (B)	MZG
73✓	Skaro Dherai (B)	SAD	107✓	Totakai Sra Makha (EH)	TSM
74✓	Jangi Dherai (EH)	JD	108✓	Gandaghar Gutki Dherai (B)	GGD
75✓	Hindu Kamar (B)	HK	109✓	Spilano Dherai (B)	SP
76✓	Kokoo Dherai (EH)	KKD	110✓	Mula Dherai (Kochakai) (B)	MUD
77✓	<b>Sartoor Baba (EH)</b>	<b>SBB</b>	111	Mughal Dherai (H)	MUG
78	<b>Banglae Dherai (B)</b>	<b>BGD</b>	112✓	Momin Khan Dherai II (Chena) (H)	MKC
79	Malakano Dherai (B)	MLD	113✓	Chalagram (B)	CHL
80✓	Jhara Sikandar Abad (EH)	JSA	114	Ghazo Dherai (B)	GZU
81✓	Mir Alam Khan Patai/ Sherpao (H)	MKP	115	Dre Khulae Thana (H)	DKT
82✓	Momin Abad / Tirahwaal (H)	MAT	116✓	Bheram Khan Dherai (B)	BKD
83✓	Muhammad Aslam Khan Patai, Mumanu Dherai (H)	MAP	117✓	Karim Jranda (EH)	KJ
84	Mumano Dherai (B)	MMD	118✓	Sewano Kili (B)	SWK
85✓	Sher Mohammad Khan Patai (B)	SMK	119✓	Rai Dherai II (Harichand) (EH)	RDH
86	Badshano Kili (B)	BSK	120✓	Qaroon Dherai (EH)	QD
87	Jamal Kili (H)	JK	121	Fazl-e-Karim Patai (B)	FKM
88✓	Awal Din (Dab Kourona) (B)	ADK	122✓	Pappu Dherai (B)	PPD
89✓	Sokana (Kanewar) (H)	SKN	123	<b>Hameed Mian Dherai (B)</b>	<b>HMD</b>
90✓	Kanewar (B)	KNR	124✓	Dur Marjan (B)	DRM
91✓	Bajuro Kili (B)	BJK	125	Nimorae Baba (I)	NRB
92✓	Tangi Temple (Hi)	TT	126	<b>Sartoor &amp; Parsa Baba (B)</b>	<b>SPB</b>
93✓	Akhun Baba / Sherpao (H)	ABS	127	Spinkai, Sholgara (B)	SKS
94✓	Said Abad (EH)	SDA	128	Haji Faqir Patai (Utmanzai) (B)	HFP

**Glossary:** EH: Early Historic Period H: Historic Period B: Buddhist Period I: Islamic Period  
Hi: Hindu Period. \*\*\*Numbers marked with (✓): Where surface collection was possible.  
\*\*\*Site Names set in **bold italics** show the sites recommended for excavation.

S. No.	Name of the site	Code	S. No.	Name of the site	Code
129	Dost Mohammad Khan Kourona (B)	DKK	139	Pakhana Dherai (B)	PKH
130	Spilano Dherai / Utmanzai Sholgara (B)	SUS	140	Chakli Dherai (B)	CHK
<b>131</b>	<b><i>Bala Hisar (B)</i></b>	<b>BH</b>	141	Khazana Dherai (H)	KHZ
<b>132</b>	<b><i>Sheikhan Dherai (B)</i></b>	<b>SHK</b>	142	Sandasar II, Chena (B)	SC
137	Jogyano Dherai (H)	JGY	143✓	Dagi Ghulam Qadir Khan (B)	DGQ
138	Pla Dherai (B)	PLH	144	Adam Ghar Baba (H)	AGB

**Glossary:** **EH:** Early Historic Period **H:** Historic Period **B:** Buddhist Period **I:** Islamic Period

**Hi:** Hindu Period. \*\*\*Numbers marked with (✓): Where surface collection was possible.

\*\*\*Site Names set in **bold italics** show the sites recommended for excavation.

# CHART IV

## GANDHARA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1993 CHARSADDA DISTRICT.

### BUDDHIST SITES

#### AREA LESS THAN 5 HACTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
2	Khar Bandai	1.61	91	Bajuro Kili	0.6
3	Khro Shah		97	Kandasi Baba	1.21
19	Usmani Dherai	1.31	98	Sre Dherai	2.53
20	Bero Sukkar	3.64	100	Hamesh Gul Kourona	0.71
21	Wara and Loya Dherai	0.66	101	Station Kourona	2.27
22	Spinawrai Graveyard	1.62	102	Kharono Dherai	0.6
30	Kotak, Dherai Patai	1.62	106	Mirza Dher Graveyard	2.02
34	Shah Dargah	0.71	108	Gandaghar, Gutki Dherai	1.21
39	Rai Dherai I	1.26	109	Spilano Dherai	1.01
40	Mughal Kas	2.28	110	Mula Dherai	0.60
42	Qadeem Patai	0.60	113	Chalagram	1.62
44	Bubak Mound	0.60	114	Ghazo Dherai	2.53
50	Firdous Khan Patai	1.21	116	Behram Khan Dherai	0.2
51	Zarin Abad, Dherai Kili	0.15	118	Sewano Kili	0.61
52	Majuki Dherai I	1.01	121	Fazl-e- Karim Patai	
53	Mian Kili Dherai	0.7	122	Pappu Dherai	0.61
54	Kanizaka Dherai	0.5	123	Hameed Mian Dherai	1.52
56	Kashmiryan	0.50	124	Dur Marjan	0.76
59	Khan Mahi II		126	Sartoor, Parsa Baba	
62	Malka Dher	0.60	127	Spinakai	0.51
65	Qila Kourona	0.60	128	Haji Faqir Patai	
72	Ghazgi Spinawrai	1.62	129	Dost Mohd Khan Kourona	
75	Hindu Kamar	1.82	130	Spilano Dherai (Utm)	0.15
78	Banglae Dherai	0.10	132	Shaikhan Dherai	
79	Malakano Dherai	1.01	135	Girawar Dherai	0.61
84	Mumano Dherai	1.87	136	Miana Dherai	0.30
85	Sher Mohd. Khan Patai	0.70	138	Pla Dherai	0.61
86	Badshano Kili	0.05	139	Pakhana Dherai	0.61
88	Awal Din, Dab Kourona	1.11	140	Chakli Dherai	0.61
90	Kanewar	0.80	142	Sandasar II, Chena	

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
143	Dagi Ghulam Qadir Khan	1.01			

#### **AREA COVERING 5 TO 10 HACTARES**

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
38	Katuzai Dherai	6.07	103	Jura Kili	5.06
96	Chehal Ghazi	5.06	134	Tora Pana	6.07

#### **AREA COVERING 10 TO 15 HACTARES**

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
29	Mandezai Mounds	12.13	73	Skaro Dherai	1264
41	Mani Khela Kili	10.11			

#### **AREA COVERING 25 TO 45 HACTARES**

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
47	Nisatta Graveyard	25.06	131	Bala Hisar	40.45
70	Rajar Dherai	25.28			

## CHART V

### HISTORIC SITES

#### LESS THAN 5 HACTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
1	Kula Dhand	3.03	46	Ibrahimzai Village	1.52
4	Ghrumbak	0.81	57	Sunbarai	0.61
6	Sarwani Dherakai	0.61	58	Muftpur Kili	6067
7	Dheri Saidan	2.63	60	Dargai Kili	2.53
8	Haryana Dherakai (Goongi Dherai)	2.02	67	Tambulak	0.61
11	Fateh Khan Graveyard	2.53	71	Khkaree Baba	0.76
12	Anba Dher Graveyard	1.26	81	Mir Alam Khan Patai	0.61
13	Torki Dherai	1.82	82	Momin Abad	0.61
15	Shadalam Dherai	0.81	83	M. Aslam Khan Patai	0.10
16	Nima Dherai	1.21	87	Jamal Kili	0.61
18	Mehboob Khan Dherai	1.71	89	Sokana (Kanewar)	0.51
23	Chura Khel Dherakai	0.71	105	Kas Kourona	1.01
28	Sreekh Adira	1.21	111	Mughal Dherai	
35	Changaro Dherai	0.81	112	Momin Khan Dheri II (Chena)	1.21
36	Mirzai Graveyard	0.71	115	Dre Khulae Thana	0.2
37	Spinkai Village	4.3	133	Sapaira Dherai	0.61
43	Dosehra Mound	1.01	141	Khazana Dherai	0.76
45	Sparli Dherai	0.1	144	Adam Ghar Baba	0.61

#### AREA COVERING 5 TO 10 HECTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
93	Akhun Baba	5.06

#### AREA COVERING 10 TO 20 HACTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
32	Ucchwala Dherai	12.13	137	Jogyano Dherai	14.15

## CHART VI

### EARLY HISTORIC SITES

#### LESS THAN 5 HACTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
5	Sikandar Khan Dherai	1.77	64	Utmanzai	0.51
9	Sandasar Dherakai	0.61	66	Shaheedano Kili	0.1
10	Tawani Graveyard	0.71	69	Katarpan Dherai	1.77
14	Shibli Dherai	3.03	76	Kokoo Dherai	3.03
17	Gula Jan Dherai	1.01	77	Sartoor Baba	2.53
24	Karkanai, Kandar Adira	2.63	80	Jhara Sikandar Abad	1.82
25	Yaghiband Graveyard	2.02	94	Said Abad	0.81
26	Gonda Graveyard	2.02	104	Pirano Graveyard	1.42
31	Budai, Kamangar Dherai	0.81	107	Totakai Sra Makha	3.74
48	Momin Khan Dherai I	1.15	117	Karim Jranda	1.82
61	Sardheri	4.04	119	Rai Dherai II	11.01

#### AREA COVERING 5 TO 10 HACTARES

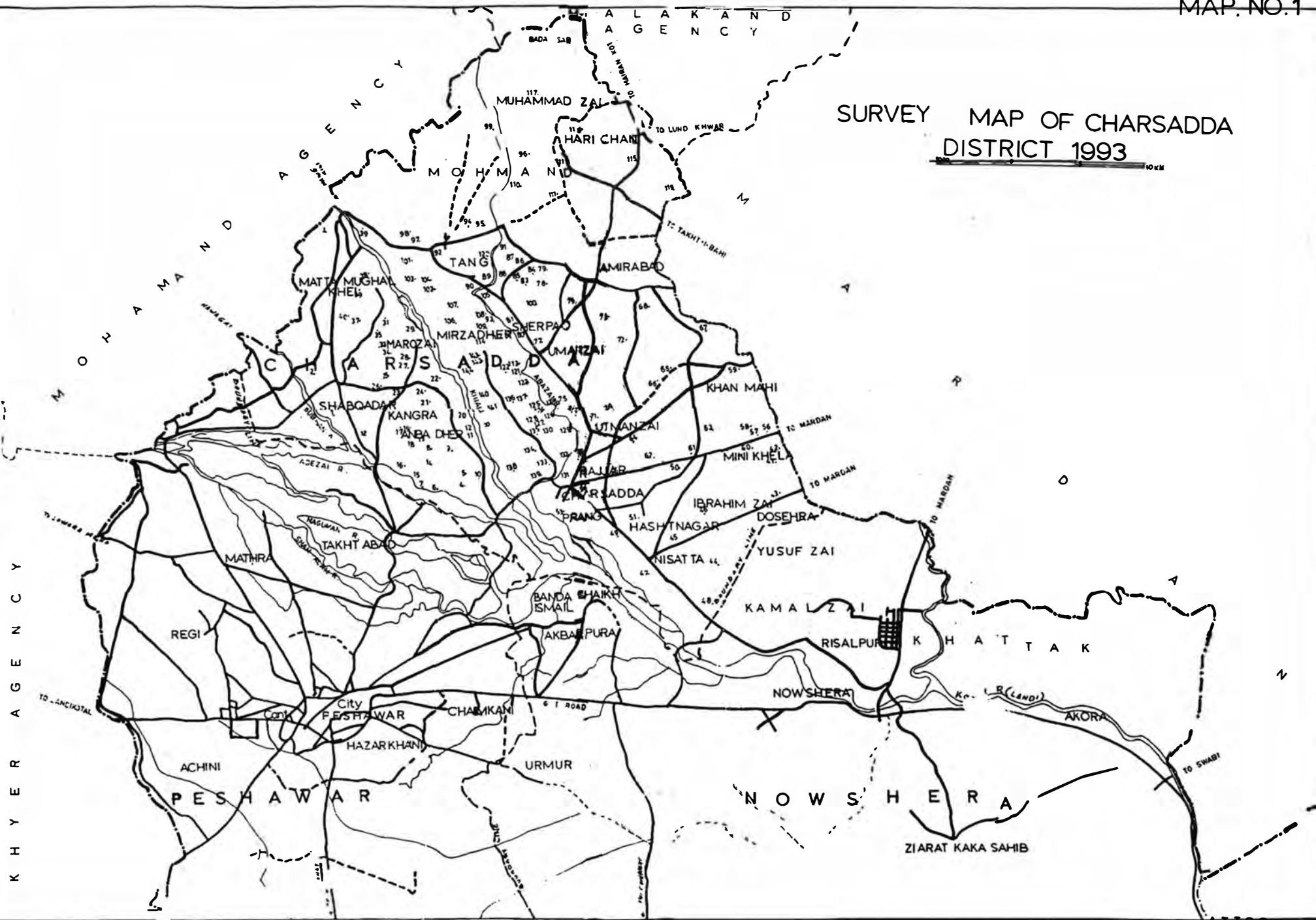
S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
120	Qaroon Dherai	5.06	74	Jangi Dherai	8.09
49	Mra Dherai	6.07			

#### AREA COVERING 10 TO 16 HACTARES

S. No.	Name of the Site	Area	S. No.	Name of the Site	Area
27	Marsin Dherai	11.12	99	Dobandai Kandari	15.17
33	Sokhta Graveyard	12.64			

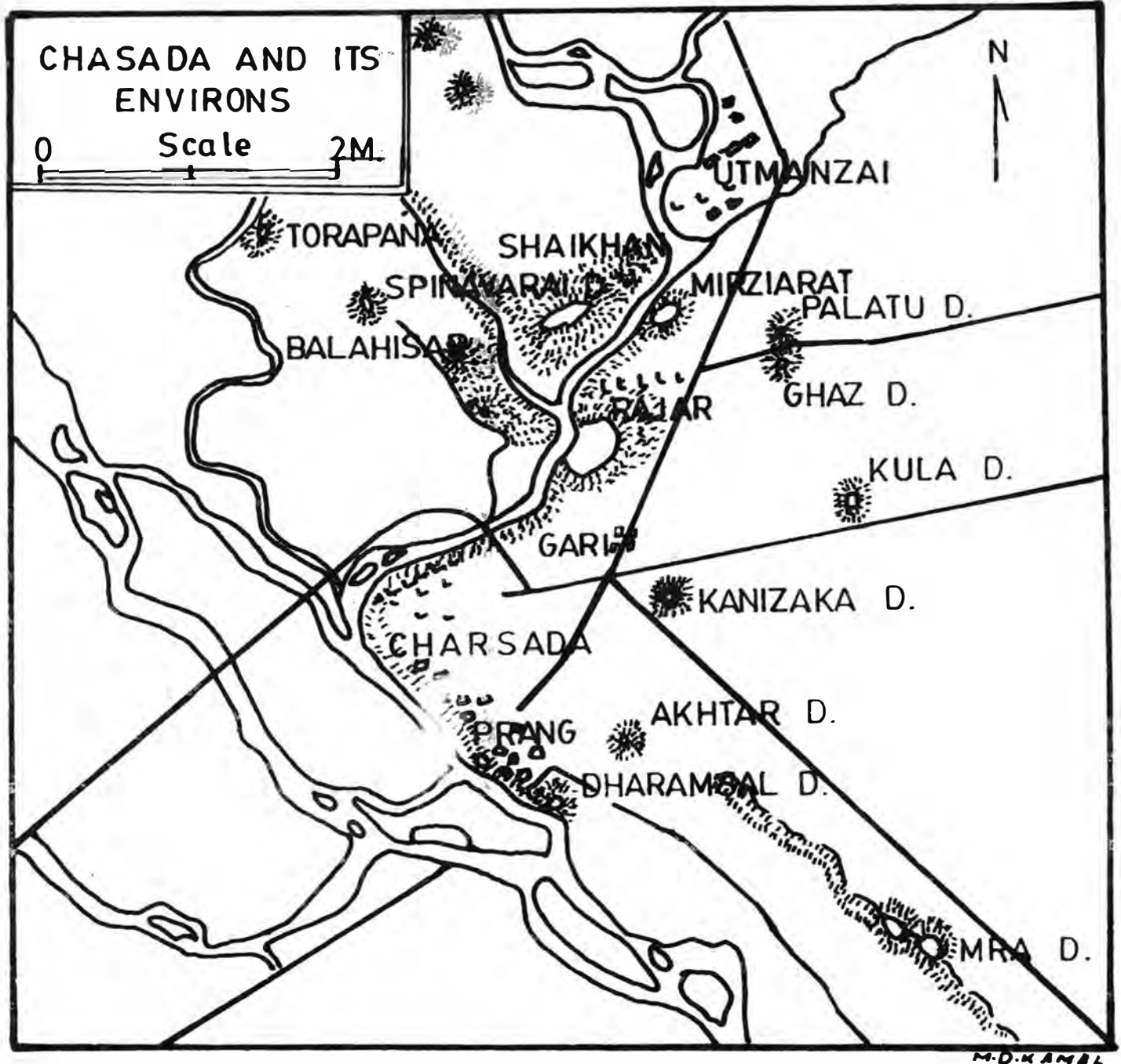


## 10 km





## MAP NO. 2



(SURVEY MAP OF 1902 - 1903)



# MAP OF BUDDHIST SITES (CHARSADDA DIST: 1993)

KEY

Scale 0 5 10KM

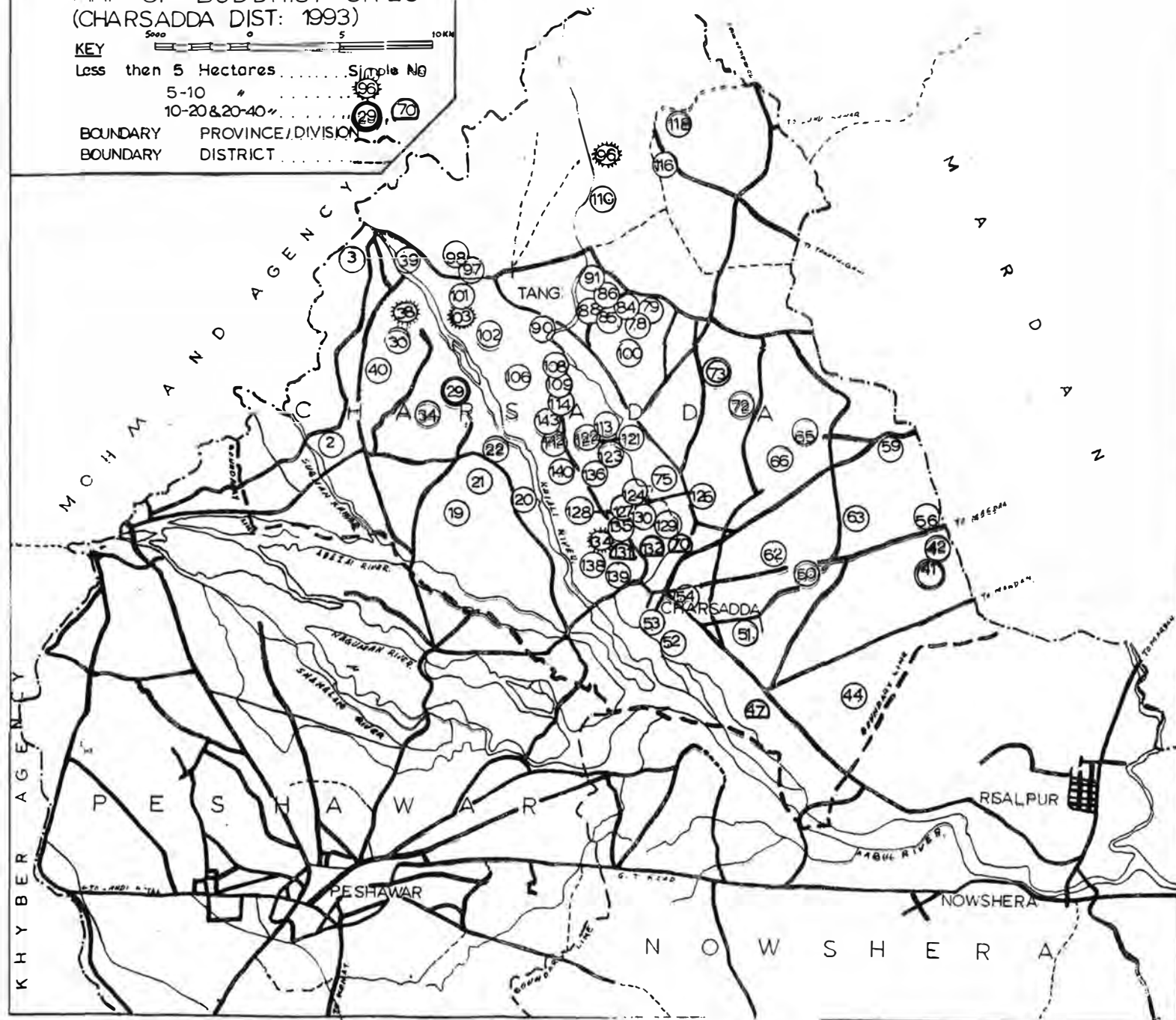
Less than 5 Hectares ..... Simple NG

5-10 #

10-20 & 20-40 ~

BOUNDARY PROVINCE/DIVISION



BOUNDARY DISTRICT



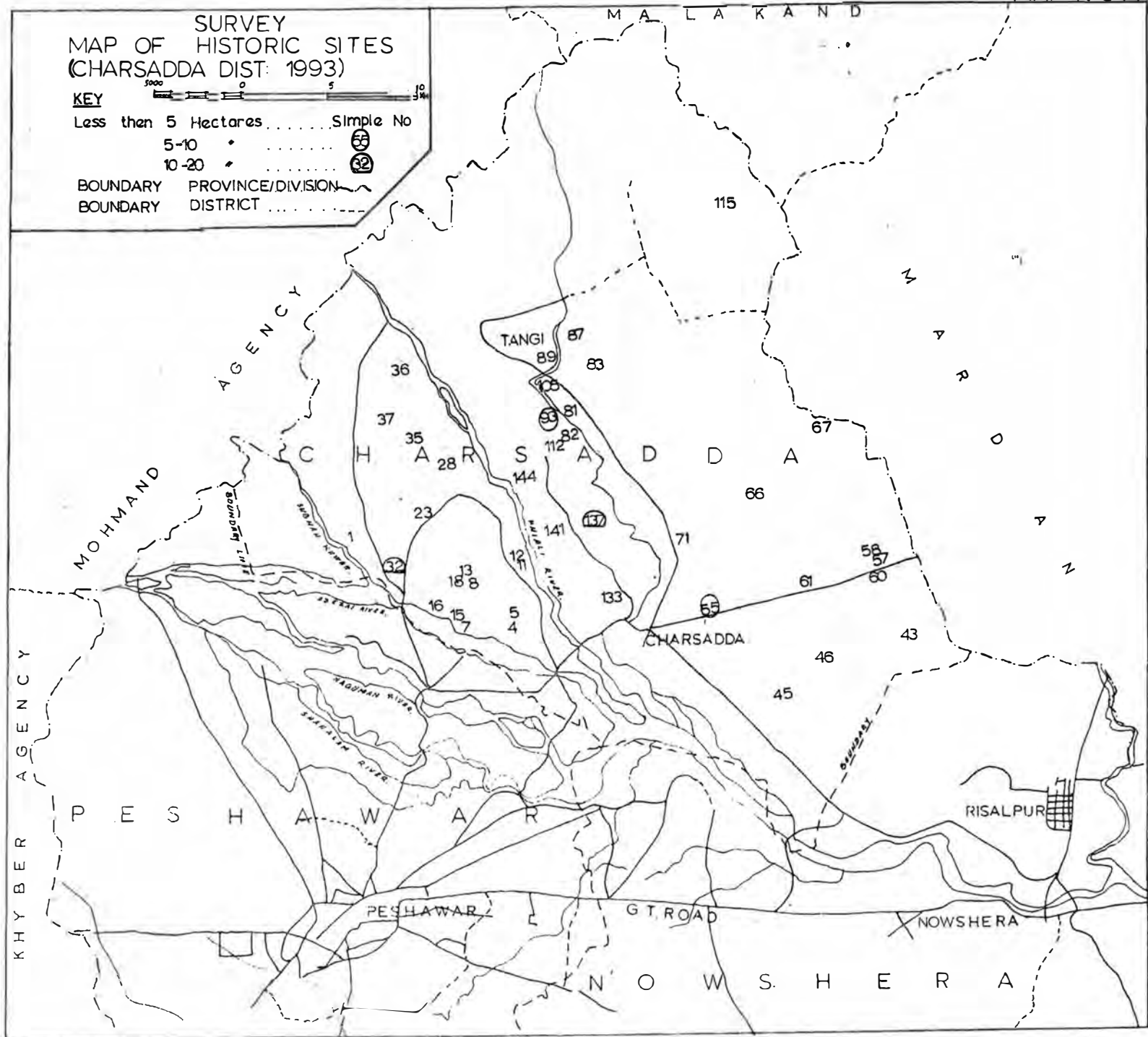


SURVEY  
MAP OF HISTORIC SITES  
(CHARSADDA DIST: 1993)

**KEY**

Less than 5 Hectares ..... Simple No  
5-10 .....   
10-20 ..... 


BOUNDARY PROVINCE/DIVISION .....  
BOUNDARY DISTRICT .....







SURVEY  
MAP OF EARLY HISTORIC SITES  
(CHARSADDA DIST: 1993)

KEY:   
Less than 5 Hectares..... Simple No.  
5-10 " .....  
10-20 " .....  
BOUNDARY PROVINCE/DIVISION  
BOUNDARY DISTRICT

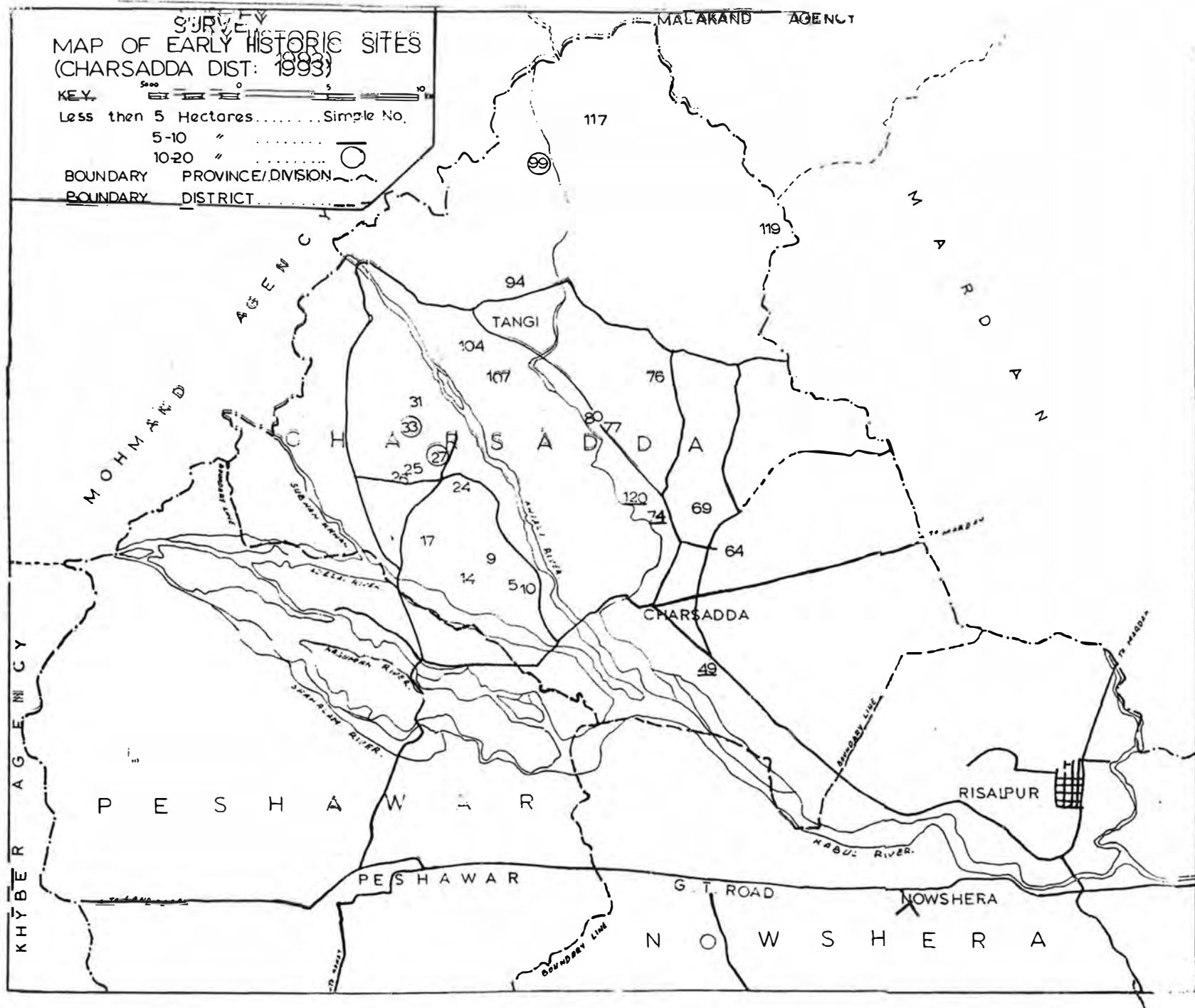




Fig. 1

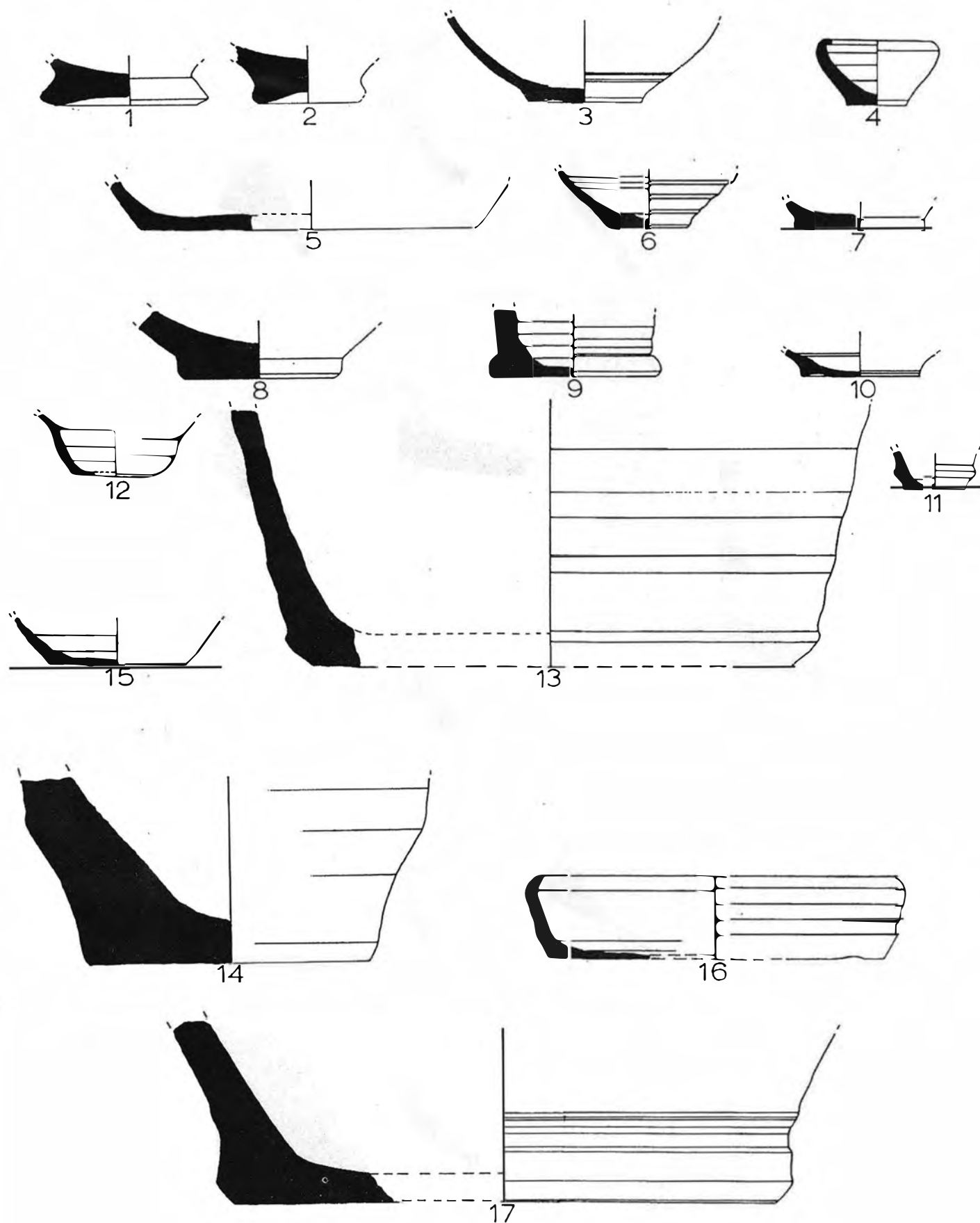
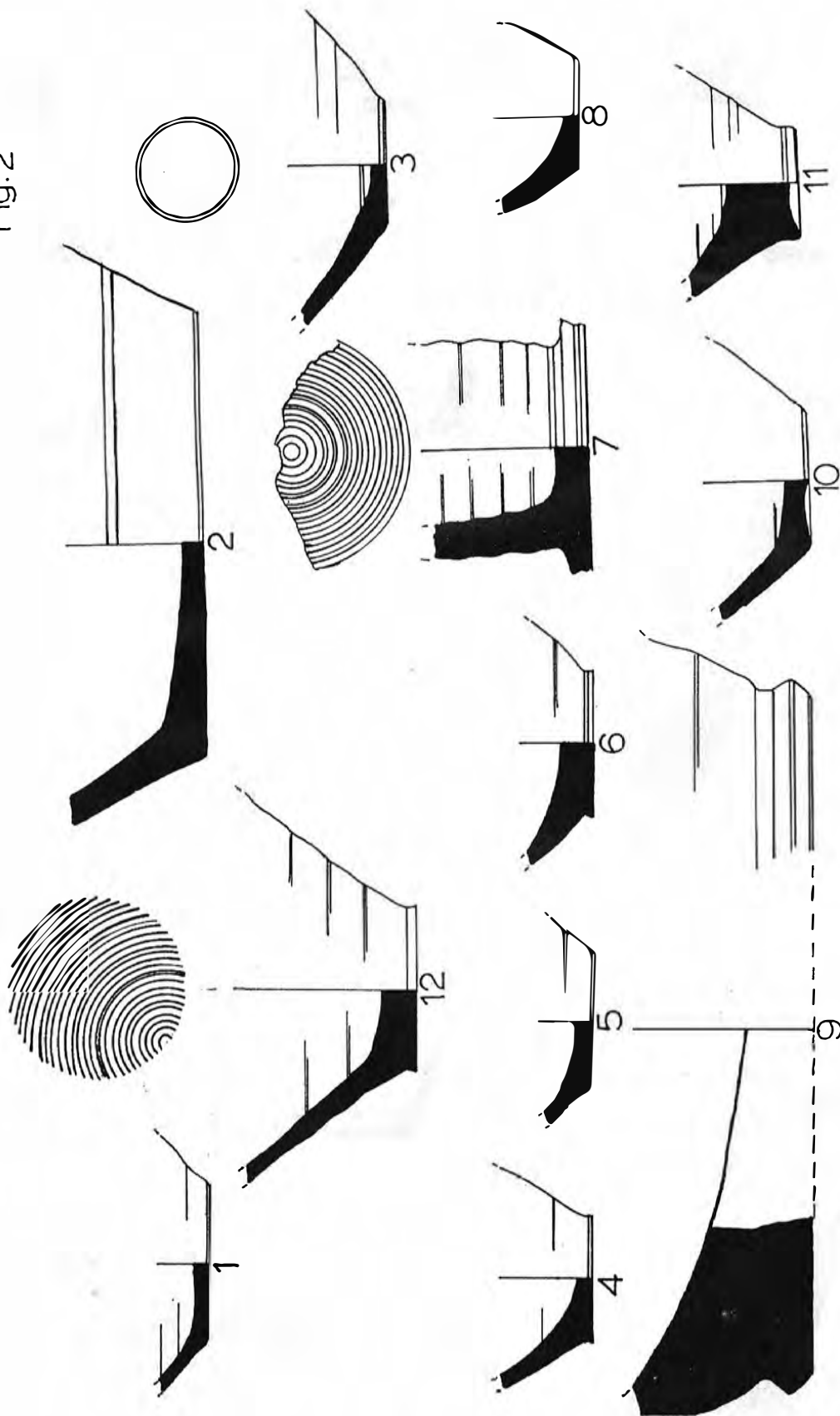


Fig.2



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10 12 Cm.

Fig. 3

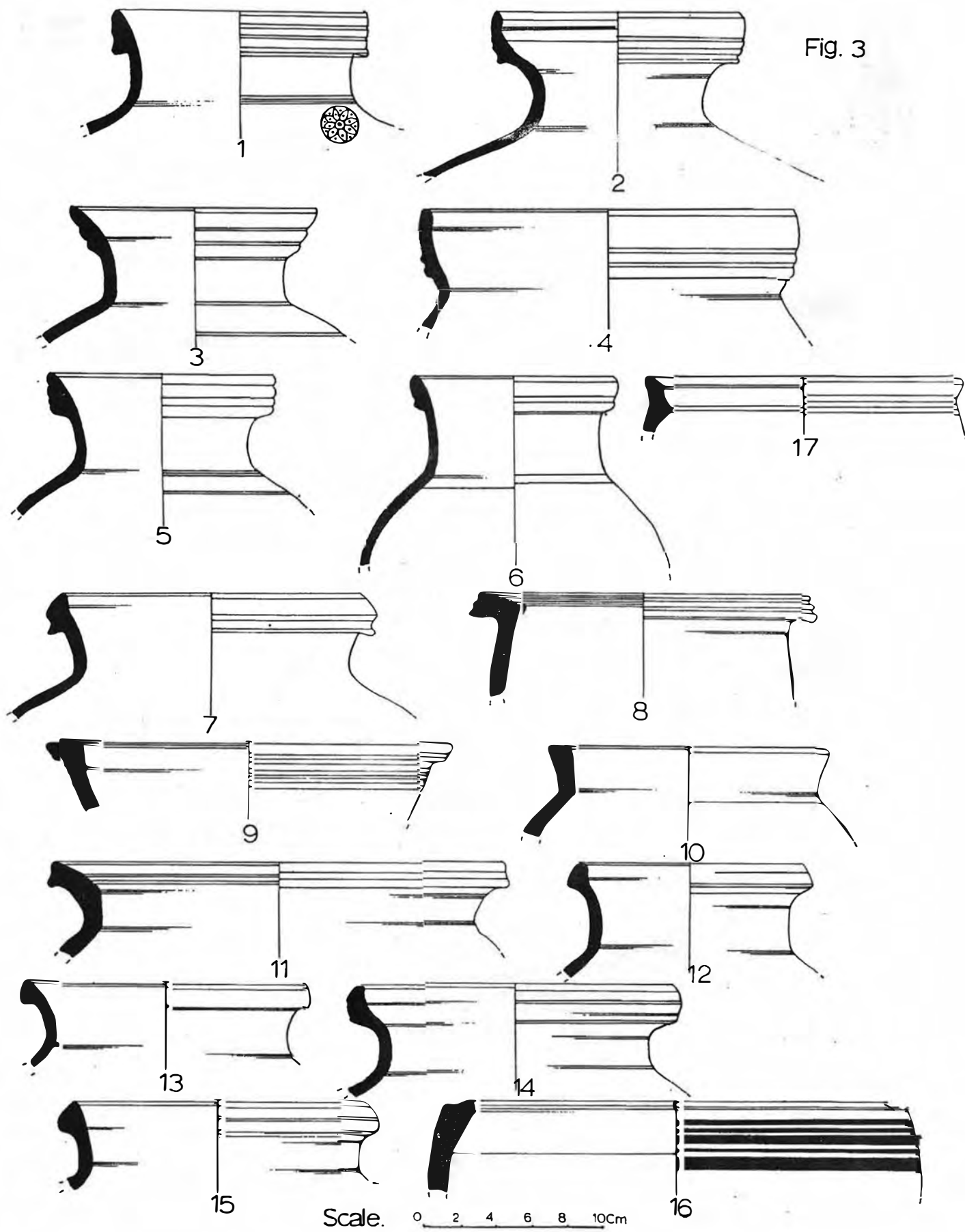
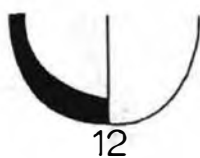
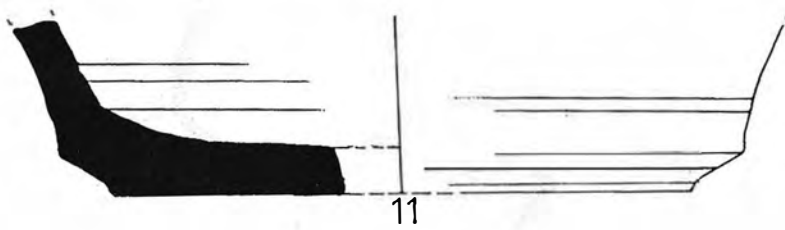
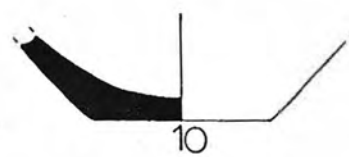
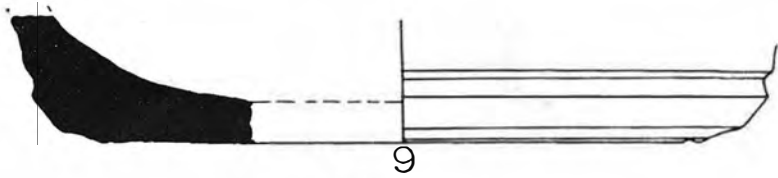
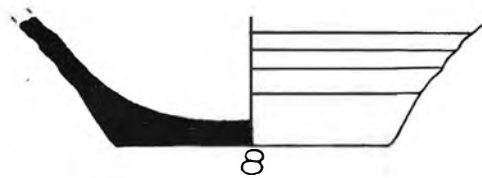
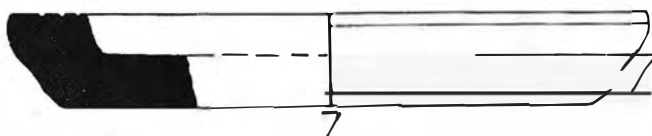
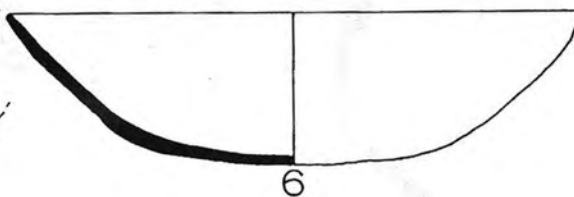
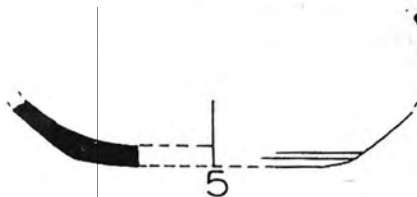
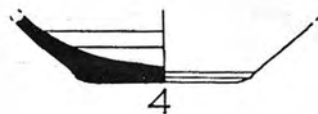
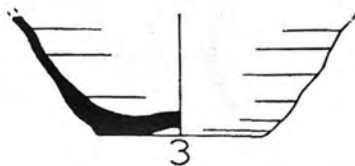
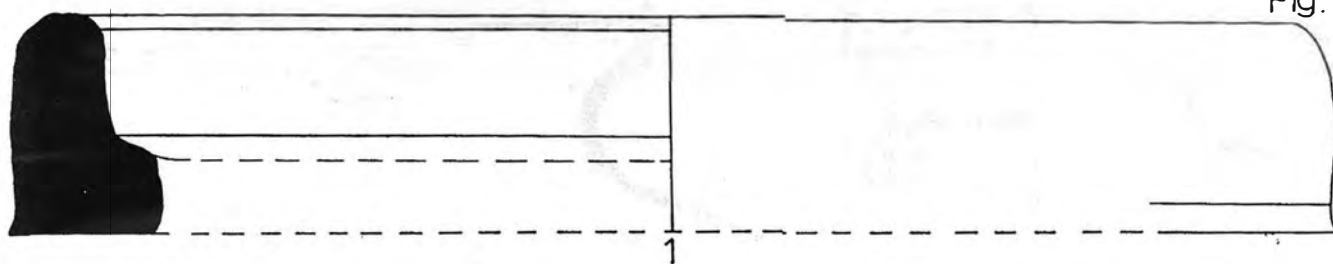


Fig. 4



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10cm

Fig. 5

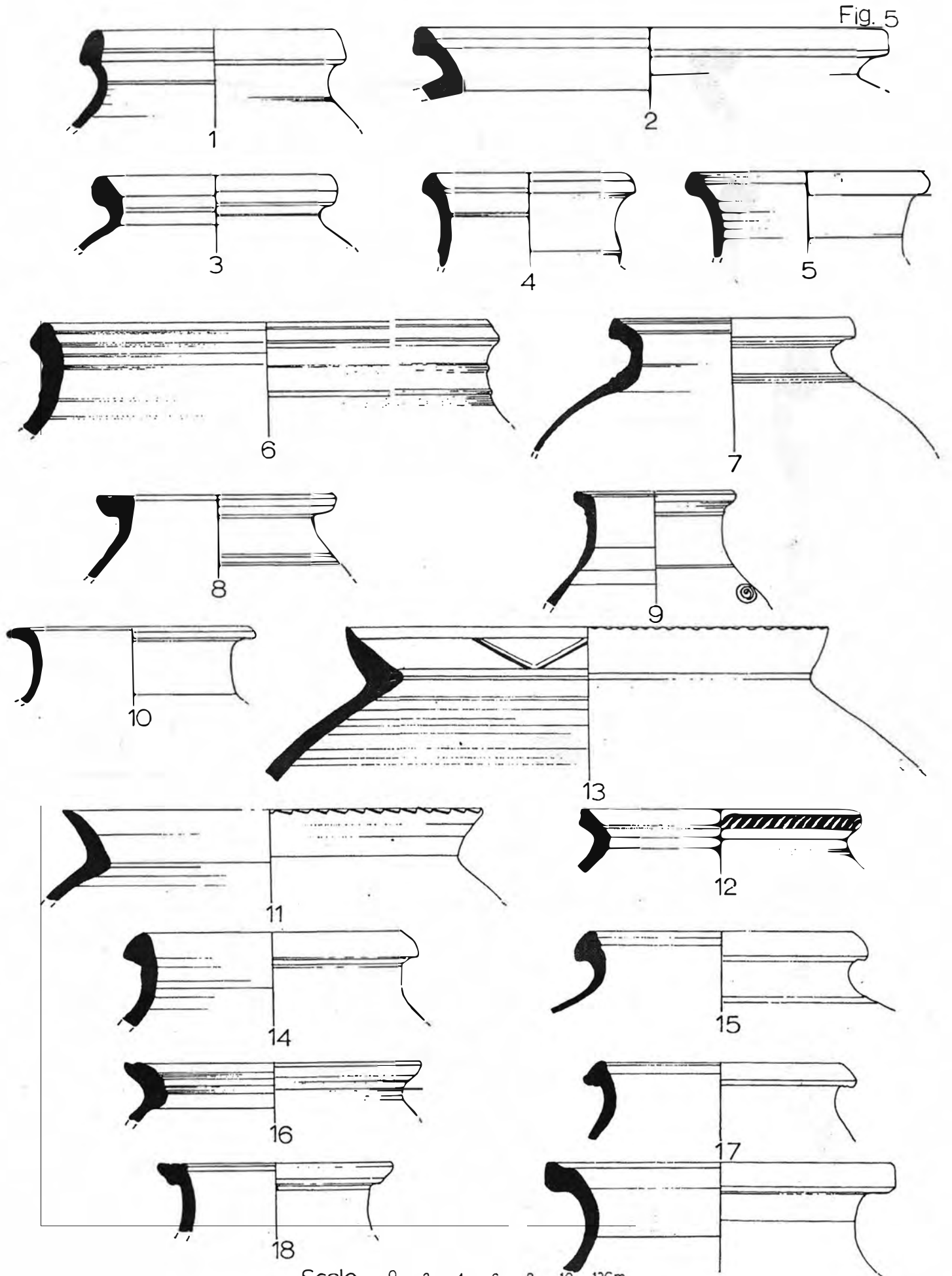
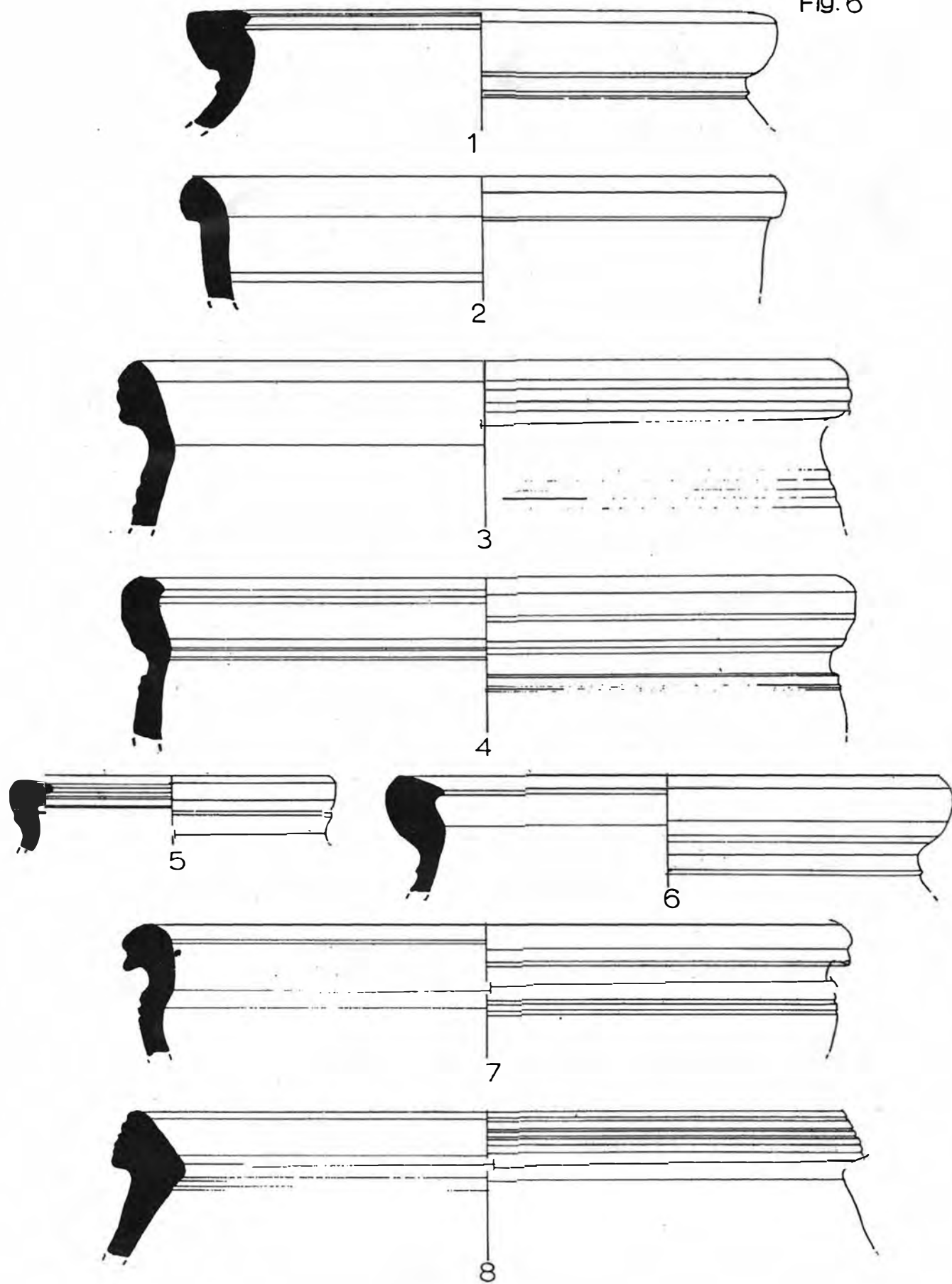


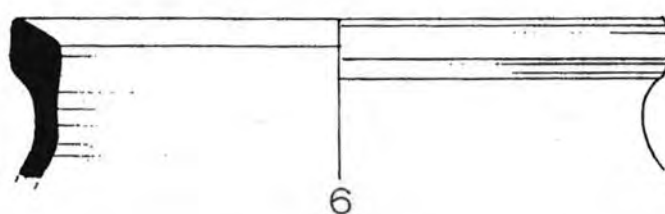
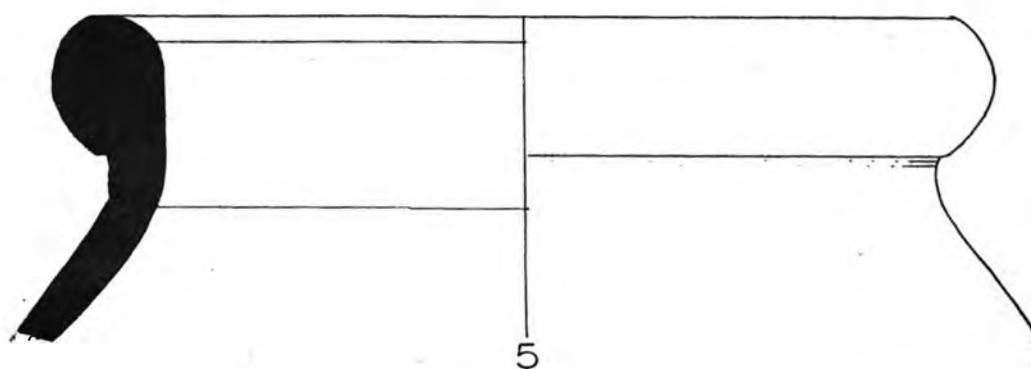
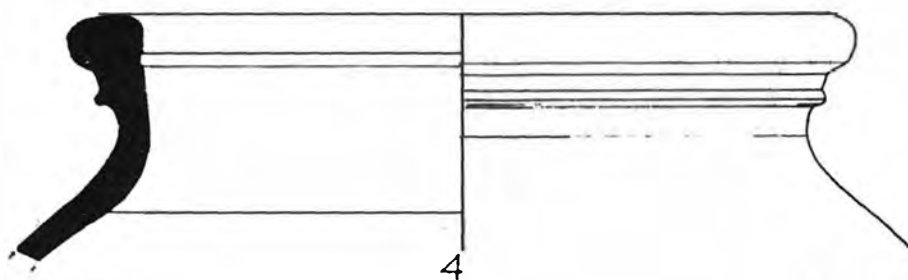
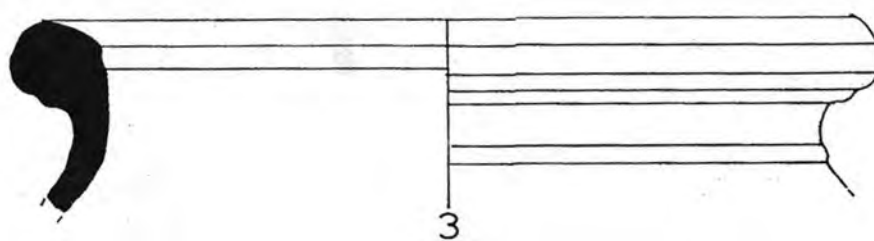
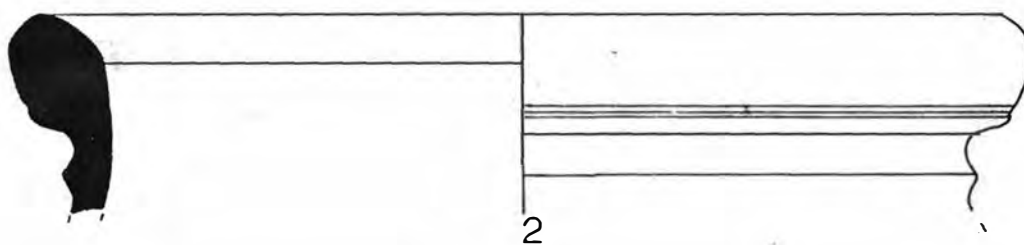
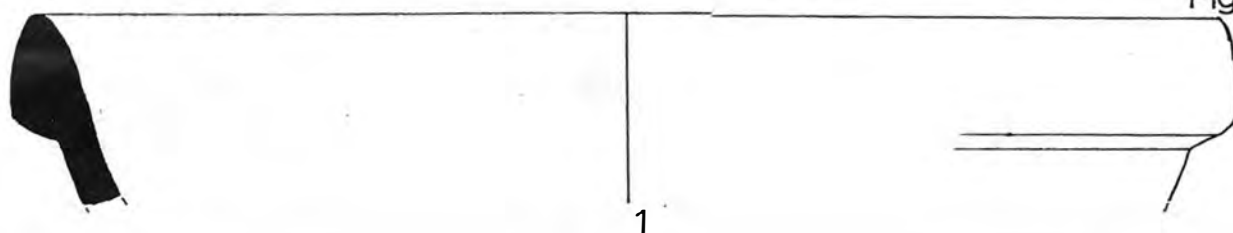
Fig. 6



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10 12Cm

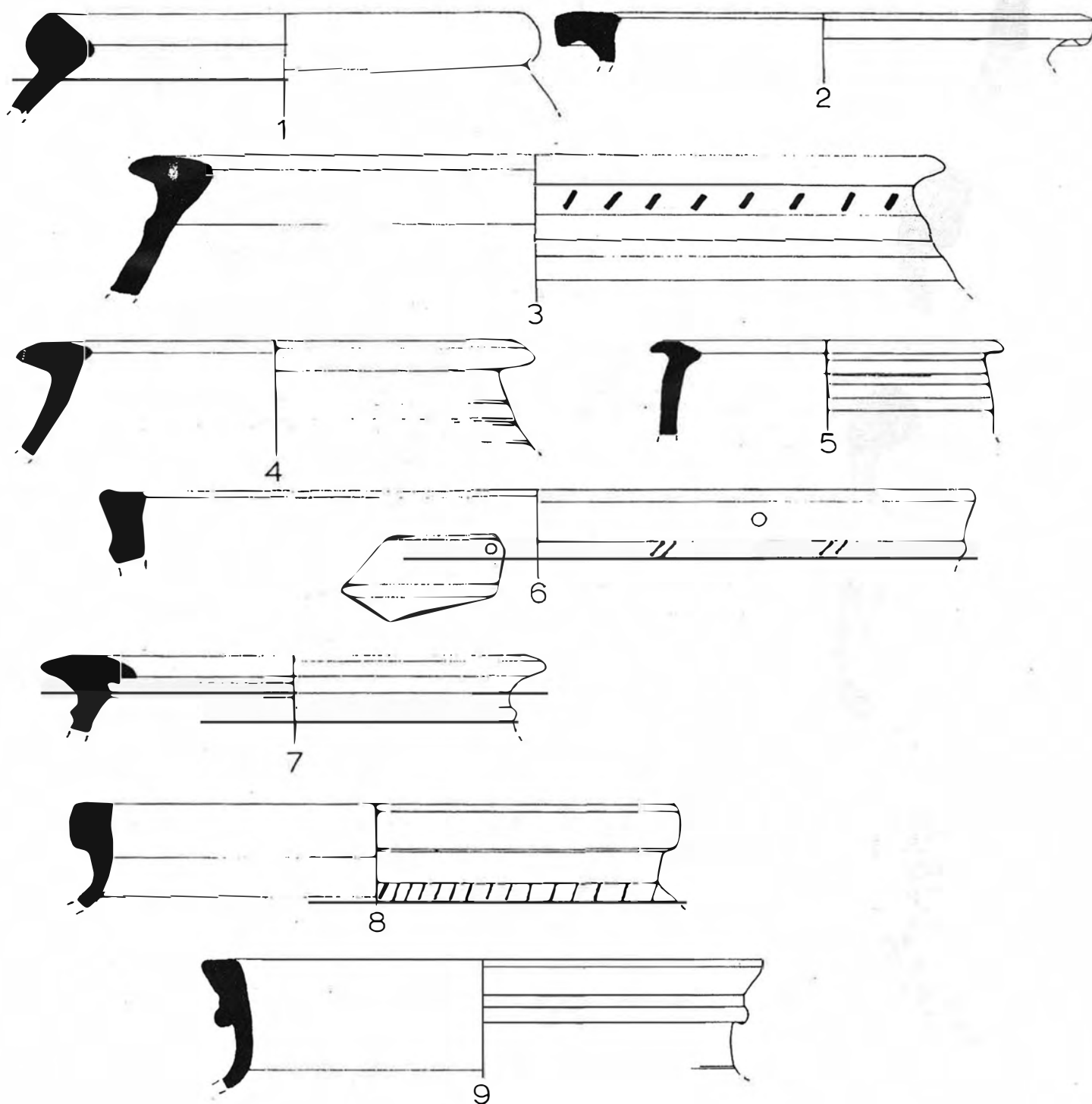


Fig. 7



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10 12Cm

Fig 8



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10Cm

Fig. 9

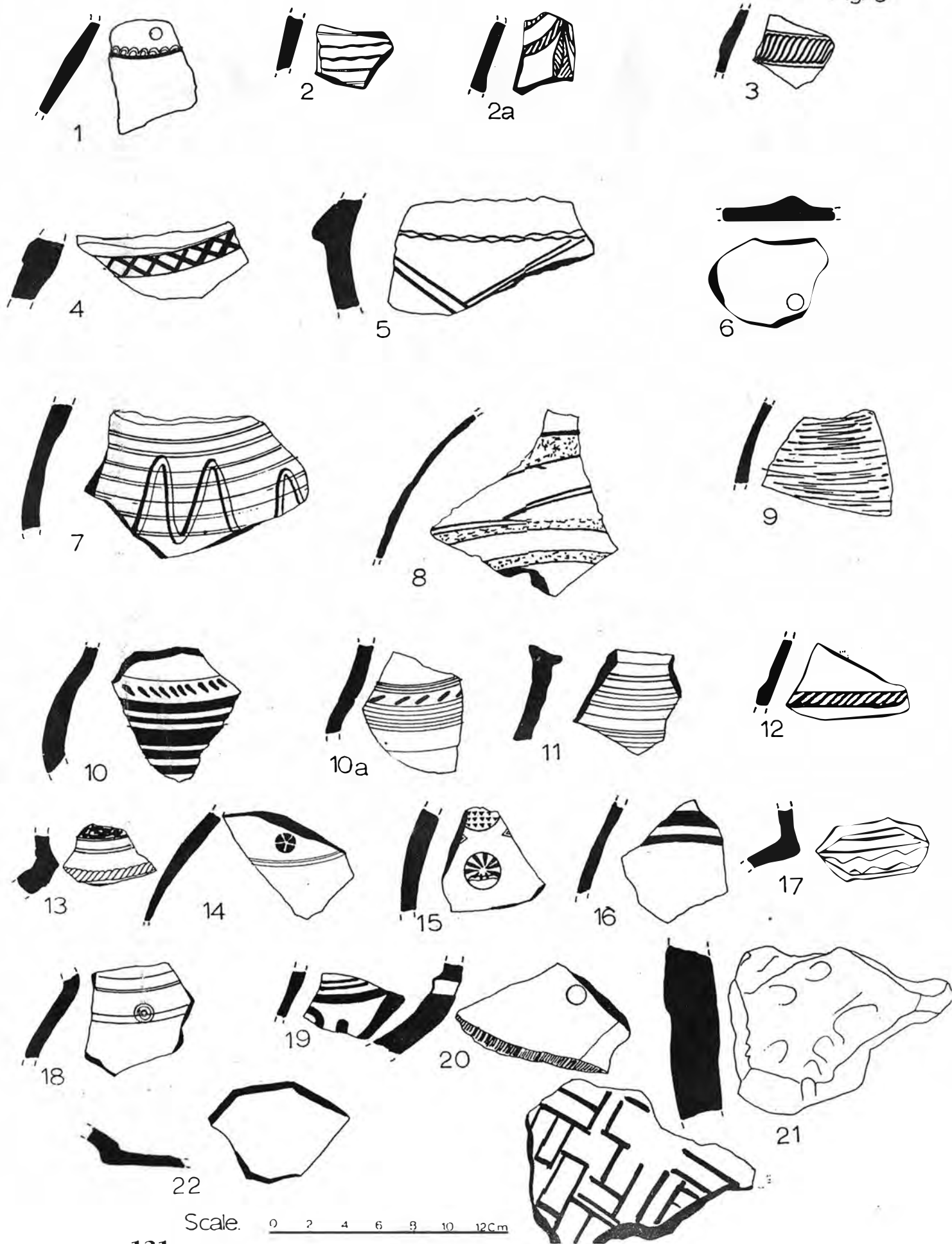
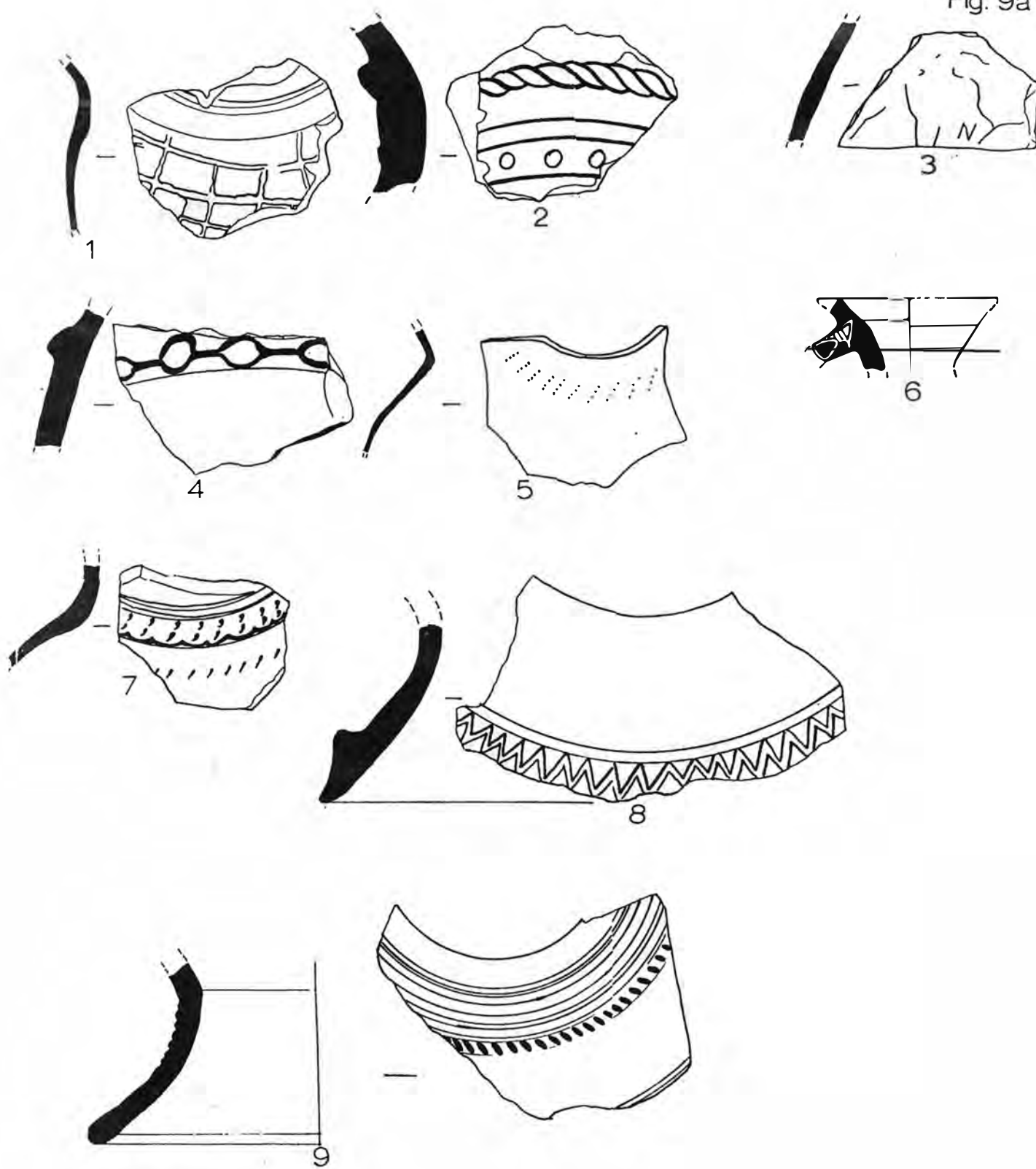


Fig. 9a



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10cm

Fig. 10

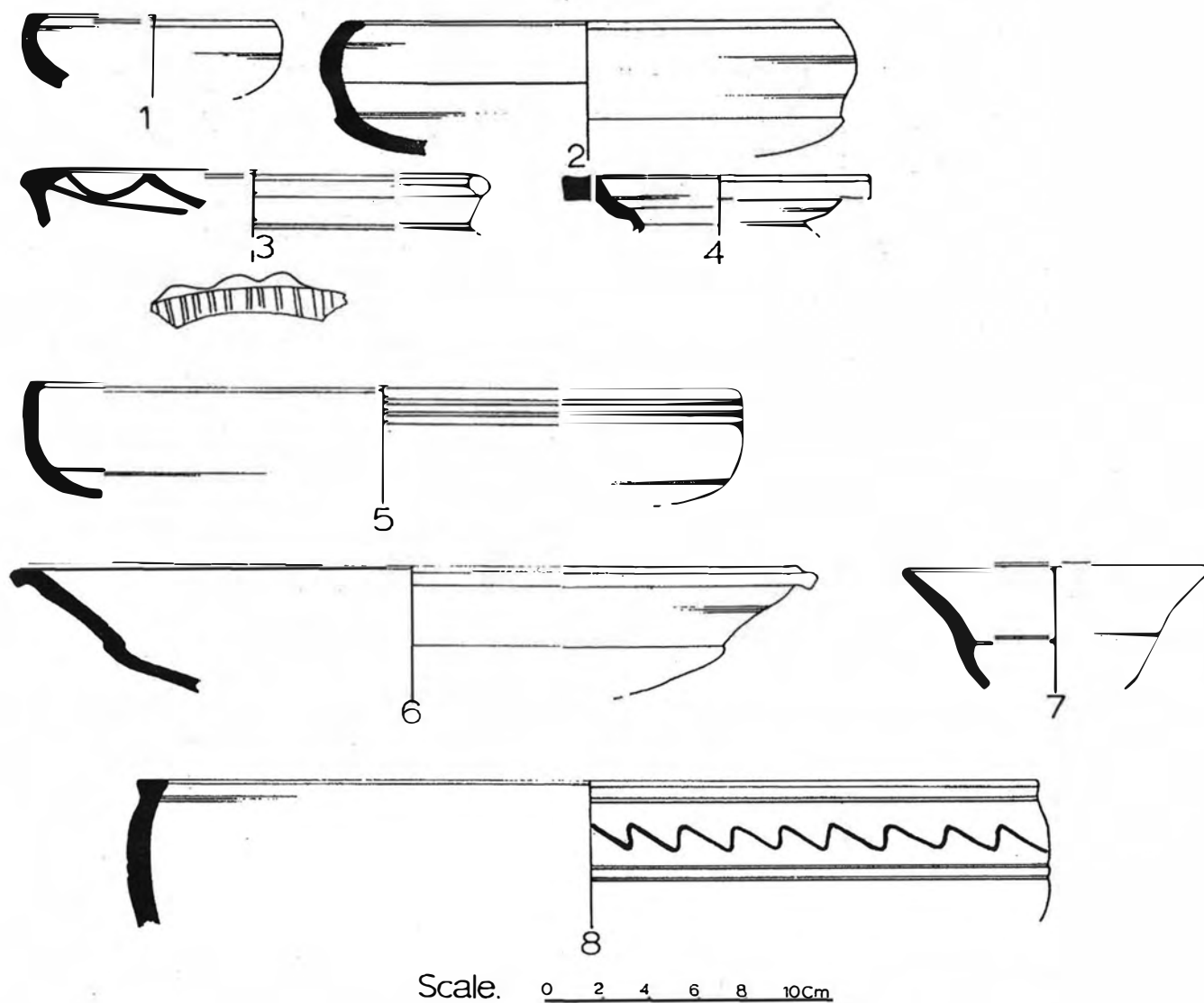


Fig.11

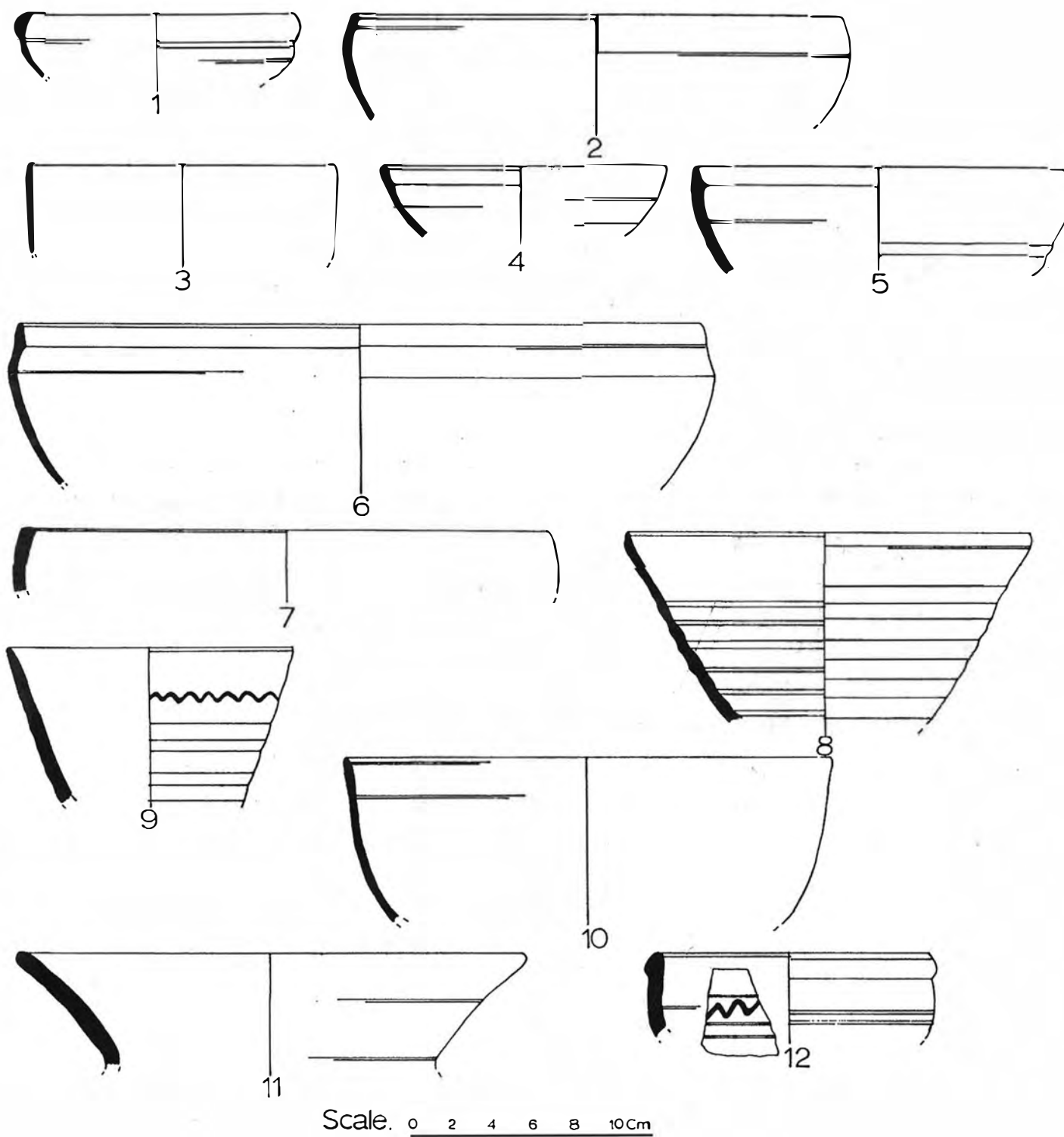


Fig.12

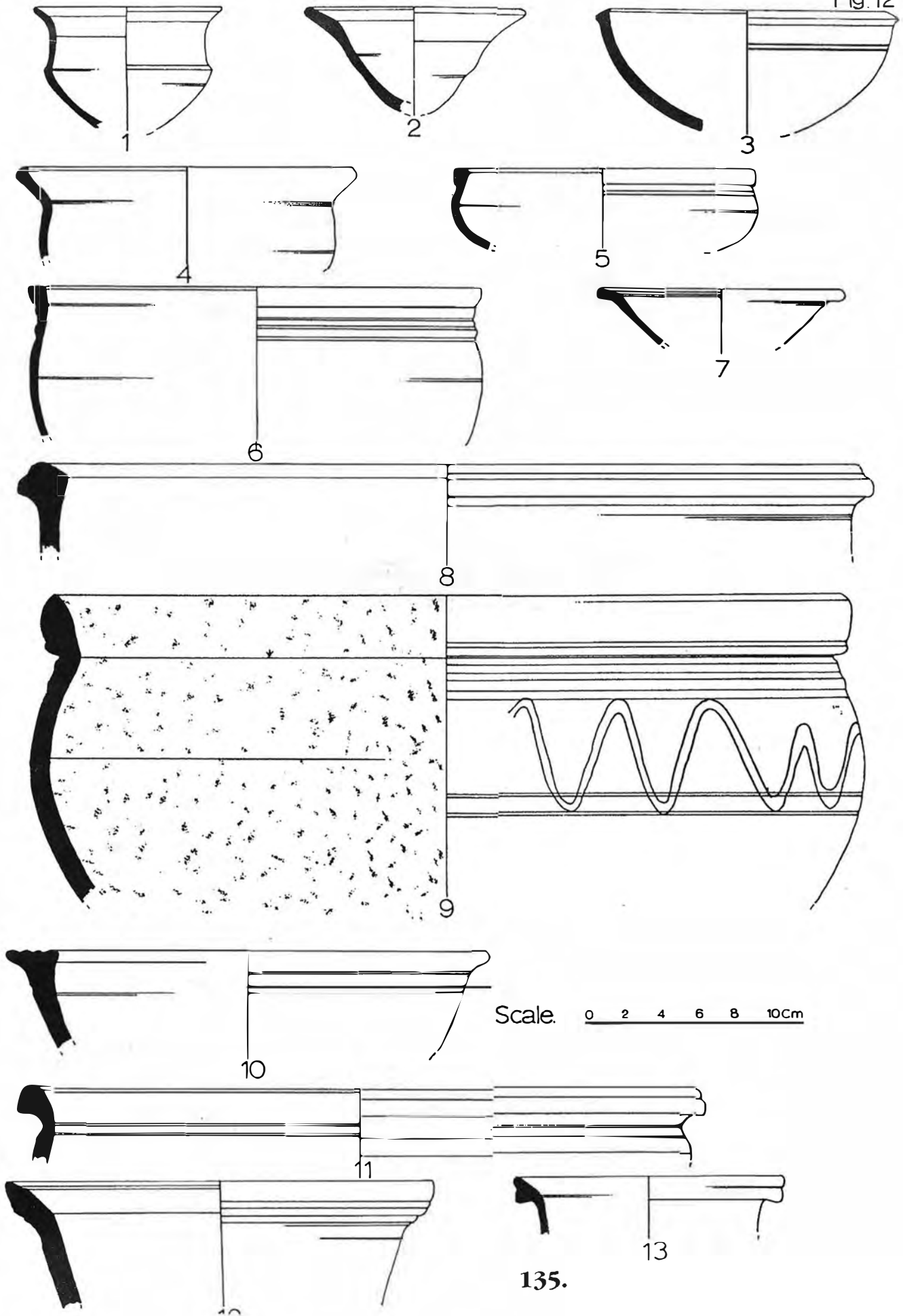


Fig. 13

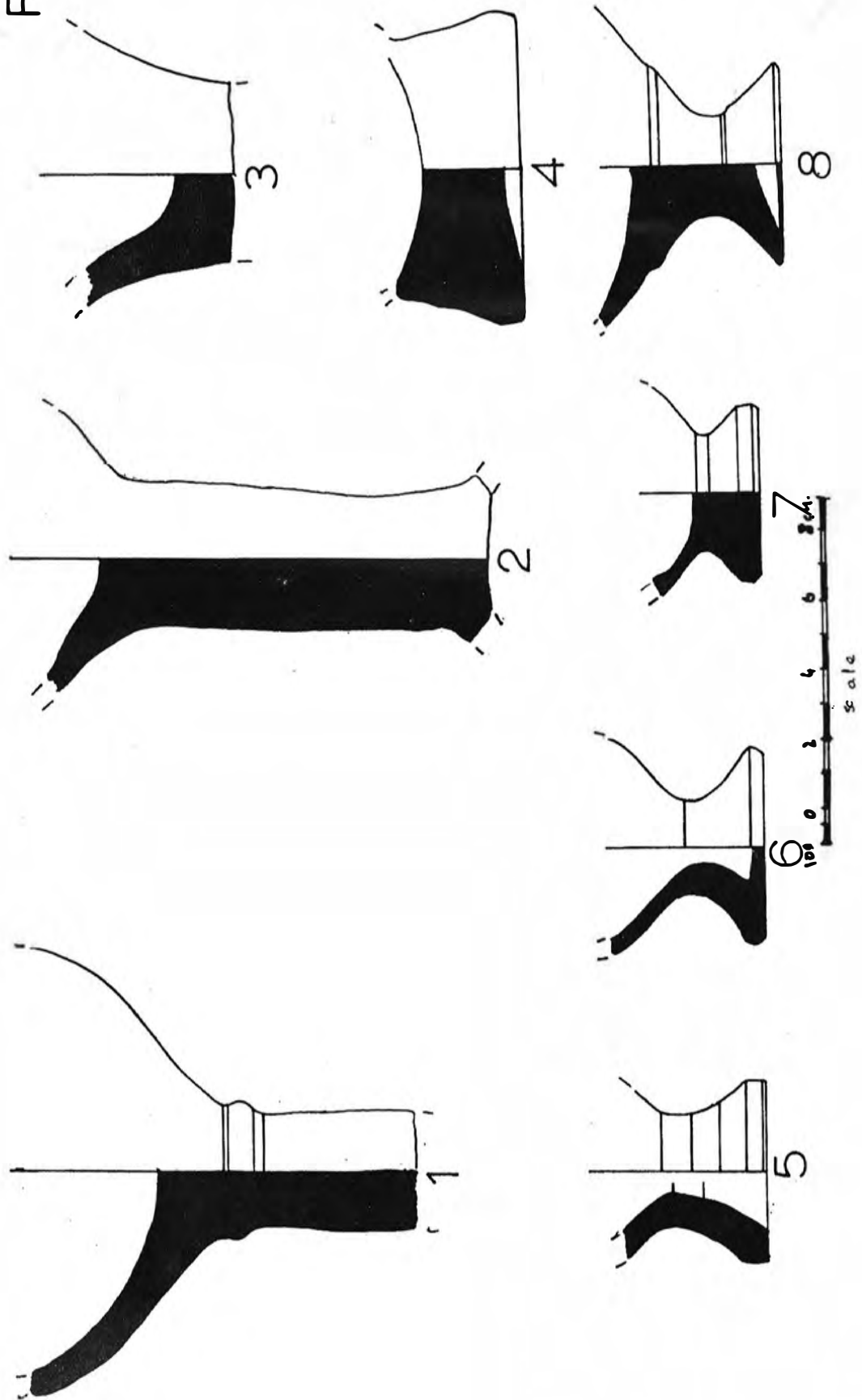
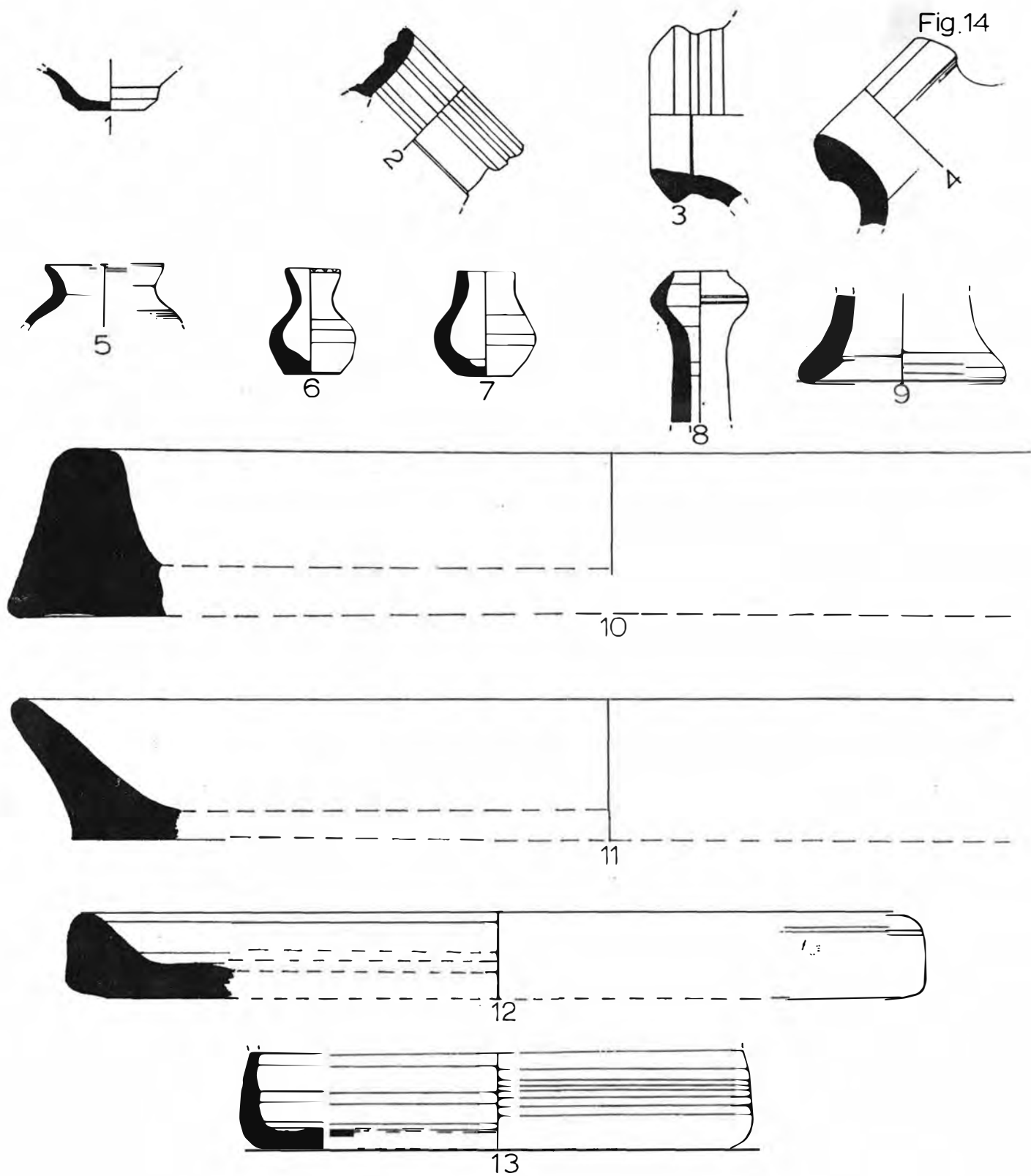


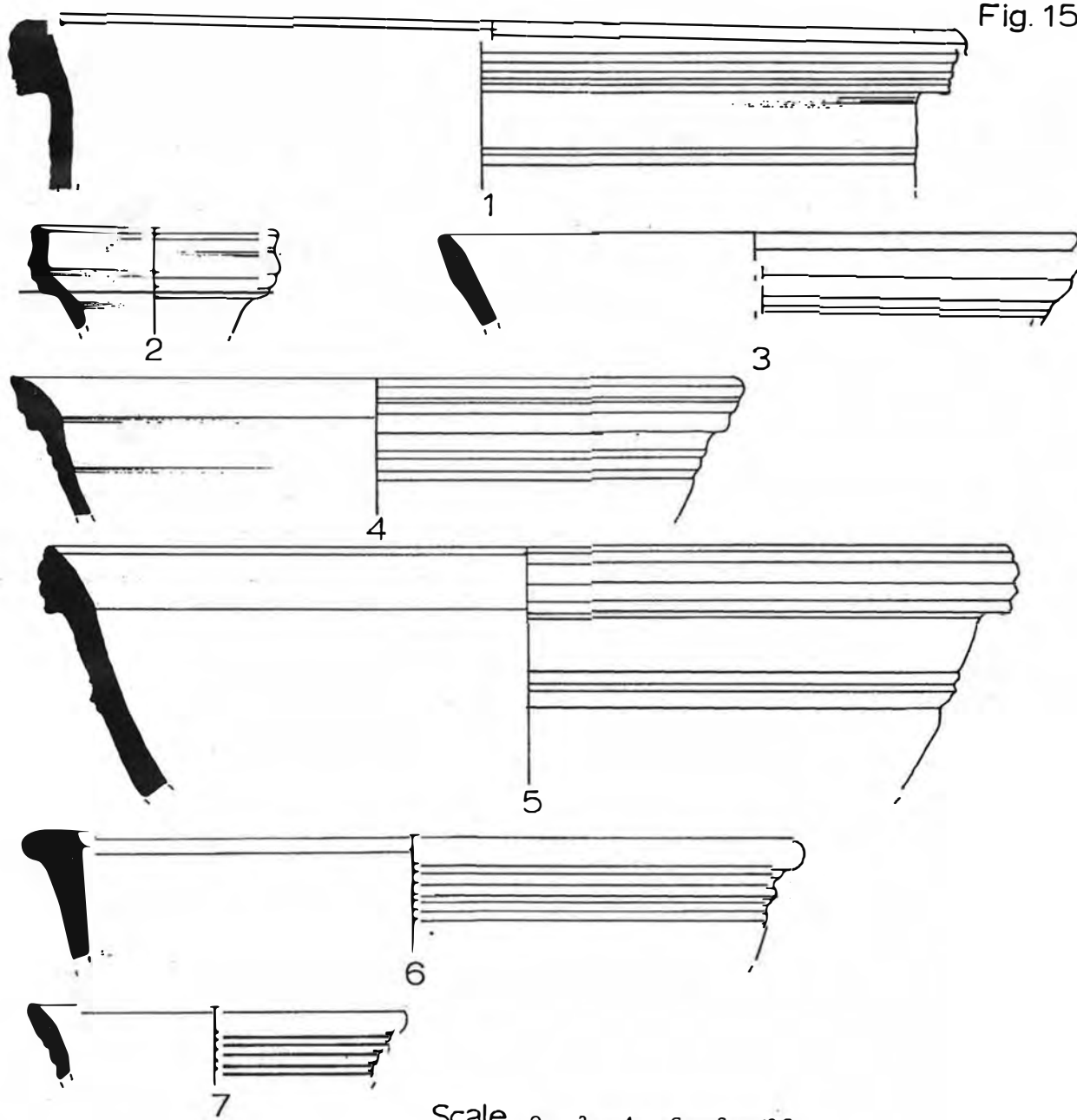


Fig.14



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10cm

Fig. 15



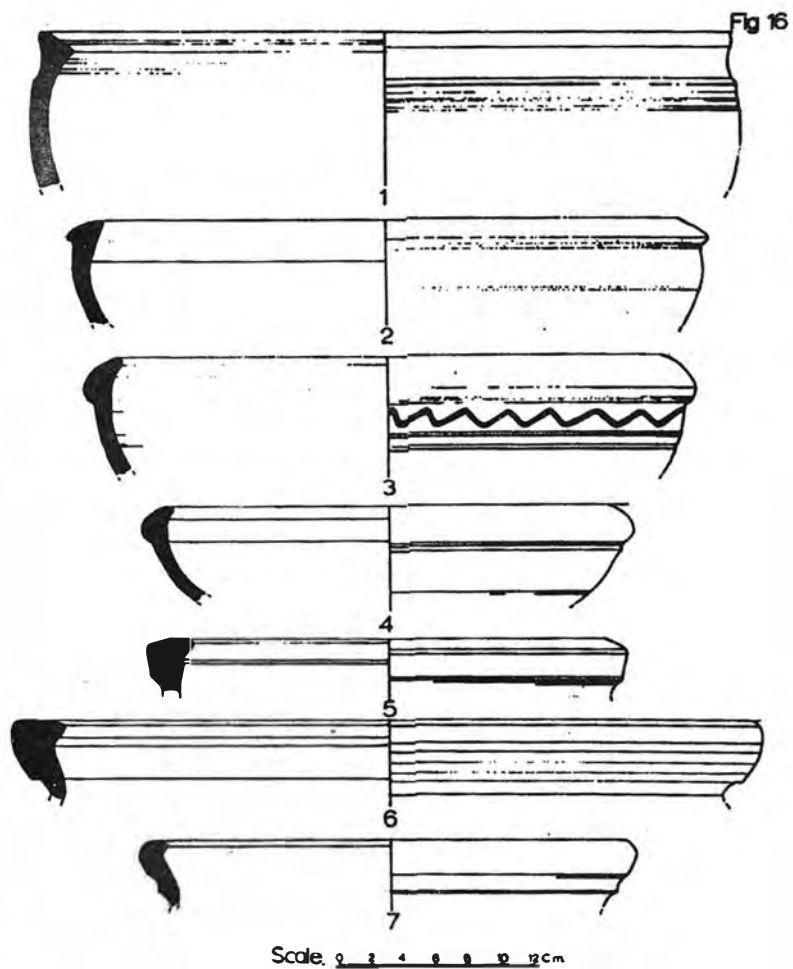
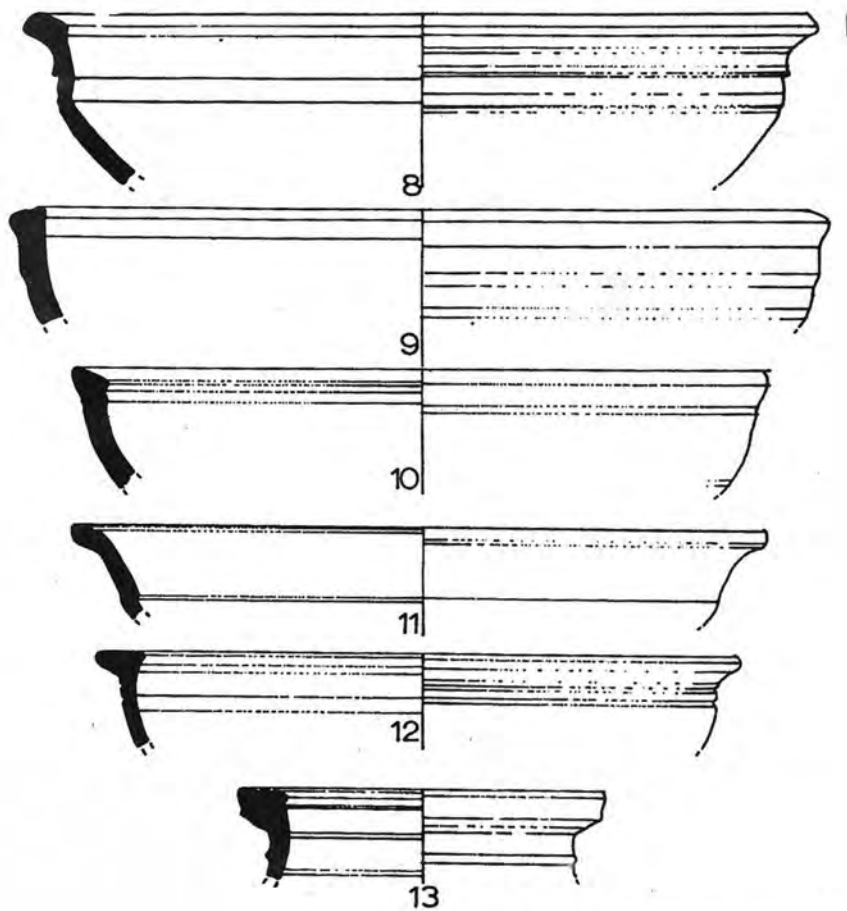
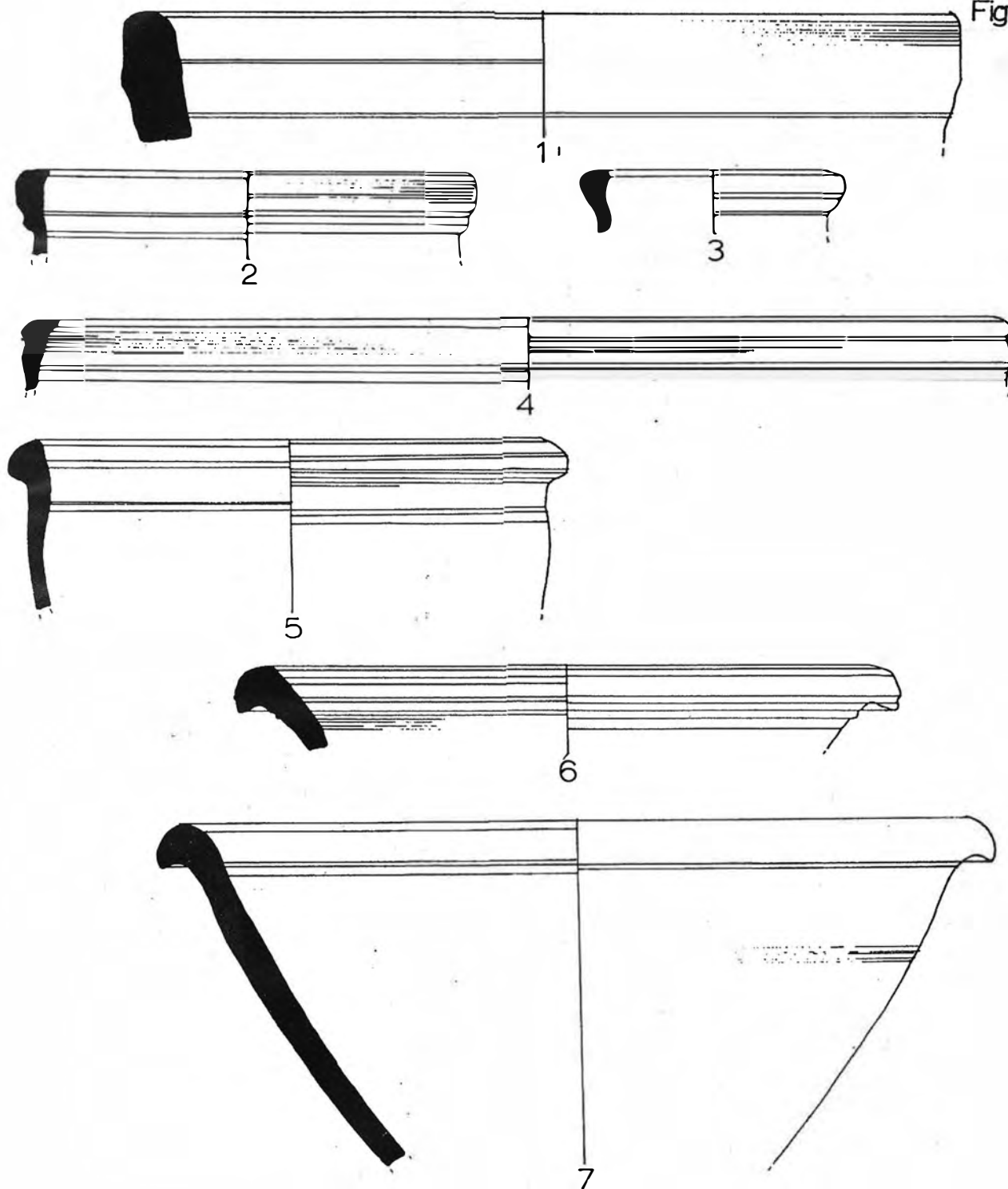


Fig. 17



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10 Cm.

Fig. 18

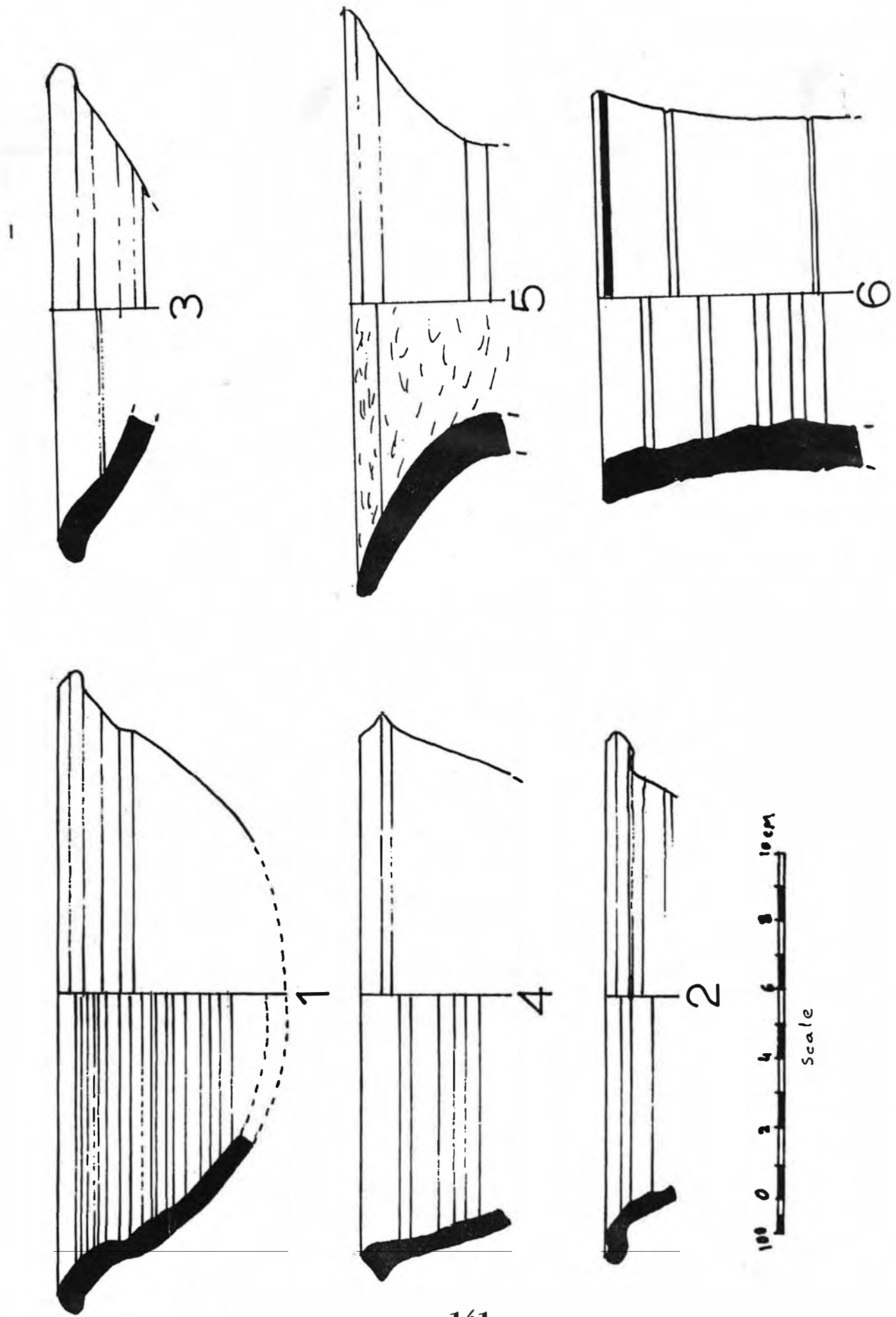
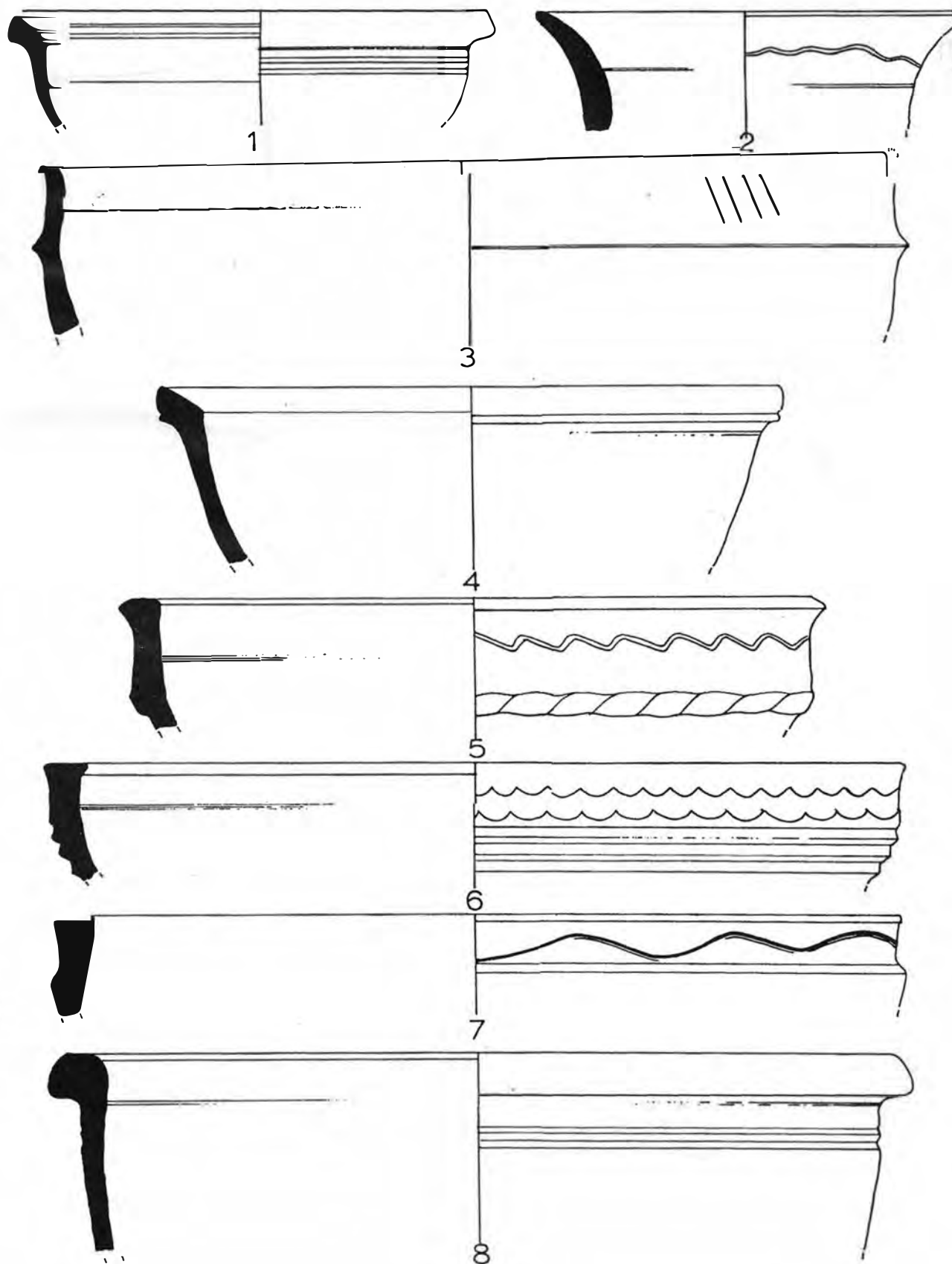
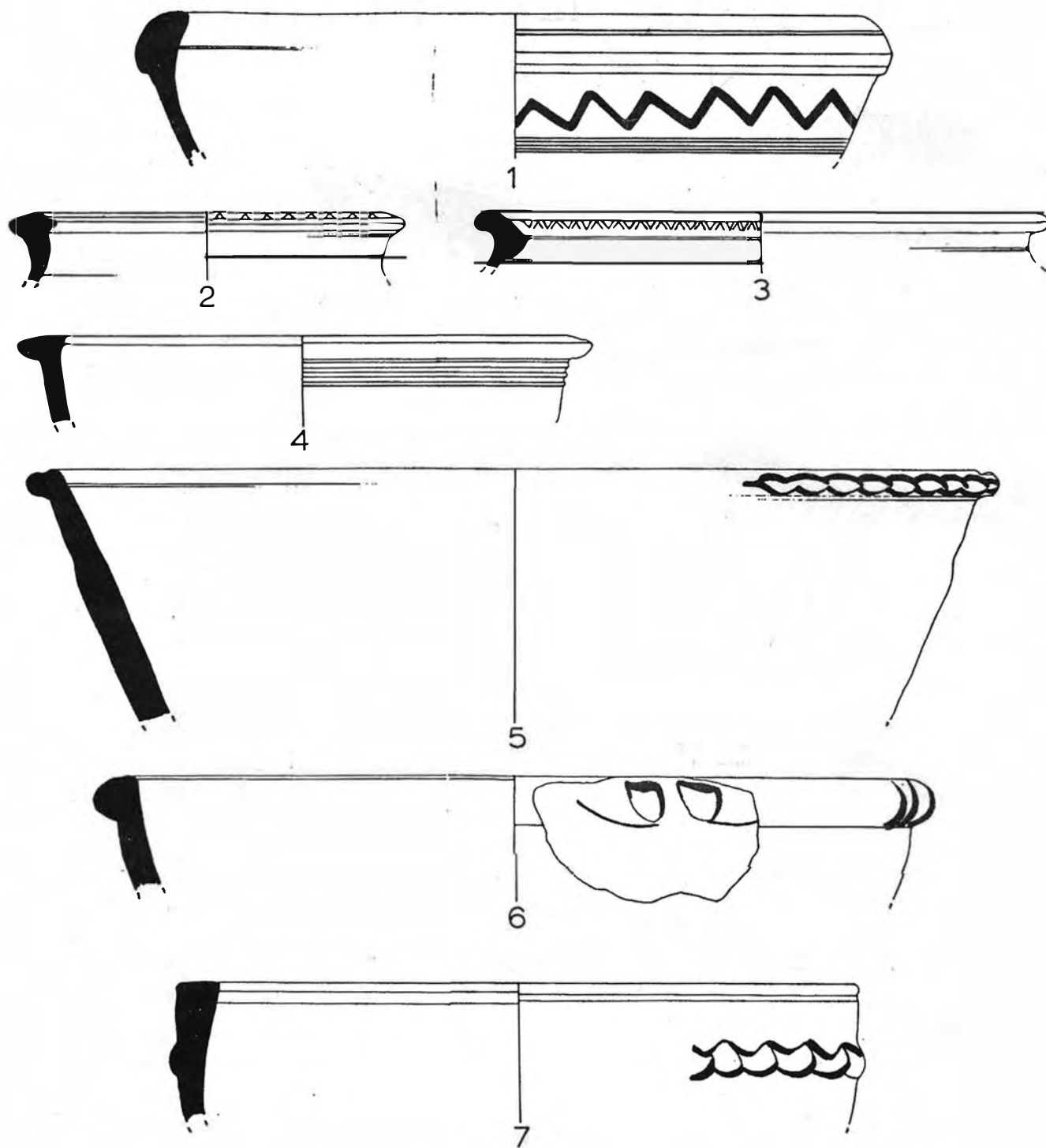


Fig. 19



Scale 0 2 4 6 8 10 Cm.

FIG-20



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10 Cm.

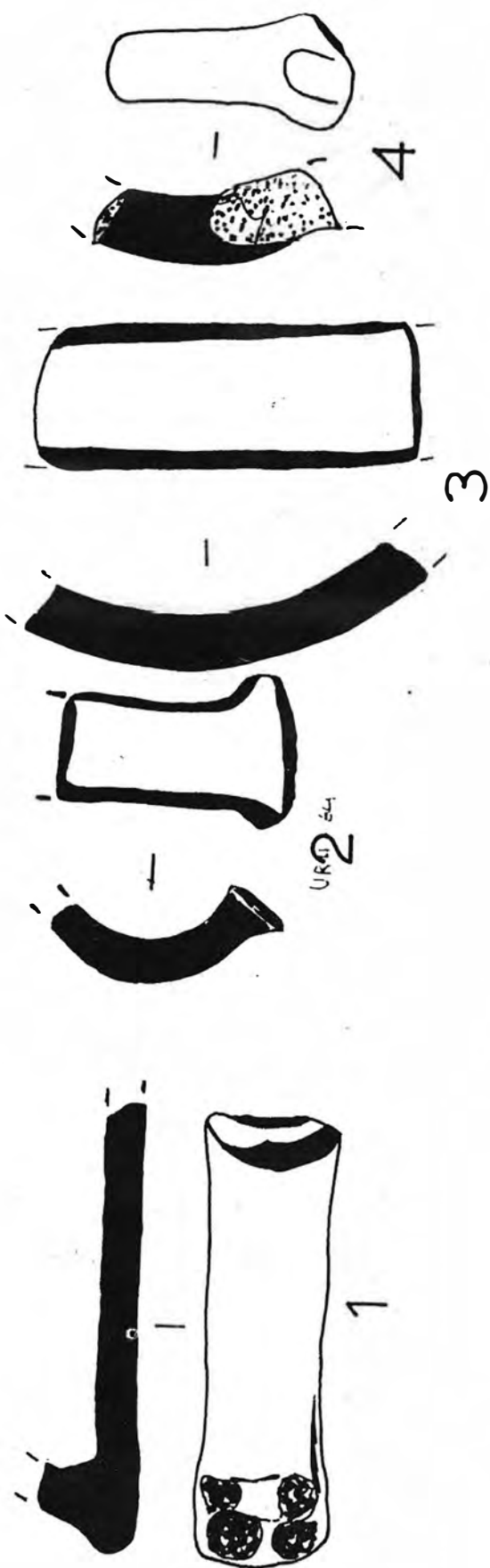
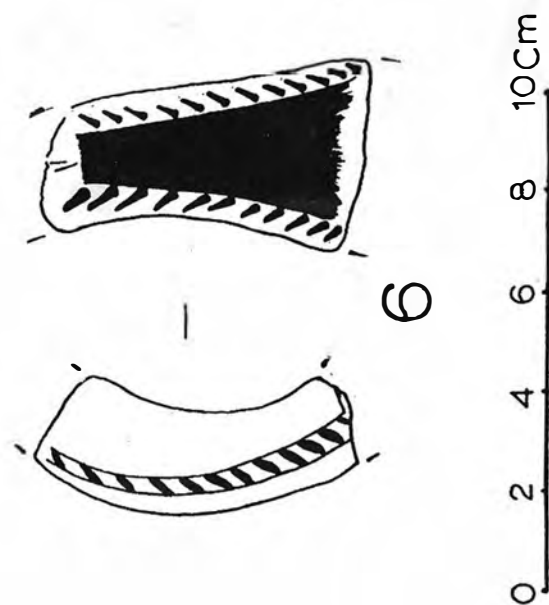


Fig. 21



Scale. 0 2 4 6 8 10cm





*1. Kokoo Dherai (site No. 76) mound. Southern view.*



*2. Mound of Sartoor Baba (site No. 77), showing a modern graveyard in the foreground as seen from the road side.*



3. Mound of Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), showing the fields in the foreground. View from the East.



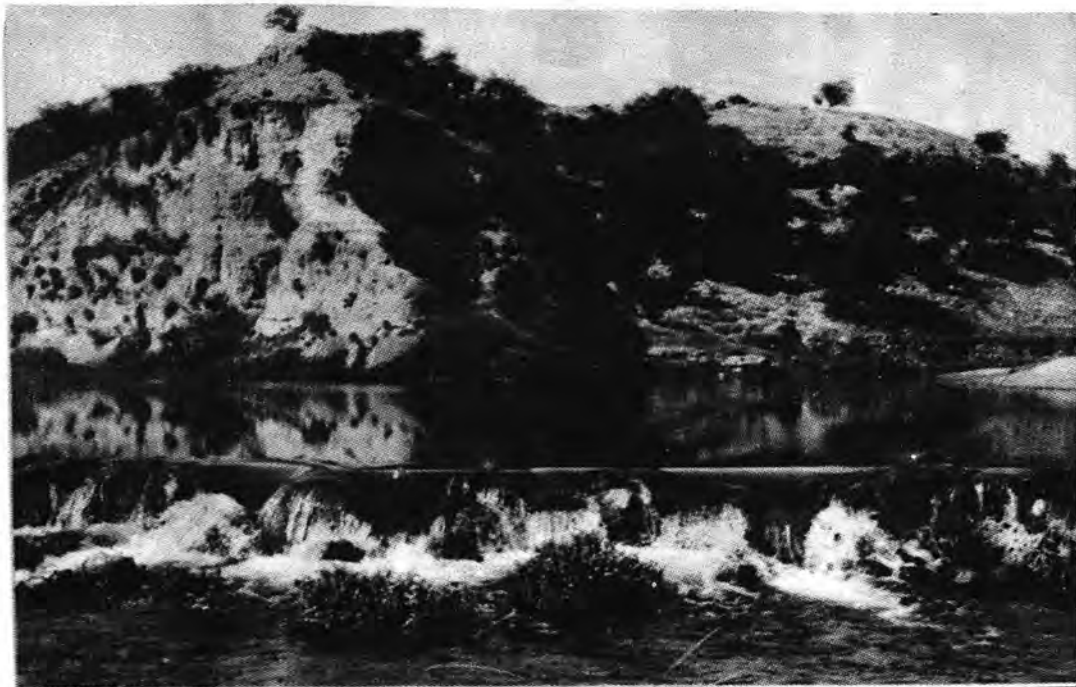
4. Mound of Malakano Dherai (site No. 79), as seen from the South.



5. *Central part of a Hindu temple (site No. 92), partly destroyed.*



*6. Part of Akhun Baba (site No. 93), covered by modern graveyard, showing tomb of Hayat Mohammad Khan Sherpao in the background. View from the East.*



*7. Mound of Chehal Ghazi (site No. 96), a highly robbed Buddhist site. South-western view.*

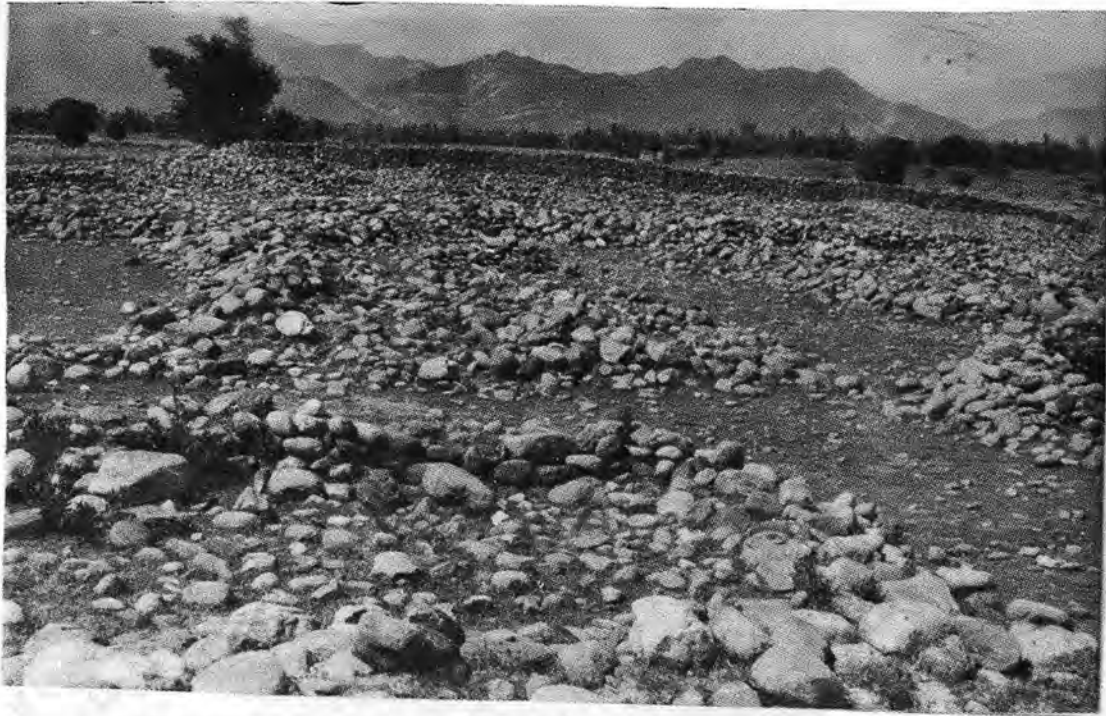




8. A close-up of Kandase Baba (site No. 97) grave, which was recently robbed for sculptures.



9. Sre Dherai (site No. 98), showing a robbed trench.



*10. Dobandai Kandare (site No. 99), showing series of stone wall foundations.*



*11. Rai Dherai (site 39). General view of the site..*



*12. Rai Dherai (site No. 39). Robbed trenches.*

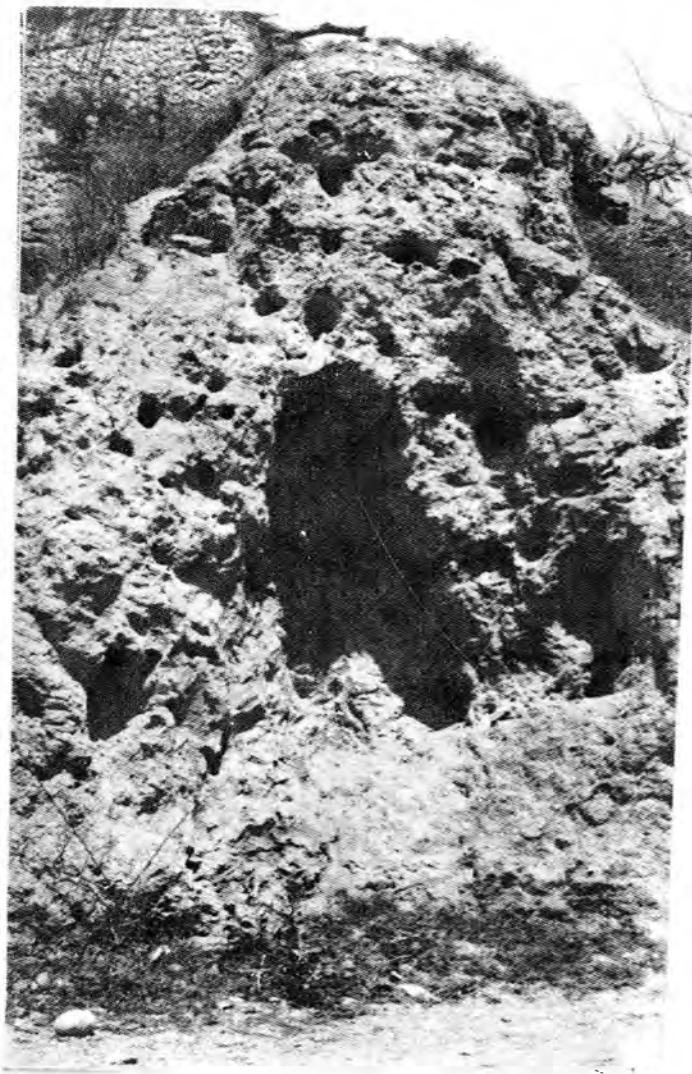


*13. Hamesh Gul Kourona (site No. 100), showing a section of the site.*





*14. Kharono Dherai (site No. 102), showing a section of the mound.*



*15. Kharono Dherai (site No. 102).  
A close-up of a section.*





*16. Pirano Graveyard (site No. 104). A general view of the site from the South.*



*17. Mirza Dher Graveyard (site No. 106). A general view showing modern graves on the site.*

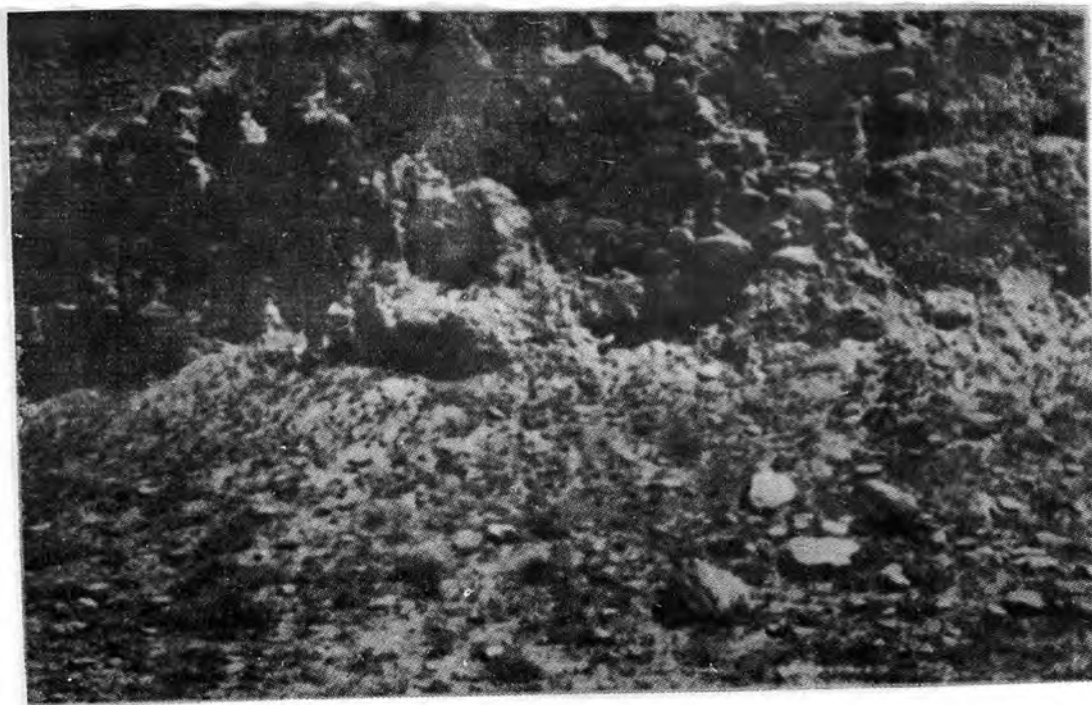
*18. Mirza Dher Graveyard (site No. 106)  
A close-up from the river cut section.*



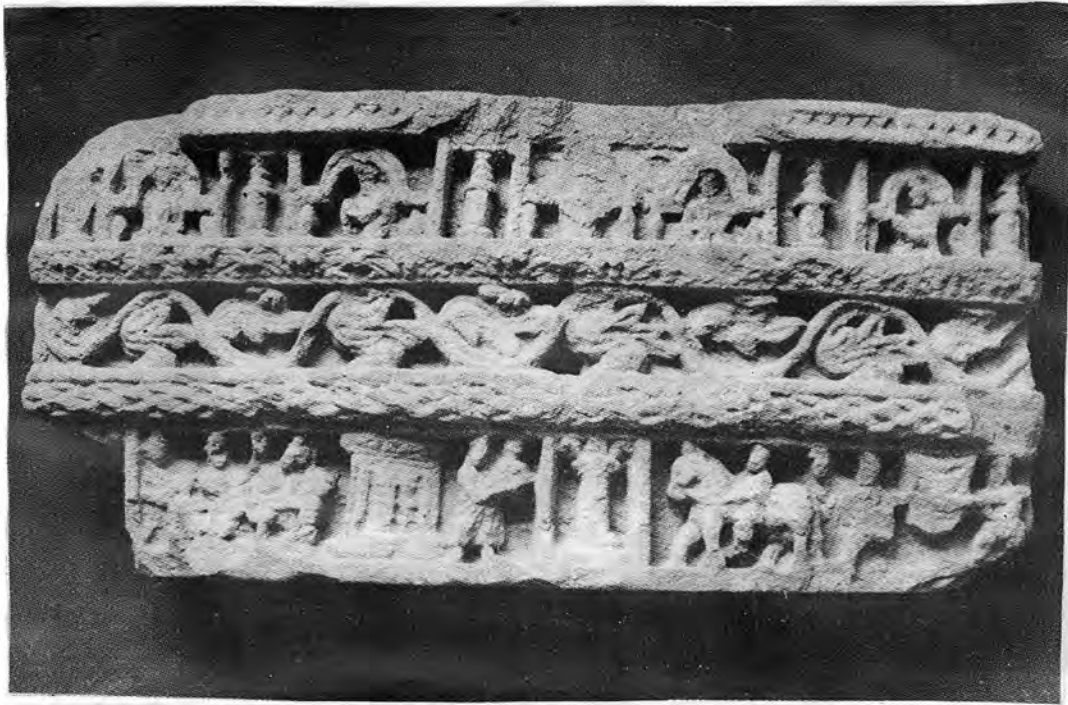
*19. Spilano Dherai (site No. 109). A general view of the site from the West.*



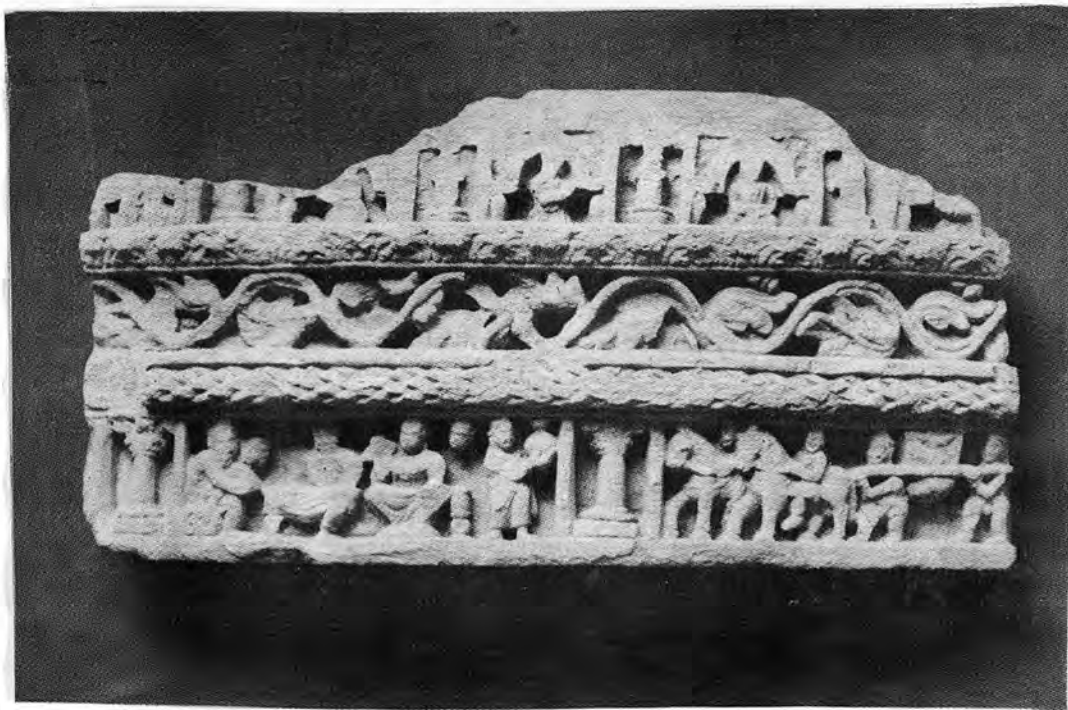
*20. Mula Dherai (site 110). Eastern view, showing a modern house on the site.*



*21. Mula Dherai (site No. 110). Close-up of a stone wall.*

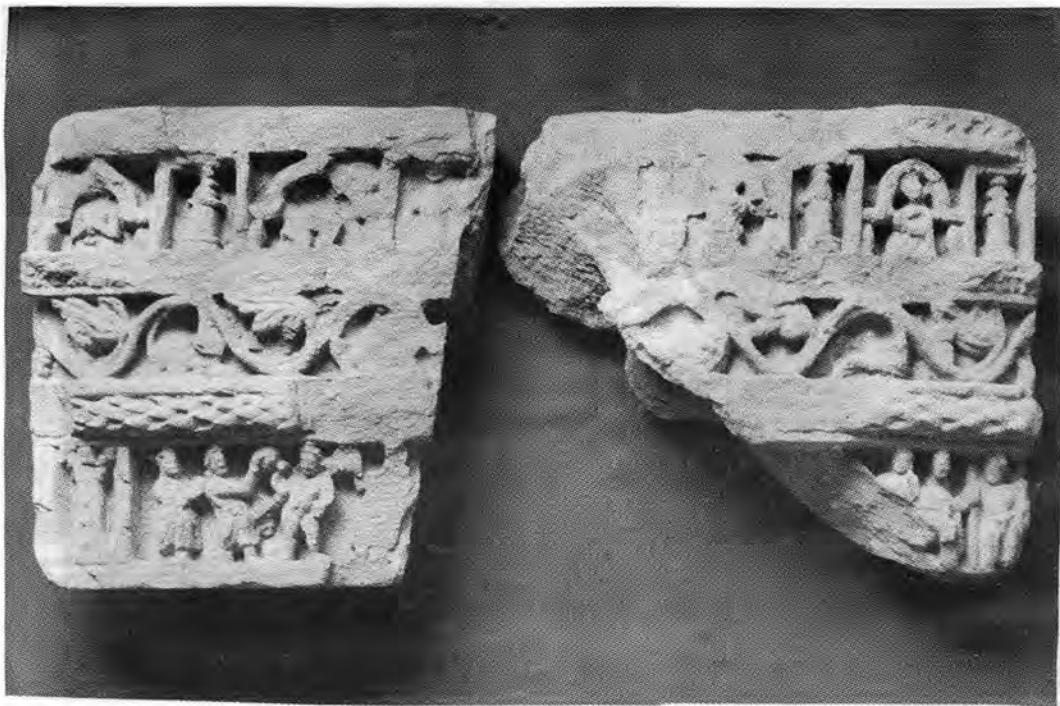


29. Schist panel from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78) depicting the scenes of the dream of Queen Maya and her return to Kapilvastu from Lumbini with her child.



30. Schist panel from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), depicting the story of the Horoscope and return of Queen Maya to Kapilvastu.





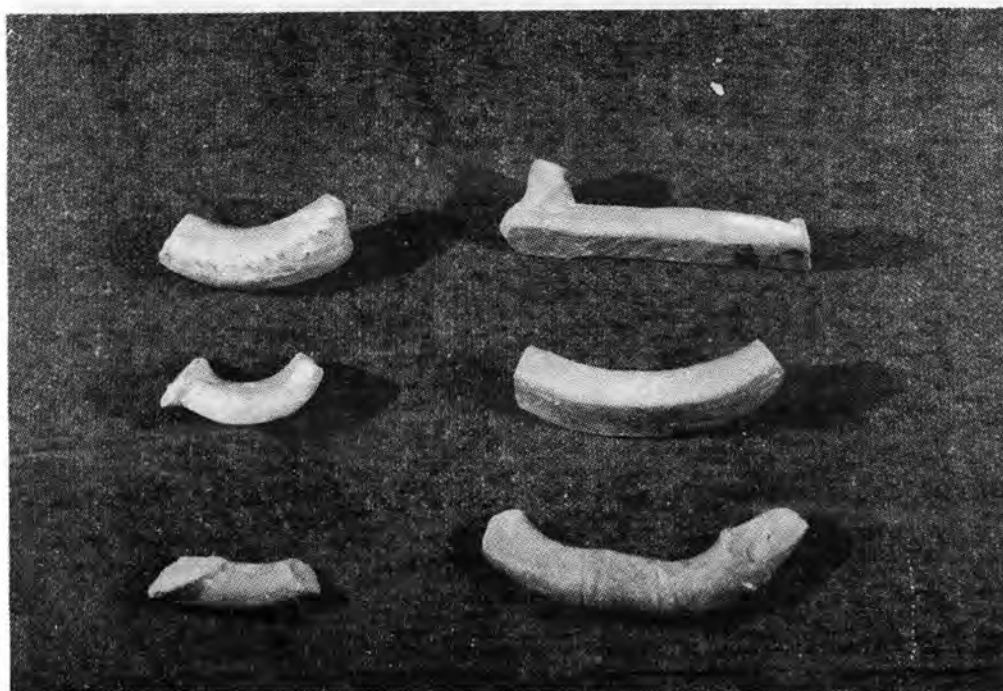
31. Schist panel from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), depicting the bath scene of Buddha.



32. Schist panel from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), depicting the scene of Great Departure of Siddhartha.



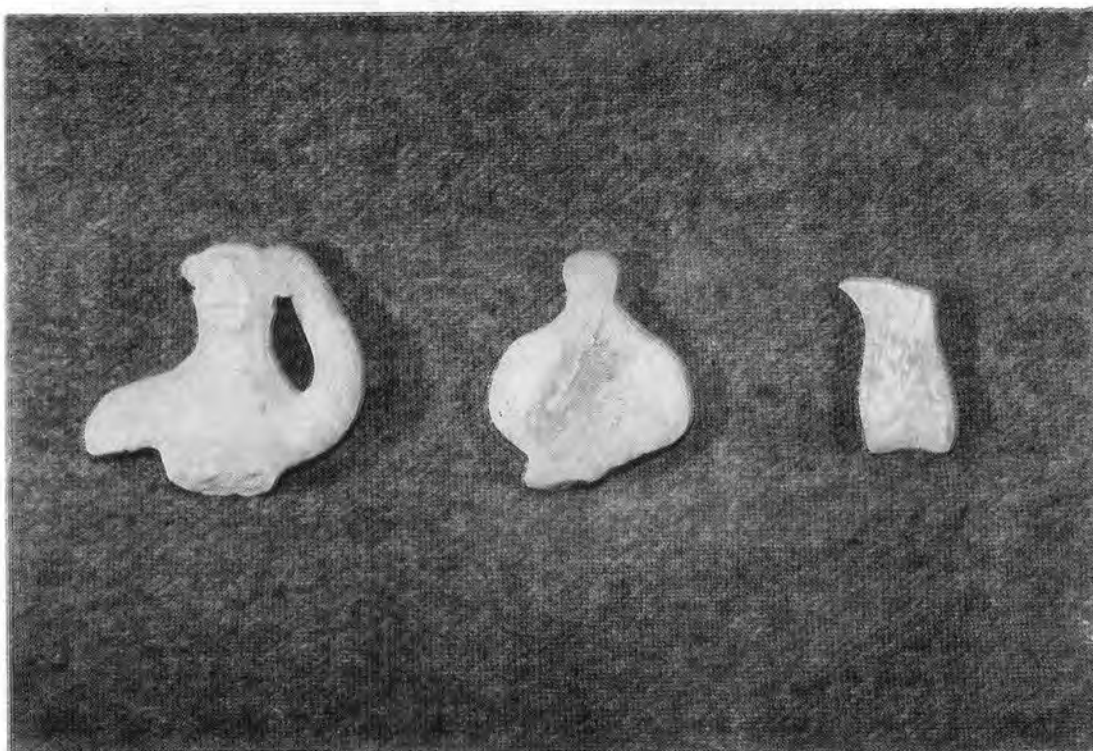
37. Lids uncovered during survey from site Nos. 8, 22 and 27



38. Handles uncovered during survey from site Nos. 39, 52, 64, 77, 105 and 106.



22. Lugs collected from site Nos. 94, 23, 89, and 100.

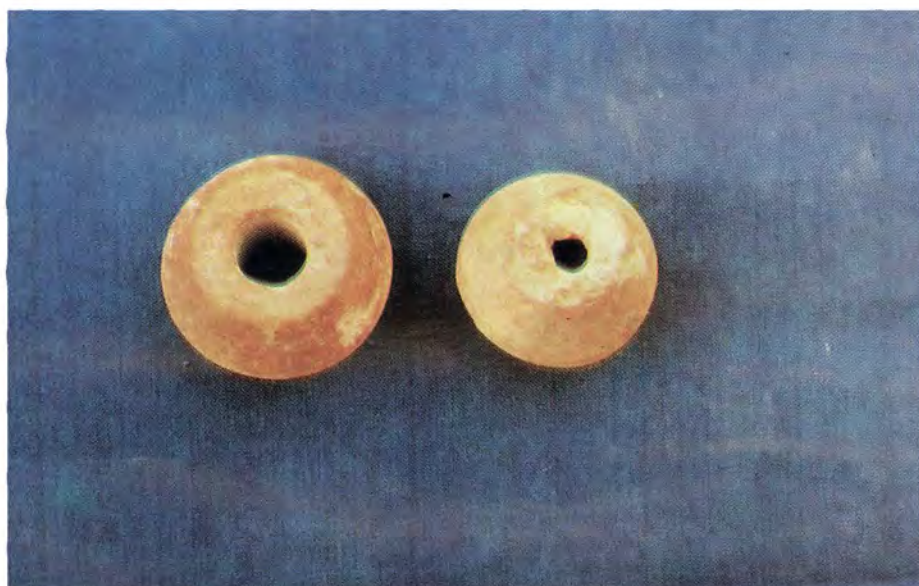


23. Terracotta human figurines, collected from site Nos. 66, 82, and 33.





24. *Terracotta animal figurines from site Nos. 66, (No. 1,2) 33, 39 and 34.*



25. *Terracotta beads from site No. 80 and 85.*





*26. Grinding stones from site No. 77 and 49.*



*27. Terracotta architectural fragments (site No. 124, 107).*





28. Broken head (schist) from Dur Marjan (site No. 124).



33. Unidentified copper coin (obverse) from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), and that of Kanishka datable to 1st century AD, discovered at Pappu Dherai (site No. 122).





34. Unidentified copper coin (reverse) from Banglae Dherai (site No. 78), and that of Kanishka datable to 1st century AD, discovered at Pappu Dherai (site No. 122).



35. Copper coin (obverse) from Shaikhan Dheri (site No. 132).





*36. Copper coin (reverse), from Shaikhan Dheri (site No. 132).*



*39. Minor pots discovered during survey from site No. 7 and No. 40.*



The district of Charsadda lies in the valley of Peshawar. This valley has great historical significance and has been one of the earliest areas of South Asia to enter the realm of History. It has been mentioned in the Rigveda, also by Panini and the famous Behistun inscription of Darius. Alexander and Asoka were two other notables of antiquity who influenced the history of this region. More recently it flourished under the Kushans, to be devastated by Huns which is reflected in Hsuen Tsang accounts (7th century A.D.) and Al-Biruni's writings (11th century A.D.) which makes no mention of Pushkalavati (Charsadda), while describing his route from Kanauj to Ghazni.

The explorations in Charsadda began with Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham in 1863 with Garricks (1880's) and Lt. Martin (1882) adding to the excavations. In 1902 John Marshall excavated at Bala Hisar and also surveyed 12 sites around Pushkalavati. Subsequently in a brief report of the Archaeological Survey of India ten sites were identified, some already listed by Marshall.

Major excavations at Bala Hisar were initiated by Wheeler in 1958 giving the sequence to the work already carried out that pushed the history of Charsadda to the early half of the 1st millennium B.C.

The Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, under Professor Dani, initiated work at Shaikhan Dheri in the early 1960s. Rehman's excavations at Khan Mahi, re-excavation at Shaikhan Dheri by the Department of Archaeology, Govt. of N-W.F.P. and a brief survey by Cambridge team at Bala Hisar gave more impetus to excavations in the area.

Till early 1993 work had centred around a few key-sites with the exception of Marshall's brief survey. However, this report is of great significance, for, it systematically locates 144 sites of different periods, throws light on the settlement patterns, lists outstanding sites for excavation and conservation and makes recommendation for a museum at Charsadda. It is hoped that if these sites were exposed to serious archaeological research, they may provide a comprehensive picture of the ancient and medieval history of Gandhara apart from providing guidance to the students of Archaeology in the area.

