

*Grave Excavations
at Timargarha*

Part II

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T I M A R G A R H A

SECTION—1

INTRODUCTION

By

PROF. AHMAD HASAN DANI

Timargarha, literally meaning “fortified place of Timar” (or correctly Timur) is a good size village of unknown origin. The local people associate a grave on the road side near the High School to Amir Timur, the well-known Sultan. But no definite evidence is available to bring Amir Timur to this far off locality, and we know for certain that his tomb is in Samarkand. When we read about his chasing the *Kafirs* in the hills of the Hindukush, we are still far away from the present village of Timargarha (Pl. 1), which stands on the main road from Chakdara to Chitral, 25 miles north of the former and 113 miles south of Chitral, just above the flood bank of the river Panchkora. From the northern end of the old settlement another road leads to the river and further on to Bajaur. Timargarha thus stands on a trijunction of roads. As narrated in an earlier chapter, about two miles south of this place, the river Jandul, draining the water from Bajaur plain, joins with Panchkora (Fig. 1). At this point there was an ancient crossing over the river.

The village settlement on the road side is not very old. The people must have come down from the neighbouring villages to occupy this site after the construction of the road, which made communication easier. The present settlement hovers round two institutions—a state fort that is the centre of administration and a century old mosque, in the courtyard of which there is a grave of a locally famous saint Timar Baba. In the mosque we have some elegantly carved woodwork and a few antique carved plaques, removed from some nearby ruins. A hill torrent (khwar) divides the village into two halves—the mosque is in the northern half and the fort in the southern half. There is a row of shops, starting from the Bus stop and going up to the mosque. Today we have here schools, hospital and other Government offices, while a new colony of the officers has cropped up on the other side of the river. The other side is known as Balambat, where stands another fort.

Timargarha is surrounded by hill ranges of varying heights on all the four sides. The river Panchkora, which comes from the north, has cut a deep bed and spread a wide belt of silt on its left bank. It is in this silty bedded soil that the cultivation is done. The river is perennial and the current is quite strong. As it enters the Timargarha valley, the river makes a gradual bend, bypassing the ridge, on which stands the house of Timar Khan, and dashes against the granitic outcrop, where towers the Balambat fort. Many more ridges and outcrops shoot into the village from the neighbouring hills. These ridges have some earth on their flat tops and sides, which are turned into terraced fields. At the foot of one such ridge crop up the houses of the northern portion of the village, spread over right up to the *Khwar* on the south and to the main road on the west. Site No. 1 lay to its north. South of the *Khwar* the houses are again seen on either side of the road. As we walk towards the east along the *Khwar*, we leave a school building behind and then mark a lonely hut at a distance. Close to it the *Khwar* has left a deep section, showing traces of the grave burial. In the open field above this section is site No. 2. No Buddhist ruins are seen in these sites at all, though we located a few stone masonry walls at the ridge where Timar Khan's house stands. However, main Buddhist ruins are removed far away on the higher slopes of the hills. On the Balambat side the old ruins are near the fort and in its vicinity lies site No. 3.

SITE — 1

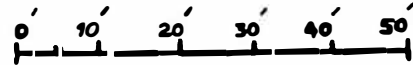
The site lies between the modern Timargarha hospital and the old village, east of the Chitral road just at the point where a by-road takes off towards the river and further on to Bajaur. It is situated at the foot of a rocky ridge that abruptly ends here. The actual boundary of the site may be defined. On the south is the old village of Timargarha. On the west runs the Chitral road. To the north-east stands the hospital but some modern graves lie in between. On the east is the bare rocky ridge. Just on the road side stands a well-built modern grave. But the old cemetery is not confined to this area. It definitely lies under the road and spreads westward beyond it.

The upper surface of the ground is not level but slopes towards north-east. Right in the middle is the deep pit dug up by the villagers for calcined soil. The ground to the north and south of the pit is at a lower level but the area to the south-west is much higher. In 1964 the trenches were laid on the low area to the north and south of the pit. In 1965 the

Fig. 2

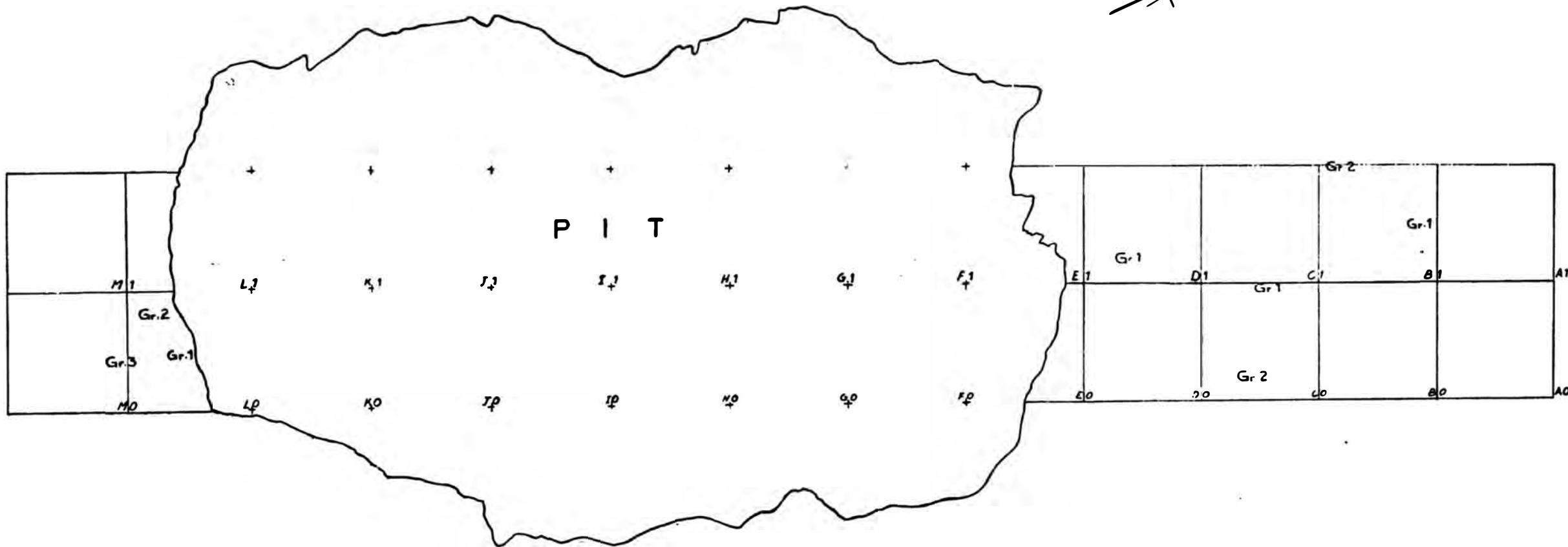
TIMARGARHA 1964

LAY - OUT OF TRENCHES



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higher area to the south-west of the pit was taken up but another long cut was made to join this area with the pit.

LAY-OUT OF THE TRENCHES

In 1964 the trenches were first laid to the north of the pit in a grid fashion, each square measuring 25 feet either way (Fig. 2). From north to south they were numbered A B, C, D, E and so on. From east to west they were numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and so on. Later these trenches were extended south of the pit in order to find out the position of the graves there. They were on the same alignment and numbered L and M. In the northern trenches only five graves were excavated and in the south only three.

In 1965 the main excavated area (Fig. 12) lay 70 feet south-west of the pit. A square area, 100 feet each way, was marked out with the zero peg at the north-east. This area was sub-divided into small squares of 20 feet and numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 from east to west, and A, B, C, D, and E from north to south. As mentioned before, this excavated area was joined to the pit on the north-eastern side by a long trench, sub-divided into three small squares of 20 feet each and the end one into a smaller square of 10 feet. They were numbered A1', A2' A3' and A4'.

SYSTEM OF NUMBERING

In 1964 excavation the graves were numbered trenchwise, though the skulls, examined by Dr. Bernhard, have their own numberings. In 1965 all the graves in this site were numbered 101, 102, 103 and so on, as they were found in the course of excavation. It may be noted that in the low level area complete burials were found and in the higher area cremation and fractional burials were seen. But occasionally there was mixing and even re-opening of the older graves probably for lack of space.

NATURAL STRATIGRAPHY

The exposed section (Fig.3) of the pit enabled us to observe the natural stratigraphy of the site and thus place the graves in the main sequence of the layers. Below the ploughed soil of layer (1) was brownish earth mixed with lime (layer (2), which was the working floor for the grave diggers in trench LO. The grave pit was dug through this soil. But in the northern area this layer covered the graves and they were actually dug into layer (3), composed of clay. All the graves of the northern low level

area lay in this layer. Hence they belong to layer (3). The filling inside the grave pits composed of this clayey material mixed with white *chunam*. Below layer (3) was a river deposit of pebble and sand (layer 4), under which was the white clay, layer (5). The lower two layers are clearly river deposits, suggesting that the Panchkora river once flowed near about. Today the river has cut deeper bed about a mile further down.

In the south-western area, which was a higher ground, the excavation of 1965 season showed an extra accumulation of layer (see Fig. 13). This section across grave No. 122 showed that below the ploughed soil (layer 1), there was another layer of reddish brown soil, layer (2) from which the grave had been actually dug. Below it the layers repeated those found in the pit. Hence, as far as this higher ground is concerned, the graves belong to layer (2).

METHOD OF GRAVE CONSTRUCTION

Leaving aside the children's graves and a few exceptional ones, the method of grave digging and construction was generally uniform. The rule was broken only in the last period graves. In principle a circular or oval area was demarcated on the surface of the ground, which was excavated entirely to a depth ranging from three to six feet. Then in the middle of this circular pit a rectangular area was marked, which was generally aligned north-west to south-east. This lower pit was finally dressed with dry stone masonry of three to seven courses and the floor was hardened with beaten earth and grit. On this floor was placed the dead or their remains in urns along with other funerary urns. At the end the lower grave pit was covered by sealing stones without filling it with earth. But on the top of the sealing stones the earlier excavated earth was filled by ramming, probably raised higher than the ground level of that time. A circle of stones was then put to demarcate the limit of the grave. The find of head stones in the case of some graves suggests that keeping of such stones might have been the usual practice. This method of construction has led us to use the following terminology:

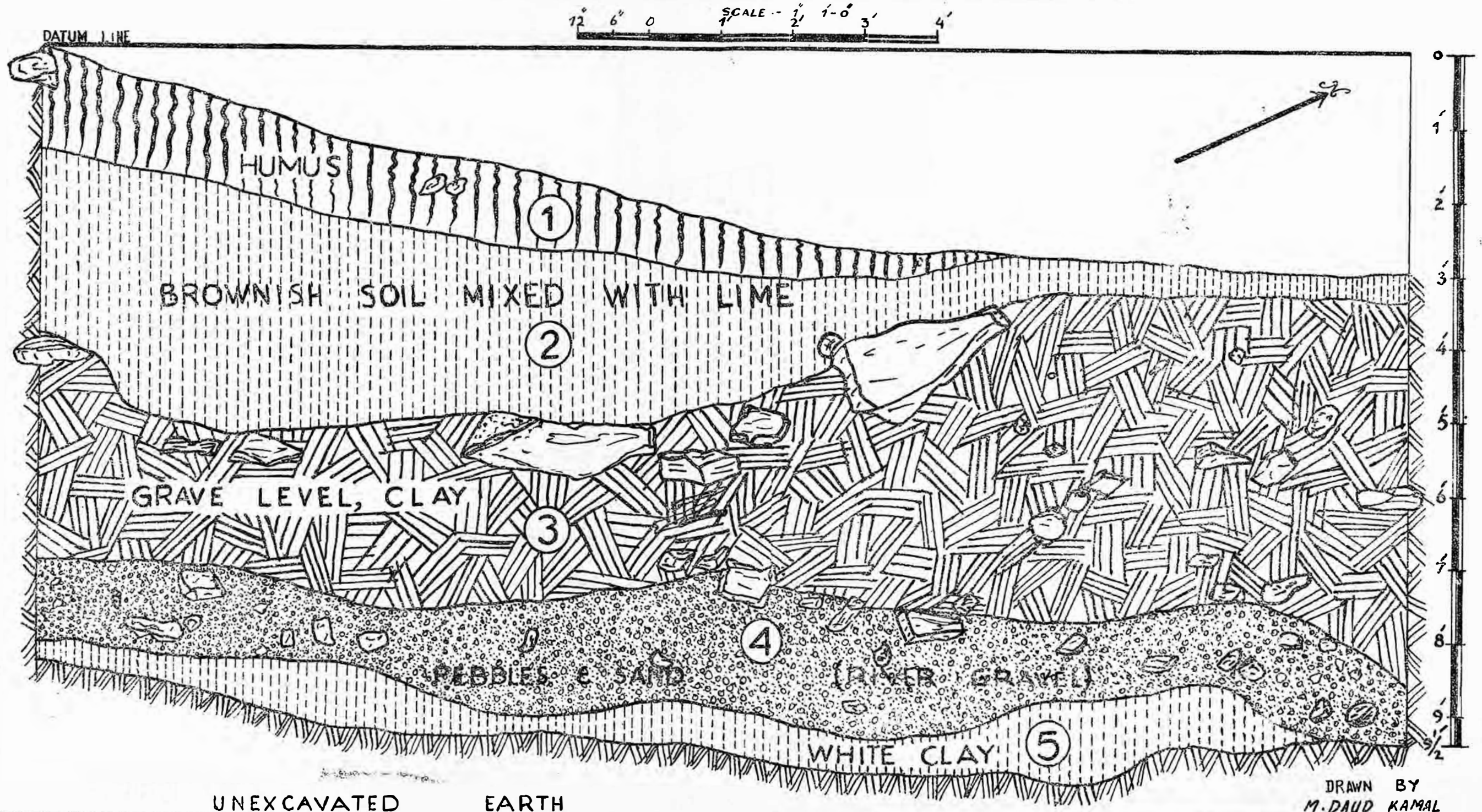
The Head-stone, the upper stone-lined circle or oval, the upper pit, the sealing stones, the grave pit, the dry masonry of the grave pit and the gritty floor.

It may be remarked that in some cases we have found an earlier burial in the lower grave pit and the upper pit used for a later burial.

TIMARGARHA 1964

SECTION ACROSS THE EXPOSED PIT

Fig.3



The children's graves do not have the upper pit at all, and hence they cannot have the upper stone-lined circle. In most cases the disposal of the children's remains are done in smaller rectangular grave pits. These pits are further dressed in two ways: (a) single blocks of stones line the pits one on each of the four sides and one or two blocks cover the top. This has been termed box-like grave; (b) dry stone masonry walls line the pit, which is again covered by stone blocks. This has been termed masonry graves. In both the cases the graves are near the surface of the ground. It may also be noted that sometimes the remains of the grown-up individuals are encountered in these smaller graves.

TYPOLGY OF 1964 GRAVES

In the first season, when the number of graves was small, the typological classification was rather difficult. In all the eight graves, excavated that year, the skeletons of the dead were found. There was no case of burning at all. First of all we separated the five graves found north of the pit from the three found in the south on the basis of stratigraphy and also on the fact that the southern graves did not have the upper pit nor the upper stone-lined circle. The first we called type A and the second type B. In type A the three graves excavated in trenches A1 and B1 were intact and showed similar features, while two graves excavated in trench CO were both disturbed. In this trench grave No. 1 showed one perfectly well preserved skeleton, disposed of in the same fashion as in the case of the three graves in trenches A1 and D1, while in between the legs and hands of this man were heaped the bones of a second individual, the meaning of which was not at all clear. Should we have taken this as a double burial of the same-time? The confusion was clarified when we found two burials in grave No. 1 in trench LO. There the bones of both the individuals were preserved intact. That was definitely a case of double or rather multiple burial, as we also found the bones of a child. This double burial was clear, but not the first one. Why should the bones of the second individual be thrown in a heap? In 1964 the question remained unsolved but in 1965 a solution came (see below) and such graves we termed as mixed burials. When we opened grave No. 2 in trench CO, we were again confused. On the top on a platform was a skull of a child while the actual burial of an individual below was again disturbed. Anyhow it was clear that the child burial was much later than the disturbed bones down below. Thus typologically we obtained in 1964 the following groups:

- A.— Inflexed burials of single individual.
- B.— Multiple burial.
- C.— Children's graves.
- D.— Mixed burials or disturbed burials.

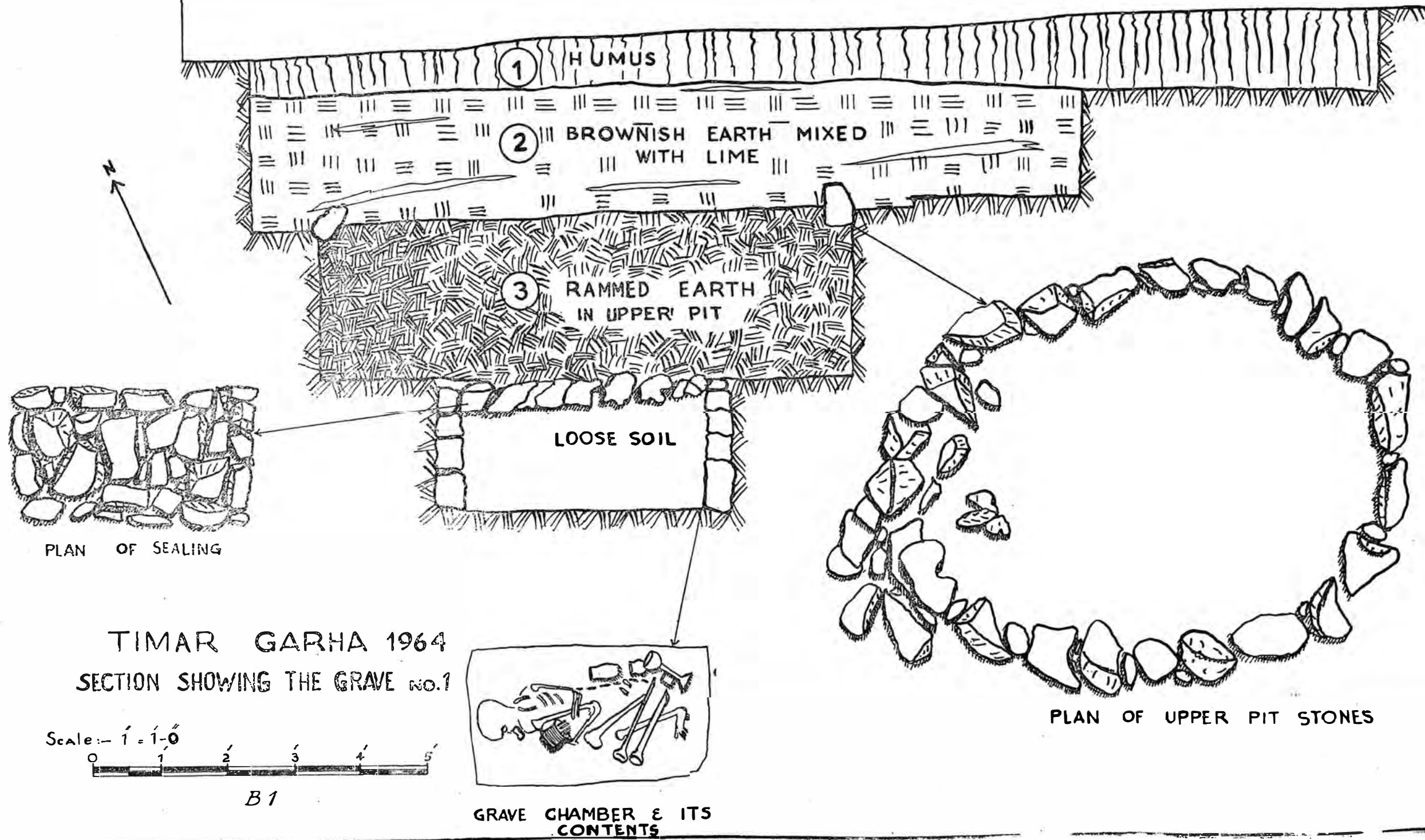
In the detailed description given below A and D are bracketed together, and B and C in another group as they are definitely later in date.

TYPOLGY OF 1965 GRAVES

In 1965 the number of mixed burial was large. These burials were of two different kinds: some graves had cremated bones in big urns and some scattered unburnt bones outside, while others showed, like last year, burial of a complete skeleton in the usual fashion and a secondary burial of some bones in a heap. In a few graves there was a definite difference in the depth of the burials, as will be clear from the detailed description. Other graves showed burial of only fractional bones, i.e. no complete skeleton was found in the grave. As a result it was easy to conclude that some graves definitely belonged to a type, where only partial burial of bones was the custom. In such graves sometimes we got multiple burial. Thus we get three different rituals — (i) complete inflexed burial, (ii) burial of the cremated bones, and (iii) fractional and multiple burial. No grave had Nos. (i) and (ii) together. But wherever found, it was either (i) and (iii) or (ii) and (iii). And when this observation was supported by the actual difference in the levels of burial, it was easy to conclude that No. (iii) type graves are of the late-comers, who re-utilized the earlier graves. It was reasonable also to expect that we should not have in the same grave both the rituals — cremation and fractional burial. The test of our hypothesis lay in the discovery of large number of separate graves showing three different rituals. Obviously the mixed ones are deliberate later interruptions. Hence in our description below we have separated the mixed burials and presented the evidence as we obtained.

On the basis of stratigraphy No. 1 graves are placed in a chronologically earlier group than No. (ii) graves. Thus we obtained the following types of graves in the chronological order:

- 1) Complete burial of single individual in inflexed position.
- 2) Burial of cremated bones or ashes in urns or outside the urns,



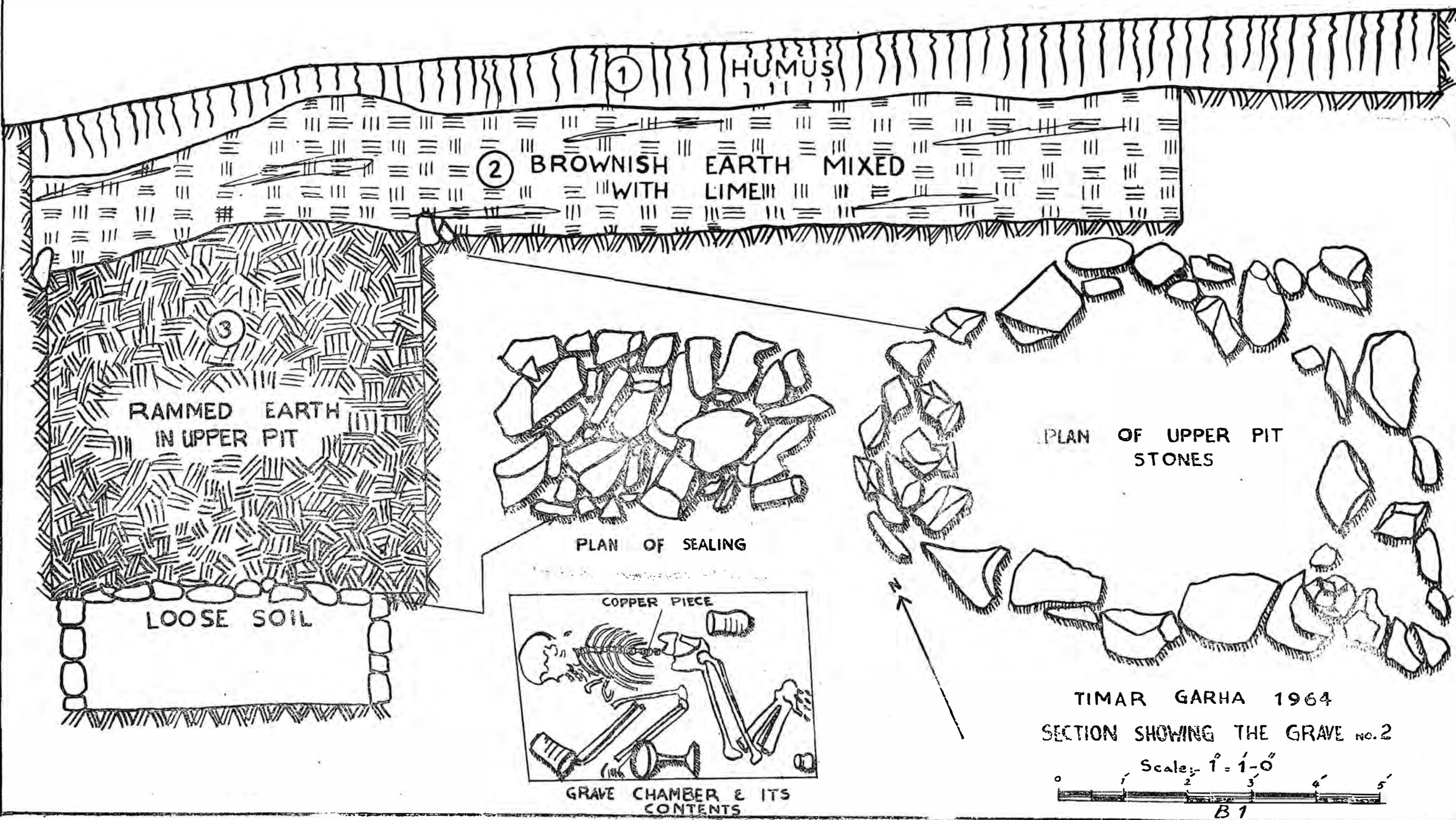
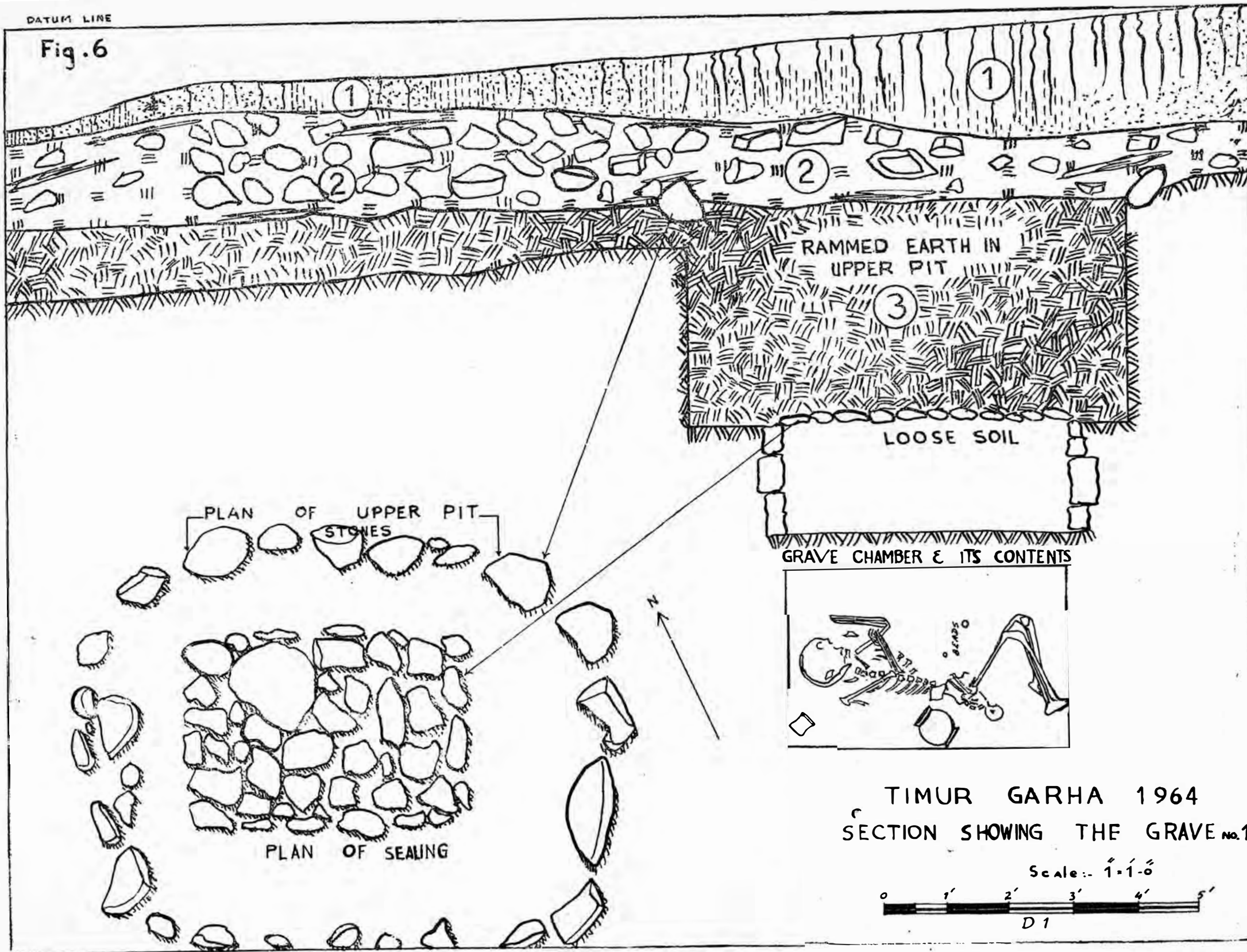


Fig. 6



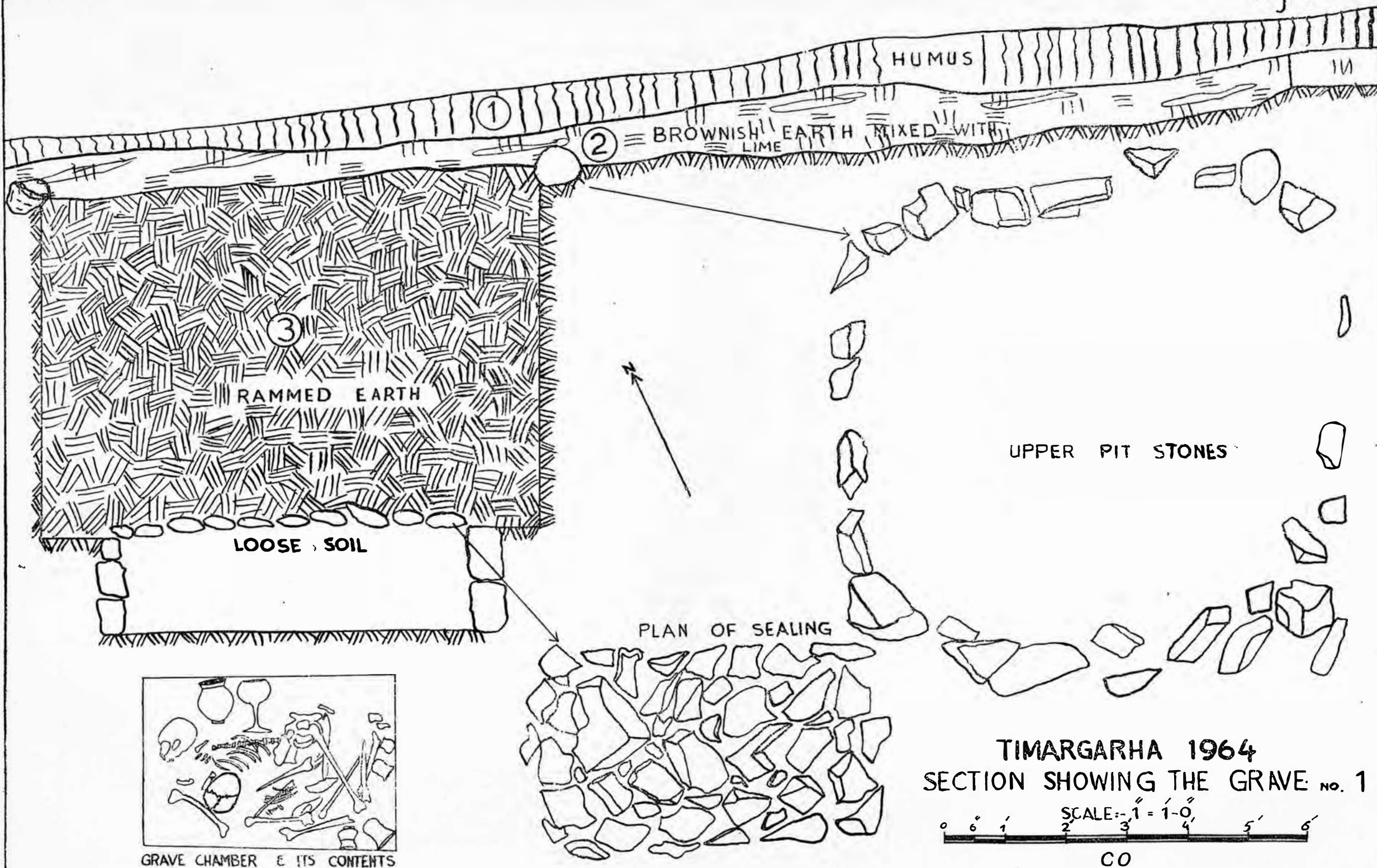
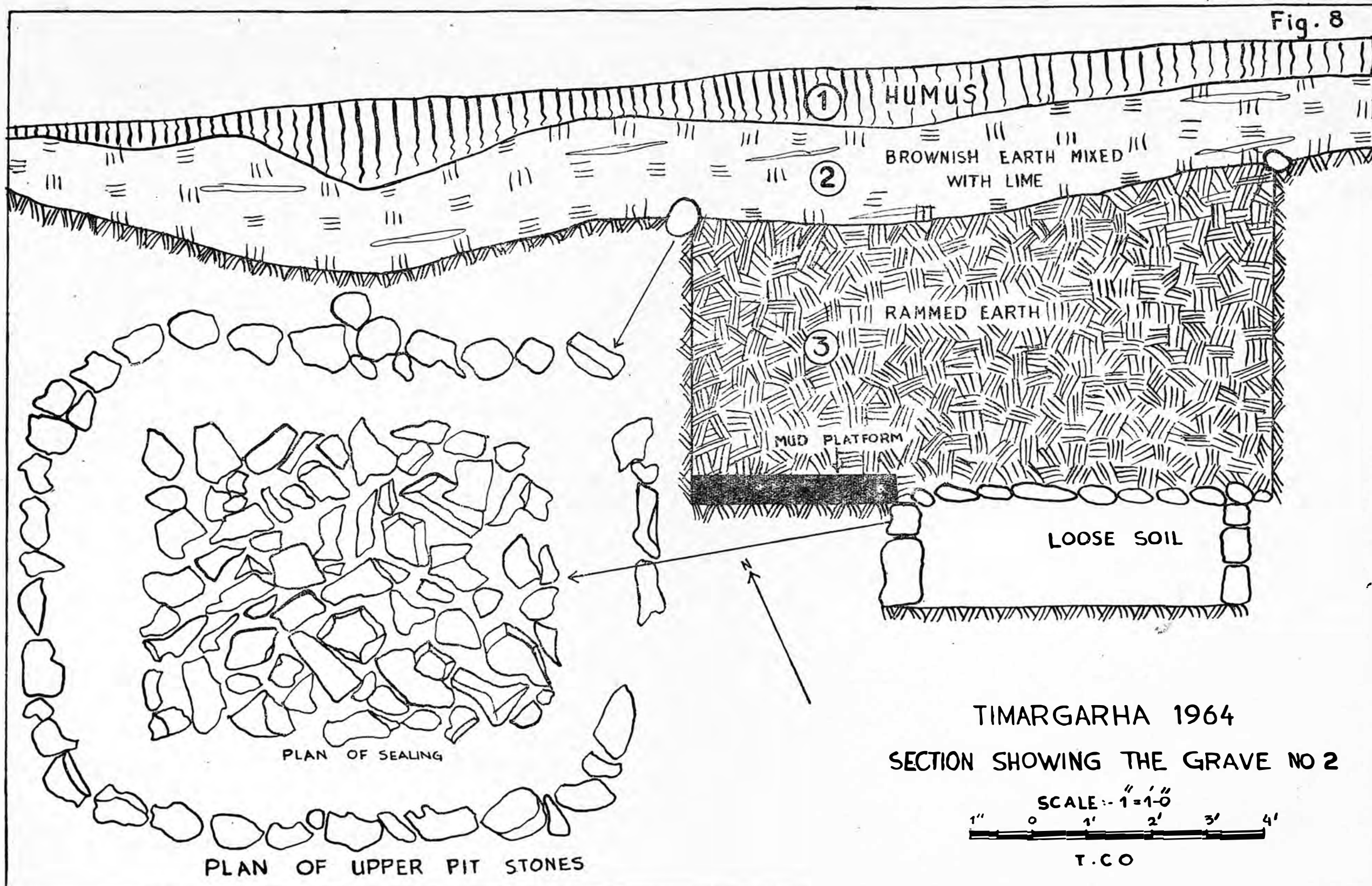
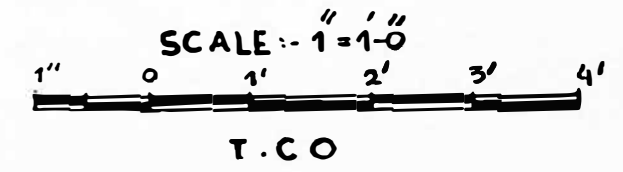


Fig. 8

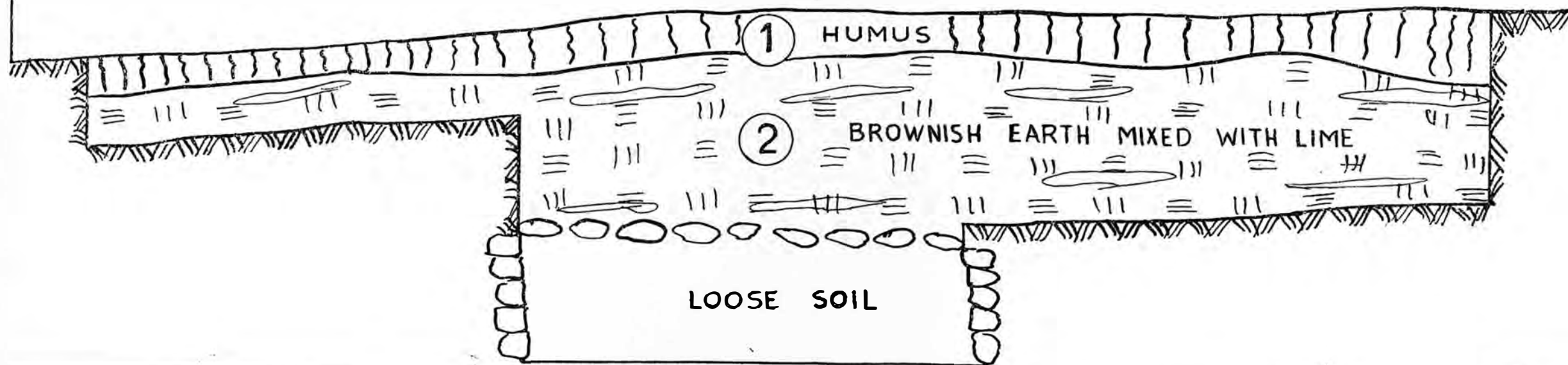
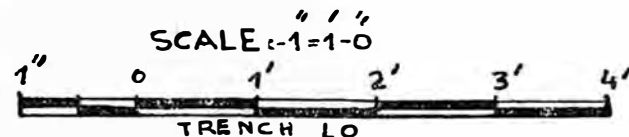


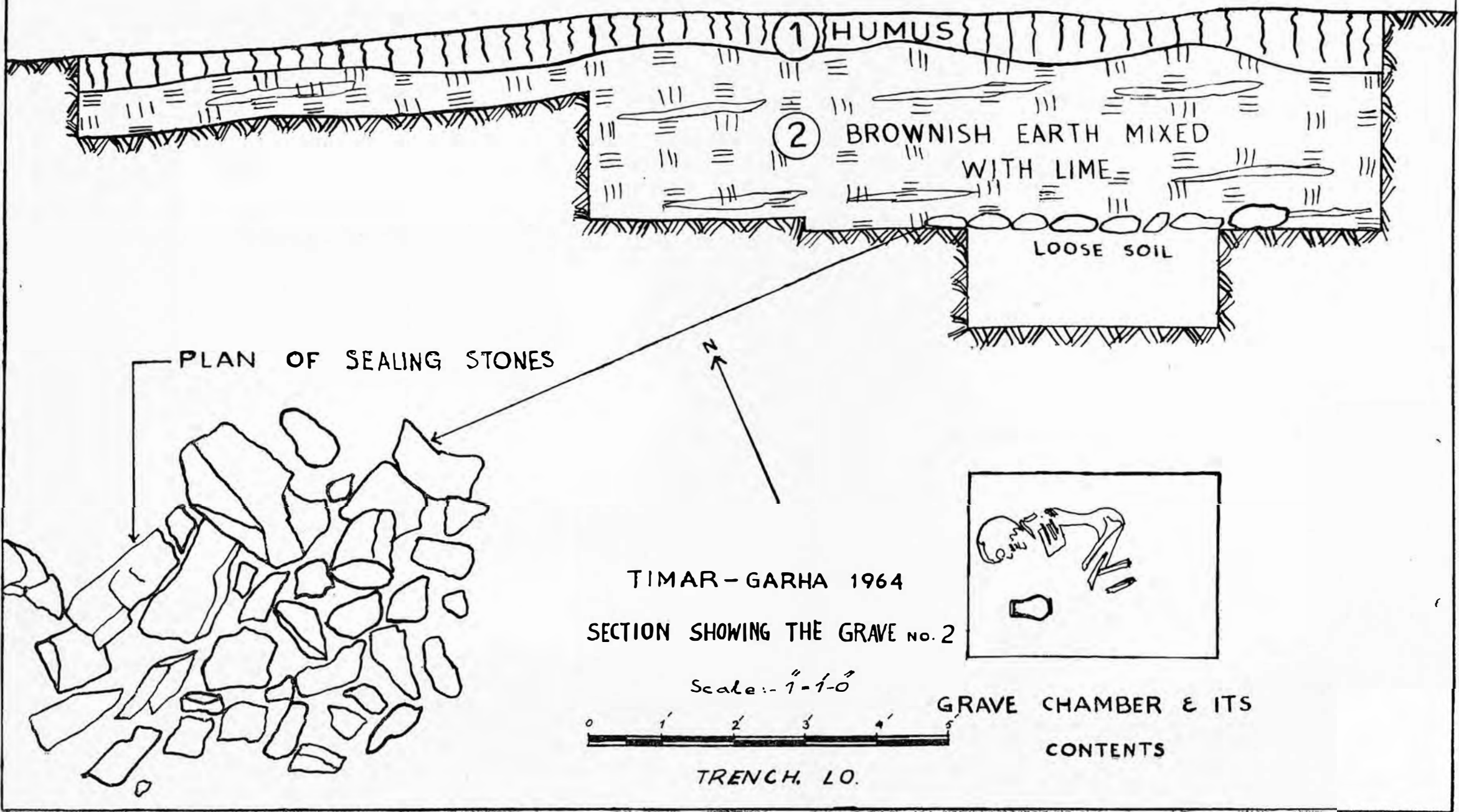
TIMARGARHA 1964
SECTION SHOWING THE GRAVE NO 2



TIMARGARHA 1964 SECTION SHOWING THE GRAVE NO.1

Fig. 9





① HUMUS

② BROWNISH EARTH MIXED WITH LIME

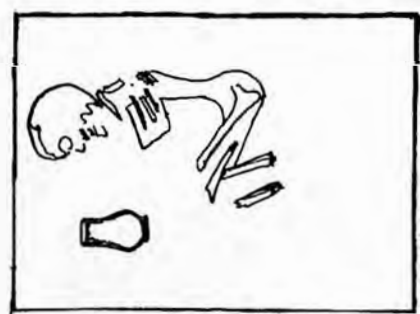
LOOSE SOIL

PLAN OF SEALING STONES

TIMAR - GARHA 1964

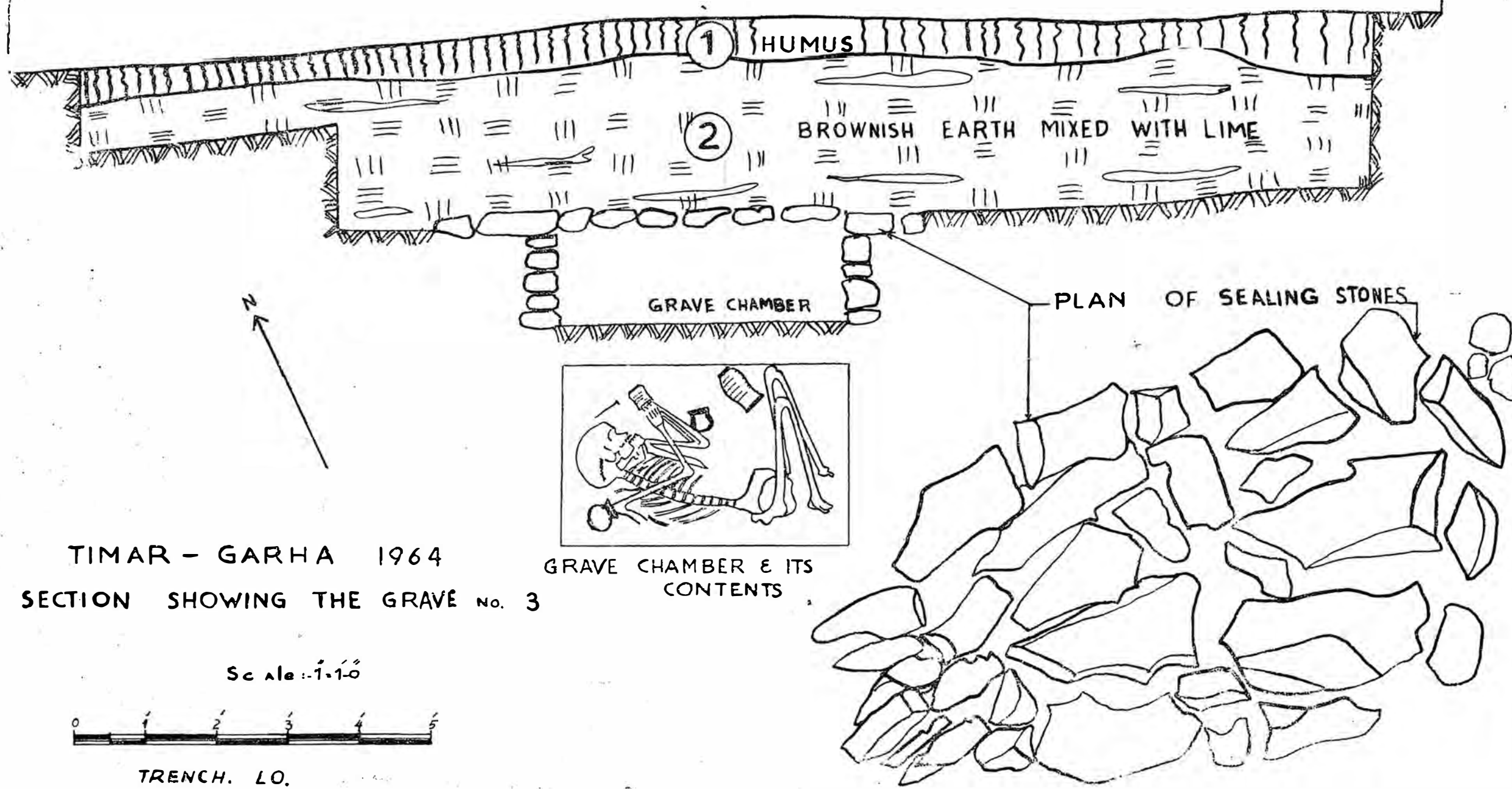
SECTION SHOWING THE GRAVE NO. 2

Scale:- 1"=1'-0"



GRAVE CHAMBER & ITS CONTENTS

TRENCH. 10.



TIMAR - GARHA 1964
SECTION SHOWING THE GRAVE No. 3

either single or multiple.

3) Burial of fractional bones or multiple burials.

The detailed analysis of the graves is given in the description.



TIMARGARHA SITE NO. 1

Section 2

*GRAVES OF 1964 SEASON**

BY F.A. DURRANI

Type — A: Complete Burial

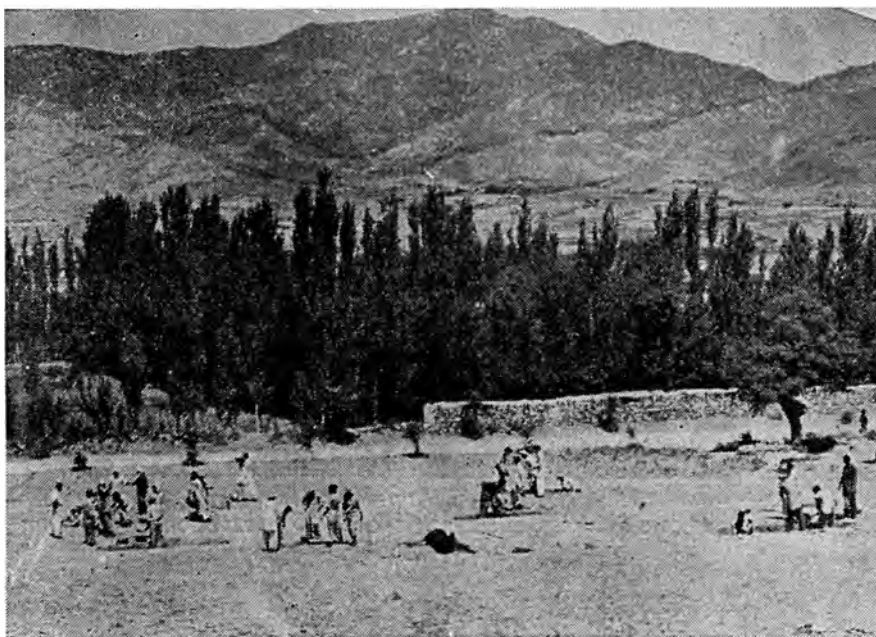
Grave No. 1, trench B1: The grave lay in the northern part of trench B1 close to the baulk (Fig. 2). Immediately below the ploughed soil, making layer (1), of varied depth, ranging from six inches to one foot, was noticed the brownish earth, mixed with lime, of layer (2). This layer was nearly one and half feet thick. When the second layer was being removed, rough stone blocks were observed at its bottom, about 2½ feet from the mean ground level (Fig.4). They were found to be single-lined stones forming an oval (Pl. IVa), measuring 7 feet from north to south and 5 feet from east to west (internal measurement). At the north-west lay three head stones. These stones lay directly on the top of whitish clay which formed layer (3). As no pit was observed above the stones, it was clear that the first two layers were later accumulation. But within the oval and below the stones a very hard rammed earth was encountered. This was obviously a filling in a pit dug earlier, which was of the same shape as the stone lining. The rammed earth continued to a depth of 2½ feet, at the bottom of which lay flat stones (Pl. IVb) sealing the main grave chamber. Henceforward the rammed earth filling will be termed as the upper pit. When the sealing stones were removed, the chamber was found to contain loose earth and right on the floor lay, on his side, a complete skeleton (Pl. Va), oriented north-west to south-east with the skull facing westward, legs flexed and hands drawn towards the face. The chamber was built of four

*The original text, submitted by the author, has been thoroughly revised by the editor.

courses of dry stone masonry and measured 3'8" by 2'-1". It was 2" deep. Inside the chamber an open-mouthed drinking cup (Reg. No. 1) lay close to the hands while four other funerary vessels were found near the leg bones. They are a bowl-on-stand (Reg. No. 2), another drinking cup (Reg. No. 3), a small hand-made cooking pot (Reg. No. 4) and a tall drinking vase (Reg. No. 5) (see Fig. 21). For the description of the skull see No. 01 of Dr. Bernhard's report in Part VII.

Grave No. 2, trench B1: This grave lay in the western part of trench B1, partly lying under the baulk and partly extending into trench B2 (see Fig. 2). After removing the ploughed soil of layer (1), we reached layer (2) of brownish earth mixed with lime (Fig. 5). About 2 feet 8 inches from the mean ground level stone blocks were observed, making an oval shape, measuring 7 feet from north to south and 5 feet from east to west. The jumble of blocks at the north-west probably related to head-stones. Below these stones was rammed earth which filled the upper pit of the same shape and went down to a depth of 5'-8". On removing this rammed earth, we came to the sealing stones, which covered the grave chamber. The chamber, which was full of loose earth and built of four courses of dry stone masonry, was rectangular in shape, measuring 4'-9" by 2'-11" and was 1'-9" deep. On the floor lay a complete skeleton (Pl. Vb) on his side, oriented north-west to south-east, with his legs flexed, hands drawn up and face turned southward. Near the hands was a tall drinking vase (Reg. No. 7), while three more vessels were placed by his side—a bowl-on-stand (Reg. No. 9), another tall drinking vase (Reg. No. 8) and a hand-made cooking pot (Reg. No. 6) (See Fig. 21). Near the belly was a small copper piece. For the description of the skull see No. 04 of Dr. Bernhard's report in part VII.

Grave No. 1, trench D1: In this trench when the ploughed soil of layer (1) was removed, we came across a flimsy construction of a comparatively late date in layer (2). At some places the stones made two courses but they were generally strewn all over the layer as shown in section (see Fig. 6). When the loose stones were removed, we reached the top of the grave stones, which made a ring of rough oval shape, 3 feet below the present surface. The ring of stones, which had an inner measurement of 7' by 6' 7", fixed the location of the grave in the southern half of the trench (See Fig. 2). Below these stones was rammed earth, which filled the upper pit, 3 feet deep. Underneath were the sealing stones which covered the grave chamber, rectangular in shape and measuring 4' 7" by 3'. The chamber, which



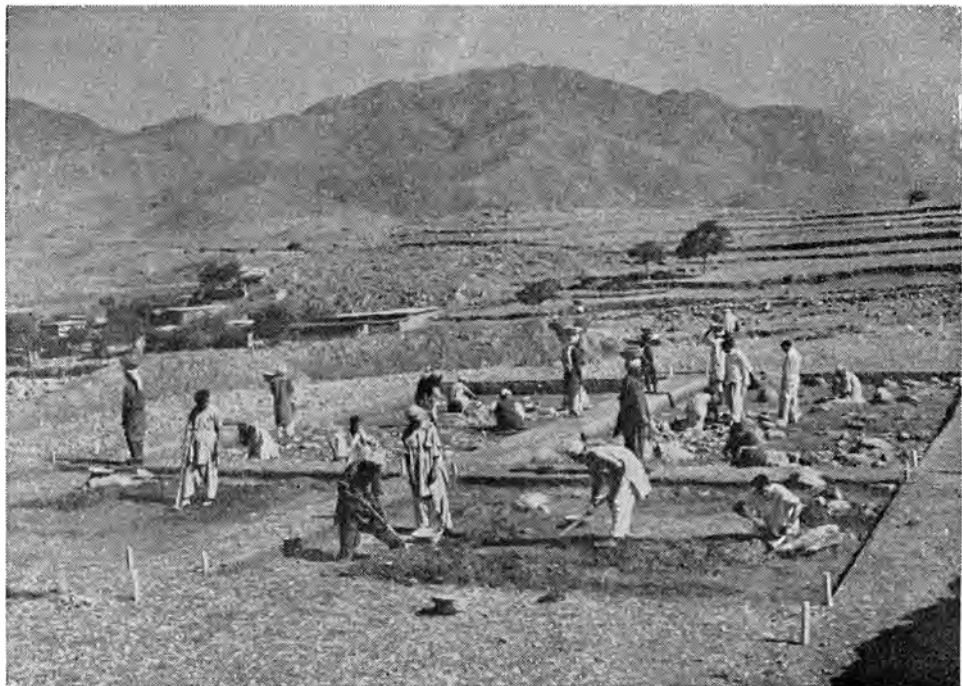
a. Timargarha. Site No. 1—Lay-out of trenches in 1964 excavation.



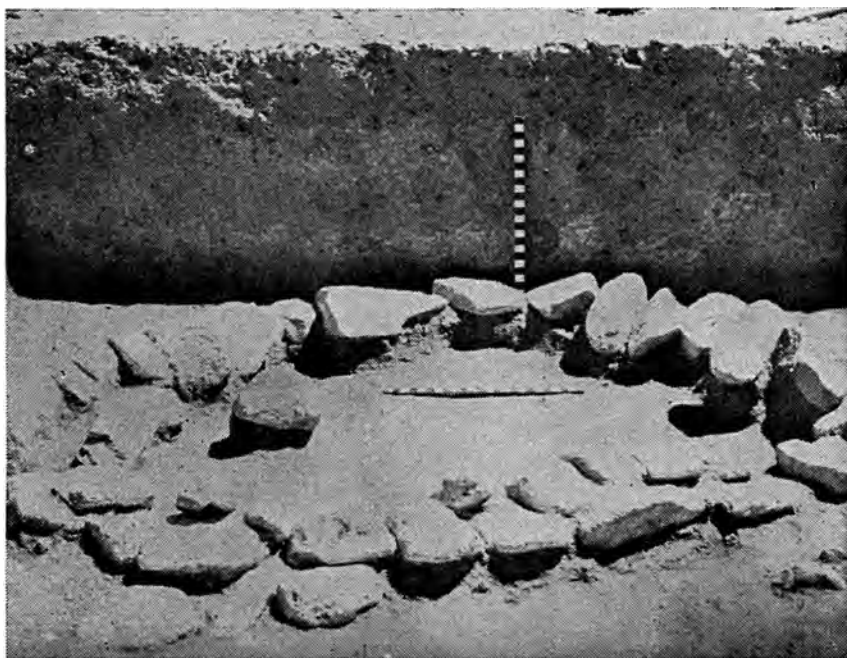
b. Timargarha. Site No. 1—General view of 1965 excavation.



a. Timargarha, Site No. 2. General view of 1965 excavation.



b. Timargarha, Site No. 3. General view of 1965 excavation.

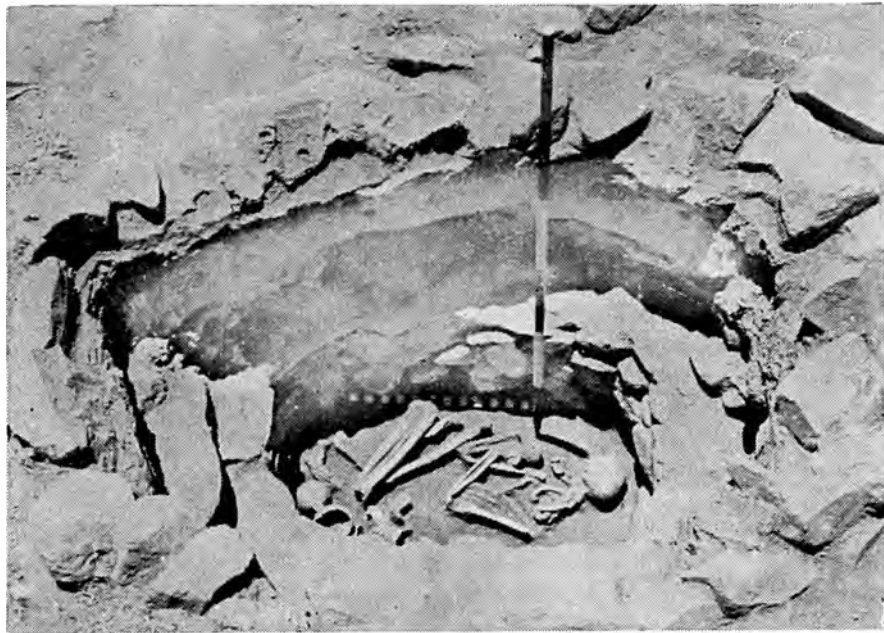


a. Stone circle in grave No. 1, trench B 1. (1964)

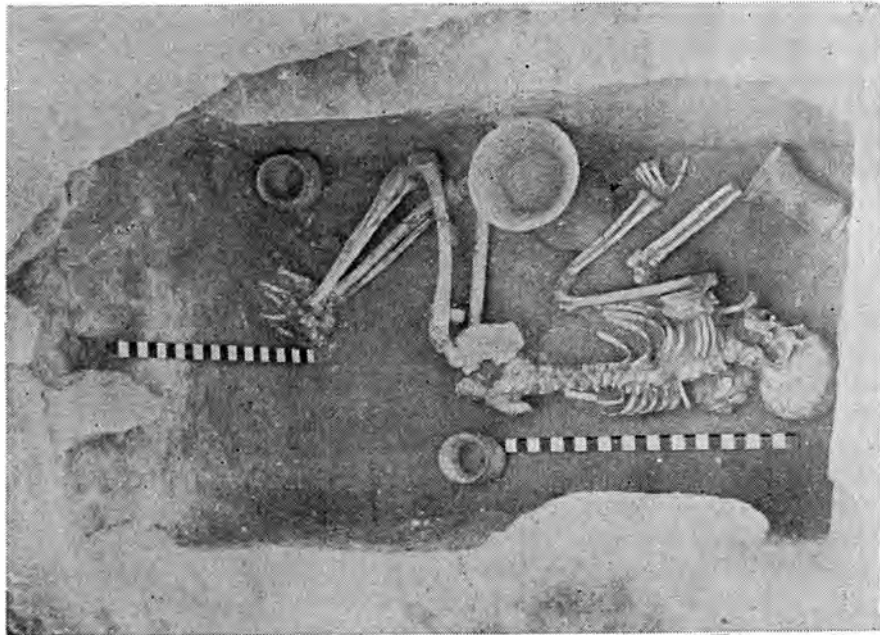


b. Sealing stones below the circle, grave No. 1, trench B. 1, (1964).

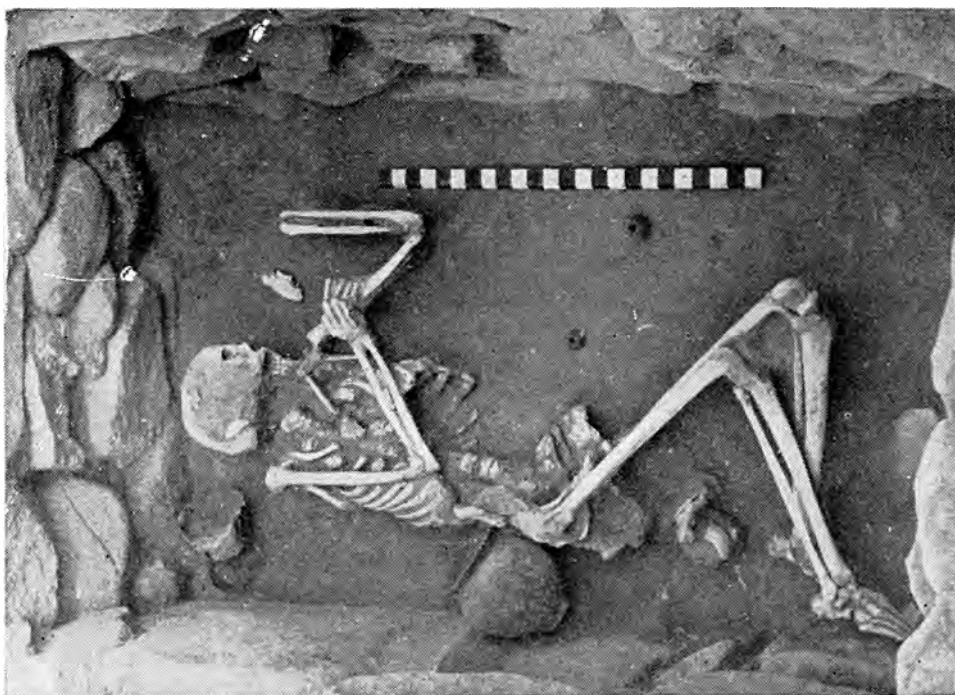
Pl. IV. Site No. 1.



a. Complete burial in grave No. 1, trench B 1 (1964), showing three stages—the upper stone circle, the top of grave pit, and the floor.



b. Complete burial in grave No. 2, trench B 1 (1964).

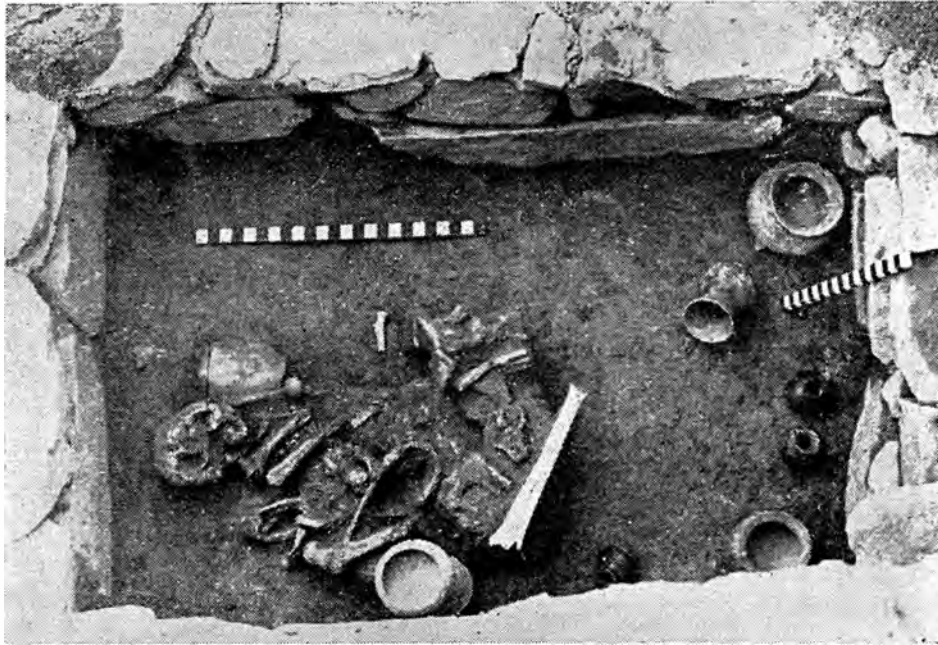


a. Complete burial in grave No. 1, trench D 1 (1964).

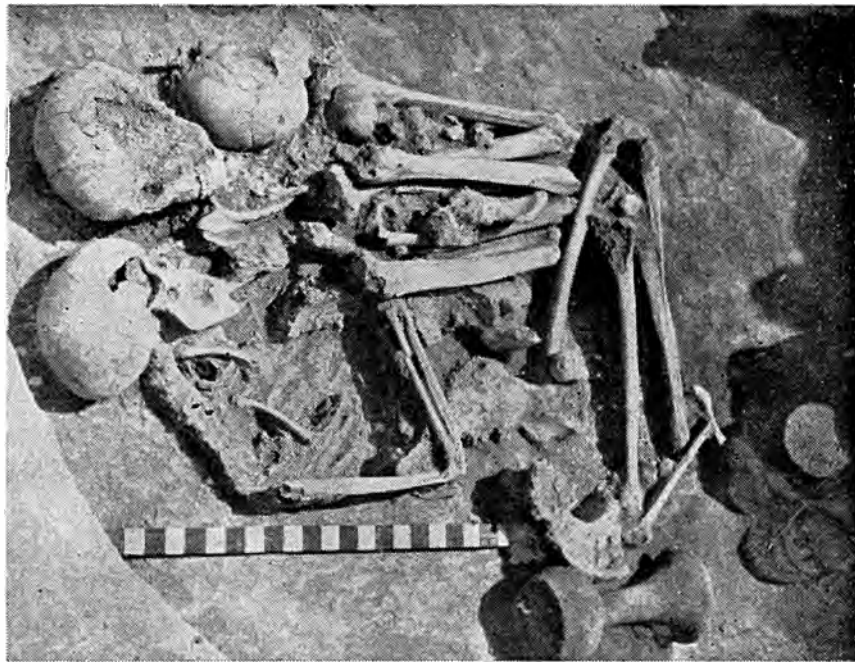


b. An earlier flexed burial with a later heap of bones in grave No. 1, trench CO (1964).

Pl. VI. Site No. 1.



a. Disturbed burial in grave No. 2, trench CO (1964).



b. Multiple burial in grave No. 1, trench LO (1964).



a. Fractional burial of a child in grave No. 2, trench LO (1964).



b. Almost complete skeleton in grave No. 3, trench LO (1964).

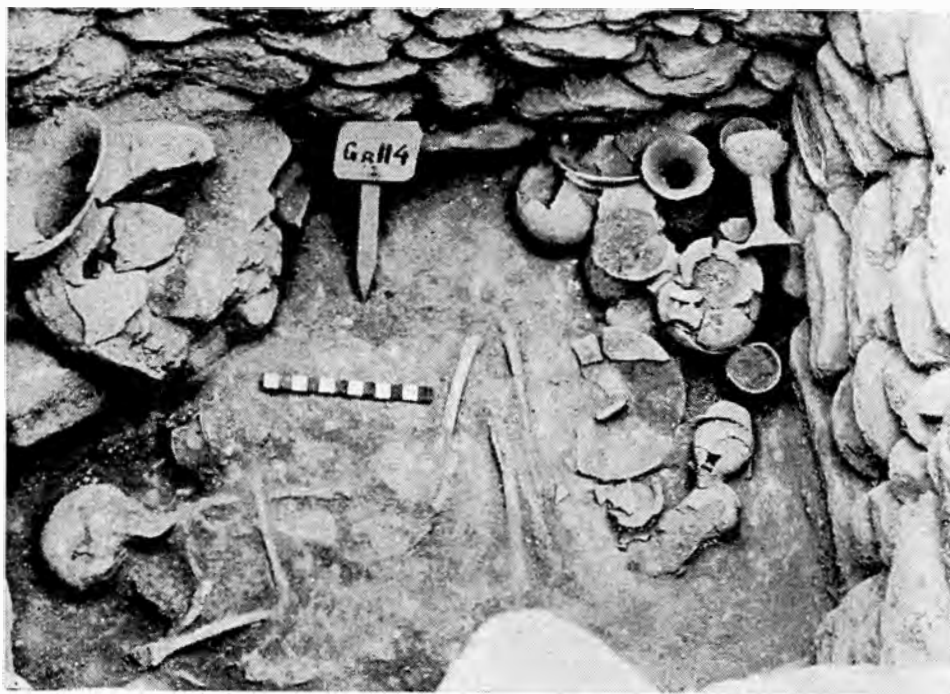
Pl. VIII. Site No. 1.



a. Grave 103. Complete burial in flexed position.



b. Grave 113. Mixed—earlier burnt bones on the right and later unburnt bones on the left.



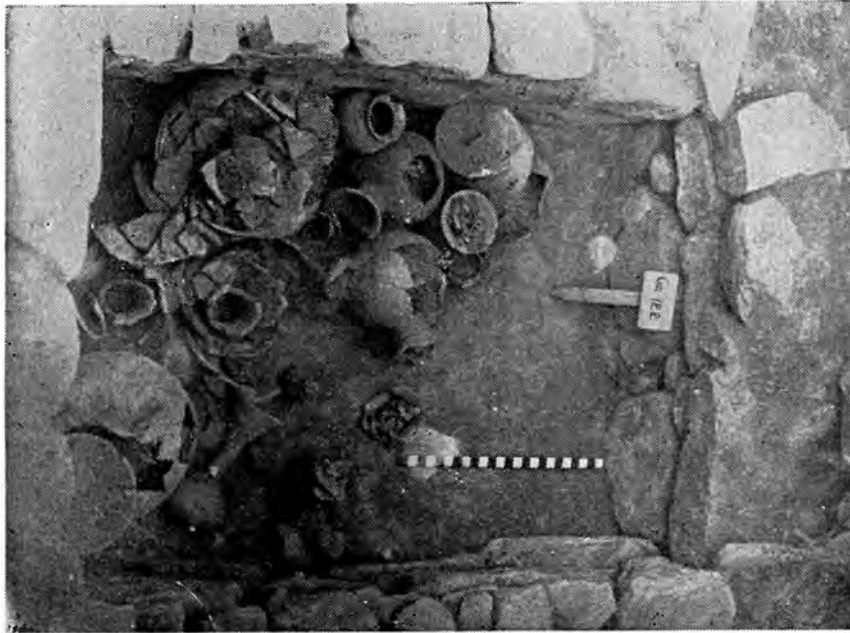
a. Grave 114. Mixed—earlier burnt bones in a pot with a visage urn at the bottom and later fragmentary skeleton at the top.



b. Grave 117. Mixed—fractional bones in the centre and visage urn at the bottom corner.



c. Grave 149. Mixed—fractional bones in between pots and burnt bones in a jar.



a. Grave 122. Group of pots including two visage urns with burnt bones.



b. Grave 119. Group of pots and burnt bones of several persons.



a. Masonry grave 112



b. Box-like grave 121



c. Box-like grave 150



d. Box-like grave 179

Pl. XII. Site No. 1 — Children's graves with burnt bones



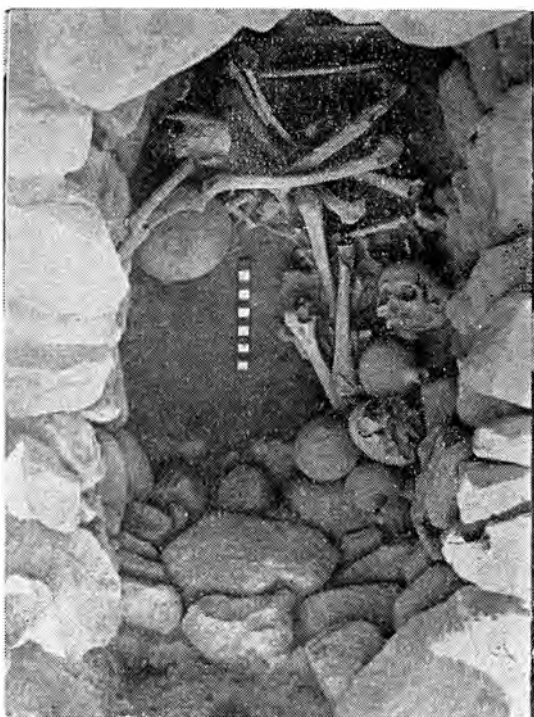
a. Grave 184. Box-like grave of a child with burnt bones



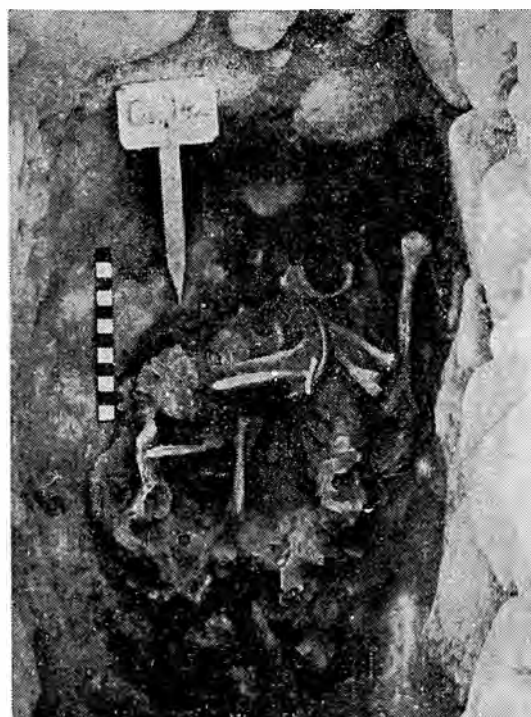
b. Grave 127. Child's grave with ash



c. Grave 143. Child's grave with ash



a. Grave 142. Human bones dumped in between pots at a higher level.



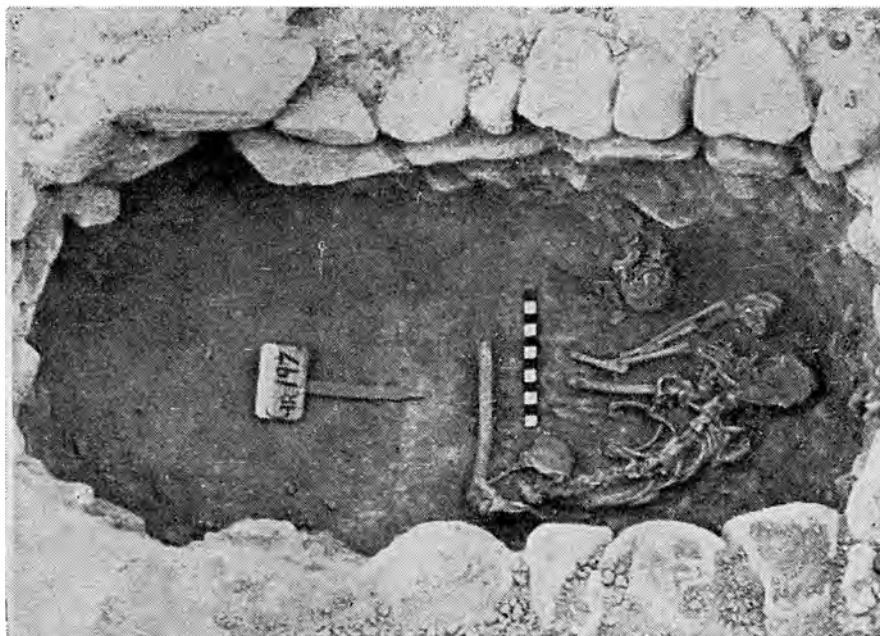
b. Grave 142. Disturbed human burial at a lower level.



c. Grave 104. Complete burial later disturbed by fractional burial.



d. Grave 162. Bones of the upper burial dumped in between the pots.



a. Grave 197. Complete burial, slightly disturbed.



b. Grave 197. Late fractional burial on the top of (a)
Mark the scattered bones.



a. Grave 109. Fractional burial with funerary vessels.



b. Grave 125. Fragments of human bones with those of animals.



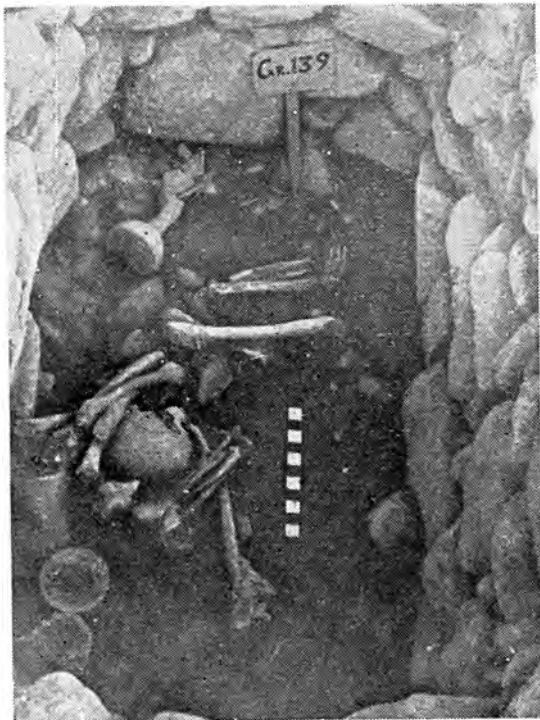
c. Grave 111 b. Fractional burial with four funerary vessels.



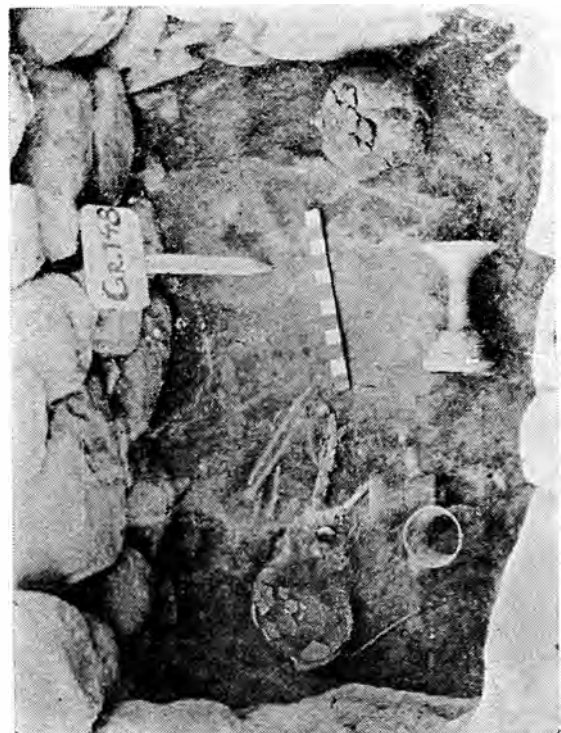
a. Grave 134. Jumbled bones with nine vessels.



b. Grave 137. Scattered human and animal bones in between pots.



c. Grave 139. Human bones dumped in between pots.



d. Grave 148. Fragmentary human remains in between pots.



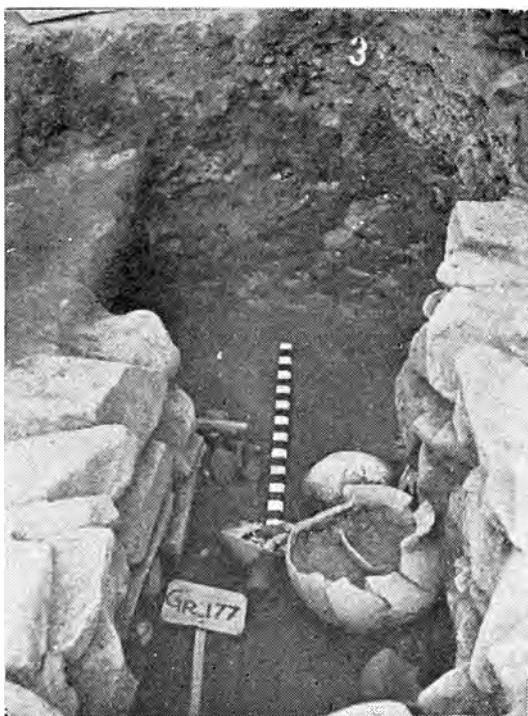
a. Grave 157. Human burial in flexed position but disturbed.



b. Grave 165. Grave pit with fragmentary bones.



c. Grave 173-a. Grave pit with fragmentary bones and pots. This was above grave 173 b.



a. Grave 177. Fragmentary bones.



b. Grave 180. Scattered human bones.



c. Grave 182. Fragmentary bones with one pot.



d. Grave 183. Scattered bones in the middle with a terracotta figurine in the centre.



a. Grave 185. Fragmentary bones with pots.



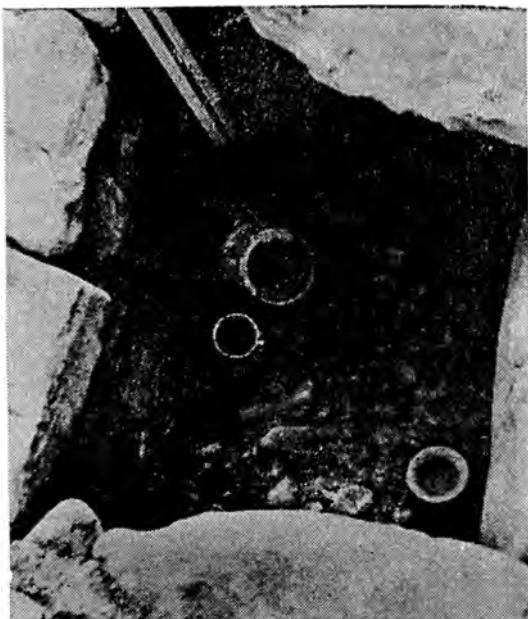
b. Grave 190. Almost complete skeleton in a pit grave.



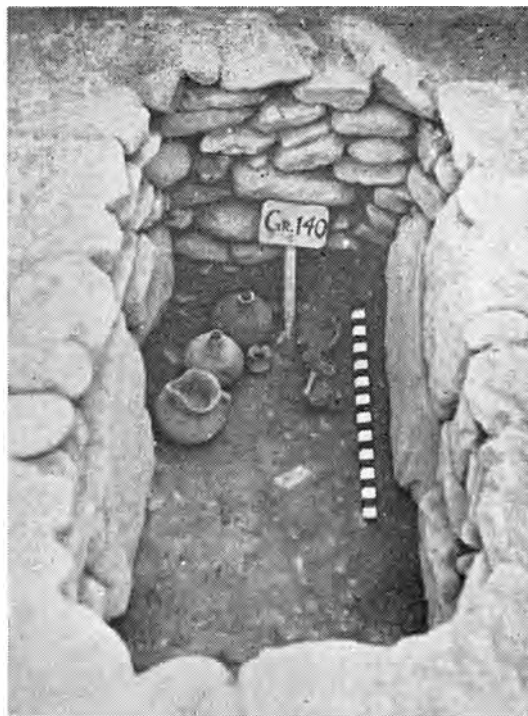
c. Grave 191. Small box-like grave with bones of an adult.



d. Grave 192. Almost complete skeleton.



a. Grave 105. Decayed bones of a child with three pots.



b. Grave 140. Fragmentary bones of a child with four pots.



c. Grave 146. Fragmentary bones of a child with two pots.



d. Grave 153. Box-like grave with bone fragments of a child.



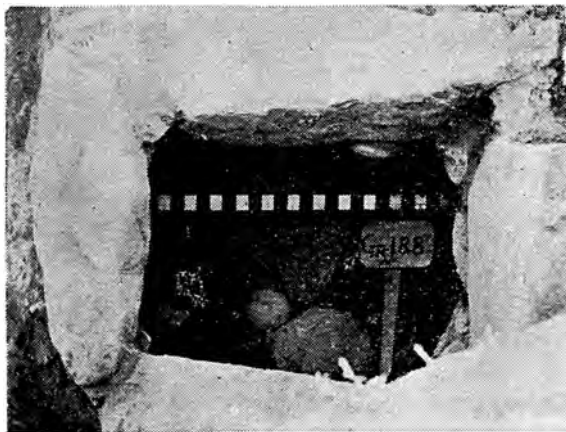
a. Grave 155. Small grave.



b. Grave 156. Box-like grave.



c. Grave 159—Huge blocks making the grave chamber.



d. Grave 188. Box-like grave.



e. Grave 189. Pit grave.

Pl. XXII. Site No. 1—Children's graves.



a. Grave 217. Disturbed sealing stones.



b. Grave 240. Bones of fractional burial scattered on the floor. Cremated bones (not visible) were found at a lower level.



a. Grave 201. Urn containing burnt bones along with other vessels.



b. Grave 213. Funerary vessels along with visage urn and ash.



c. Grave 218. Visage urn with fifteen funerary vessels.



d. Grave 251. Urn with burnt bones and other funerary vessels.



a. Grave 237. Urn with burnt bones.



b. Grave 245. The funerary vessels in a child's grave.



a. Grave 202. Fractional burial with funerary vessels.



b. Grave 204. Fractional burial with four vessels.



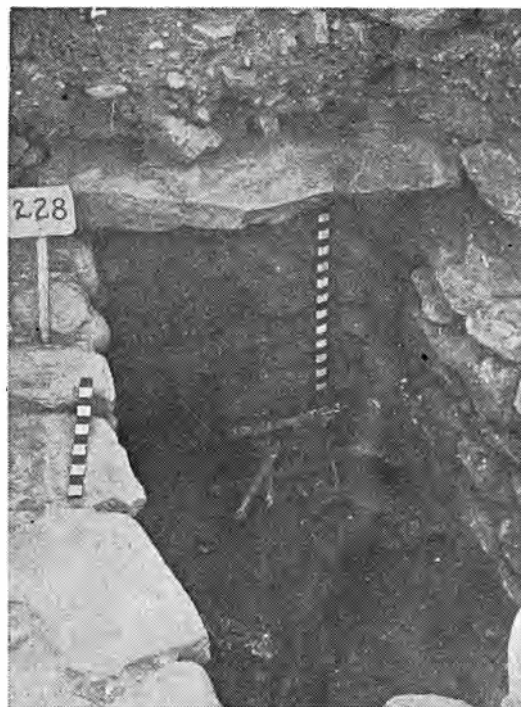
c. Grave 210. Heap of bones of several persons with five vessels.



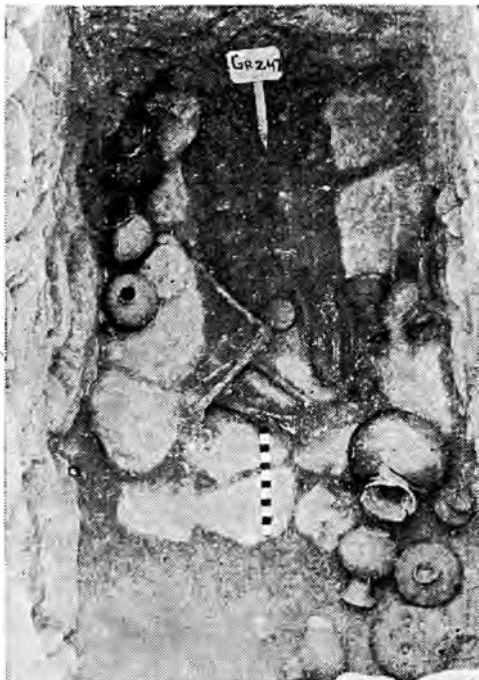
d. Grave 212. Skull and other bones along with seven vessels.



a. Grave 223. Fractional burial with ten vessels.



b. Grave 228. Fragmentary bones in the chamber.



c. Grave 247. Fragmentary bones along with eleven complete vessels.



d. Grave 254. Multiple fractional burial along with funerary vessels.



a. Grave 256. Fragmentary bones of an adult with six vessels.



b. Grave 220A. Child's box-like grave with four vessels.



c. Grave 244. Small grave of a boy.



d. Grave 250. Small grave of two boys.



a. Grave 253. Box-like grave of a child.



b. Grave 262. Small grave but having the bones of an old woman.



c. Grave 270. Fractional burial of an adult with three vessels.



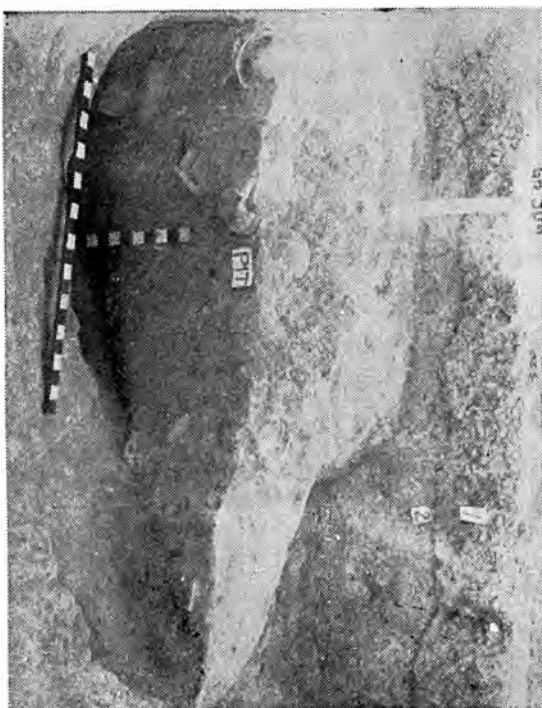
a. Pit 301. Stones, pottery and ash in the pit.



b. Pit 302. A tall drinking vase on the top left with some stones in the pit.



c. Pit 302. Section across the pit. Excavator points the layer sealing the pit.



a. Pit 304. Pot-sherds, stones and ash in the pit.



b. Pit 310. Pot-sherds and stones in the pit.



c. Pit 316. Burnt earth in a hearth.



a. Thana. General view of the site marked X with the hills behind and modern graves by the side of the trees in the foreground.



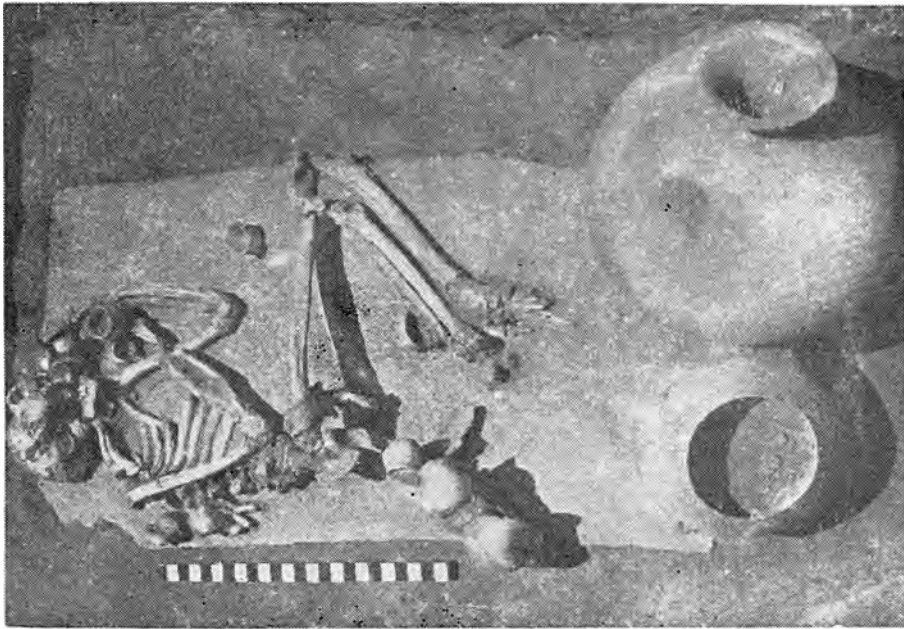
b. Thana. Trench A. The top of the three graves, Nos. 1, 2 & 12.



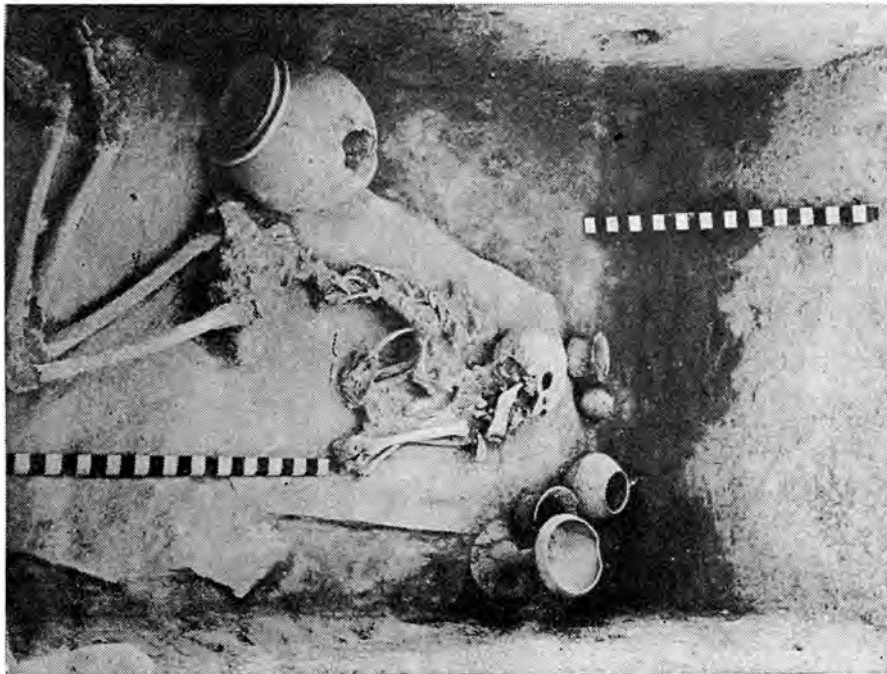
a. Thana. Grave No. 1. Child's skull and a few bones with two vessels on a slab.



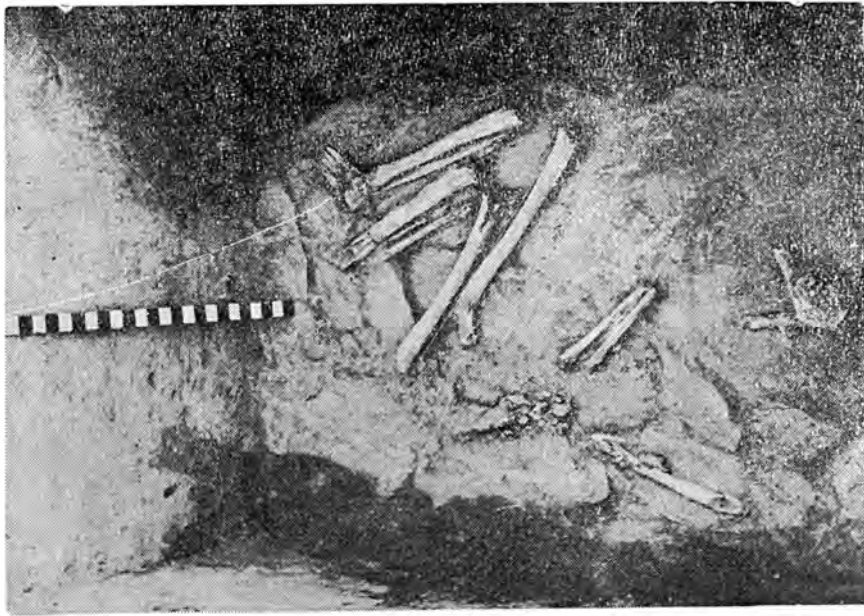
b. Thana. Grave No. 2. Complete inflexed burial.



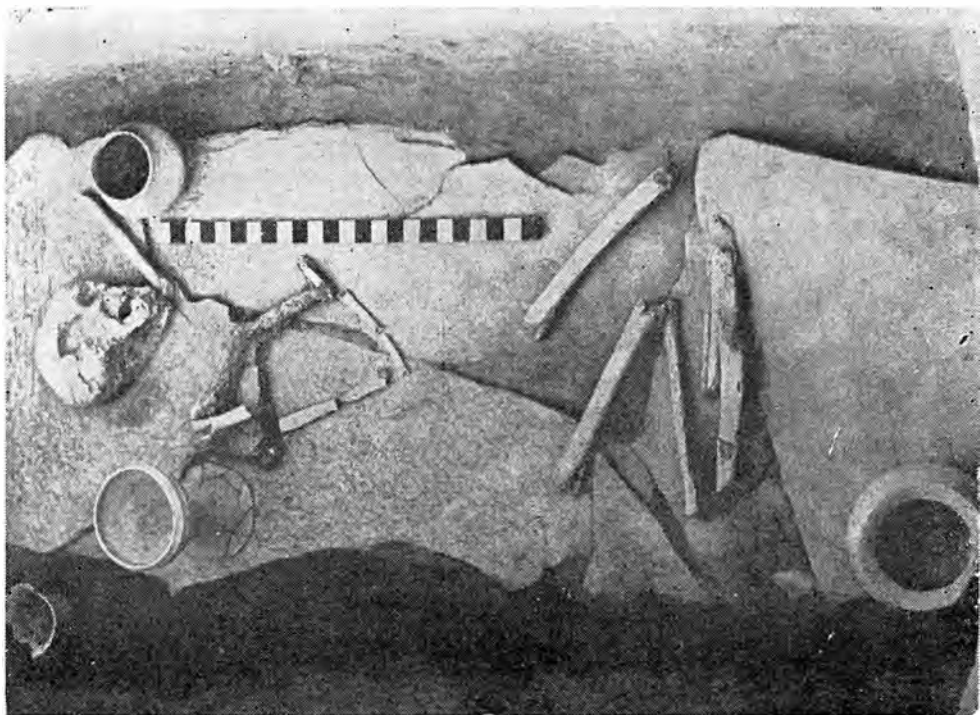
a. Thana. Grave No. 3. Complete inflexed burial but note the big urn on the right.



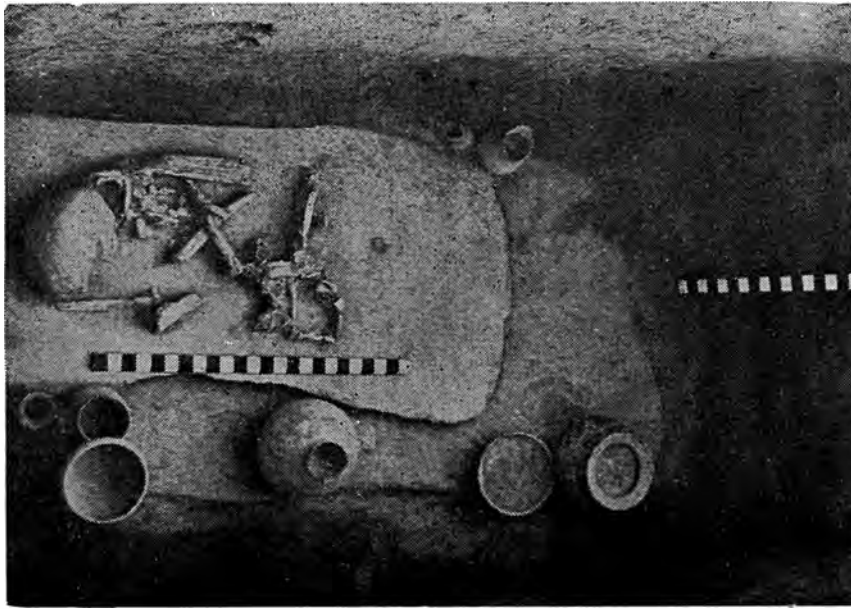
b. Thana. Grave No. 5. Complete inflexed burial with funerary vessels.



a. Thana. Grave No. 6. Fractional burial on gritty floor



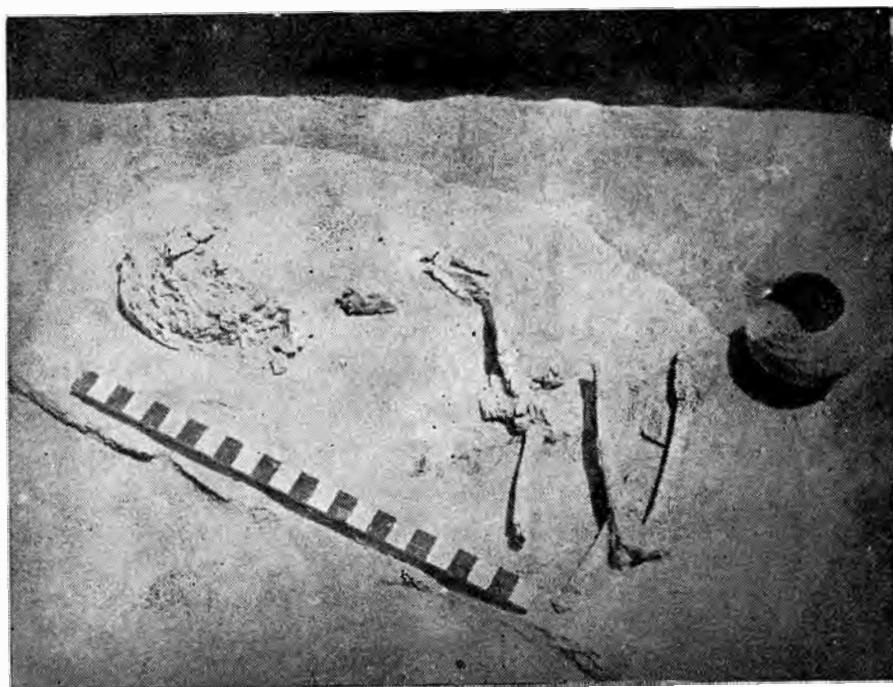
b. Thana. Grave No. 7. Fragmentary bones on a slab with four vessels.



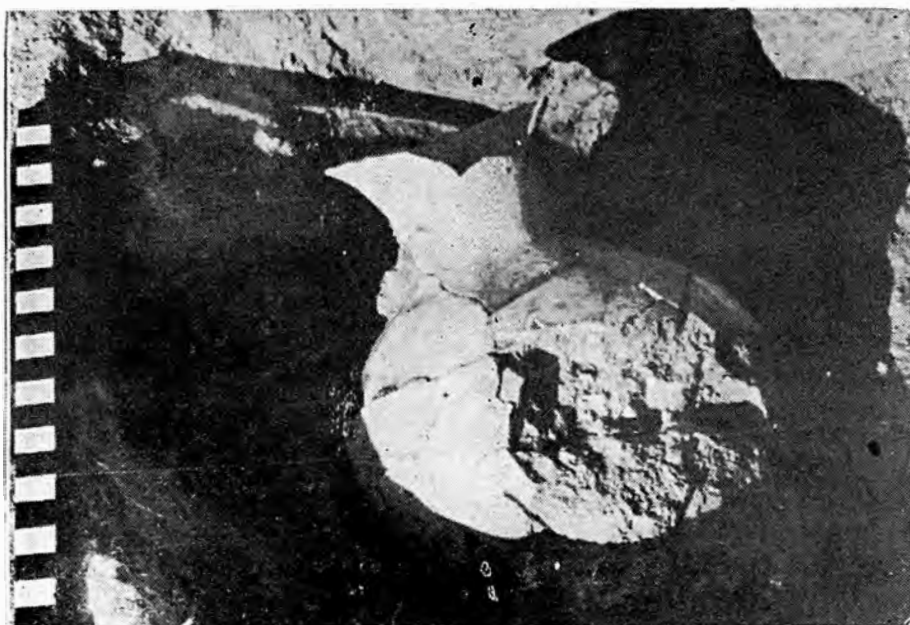
a. Thana. Grave No. 8. Skull and other bones on a slab with funerary vessels on a lower slab.



b. Thana. Grave No. 9. Complete inflexed burial.



a. Thana. Grave No. 10. Partly preserved bones on a schist slab with one vessel.



b. Thana. Grave No. 11. Narrow-necked vase-like urn with ash in a pit.



Balambat. General view. Excavated remains in the foreground.

PL. XXXVIII.



a. Balambat fort and bridge, modern colony behind.



b. Balambat. Excavated remains. Front row: Grave settlement. Second row: Achaemenian settlement.



a. Balambat. Jar in room No. 4.



b. Balambat. Remains of the fire altar in room No. 4.



c. Balambat. Jar in room No. 3.



a. Balambat. Room No. 2. Ritual seat for fire worship.



b. Balambat. Room No. 9. Fire altar with side alleys.



a. Balambat. Section across circular pit in trench E 1.



b. Balambat. Circular pit in trench D 2.



a. Balambat. Grave under the walls in trench D 2.



b. Balambat. Grave cut by the later walls in trench C 1.



c. Balambat. Another grave in trench C 1.



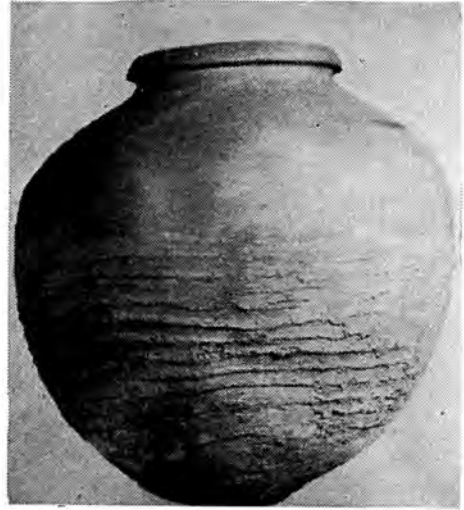
a. Balambat. Pottery group on the floor in the corner of the walls in trench CO.



b. Balambat. Grave pots in trench C 1.



a. Balambat. Painted vase of the Achaemenian period.



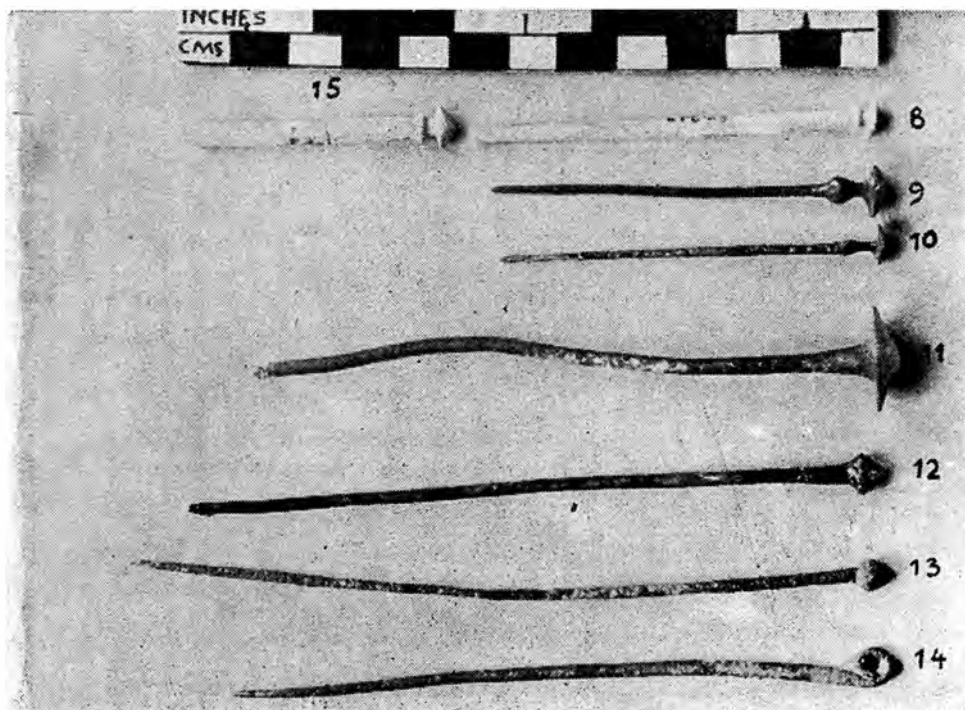
b. Balambat. Achaemenian jar with its lower half rough.



c. Balambat. Pointed bottom storage jar, Achaemenian period.



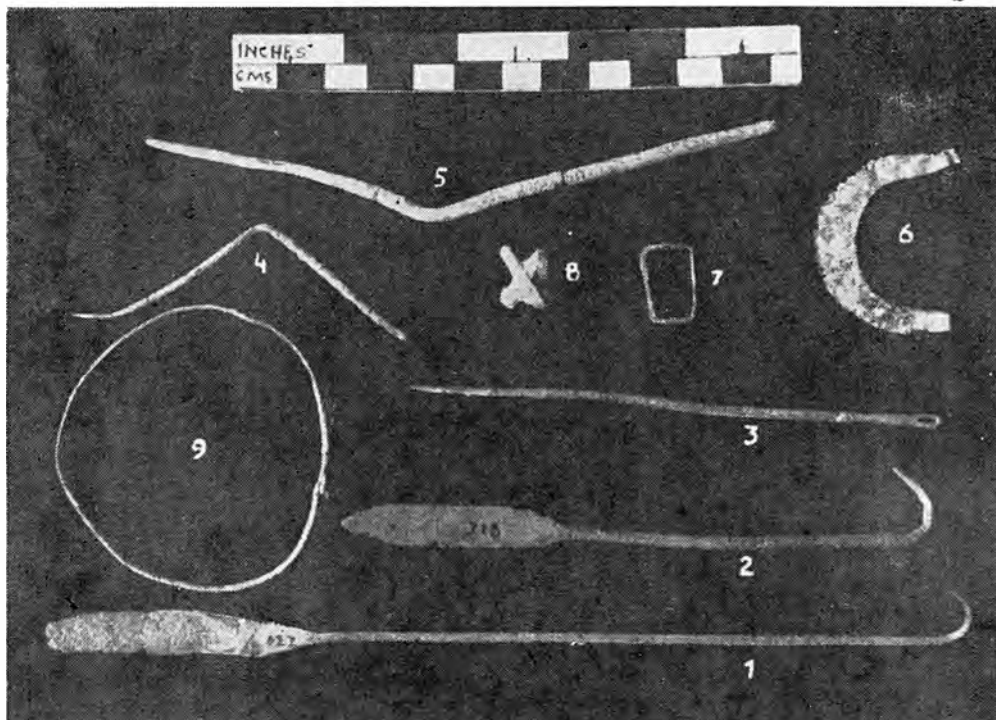
a. Type a: Nos. 1—6 copper; No. 7 ivory



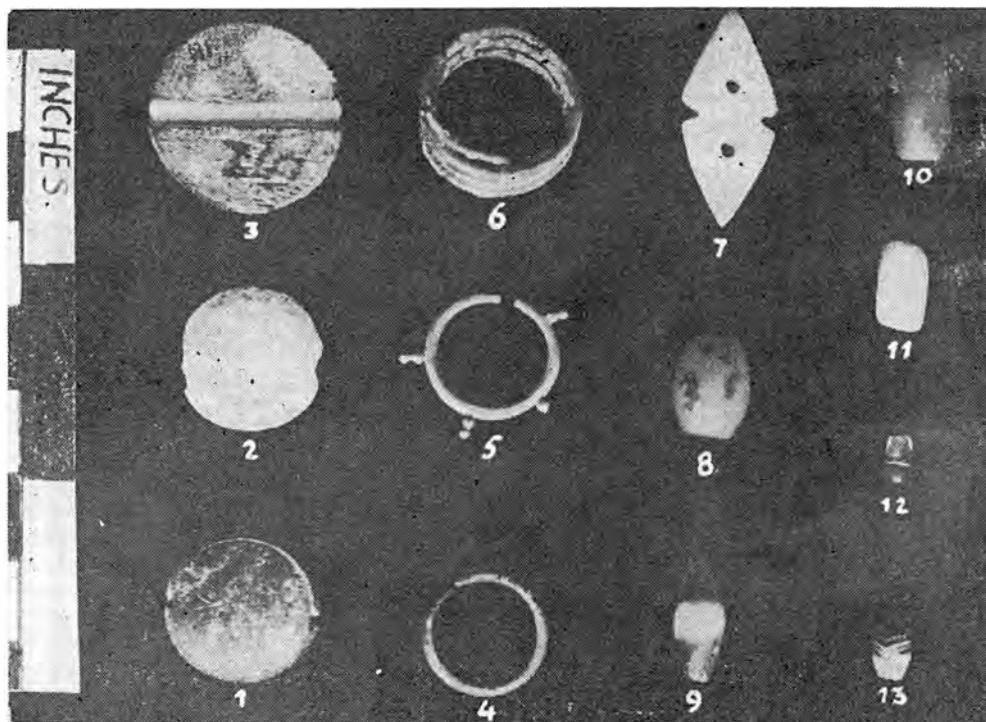
b. Nos. 8—10 type b; No. 11 type c, Nos. 12, 13
type d; No. 14 type e; No. 15 type f.

Nos. 9—14, copper; Nos. 8 & 15 ivory.

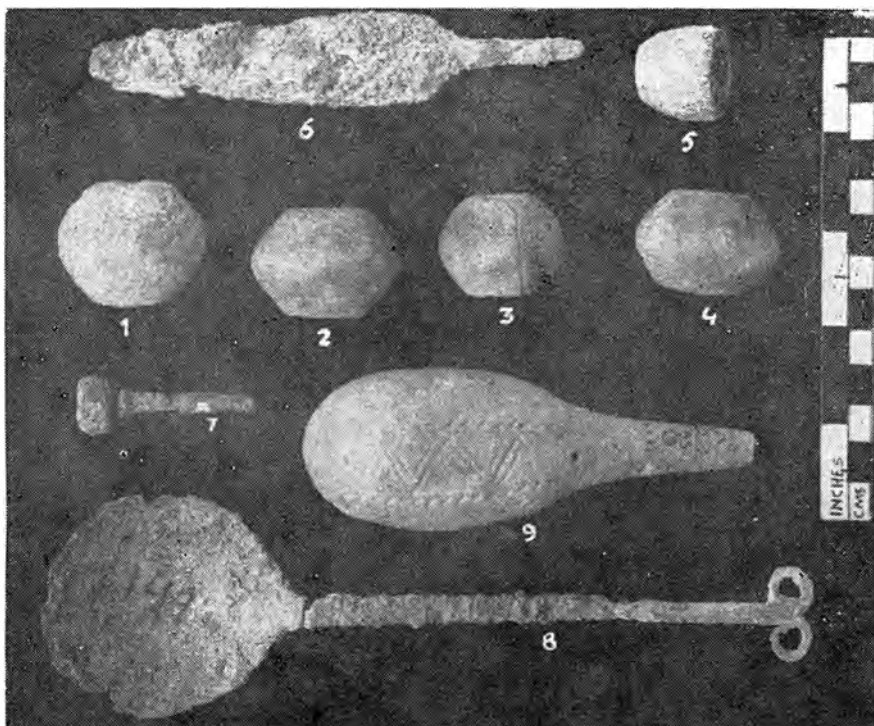
Pl. XLVIII. Timargarha. Copper and Ivory Pins



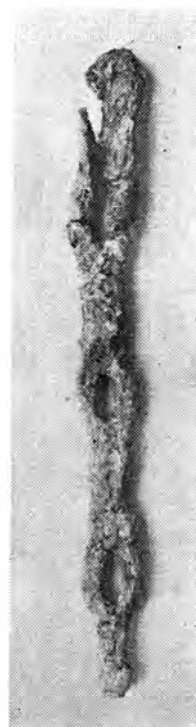
a. Nos. 1, 2 toilet objects; Nos. 3, 4 needles; No. 5 antimony rod; No. 6 pendant; Nos. 7, 8 unidentified copper objects; No. 9 bangle.



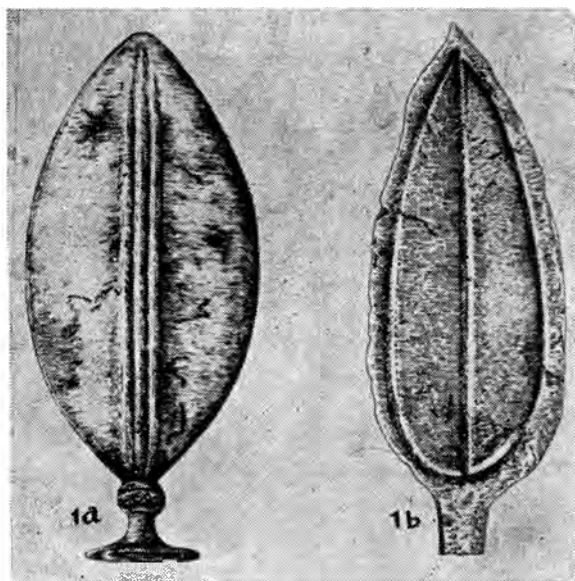
b. Nos. 1—3 composite beads; Nos. 4, 5 ear rings; No. 6 spiral finger ring; No. 7 bone pendant; Nos. 8—13 stone beads.



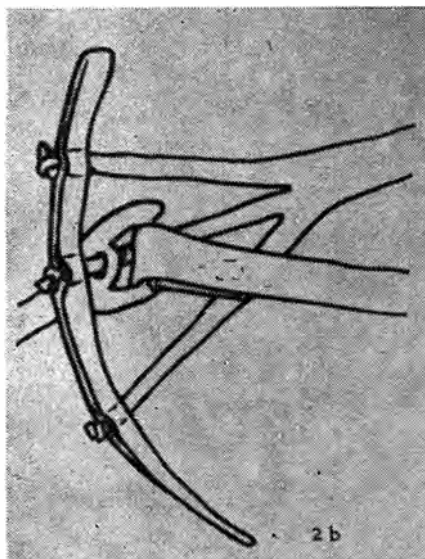
a. Nos. 1—4 terracotta net sinkers; No. 5 Schist net sinkers; No. 6 iron spear head; No. 7 iron nail; No. 8 iron spoon; No. 9 terracotta antimony phial



b 2a. Iron cheek piece, Grave 142



b 1a. Leaf-shaped object from Leobanr. (Museum Mingora, Swat). b 1b. Copper blade from Sukuluk hoard, Kirgisia (after Kuzmina 1966).



b 2b. Method of connecting a three-hole cheek piece to the bridle straps.

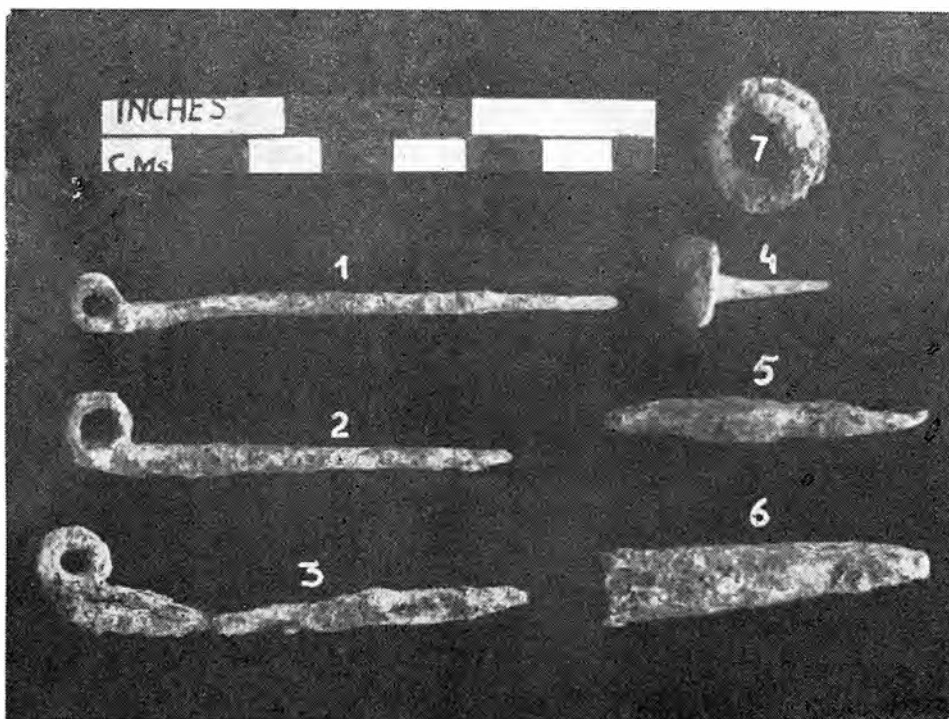


a. Terracotta human figurine, Grave 183, front view

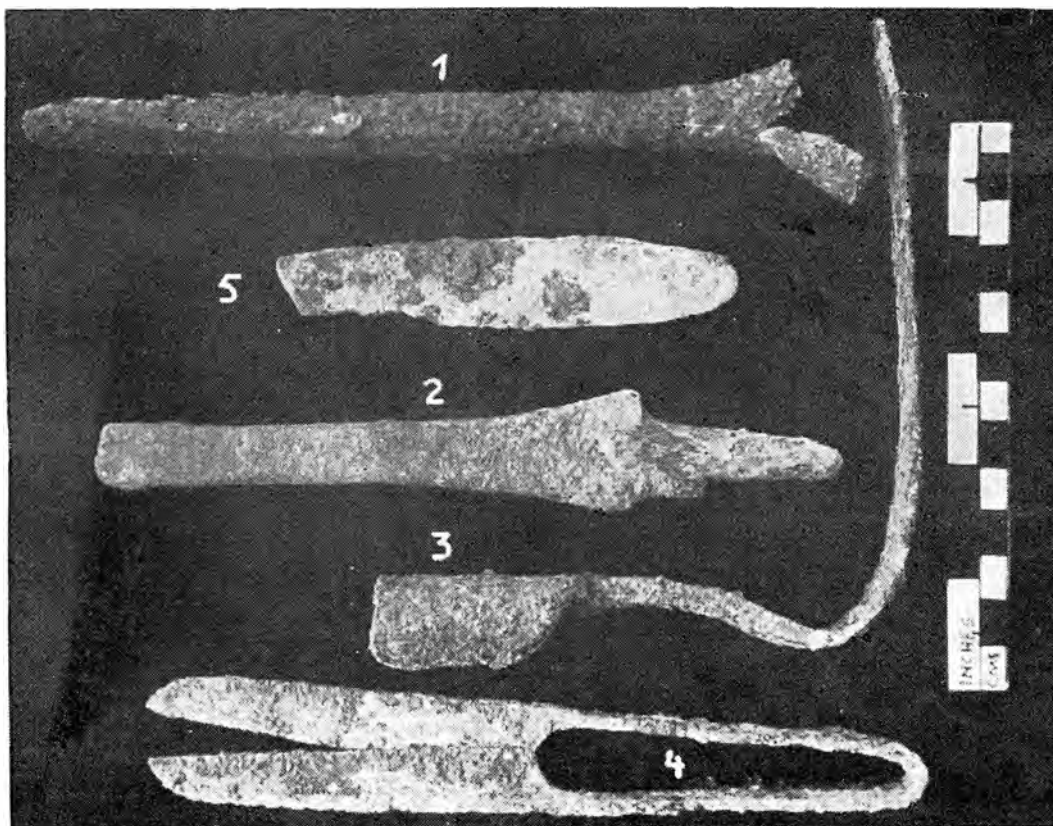


b. Terracotta human figurine, Grave 183, back view

Pl: LI. Timargarha

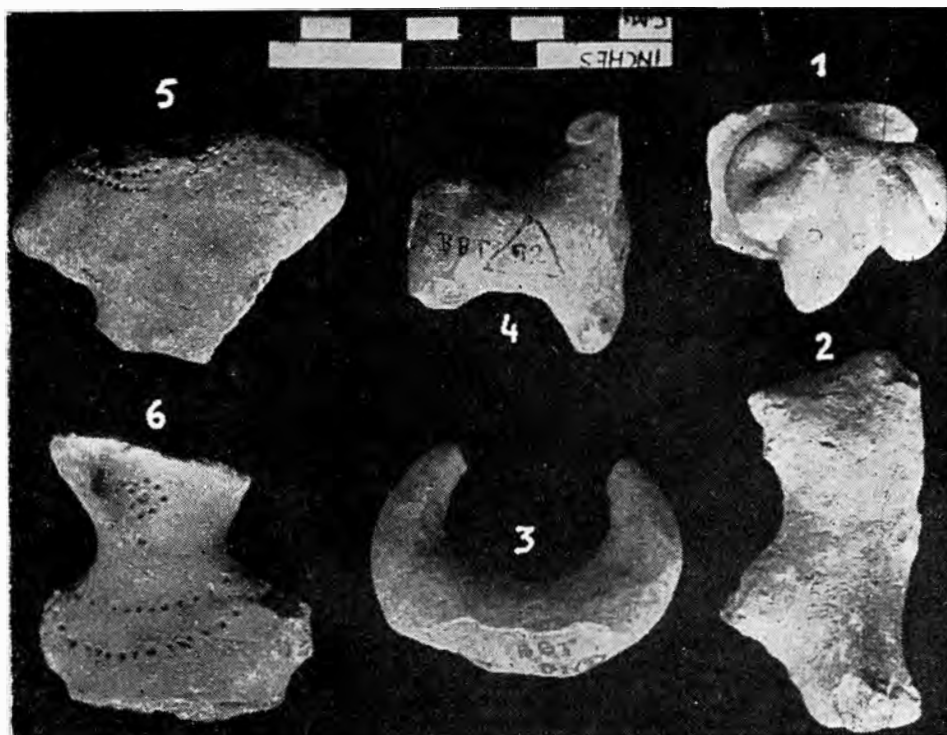


a. Nos. 1—3 loop headed pins; No. 4 nail; No. 5 arrowhead;
No. 6 tip of walking staff; No. 7 finger ring



b. No. 1 fire blower; No. 2 chisel; No. 3 gardening implement;
No. 4 sheep-shearer; No. 5 knife blade.

Pl. LII. Balambat. Iron Objects



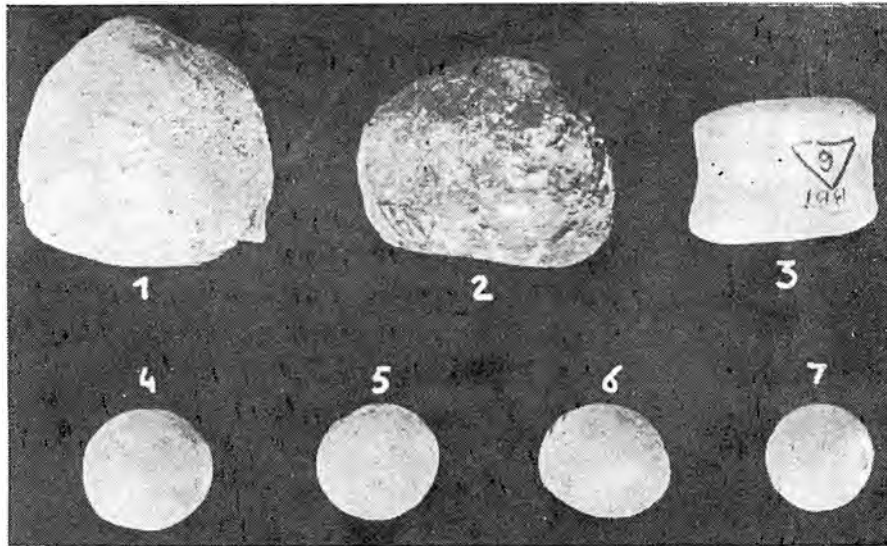
a. Terracotta objects: Nos. 1—4 animal figurines; Nos. 5, 6 human figurines



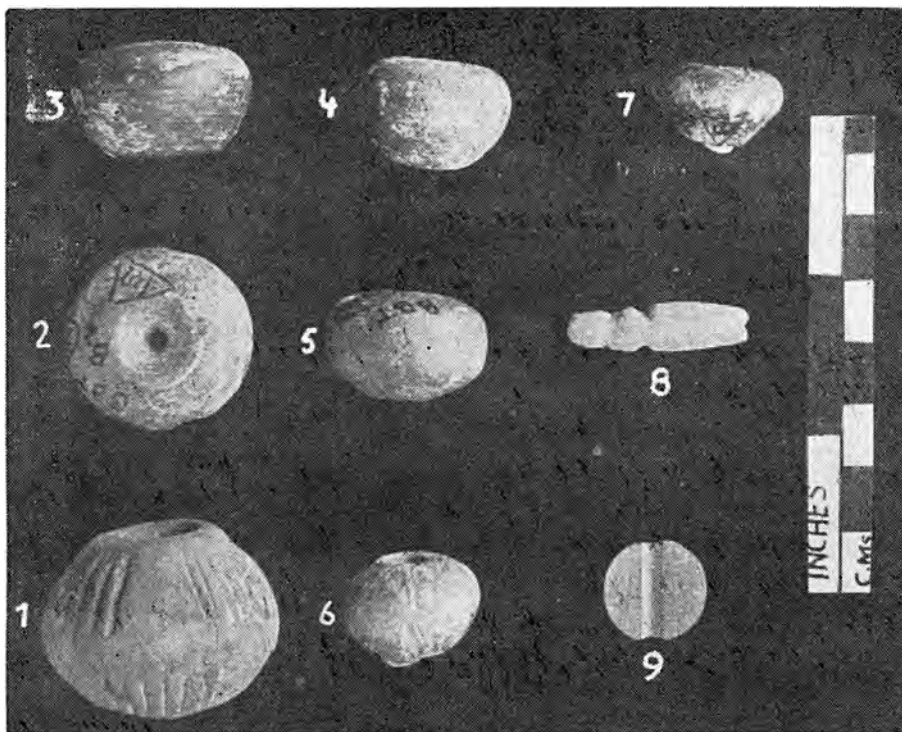
b. Terracotta human figurine, front view



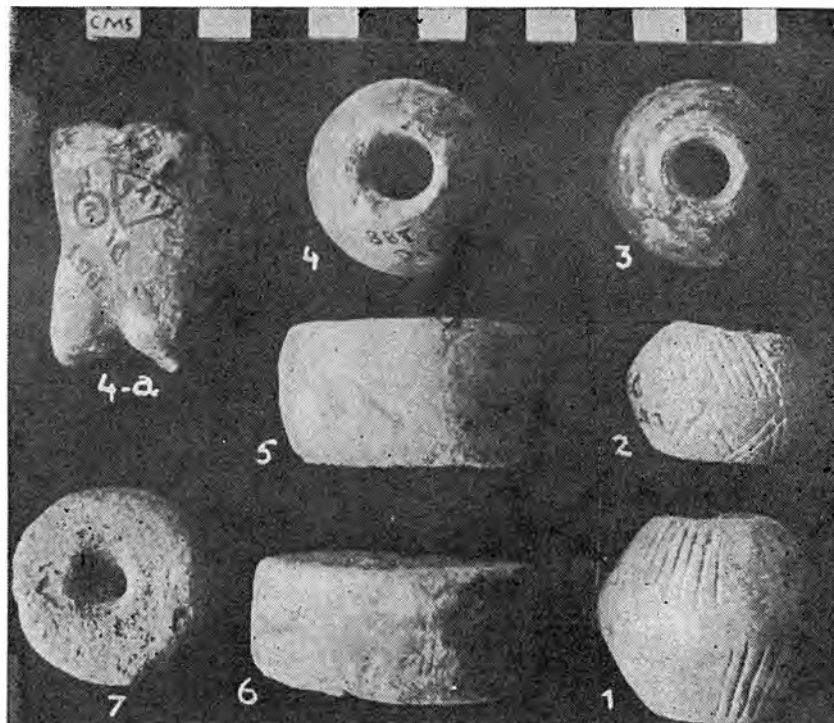
c. Terracotta human figurine, back view



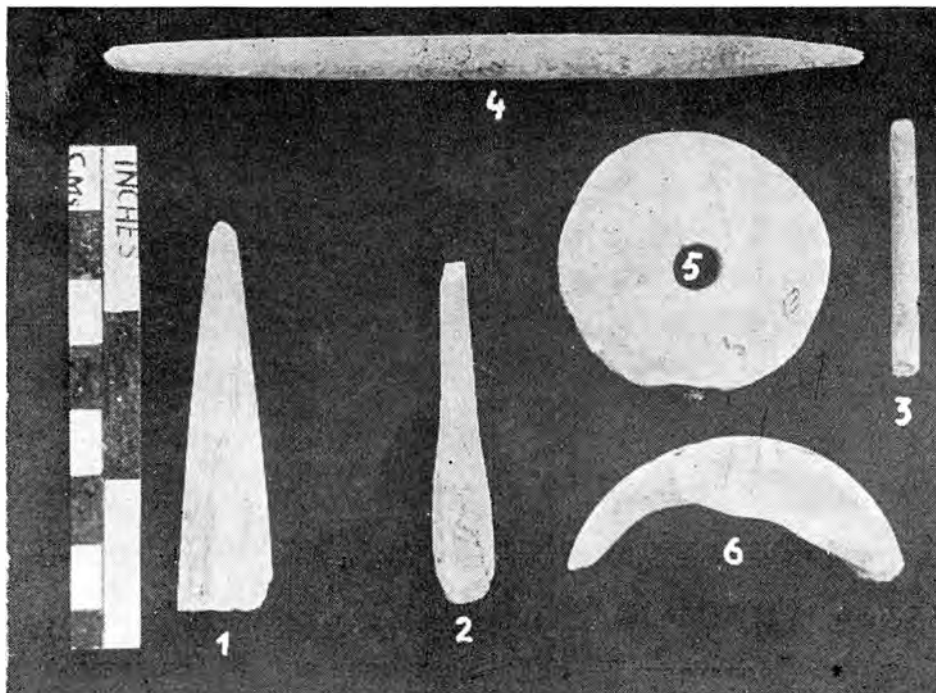
a. Terracotta objects: Nos. 1—3 weights; Nos. 4—7 sling balls



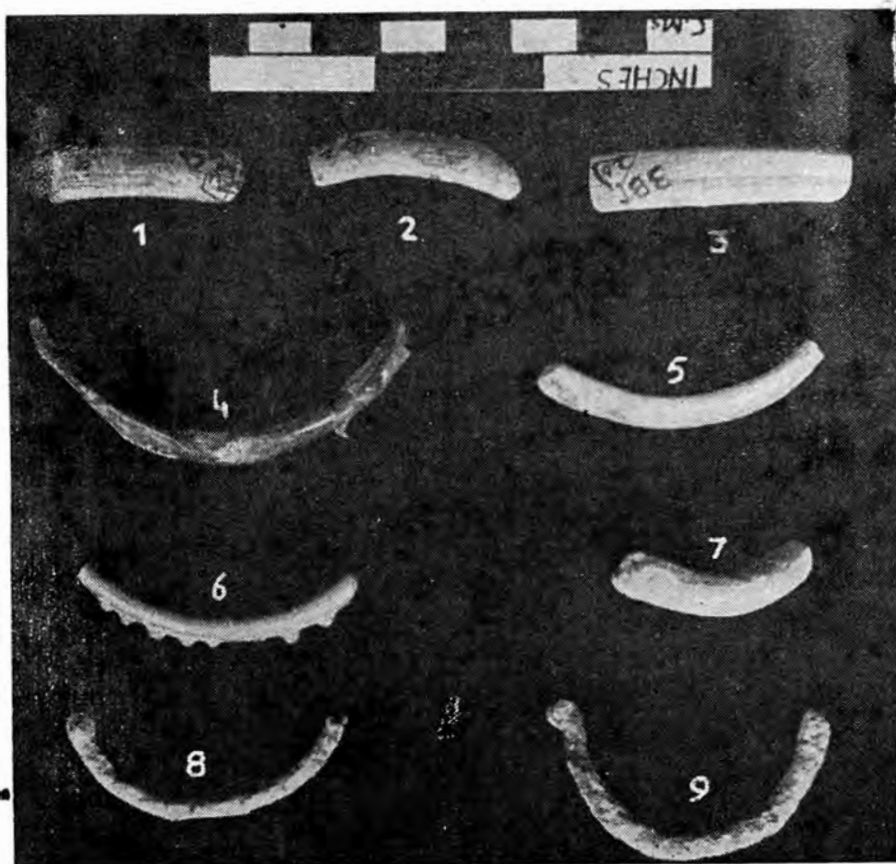
b. Nos. 1—7 terracotta beads: No. 8 stylised human figurine;
No. 9 half portion of composite bead (stone).



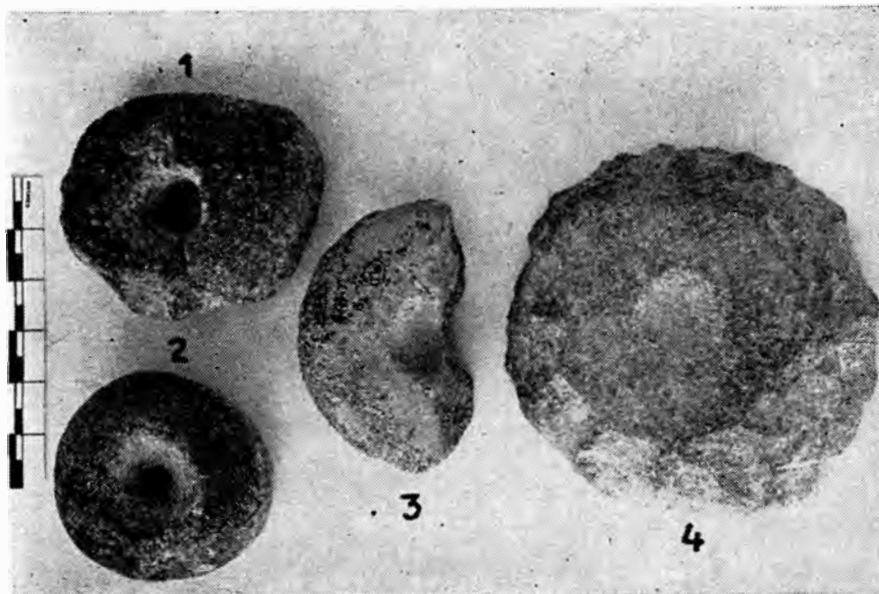
a. 1—4 biconical terracotta beads; Nos. 5—7 terracotta whorls;
No. 4a front legs of terracotta animal figurine



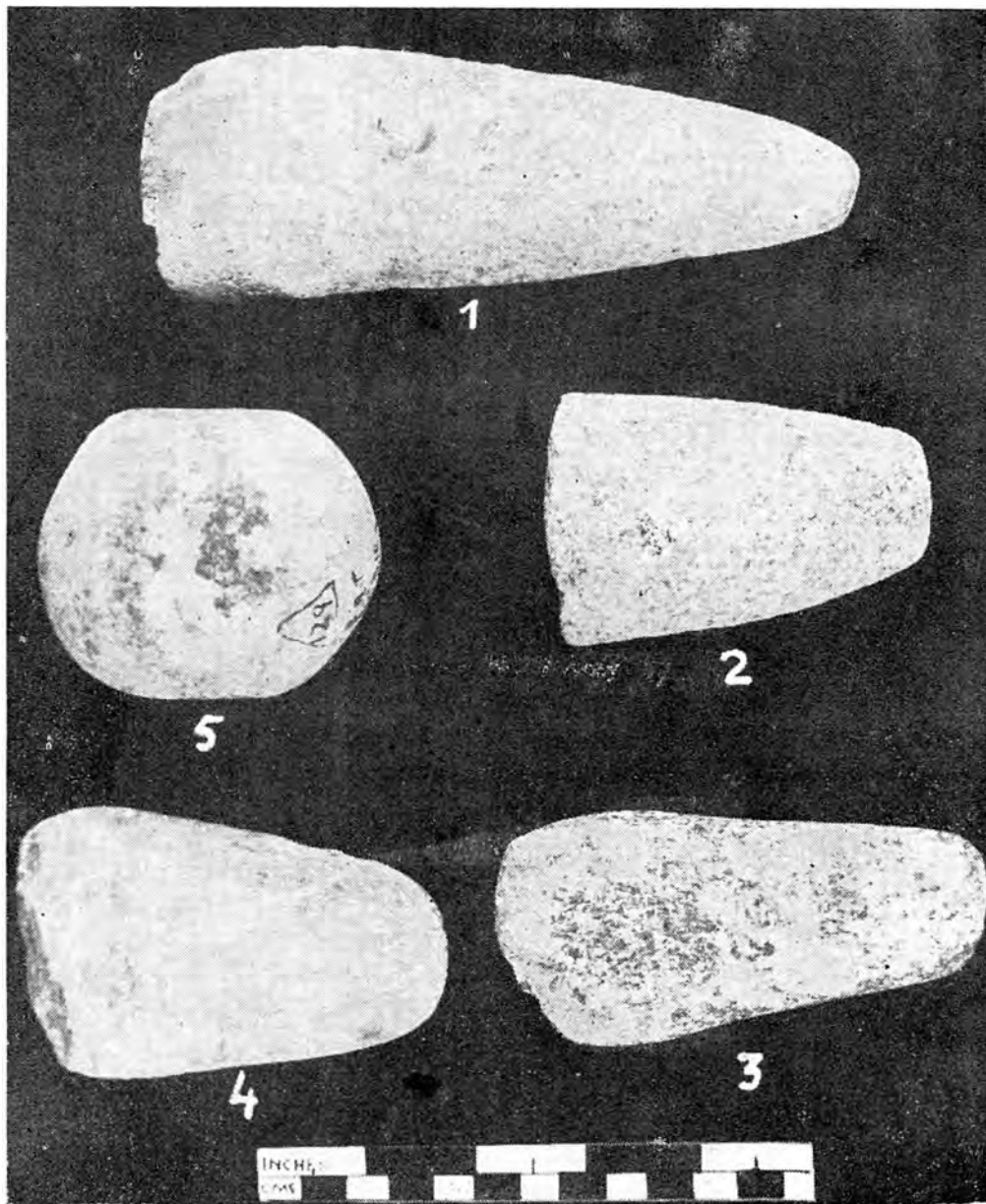
b. Ivory and shell objects; Nos. 1—4 ivory; Nos. 5, 6 shell



a. Bangles: Nos. 1—7 glass; Nos. 8, 9 iron



b. Stone objects: Nos. 1, 2 perforated ring stones; Nos. 3, 4 unfinished mace-heads.



Stone objects: Nos. 1—4 pointed-butt ground axes; No. 5 poulder

was made up of three courses of dry stone masonry, was full of loose earth and was 1' 9" deep. On the floor was a well-preserved skeleton (Pl. VI a), oriented north-west to south-east, lying on his side with the face turned to north. A little baby skull was found below the hip bone. If this baby belonged to the dead, the skeleton may refer to a female, who probably died in an advanced stage of pregnancy. Inside the chamber were two terra-cotta beads or net sinkers and two funerary vessels—a hand-made cooking pot (Reg. No. 23) and a tall drinking vase (Reg. No. 25) (See Fig. 21).

Grave No. 1, trench CO: In this trench two graves were excavated. No. 1 lay partly under the western baulk and extended in the two neighbouring trenches (See Fig. 2). In this trench the ground surface was sloping towards the north. Here the first two layers, which were of similar make-up as in the earlier trenches (See Fig. 7), were rather thin, and we reached the stone blocks of the upper pit hardly one foot from the mean level of the ground surface. The upper stones do not make a proper circle or oval. Probably owing to later disturbance the actual alignment of stones could not be maintained. The rough circle has an internal measurement of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter. Below these stones the rammed earth filled the upper pit to a depth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Underneath lay the sealing stones which covered the actual grave chamber, which was surprisingly built of only two courses of dry stone masonry. The chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 5' 11" by 3' 5" and was 1' 10" deep. On the floor lay two skeletons, both oriented north-west to south-east. But while one skeleton was completely preserved with the bones disposed of in the usual fashion and the only disturbance noticeable was at the skull (Pl. VI b), which was pushed slightly backward, the bones of the other skeleton were jumbled up in between the thigh-bones and arm-bones of the former individual. The way in which the jumbled-up bones were collected and placed neatly, suggests that this individual died much later in date. When we remember the disturbance caused in the upper stones, it is fair to conclude that the two burials were not contemporary. Quite in keeping with the two separate burials, the number of funerary vessels was larger in this grave. Six of them were found here—A bowl-on-stand (Reg. No. 15) and a hand-made cooking-pot (Reg. No. 16) were placed behind the main skeleton, while three tall drinking vases (Reg. Nos. 11, 13 and 14) and a medium-sized drinking goblet (No. 12) were found beyond the leg bones. (See Fig. 22). A bone awl was also found in the grave. One of the skull is described by Dr. Bernhard (See No. 03 in his report part VII).

Grave no. 2, trench CO: This grave was found in the eastern half of the

trench (Fig. 2). When the upper two layers in the trench were removed, the stone blocks of the upper pit were visible. These stones, which made a rough oval measuring 10 feet by 7½ feet, did not lie on a flat filled surface but were rather placed in a sloping ground (Fig. 8). The difference between the northern and southern ends was nearly one foot. There were also many gaps in the circle stones, obviously caused by later disturbance. Underneath the stones was the rammed earth of the upper pit, mean depth of which was 4 feet 6 inches to the top of the sealing stones. But six inches higher than the sealing stones, and partly covering them, was a mud-platform running the whole length of the northern side. On this platform was a broken skull of a child along with two funerary vessels—an open mouthed drinking cup (Reg. No. 19) and another grey pedestalled challice (Reg. No. 18) (See Fig. 23.) There were also pieces of copper and a silver ring, and beads of semi-precious stones. Obviously this child burial was of a later date. Henceforward this will be called grave No. 2-a.

When the mud-platform was slightly sliced off, the whole of the sealing stones were found to lie in the southern half of the upper pit—an unusual feature, as in the earlier examples they occupied the middle part. The grave chamber was made up of two courses of dry stone masonry and measured 5 feet by 3 feet 9 inches and was 1' 11" deep. On the floor was a disturbed skeleton (Pl. VII. a), the bones being jumbled up obviously by the people of the second burial. Three funerary vessels (Reg. Nos. 37, 38 and 40) were found round the skeleton, as can be seen in the photograph. Do they belong to the original burial? Five more funerary vessels (Reg. Nos. 36, 39, 41, 42 and 43) lay on one side, as if not connected with the original burial. In the grave were also two copper pins and a bone antimony rod. For the description of the skull see No. 06 in Dr. Bernhard's report in part VII.

The two burials, one on the top of the other, clearly afford the stratigraphic evidence for the two periods.

Type B: Fractional Burial

Grave no. 1, trench LO: As said earlier, this trench lay south of the pit (Fig. 2) and this particular grave lay in its northern half. A part of its section was visible in the pit. In all three graves were excavated in this trench. In this particular grave when the ploughed soil of layer (1), mean depth 6 inches, was dug out, we came to layer (2) but no enclosing circle stones were traced in this layer (Fig. 9). In this layer, about 2' 10" below the present ground level, we came directly to the sealing stones, which covered a rectangular grave chamber full of loose soil of the above layer. There was

no trace of the upper pit. This absence of the upper pit accounts for the comparatively higher level of the grave chamber. However, the working floor of the grave proper must be the top of layer (2), and hence the grave belongs to layer (2). The system of reaching directly the sealing stones is very well established in the later graves seen in the south-eastern area, excavated in 1965 (see below). The grave chamber, which was built of five courses of dry stone masonry, measured 5' 6" by 3' 7" and was 1' 5" deep. On the floor lay two skeletons (Pl. VII. b). oriented north-west to south-east, face to face as if in an embracing mood, with their legs flexed, one on the top of the other. By their side were found a skull and some bones of a child, kept in a jumbled fashion. Of the first two individuals one was a female (See skull No. 02 of Dr. Bernhard's report in part VII). The bones in all these examples were not wholly preserved. There were three funerary vessels in the grave—a bowl-on-stand (reg. no. 26), a tall drinking vase (reg. no. 27) and a hand-made cooking pot (reg. no. 28) See Fig. 23.

This strange fashion of double burial or rather multiple burial is unusual and not known in the earlier graves. Other differences are— (i) the enclosing circle stones are missing, (ii) the upper pit is also missing, and (iii) the depth of the grave is comparatively less. On these grounds this grave should not belong to the same period as those of the northern area. In fact they bear close similarity to one type of graves excavated in 1965 season (See below).

Grave no. 2, trench LO: This grave lay near the western baulk of the trench (Fig. 2). It has a great stratigraphic resemblance to the earlier grave of this trench (Fig. 10). Immediately below the ploughed soil of layer (1), we reached layer (2) but no upper circle stones were traced nor was there any indication of the upper pit. In the same layer (2) were the sealing stones, 3 feet below the present ground-level. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was rather small in size, measuring 3' 5" by 2' and was 1' 6" deep. Strangely enough there was no stone masonry at the chamber. On the floor lay partly decomposed bones of a child, oriented north-west to south-east, on its right side, facing south and legs flexed (Pl. VIII a). In the grave there was only one funerary vessel—a crude example of a narrow-necked bottle (reg. no. 29).

Grave no. 3, trench LO: This grave lay in the southern half of the trench (Fig. 2). Here again the method of grave excavation was the same as is seen in the earlier two graves of this trench. Below the ploughed soil of layer (1) we removed layer (2) but no upper circle stones were encounter-

ed nor was there any trace of the upper pit (Fig. 11). Two feet six inches below the present ground level in the same layer (2) we reached directly the sealing stones, which covered the grave chamber, full of loose soil. The chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of five courses of dry stone masonry and measured 4' by 2' 5" and was 1' 5" deep. On the floor lay an almost complete skeleton (Pl. VIII b) in a very disintegrated condition, oriented north-west to south-east, lying on his right side, facing north and legs flexed while the hands are pulled up towards the face with the palm of one hand resting on a drinking cup. Inside the grave was a copper piece near the head, and five funerary vessels, four of which are illustrated (Fig. 23.)— a hand-made cooking pot (reg. no. 31), a tall drinking vase (reg. no. 30), and two open-mouthed drinking cups (reg. nos. 32 & 33). For the description of the skull see no. 05 of Dr. Bernhard's report in part VII.



SECTION — 3

GRAVES OF 1965 SEASON*

By ABDUR RAHMAN

Large-scale excavation was undertaken in this season. As a result a number of graves were brought out. Three distinct ritual practices were noted in the graves—(1) complete burial, (2) cremation, and (3) fractional burial. All these three types of burials are seen in the same cemetery. In fact the graves are so near one another that it is sometimes difficult to demarcate the limits of the one from those of another. Invariably the later comers dig out older graves in order to find rooms for their own. As a result in many cases we found mixed burials. Such graves have been described under separate sub-class as they afford clear evidence for assessing the chronological difference in the two types of burials. Again we have a large number of children's graves, which, on account of their construction, make a different grouping. Accordingly in the description given below the following classification is observed.

- (1) *Complete burial.*
Grave no. 103.

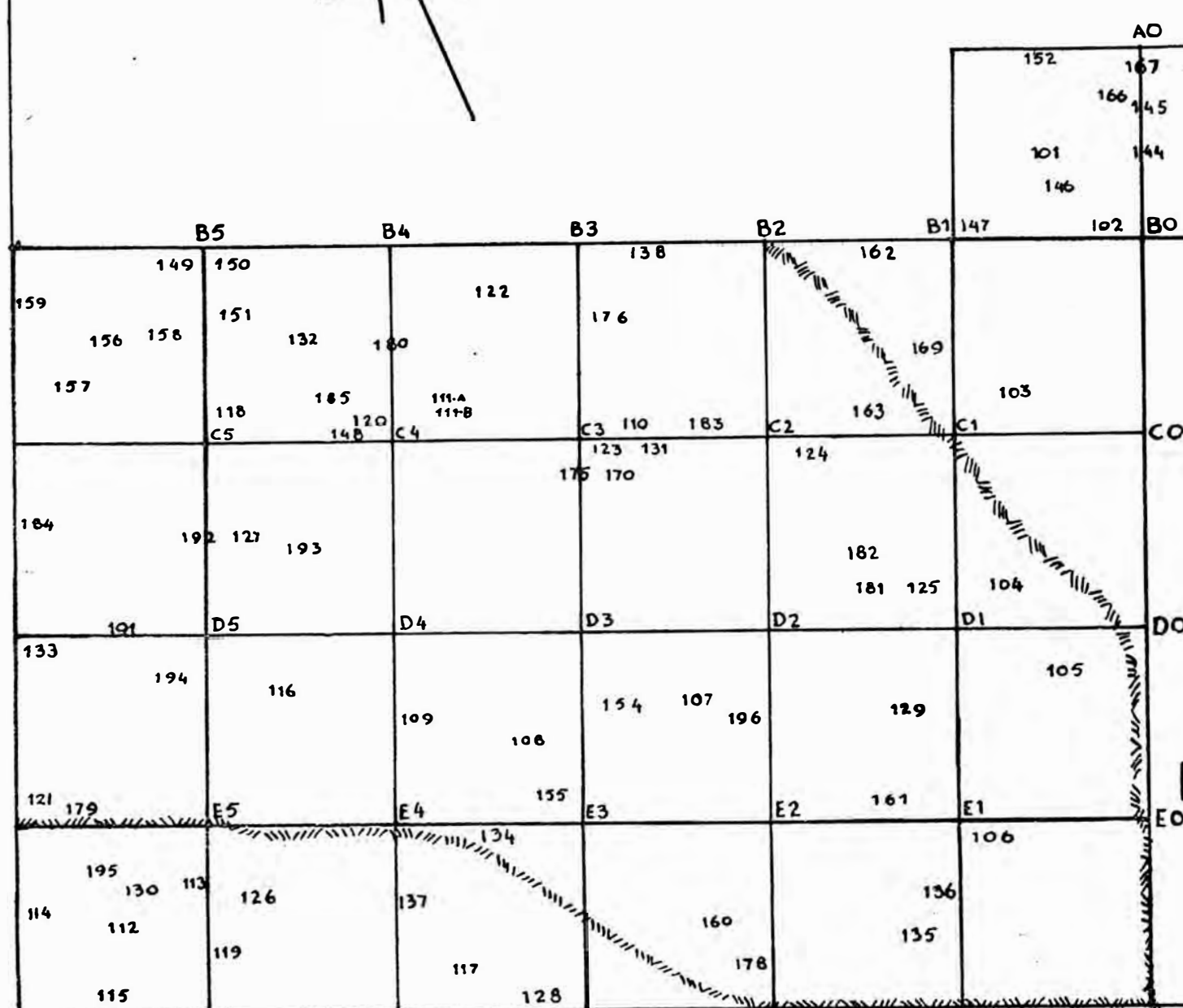


* In 1965 season graves numbering 101 to 106 were excavated by Mr. F.A. Durrani, whose report on them is incorporated here. The whole text, as submitted by the excavators, has been revised and the graves reclassified by the editor.

Fig. 12



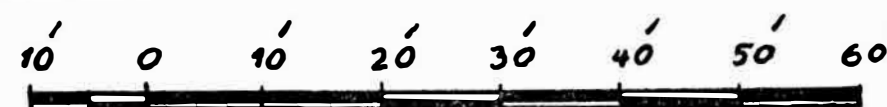
P I T



TIMARGARHA 1965

SITE NO.1

LAY OUT OF TRENCHES WITH GRAVES



DRAWN BY
M. DAUD KHALIL
8.11.67

(2) *Cremation.*

- (A) *Mixed burials* (earlier burnt and later fractional).
Graves nos. 113, 114, 117, 138, 149, and 194, (see also grave no. 111b below).
- (B) *Cremated bones* (multiple burials in urns).
Graves nos. 122 and 119 (disturbed).
- (C) *Children's graves.*
 - (i) Those containing burnt bones.
Graves nos. 112, 118, 120, 121, 150, 158, 179, 184 & 193.
 - (ii) Those having only ashes.
Graves nos. 116a, 116b, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 143, 170, 175, and 195.

(3) *Fractional Burials.*

- (A) *Mixed burials* (earlier complete and later fractional).
Graves nos. 101, 104, 142, 162, and 197.
- (B) *Fractional burials of adults.*

Graves nos. 109, 110, 111a, 111b, 123, 124, 125, 129, 134, 137, 139, 144, 148, 151, 157, 160, 165, 173a, 173b, 176, 177, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, 190, 191, and 192.
- (C) *Children's graves.*
Graves nos. 102, 105, 107, 108, 132, 133, 140, 146, 153, 154, 155, 156, 159, 167, 188, 189, 196, 198 and 199.

It may be noted that the mixed burials do not include graves of multiple burials having the same rituals. Such multiple burial graves are described under their own ritual class. The mixed burials show either a complete burial along with a later fractional burial or urns having cremated bones and later fractional burials. It is always the people practising fractional burials, who re-open the graves of the earlier people.

(1) *COMPLETE BURIAL*

Grave no. 103: (Pl. IX. a) Only one undisturbed complete burial was found in this season. It was located in the southern half of trench BO (Fig. 12), where the ground was abruptly sloping. The villagers had built a rough terrace just above this line with stones robbed from the old graves. As a result it was not possible to recover the upper circle stones nor could we trace the upper pit. At a depth of 2' 8" below the present ground level the sealing stones were directly reached, which covered the grave chamber, rectangular in shape and built of three courses of dry stone masonry. The chamber measured 4' 1" by 2' 6" and was 1' 10" deep. Inside the grave was a complete burial of an individual, oriented north-west to south-east, lying on his side and legs flexed. Three funerary vessels were found in the grave — a hand-made cooking pot, a bowl-on-stand (variety ii), sub-variety (d) and a carinated tall drinking vase in grey ware (variety iii), sub-variety (d), (See below section on pottery).

(2) *CREMATION*(A) *Mixed Burials. Earlier burnt and later fractional.*

Grave No. 113 (Pl. IX. b). The grave was located along the eastern baulk of trench E5 (Fig. 12). It was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil, layer (1), but the layer dipped down into the grave suggesting some relation of this layer with the grave. The stone-lined circle, which could be traced only half the way, was only 4 inches below the present surface. Underneath these stones was a filling of brownish pebbly earth, seven feet deep right upto the top of the sealing stones, which covered the grave chamber, rectangular in shape and measuring 4' 10" by 3' 10". It was 2' 1" deep and was built of regular courses of dry stone masonry with the crevices filled in with pebbles. The floor was made up of beaten earth mixed up with grits. The chamber, which was filled with loose brownish earth, extended from north-west to south-east. Inside the chamber the bone materials were mixed. There appears to have been two separate burials in the grave. Some unburnt bones of an individual lay on one side, probably belonging to a fractional burial. But the grave belonged properly to a burial of a burnt skeleton, the bones of which lay along the southern wall. No priority could be established in this grave. There were twelve funerary vessels in the grave, all lying in the south eastern half with the exception of one drinking vase which was found alone in the western corner.

Grave No. 114 (Pl. X-a). This grave was located along the western baulk of trench E5. It was also sealed by the darkish gritty material of layer (1) but again this soil dipped into the grave, making it partly coeval with it. The grave was indicated by a rough rectangle of jumbled stones hardly 14" below the present ground level. Under these stones was a brownish earth filling to a depth of 3 feet 6 inches right up to the top of the sealing stones which were dumped over the burial chamber—a sure indication of later disturbance. These sealing stones did not lie directly on the burial chamber but were placed hubble-bubble over a compact earth filling inside the chamber. Owing to this careless filling the pots within were much damaged. The chamber, which extended from north-west to south-east, measured 4' 2" by 3' 2". It was 2' 9" deep and was built of irregular courses of dry stone masonry. Inside the chamber there were two different burials: on the top lay a fragmentary skeleton with face towards north and legs flexed. Lower down were the remains of a burnt skeleton. Some burnt bones were also in a pot, but strangely enough the visage urn had no bones. Could it be that the burnt bones had fallen from this big urn? Whatever it is, it is certain that here we have a case of the subsequent use of an earlier grave, meant originally for burnt bones but later another skeleton was inserted probably after exposure. Besides the visage urn that stood in the northern corner, there were 16 other pots on the eastern side. Other materials included two hair pins—one of ivory, and another of copper sticking to the skull.

Grave No. 117 (Pl. X b): Disturbed and confused.

The grave was located in trench E3 (Fig. 12) and is sealed by the darkish soil of layer (1). Below this layer was the stone-lined circle, at the head of which, on the western side, was a round stone, 1' 10" in length. Below these stones was the upper pit, 4 feet deep and full of reddish brown earth mixed with small pebbles. The sealing stones consisted of huge slabs while the grave chamber was built with dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 3" by 3' 2" and was 2' deep. Inside the grave were a few scattered bones, obviously belonging to fragmentary burial. But along with them were 6 funerary vessels, one of which was a visage urn, nicely separated from the remaining urns and kept in a corner. The urn was crushed and no burnt bones were recovered. It seems that originally the grave was used for urn burial but later disturbance confused the whole material.

Grave No. 138: Disturbed and confused.

The grave was located along the northern baulk of trench B2 (Fig.

12) hardly 1 foot 4 inches below the present ground level and was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). The upper stone-lined circle along with the upper pit could not be traced here. We reached directly the sealing stones, suggesting some disturbance in the later period. The actual grave chamber which measured 4' 3" by 1' 10", was 1' 5" deep and was oriented north-west to south-east. It was full of brownish loose earth to its total depth and was built up of dry stone masonry. Inside the grave chamber two different burials were found. In the western part of the chamber burnt bones were found in a disturbed condition while in the eastern part lay a partly preserved skeleton with its skull missing. This latter was disposed of in the usual fashion with legs flexed. The disturbance, caused by the later burial, created a confused situation. But there is no doubt that the grave shows the same pattern as described in the earlier examples. Inside the grave four funerary vessels were found, one of them being a handled cup placed in a flattish bowl.

Grave No. 149 (Pl. X c) Confused burial. Iron in the grave.

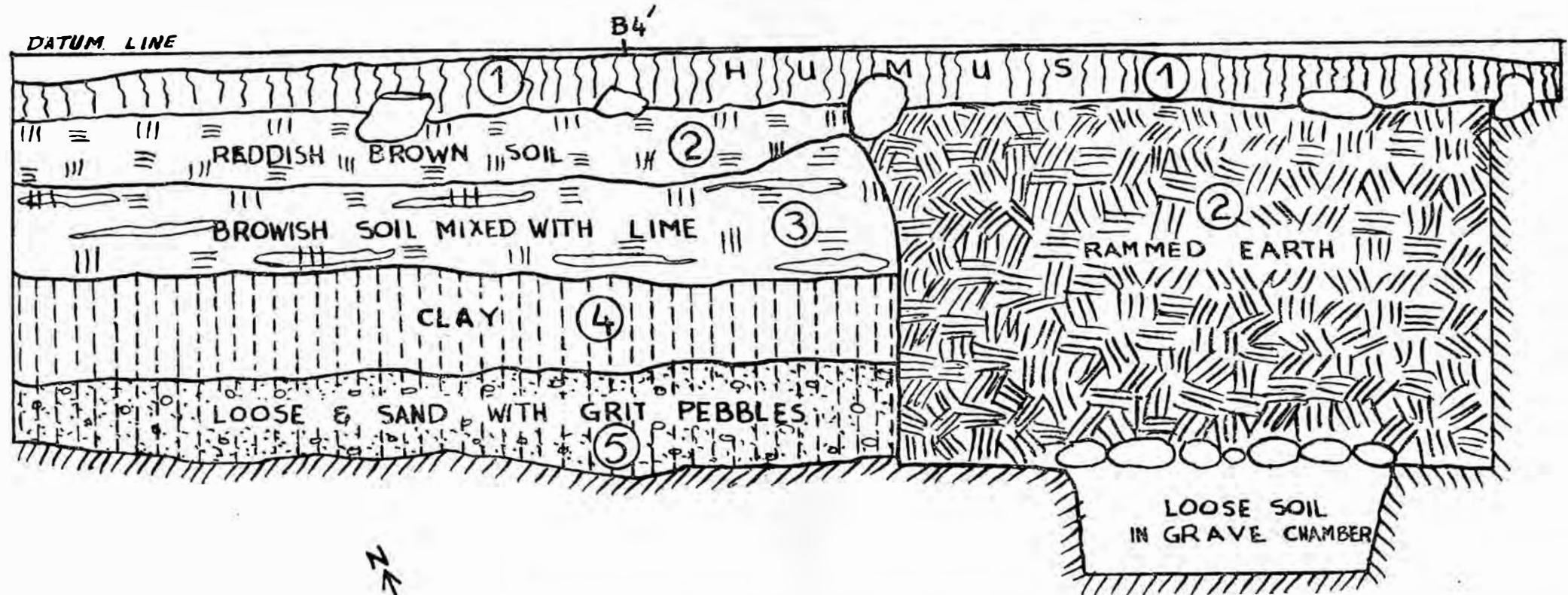
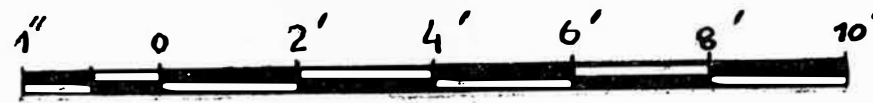
The grave was located in trench B5, hardly 4" below the present ground level. The upper pit, which measured 8' by 1' 8" was filled with stones to a depth of 18 inches. The sealing consisted of stone slabs which entirely covered the grave chamber, rectangular in shape. The chamber, was built of dry stone masonry was properly sealed and hence was free from earth filling. It was hollow. This hollowness of the grave chamber suggests that originally it was left vacant. When we find loose earth in some of the graves, that must have gone in through the crevices subsequently. The grave measured 5' 8" by 3' and was 3' deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. Fragmentary remains of two individuals along with animal bones were scattered in the grave. All the bones were concentrated in the eastern half of the grave. In a pot were found burnt bones of a third individual. It was a rich grave. In all 26 funerary vessels were found. Inside one pot an iron spoon was found. Such a rich grave is unusual. The very fact that an urn burial is mixed up with the fractional burial suggests that this was a case of mixed burial but the evidence is so confused that no correct conclusion can be arrived at. Again iron has not been found in any cremated grave but it is well known from the graves of the fractional burials (See below).

Grave No. 194 (Fig. 15).

This grave was located in the north eastern corner of trench D5 (Fig.

SECTION ACROSS GRAVE No.122

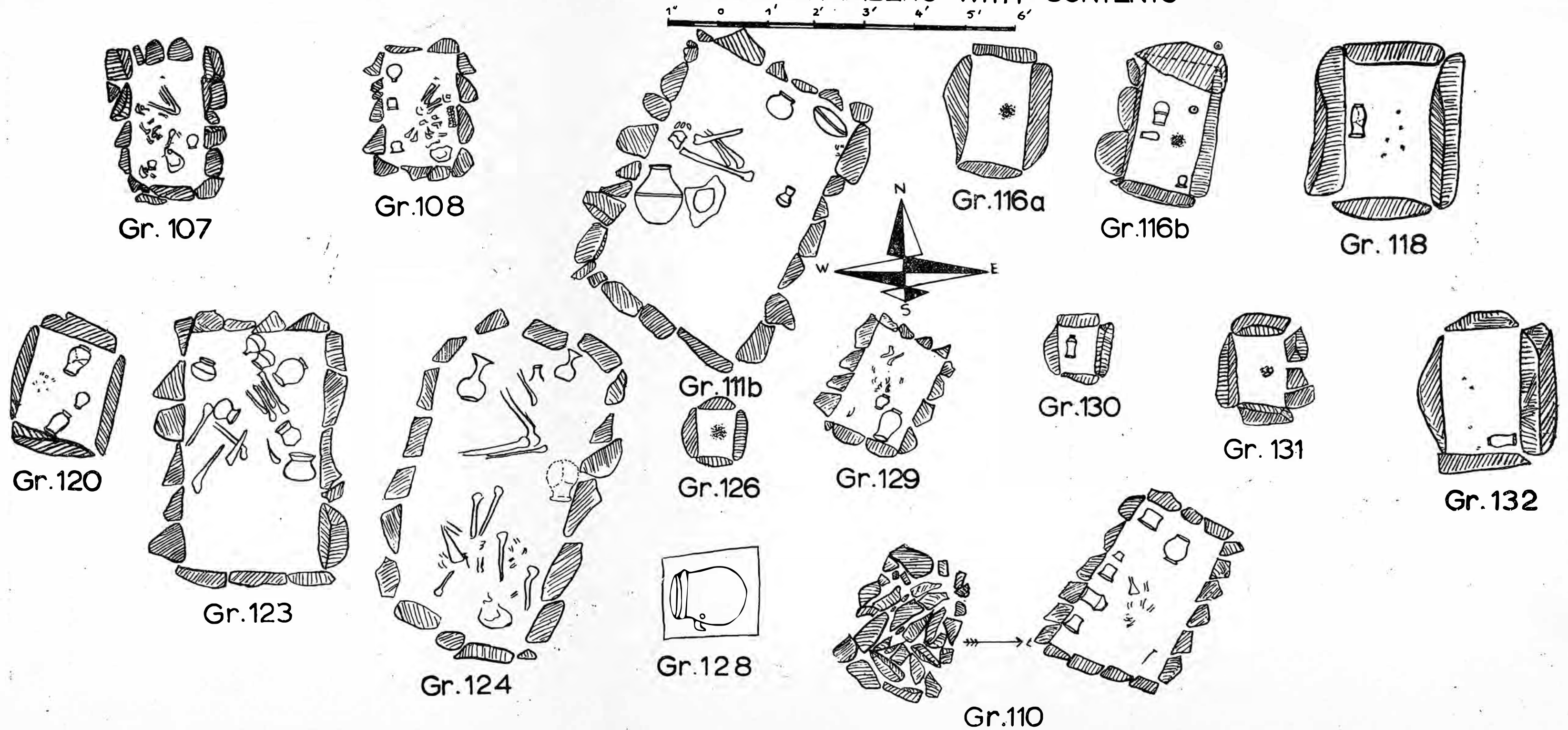
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DRAWN BY

M. DAUD KAMAL
8-11-1967

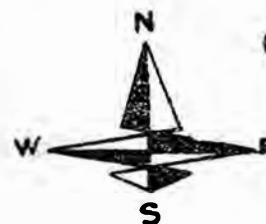
T M G SITE NO.1 1965
PLANS OF GRAVE CHAMBERS WITH CONTENTS



TMG SITE NO. 1 1965
PLANS OF GRAVE CHAMBERS WITH CONTENTS

Fig. 15

1" 0 1' 2' 3' 4' 5' 6'



Gr.133



Gr.144



Gr.151



Gr.154



Gr.158



Gr.160



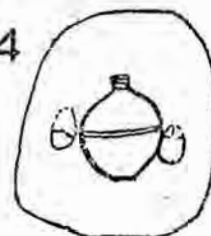
Gr.167



Gr.170



Gr.175



Gr.186



Gr.193



Gr.194



Gr.195



Gr.196



Gr.198



Gr.199

12). It was partly coeval with the first stratum and also sealed by it. The grave was indicated by big blocks of stones jumbled in a rough rectangle, which overlay reddish brown earth mixed with gravels. Below the top stones, which consisted of rough blocks and rested directly over the burial chamber, 3' deep and full of loose reddish brown earth. The chamber, which extended from north-west to south-east, measured 4' 7" by 3' 4". Inside the chamber lay the remains of a skeleton (not complete) with the skull facing south and legs flexed. Underneath this fractional burial lay a second burial, bones of which were burnt, thus providing a definite evidence of two separate burials—earlier one of burnt bones and later one of fractional skeleton. Inside the chamber were found three funerary vessels, two terracotta beads and one copper finger ring.

(B) *Burial of Cremated Bones.*

Grave No. 122 (Pl. XI A): Multiple burial in urns.

The grave was located in a slope in trench B3 (Fig. 12). As a result the stones of the upper circle had been exposed and partly displaced. It was sealed by the darkish earth of layer (1) containing potsherds, obviously exposed by rain water. Underneath these circle stones was the reddish brown soil marked layer (2). This layer was 3 feet deep and rested directly on the sealing stones, which covered the burial chamber. (See Section for stratification). The chamber, which extended from north-west to south-east, measured 5' 6" by 4'. It was 2½ feet deep and made up of regular courses of dry stone masonry. This was a very rich grave, yielding 24 funerary pots, one broken copper pin, one copper anti-mony rod, one gold ring, one bead of semi-precious stone, and one copper hooked rod with a blade at one end. Burnt bones were found in two urns—(i) a visage urn, which also produced a carnelian bead, a gold ring and pin; and (ii) a second visage urn containing bones. The bones belonged to several individuals.

Great importance should be attached to this grave as the grave goods were undisturbed after burial.

Grave No. 119 (Pl. XI B.): Multiple burial.

It was located along the western baulk of trench E4 (Fig. 12). In this trench the surface of the ground gently sloped towards the north. Hardly 8 inches below the present surface were traced the lime-stone blocks

which lined a circle. Underneath these blocks of stones was the upper pit measuring 8' 10" by 8'. This pit narrowed down to the top of the sealing stones and was full of reddish gritty earth with a few potsherds here and there. The sealing consisted of a dump of stones thrown haphazardly, which covered the grave chamber, 6 feet 8 inches below the present surface. The rectangular grave chamber measured 4' 10" by 3' and was 2 feet deep. It was made up of dry stone masonry. Inside the chamber was loose darkish soil while the floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The grave was oriented north-west to south-east. Burnt bones of two individuals were found in this grave. Parts of the bones were in a pot while others were on the floor. The skeletal remains of one individual lay near the northern wall while the bones of another were dumped in front of the first. Inside the grave were 16 funerary vessels and two complete pins and a broken head of a similar pin.

(C) *Children's Graves.*

Under this category of cremated bones fall large number of children's graves, which are distinguishable from the others by the smallness of the size of these graves and also by the fact that they are comparatively at a higher level. In these examples the upper pit and the upper stone lined circle are absent. The grave chamber is generally box-like, consisting of four large stones, each making a side of the grave. But there are also exceptions, in which smaller blocks of stones line the sides. These are of two varieties (i) those which have a few burnt bones, and (ii) those which have only ashes.

Variety (i) Those containing burnt bones.

Grave No. 112 (Pl. XII a).

The grave was located right in the middle of trench E5 (Fig. 12). The sealing stones of the grave were hardly 8" below the present ground level. The grave chamber was 1 foot 4 inches deep and was made up of small stones. It measured 1' 8" by 1' 4". The floor of the chamber was made of beaten earth mixed with grits. The chamber was filled with loose darkish soil and was oriented north-west to south-east. Inside the chamber lay a few pieces of burnt bones along with two drinking vessels, one of which was of the hour-glass type.

Grave No. 118 (Fig. 14).

The grave was located in the south-western part of trench B4 (Fig.

12), about 8 inches below the present ground level. It was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). No sealing stones were recovered in this case. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 3' 3" by 3' and was 7" deep. The chamber was box-like, with four blocks of stones making its sides. It was filled with reddish brown earth, and was oriented west to east. Inside the grave were a few pieces of burnt bones and one funerary vessel.

Grave No. 120 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in the south eastern part of trench B4 (Fig. 12), hardly 8 inches below the present ground level and was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). No sealing stones were recovered. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, consisted of four blocks of stones and measured 1' 11" by 1' 9" and was 1' 1" deep. Inside the chamber was darkish loose soil. The floor was made of beaten earth and grits. It was oriented north-west to south-east. Only tiny fragments of burnt bones were found in the grave. Along with them were three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 121 (Pl. XII b).

The grave was located in the south-western part of trench D5 (Fig. 12), hardly three inches below the present ground level. The surface of the ground was sloping to the north and was littered with stones. No sealing stones were found. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 1' 6" by 1' and was 8" deep. The grave was box-like, with its sides formed by blocks of stones. It was oriented north-west to south-east. Tiny fragments of burnt bones along with three small pots were found in the grave.

Grave No. 150 (Pl. XIIc).

The grave was located in the north western part of trench B4 (Fig. 12), hardly 7 inches below the present ground level and was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). The sealing stones consisted of a big slab of stone fixed with smaller stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, consisted of four long blocks of stones, and measured 1' 7" by 1' 2". It was 13 inches deep and was oriented north-west to south-east. The floor was uneven. Tiny fragments of burnt bones along with two funerary vessels were found inside the grave.

Grave No. 158 (Fig. 154).

The grave was located in trench B5 (Fig. 12) along the eastern baulk, hardly one foot below the present ground level and was sealed by the dark-

ish alluvial soil of layer (1). The sealing stones consisted of small blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, consisted of four long blocks of stones. Inside the grave were a few pieces of burnt bones but no pots.

Grave No. 179 (Pl. XIIId).

The grave was located in trench D5. This was the smallest grave found at this site. The grave chamber, which was made up of four blocks of stones, measured 10 inches by 6 inches. It was 8 inches deep. Inside were ashes and some tiny pieces of burnt bones along with a tumber.

Grave No. 184 (Pl. XIIIa).

The grave was located in trench C5 (Fig. 12) along the western baulk, hardly 5" below the present ground level, and was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). The sealing stones consisted of three small slabs of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 1' 6" by 1' 2" and was 1' 2" deep. It was built with small blocks of stones and was full of loose earth. It was oriented north-west to south-east. The grave was of the usual small size but inside the grave were the burnt bones of a female—some bones on floor while others in a pot. The skull was found in a storage vessel. Three funerary vessels were found.

Grave No. 193 (Fig. 15) With a stone slab on the floor.

The grave was located in the middle of trench C4, hardly six inches below the present ground level, and was sealed by the darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks of stones. The grave chamber, which was also made up of small blocks of stones, was rectangular in shape and measured 3' 2" by 1' 11" and was 13 inches deep. On the floor was a *slab of stone*, on which rested tiny fragments of burnt bones and a small pot.

Variety (ii) Those having only ashes

Grave No. 116 (a) (Fig. 14).

The grave was located in trench D4, hardly 8" below the present ground level and was sealed by darkish alluvial soil of layer (1). The sealing stones consisted of two slabs of unequal size. The grave chamber, which

measured 1' 10" by 1' 3" and was 1' 6" deep, was built with four blocks of stones and the floor was made up of beaten earth and small pebbles. The grave was oriented north-west to south-east. Inside the grave ashes were mixed up with dark earth. No pottery was found.

Grave No. 116 (b) (Fig. 14)

Immediately below grave No. 116a lay the present grave, which was sealed by the reddish pebbly layer (2). The sealing stones of this grave were three inches below the floor of the first grave and consisted of three slabs of stones placed side by side. The grave chamber measured 2' 9" by 1' 8" and was 1' 4" deep. It was built of big blocks of stones and was oriented north-west to south-east. The floor was made of beaten earth and small pebbles. Inside the grave were only ashes and two funerary vessels and one perforated disc.

Grave No. 126 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench E4, hardly 16" below the present ground level. No sealing stones were recovered. The grave chamber was box-like and oriented west to east. It measured 12" by 10" and was 9" deep. Inside the grave no bones nor pottery was found but only ashes which were mixed up with the darkish soil.

Grave No. 127 (Pl. XIII b)

The grave was located in trench C4 along the western baulk, hardly 4 inches below the present ground level. No sealing stones were recovered. The grave chamber was box-like, made up of four blocks of stones. It was rectangular in shape, 12" deep, and measured 1' 5" by 11" and was oriented north-west to south-east. The floor was made of beaten earth. Nothing was found inside the grave. The ashes were probably mixed up with the darkish soil which filled the grave.

Grave No. 128 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in the southern part of trench E3, hardly 10 inches below the present ground level. No sealing stones nor stone lining of the grave chamber was found. Inside the grave was a visage urn with a lid but no bones nor ashes.

Grave No. 130 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in the middle of trench E5, hardly 10 inches below the present ground level and was sealed by the darkish soil of layer (1). The grave chamber was box-like and was made up of four blocks of stones, measuring 12" by 9". It was 8" deep and was oriented west to east. The floor was made of beaten earth. Inside the grave was a single tumbler. Probably there were some ashes but now mixed up with darkish soil.

Grave No. 131 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench C2, hardly 10 inches below the present ground level. It was made of big blocks of stones, and measured 1' 6" by 11". It was 13 inches deep. Inside the grave were some ashes.

Grave No. 143 (Pl. XIIIc).

The grave was located in trench A1', and was 1' 6" below the present ground level and was sealed by the thick greyish gritty stratum (1). The sealing stones consisted of small blocks of stones of irregular shape. The grave chamber, which was oriented north-west to south-east, was built of small blocks of stones and measured 1' 5" by 1'. It was 11" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth. Inside the grave was one funerary vessel with some ashes.

Grave No. 170 (Fig. 15).

The grave was located in trench C2, about 1 foot 6 inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber was made up of small blocks of stones and measured 1' 11" by 1' 2". It was 10 inches deep. Only ashes were found inside the grave.

Grave No. 175 (Fig. 15).

The grave was located in trench C2 along the western baulk, hardly 14 inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was made up of small blocks of stones, measured 2' by 1' 2" and was 13 inches deep. No sealing stones were recovered. Inside the grave were some ashes.

Grave No. 195 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in the northern half of trench E5, hardly 1 foot below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of small

blocks of stones, and the grave chamber was also built up with small stones. It measured 1' 10" by 11". Its floor was 2' 4" from the ground level and was made of beaten earth. The grave was oriented from north-west to south-east. Inside the grave no bones were recovered but only ashes, and only one narrow necked bottle shaped vessel was found.

(3) *FRACTIONAL BURIALS*

As has been observed before, the people who practised this type of burial, sometimes re-opened the earlier graves and after moving the earlier bones to a corner placed their own dead according to their own ritual. As no complete skeleton has been found in this type of burial, the term "fractional" is applied to it. However, the term need not imply that only some or particular parts of the bones were picked up and buried. In some cases only a small portion of the bones is missing while in others very little is preserved. In some graves multiple burial is also seen, in which the bones of one skeleton are properly disposed of while the others are collected and jumbled up. This practice suggests the re-use of the grave by the same people for subsequent burials. It is possible that such a practice among these people led to the re-opening of the different types of graves, in which cremation or complete burial was observed. The partial collection of the bones in these graves suggests that the dead body was probably earlier exposed and then the bones were later collected and placed in the graves. Only such a supposition can account for the variation in the proportion of bones. However, within the graves whatever bones were available, they were placed in the same fashion as in the case of the complete burial. Here also we have graves of adults lying deeper in the earth and those of children which are at a higher level. These graves are described separately under two subvarieties: Variety (i) Adult graves; Variety (ii) Children graves. We have also got some mixed burials showing an earlier complete burial with a later fractional burial on its top. These are described separately.

The construction of these graves is also not uniform. Where an older grave has been re-used, we could get the upper stone-lined circle, the upper pit, the sealing stones and the grave chamber built of dry stone masonry. But the graves, made afresh for this type of burial, show great variation. The upper pit is found only in rare examples. The upper stones hardly make a circle. In some cases they do make a rough rectangle. The way in which the bones were scattered in the graves, suggests some hurried neglect in the disposal of the dead. But some of the finest pots are seen in these graves. For the first time iron is found in some of these graves.

(A) *Mixed Burials* (Earlier Complete and later Fractional).*Grave No. 101.* Complete burial superimposed by late double burial

The grave lay in trench AO (Fig. 12), hardly 7" below the present ground level. The stone-lined circle was disturbed. Beneath was the upper pit, 2' 3" deep, which was also disturbed. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks, which covered the rectangular grave chamber, 4' 5" by 2' 3". It was 1' 8" deep and was built of dry stone masonry. The grave was oriented from west to east. The burial inside the grave was most revealing. Underneath was a complete burial of an individual in flexed position with the skull facing north. Besides this individual, there was a double burial of fractional type—bones of two individuals lying in a disorderly fashion. Obviously this double burial is of a later period. There were 14 funerary vessels and one copper pin.

Though the grave has not produced any stratigraphic evidence to differentiate chronologically the two types of burial rituals, the way in which the dead have been disposed of one on the top of the other, suggests a chronological difference between the two rituals. Radio-carbon dates have been obtained for the bones of this grave.

Grave No. 104. (Pl. XIVc)

The grave lay in the baulk between the trenches CO and DO (Fig. 12). The upper pit was much disturbed. The sealing stones were reached at a depth of 4' 9" from the present surface. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry in three courses. It measured 4' 2" by 2' 3" and was 1' 9" deep. There was a complete burial of an individual in a flexed position and fractional burial of another individual in a disturbed fashion. The priority of the burials could not be established definitely because of the disturbance. There were three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 142 (Pl. XIVa and b)

With an upper pit probably of an earlier period. Iron in the grave.

The grave was located in the south-eastern part of trench A1' (Fig. 12). It had an upper pit demarcated by a line of stone blocks. The actual grave chamber was 2' 9" below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of roughly shaped blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 7" by 2' 3" and was 1' 2" deep. It was

full of brownish earth. Bone materials of two individuals were dumped in the middle while one foot below were the fragmentary remains of a third individual. As the photo shows, the bones of the third person were disturbed by the later people. It seems that originally the grave was meant for the person buried underneath but at some later date it was re-used for the two individuals, whose bones were dumped above. The bones partially mixed up but evidence regarding two period burials was conclusive. Along with the upper burial were five funerary vessels and below these bones one piece of knobbed potsherd and an iron horse-bit. No pottery was found in association with the lower burial.

Grave No. 162 (Pl. XIVd).

The grave was located in trench B1 (Fig. 12). It was coeval with the first stratum. The grave was indicated by irregular blocks of stones, forming a rectangle, below which was the upper pit. Underneath were the sealing stones formed of stone slabs that rested on the stone walls of the grave chamber, which was oriented from north-west to south-east and measured 4' 5" by 2' 6" and was 2 feet deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. On the floor were dumped bone materials of two individuals while six inches below lay another individual in flexed position. Thus this grave was similar to No. 142 above. In this case also we may suggest that originally the grave was meant for the third individual lying underneath but later re-used for the two persons whose bones were dumped in the middle at a higher level. Along with the upper burial were six funerary vessels.

Grave No. 197. (Pl. XVa and b) Iron in the grave.

The grave was located in trench A² along its northern and eastern baulks (Fig. 12). Just 1' 6" below the present ground level signs of the upper pit were indicated by unshaped blocks of stones which formed a rough rectangle. Below the pit were the sealing stones of irregular blocks. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 5' 5" by 2' 6" and was 2' 5" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The chamber was built of dry stone masonry. Inside the grave were the skeletal remains of two individuals. On the top were the scattered bones of an individual along with a number of funerary vessels, and further down was a complete skeleton lying on its right side with the skull facing south. The grave was a rich one with 13 funerary vessels, one copper antimony rod, one spiral finger ring and a broken iron nail. The evidence is clear and definite. It is obvious that those who practised fractional burial,

evidently of the iron age, opened an earlier grave where a complete skeleton lay buried underneath.

(B) *Fractional Burials of Adults.*

Grave No. 109 (Pl. XVIa) Iron in the grave.

The grave was located along the western baulk of trench D 3 (Fig. 12). The upper pit was shallow and indicated by stone blocks forming a rough rectangle. The pit was full of darkish gritty soil. The sealing, which was 24" below the present ground level, consisted of big blocks and slabs. The chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 11" by 3' 3" and was 2' 6" deep. On the floor were the fractional remains of an individual with the bones of a young goat. Inside the grave were 8 funerary vessels, heavily encrusted iron spearhead and some more pieces of iron.

Grave No. 110 (Fig. 14).

The grave was located in the south-western part of trench B2 (Fig. 12). No upper pit was traced here. We reached directly the sealing stones 3 feet below the present ground level immediately below layer (1). The grave chamber which was built of dry stone masonry, measured 3' 3" by 2' 1" and was 1' 9" deep. It was full of loose brownish earth and was oriented north-west to south-east. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with grits. On the floor lay scattered bones of an individual along with a copper pin and six funerary vessels.

Grave No. 111a.

The grave was found a few inches below the present ground level in trench B3 (Fig. 12). The upper pit was not found or probably the upper pit of an earlier grave was used for this burial (see below No. 111b). The actual grave chamber was probably covered by sealing stones of irregular shape while the chamber itself was shallow and oval in shape, with blocks of stones at the margin. Scattered bones were found on the floor along with three funerary vessels and many potsherds.

Grave No. 111b (Pl. XVIc) (Fig. 14).

Below grave No. 111a lay the present grave. The floor of the first grave made for the sealing of the lower one. It was 1' 10" below the present ground level. It seems that its upper pit was used for a later grave. The

sealing stones consisted of irregular blocks of stones. The grave chamber, which was built of dry stone masonry, was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 5' 5" by 3' 5" and was 3' 11" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth and the grave was filled with brown loose earth. On the floor lay the fractional skeletal remains (only lower part) of an individual along with four funerary vessels and a copper hair pin. For an earlier burial of burnt bones underneath see Dr. Bernhard's report in part VII.

Grave No. 123 (Fig. 14) Iron in the grave.

The grave was located in trench C2 (Fig. 12), hardly 15 inches below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of big blocks of irregular shape. The grave chamber, which was oriented north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry, measured 4' 10" by 2' 10" and was 2' 9" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with grit. On the floor were dumped fractional bones of two individuals along with seven funerary vessels and two pieces of iron.

Grave No. 124 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench C1 (Fig. 12) and sealed by layer (1). The upper pit, which formed a rough rectangle, was marked by a row of rough stones on three sides, north, east and south. It was full of white loamy soil. The actual grave chamber was 5' 9" below the present ground level and measured 4' 5" by 3' and was 12" deep. It was built of dry stone masonry and was oriented west to east. The sealing stones consisted of irregular blocks of stones and the floor made of beaten earth. On the floor lay the fractional remains of an individual along with four funerary vessels and one copper pin.

Grave No. 125 (Pl. XVI b)

The grave was located in trench C1 (Fig. 12), about 2' 6" below the present ground level. No sealing stones were recovered. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The chamber measured 4' 9" by 2' 4" and was 1' 8" deep. On the floor lay the fractional remains of an individual along with the bones of a stag, a horse, and a goat or sheep. No pottery was found.

Grave No. 129 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench D1 (Fig. 12) with its upper pit indi-

cated by irregular blocks of stones. The sealing stones lay three feet below the present ground level. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented north-west to south-east and measured 2' 4" by 1' 4" and 12" deep. The chamber was built of dry stone masonry and the floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. Only fractional bone materials were found along with two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 134 (Pl. XVIIa)

The grave was located in trench DI (Fig. 12) with its upper pit inside the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of long slabs which covered the chamber entirely. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and measured 6' 6" by 2' 6" and was 2 feet deep. The floor was made of beaten earth while the chamber itself was built of dry stone masonry. Fractional bone materials of two individuals including their skulls were dumped in the south-eastern half of the grave. Along with them were nine funerary vessels.

Grave No. 137 (Pl. XVIIb)

The grave was located in trench E3 (Fig. 12) and was lying immediately below the first stratum of darkish gritty soil. The sealing stones consisted of unshaped blocks and slabs of irregular stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 5' 5" by 2' 3" and was 1' 2" deep. On the floor lay scattered remains of two individuals along with the bones of a sheep or stag. There were six funerary vessels.

Grave No. 139 (Pl. XVIIc)

The grave was located in the middle of trench A1' (Fig. 12) and was sealed by the first stratum. The grave was indicated by irregular blocks of stones making a rough rectangle. The sealing stones consisted of unshaped blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east, and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 6" by 2' 3" and was 1' 9" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth. Bone materials of two individuals were dumped in the middle of the grave. Along with them were two copper pins and four funerary vessels.

Grave No. 144 (Fig. 15).

The grave lay in between the trenches AO and A1' (Fig. 12). The sealing

stones were 1' 6" below the present ground level. No upper pit was traced. The grave chamber, roughly rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry and measured 3' 10" by 2' 8" and was 16 inches deep. On the floor lay the fractional bone materials of two individuals with no other equipment.

Grave No. 148 (Pl. XVIIId)

The grave was located in the south-eastern corner of trench B4 (Fig. 12) and was sealed by 13" deposit of the first layer. The sealing stones, which were 2' 9" below the present ground level, consisted of big slabs that covered the whole length of the grave chamber. The chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It was full of loose earth. It measured 3' 7" by 2' 4" and was 2' 4" deep. The fractional remains of one individual were buried in flexed position. Along with them were four funerary vessels and a copper pin which was lying beside the skull.

Grave No. 151 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in trench B4 (Fig. 12), 2' 8" below the present ground level. No upper pit was found here. We came directly to the sealing stones consisting of irregular blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was very small measuring 2' 4" by 1' 7" and was built of dry stone masonry. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The chamber was oriented from north-west to south-east. The skeleton lay in a crouched position, as is also seen in grave No. 191. The only equipment was a grey bowl.

Grave No. 157 (Pl. XVIIIa)

The grave was located in trench B5 (Fig. 12), hardly 1' 11" below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of irregular blocks and slabs. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It was not filled with earth. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The chamber measured 4' 10" by 2' 7" and was 2' 4" deep. The skeletal remains of a female were placed in flexed position. Behind the skull was a copper hair pin and underneath it were two ear rings made of copper wire. There were three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 160 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in the middle of trench E2 (Fig. 12). The seal-

ing stones consisted of irregular blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry and measured 4' 5" by 2' 6" and was 1' 9" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth. The chamber was oriented north-west to south-east. On the floor lay a few bones of a juvenile along with five funerary vessels.

Grave No. 165 (Pl. XVIIIb)

The grave was located in trench A2' (Fig. 12). The upper pit was marked by a line of stones, a few of them were preserved. They were 17" below the surface, while the grave chamber was very irregularly excavated. No sealing stones were traced, nor the chamber was built of stone masonry. The chamber, which was oriented north-west to south-east, measured 5' by 4' and was 4' deep. On the floor lay fractional bones of two individuals along with three broken funerary vessels.

Grave No. 173a (Pl. XVIIIc)

The grave was located in the middle of trench A2' (Fig. 12) and was indicated by a few blocks of stones. It was a pit grave in so far as no attempt was made to construct the grave chamber with stone masonry. The bone materials of an individual were dumped in an oval pit. Along with them were five funerary vessels. It seems that this oval pit actually belonged to grave 173b, which lay below it. If this is so, it could be taken for an upper pit of the lower grave.

Grave No. 173b

The grave was located immediately below grave No. 173a about 5 feet below the present ground level. The actual grave chamber, almost rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry and was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 4' 6" by 2' 7" and was 1' 11" deep. Inside the grave were scattered bones of two individuals along with four funerary vessels.

Grave No. 176

The grave was located in trench B2 (Fig. 12) and was far down. The sealing stones were about 4 feet below the present ground level. The grave chamber, almost rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 5' 2" by 2' 10" and was 1' 6" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small

pebbles. On the floor were bone materials of two individuals; one was in the southern part of the chamber in flexed position while the bones of the other were scattered. Along with them were six funerary vessels and one copper pin.

Grave No. 177 (Pl. XIXa)

The grave was located in trench AI' (Fig. 12), about 2' 9" below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of flattish slabs. The grave chamber, almost rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry and measured 3' by 1' 9" and was 1' 7" deep. The bone materials of a single individual were scattered in the grave along with five funerary vessels. In the filling of this grave was found a bangle of copper wire.

Grave No. 180 (Pl. XIXb)

The grave was located in the baulk between the trenches B3 and B4 (Fig. 12) and was sealed by the first stratum. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks and slabs, some of which had fallen inside the chamber. The grave chamber, roughly rectangular in shape, was oriented north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 3' 11" by 2' 8" and was 1' 8" deep. It was full of loose brownish earth. The floor was made of beaten earth, mixed with small pebbles. Bone materials of two individuals and one infant were scattered in the grave along with six funerary vessels.

Grave No. 182 (Pl. XIXc) Iron in the grave.

The grave was located in trench C1 (Fig. 12), about 3 feet below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 3' 11" by 1' 10" and was 11" deep. The remains of an individual with legs disposed in a flexed position were found but the skull was missing. Along with them were one funerary vessel, an iron fragment and a bone button.

Grave No. 183 (Pl. XIXd) Human terracotta in the grave.

The grave was located in trench B2 (Fig. 12) and sealed by the first stratum, below which were the sealing stones, formed by irregular blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was oriented from north-west to south-east and was built of dry stone masonry. It was full of

loose brownish earth. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. Bone materials of two individuals were found on the floor. Bones of one individual were lying in the flexed position while those of the other were scattered. On an offering bowl was found the bone of a snake. There were three other funerary vessels, a terracotta bead, copper pin. One human terracotta was found near the pelvis of one individual.

Grave No. 185 (P1. XXa)

The grave was located in trench A1', (Fig. 12) about 18 inches below the darkish gritty layer (1). The sealing stones, which were 3' 3" below the ground level, consisted of irregular blocks. The grave chamber, which was oriented from north-west to south-east, was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 4" by 2' 5" and was 1' 9" deep. Fractional remains of an individual lay on the floor along with a copper pin and four funerary vessels.

Grave No. 186 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in trench A1', (Fig. 12) about 18 inches below the present ground level. It was a small grave having no sealing stones and was actually a pit grave with no stone construction. Inside was a water jar along with two skulls. It may be a very late grave.

Grave No. 190 (P1.XXb)

The grave was located in the middle of trench A3' (Fig. 12). The upper pit of this grave was marked by stones making a rough triangle. It was full of brownish earth. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks but the actual grave chamber was just a rectangular pit, measuring 5' by 2' 10", and was not lined by dry stone masonry. The grave was oriented west to east. On the floor lay almost a complete skeleton, lying on its right side, with the skull facing south. Only one drinking vessel was found in the grave.

Grave No. 191 (P1. XXc)

The grave was located in the baulk of the trenches D5 and C5 (Fig. 12). The sealing stones were hardly four inches below the present ground level. It was a small box-like grave, measuring only 2' 2" by 1' 8" but inside was buried an adult in a crouched position, as is also seen in grave No. 151. The skull, which was lying along the western wall, faced east. Other bones were scattered in the chamber. Five funerary vessels were also found.

Grave No. 192 (Pl. XXd) Iron in the grave.

The grave was located in the middle of the baulk between the trenches C4 and C5 (Fig. 12) with its upper stone blocks marking the upper pit just a few inches below the present surface. The upper pit was 2' 6" deep. The sealing consisted of irregular blocks of stones and the grave chamber, which was oriented north-west to south-east, was built of dry stone masonry. It measured 4' 8" by 2' 10" and was 2' 3" deep. The floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. Almost complete skeleton of an individual lay on the floor in the flexed position. Inside the grave were five funerary vessels, one copper cup, eleven beads—one of schist and 10 of semi-precious stones, two iron nails near the elbow and three iron rings under the skull.

*(C) CHILDREN'S BURIALS**Grave No. 102.*

The grave lay in the baulk between the trenches AO and BO (Fig. 12) on the top of an earlier grave, which was not excavated for lack of time. It was hardly 9" from the present ground level. There was no upper pit nor any sealing stone was found. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry of two courses and measured 3' 6" by 1' 11". It was one foot deep. Inside were only decayed bones of a child along with three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 105 (Pl. XXIa)

This grave lay in trench DO (Fig. 12) and was very close to the surface. It was similar to No. 102. Three funerary vessels along with the decayed bones of a child were found in the grave.

Grave No. 107 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench D2 (Fig. 12), hardly one foot below the present ground level. Three flat stone slabs covered the grave chamber, which was built of rough blocks of stones. It was rectangular in shape and measured 2' 5" by 1' 5" and was 12 inches deep. It was oriented north-west to south-east. Inside the grave were the fractional remains of a child along with two funerary vessels and three copper ear rings, one of which was sticking to the skull.

Grave No. 108 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in trench D3 (Fig. 12), only 10 inches below

the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was covered by two stone slabs, was built of rough blocks of stones. It measured 2' 4" by 1' 6" and was 1' 3" deep. It was oriented north-west to south-east. Inside were the skeletal remains of children along with three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 132 (Fig. 14)

The grave was located in the middle of trench B4 (Fig. 12), only a few inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was box-like, was built of four flattish slabs of stones and measured 2' 6" by 1' 7" and was 16 inches deep. The sealing stone was not found. The chamber, which was oriented from west to east, was full of reddish brown earth. On the floor lay a few pieces of bones along with a grey tumbler.

Grave No. 133 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in trench D5 (Fig. 12), about 8 inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was sealed by two slabs, measured 2' by 1' 2" and was 12" deep. The chamber was box-like, built of four blocks of stones and was oriented from west to east. Inside were a few bone pieces of a child along with funerary vessels.

Grave No. 140 (Pl. XXIb)

The grave was located in trench A² (Fig. 12). It was indicated by rough stone blocks which over-lay an oval pit hardly 4 inches below the present ground level. It was 3' 8" deep. The sealing stones underneath consisted of irregular blocks while the grave chamber, rectangular in shape, measured 4' 3" by 2' 3" and was 2' deep. It was built of dry stone masonry. Fractional bones of a child were lying on the floor along with four funerary vessels, a silver ring and pieces of copper wire. One unique vessel was a handled jug with a pinched mouth.

Grave No. 146 (Pl. XXIc)

The grave was located in trench AO (Fig. 12) along its southern baulk. It was sealed by 18 inches deposit of brownish layer. The sealing stones consisted of irregular blocks. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of dry stone masonry and was oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 3' 2" by 2' 6" and was 13 inches deep. On the floor lay the fractional remains of a child along with two funerary vessels and one crescent-shaped copper piece.

Grave No. 153 (Pl. XXId)

The grave was located in trench A1' (Fig. 12), hardly 18 inches below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks and pebbles. The grave chamber was box-like and was built of four flat slabs of stones. It measured 1' 11" by 1' 3" and was 11 inches deep. The floor was made of beaten earth. On the floor lay the scattered bones of an infant along with two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 154 (Fig. 15)

The grave lay under the baulk between trenches D2 and D3 (Fig. 12), hardly one foot below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of small slabs of stones. The chamber, rectangular in shape, was box-like, built of four blocks of stones. It measured 2' 3" by 1'. On an uneven floor lay a few bones of a child.

Grave No. 155 (Pl. XXIIa)

The grave was located in trench D3, (Fig. 12), about 11 inches below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of small blocks of stones. The grave chamber, rectangular in shape, was built of small blocks of stones and measured 2' 1" by 1' 1" and was 9" deep. The chamber was full of loose brown earth and the floor was made of beaten earth mixed with small pebbles. The chamber was oriented from north-west to south-east. On the floor lay a few bones of a child with three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 156 (Pl. XXIIb)

The grave was located in the middle of trench B5 (Fig. 12), about one foot below the present ground level. The sealing consisted of three slabs of stones. The grave chamber, which was box-like, was built of four stone slabs and measured 1' 8" by 1' 3" and was 10 inches deep. It was full of loose earth. The floor was made of beaten earth. The chamber was oriented from west to east. On the floor lay a few bones of a child along with two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 159 (Pl. XXII c.)

The grave was located in trench B5 (Fig. 12), hardly 15 inches below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of two slabs that cover entirely the grave chamber, rectangular in shape and box-like, being

built of large slabs of stones. It measured 2' by 1' 3" and was 14 inches deep. It was full of reddish brown soil. Fractional bones of a child were found inside the grave along with three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 167 (Fig. 15)

The grave lay in the baulk of AO and A1' (Fig. 12), hardly 12 inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was oriented from west to east, was built of dry stone masonry in three courses and measured 1' 10" by 1' 3" and was 1' 5" deep. Inside the grave only one tooth, along with three funerary vessels, was found.

Grave No. 188 (Pl. XXIIId)

The grave was located in trench A4' (Fig. 12). It was box-like, rectangular in shape, built of four blocks of stones with stone slabs sealing the grave. It measured 1' 10" by 1' 6" and was one foot deep. A few pieces of bones of a child along with a drinking bowl were found in the grave.

Grave No. 189 (Pl. XXIIe).

The grave was located in trench A3' (Fig. 12) hardly two feet below the present ground level. The sealing stones consisted of rough blocks. The actual grave pit had no masonry wall but formed a rough rectangle, measuring 2' 5" by 2' 4". It was fourteen inches deep. Fractional remains of a child with the skull facing north were found along with one funerary vessel.

Grave No. 196 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in trench D2 (Fig. 12) hardly 16 inches below the present ground level. The grave chamber, which was built of dry stone masonry measured 2' 2" by 10" and was 13" deep. Inside were the fractional remains of two children along with two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 198 (Fig. 15)

The grave was located in trench A3' (Fig. 12). It was roughly oval in shape, having a diameter of about two feet and was a pit grave with no stone construction. But it was sealed by blocks of stones. The grave was

filled with brownish earth. On the floor lay skull and a few bones of a child along with two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 199 (Fig. 15).

The grave was located in trench A3' (Fig. 12). This grave was similar to No. 198 in so far as it was of the type of pit grave with no stone lining, though the sealing consisted of blocks of stones. On the floor lay a few bones of a child along with a drinking bowl.



TIMARGARHA SITE NO. 2

1965 Season

Section 4

INTRODUCTION

By

PROF. AHMAD HASAN DANI

In this second site the burial was recognised in a naturally eroded bank of a *Khwar* (torrent), which had exposed a stone burial chamber. Not far from it lay another burial complex, the large covering stones of which lay open on the surface on the side of a water channel running out from the fields into the *Khwar*.

The site lies on a flat terrace field slightly sloping from north to south on the southern bank of the *Khwar*, which runs right through the middle of Timargarha village. To the north of the *Khwar* are spread out the main households of the modern village, and to the south are sparse houses on the eastern side and on the western side the main bazar with a thoroughfare. Further eastward is a local school, beyond which stands a solitary farmer's hut. By its side lies our site, which extends right upto the second *Khwar* towards the south.

Eastward the ground rises gradually till it is merged into the heights of the surrounding hills, wherefrom the *Khwar*s shoot down in torrential floods after the rains and make the crossing very difficult. The hills gradu-

ally curve round the southern horizon and present a panoramic view (Pl. III a) with their tree-clad tops and bubbling clusters of homesteads on the slopes glistening in different hues of field crops on a sunny day. The northern curve of the hills is dry and bare. Several spurs run down from the east towards the village and disappear into the sturdy bank of the life-giving river Panchkora. Immediately north of the main *Khwar* stands a ridge, at the foot of which, beyond the village, lies site No. 1. From the site we look down over the Timargarha Bazar on the west towards the beautiful lush green narrow valley of the Panchkora river.

Lay-out of trenches

A long rectangular area, 100 feet from north to south and 45 feet from east to west, was selected on the southern side of the main *Khwar*. This area was marked on the ground and further subdivided into eight squares, measuring 22' x 21' each, by a central long baulk of 3' width and three intervening baulks of 4' width, running east to west. These squares were numbered (see Figs. 16 & 17) alphabetically as A, B, C, D, E, F from north to south and A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2, D1, D2, etc. from west to east. With the appearance of large number of stones, indicating graves, two baulks running east to west and dividing the squares A-B and C-D were removed in order to trace out the incomplete line stone circles. With the removal of these two baulks, this area was enlarged into four squares measuring 48 feet long north to south and 21 feet wide east to west. In this site the graves were numbered 201 onward as and when they were discovered.

Stratigraphy

In our excavation mainly two layers were recorded below the ploughed soil of the field. Layer (1), about one foot thick, was composed of clayey and sandy soil of dark brown colour. Layer (2) consisted of reddish brown soil. The main grave pits were dug into layer (2), except a few smaller graves, probably of children, which were encountered on the top of layer (2). Similarly the stone line of circle also lay below layer (1) and on the top of layer (2). Thus the original ground surface, when the graves were dug, was the top of layer (2). Obviously layer (1) accumulated after this period. It is difficult to say whether there was a raised barrow over the graves or not. If there was any, it is now mixed up with layer (1).

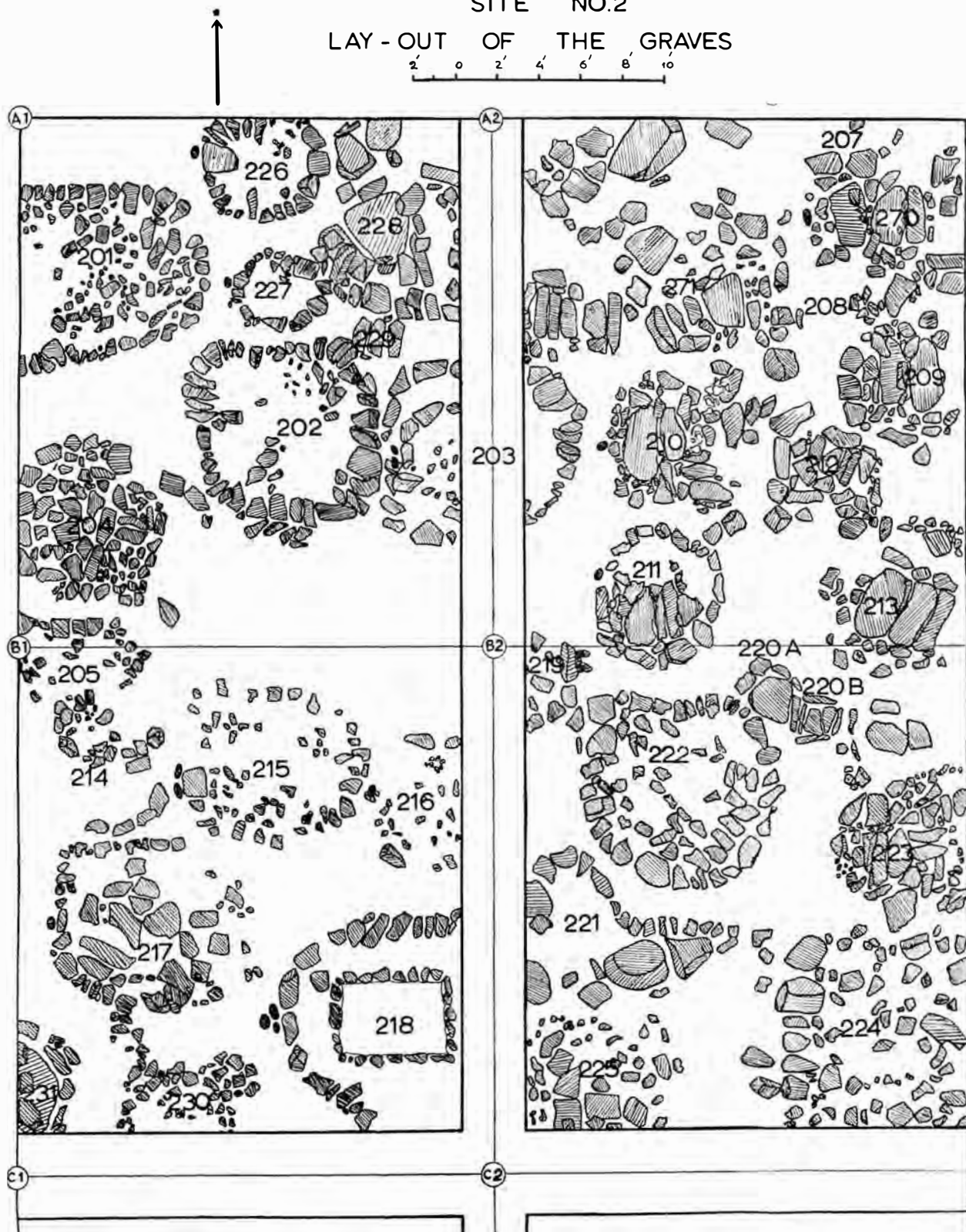
Results

When the top soil was removed, 71 graves were indicated by the

TIMARGARHA 1965

SITE NO. 2

LAY - OUT OF THE GRAVES

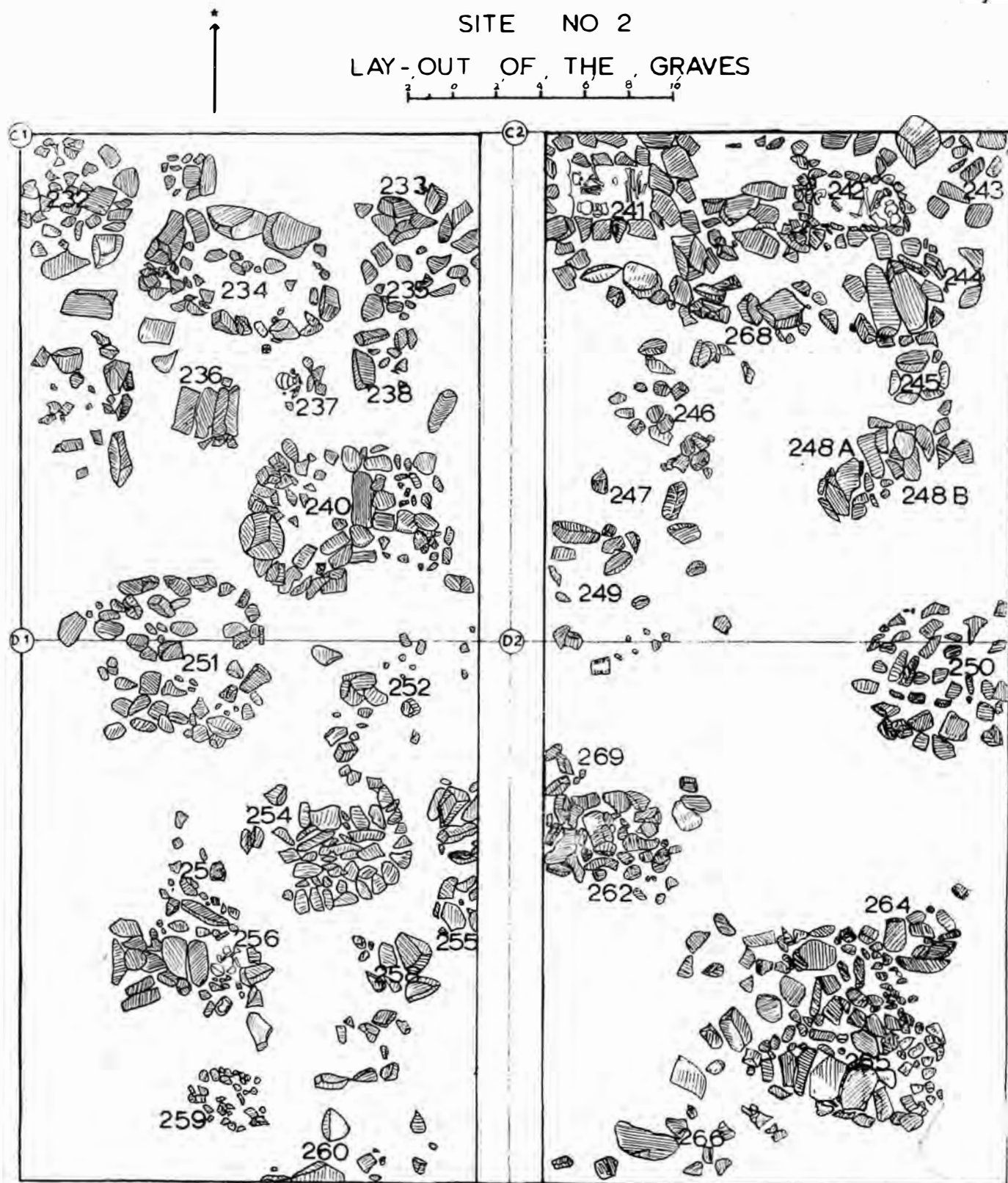


TIMARGARHA 1965

Fig. 17

SITE NO 2

LAY-OUT OF THE GRAVES



top stones. Out of these time permitted to expose only 32 graves. On the basis of the alignment of the top stones, the graves may be classified under two groups:

- (i) Those marked with single-line stone circle.
- (ii) Those covered with stone slabs in a rectangle or having no stones at all.

In the graves of group (i) the actual burial pit was much lower down the original ground surface. This pit was covered by sealing stones which lay lower than the circle stones of the surface. The graves of group (ii) were not dug down to the same depth as reached by the graves of group (i). These were lying on a higher level with the sealing stones placed north to south but the actual grave pit was aligned east to west. Group (ii) graves had generally children's burials but there were also exceptions. No chronological difference between these two groups of graves should be supposed. In the case of group (i) the stone circle was (accordingly) headed on the western side with a stone pebble standing erect.

On ritual basis the graves, excavated, can be classified into two types:

- A) Those graves which have either urn or pot burials.
- B) Those graves which have skeletal remains of either one or more individuals.

Chronology: The two types of graves, noted above, are found in the same cemetery. There is no stratigraphic evidence available to place one type earlier than the other. But the actual excavation of at least two graves, No. 217 and No. 240, suggests the priority of type (A). The sealing of these graves were disturbed and the later earth-filling clearly showed re-opening of the graves at some later date. The urn-burial was noticed at a lower level in one corner while the fractional burial lay in the centre. Obviously this second burial was of a later date. If this evidence can be relied, we can conclude that the practice of urn-burial was earlier in date than the fractional burial. It may also be noted that in this cemetery we have only two types of burials. So far we have not recovered any example of complete burial as is noted in site TMG I.

On our analysis the graves fall under the following categories:

MIXED BURIALS

Grave Nos. 217 and 240.

TYPE A. URN OR POT BURIALS

Group (i):

201, 213, 218 and 251.

Group (ii):

229, 237 and 245.

TYPE B. FRACTIONAL BURIALS

Group (i);

202, 204, 209, 210, 211, 212, 223, 228, 241, 242 (?), 247, 254
and 256

Group (ii);

220A and B, 244, 248A and B, 250, 253, 262, 265 and 270.



Section 5

*DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES**

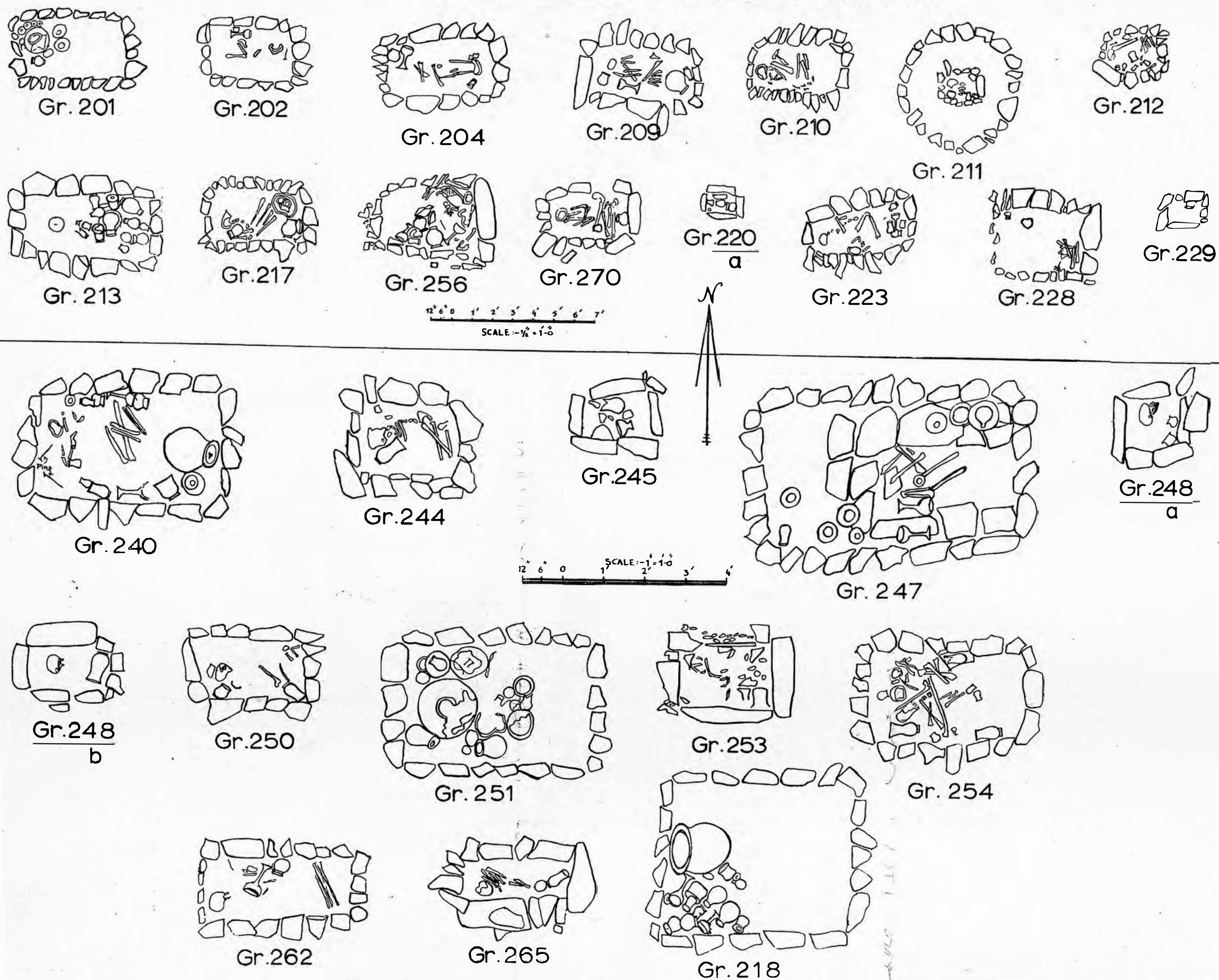
By MUHAMMAD SHARIF

The detailed description of the excavation grave-wise is given below. This description has to be read along with the detail of the anthropological report submitted by Dr. Bernhard (See below part VII).

*MIXED BURIALS: CREMATION & FRACTIONAL BURIALS**Grave No. 217 (Pl. XXIII a) Disturbed and re-used later*

This grave was found in square B1 (Fig. 16). The stone lined oval was one foot below the surface on the reddish brown soil, layer (2). The oval measured 6 feet 3 inches north to south and 9 feet east to west. When the earth of layer (2) was removed, the sealing stones reached at a depth of 3 feet 2 inches. These stones, which were much disturbed, covered the top

* The description has been thoroughly revised and the graves reclassified by the editor.



of a burial chamber, measuring 4' 8" x 2' 8". The chamber was 2 feet 9 inches deep and was built of six courses of dry stone masonry. When the earth from inside the chamber was removed, first came to sight the skeletal remains of an individual, the skull was facing north. Other bones were found to be in a crouched position. (Fig. 18). Away from this burial and at a slightly lower depth a large sized urn, containing burnt bones, was recovered from the north-east corner of the chamber. The excavator has rightly noted that the disturbance suggests a later re-opening and the two types of burial confirm the opinion that the urn burial was earlier in date than the burial of the other type. This second burial appears to be of the fractional type as all the bones of the individual were not found in the grave. Along with the urn was an ornamental copper pin. Other finds included a group of 6 complete funerary vessels.

Grave No. 240 (Pl. XXIII. b) Mixed burial, fractional and cremated.

The stone-lined oval, which was traced 9 inches below the surface, (Fig. 17) measured 5 feet 11 inches north to south and 3 feet 8 inches east to west. Underneath was the reddish brown soil, layer (2). The sealing stones were found at a depth of 4 feet 3 inches. The burial chamber, which measured 5' 1" by 4' 1", was rather very deep, 3 feet 2 inches in measurement, and was made up of ten courses of dry stone masonry. As the anthropologist has noted, there were actually two burials in this grave: fractional burial, well disposed of on the western side of the chamber and a second burial of the burnt bones, which were scattered at a deeper level (Fig. 18). If this depth is again an indication, the burnt materials were earlier than the fractional burial. What was the difference in time is difficult to say? The excavator could not detect any disturbance in the sealing stones but the height of the burial chamber is rather unusual. Similarly rather unusual number of funerary vessels, 14 in all, was found in the chamber, properly arranged in a row, as shown in the drawing.

TYPE (A) URN OR POT BURIALS

Group (i)

Grave No. 201 (Pl. XXIV a)

When the earth of layer (1) was removed, at a depth of 1½ feet from the surface stones were noticed in a line making a rough oval shape

(See Fig. 16). Some of the stones continue into the western side of the trench, which was not excavated. The exposed portion measured 7 feet long from east to west and 6 feet 9 inches wide. These stones lay immediately on the top of reddish brown soil, layer (2). The space within the oval area was dug down. At a depth of 4½ feet large sealing stones were observed. These stones covered a burial chamber of dry stone masonry, made up of six courses and measuring 3 feet and 2 inches in depth. The chamber was rectangular in shape and measured 5' by 3' 2". A large urn containing burnt bones along with eleven funerary vessels around the main urn were recovered from the north-western corner of the chamber (Fig. 18).

Grave No. 213 (Pl. XXIVb.) With a visage urn.

At a depth of 1 foot 6 inches from the surface the stone lined circle (Fig. 16) was found to rest on the reddish brown soil, layer (2). When the earth was removed from inside, the sealing stones were observed at a depth of 2 feet 9 inches. They covered a rectangular chamber extending east to west and measuring 6' 2" x 3' 4". It was built of seven courses of dry stone masonry, 3 feet deep. From the chamber 19 complete funerary pots along with a visage urn and other pot fragments were recovered from the north-eastern side (Fig. 18) but no bones except ash could be found. A copper needle was also obtained. The absence of bone materials is rather puzzling, but as the anthropologist, in the case of grave No. 245, remarks, there might have been the burial of a child, whose bone remains are probably decomposed. It is also possible that only ash was preserved inside the urn.

Grave No. 218 (Pl. XXIVc). With a Visage urn

The encircling stones of this grave also made an oval shape (Fig. 16) and were found at a depth of one foot from the surface in the dark brown soil of layer (1). The oval was headed on the western side by three pebble stones: two upright while the third lying flat. Parts of this oval shape were concealed in the eastern and southern sections, not excavated. The exposed portion measured 7½ feet east to west and 9 feet 4 inches north to south. Within the oval area the reddish brown soil, layer (2), was dug out, leaving a section on the eastern side. At a depth of 5 feet a small sized copper spear was recovered. It appears to have fallen during the filling of the grave pit. Lower down no proper sealing stones were recovered but we immediately reached the top of the burial chamber at a depth of 6 feet 4 inches from the surface stones. The chamber, extending east to west, measured 5' by 3' 9". The chamber was built of twelve stone courses of dry masonry,

measuring 4 feet 2 inches in depth. In the western half of the chamber was a large-sized visage urn along with 15 complete funerary pots of daily use (Fig. 18). Inside the urn remains of burnt bones along with a copper pin and a bone pin were recovered.

Grave No. 251 (Pl. XXIVd) With a Visage Urn

While removing the dark brown soil of layer (1), we came across the stone circle (Fig. 17), which had a radius of 4 feet. The stones were resting on the reddish brown soil, layer (2). This reddish earth inside the circle was dug out and at a depth of 5 feet were seen the stone slabs sealing the top of a burial chamber, extending east to west and measuring 4' 7" x 3' 4". The chamber was built of six courses of dry stone masonry. In the western half of the chamber were placed a large sized visage urn and many funerary vessels around it. (Fig. 18) The urn contained burnt bones. Other materials included an ornamental copper pin, a copper needle and stone discs.

Group (ii)

Grave No. 229 (Fig. 16). No stone circle

This is a grave of unusual type as in this case the stone circle of the grave was not discovered but the sealing stone slabs were found directly at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches from the surface. The slabs covered a stone chamber, extending east to west and measuring 1' 9" by 1' 1". Inside the chamber at a depth of 1 foot 1 inch was a small drinking cup with flaring rim in red ware of fabric (b) on the northern side (Fig. 18). No bones were found, but this may be a grave of a child. The burial was probably not properly done, it is likely that the children's remains were disposed of here.

Grave No. 237: (Pl. XXVa). Unusual type probably Group (ii)

This was a summary burial of unusual type, in which case no circle stones nor the burial chamber appears to have been made (Fig. 17). At a depth of 9 inches from the surface a small urn, buried in layer (2) and sealed by layer (1), was noted. It was covered by two broken pots. Inside the urn were burnt bones and a copper ring.

Grave No. 245 (Pl. XXVb). No Stone circle

This was probably a child's grave and as such there was no stone circle (Fig. 17). The sealing stones were reached directly at a depth of 9"

from the surface. They covered a burial chamber extending east to west and measuring 2' by 1' 7". From inside the chamber (Fig. 18) two complete funerary pots were found but no bones were recovered (See remark of Dr. Bernhard in the anthropological section in part VII).

TYPE (B) FRACTIONAL BURIALS

In the following graves no complete human skeleton was recovered nor were the bones burnt. Some parts of the bone materials were always found to be missing. In some cases the missing parts were found but in other cases only a few bones were buried. Sometimes there were bones of more than one individual. We do not know whether the dead body was first exposed and then the bones were gathered and buried here. This is a likely supposition. As in the case of TMG site No. 1 we have termed the type as fractional burials.

Group (i)

Grave No. 202 (Pl. XXVI a)

When the top soil was removed, the stone-lined circle (Fig. 16) was found at a depth of 1 foot 3 inches. The circle was rather oval measuring 9 feet 10 inches east to west and 8 feet 10 inches north to south. They rested on reddish brown soil, layer (2). Further down 2 feet 8 inches started the burial chamber, which measured 4' 9" by 3'. It was built of four courses of dry stone masonry and was 2 feet 1 inch deep. At the floor was the fractional skeletal remains disposed east to west with the skull facing south (Fig. 18). The leg bones were inflexed. Along with funerary pots an ornamental copper pin was found in the grave.

Grave No. 204 (Pl. XXVI b)

The stone lined oval (Fig. 16) was traced to a depth of 1 foot and 6 inches, the stones resting on the top of reddish brown soil, layer (2). The oval area measured 5 feet 3 inches east to west and 4 feet 6 inches north to south. 9 inches below these stones appeared the sealing stones, which covered the burial chamber, measuring 5' 1" by 2' 7", the longer side being east to west. The chamber was 2 feet 9 inches deep and was built of nine courses of dry stone masonry. On the floor lay the fractional remains of a skeleton with the skull facing south and the leg bones inflexed (Fig. 18). Other bones lay in between them. Four funerary vessels and a long copper needle were found in the burial chamber.

Grave No. 209

The stone-lined circle (Fig. 16) of this grave was only partly exposed, the other part being hidden in the eastern section. It was 1 foot 6 inches from the surface and rested on reddish brown soil, layer (2). At a depth of 3 feet 9 inches the sealing stones were encountered, which covered the burial chamber. The chamber extended east to west (Fig. 18) and measured 4' 9" by 2' 1". It was 1 foot 10 inches high and was built of three courses of dry stone masonry. At the base were the fractional remains of an individual, with the skull facing south. It lay on the western side while the other bones were concentrated on the eastern side. A group of four complete funerary vessels were recovered from the chamber.

Grave No. 210 (Pl. XXVI c)

The stone-lined oval (Fig. 16) which was only 9 inches below the surface, measured 6 feet 6 inches east to west and 5 feet 6 inches north to south. These stones rested on reddish brown soil, layer (2). After digging 3 to 4 inches within the oval area, a group of three complete pots along with a number of pot-sherds was recovered (See also grave 256). This group of pots lay over the sealing stones. Its relationship with the main grave is not certain. It may be a later deposit. The sealing stones covered the burial chamber, which measured 4 feet 10 inches east to west and 2 feet 7 inches north to south. It was 2 feet 6 inches deep and was made up of six courses of dry stone masonry. On the floor was a heap of bones and a skull on the western side of the chamber (Fig. 18) and a group of five funerary vessels on the eastern side. As the anthropological report shows, bones of several individuals were collected and buried here. This was a case of multiple burial. All these bones were probably collected after exposure.

Grave No. 211 (Figs. 16 and 18)

This grave was indicated by a complete circle of stones, 6 inches below the surface, and the circle having a diameter of 5 feet 2 inches. As usual, underneath these stones was the reddish brown soil, layer (2). Further down 1 foot 6 inches large stone slabs sealed the burial chamber, measuring 2 feet east to west and 1 foot 6 inches north to south. It was 1 foot 2 inches deep and was made up of two courses of dry stone masonry. At the base were the fractional remains of bones, a skull and three funerary vessels. The bone materials were very fragile. Hence no anthropological data could be collected.

Grave No. 212 (Pl. XXVI d)

The stone-lined oval (Fig. 16) was found to a depth of 9 inches resting on layer (2). The oval measured 5 feet east to west and 4 feet 6 inches north to south. Further down, 3 feet 4 inches, the sealing stones appeared, which covered the burial chamber. The chamber, which extended east to west and measured 3' 2" by 2' 1", was 1 foot 6 inches deep and was made up of four courses of dry stone masonry. At the bottom lay the fractional remains of a skeleton with the skull facing north and leg bones inflexed (Fig. 18). An ornamental copper pin was found near the skull and further there was a group of 7 funerary vessels.

Grave No. 223 (Pl. XXVII a)

The stone-lined circle (Fig. 16) was only partly traced, the other part being concealed in the eastern section. Within the circle many other stones had fallen in. Apparently the top was disturbed. When these stones were removed, a grave pit, measuring 6 feet east to west and 5 feet 6 inches north to south, was found. This must be a later burial but nothing was recovered in this pit. By digging down further 1 foot 9 inches large stone slabs sealing the proper burial chamber were met. The chamber, 4' 9" by 2' 6" and extending east to west (Fig. 18), was 2 feet deep and was made up of five courses of dry stone masonry. At the bottom lay the fractional remains of a skeleton with the skull in the western side and leg bones inflexed. On the eastern half of the chamber lay ten complete funerary vessels.

Grave No. 228 (Pl. XXVII b)

The stone-lined circle (Fig. 16), which was traced 1 foot 3 inches below the surface, was partly hidden in the central baulk and the other parts were rather disturbed by the neighbouring graves. Further down 2 feet large stone slabs sealed the burial chamber, which measured 4 feet 7 inches east to west (Fig. 18) and 2 feet 11 inches north to south. It was 2 feet deep and was built of six courses of dry stone masonry. At the base were fractional bones — the skull on the western side, and on the eastern side further concentration of bones.

Grave No. 241 (Fig. 17)

The stone lined circle of this grave is partly imbedded in the northern and western sections and partly disturbed by the stones of grave No.

242. The exposed portion makes an oval, measuring 6 feet 3 inches north to south and 6 feet east to west. No sealing stones were recovered but the burial chamber was reached directly at a depth of 2 feet 3 inches from the bottom of the stone circle. The chamber extended east to west and measured 4' by 3' 2". It was 2 feet deep. At the bottom lay the fractional remains of the skeleton with the skull facing south. Three funerary pots were recovered from the southern side.

Grave No. 242 (Fig. 17) Disturbed

This appears to have been a rather disturbed grave. No stone circle could be properly traced out but at a depth of 9 inches there was a large concentration of stones. While digging further down, the burial chamber was reached directly at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches. It may be that the sealing stones were pulled out later and left scattered higher up. The chamber measured 4 feet 3 inches from east to west and 2 feet 11 inches from north to south. It was 2 feet deep and was built up with four courses of dry stone masonry. Fractional remains of an individual were properly disposed of. A group of 5 funerary vessels was recovered from the north-eastern corner of the chamber.

Grave No. 247 (Pl. XXVIIc)

The stone lined circle (Fig. 17) of this grave lay 1 foot below the surface, below which was the reddish brown soil, layer (2). No sealing stones were recovered but we reached directly the burial chamber (Fig. 18) at a depth of 3 feet 10 inches. It measured 6' 2" by 3' 8". It was 3 feet 9 inches deep and was made up of 7 courses of dry stone masonry. Inside the chamber lay the fractional remains of bones along with 11 complete funerary vessels.

Grave No. 254 (Pl. XXVIIId)

The stone lined circle (Fig. 17) of this grave was found hardly 3 inches below the surface. On the western side were two head stones—one upright and the other flat. These stones rested on reddish brown soil, layer (2). Further down 2 feet the sealing stones were reached. The burial chamber (Fig. 18) measured 4' 3" by 2' 11". It was 2 feet 5 inches deep and was built up of six courses of dry stone masonry. At the base were the fractional remains of more than one individual along with funerary vessels.

Grave No. 256 (Pl. XXVIIIa)

The stone-lined circle (Fig. 17), which was disturbed, lay hardly a

few inches below the surface. Within this stone circle and at a depth of 2 to 3 inches a group of 3 funerary vessels was recovered (See also grave 210). This group lay above the sealing stones which covered the burial chamber (Fig. 18), measuring 4' 3" by 3' 3". The chamber was 2 feet 6 inches deep and was built up with six courses of dry stone masonry. At the base was a large concentration of fractional bones along with two ornamental copper pins and six funerary vessels.

Group (ii)

Grave No. 220 A and 220 B (Pl. XXVIIIb)

These are children graves. Immediately below the dark brown soil, layer (1), a rectangular structure made of stone slabs was met with. Two separate graves (Fig. 16) came to light. Hence they were numbered A and B. The eastern grave (B) did not produce any remains, but the western chamber (A) (Fig. 18), which measured 1 foot 8 inches east to west and 1 foot 4 inches north to south, produced a skull of a child along with four funerary pots. No other bone remains were recorded.

Grave No. 244 (Pl. XXVIII c)

This was also a grave (Fig. 17) of a boy. Immediately below the dark brown soil of layer (1) large stones, placed north to south in length, were observed. These stones sealed a burial chamber extending east to west (Fig. 18) and measuring 2' 9" by 2'. It was 1 foot 3 inches deep and was built of two courses of dry stone masonry. At the floor was the fractional remains of the boy, with the skull facing south. Other bone materials were on the eastern side of the chamber. The actual position of the bones is shown in the drawing. A narrow-waisted drinking vase lay close to the skull.

Grave No. 248 A and 248 B (Figs. 17 and 18)

These are two separate children's graves but connected with each other by a common sealing cover of stones. These stones were 6 inches below the surface. The western grave was called A. Its burial chamber extended east to west and measured 7' 6" by 1' 2". It was 1 foot 3 inches deep and was made up of two courses of dry stone masonry. At the floor lay a skull with other fractional bones and two funerary vessels. The eastern grave, called B, had its chamber extending east to west and measuring 2' 4" by 1' 2". It was 11 inches deep. At the floor lay a skull and a drinking vase.

Grave No. 250 (Pl. XXVIII d)

This was also a grave (Fig. 17) of a young boy. At a depth of 9 inches sealing stones, consisting of rectangular slabs were found. They were placed north to south over the chamber extending east to west (Fig. 18). It measured 2' 9" by 2', was eleven inches deep and was made up of three stone courses. At the floor were the remains of the skeleton. According to the anthropological report the bone materials appertained to two boys. Inside the chamber were two funerary pots—one on the north-western corner and the other on the south-eastern corner, possibly one for each boy. An ornamental copper pin was also found from the northern side of the chamber.

Grave No. 253 (Pl. XXIX a)

This was also a grave (Fig. 17) of a child. Immediately one foot below the surface lay the sealing stones of rectangular slabs, which covered a burial chamber (Fig. 18), measuring 2' by 1'. At a depth of one foot within the chamber lay fractional bone materials, a funerary vase and two stone discs.

Grave No. 262 (Pl. XXIX b)

This is an exceptional grave (Fig. 17) as it does not belong to a child but to an old woman. Nine inches below the surface the sealing stones were encountered. Underneath them was the burial chamber measuring 3 feet 7 inches east to west (Fig. 18) and 2 feet north to south. It was 1 foot 5 inches deep and was made up of four courses of dry stone masonry. At the floor were the fractional remains of an individual along with three funerary vessels.

Grave No. 265 (Figs 17 and 18)

This is also an exceptional grave as it does not belong to a child. Six inches below the surface were the sealing stones which covered a burial chamber, extending east to west and measuring 3' 2" by 1' 4". The chamber was 1 foot 6 inches deep and was made up of five courses of dry stone masonry. At the floor lay the fractional remains of bones — skull on the south western side and other long bones close to it. Inside the chamber were two funerary vessels.

Grave No. 270 (Pl. XXIX c)

This is another exceptional grave (Fig. 16) as it does not belong to a

child. Six inches below the surface were the sealing stones resting on reddish brown soil of layer (2). The burial chamber measured 4 feet 7 inches east to west (Fig. 18) and 2 feet north to south. It was 2 feet 4 inches deep and was made up of six courses of dry stone masonry. At the floor lay the fractional skeletal remains—skull on the western side facing south and the leg bones on the eastern side. Three funerary vessels were also found inside the chamber.

Conclusion:

TMG Site II appears to have been used as a cemetery much later than site I. Here we have not yet found the graves of period I. There were only limited number of graves which had post-cremated bones. Two graves revealed the mixed practice. In No. 217 post-cremated bones in an urn were found together with fractional burial, but as has been shown earlier, the urn burial was earlier in date. In the second grave No. 240 the burnt materials of an individual lay separate from the fractional burial of another individual at a deeper level. Though here disturbance in the upper sealing stones of the grave could not be detected yet it seems that here also there was a case of two different burials at two different times. The fractional burial also indicated two different practices: (i) When the greater portion of the skeleton was available, it was properly disposed of in the flexed position; and (ii) when the bones were scanty, they were just heaped on a side. The third practice was that of a multiple burial. In two graves Nos. 210 and 256, besides the normal burial furniture inside the chamber, there were three extra funerary pots over the sealing stones. The only metal found in these graves was copper but this is probably because iron was rare in this region. The age of the fractional burials has to be determined on the basis of pottery types



Section — 6

TIMARGARHA SITE NO. 3

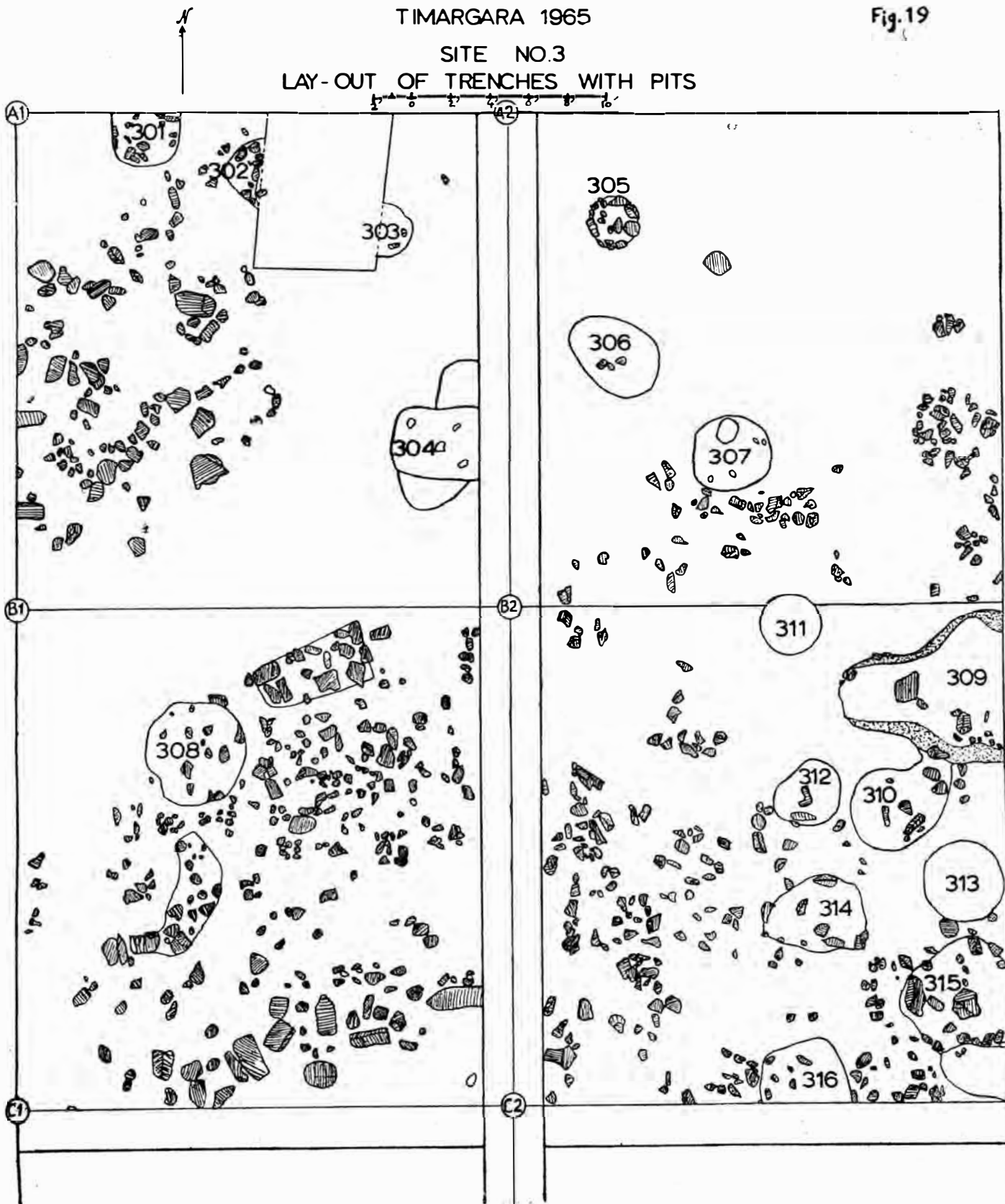
1965 Season

By

PROF. AHMAD HASAN DANI

INTRODUCTION

The site was originally discovered in November, 1962 by the author



DANI

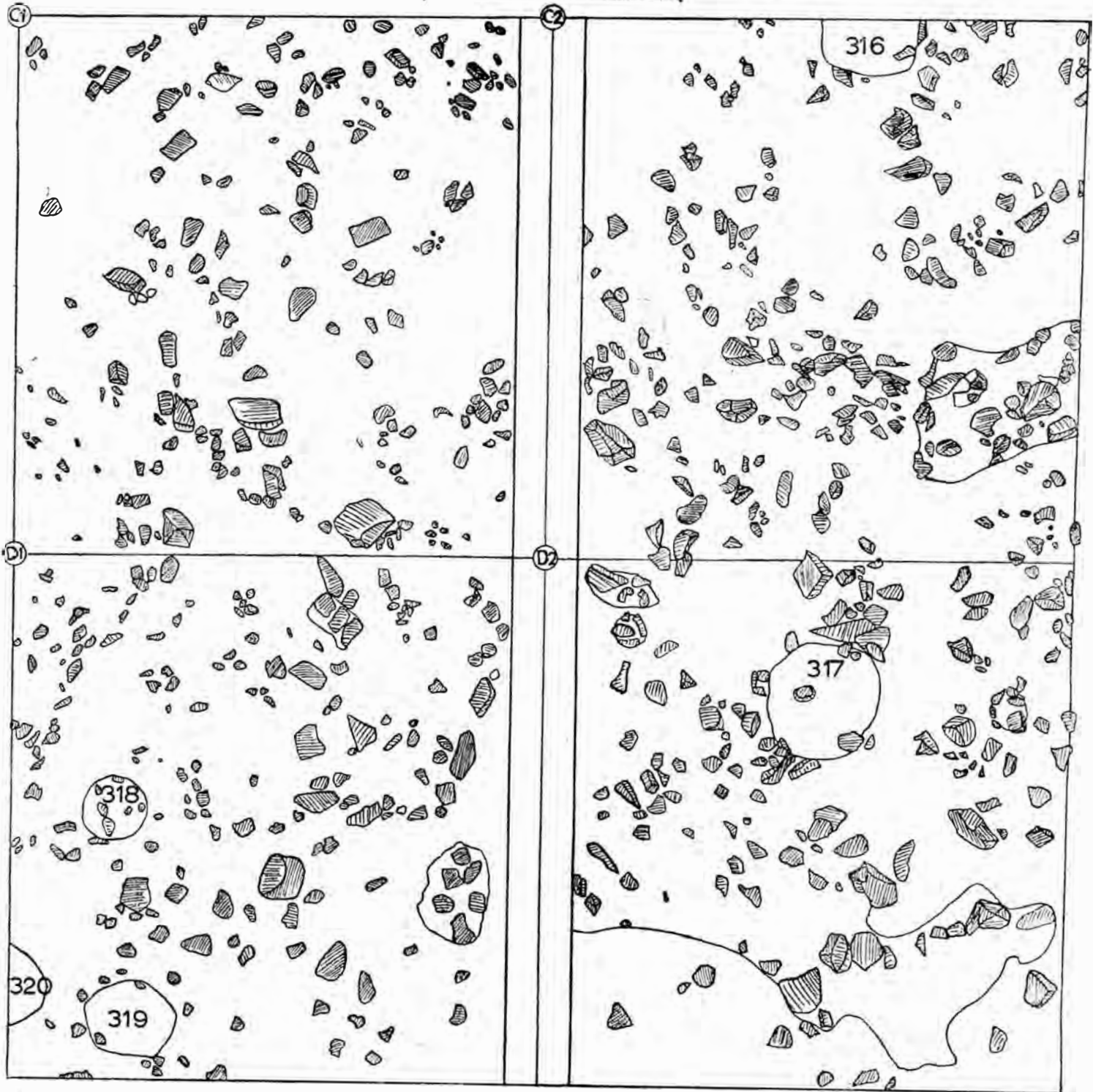
Ancient Pakistan

TIMARGARA 1965

SITE NO. 3

Fig. 20

LAY-OUT OF TRENCHES WITH PITS



during his first exploratory trip. After crossing the river Panchkora, the road, that goes round the Balambat fort, leads onward to Bajaur and another branches off to the west towards Hayasire. Both these roads have cut the old mound and on their either side are strewn lots of potsherds in the fields. Further towards the south a *Khwar* runs down from the hill towards the river Panchkora. About two furlongs west of the Bajaur road on the left bank of the *Khwar*, people have dug out earth and exposed some graves in the ditch made by them. The Bajaur road itself shows some good sections about three to four feet high. It is in these sections that several pieces of sherds with bones were noted. As this was the first site located west of the Panchkora river, it was decided to make a limited excavation here in order to find out the nature of the burial here.

The site stands to the south of the Balambat fort. The whole of this area was under cultivation, and as it is sloping down the high cliff of the Balambat fort, the people had turned it into terraced fields. Apparently the upper occupation layer had been destroyed by them while levelling the ground for the fields.

LAY-OUT OF THE TRENCHES

Not far from the Bajaur road an area, 100' north to south and 50' east to west, was selected for excavation. It was divided into four trenches (See Figs. 19 and 20) from north to south, each measuring 25' and numbered A, B, C, and D and two trenches from west to east and numbered 1 and 2. Thus we got the trenches A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2 and D1, D2. A long baulk in the centre, measuring 3' wide, separated the trenches numbered 1 from those of No. 2.

RESULTS

No proper burial was found in the excavation of these trenches. On removing the top soil several pits were observed, which were dug in a haphazard fashion. The material contents of the pits were not uniform. It was therefore not possible to take them as sacrificial pits. On the other hand the contents were poor and suggested refuse material. Similar pits were found in 1966 excavation in the Balambat settlement site—a site which was discovered while digging these pits. In 1965 a small trench was laid in the settlement area but it was fully excavated in 1966. The dating of this site is done in the section on pottery as that is the main evidence for giving us a proper clue.

The site was excavated under my direction by Dr. A.H. Mirza of Karachi University with the assistance of Mr. Sadar Din of the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan. Dr. Mirza maintained the diary, and this note is based on his daily report.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PITS

PIT NO. 301

This pit lay in trench A1 along its northern baulk (Fig. 19). Some portion of the pit was concealed in the section. It started in layer (1) at the depth of 1' 3" from the surface. As such the soft grey soil of layer (1) was filled in the pit, though the pit actually went down through layer (2), the soil of which was hard and red. On the top of the pit lay a few scattered stones and some potsherds. The pit made a rough circle with a diameter of 3' 2" and depth 1' 8". Inside the pit were a few pieces of bones, potsherds and some ash (Pl. XXXa).

PIT NO. 302

This pit lay in trench A1, a little south of the northern baulk (Fig. 19). This pit is semi-circular in shape. As before, it started in layer (1) and went deep into the second layer. The depth of the pit is 2 feet and its diameter 3' 8". On the top of the pit lay some stones. Inside the pit were found large number of potsherds, a tall drinking vase with its rim broken and grey soil mixed with ash. Charcoal mixed with earth was found sticking to a potsherd (Pl. XXXb).

PIT NO. 303

The pit lay in the north-eastern part of trench A1 (Fig. 19). It is almost circular in shape with its diameter 2' 4". It also belonged to layer (1) as it started from that layer. The depth of the pit was 1' 6". Inside the pit were charcoal, which had been reduced to powder and mixed with grey soil, plain potsherds, two rim fragments, some pieces of bones and an open-mouthed drinking cup with flared rim. (Pl. XXXc).

PIT NO. 304

The pit lay in the south-eastern part of trench A1 along its eastern baulk (Fig. 19). There were two other pits attached to its north and south. The pit, which made a rough rectangle, belonged to layer (1). It was 5' 3"

long. The pit was 1' 2" deep. The contents of the pit were: charcoal mixed with grey soil, a biconical terracotta bead of black colour, a number of potsherds and an oval-shaped weight. The pit belonged to layer (1) and its filling was done from its soil (Pl. XXXIa).

PIT NO. 305

The pit lay in the north western part of trench A2 (Fig. 19). It was noticed at a depth of 9 inches from the ground level when a few stones were observed on its top. The pit made a complete circle with its diameter 2' 4" and depth 1' 9". It belonged to layer (1). The contents of the pit were: burnt pieces of animal bones, charcoal pieces mixed with earth, plain potsherds, a terracotta biconical bead.

PIT NO. 306

The pit lay in the western part of trench A2 (Fig. 19). It made a rough oval shape, with its longitudinal measurement 3' 4". The depth of the pit was 2' 11". It also belonged to layer (1). From the very start potsherds of red and grey ware were obtained in plenty. Tremendous amount of charcoal mixed with earth and sticking to the potsherds was found. In the centre of the pit was a tall drinking vase upside down. It was full of charcoal. Near it were broken parts of a bowl-on-stand. Along with them were a few pieces of bones and a terracotta biconical bead.

PIT NO. 307

The pit lay in the southern half of trench A2 (Fig. 19). It is circular in shape with its diameter 3' 4" and depth 1' 6". It belonged to layer (1). Inside the pit were a few pieces of bones, potsherds including a knob of a lid and charcoal mixed with earth.

PIT NO. 308

The pit lay in the northern half of trench B1 (Fig. 19). It was eight inches below the present ground level and was circular in shape, with its diameter 4' 2" and depth 2 feet. It was indicated by a few stones on its top. It also belonged to layer (1). Inside were only a few potsherds and some stones.

PIT NO. 309.

In trench B2 along its eastern baulk was found this pit (Fig. 19), long and irregular hardly nine inches below the present ground level. It was 8 feet long. On its top were a few potsherds and a flat slab. The pit ended at a depth of 3' 9". Inside the pit were large number of potsherds, charcoal pieces mixed with earth, ash and one extremely narrow waisted tall drinking vase but broken.

PIT. NO. 310

The pit lay in trench B2 to the south of the above pit (Fig. 19). It was circular in shape with its diameter 4' 4". It also belonged to layer (1). The pit ended at a depth of 1' 9". It produced abundance of pot-sherds including a drinking cup and a big piece of jar, a broken bowl decorated with incised lines, bones in great quantity, some charcoal pieces and a biconical terracotta bead (P1 XXXIb).

PIT NO. 311

The pit lay in trench B2 along its northern baulk (Fig. 19). Part of it extended into trench A2. It also belonged to layer (1). It was circular in shape with its diameter 3 feet. It was a shallow pit, hardly 8" in depth, and produced only potsherds and some ash mixed with grey soil.

PIT NO. 312

The pit lay in trench B2 slightly to the west of pit No. 310 (Fig. 19). It made a rough circle, with its diameter 3' 4". The depth of the pit was 1' 2". It also belonged to layer (1). The contents were: painted pot-sherds, perforated potsherds, a terracotta biconical bead, charcoal pieces mixed with earth, some burnt animal bones. This was an exceptional pit producing rich material.

PIT NO. 313

The pit lay in trench B2 close to its eastern baulk hardly a few inches below the ground level (Fig. 19). It also belonged to layer (1). It was circular in shape with its diameter 3' 11". The pit was 1' 1" deep. Inside were a few pieces of potsherds, including an open-mouthed drinking cup in red, some charcoal mixed with earth and a few pieces of bones.

PIT NO. 314

The pit lay in the southern part of trench B2, hardly a few inches from the present surface (Fig. 19). It was irregular in shape with its diameter 3' 6", and was very shallow, only 4" deep. Inside were only a few potsherds and dark earth.

PIT NO. 315

The pit lay in the south-eastern part of trench B2 (Fig. 19). It is irregular in shape with its diameter 2' 5". It was also a shallow pit, only 3" in depth and produced nothing worth recording.

PIT NO. 316

Part of this pit lay in the extreme south of trench B2 (Fig. 19) and the other portion in trench C2 (Fig. 20). It was irregular in shape, almost a semi-circle and was found hardly a few inches below the surface. It was 4' 6" in diameter and 10" in depth. Inside were pieces of bones and potsherds and burnt earth in separate bits, taken to be hearth (P1. XXXI-c). There was also a big piece of jar and other potsherds.

PIT NO. 317

The pit lay in the northern half of trench D2 (Fig. 20). It was an irregular pit with its diameter 4' 4" and depth 1 foot. Only a few potsherds were collected.

PIT NO. 318

The pit lay in the western half of trench D1 (Fig. 29). It was circular in shape with its diameter 2' 8", and was only 5" deep. Nothing important was found in this pit.

PIT NO. 319

The pit lay in the western half of trench D1 (Fig. 20). It was circular in shape with its diameter 3' 9" and depth 1' 4". The contents included large amount of potsherds, a few pieces of bones, and a few powdered charcoal mixed with earth.

PIT NO. 320.

The pit lay along the western baulk of trench D1 (Fig. 20). It made a rough circle with its diameter 3' 6". It was an exceptionally deep pit measuring 4' 5". The contents were pot-sherds, charcoal and bone pieces.