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Research Journal of the
Directorate of Archaeology and Museums
Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,
Peshawar-Pakistan.

Editor
Abdul Samad |

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Editor's Note

I am delighted to share that we have resumed the publication of *Frontier Archaeology* and all the pending volumes from 2007 to 2015 will be published in coming short period of time without compromising on the academic quality. The current volume should be read as *Frontier Archaeology Volume 5, 2007 (Published in 2015)*.

The objective of *Frontier Archaeology* is to publish up-to-date, high-quality and original research papers alongside relevant and insightful reviews related to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Archaeology, Museums, Art history, Ancient Architecture, Preservation and Conservation, Heritage Management, Numismatics, Paleography and Ancient Technologies. As such, the journal aspires to be vibrant, engaging and accessible online too (www.kparchaeology.com), and at the same time integrative and challenging.

An editorial board of advisors and reviewers of an international reputation of South Asia now blindly evaluates articles for *Frontier Archaeology*. This issue of the journal will contain two types of papers. The first, Archaeological explorations and excavations in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The second, Critical analysis on art and architecture, will provide a critical and concise yet comprehensive and contemporary analysis. All types of papers, however, went through double-blind review process.

I wish to thank our editorial board of advisors, reviewers and this year co-editor Mr. Zarawar Khan for all the hard work and professional assistance.

For coming volumes any papers that you wish to submit, either individually or collaboratively, are much appreciated and will make a substantial contribution to the revival and success of the journal. Best wishes and thank you in advance for your contribution to the *Journal of Frontier Archaeology*.

Sincerely

Abdul Samad
Editor, February 2015

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Appendix The painted shelters of Chargul Dheri (Sites 617b and 617c) (Mt. Karamar N, Swabi District).

Luca M. Olivieri in collaboration with Abdul Nasir Khan

Introduction

In 1958 D.H. Gordon wrote: ‘There are, however, rock paintings of a sort at Chargul in the Mardan District of the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. They are very inaccessible, but good copies were made in 1882 and submitted to Alexander Cunningham, who dismissed them as “boyish sketches – a sort of Afghan Noah’s Ark”. Just what these signs did mean is hopeless to speculate, but they were certainly something more than that. Though the majority are stylised animals and riders on horseback, there are a number of alphabetsiphorms [fn. 9: Maxwell, C. ‘Inscriptions painted in red on rocks on the Hill Doda near the village of Chargul’, 1882 (An Arch. Survey of India report in pamphlet form)]. These pictographs can probably be dated to much the same period as rock engravings of the Middle Indus which will now be discussed’.¹

Gordon forgot to quote A. Foucher, whose paper actually had represented the major contribution to the subject. *‘Dèjà, lors de notre premier voyage sur la Frontière du Nord-Ouest, en 1896-7, le Directeur du Musée de Lahore, M.F.C. Andrews, nous avait donné communication, à notre retour du Gandhâra, de copies d’inscriptions pictographiques révélées au beau milieu du district de Peshâwar. Les figures 40, 41 et 42 [henceforth Figs. 1, 2] sont la reproduction des dessins n^{os} 5, 6 et 7 annexés au Report on Buddhist Explorations in the Peshawar District by the 10th Company, Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieutenant C. Maxwell, R.E., during April 1882. Le moment nous a paru venu de les publier: mais, comme nous n’avions pas vu nous-même les originaux des ces documents, nous avons pris la précaution de demander au Directeur général de l’Archéologie de l’Inde de les faire examiner à nouveau. Voici le reinsegnements que, par lettre du 17 mars 1938, M. Dikshit a bien voulu nous transmettre sur leur compte: «Le Curateur du Musée de Peshâwar me fait savoir qu’il a vu les inscriptions en question avec l’aide de M. Azim Ullah Khan, B.A., fils de Maazullah Khan du village de Chargul, lequel accompagna le lieutenant Maxwell jusq’à ces rochers en 1882. les inscriptions ne sont pas gravées dans le roc, mais tracées au moyen d’une peinture rouge (rubrique ou hématite). Plusieurs d’entre elles sont très difficiles d’access. Aux termes du rapport qui m’a été adressé, elles sont encore en bot état et situées sur la colline de Doda, près du village de Chargul, tahsil de Mardân, district de Peshâwar, à environs dix milles au Nor-est de Shâhbâz-Garhî. La colline de Doda est une éminence détachée qui s’élève en arrière (c’est-à-dire au Nord) de la montagne de Karamâr»’.*²

In 2001 the area of Chargul, now in the Swabi District, was the object of a rescue excavation project carried out by the Federal DOAM and directed by Abdul Azim, Mahmood-ul-Hassan and Abdul Nasir Khan (Fig. 3). While the remains of what seemed to be a late ancient Buddhist monastery were unearthed (the site was labelled as ‘Chargul-dheri’; **617b**), Abdul Nasir Khan had the opportunity to notice the presence of a small painted niche uphill the digging (Site 1). In summer 2010 Abdul Nasir Khan accompanied the Author of this Note on the site, and other painted niches were discovered (Sites 2-6). These niches – all natural - are all

¹ GORDON 1960: 110-111. Gordon here refers to the Ghariala, Mandab and Mandori; on the basis of two Kharoṣṭhī inscriptions ‘[...] a general dating of 200 BC to A.D. 200 can be put as reasonable to cover the whole of this artistic output’ (IBID.: 112). A different version of this article was published by the first Author as “Newly Discovered Painted Shelters from Swabi, Swat and Buner: A Brief Note”, in the *Journal of Asian Civilizations*, 35, 2, pp. 185-196.

² FOUCHER 1942-47: 388-389.

located along a shallow defile, overlooking the area E of Chargul-dheri, and characterized by the presence of many scattered granite boulders. The figures inside are all painted in red-ochre (Sites 1-6 = 617c).

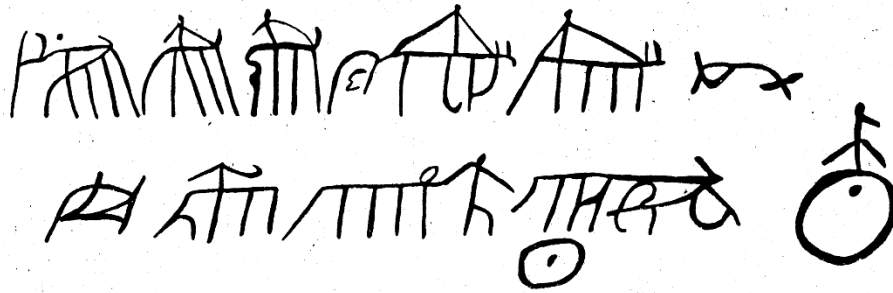


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Site 1

It is located roughly 300 mt SE of the remains of Chargul-dheri. Inside a deep hollow-like arched niche, are painted few almost faded figures. Amongst them square ideograms and animals are discernible. The boulder is located above an artificial terrace supported by a rough stone-masonry wall.

The whole area between Site 1 and Sites 2-6 displays the presence of remains of masonry structures (Fig. 4).

Site 2

Isolated boulder located on the top of the ridge. Inside a round hollow-like niche open to the N, few isolated figures are painted: a horseback hunter heading to the right towards an ibex. Above the latter, to the right, a strange pictogram is depicted (a boat?): a upside down triangle surmounted by a T-shaped pole (a mast with the sail?); an unidentified object is depicted stringing to both the external angles of the triangle.



Fig. 3

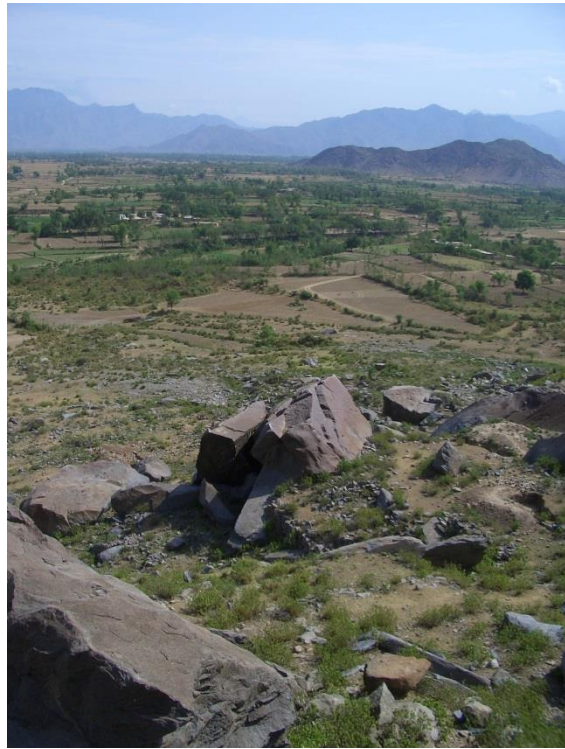


Fig. 4

Site 3

Less than 100 mt below Site 2 one comes across a very large boulder, almost round in shape and marked by three natural round niches, one smaller on the top, the other at the bottom of its N face. Within the lower niches only few figures are visible.

Within the right niche, a grid-like ideogram, an anthropomorph and a horse are the only clear figures. The left niche hosts almost two dozens of figures: amongst them, a multiple rows of horseback riders, a radial disk, and an anthropomorph. In front of the boulder there are some rough masonry structures.

Site 4

A boulder about 50 mt below Site 3. The round niche is fully crowded with dozens of figures, mostly horseback riders, grid-like ideograms, animals, circles and a crossed-wheel. The painting is probably one of those reproduced by Foucher.³

³ IBID.: fig. 42; i.e. the last five lines of Fig. 2.

Site 5

An elongated granite boulder immediately below Site 4 lays; its concave N face is marked by two niches. Within the left shallow triangular niche, facing N, an almost faint cluster of indiscernible figures are represented.

Sites 6

At the very bottom of the defile, one encounters a peculiar elongated boulder featuring multiple shallow concave surfaces. The main concavity, facing N, shows a set of twin almost round niches. Both are covered with clusters of figures, unfortunately extremely faint. The right niche shows a set of unclear figures surrounding a central ideogram, a radial wheel which spokes converge on a round evident hub. The left niche is marked by a permutation of dots and crossing lines, probably pertaining to grid-like figurations



Fig. 5

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Greco-Roman Influence on the Narratives of Gandhāra Art

Vinay Kumar

Abstract

The narrative relief panels of the Gandhara Buddhist School of art are a vast field of research. The scholarly approach of Alfred Foucher in this regard is still considered as a pioneering work in which he has identified the narration of various Jataka stories as well as episodes from the life of the historic Buddha. However, the Greco-Roman influence on the art pieces of the Gandhara School has been felt by various distinguished scholar and researchers since the latter half of the nineteenth century which led them to suggest the terms “Greco-Buddhist” and “Romano Buddhist” for Gandhara art. Such influences may be observed in the depiction of various motifs borrowed from the sculptural art of Greece and Roman world due to various sources. Thus the present paper is focusing on the identification of some of the Greco-Roman influences found in selected Gandharan narrative panels and their parallel examples now lying in various Museums of the world.

Introduction

According to Roland Barthes, Narrative is a universal phenomenon, which is international, trans historical and transcultural (Barthes 1975: 79). Every nation has its corpus of narrative that includes popular tales and fables, epics and romances, sacred myths and legends. These narratives may be either oral or visual narration where stories are communicated to an audience in direct terms through two and three dimensional paintings and sculptures. A narrative has two aspects- a story or content that generally consists of a sequence of events and the form or expression which is the means by which the story is communicated and its action is presented.

In Gandhāra art we find vast number of narrative panels which were produced to decorate the numerous *stupas* of the monasteries. These narratives have been analyzed and dated according to the stylistic affinities with Greek, Roman or Greco- Iranian images. Many scholars have supported their views to narrative sculptures explaining much in terms of Roman influence. The Gandhāran treatment of the Buddha story as a linear and chronological sequence of incidents derives from the Greco-Roman concept of time as a linear progression of differentiated moments. The Gandhāran sense of divisive time is reflected in the treatment of continuous narrative. The use of space between the figures and the dominance of architectural elements and divider motifs within the compositions breaks the flow of continuous narrations in Gandhāra in contrast to the Indian treatments. In the words of Benjamin Rowland, “another definite borrowing from Roman art in Gandhāra art was the method of representing the story of Buddha legend in a series of separate episodes in the same way that the pictorial iconography of the Christian legend was based on the Roman method of portraying the careers of Caesars by a number of distinct climatic events in separate panels (Rowland 1953: 132). The Gandhāra reliefs reveal a dependence on Roman art of different periods. Certain reliefs in which figures of definitely classical types are isolated against a plain background are reminiscent of the Flavian revival of the Greek style. Others in which the complicated masses of the forms are relieved against a deeply cut, shadowed background display ‘illusionism’ of Roman relief of Constantine period (Rowland 1953 132). Thus, we can notice that Gandhāra reliefs are combined with the illusionistic spatial experiments of Roman art of the Imperial period. The story of Śyāma *jātakas* in the form of a frieze of phyllite from Taxila has the method of narration in Greek tradition. That is to say, the actors in the successive scenes are strung out in single file, as they habitually were in the friezes of Greek temples, though not strictly in chorological sequence (Marshall 1960: 81. Fig.106). It was suggested that the great departure of the Buddha was derived pictorially from the triumphal repertoire of Roman art and that figures prostrating before Buddha were inspired by scenes in Roman art where vanquished barbarians prostrate before the emperor (Buchthal 1945: 151-76).

We can notice the Greco-Roman influence in the steatite panel of a stair-riser from a site in the Buner region (Pl.1). Sometimes this relief is identified as the Presentation of the Bride to Prince Siddhartha but the subject of the relief is more like a Dionysian scene. The carving is characterized by the isolation of the figures against a plain background, although the forms are related by their postures and gestures. These features, together with the fully rounded carving of the individual forms remind us of Flavian or Hadrianic reliefs and other examples based on the Greek relief style of the 5th century BC. But according to Benjamin Rowland the closest classical parallel to this relief is to be found in the silver hoop of the Marengo Treasure in the Turin. But according to Patricia E. Karetzky due to contact with the West during the early centuries of Christian era Buddhist narratives were radically altered (Karetzky 1988: 163-68).

Gandhāran sculptures are carved either in round or in relief. Sculptures in round consists mainly the images of Buddha and *Bodhisattvas*. Most of the reliefs are devoted to the depiction of various incidents, or stories, in the life of the Buddha or his previous lives (*jātakas*). Two modes of narrations have been used for Gandhāran reliefs. A story is either condensed into a single incident or through continuous narration where the story is conceived in terms of numerous incidents which unfold within a single sculptural frame or composition, the protagonist of the story appearing several times through the narrative. Stories revolve around actions, human or otherwise, that occurs in space and unfolds in time. For the artists, the three major components of narrative are: protagonists of a story, together with the elements of space and time. Artists have to decide how to portray their actors, how to represent the space or the spaces in which the story occurs and how to shape the time during which the story unfolds. Thus, it is the particular apprehension or perception of time, space and the human form which determines the fundamental framework of a particular narrative treatment (Nehru 1989: 16). Hence, the narrative reliefs of Gandhāra can be compared with those of Greco-Roman world in the conceptual axes of time, space, narrative context, spatial depth and human form.

Concept of Time

The famous Parthenon frieze (Pl 2 & 3) of Classical Greece depicts the Panathenaic procession, one of the most important religious festivals of Athens and one of the grandest in the entire ancient Greek world. This holiday of great antiquity is believed to have been the observance of Athena's birthday and honor of the goddess as the city's patron divinity, Athena Polias (Athena of the city). The procession was held on the last day of the festival, and involved the ritual bringing of a new *peplos*, or cloak, to the ceremonial statue of Athena. The procession is shown as a chronological sequence of separate incidents, with each incident distilled into a single moment. Thus, the procession is shown as a linear progression of individual moments. The use of space between each scene expresses the isolation of one moment from the next. The division of time into separate arrested moment and the movement of time as a linear progression of these moments represent the basis of Greek narrative vision. Even when an episode is depicted by means of a single incident as on the Parthenon metopes, the narrative concept and treatment follows the same basic principles.

The reliefs of the Hellenistic and Roman periods developed their individual characteristics (Richter 1951: 29-36), but the underlying narrative concept does not seem to have altered in any fundamental way from its formulation in classical Greece (Bieber 1961: fig.477 &78). The majority of the Gandhāran reliefs appear to be an adaptation of this narrative mode. The life of Buddha is conceived as a chronological sequence of separate incidents or stories, with each story distilled into a single moment, and the Buddha life cycle is visualized as a linear progression of these moments, separated by motifs like Corinthian pilasters dividing one incident from the next (Ackermann 1975: Pl. XXXV). The reliefs are presumably once arranged in linear sequence, placed either horizontally, to cover perhaps the body of the stupa drum, or vertically, on gables and uprights at other points of the stupa complex, record the life of Buddha in its broad chronological sequence. A representation of 'Maya's dream' for example, is usually followed by the Interpretation of the dream, the

Birth in the Lumbini Garden (Pl.4), the Return to Kapilavastu, the Reading of the horoscope (Pl.5) and so on and similarly, a representation of Life in the Palace is generally followed by the Great Renunciation and the Great Departure (Ingolt 1957: figs. 10,18,21,39 &40). The scenes are separated from each other by artistic devices such as Corinthian pilasters or *Śālabhañjika* figures. Some of the Gandhāran reliefs are compositionally very akin to some Roman examples of continuous narration. A representation of ‘White dog that barked at Buddha (Pl.6) the Conversion of Angulimala and the Ordination of Rahula, all from Jamalgarhi, now in Indian Museum, Kolkata, can be cited as examples.

Distribution of Space

Greco-Roman inspiration again can be seen quite clearly in the treatment of space in the reliefs. The analysis of the treatment of space follows three basic expressions of space in narrative: its distribution within a composition, the definition of space as a physical setting for narrative and the rendering of spatial depth. The distribution of space in two groups of Gandhāran reliefs point quite directly the Western inspiration. The first group is the so-called Buner series, in which the treatment of space is indicative of Classical Greek and Hellenistic compositions.¹ The second group of reliefs shows Roman sources. The dramatic restlessness in a *Parinirvāna* panel from Loriyan Tangai now housed in Indian Museum, Kolkata or in a depiction of the visit of the sixteen ascetics in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London (Pl.7 & 8) is very similar to the dramatized representations on many Roman battle sarcophagi (Ingolt 1957: fig. 116 & 119; richter: 1970: fig.225), from the period of the Antonines and the Severids. A striking Roman prototype for this relief is the enormous sarcophagus of the Battle of Romans and Germans in the Museo delle Terme. Found in the Portonaccio area of Rome, along the Via Tiburtina, this sarcophagus is carved in high relief and dated AD 180-200 (Pl. 9). It seems to have been used for the burial of a Roman general involved in the campaigns of Marcus Aurelius, who is depicted charging into battle on horseback front near the center of the scene on the front of the sarcophagus. The figures are so carved that they move like flickering lights against the darkly shadowed background and both in the Gandhāra panel and its Roman counterpart there is a sense of dynamic movement and of intense pathos, both in the movements and in the facial expression of the tortured forms a spiritualized quality. Like the Terme relief, the *Nirvāna* relief is a composition in forms, lights and colour, in dazzling light and shade. At first glance it might almost be mistaken for a Roman carving of the time of Septimus Servus. The many tiers of figures emerging from the depths of the shadowed background are carved in such a way as to provide a very rich and dramatic contrast in light and shade. The relief is a perfect illustration of the strangely unhappy stylistic mixture resulting from the combination of the technically advanced and realistic methods of Roman craftsmanship and essentially archaic and conceptual point of view of the native Indian tradition.

The even spacing in the Gandhāran reliefs show that the figures are set in fairly well defined rows, one above the other, thus infusing a schematism which diffuses the movement of the compositions. The whole is a strange combination of the illusionistic depth and dramatized chiaroscuro of Roman relief combined with the old intuitive method of indicating spatial perspective by placing the consecutive rows of figures one above the other that we encounter at Sāñchī and elsewhere. A dominant play of light and shade is created by deep carving and crowded compositions. But despite the variation in the way the heads and torsos have been

¹ These reliefs are referred to as ‘Buner’ series because many of them have been found in the Buner region; they are grouped together because of their stylistic homogeneity (see Marshall 1960: 33-37, figs. 40, 41 and 43-47).

directed, an even spacing in the Gandhāran examples ensures that the figures are set in well- defined rows, one above the other, thus infusing a schematism which refracts the changed movements of the composition.

According to N.G. Majumdar, “a definite attempt is made toward the realization of the idea of perspective and to create a pictorial illusion in many Gandhāran reliefs.” The figures when occurring in groups are delineated on different planes. The front rows of the figures are fashioned almost in the round, while the back rows are left flat, so that they may not cast shadow on the background. This is seen in the panel of *mahāparinirvāna* of Buddha where we can find that the lower parts of the front row of the figures are completely isolated from the background, although the upper parts are connected with it. The light and shade are so well controlled in this relief that it conveys the impression of a painting rather than a sculpture. The treatment of shadow in the reliefs of the Gandhāra School is reminiscent of the Greco-Roman, for instance the reliefs on the arch of Titus. The gateway of the city disposed of sideways as appearing on this arch has exact analogy in the representation of the Dīpankara *jātakas* in Gandhāran reliefs.

Narrative Context and Spatial Depth

The physical settings for narratives are generally visualized in terms of background elements such as landscape, architectural features, or interiors. Most classical Greek reliefs are concerned with the depiction of myths and legends. There is a conspicuous absence of background elements in these Greek reliefs.

The expression of Greek idealism in art was rooted firmly in physical detail. The Greek concept of reality as idealized perfection required a perfection in rendering the physical world (Richter 1951: 7). A growing preoccupation with realism in the Hellenistic period, therefore, which began to focus upon the individual and the particular in the physical world, represents a divergence from the Classical Greek perspective (Beiber 1961: 5 and Boardman 1985: 136). It is this interest in the particular which initiates the depiction of background elements in some of the narrative reliefs of the Hellenistic period. The story can now take place in a physically defined setting. In the Alexandria reliefs, for example, the narrative is placed in the context of a landscape or against an architectural backdrop (Beiber 1961: fig.656).

In the Roman period, the interest in the particularities of physical world became heightened (Boardman 1985: 136; Strong 1976: 17), encouraging a wider and more consistent use of background elements (Ryberg 1967: fig.14a). Examples of Roman reliefs using background elements include- (i) the arch of Titus relief, (ii) the Marcus Aurelius monumental reliefs, (iii) Ara Pacis, (iv) the arch of Constantine *etc.* The growth of realism in the Hellenistic period was connected with the growth of interest in the individual. The cult of the individual, connected with the growth of realism in the Hellenistic period, contributed to the apotheosis of the emperor in the Roman period. Portraiture connected with the cult of individual became the main expressions of realism in the Roman period. The procession of Roman citizens depicted on the Ara Pacis can be cited as a portrait gallery (Toynbee 1953: 82-87). The historical narrative provided an outlet for Roman realism, with its specific framework of time and place (Bieber 1961: 186-88). The historical narrative has its beginnings in the Hellenistic period and the famous mosaic said to represent the battle between Alexander and Darius is regarded as a Roman copy of a Hellenistic original.

In fact, the architectural representations in some of the monumental reliefs can be identified with specific buildings in Rome at that time, while in the continuous narratives which circle the columns of Trajan and Marcus Aurelius, the various stages in the victorious battles which they commemorate can be recognized by the details of architecture and landscape (Strong 1976: 79-87). The depiction of nature, therefore, entailed the most precise and accurate presentation of natural detail and the accurate depiction of the physical world demanded a rendering of its three-dimensional reality. This involved the third aspect of space in narrative, the rendering of spatial depth, dependent upon the visual laws of perspective (Ritcher 1970: 1-3). This law of perspective was at its zenith during the time the Parthenon frieze was carved in Greek art. The subtle use of

planes, foreshortening and the three-quarter view to convey spatial depth in the grouping of the figures indicates understanding of the adjustments required for the translation of free-standing forms into relief structure (Ritcher 1970: 30-38). The Classical Greek expertise in the handling of perspective continued in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, the growing use of background elements leading to a greater degree of spatial depth in the representations (Ritcher 1970: 39-55).

With regard to the narrative context the trends of Greco-Roman treatment appear in Gandhāran reliefs: a total absence of background elements in some instances is paralleled by the use of architectural or landscape detail to locate a story in a particular setting. But according to Lolita Nehru, “it is more possible that the Gandhāran practice of using background elements derived from the indigenous tradition in which narratives are generally placed in very well defined scenes. It is equally possible that Gandhāran reliefs which do not use background detail also drew upon the Indian tradition, and not necessarily upon the West (Nehru 1989: 20).

What is more interesting is that the Gandhāran rendering of background detail is quite unlike the Hellenistic-Roman as well as the Indian manner. Many figures in the Gandhāran reliefs are depicted according to the Greek notions of spatial perspective. The three-quarter view for example is used frequently. In the depiction of the ‘Great Departure’ from Gandhāra now in Lahore Museum the *Bodhisattva* emerges on horse-back, full face, from the city gates (Pl.10). Chandaka, his faithful groom, posed with a bold spiral twist of the torso, holds the royal umbrella over the Master, his head tilted sharply upwards in three-quarter view as he looks at the *Bodhisattva* (Marshall 1960: fig. 14; Ingolt 1957: fig. 40). The composition reflects an acquaintance with the rules of foreshortening, the rendering of planes and the three-quarter view to convey spatial depth. This idea was certainly borrowed from the Greco-Roman world.

Concept of Human Form

The fundamental concept of the Greco-Roman narrative tradition was inextricably dependent upon the precise representation of the human form (Strong 1976: 86). The realistic style which characterizes the classical Greek, Hellenistic and Roman traditions was based upon the Greek notion of measure. Richter opines that only by the division of the physical world into measurable units the precision of natural detail could be achieved (Richter 1970: 90). In the words of the famous Greek philosopher Polyclitus, the twin notions of division and measure are summed up in connection with precise rendering of the human form: “Beauty consists in the proportion not of the elements but of the parts, that is to say, of finger to finger and of all the fingers to the palm, and of these to the forearm, and of the forearm to the upper arm, and of all parts to each other (Bowra 1957: 158). Gandhāran reliefs are permeated by the Greco-Roman realistic treatment of the human form. Several sculptures in stucco, terracotta and clay are very close to Greco-Roman prototypes. The figures in the Buner series reflect a familiarity with the intricacies of human anatomy and several scholars have suggested that the panels were made by Western craftsmen (Rowland 1958: 199-208). The deliberate use of space in these compositions recalls Classical Greek and Hellenistic prototypes. Many of the figures in these reliefs stand in *dehancement*, a characteristic Western stance in which the weight of the body is carried on one leg, while the other is slightly flexed and are sometimes clad in Greek dress. Some images of the Buddha, such as the figure from Hoti-Mardan are also close to Western prototype. Another group of reliefs, from Jamal-garhi are reminiscent of Roman compositions. The wide ranges of stances in these reliefs include convoluted poses and reflect a clear mastery in the sculpting of the human torso (Marshall 1960: 87-89, fig.103-5). In the panel, “Buddha descends from the Trayastrimśa Heaven” among the stances is that of a nude man standing in *dehancement* with his back to the viewer, his head dramatically thrown back and carved in

three-quarter view (Marshall 1960: fig.103-5; Ingolt 1957: fig. 112, 116). (Pl.11) The figure is obviously derived from the Western repertoire and occurs, almost as a motif in many Gandhāran stories. Chandaka, leading his Master astride Kanthaka out of the city gates, in representations of the Great Departure, is often conceived in this way. Main reliefs in this category are- the relief of white dog that barked at Buddha, relief showing the wrestler match from Jamal-garhi (Pl.12), relief of submission of *naga* Apalala and the relief of birth of Chandaka and Kanthaka (Pl.13). A seated figure with his head thrown forward between his knees, likewise derives from the West, and seems also to recur through the narratives in the form of a motif (Marshall 1960: fig.71; Ingolt 1957: fig. 166, 182). The most frequent pose adopted from Western models is the figure standing in *dehancement*.

Conclusion

Despite a widespread indebtedness of Gandhāran sculptures to the Greco-Roman tradition and in particular that adoption of the Western concept of time in narrative reliefs, few Gandhāran sculptures betrays the realism of the Western style. The majority of the sculptures express, instead, varying degrees in the diffusion of that realism. The diffusion arises largely out of the Gandhāran tendency to juxtapose the Western treatment with other norms, such as the Indian. Hence, we can see that there can be little doubt about the allegiance of the majority of the Gandhāran narratives to the temporal perception of the West, though the Gandhāran representation reflects an even more divisive notion of time. When we analyze the treatment of space in Gandhāran reliefs we find that only in a handful of reliefs does the distribution of space clearly recall Classical Greek and Hellenistic compositions and in those which can be allied to Roman examples, the schematized treatment in Gandhāra diffuses the charged movement of the compositions. The use of background elements as well as the practice of leaving the background clear could have been derived from the West as easily as from Indian narratives, or from the both. Finally it may be pointed out that the stylistic correspondence in Greco-Roman art and Gandhāra art may not have been caused by external similarities, but such a relationship must have been brought about by a deeper involvement of one cultural sphere with the other.

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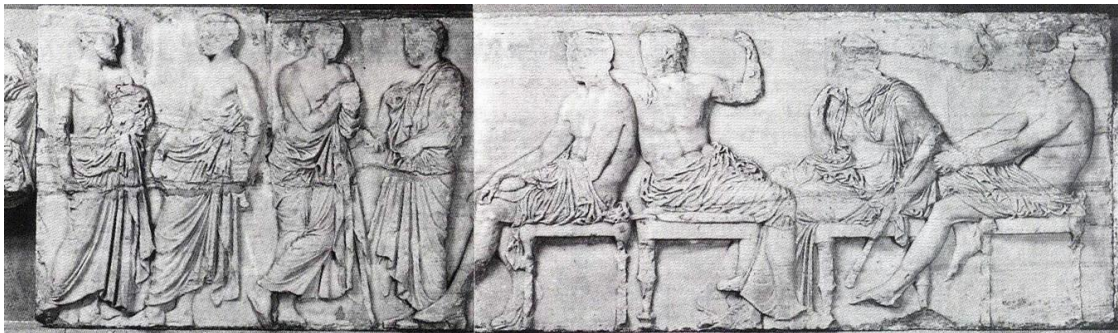
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Pl. 1: Dionysian scene from the Buner region, Victoria and Albert Museum.



Pl.2: Parthenon frieze, British Museum.



Pl.3: Parthenon frieze, British Museum.



Pl.4: Dream of Maya and Interpretation of the dream by the sage Asita, from Gandhāra, Indian Museum, Kolkata.



Pl.5: Reading of the Horoscope, from Gandhāra.



Pl. 6: Panel showing the white dog that barked at Buddha, from Jamal-garhi, Indian Museum, Kolkata.



Pl.7: The *Mahāparinirvāṇa* of Buddha from Loriyan Tangai, Indian Museum, Kolkata.



Pl.8: Visit of the sixteen ascetics from Gandhāra, Victoria and Albert Museum, London.



Pl.9: Sarcophagus from the Via Tiburtina, representing a battle between Romans and Germans. Rome, Museodelle Terme.



Pl.10: The Great Departure from Gandhāra, Lahore Museum.



Pl.11: Sumagadha and the naked ascetic. The Buddha descending from the Trayastriṅśa Heaven.



Pl.12: Wrestling match from Jamal-garhi, Indian Museum, Kolkata.



Pl.13: Birth of Chandaka and Kanthaka from Jamal-garhi, Indian Museum, Kolkata.

Turk Rulers of Pakhli State, Mansehra, Pakistan

Fazal Muhammad and Shakirullah

Abstract

The Pakhli state as built and ruled by Turks (AD 1480 - 1713). Its capital was Guli Bagh, still a living town about 23 km north-west of Mansehra city (Fig. 1). The remains of the capital are now seen only in ruins and a few standing monuments in a very dilapidated condition associated to the rules of this state and just recall the golden time of this state. Some families of the Turk dynasty are living scattered all around in the old Pakhli state. Previously some work has been done on different aspects of the remains of this little known state and its capital. An attempt has been made in this paper to reconstruct the history of the Turk rules of this forgotten state, where their rule was established for a very long span of time and Guli Bagh was their capital.

Introduction

Introduction

Old Pakhli state (between the territory of Yousaf Zai and Kashmir) was commanding one of the most important ancient routes that connected China and Central Asia with Taxila and Indo-Gangetic plain (Fig: 1). Hence it has remained a centre of cultural activities since long. This state is known in medieval period as Pakhli. This is defined by Abu al-Fazl, the famous historian of the Mughal emperor Akbar, the Great, as comprising the whole of the hill territory between Kashmir in the east and the Indus on the west (see *Ain-i Akbari*, Vol. II, pp. 390 sq.). To Pakhli also belonged the lower valley of the Kishanganga and the valley of the streams which flow into the latter from the Kajnag range and the mountains to the northwest of Kashmir proper.

Timur Invasion at Pakhal

After his invasion of Hindustan in 1398-99, Amir Timur, placed a "ming", comprised one thousand soldiers from Qarluq Turks for the protection of Pakhli. This marked the beginning of the rule of the Timurid Dynasty in Hindustan. At the beginning of this rule, Pakhli was considered a constituent part under the trustee of a Timurid prince sitting in Kabul. During civil war in AD 1490, the grandson of Abu Said Sultan and the cousin of Zahir ad-Din Babur known as Shahab ad-Din Babur, appeared in Pakhli and started an independent Turk rule in the region; Guli Bagh was declared its capital (Rehman 1987:143). Pakhal was actually the name of a Turk king often mentioned by historians (Das 1964:159) Before Amir Timur the different parts of Pakhli were known as *Urasha*, *Abisarez* and *Balmaikwesh* (Khan 1975: 218).

Mughal of Delhi and Rulers of Pakhli

A Persianized form of the original Mughal, i. e. inhabitant of Mongolia. In Central Asia they got mixed up with the Turks so that it is difficult to separate them. Babar himself detested the Moghul race as "the authors of every kind of mischief and devastation," and always called his own people "Turks" (Poole 1892: X). Babur Mirza, the first Turk ruler of Pakhli and his cousin Zahir ad-Din Babur, the founder of Mughal dynasty in India, are said to have been the 5th descendants of Amir Timur, the celebrated Turkish ruler of Central Asia. According to Nal Kishwar, *Tarikh-i Firishhta* (1886), Miran Shah son of Amir Timur, was the grandfather of Abu Sa'eed, who had nine sons. One of them was 'Umar Mirza, the father of Babur Mirza, while the other one 'Umar Shaikh was the father of Zahir ad-Din Babur, the founder of the Mughal dynasty in India (Poole 1892: 4; Khan 1976: 9, 371). So it is clear that both the Mughal ruler Zahir ad-Din Babur and Babur Mirza the Sultan of Pakhli were first cousins.

The Rulers of Pakhli and their achievements

Babur Mirza, assuming the title of Shahab ad-Din, commenced his independent rule at Pakhli in AD 1495, and laid the foundation of Guli Bagh cantonment and built the fort Feroza with a ditch beside the construction of two more forts in the area of Chanjal (Bat Gram) and Darband on the left bank of river Indus. After the demise of Babur Mirza, every ruler of Guli Bagh paid his attention to the development and security of the cantonment and the forts. For the burnt bricks to be used in the construction work, a kiln was made some six miles away from the castle in the village Sikandra. The bricks are said to have been transported from the kiln to the site of the castle by a six miles long chain of men. It is related that the workers moved the bricks from hand to hand until they reached the destination (Khan 1975:132).

Fort Feroza suffered badly at the hands of foreign invaders in their attempts warriors came to capture Pakhli Sarkar from time by time. It was greatly damaged when Syed Jalal came back along with Swati armed forces and attacked the fort area so that nothing much of the citadel can be on the ground, which lies buried under modern buildings (Khan 1976: 161).

Shahab ad-Din Mirza was succeeded by his son Sultan Faqir ad-Din Darya Khan who, on becoming the ruler of Guli Bagh (1527-30 AD), strengthened the cantonments of Dhamtor and Mangal. Darya Khan also constructed a fort at Mangal turned it into a trade emporium. It was easily accessible trade purposes and linked the regions of Kashmir, Punjab and northern areas (Fauq 1910: 61).

Later on Sultan Ghayas ad-Din ‘Abdullah Khan, the son of Darya Khan, ascended the throne of Pakhli. He was contemporary with the Mughal ruler Nasir ad-Din Humayun (AD 1530-1539) who had handed over the control of Kabul to his brother Kamran Mirza. In due course, Kamran Mirza planned to attack Kashmir with the help of the Turks of Pakhli, and thus successfully entered the Kashmir territory. He advanced as far as Sri nagar but, due to the fast approaching winter, realized that the Kashmiris would hit back, made peace with them and returned to Pakhli in AD 1531. He was accompanied by the Kashmiri leaders Daulat Chuck and Jahangir Magre, who came as far as Guli Bagh and then went back (Khan 1975: 171).

In AD 1548 Sultan Mahmud Kalan, the son of Ghayas ad-Din, became the ruler of Pakhli in the later days of Humayun rule in Dehli. After the death of Humayun in AD 1556, his son Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Akbar, succeeded him. He maintained good relation with Sultan Mahmud Kalan of Guli Bagh. It was Sultan Mahmud Kalan who chose the name *Nain Sukh* (repose of the eyes) for the river Kunhar (Rogers 2001: 126-127). Sultan Mahmud Kalan died in AD 1588, and was succeeded by his elder son Sultan Hussain Khan at Pakhli (Khan 1975: 182).

Husain Khan invited the Mughal emperor Jahangir to his palace. His request was honoured by Jahangir, who visited the Feroza castle. On this occasion gifts were exchanged between the rulers in the vast lawns of the castle. In the meals, a *Tarkan-I pakhli's* famous drink *sur* was also presented. The Mughal emperor admired the hospitality and noted that Sultan Husain's senses were keen despite his seventy years of age. On this occasion, the Sultan was honoured with titles, costumes, gilded dagger and an elephant. The Mughal emperor received rare horses and daggers in return (Rogers 2001: 125-126; Khan 1976: 212; Jan 1966: 68).

Jahangir in his Tuzk-I Jahangiri records that the houses of Guli Bagh are made of wood in the Kashmiri style. (of architecture); Guava, pear, apricot and peach are the famous fruits of the region; cows, horses, buffalos, goats and ponies are the domestic animals. The ponies, he remarks, are short in height, that can not lift heavy weight. During his visit in a gathering of the Qarlagh Turks, Jahangir asked them a question as to what was the name of the elder man of *Hazar ming* among their fore fathers whom Timur appointed to take care of this

territory. They failed to answer him because till that time the original historical record of *Bheg*, *Bashis* and *Qaans* were not yet compiled (Rogers 2001: 124-125).

Jahangir further writes: that at the time when Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Akbar came to Guli Bagh, on his way to Kashmir, it was snowing; at the time of his return it snowed as well. Jahangir also noted the springs of fresh water that come out of the foot of Tanglai Mountains and the cold water wells found in the vicinity of the fort Feroza. Because of this abundant water supply make the ancient city and the cantonment looked like a green belt. In the south west of Guli Bagh, there used to be a camp for the elephant mounted soldiers. Some seven miles away from the camp was situated the present village of Bedadi (Rogers 2001: 126).

Jahangir says in his account that he was informed in AD 1623 that Sultan Husain, Zamindar of Pakhli, had passed away. He gave his *mansab* and *jagir* to his eldest son Shadman (Rogger 2001: 271). He ruled this area with bravery and got the position of commander-in-chief of old Hazara from Shah Jahan (Kamboh 1974, Vol-II: 6, 32).

After the death of Sultan Shadman Khan in AD 1660 his son Sultan Mahmud Khurd was appointed a ruler of Pakhli state .He was the last Turkish ruler in this territory. He was a brave, capable and intelligent ruler. He introduced some reforms in administration for the consolidation of his rule and constructed a tomb along with a white marble cenotaph for himself during his life to be buried under it (Shakir 2012: 145). But like his predecessors he also remained pre occupied in suppressing the border revolts. To hold the advancing Yusufzais in Check, he went to Delhi to discuss the matter with Emperor Aurangzeb. On his return from Delhi he engaged himself in military campaigns to suppress the revolts and was killed (Rehman 1987: 245; Khan 1975: 216). But the mausoleum he built is waiting for his coffin for the last 400 years, while his marble cenotaph is lying out side of Hazara University Museum on display.

Decline of the Turks and the Invasion of Swatis:

In the 17th century AD, a long lasted civil war erupted amongst the royal families which caused the down fall of the Turk in the region. This created havoc at Guli Bagh especially in the reign of Sultan Muqarab Khan, the ruler of Dhamtor. Although, on the request of the Turk nobles, the royal army, in the command of Mubaraz ad-Din Kakhar, crushed the advances of Sultan Muqarab Khan, this caused an irreparable loss to the Turks (Khan 1976:246).

In the reign of Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Akbar, a noble saint Hazrat Syed Ali Tirmizi known as Pir Baba, migrated from Tirmiz to Buner. His successor Syed Jalal Baba along with Murad Khan left Buner for Kashmir and resided at Guli Bagh. At that time Sultan Mahmud Khurd was the ruler of Guli Bagh. When Jalal Baba met Shah Sultan, he left a deep impression on Mahmud Khurd. The king gave him his daughter in marriage and *Bhoghrmung* valley in dowry (Wais 1870-72:973: 1031).

The Turk community of *Bhoghrmung* was so impressed by Syed Jalal Baba (Swati) that they paid great respect to him. When Shah Mahmud came to know about the increasing popularity of the Syed he became suspicious of the Baba's intensions and attacked him. The Baba suffered injuries and fled to Swat to get help from his community against the Sultan (Wais 1870-72: 983,992).

After due preparations Jalal Baba Baba attacked Pakhli at the head of an army of four thousand men, and defeated Sultan Mahmud Khurd. He was succeeded by a certain Sultan Pakhal belonging to the dynasty of the Jahangiri Sultans from whom the name of Pakhli is derived. The latest inroad was probably early in the eighteen century and was led by Jalal Baba, whose tomb is in the *Bhoghrmung* valley. The Turks eventually

disappeared and the Swatis established themselves in the northern part of Hazara and the adjoining hilly region to the west (Watson 1841: 122).

The *Servatis* (Swatis) migrated to the kingdom of Pakhli that lies between the dominion of the Yusufzai and Kashmir where they reside up to present days (Cunningham 1883-84: 73; Wais 1870-72: 87).

Sultan Mahmud Khurd had six sons, named Mughal Khan, Dalil Khan, Murid Khan, Fazil Khan, ‘Aaqil Khan and Tahir Khan but most of them showed no interest in restoring their lost prestige and power. Only Murid Khan and ‘Aaqil Khan put up some resistance, but, having realized that they were fighting a losing battle, they took their women and the families and escaped safely from the castle to take protection in a safe place. The citizens of Guli Bagh however offered some resistance but in vain. During the war, the town of Guli Bagh (Fig: 2) was razed to the ground, plundered and burnt down. In front of Guli Bagh, the remnants of old cemeteries are still visible showing dismantled graves (Khan 1976: 276).

Appendix

Chart showing the Great Mughals and their contemporary rulers of Pakhli

Mughals	Turks Rulers of Pakhli
Zahir ad-Din Babur (AD 1526- 1530)	Babur Mirza (AD 1480- 1526)
Humayun (AD 1530- 1539)	Faqir ad-Din Darya Khan (AD 1526 - 1537) Ghayas ad-Din ‘Abdullah Khan (AD 1538 – AD 1548)
Jalal ad-Din Akbar (AD 1556- 1605)	Mahmud Kalan (AD 1548 – 1588) Sultan Husain Khan (AD 1588 –1605)
Jahangir (AD 1605- 1628)	Sultan Husain Khan (AD 1605 – 1623) Shadman Khan (AD 1623 – 1628)
Shah Jahan (AD 1628- 1658)	Shadman Khan (AD 1628 – 1654)
Aurangzeb (AD 1658- 1707). Aurangzeb’s death marked the beginning of the end of the Mughal empire. During the last 150 years (AD 1707-1857) the Mughal dynasty declined steadily and finally collapsed.	Shah Mahmud Khurd (AD 1654 - 1713). After the invasion of the Swatis and assassination of Shah Mahmud Khurd, his family was dispersed in the hilly areas, while most of the Turks migrated to Kashmir and all the territory was taken over by the <i>Swatis</i> .

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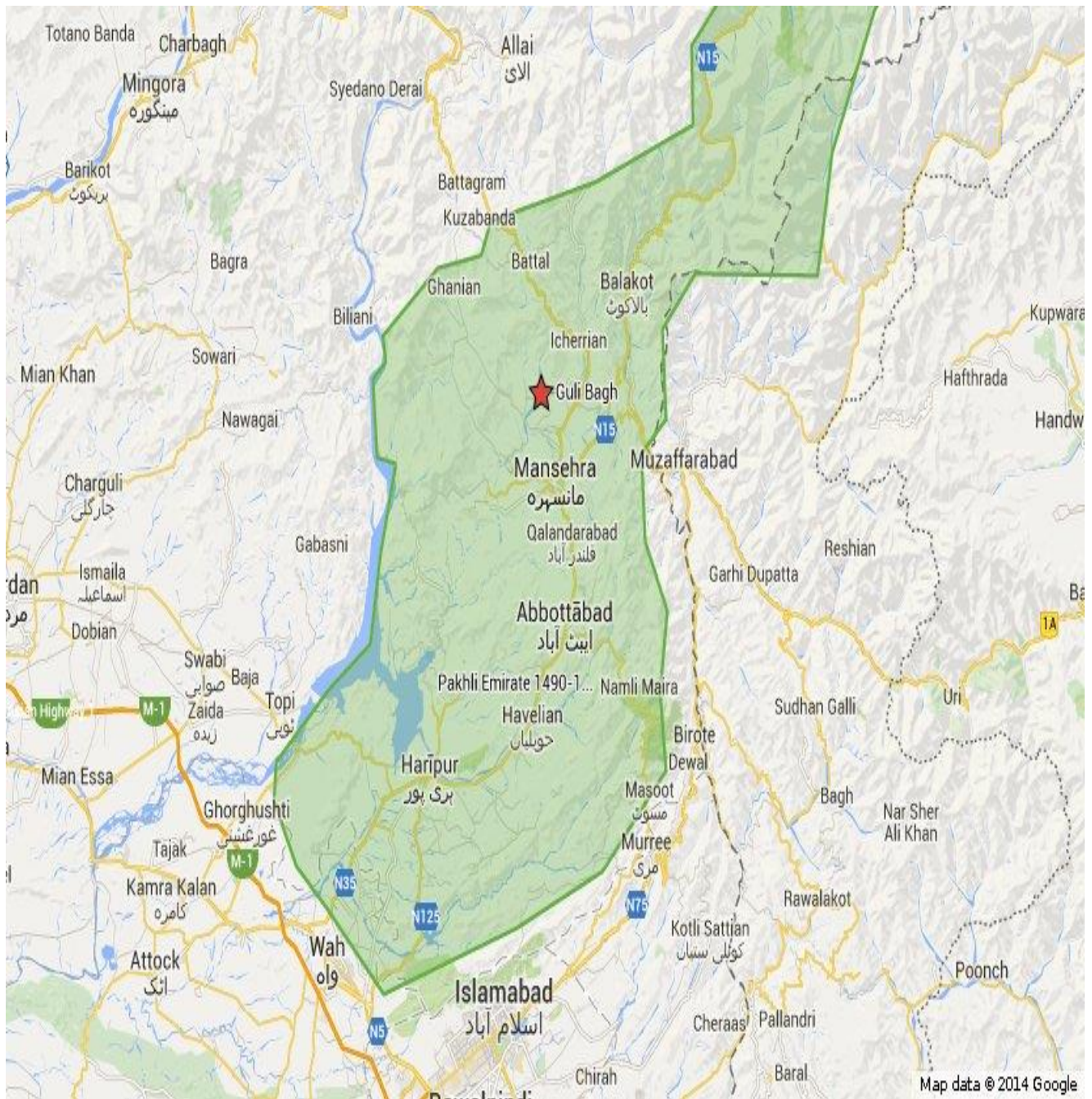


Figure: 1: Mansehra: Map showing old Pakhal valley

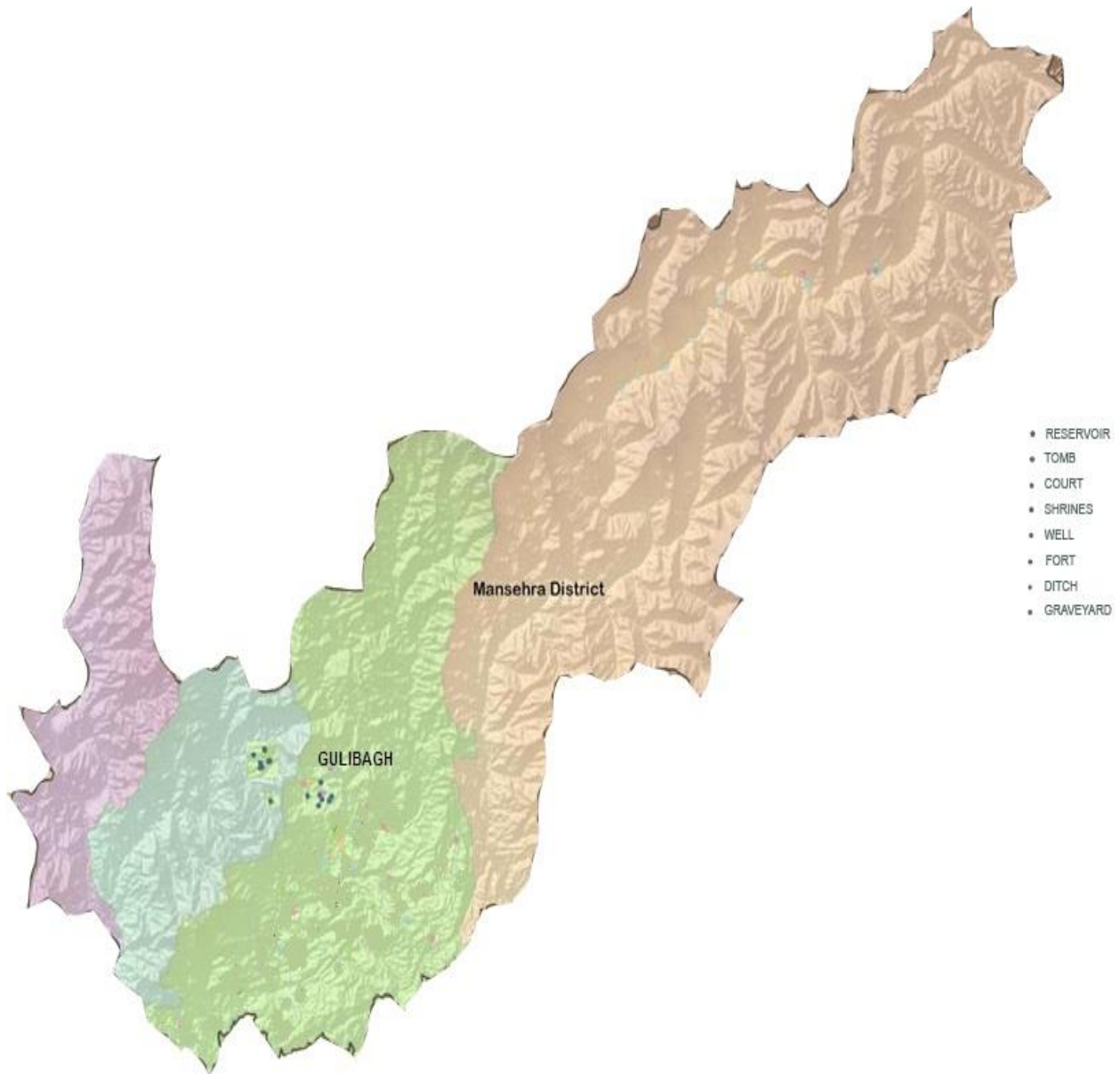


Figure: 2: Mansehra: Satellite Map Showing Turk remains in Pakhal

Recent Archaeological investigations at the Buddhist Monastery of Badalpur, District Haripur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

M. Ashraf Khan & Sadeed Arif

Abstract

The current paper is about a potential Buddhist site of Badalpur located in Taxila Valley. The site was first investigated by Sir John Marshall. He only exposed the stupa area and some chapels. Later on the site was scientifically investigated by Federal department of Archaeology and Museums under the supervision of Dr. Muhammad Arif and Dr. Ashraf Khan from 2005 to 2010. Later on, the Taxila Institute of Asian civilizations Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad under Prof. Ashraf Khan and Dr. Sadeed Arif resumed the archaeological excavations from 2011 till date. The excavations of TIAC yielded large number of antiquities from the site. New cells were exposed in the southern site of the monastery. The kitchen area reported large number of cooking pots etc. The excavation team reported stucco sculpture, coins and other antiquities from the newly exposed cells. A preliminary report of this campaign is presented here for the readers.

Preface

Taxila Valley occupies land situated between two main rivers of Pakistan i.e. Indus and Jhelum, known as Sindh Sagar Doab. Average height of the valley from the sea level is 530 m and spread over an area of about 375 square km. The valley derives its name from the historic city of Tashasila or Taxila. In the puranic verses, the name is split as Takhasila or Takshahsila in Prakrit epigraphs, but in the besnagar inscription of the Greek ambassador Heliiodorus it is spelt Takkhasila. The present spelling Taxila was the abbreviated from used by Greeks and Romans and from than commonly adopted buy European writers. The correct Sanskrit spelling is Takshasila. Al-beruni is the only scholar who gives the Persian equivalent of Takshasila as Mari Kala. The name in its corrupt form is still survive in the name of southern hills of Margalla. The literal meaning of the word Taxila, Taksha in Sanskrit is to cut or to split and sila means stones, rock or hill. It is because of this literal meaning of the two composite words that Marshall suggested. It is not unlikely that Takshasila signified the city of cut stones. The faithful Chinese pilgrims attributed the name Takshasil with Tathagata, according to the Hiuen Tsang's accounts "This is the spot where the Tathagata formerly debuilt when he was practising the discipline of Bodhisattva. He was than the King of great Country and was called Chen-ta-lo-po-la-po (Chandraprabha); he cut off his head, earnestly seeking the acquirement of Bodhi" (Khan et al 2007).

Historical Background

The favourable and hospitable geographical and climatic conditions of the anciet Taxila attracted the Man, since pre-historic times. The earliest known settlement of the Taxila Valley is Sarai-Khola which yielded a cultural sequence from late Neolithic to Iron Age i.e. 1 Neolithic period (4000 to 2800 BC), 2 Early Bronze Age Culture (2800-1500 BC) and late Bronze age and Early Iron Age Culture (1000 BC).This history pushed back the history of the region from 6th century BC to the 4th millennium BC. The evidence of the Kot Diji Culture was also found at Sarai-Khola. Another important site in the Taxila Valley is Hathial lying hardly half a km east of the TAXILA Museum revealing three occupational levels i.e. 1 Kot Dijian level (2600-2400 BC), 2 Gandhara Grave Culture (1000 BC), 3 Early Historic period 6th-5th century BC).

Early Historic period of the Taxila begins with conquest of the region by the Acamenians of Persian during the reign of Cyrus the Great (558-528 BC). Greek King, Alexander from Macedonia captured the region in c. 326 BC. In 305 BC, Greeks were kicked out by Chandra Gupta, founder of Mauryan Dynasty of Ancient India. Ashoka, the grand son of Chander gupta Maurya (272 -232 BC) converted to Buddhism and made Taxila the prominent centre of Buddhism.

Location of the Site

The archaeological site of *Badalpur* is situated in a village locally called as *Bhera*, District Haripur, and is 10 km north-east of Taxila Museum and 2.5 km north-west of Jaulian site on the left bank of river Haro. The site is rectangular in plan and covers an area of 2.9 acres (Khan et al 2007: 41).

Plan of the Site.

The site has an imposing rectangular main stupa on the west, two votive stupas in front of the main stupa at its eastern side, enclosure around the stupa courtyard comprising of chapels of different sizes. There is a huge monastery with 38 monk cells with two openings, one at its western and other one is at its southern side. Kitchen, store and assembly hall is situated on the southern side of the monastery. Extended monastic remains are situated on the west of assembly hall area.

Main Stupa

Main stupa is rectangular in plan, which measures 24.96 m west to east and 22.64 m north to south. The stupa is built up in lime and Kanjur stone in large semi-ashlar and semi-diaper masonry style that relatively dates from late 2nd century CE to 5th century CE. The preserved height of the main stupa in its present state of preservation is approximately 6 m. Drum is partially preserved but dome, pinnacle and reliefs are completely missing. There is also long staircase, projected towards east side to reach *Pradakshina Patha*. Huge stones have been used in construction i.e. one of the stone in north-western corner measures 1.2 m length and 0.28 m in width. There are no remains of pilaster, a convex shaped molding run around the Stupa in the middle of two cavettos. Drum is paved lime cement.

Votive Stupas

There are two votive stupas in the main stupa court yard square in plan, located in front of the facade of the main stupa with satire case in between. The stupa on the northern side measures 4x4 m while the stupa on southern side is 5x4 m. The upper portion of the stupas are completely missing.

Chapels

Six chapels were exposed on the south and north side of the main stupa by Mr. Natisa Aiyar in 1916-1917. The present state of preservation is very bad. These chapels were enshrined individual images of the Buddha, Bodhisattva and Maiterya.

Monastery

Monastic complex is situated on the north-east of Main Stupa, built up with lime stone, kanjur stone and constructed in semi-ashlar and diaper masonry. It is square in shape and measures 81x78 m externally with 38 monk cells two gate ways, one on the western side lead to the main stupa courtyard and other one on the southern side lead to the assembly hall and extended monastic complex of the monastery. The walls of the monastery are preserved in range of height from 2 to 3.5 m and thickness of the wall is varied from 1 m to 1.5 m. The thickness of the boundary wall of the monastery is thick as compared to the thickness of the inner

walls. Mud plaster on inner sides of the cells is preserved at some places especially verandas, cells and western entrance. The blocks used for construction are in range of 50 cm to 1 m in length.

Assembly hall, Kitchen and Store

Assembly hall, kitchen and store are located on the south of the monastery beside the boundary wall. This area is roughly measures 22.5 m north-south and 22.5 east-west. Cell used as kitchen is and located at extreme west which is 5 m east-west and 5 m north-south. On the east of the kitchen, cell is marked as store due to the presence of shelves. The store measures 6 m east-west and 5 m north-south. After this, there is one more room which is 9 m east-west and 5 m north-south. There is also a wall on the east side running from south to north, slightly damaged from junction with exterior of southern wall of the monastery. The southern boundary wall of this complex continues towards east. The whole complex is made up of lime stone in large semi-ashlar and diaper masonry. The height of the walls is preserved up to 1 m. There are also remains of temporary occupation in late period in the assembly hall which is in front of the store, kitchen. These structural remains have been built up in rubble masonry with lime and kanjur stones, parallel to southern monastery wall and one parallel to western wall of assembly hall with a gap 1.5 to 2 m in between.

The most important and rare phenomenon of the Badalpur site is discovery of another small monastery along the main Monastery during recent excavations. It is situated on south of main monastery and west of assembly hall, due to limited budget, only 5 cells have been exposed, covering an area of 2000 cm east-west and 1500 cm north-south. The height of this complex is preserved in the range of 75 to 173 cm. External side of this complex could not be exposed as encroached by Garden, owned by a local resident. The cells are continued towards north and west side. From north-eastern corner, cells seems to be turned towards west leaving a passage way from southern exit of main monastery towards west up to Main stupa courtyard. On the basis of excavation in this up till now, this extended monastery is seems to be square in plan. The masonry of this small monastery is comparable with main monastery but the size of the boulders is reduced a bit, built up with lime stones. On some of the inner sides, the mud pilaster is still survive and in good state of preservation. There were also remains of later period temporary occupation in the form of rubble masonry in superficial layers of this complex.

Previous Investigations on the Site

The site of Badalpur was first time mentioned by Sir Alexander Cunningham, the than Director General of Archaeological Survey of India, in report of 1863-64. He reported that the facing stones of the stupa were badly damaged (Cunningham 1864). After him the site by Mr. Natisa Aiyar, superintendent of Frontier Circle. He exposed the stupa court yard under the supervision of Sir Robert John Marshall, the then Director General of Archaeological survey of India and published the results in annual report of 1916-17. He collected some copper coins, seals, sealings and pottery from the stupa courtyard (Aiyar 1917). After this the site remained neglected and Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums plan to excavate the site and assign this task to Exploration and Excavation branch, which conducted excavations at the site for consecutive five periods i.e. from 2005 to 2010 which were lead by Prof. Dr. Ashraf Khan, Dr. Muhammad Arif and Mr. Shakir Ali from concerned department. The important antiquities recovered during the excavation are gold and copper coins, seals and sealings, terracotta beads, potteries, Mathura red sands stone sculpture, Schist sculpture of Bodhisattva Maitrya and relic casket type miniature stupa.

Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations, Quaid-i-Azam University started to excavate the remaining un-exposed area of the site from onwards 2011. Three seasons of excavations have been conducted successfully by Institute under the supervision of Prof. Dr.M. Ashraf Khan.

Detail of the findings from the previous excavations

The excavations carried out by the Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums Govt of Pakistan from 2005 to 2010 were very fruitful. These excavations were supervised by Dr. Muhammad Arif and Prof. Dr. Ashraf Khan. The detail report of the excavations is still awaited. Below is the list of some prominent antiquities from the monastic area.

Finds from Main Monastery

- **Three grinding mills** (one carved with swastika and kharoshti inscription), **a copper coin, beads iron nails** and pottery were unearthed from Cell No.17 of the main monastery.
- **Terracotta oil lamps, iron nails, copper coins** and pottery were unearthed from cell No. 18 of the main monastery.
- The most remarkable discovery of the excavation of the monastery seems to have stood in the cell NO. 19 which yielded a **Mathura sculpture of the Buddha** made from reddish sand stone. The sculpture depict Buddha seated on an throne with cross legged (measured 13 x 12 cm) both soles of the feet having Dharma chakra symbols (wheel of Law). The right hand is in Abhayamudra or reassurance poses with round and smiley face, open eyes and long ears and hair arranged like a spiral shell depicts ushnisha. Buddha is dressed in Ekanshika Sanghati (drapery) through which his body can be seen. His right shoulder is bare and drapery cress his left shoulder and arm. To his left is female worshipper with clasped hand wearing long necklace. Fron of the sculpture is decorated with by two lions. Only one of these types of Mathura styles sculpture of Buddha (representing first sermon) was discovered from the surface of the Bhari Dheri Site in Taxila valley, now on display in the Taxila Museum.
- **Three copper door bosses and a copper coin of Kanishka II** were also discovered from Cell No. 19.
- Another remarkable discovery is the **sculpture of Bodhisattva Maitrya with a stupa shaped relic casket in schist stone** found in front of the door opening of Cell No. 20.
- **Beads, fragments of iron door bosses and terracotta oil lamps** un-earths from cell No. 21.
- **Iron clamps, door bosses and nails** in good number recovered from Cell. No 22.
- **Potsherds, fragments of iron clamps, door bosses, nails and broken iron rims** found from inside the cell.
- **A handled T/C jug and a beautiful T/C flask both with flat base near the southern wall of the cell. Two copper coins of Kushana period, four T/C seals, few T/C oil lamps. Potsherds, iron door bosses, nails and iron clamps** are the major discoveries of the cell No. 24.
- **One Gold coin** found in the **hoard of 160 (or 188?)**, **copper coins**, besides **five copper chatters of miniature votive stupas, one Decapitator (surgical instrument) of Solid copper hook** sharply beveled to a cutting edge on the inside and the handle has the round shaft ending in a disk head (similar surgical instrument has been discovered from sirkap, Marshall 1960, V-II:600), one iron saw (SK. No. 22, Marshall 1951, V-II: 554), **one copper bells and a pair of "Tongs"** possibly used by goldsmith or silver smith(dated ist century AD as given by Marshall to a similar object (Taxila, 1951, V-II :554, recovered from Bhamala) unearthed from Cell-VI.

- Large number pots, iron objects. Terracotta sealing/seal impressions, a big iron pan with three legs and copper coins, from Cell-IV.
- In all 128 sealings/mouls for seals have so far been found.
- One ritual copper pot with perforations on upper part of body, above which a lotus flower design is visible. Three iron stands, 27 copper coins and a copper plate also been discovered from the Cell-V.
- Copper pendants
- Large number of storage jars, pots, bowls, oil lamps, heart shape schist stone oil lamp.
- Large number of Pots.

Aims and Objectives of Present Excavation

- Exposed the structural remains of the cells.
- To determine the chronology, the extension and archaeological potentialities of the Buddhist monastic complex.
- Promotion of cultural and religious tourism.
- Protect the site from further encroachment by the surrounding farmers and villagers.
- To train the students of archaeology and anthropology from various universities of Pakistan in the of excavation technique.
- To reconstruct the chronology of the site through archaeological finds.
- To collect holy relics of the past for enriching our new museums and also to preserve the culture heritage for future generations.

Present Excavation

The present excavations have been conducted on the remaining monastic remains, located on south of the monastery and on east of main stupa. All the measurements were taken from the already fixed datum point. The current excavations is eighth season The excavation on the extended monastic remains were initiated in second season by Taxila Institute of Asian Civilizations Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad in season March 2011

A good number of antiquities were recovered during excavation. The important findings from present excavations include unearthing of six copper coins, one stucco headless Buddha in Dhayana mudra, copper pot sherds, iron objects i.e. nails, clips, knife, two terracotta beads glass bangle fragments one green schist fragment, stone pestles, grinders two ovens, and pottery include one condenser two oil lamps, animal bones, one stone gambling disc and several incomplete pots in fragments. Along these findings six monk's cells and their courtyard were exposed, which have been temporarily named as cell # 0 to 4 from west to east and 5 from south to north until complete exposure of the complex. Some of the cells still retain mud plaster interiorly, which are rare in Taxila Valley and in a good state of preservation

Extended Monastery

Cell # 0

This cell is located on extreme south of monastery, east of assembly hall and west of main stupa. This cell measures 245 cm east-west interiorly and 340 cm north-south and preserved to the height of 75 cm. The cell has 152 cm wide entrance opening towards the north. On east side of the doorway, 65 cm wide projection has been exposed and is decreasing in width at the entrance. This cell was dug up to 90 cm deep. The important

findings of this cell include one copper coin and a pottery kiln or oven. The oven is present right in the centre of cell and preserved up to the height of 64cm, measuring 90 cm in diameter and 300 cm in circumference.

Cell # 1

This cell is located east of cell # 0, which measures 240 cm from east-west and 233 cm north- south interiorly and preserved up to the height of 74 cm(fig). This cell has 143 cm wide opening towards north. This cell was dug up to 90 cm. The only red ware pottery, included in findings from different strata's of the cell.

Cell # 2

This cell is located east of cell # 1, south of main monastery which measures 244 cm from east-west and 233 cm north- south interiorly and preserved up to the height of 104 cm(fig). This cell has 149 cm wide opening towards north. This cell was dug up to 116 cm. Important find recovered from this cell is one grinding stone and red ware pottery from different strata's of the cell.

Cell # 3

This cell is located in south-eastern corner of the complex, east of cell # 2, south of main monastery ,the largest cell, exposed till now in this complex, which measures 260 cm from east-west and 530 cm north-south interiorly and preserved up to the height of 102 cm(fig). This cell has 154 cm wide opening towards north. This cell was dug up to 179 cm. Two terracotta beads, rusted copper chain in fragmentary form, stucco headless Buddha, condenser and fragments of copper pot, storage jars in fragmental form, one condenser included in the important findings from different strata's of the cell. This corner cell has minute remains of mud pilaster at its eastern and southern wall in vulnerable form and also large number of fragments of mud pilaster recovered from the lower strata of this cell.

Cell # 4

This cell is located in north of cell # 2, south of main monastery, which measures 250 cm from east-west and 245 cm north- south interiorly and northern side wall of this cell is preserved up to the height of 173 cm and southern wall up to 109 cm. This cell has 160 cm wide opening towards north. This cell was dug up to 173cm. Five copper coins, fragment of copper plate included in the important findings from different strata's of the cell. This cell has remains of mud pilaster at its eastern wall in well preserved condition, along this fragments of mud pilaster has been recovered from lower strata in large number.

Trench Z 15, AA 15

Along these cells, squares AA 15, Z 15 were also partially excavated, The square AA 15 revealed evidence of other side of the northern wall of the cell # 4 and also traces of later period occupation in Square AA 15 and Z 15 have been exposed and documented. Square. AA 15 was dug up to 62 cm, Z 15 up to 56 cm. The findings from Square Z 15 included terracotta lid, pestles, grinding stones and various iron objects and from AA 15 included fragments of shell/glass bangles, pestles and various rusted iron objects.

During the course of current excavations a good number of potsherds which includes simple, plain, red ware and NBP were reported . Various rusted iron objects i.e. nails, pins and hooks have been unearthed from this complex. The masonry of the complex is semi-ashlar masonry and the diaper used in the construction was lime stone locally available in Taxila Valley.. The presence of ashes in the cells shows the evidence of firing activity at site. Charred wood remains recovered indicate use of wood as prominent architectural element i.e. for making roofs and doors.



Pl. 1 An eastern view of Cell # 4, 3 and courtyard



Pl.2 A western view of cell # 0 with oven in the centre.



Pl.3 Extension of the monastery



Pl. 4 Eastern section of the monastery



Pl. 4 Terracotta Pot in Situ



Pl. 5 Stucco Buddha image



Pl.6 Bronz Object



Pl.7 Copper coins



Pl.8 Condenser



Pl.9 Excavations team of TIAC, 2011

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Topographic Study of Kashmir Smast (District Mardan, KP)

Ghayyur Shahab

Abstract

Kashmir Smast is regarded as the earliest Hindu establishment of Gandhara region, it remain under proper investigation of Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar since 1999. The present campaign of 2010/11 is mainly focused on the Topographic study of the Great Cave (Mahāguha), like its inside setup as well as structural remains. The aim of the study was to present the actual location and size of the inner exposed structures, cave orientation and its surface elevation at different points.

Introduction

Kashmir Smast is the name of a Historic period cave located some 50 km north-east of Mardan. Many archaeological sites so far have been discovered in Gandhara region but the significance of Kashmir Smast can hardly be compared with any other site of the region. Antiquities discovered from the site, are quite distinct from those found in the area, suggest that the Hindu religion was flourishing in this region at least from the 2nd century A.D up to the 10th century A.D side by side with other religions of the time (Khan, 2001b). The presence of Hindu icons such as the images of Śiva and Viṣṇu, liṅgas, Lajjā Gaurī seals and some inscriptions of the 4th century AD explains the association of Kashmir Smast with the Hindu faith, particularly that of the goddess Lajjā Gaurī. One inscription which was found inside the Cave, gives us information regarding the physical as well as the religious landscape of the site, like the name of the valley (Sita Maha Kandara), the name of the Cave (Maha Guhā) and the name of its goddess Acima or Bhimā, living inside the Cave (Khan, 2006: 217). The interior setup of the Cave makes it more important to carry out a detail surface study to know about the exact location of its different kind of structures as well Cave orientation and elevation and this is the major purpose of the present paper.

Topography

Topography is the combination of two Greek words, *Topos* and *Graphia*, the first word means a place and the later one means writing, which means writing about a place. It represents the visible features of an area, located at the surface of a land. In these elements, we can include the mountains, hills, waters like rivers and lakes, human elements like different forms of land use, buildings and structures. In the same manner here, we discussed the visible features of the interior of the Cave like its ups and downs in the floor surface, location of the structural remains and its small chambers. We have also tried to know, how these cave dwellers constructed and used the environment around them and how they utilized the Great Cave and what modifications they did to make it more suitable for living or worshipping. The reason for this study was also to confirm the previous works produced by other explorers and researchers.

Methodology

Different methods can be use for the Topographic study and for the analysis of a landscape of an archaeological site. These methods ensure multiple sources for gathering information about any site. In the Great Cave we used two types of methods to achieve our objectives. First is the manual method and the second one is the Digital study. Both methods were used in a view to avoid any margin of error. Due to the irregular nature of the ceiling, floor and sidewalls of the Cave, it was found hard to study these features manually and without using any modern scientific equipment such as the Total Station.

Using the manual method, first we have draw a central line exactly in the north-south orientation with the help of a compass, which divided the whole Cave in to two parts of eastern side and western side. The eastern side of the whole Cave was marked with roman numbers starting from the entrance of the Cave and after every five meters with the help of laser beam and compass on exact 90 angles. These numbers and central line helps us to divide the Cave into proper grids of 5x5 meters on the graph paper (Plate 1). This also helped us to accurately locate the subject area of our research in present and for references in future. The total number of these grids reached to 555 grids, 37 in the north-south and 15 in to the east-west direction. These grids gave us the exact width and length of the Cave. The next step was to study the physical features of the floor level starting from the beginning to the end. To know about the altitudes of the floor at different points we have used a ranging pole of six feet for this purpose. With this method, we obtained the maximum and minimum altitude at the different points of the surface of the interior Cave. In the manual process the important devises were the measuring tape, string, ranging pole, compass, level device, laser light and graph papers.

Topography of the Cave

The Cave has mainly three chambers (Plate 1) which are connected with each other with the help of two turns. The internal landscape of the Cave is very interesting and can only be understand after its proper study. The first chamber provides an access to the cave, the second one, is the dark chamber and without any artificial light, while the third chamber or the last one contain three more small caves pockets and also accommodates the small shrine. The total length of the Cave is about 185 meters and the floor level ascends from 0.0 to 48.76 meters towards the end of the Cave from the entrance.

The opening of the Cave is 14.63 meters wide and 12 meters high. Here the Cave elevation according to GPS is 1184 meters above sea level. In the entrance and to the right side of the Cave there is a small cave which is eight meters wide and four meters deep.

First Chamber

The first chamber is 55 meters long (Plate 2). The beginning as well as the end of this chamber is approximately 15 meters wide while the centre of the chamber is about 25 meters wide; here the height of the Cave ceiling reached to 17 meters. Like the Cave roof, the floor is also uneven and many ups and downs are visible on the surface area and are badly disturbed by illegal diggers. It is not possible to know about the original landscape of the floor. The surface ascends gradually from the entrance to the end of the Cave. Projecting stalagmites of the floor and hanging stalactites from the roof in cylindrical shapes, which are remarkable features of the limestone caves, can be seen throughout. Once this portion was full of structures consisting into reconnecting rooms and halls. A flight of steps with a balustrade started from here and reached to the end of the Cave was previously noticed. H. A Deane mentioned these steps located about 38 feet (11.58 meters) inside the Cave, which according to him leads to an octagonal vault, but presently nothing survive of these steps. To the left side of the Cave entrance, a small water tank was constructed which was paved with stone slabs. Seiichi Mizuno also mentioned here an octagonal room situated some 30 meters inside the first chamber in ruined condition. A commodious recess in the cave wall more further and Kushan period burnt bricks were previously noticed. But presently only heaps of ruins, stone blocks and stone slabs can be found here and very less is survived. Most of these structures, were hidden in the debris or demolished by the local people of Babuzai and outsiders in search of antiquities.

Second Chamber

The length of this chamber is approximately 60 meters and the width in the beginning is 15 meters but after 6 meters the right side wall expands at 90 angle outward and the width reached to 35 meters which later on

decrease slowly and reduce to 30 meters. This portion made a shape of an irregular rectangular hall of 35x 20 meters, little further the chamber converted in to a tunnel like shape in south-eastern and north-western orientation which is 30 meters in length and 15 meters wide in the beginning and same width maintain till the end of this chamber. Only here the side walls of the approaching steps are visible, which may have been once used as a balustrade of the steps. The steps are not visible as they are covered with debris or demolished by illegal diggers. But remains of the supporting walls or of the platform can be seen, covered with a thick layer of bats faeces. Seiichi Mizuno observed in the end of this chamber a water tank, which is recently destroyed by the locals in search of antiquities.

Third Chamber

The most interesting portion is the third and the last chamber (Plate 4) of the Cave. The exciting monument of this chamber is the shrine, which is enlightened through a natural irregular window. The other important places inside the chamber are the small caves used as ascetic cells in old days. In the plan, this area looks like a Cobra wearing a crown, the main body is represented by the three chambers of the Great Cave and the crown is represented by the ascetic cells located at the end, which are further divided in to two branches. While the mouth and tongue are marked by, the two small chambers located to the eastern side of the chamber. The length of this reaches approximately up to 70 meters, the width is 67 meters. This shows that it is the largest chamber of the Cave and irregular in shape. Before reaching to the small shrine there is a narrow chamber to the left side at the altitude of about 1230 meters. It is 35 meters long and 5 to 1 meters in width. Access to this small chamber is very difficult and risky due to the steep and slippery nature of the path. Steps were originally provided up to certain height to that steep path of this chamber but now the diggers in the beginning of the steps make a big ditch. These steps were mentioned by H. A Dean (Deane 1896: 655-675), C. M. Enriques and Seiichi Mizuno (Mizuno 1962: 95-102) as during their visit these steps were in preserved condition. Mizuno writes that the path is highly polished due to continue crawling made by its dwellers. In this cave during 1881, Garrick found a Gupta inscription, and some Pali letters but these are not present now. The local people think that it is through the chamber that one can reach to Kashmir (Mizuno 1962: 95-102).

After entering for about 9 meters inside this small chamber, it is then divided in to two chambers, the one is bigger and the other one is smaller in size. The large chamber is at least 12 meters long and 2 to 1 meters width and is divided in to two portions in the middle but later once again joined together. The main problem to stay here is the deficiency of oxygen. The smaller portion of this cave is located to the eastern side and is of 10 meters in length while the opening is 1 meter wide, in its centre, it is reduced to 40cm and only a slim man can pass and crawl through this tunnel, Dean saw here some Pāli words but could not read it. Due to continue use of this portion it became very smooth and polished. After passing it one can enter in to the room like structure, it is very suitable for ascetic practices. Terracotta oil lamps were found here in large number. This room like chamber is 3m long and 80cm wide.

Other two small caves are located in the south-eastern side of the shrine (Plate. 4). The first one is 13 meters long and about 3 meters wide in east-west direction, while the second one is about 18 meters long and about 2 meters wide.

Conclusion

During topographic study of the Great cave, it was found that the Cave is in north-south direction in the Sakra Mountains range at the height of 1184 meters above sea level. It is a natural Cave, which has mainly three huge chambers and all are different from each others. The interior floor surface ascends up to the end and

reached about 1232.76 meters. The total length of the Cave is 185 meters. The first chamber is 55 meters long; the opening of the chamber is 15 meters wide and 12 meters high. The end of the chamber is also 15 meters wide and 17 meters high, the floor surface ascends about 7 meters. The second chamber of the Cave is about 60 meters long and the floor surface ascends up to 17 meters. In the beginning it is 15 meters wide and 22 meters high, in the centre its height reached up to 34 meters while the width increased to 35 meters. The end of the chamber is 15 meters wide and 15 meters high. The last chamber of the Cave is 70 meters long and 67 meters wide. The floor surface ascends about 24 meters up to the end. A natural window is located in the roof of the Chamber some 1289 meters above sea level.

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Altitude= 1184m

Length = 185m

Floor surface rise= 1232m

Plate.2

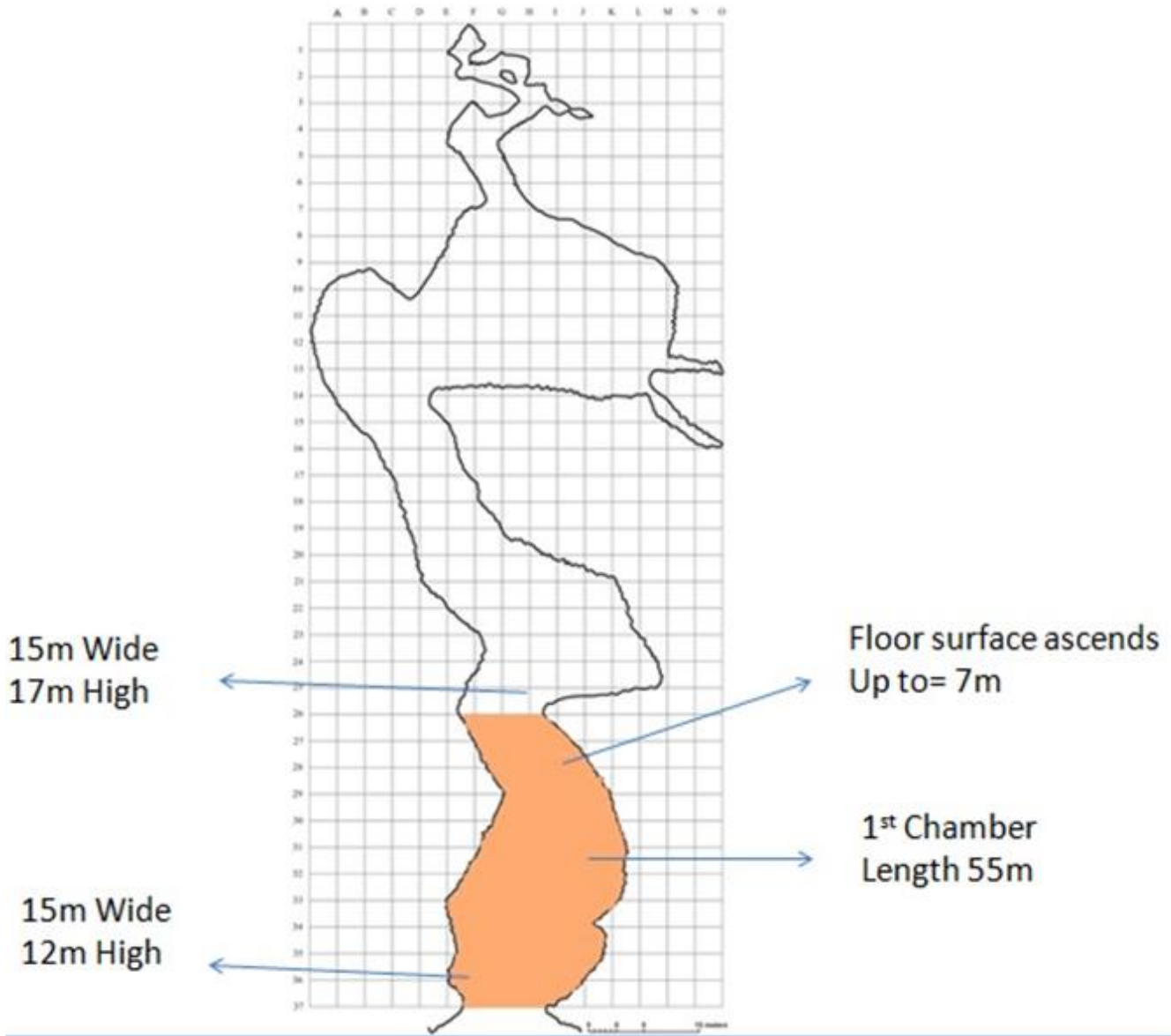


Plate. 3

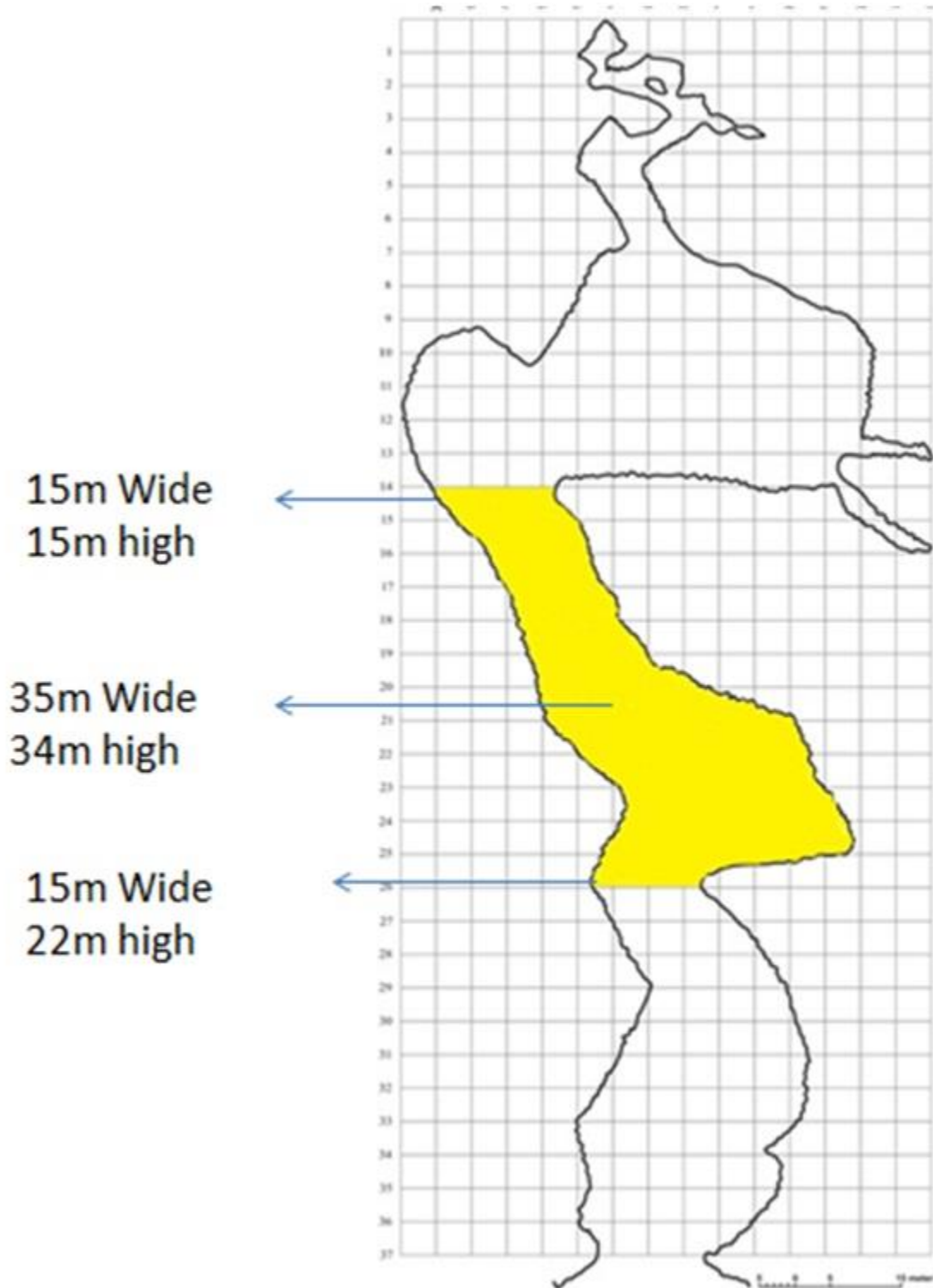


Plate. 4

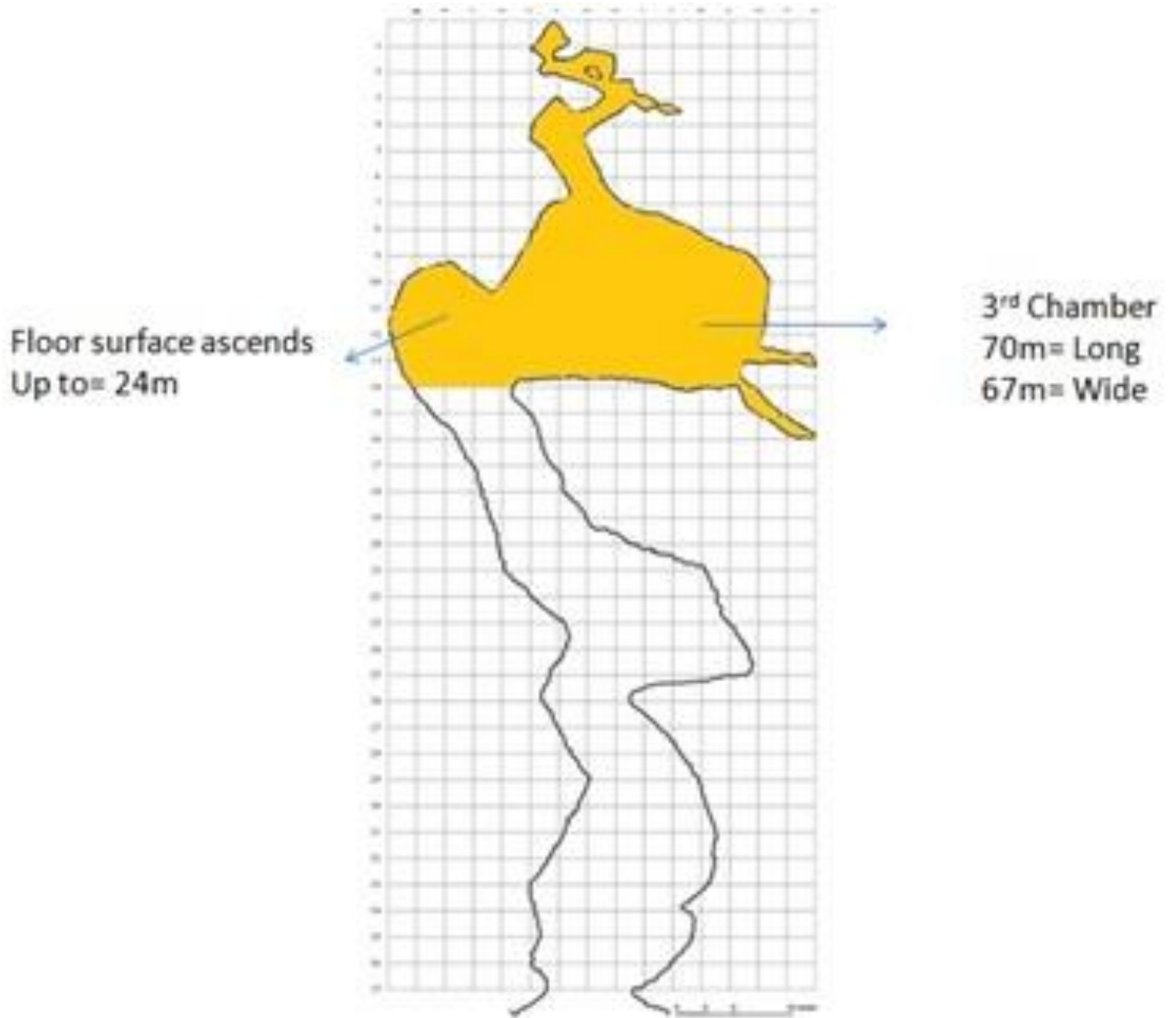
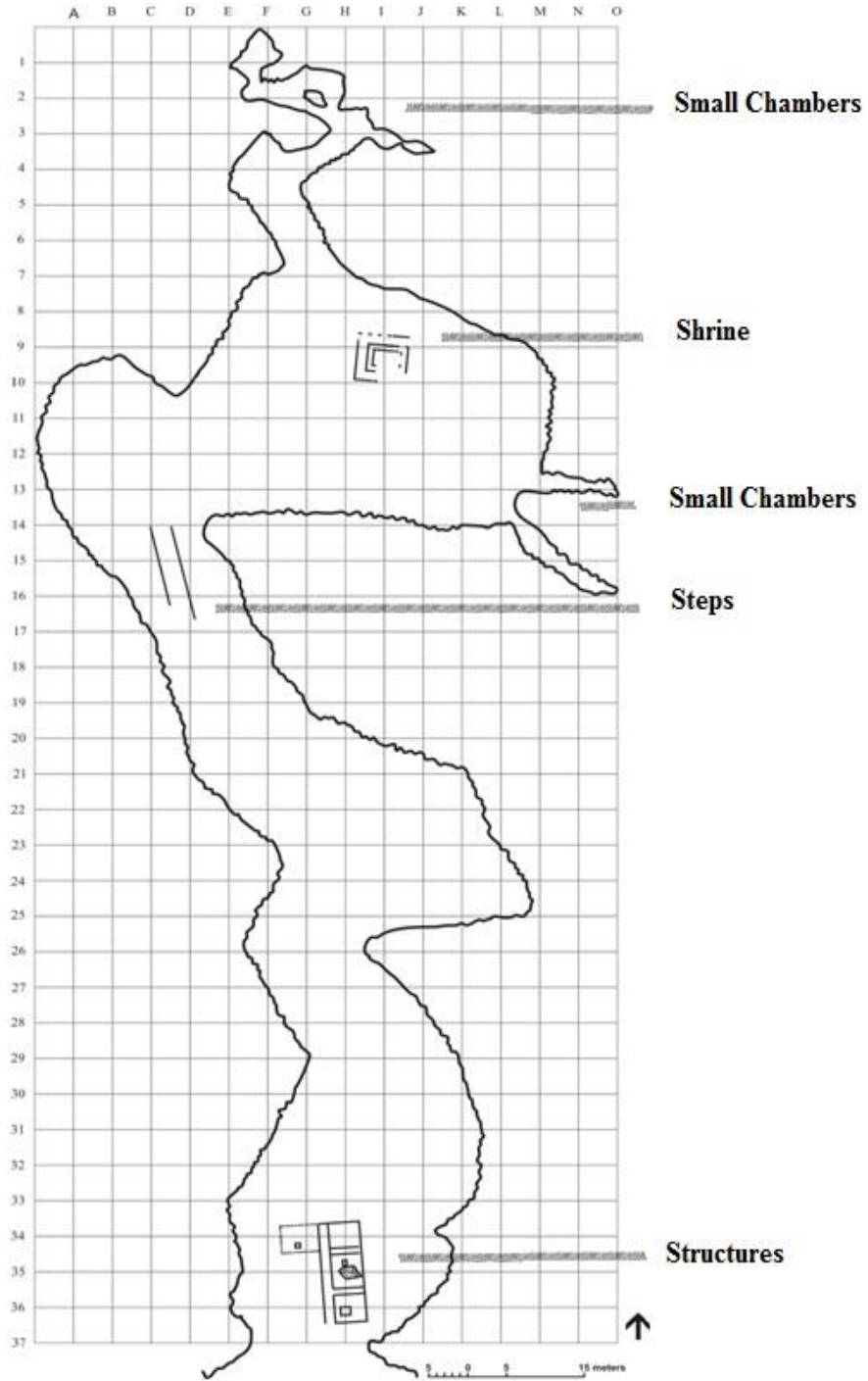


Plate. 5



Archaeological Survey of District Swabi (Campaign 2005-06)

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Abstract

The results of the archaeological survey conducted in the district of Swabi by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is presented here in order to add some freshly discovered archaeological sites and monuments to the list of the cultural heritage of the province. An attempt has been made to document all the immovable antiquities of the Buddhist, Hind, Muslim, Sikh and British period. Although some of the Buddhist sites have already been surveyed and partially excavated, yet the Sikhs period Gurdwaras, Hindu temples and British period bridges have for the first time brought to light by the present survey with a photographic documentations, showing the present state of preservation of these cultural property.

Introduction

District Swabi is lying between Lat. N; 33° 54' and 34° 22' and Long.E72° 12' and 72° 45' with an area of 467 square miles, in the heart of Ancient Gandhara. Formerly it was a tehsil of District Mardan but in 1988 it has got the status of a separate District of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. It is one of the developed and populated Districts of the country. Geographically, it is located to the west of River Indus, north and north-east of District Bunir, north-west of District Mardan and south-west of District Nowshera. The soil is very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of numerous crops. The District has won a wide spread reputation due to the existence of the world famous water reservoir of Tarbela and the highest mountain range of Mahaban (from the Sanskrit word Mahaban, meaning “the Great Forest”).

Nomenclature of the name

The name Swabi is variously interpreted by many historians and scholars. According to some, the word is derived from Sawab khan, a saint of great renown, whose grave lies there. But in the light of the recent scholarly research, it may be concluded that the word Sawbi is the corrupted form of Surkh-Abi (a stream or river, carrying reddish brown muddy water particularly in flood season), of which the Pushto form would be Sur-Abai, abbreviated into Su-Abai, written as Sawabi. Thus Swabi means a village or settlement near a “Red River” (Rehman, 2011: 24-5). This interpretation is based on the location of Swabi at the right bank of River Indus.

Brief History

The Archaeological investigations carried out here, have proved that the cultural history of the area goes back to the time of the Achaemenian Empire of Persia (ca. 6th century B.C). The Achaemenid Emperor Darius the great (522 -486 B.C) is believed to had conquered Gandhara and imposed an annual tribute of 360 talent of gold dust on the inhabitants. He was the first to give an efficient administrative system to the area. It was probably during Achaemenian period that the well Known Sanskrit grammarian Panini was born in Salatura (the modern chota Lahor village) (Khan. S.N. 1995: 87, Jaffar, 1945: 42). The accounts of the Greek writers shows that Alexander the great reached to the present Hund in 326 B.C., and crossed the mighty Indus River here (McRindle, 1992: 272). After the collapse of the Greek power, the area became under the Mauryan kingdom. The Jamal Ghari stupa and Ashoka rock edict at Shehbaz Garhi near Mardan, confirms the Mauryan rule over the region. Xuan Zang, who visited this area in the first half of 7th century A.D., further stated that the peoples of this area were converted to Buddhism by a missionary named Majantika sent by the Mauryan King Ashoka the great in the 3rd century B.C.

Coins of the Indo-Greek king Menander and Indo-Scythian king Azes II have been excavated from the site of Aziz Dehri (Khan, 2008: 74). During Parthian rule, Buddhism received generous patronage in the area and several new Hellenistic elements were incorporated into the local art. Such patronage was also extended by the Kushan rulers as well (Khan. S.N. 1995:87). Turk Shahi's established Kabul as their capital city in A.D. 666 and occupied this region (Jaffar, 1945: 42). They were followed by the Hindu Shahis kings who established themselves A.D. 822 and ruled till 1025 from their capital at Hund. The recent archaeological excavations carried out by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa at Hund, have unearthed huge walls and other structural remains dated back of the Hindu Shahi period.

The Hindu Shahis rule was brought to an end by the Muslims under the leadership of Mehmud of Ghazni in A.D. 1025. The Ghaznavid sultans brought Muslim scholars, historians and theologian to this country who greatly contributed in the promulgation of Islam. The area remained under the Delhi Sultanate for a long time as attested by the discovery of coins of various sultans during excavation and chance discovery. Historical accounts also inform us that the first Mughal Emperor, Zahir-ud-Din Babar married Bibi Mubaraka the daughter of Malik Shah Mansoor of Swabi (Khan.S.N. 1995: 88). However, in later time a rivalry arose between the Mughal emperors and the inhabitants of Swabi which compelled Akber the great to construct a fort at Hund, which is still in existence.

At the fall of the Mughal Empire, the area passed into the hands of Durranis, and Sikhs, who is said to have had partially destroyed the Hund fort. The British took over the area after the disintegration of the Sikhs rule and the administration of the locality was finally taken over by the Pakistan government after the independence of 1947.

History of Archaeological investigations

The history of Archaeological research started here with the discovery of the famous Asokan rock edicts of the Muryan emperor Ashoka by General Court, one of the French officers in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in 1836. At the same time he also discovered many ancient sites at Pevure, Toppi, and Hund etc. (Court, 1836: 395). During the British ascendancy over the Punjab and Peshawar, Alexander Cunningham was the next to come here early in 1848, for the identification of various sacred sites mentioned by the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen-Tsang in his account of the seventh century A.D. (Cunningham, 1875: 58). He was followed by James Abbot, the then Political Agent of Hazara in 1854, for the identification of the mount Aornos, and other places conquered by Alexander the Great in his campaign. At that time he had identified the Aronos with mount Mahaban, Bajira with the modern Baja village and Hund with the city of Bazira of Alexander's historians (Abbot, 1854: 337).

The archaeological wealth of Swabi had attracted the attention of Alexander Cunningham again in 1862 when he visited the famous archaeological sites of Ranigat and Hund, of which the latter site was declared by him as the capital of the Brahman kings of Kabul (Cunningham, 1871: 94). Moreover, the Megalithic circle of Asota was for the first time discovered by Lowenthal, who laso collected some Buddhist sculptures from the Ranigat (Loewenthal, 1863: 5). Yet another Megalithic circle was later on discovered In the year 1870, by Dr. Phayar in the Sambaty village (Phayar, 1870:58-9). The first official excavation was conducted by H.H. Cole in 1883, at the Buddhist site of Ranigat (Nasim Khan 2010: 8), While H. Raverty, Sir Aurel Stein and H.A. Dean have further highlighted the archaeological importance of Hund village in their valuable publications (Raverty, 1976: 256; Stein, 1991: 337; Dean, 1896: 673).

The Archaeological survey of India for the frontier circle has also left valuable survey reports of the archaeological sites and standing monuments of Swabi. In this regard the field work carried out by H. Hargreaves and Natesa Aiyar is of special importance (Spooner 1921-22: 65; Natesa Aiyer 1915-16: 37-41

and 1916-17: 33-36). After the independence of Pakistan, in 1947, the department of Archaeology and Museums, government of Pakistan also took care of the cultural property of Swabi, by controlling the illegal digging and smuggling of cultural property from the Sub Regional office Peshawar. It was in 1983 that the Kyoto University Japan scientific expedition Mission conducted excavation and conservation works at the Buddhist site of Ranigat in collaboration with this department (Nishikawa 2011: 367-688).

The Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (formerly N.W.F.F.) since its establishment in 1992, is conducting archaeological excavations at Aziz Dheri and Hund. In 1995, the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar has surveyed a number of archaeological sites in the district (Khan. S. N. 1995: 75-174). While in 2003, the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, has carried out yet a fresh survey of the archaeological remains of Swabi (Khan. M.B.2003).

The archaeological sites explored in the current exploration campaign are arranged in the following table:

S. No	Name	Access	Probable Period
01	Aziz Dheri	Gangoo Dher	2 nd cent.BC - 12 th cent.AD
02	Damanu Dheri	Same	3 rd cent.AD
03	Nathu Dhand Dheri	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
04	Parmulai Rest House	Parmulai village	British
05	Laka Tiga site	Parmuli village	Megalithic circle
06	Ghulama bridge	Ghulama village	British
07	Sambate site	Sambate village	Associated with Megalithic circle of Lukki Tigge or Laka Tiga of modern time
08	Karkani bridge	Same	British
09	Tatona Stream bridge	Same	British
10	Tajora Dheri	Sheraghund village	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
11	Sheraghund Dheri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
12	Asota Megaliths	Shewa road	Pre-Historic
13	Hamza Dheri	Mardan -Swabi road	8 th - 15 th cent.AD
14	Turlandi Dheri	Turlandi	2 nd - 6 th cent.AD
15	Kaludher Dheri	Same	5 th - 8 th cent.AD
16	Mansabdar Dheri	Mardan -Swabi road	2 nd - 7 th cent.AD
17	Sheikh Jana Temple	Sheikh Jana village	British
18	Karnal Sher Khan Kale temple	Mardan -Swabi road	British
19	Karnal Sher Kale Flourmill	Same	British
20	Ahad Khan Dheri	Ahad Khan village	8 th - 15 th cent.AD
21	Bakar Dheri	Same	2 nd CBC - 5 th cent.AD
22	Ajmir Stream bridge	Main Canal	British
23	Nawan Kale Bridge	Same	British
24	Shakir Abad Stream Bridge	Same	British
25	Gangu Dher Tatona I	Same	British

26	Gangu Dher Bridge	Same	British
27	Shakai mound	Gangu Dher	2 nd - 5 th cent.AD
28	Gangu Dher Tatona II	Same	British
29	Gangu Dher Tatona III	Same	British
30	Amankot Dheri	Amankot village	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
31	Gumbadi Dheri	Palosi village	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
32	Bahu stupa site	Bahu village	3 rd - 6 th cent.AD
33	Gidari Buddhist remains	Gidari village	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
34	Shewa temple	Shewa village	Sikh
35	Parlai Dub rock shelter	Near Gidari village	<i>Not suggested</i>
36	Bruj site	Palosi village area	3 rd - 6 th cent.AD
37	Kamtara Dheri	Darran valley	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
38	Shahkot site	Gadoon area	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
39	Rashkai Dheri	Shewa	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
40	Dherakai site	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent.AD
41	Kalu Khan temple	Mardan -Swabi road	British
42	Takhta Band site	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
43	Adina Dheri	Adina village	4 th cent.AD
44	Injan Dheri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
45	Adina rock carvings	Same	<i>Not suggested</i>
46	Rasali Dheri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
47	Adina temple	Same	Sikh Period
48	Katar Dheri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
49	Chain Dheri	Adina -Yar Hussain road	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
50	Chulu Dheri	Same	5 th and 6 th cent.AD
51	Yar Hussain temple	Yar Hussain bazaar	British
52	Said Khan Dheri	West of Yar Hussain village	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
53	Sudher site	Sudher village	2 nd - 6 th cent.AD
54	Managi Dheri	Managi village	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
55	Kamacha site	Dagai village	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
56	Dagai temple	Same	British period
57	Ormalo Dheri	Sadri village	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
58	Shaheeda Dheri	Same	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
59	Ismaila Temple	Ismaila village	Sikh Period
60	Karam Dara	North of Ismaila	3 rd - 6 th cent.AD
61	Rashaka Dheri	Same	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
62	Ittam Dheri	Mardan Swabi road	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
63	Nakra Dher	Gangoo Dher road	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
64	Nazri Dheri	Nazri village	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
65	Bande Uba Bridge	Main canal	British period
66	Gohati Rest House	Gohati bus stop	British period
67	Bori Dheri	Maneri bala	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
68	Shagai Dheri	Shagai village	15 th - 16 th cent.AD
69	Abzo Dheri	Salim Khan village	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
70	Salim Khan flourmill	Same	British period
71	Baba Dheri	South of Swabi	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
72	Baja Dheri	Swabi -Topi road	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
73	Takail Dheri	Gadoon	4 th - 5 th cent.AD

74	Gulu Dheri	Swabi –Topi road	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
75	Swat Thana Dheri	Panjman village	cent.AD
76	Kotki cave	Gadoon road	Prehistoric time
77	Badwanai Dheri	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent.AD
78	Bisak Banda stupa	Same	4 th cent.AD
79	Palyana Dheri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
80	Gharsar cave	Same	Prehistoric time
81	Kala Singh site	Same	3 rd - 6 th cent.AD
82	Khazana Dheri	Swabi –Topi road	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
83	Topi Dheri	Topi bazaar	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
84	Dalurai site	Gadoon area	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
85	S S A Qayyum Khan mosque	Topi city	British period
86	Mainai Dheri	Swabi –Topi road	15 th - 18 th cent.AD
87	Surai Ghundai	Topi -Gadoon road	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
88	Maradu Dheri	Maini village	1 st - 5 th cent.AD
89	Sabi Khel site	Same	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
90	Kandari Site	Pabani village	3 rd - 5 th cent.AD
91	Tulkho Dheri	Same	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
92	Gala Fort	Right of Indus	Hindu Shahi
93	Kandaro Dheri	Near Topi	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
94	Pandarai Dheri	Swabi –Topi road	3 rd - 7 th cent.AD
95	Jagh Nath Rest house	Gohati -Jagh Nath road	British period
96	Gujju Ghundai	Same	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
97	Badu Dheri	Chota Lahore	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
98	Sikh Temple Lahor	Same	British period
99	Dab Dheri	Same	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
100	Panini Dheri/Cham	Same	4 th CBC - 7 th cent.AD
101	Tikro Dheri	Jagh Nath Lahore road	14 th - 17 th cent.AD
102	Jalsai Dheri	Jalsai village	3 rd - 5 th cent.AD
103	Salah Dheri	Jalbi village	5 th - 6 th cent.AD
104	Tikar Dheri	Khunda -Topi road	5 th - 8 th cent.AD
105	Sokhta Dheri	Same	4 th - 8 th cent.AD
106	Hindu bazaar Zaida	Zaida village	British period
107	Harian site	Swabi Jahangira road	14 th - 17 th cent.AD
108	Bandaro Dheri	Zaida bazaar	7 th - 12 th cent.AD
109	Panjpir Dheri	Panjpir village	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
110	Kalabat Dheri	Khunda -Topi road	5 th - 7 th cent.AD
111	Kotha Dheri	Zarobi village	6 th - 15 th cent.AD
112	Khadri Dheri	Khunda Topi road	4 th - 6 th cent.AD
113	Thandkoi Dheri	Same	5 th - 8 th cent.AD
114	Muhammadi Dheri	Same	4 th - 7 th cent.AD
115	Lawand Dheri	Same	7 th - 15 th cent.AD
116	Bango Dheri	Hund village	15 th - 17 th cent.AD
117	Hund Fort	Same	16 th cent.AD
118	Hund site	Same	Hindu Shahi period
119	Marcho Dheri	Same	1 st CBC - 10 th cent.AD

120	Chappai Dheri	Same	5 th - 8 th cent.AD
121	Shaikh Dheri	Swabi -Jahangira road	4 th - 17 th cent.AD
122	Zarobi Dheri I	Khunda Topi road	7 th - 16 th cent.AD
123	Zarobi Dheri II	Same	14 th - 17 th cent.AD

Brief description of the explored sites

01. Aziz Dheri

This site is located 7 km north south of Gohati Bus stop on Swabi Mardan road. It is LN 34° 14.50 and LE 072° 24.14, and is popularly known as Aziz Dheri and Gangoo Der (Khan. S.N. 1995: 106). This whole site is measuring 300x240m. The site is under excavation since 1993 under the Directorate of Archaeology & Museums Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and till date the main stupa, votive stupas and other structural remains have exposed along with Buddhist sculptures, Coins and terracotta figurines. Side by side with excavation, conservation work is also in progress.



02. Damanu Dheri

Damanu Dheri is located in the north west of Gangoo Dher village. The whole mound is converted into agricultural fields; however, potsherds can be collected in large quantity.



03. Nathu Dhand Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 14.51 LE 072° 25.30 in Gangoo Dher village. It is measured 90x160m with 2m height. It is too converted into agricultural fields except a small portion where traces of ancient ruins can be seen.



04. Parmulai Rest House

This British period rest house is located at Farmulai village and covers an area 118x 60m north to south and 60m the building is consisting of a main building and several small quarters. The main building is constructed on a 2m high plinth, accessible by a flight of 11 low steps. It is consisting of 3 rooms opens to the north with a frontal verandah supported by brick built piers and 6 archways. Each archway is 2.1m wide. The same verandah leads to the western side in the front of the corner room opening. To the back side, an opening is provided with a small size verandah supported by an arch. A flight of steps is provided at the eastern side, leading to the roof of the building. The small quarters are mostly renovated or rebuilt. The entire building complex is constructed of bricks and cement.



05. Laka Tiga site

Located LN 34° 16.25 LE 072° 21.09 north-west of Parmulai village, this site converted into agricultural fields. It is a small site measuring 18x13m, with abundance of potsherds of different types are scattered on the surface. The first recorded reference related to this site is given by Colonel Sir A. Phayer in 1870, when he paid a visit there and recorded a circle of tall upright stone pillars. He was informed about the legend related to the stone pillar that the members of a marriage were changed into stone pillars by a powerful magician (Phayer 1870: 58-59).

06. Ghulama Bridge

This British period bridge is constructed over the main irrigation canal at Ghulama village in the north of Karamar hill. It is constructed of dressed stone blocks carefully laid in cement. Three massive archways are provided to support the load. It is measuring 32m long and 5m wide and still under use. However the upper surface is in a bad state of preservation and need conservation work.



07. Sambate site

This site is located in the foothill of Karamar. It is LN 34° 15.00 LE 072° 20.00. The site is badly disturbed by illegal diggers and only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered here and there. This site was also first mentioned by Colonel Sir A. Phayer in 1870 in association with Lukki Tiggi or upright stone (see above site No.499).



08. Karkani Bridge

This bridge is located at Karkani area north of Karamar hill over the main irrigation canal. It is measuring 35x4.45m. It is built of dressed stone blocks and supported by three massive archways. Jambs are of fish it was also constructed during the British period.



09. Tatona Stream Bridge

This long and lofty stone bridge is located west of Farmuli village north of Karamar hill and is popularly known as Athalas datona. It is measuring 103x85m and extends from east to west direction. This bridge is supported by 15 massive stone built arches. On the top a stone walls has been built for safety purpose. This bridge is dated to British period.



10. Tajora Dheri

Located LN 34° 14.27 LE 072° 18.25, it lies to the north of Sheraghund village. This site is measured 108x85m. Presently this site is occupied by modern houses.



11. Sheraghund Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 14.27 LE 072° 18.25 at Sheraghund village and can be approached from Shewa bus stop. The site is measuring 65x64m, while the larger portion is occupied by the building of a modern school.

12. Asota Megalithic Circle

The site is located LN 34° 14.30 LE 072° 20.25 at Asota village, 1 km north of Shewa Ada. Originally there were 34 standing Megaliths but presently only 14 are standing, each one measuring 3 m in height. This particular megalithic circle was first reported by Loewenthal in 1863 (Loewenthal 1864: 2; See also Spooner 1921-22: 65).



13. Hamza Dheri

The mound is located LN 34° 12.57 LE 072° 22.28 at Hamza Dher village to the north of Mansabdar, on main Mardan Swabi road. This site is measuring 45x65m, and the major portion is occupied by modern graveyard.

14. Turlandi Dheri

Located LN 34° 12.32 LE 072° 19.05, at Turlandi village, which itself lies to the south of Shewa bus stop, on main Mardan Swabi road. It is measured 215x145m, and is mostly occupied by houses and a primary school. Potsherds and pieces of human and animal figurines can be collected abundantly (See Khan. S.N. 1995: 96).

15. Kaludher Dheri

Located 4km south east of Turlandi village, the site is measuring 42x34x4m. Presently it is occupied by modern houses and traces of Illegal digging can be observed here and there. Potsherds and terracotta figurines are lying at the surface.



16. Mansabdar Dheri

The site is located LN 34° 12.35 LE 072° 12.21 at Mansabdar village on the main Mardan swabi road. It is measuring 112x120m x 8m high from the surrounding ground level. The owner of the site has levelled the greater portion of mound for the construction of a market and only limited traces can be seen.



17. Sheikh Jana Gurudwara

Located in Malakano cham of Sheikh Jana village, about 1km from Shewa bus stop, this dilapidated double story brick structure was formerly a Sikh Grudwara. Inside Gurmukhi inscription found in the interior. This structure is dateable to British period.



18. Karnal Sher Kale temple

Located in the center of Nawan Kale bazaar, these brick structure probably belongs to a Sikh Gurudwara of the British period. The original superstructure is disappeared while the remaining portion is showing traces of modern renovation.

19. Karnal Sher Kale Flourmill

Located to east of Nawan Kale, this water flourmill is constructed of dressed stone blocks over a tributary water channel of the main canal and is dateable to the British period. It is consisting of a hall and two smaller rooms.



20. Ahad Khan Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 12.02 LE 072° 23.45 at Ahad Khan Village and can be approached from the Mardan Swabi road via Dab Lakhthy route. It is 3m high from the surrounding ground level and measuring 108x85m. Presently this mound is occupied by modern houses.



21. Bakar Dheri

It is located LN 34° 08.01 LE 072° 24.10 at Bakar village and can be accessed from the Gohati bus stop. Presently this mound is converted into agricultural fields by the owners but traces of stone walls and potsherd can be observed.



22. Ajmir Stream Bridge

This British period bridge is locally known as Ajmer constructed on a seasonal stream near the Farmuli village. It is measured 51x7.10m. Constructed of dressed stone blocks, it is consisting of a single jamb supporting two semicircular archways.



23. Nawan Kale Bridge

The bridge is located near Hamza Kot Rest house at Nawan Kale Village on the main irrigation canal and is measuring 36x5.85m. The bridge is supported by two semicircular arches constructed with dressed stone blocks. It is still in use but in deplorable condition and needs conservation and restoration work.

24. Shakir Abad Stream Bridge

This stream bridge is located at Shakir Abad near Furmulu village. It is measured 25x7.40m. It is too built of dressed stone blocks with the help of single jamb making two arches. Furthermore, it is dated to British period.

25. Gangu Dher Tatona I

This stream bridge is located in Gangu Dher village constructed for the purpose of passing the water of canal. It is quite wide bridge built of dressed stone blocks measuring 37.30x17m. it is supported by four arched openings, constructed of stone blocks and in a good state of preservation. Like other such bridges, it is also constructed during the British time..



26. Gangu Dher Bridge

This bridge is located at Gangu Dher on the same canal. It is measured 32.90x3.40m. It is also built of dressed stone blocks while new repair work can be also observed. It dated to British period.

27. Shakai mound

Shakai mound is located LN 34° 15. 10 LE 072° 22.02, to the north-west of Buddhist site of Aziz Dheri. This site covers an area 120x 90m with a height of 2m from the surrounding fields. . Presently it is leveled and converted into agricultural fields while abundant of potsherds are scattered here and there.

28. Gangu Dher Tatona II

Gangu Dher Tatona II Bridge is located near the same village. It is measured 37x21.55m and built of dressed stone blocks. It is built in the same style and supported by three arches of dressed stone masonry. This bridge is dated back to the British period.

29. Gangu Dher Tatona III

Located in the above stated Village, this stream bridge is measuring 37x13m. It is built of dressed stone blocks and supported by two archways. This bridge is dated back to British period.



30. Amankot Dheri

Amankot Dheri is located LN 34° 15.30 LE 072° 26.00 at Amankot village 3km east of Aziz Dheri Gangu Dher. Although the ancient remains are occupied by modern houses, yet a thick stone masonry wall is standing in its original form, which is measuring 63x50m. extensive potsherds can be seen scattered in the area.



31. Gumbadi Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 14.50 LE 072° 24.14 near Palosi Village and can be accessed from Shewa bus stop. Although the original surface is bulldozed, yet it shows archaeological remains and potsherd. It is measuring 22x27m with a height of 2m.

32. Bahu stupa site

Bahu stupa site is located closely to the south of Bahu village, north east of Aziz Dheri. The whole site is measuring 18x14xm with a height of 4m. A large portion of the site is bulldozed for the construction of a road. Base of a Buddhist stupa have been exposed by illegal diggers.



33. **Gidari Buddhist remains**

This site is located LN 34° 14.55 LE 072° 19.45 near Shewa Village near the Kramar hill. This site covers an area of 1 kanal and shows the traces of the foundations of stone masonry structures in dilapidated and rubbed condition. The site was previously supposed to have had the remains of a stupa and monastic complex (Khan. S.N. 1995: 105), but presently only scattered remains with potsherds can be seen.

34. **Shewa temple**

This ruined temple is located in Shewa village and covers an area 19.50x10m. Originally this building was built of dressed stone blocks which now collapsed except the northern wall. A papal tree has grown in the center of the ruins. The temple is probably dated back to the Sikh period.

35. **Parlai Dub rock shelter**

This site is located in the eastern part of Kramar hill. The whole area is measured 70x20x4m (Khan. S.N. 1995: 110). The rock shelter is famous for ancient paintings showing human and animal figures as well as geometrical representation on the ceiling. All these painted designs are in dilapidated condition.

36. **Bruj site**

Bruj site is located LN 34° 14.30 LE 072° 25.25 near Palosi can be accessed from Shewa bus stop through Farmuli village. This large site is almost 3 hectors. Presently it is converted into agricultural field while in a small portion foundations are still visible. Potsherds and stone blocks are scattered on the whole site.



37. **Kamtara Dheri**

This mound is located at Darran 7.5km northeast of Gohati bus stop. It is 50x38x2m and presently it is leveled by the owner. Only potsherds and stone blocks are scattered on the site.



38. **Shahkot site**

Shahkot site is located 60km northeast of Swabi city. It is measured 45x38m. Presently it is occupied by modern graves while the remaining portion is badly damaged by illegal diggers

39. **Rashkai Dheri**

Rashkai Dheri site is located LN 34° 15.03 LE 072° 24.00 4km north of Shewa can be accessed from Shewa Adda. This site is measured 4 hectors. Presently it is converted into agricultural fields. Potsherds are scattered on the site in a large scale.

40. **Dherakai site**

This site is located LN 34° 15.00, LE 072° 20.00. It is measured 30x20m. Presently it is converted into agricultural field. On the basis of findings it can be dated to the Buddhist period.

41. Kalu Khan Sikh Gurudwara

This Gurudwara is located in Kalu Khan Village, on main Mardan Swabi road. The occupied of the building is measuring 8.80x16.50m. This is a double storey building of brick construction and may be dated to the British period. Presently the building is converted into Girls Primary School.



42. Takhta Band site

Takhta Band site is located LN 34° 14. 40 LE 072° 01.05, to the North West of Kalu Khan on main Mardan Swabi road. The whole site is 80x15m. It is badly disturbed by illegal diggers. Stone blocks and potsherds are scattered over the area

43. Adina Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 14. 00 LE 072° 17.01 north of Adina village in the foothill of Karamar Mountain, on main Mardan Swabi road. Here foundations of different structures are visible. During a previous survey stucco objects were recorded in this site (Khan, S. N, 1995: 102). Still potsherds and stone blocks are scattered on the site.

44. Injan Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 14. 15 LE 072° 17.53 and 3km north of Adina village and may be accessed on the same route. This site is leveled and badly damaged while potsherds and stone blocks are scattered here and there.

45. Adina Rock carvings (Karamar)

Rock carvings of Adina are located in the Karamar hill. These are carved on the rock surface and painted on many boulders. These carvings represent birds, dogs, bulls and hunting scenes. These are dated to Buddhist period.

46. Rasali Dheri

Rasali Dheri site is located LN 34° 14. 00 LE 072° 15.15 and 2km northeast of Adina village. It is measuring 85x72, but is converted into agricultural fields. Potsherds and stone blocks of the structures are scattered on the site.

47. Adina Sikh Gurudwara

Ruins of Adina Gurudwara are located in Dawat Khelo Cham at Adina village on main Mardan Swabi road. The occupied area of the ruins is measuring 8x115m. The building was demolished in the recent past except the northern wall. It is built of stone blocks with stucco mortar.



48. Katar Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 14. 30 LE 072° 16.18 near Rasali Dheri close to Karamar hill. It is measuring 128x118m and is badly disturbed by illegal diggers. Potsherds and traces of foundations can be observed.

49. Chain Dheri

Chain Dheri is located LN 34° 12. 30 LE 072° 16.10 on Adina Yar Hussain road. This site is measuring 285x195m, with a height of 3m from existing ground level. Presently this site is occupied by modern graveyard.

50. Chulu Dheri

Chulu Dheri is located LN 34° 11. 37 LE 072° 16.00 on Adina Yar Hussain road close to the previous site. It is measured 205x160m and 2m high from ground level. Presently this site is converted into cultivation fields and most of its part is occupied by modern houses.

51. Yar Hussain Sikh Gurudwara

This Gurudwara is located in Marulf Khel Cham in Yar Hussain bazaar. The building is constructed of brick and consisting of one large and two small size rooms with a verandah at the front. Inside the main hall Gor Mukhe inscription was observed. However, the building is converted into a flourmill by the locals. The building is dated back to British period.



52. Said Khan Dherai

This mound is located LN 34° 10. 45 LE 072° 15.30 west of Yar Hussain bazaar, measuring 105x102m with a height of 5m. Presently it is occupied by modern graveyard. Signs of illegal diggings can be noticed at various spots.

53. Sudher site

This site is located LN 34° 08. 20 LE 072° 16.50 at Sudher village near Yar Hussain bazaar. It is measuring 168x120x7m. foundations of thick walls are visible probably Buddhist monastery.

54. Managi Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 11. 15 LE 072° 20.20 can be accessed from Shewa bus station toward the south. This mound is 5m high and the top is occupied by a modern houses. While potsherds and pieces of terracotta figurines can be seen in the eroded section.



55. Kamacha site

This site is located LN 34° 10. 30 LE 072° 19.21 west of Dagai village can be accessed from Shewa Adda. this a small site measured 22x16m badly disturbed by illegal diggers. Here potsherds are scattered on the whole site.

56. Dagai Sikh Gurudwara temple

This brick built Sikh Gurudwara is the Dagai Village and can be approached from the Shiva bus station via tarakai Dagai route. It is a double story building and covers an area of 14.30x6. it is still in a good state of preservation and occupied by a modern post office of the same Village. It is dated back to the British period

57. Ormalo Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 08. 30 LE 072° 19.25 in Sadri Village and can be accessed from Shewa bus station via Tarakai and Dagai route. The whole site is measuring 52x28m, which is mostly bulldozed and converted into agricultural field. Extensive potsherds and extracted stone blocks are lying here and there.

58. Shaheeda Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 08. 02 LE 072° 19.30 close to Ormalo Dherai. It is measuring 70x52m, but the top is occupied by a Martyr's grave and thus named after him as Shaheeda Dheri. Thick texture potsherds are scattered on the whole area.

59. Ismaila Temple

Ismaila temple is located in Babi Khel Cham or Mohallah in Ismaila village to the south of main Mardan Swabi road. The occupied area is 10.25x5.65m. Only a single hall of the original building is remaining which is now converted into a primary school. It was probably a Sikh Gurudwara but locally it is known as Darmsal (correctly Dharma Shala i.e, the hall of religion). Some modern addition may be also be seen in the form of classrooms for the students.



60. Karam Dara

Karam Dara site is located in the foothill of Karamar. It is LN 34° 13. 45 LE 072° 14.01 north east of Ismaila village and can be accessed on main Mardan Swabi road. It is measuring 35x26x2m. This site is badly damaged by the illegal diggers by demolishing the original walls and other structures in search of treasures. It was probably a Buddhist monastic establishment.



61. Rashaka Dheri

Rashaka Dheri is located LN 34° 14. 00 LE 072° 13.45 north-west of Ismaila village, in the Karamar hill series. This site is measuring 50x30m, showing remains of underground. A large portion of the site is converted into agricultural field.



62. Ittam Dheri

Ittam Dherai site is located LN 34° 12. 30 LE 072° 15.10 near Ittam police post on main Mardan Swabi road. This mound is 5m high from the existing ground level and covers an area 238x208m. The mound is partially occupied by modern houses and graveyard. Here potsherds and structural remains can be observed in the eroded section.

63. Nakra Dheri

Nakra Dheri site is located LN 34° 14. 00 LE 072° 24.20 and 10km to the north to Gohati Bus stop. The surface of the mound is completely bulldozed and converted into agricultural fields, yet the northern eroded section is showing structural remains and potsherd.

64. Nazri Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 09. 30 LE 072° 24.45 and 2km south-west of Gohati Bus stop. The whole site is measuring 16x15m with a height of 2m. This mound is badly disturbed by the illegal diggers leaving only potsherds and robbed structures.

65. Bande Uba Canal Bridge

Bande Uba (standing water) bridge is located near Ahad Khan village. It constructed from dressed stone blocks and measures 48x10.60m. It is supported by three arches which also provide a passage for the water of a seasonal stream. it is dated back to the British period.

**66. Gohati Rest House**

This British period rest house is located near Gohati bus stop on Mardan Swabi road. It covers an area of 15.80x18.35m and consisting of three rooms with a veranda supported by arches. The building is recently renovated by the irrigation department.

**67. Bori Dheri**

This site is located LN 34° 09. 12 LE 072° 27.79 near Maneri bala and can be accessed through Maneri Swabi road. The whole site is measured 90x30m, which is partially occupied by modern houses. Potsherds and extracted stone blocks are scattered on the site

68. Shagai Dheri

Shagai Dheri is located LN 34° 08. 65 LE 072° 27.39 near Badrai Khawar to the north-east of Swabi Bazaar. This site is measured 90x125m, but a large portion is converted into agricultural fields by the owners. Potsherd and can be collected from the bulldozed debris.

69. Abzo Dheri

Abzo Dheri is located LN 34° 10. 00 LE 072° 26.62 at Salim Khan Village and can be accessed through main Swabi Mardan by a bifurcated route. It is largely occupied by a modern school and a hospital. Coins and beads are frequently reporting in the eroding sections.

70. Salim Khan Flourmill

This flourmill is constructed over a tributary channel of the main Swabi at Salim Khan village and can be approached through a bifurcated route. Constructed of dressed stone blocks, this structure is measuring 15.85x4.60m, supported by semicircular arches and flat wooden ceiling. It is locally known as Janak Jrandra and can be dated to the British period.

71. Baba Dheri

Baba Dheri is located LN 34° 06. 25 LE 072° 27.20 south of Swabi bazar on the main Swabi Topi road. The mound is measuring 85x115m, but occupied by modern graveyard. Structural remains are visible in the exposed portion while potsherds can be collected in large number.

72. Baja Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 06. 33 LE 072° 32.19 at Baja village on main Swabi Topi road. The whole site is measured 52x78m. It is badly disturbed by illegal diggers in search of treasures, yet stone walls of a Buddhist stupa and monastery can be seen.



73. Takail Dheri

Takail Dheri is located LN 34° 12. 12 LE 072° 39.08 in Gadoon area near Sandwa village and can be approached from Topi town by a bifurcated route. It was once a large mound but unfortunately levelled by the owner for agricultural fields. Extensive potsherds, terracotta and stone bead and pottery can be collected in good number.

74. Gulu Dheri

Gulu Dheri is located LN 34° 07. 30 LE 072° 30.00, on the top of a small hill, to the east of the main Swabi Topi road. It is measuring 102x75m. It is badly disturbed by illegal diggers, yet the foundations of some structures are visible.



75. Swat Thana Dheri

Swat Thana Dheri is located LN 34° 06. 34 LE 072° 28.96 near Panjman village in the Gadoon of Topi. It was originally a large mound but converted into fields by the owners. Coins and beads are said to be collected in the rainy seasons from the debris.

76. Kotki cave

This cave is located in a hill in Gadoon area about 30km east of Swabi town can be accessed through Swabi-Topi road. Traces of fire activity can be noticed in the interior of the cave.

77. Badwanai Dheri

Badwanai Dheri is located LN 34° 10. 63 LE 072° 39.07 near Bisak village in Gadoon area. This site covers an area 45x32m, but badly disturbed by illegal diggers. Here potsherds are scattered on the site and rusted copper coins are occasionally found from the debris.

78. Bisak Banda Stupa

This stupa is located 1 km east of Bisak village in Gadoon area can be accessed from the Topi town. This site was excavated in 1996 by the Federal Department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Pakistan. (Khan. M.B 1996:225).

79. Palyana Dheri

Palyana Dheri is located LN 34° 07. 30 LE 072° 39.15 near Gandaf village in Gadoon area, and can be accessed through a bifurcated route. This is a small site measured 23x16m, but badly damaged by the illegal diggers.

80. Gharsar cave

This cave is located about 65km northeast from Swabi city at Uthla village. Shah Nazar Khan while working here is of the view that locals have found a treasure in this cave (Khan. S.N, 1995: 114)

81. Kala Singh site

This site is located LN 34° 11. 47 LE 072° 33.43 in Panjman village. This is a large site but mostly converted into agricultural fields. Pottery and beads can be collected in large quantity.

82. Khazana Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 07. 74 LE 072° 36.72 near Maini village and can be accessed from Swabi Topi road. Portion of walls are visible in the eroded sections and coins and beads are reported to have been collected by the locals.

83. Topi Dheri

Topi Dheri is located LN 34° 04. 31 LE 072° 36.05 in the east of Topi town. The mound is measuring 160x42m. Presently it is occupied by modern houses.

84. Dalurai site

Located LN 34° 10. 06 LE 072° 43.12 and 12km northeast of Topi bazaar. The site badly rubbed by the illegal diggers but still diaper masonry structures can be seen.

**85. Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan Mosque**

This mosque is located in the Hujra of Sahibzada family in Topi town. According to the inscription it was built in 1937. It is consisting of a main sanctuary surmounted by three ribbed domes supported by arched squenches. Main sanctuary is provided with three doorways and the whole structure is provided with stucco plaster.

**86. Mainai Dheri**

This mound is located in Mainai village on Swabi Topi road. It is LN 34° 06.56 LE 072° 36.25. This is a large size site measured 220x162m. This site is badly disturbed by the treasure hunters. On the basis of its surface collection it is dated from 15th - 18th CAD.

87. Surai Ghundai

Surai Ghundai is located LN 34° 05.05 LE 072° 38.35 and may be approached through Topi Gadoon road. The mound is bulldozed and converted to cultivation. Potsherd, extracted blocks and fragmentray figurines can be seen in the debris.

88. Maradu Dheri

Maradu Dheri is located LN 34° 06.66 LE 072° 36.95 2km east of Mainai village on Swabi Topi road. This site is badly damaged by antique seekers but according to the previous documentation work Indo Greek coins were found by (Khan. M.B, 2003: 59).

89. Sabi Khel site

Sabi Khel site is located LN 34° 05. 26 LE 072° 37.40 close to previous site and can be accessed from the same route. This site is now leveled by the owner but potsherds and other artifacts can be found in the debris.

90. Kandari Site

Kandari site is located LN 34° 10.22 LE 072° 37.29 north of Pabani village on Swabi Topi road. It is measured 52x85m, but in rubbed and dilapidated condition.



91. Tulkho Dheri

Tulkho Dheri is located LN 34° 08.66 LE 072° 36.92 south of Pabani village on Swabi Topi road. This site is measured 70x45m with a height of 2m. Only potsherds are scattered here and there.

92. Gala Fort

Gala fort is located LN 34° 02.45 LE 072° 38.40 on the right bank of river Indus. It is a defensive fort site extended to almost 2 km, and still contains the remains of thick walls with semicircular bastions at regular intervals. Arrow slits have been provided at various points of the wall. The fort is in dilapidated condition and need serious measures to taken for its acquisition and conservation. The fort is generally considered to have been erected by the Hindu Shai dynasty. (Dani, 1995: 236).



93. Kandaro Dheri

Kandaro Dheri is located LN 34° 09.09 LE 072° 40.06 on a low hill near Topi city. This site is measuring 72x52m, but largely occupied by modern graveyard. Extensive potsherds can be observed on the surface



94. Pandarai Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 06. 59 LE 072° 05.43 at Mainai village and can be accessed on Swabi Topi road. This is a big mound measuring 90x95m. Buddhist period structures were seen but in rubed condition

95. Jagh Nath Rest house

Jagh Nath rest house is located at Jagh Nath village and can be accessed through a bifurcated road from Gohati bus stop on main Swabi Mardan road. The covered area is 12x19m, consisting rooms and varanda, all constructed on a high plinth. This is the fifth rest house of the British period in Swabi..

96. Gujju Ghundai

Gujju Ghundai site is located LN 34° 06.15 LE 072° 22.20 near the Afghan refugee camp to the east of Jagh Nath. It is measuring 130x80m. Illegal diggers have badly disturbed this mound, leaving only potsherds and stone blocks scattered here and there.

97. Badu Dheri

This site is located LN 34° 02.30 LE 072° 20.05 at Chota Lahore Village and measuring 145x180x8.20m. This site is badly damaged by the owner and locals of the area. Here potsherds and stone blocks are scattered, while coins and beads are said to be found occasionally



98. Sikh Gurudwara at Chota Lahore

This temple is located in the old Hindu bazaar of the village. It is consisting of two room constructed of bricks in single story and covers an area of 13x10m. Presently it is occupied by a post office. The building can be dated to the British period.

99. Dab Dheri

Dab Dheri is located LN 34° 05.35 LE 072° 21.00 5km north of ChotaLahore village. The mound is measured 40x28m, which is partially converted into cultivable fields. Potsherds are scattered on the surface.

100. Panini Dheri

Panini Dheri is located in the centre of Chota Lahore village and named after the famous Sanskrit grammarian Panini. Presently it is occupied by modern houses and only a small area is remaining open which is measurin 42x28m.



101. Tikro Dheri

Tikro Dheri is located LN 34° 05.35 LE 072° 20.20 near Gujju Ghundai. This mound is measured 25x30m. The site is badly disturbed by treasures hunter and only potsherds can be observed on the surface.

102. Jalsai Dheri

Jalsai Dheri site is located LN 34° 02.31 LE 072° 20.25 near Jalsai Village on Swabi Jehangira road. The whole site is measured 145x205m with a height of 3m. pottery can be seen scattered on the surface.



103. Salah Dheri

Salah Dheri is located LN 34° 01.50 LE 072° 19.00 to the south of Jalbai village on Swabi Jahangira road. The site is measuring 112x85m with 3m height. Potsherd and pieces of figurines can be collected.



104. Tikar Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 03.24 LE 072° 34.01 south of Kotha village on Anbar Topi road. This site is measured 115x85m. the mound is largely disturbed by illegal diggings and partially occupied by modern houses

105. Sokhta Dheri

Sokhta Dheri site is located near the previous site and may be approached on the same road. It is LN 34° 02.05 LE 072° 27.52. it is also occupied by modern constructions.

106. Hindu bazaar Zaida

Zaida Hindu bazaar is located in Zeda village and can be approached through Anbar Topi road. Presently only five shops of the original bazaar are remaining which are constructed of burnt bricks. It can be dated to the British period.



107. Harian site

Harian site is located LN 34° 00. 20 LE 072° 29.30 south of Harian village and can be accessed on main Swabi Jehangira road. Most part of the site is converted into cultivation fields while potsherds can be collected from the debris

108. Bandaro Dheri

Bandaro Dheri is located LN 34° 01.46 LE 072° 29.50, near Zaida bazar on the Anbar Topi road. It is measured 130x180m with 3m height from the ground level. Here foundation of few walls can be seen and potsherds are scattered on the surface.



109. Panjpir Dheri

This site is located in Panjpir village and can be accessed on Swabi Jehangira road. This is a small mound measured 35x24m which is badly damaged by the locals. Remains of walls can be observed intact.

110. Kalabat Dheri

Kalabat mound is located LN 34° 05. 11 LE 072° 33.31 to the north west of Kalabat village and can be accessed on Anbar Topi road. Most part of the mound is occupied by the High school and a modern water tank. Here stone blocks and potsherds are f

111. Kotha Dheri

Kotha Dheri is located LN 34° 02.35 LE 072° 34.21 near Kotha village, close to Zarobi Dheri. It is 76x42m mound but badly disturbed by the locals. Potsherds of different varieties were found on the surface.

112. Khadri Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 05.17 LE 072° 31.14 to the north-east of Kalabat village on the same direction. This mound is measured 145x135m with 3m height. This mound is disturbed by the locals by taking soil and stone blocks. Potsherds are scattered on the whole area.

113. Thandkoi Dheri

Thandkoi mound is located in Thandkoi village in Malakano cham and can be accessed on Anbar Topi road. This is a small mound measured 22x18x4m. Presently this mound is occupied modern houses.



114. Muhammadi Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 02. 29 LE 072° 32.21 south of Murghaz village and can be accessed through a small road which is bifurcated from the main Anbar Topi road. It is an extensive mound with a height of 5 meters but badly disturbed by the owners. The visible section is showing cultural artifacts like pottery etc. the locals are extracted stone blocks from the underground structures.



115. Lawand Dheri

Located LN 34° 02. 18 LE 072° 31.24 in the south of the village and measuring 102x45mx5m. the site is badly disturbed.

116. Bango Dheri

Located LN 34° 00. 47 LE 072° 30.24 on the right bank of River Indus near Hund village. It is a large mound partially occupied by modern constructions

117. Hund Fort:

This Mughal period fort is located at Hund Villge and completely occupied by modern population. Only the fortification wall with bastions at regular interval is remaining. The fort is in dilapidated condition and needs urgent restoration work.

**118. Hund site**

This site is located LN 34° 01. 10 LE 072° 27.52 on the west bank of River Indus inside the fortified area of the Hund museum complex. Recently the Directorate of Archaeology and museums Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has carried out excavation of this site. Here huge stone walls and other structures have unearthed. Moreover, coins reported from this site are dated to Hindu Shahi period.

**119. Marcho Dheri**

Marcho Dheri is LN 34° 01. 03 LE 072° 25.08 located in the west of Hund village. This is a large mound measured 350x280x7m. Presently it is converted into agricultural fields. Potsherds and stone are scattered on the whole site.

120. Chappai Dheri

This mound is located LN 34° 01. 03 LE 072° 25.08 north of Hund village can be accessed from Anbar bus stop through the main Swabi Jehangira road. The whole site is measured 112x90m with the height of 8m. It is mostly converted into cultivation fields.

121. Shaikh Dheri

Shaikh Dheri is located in the Located LN 34° 01. 55 LE 072° 24.04, and can be approached via Jehangira Swabi road. Presently the whole mound is occupied by modern houses, but potsherds can be collected abundantly.

**122. Zarobai Dheri I**

This mound is located to the north-west of Zarobai village and can be accessed from Anbar Topi road. It is LN 34° 02. 29 LE 072° 34.30. This mound is measured 112x92m with a height of 5m from the surrounding ground level. It is mostly occupied by a graveyard but stone blocks and potsherds can gathered from the eroded sections.



123. Zarobi Dheri II

Zarobi Dheri II is located in the southwest of the same village and can be accessed through Anbar Topi road. It lies LN 34° 02. 00 LE 072° 33.28. Most part of this site is occupied by modern houses while a large portion is leveled by the owner of the site. Potsherds, glazed pieces and stone blocks are scattered here and there on the site.



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Archaeological Survey in Hazara Division, District Abbottabad (Campaign 2008-09)

Saleh Muhammad Khan & Bakht Muhammad

Abstract

The paper will discuss a preliminary report of an archaeological survey carried out by a team of experts from the Directorate of archaeology & Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP), in the Hazara division of District Abbottabad. The report contains some fresh discoveries of Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, British and Islamic period monuments and sites partially in dilapidated and occasionally in good state of preservation. A detailed list of the archaeological sites is presented here with photographs and short description for the purpose of academic research on the one and for the official record on the other. Necessary steps will be taken soon to protect, preserve, excavate as well as to conserve the most important archaeological heritage of this district.

Introduction

Hazara is the northernmost division of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa situated on the east of the Indus. It lies between 33° 44' and 35° 10' N and 72° 33' and 74° 6' E., with an area of 2,858, or, including Tanawal, 3,062 square miles (Imperial Gazetteer 2002: 126). It is bounded on the north and east by the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir. To the south by the Islamabad capital territory and the province of Punjab, to the east is situated the newly established Gilgit Baltistan region, while to the west lays the territory of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The river Indus runs through the division in a north-south direction, falling in the Tabela and Ghazi Barota reservoirs.

The origin of the name Hazara is obscure. It has been identified with Abisara, the country of Abisares, the chief of the Indian mountaineers at the time of Alexander's invasion. According some scholars, it is derived from Urasa, the ancient name of modern Paghli. However, the correct etymology of the name cannot be determined with certainty due to the unavailability of historical literature.

Brief History

The political history of Hazara can be traced back to the Achaemenians who ruled over here in 6th century B. C (Khan 1976: 34). Alexander the Great, after conquering parts of Punjab, established his rule over a large part of Hazara in 327 B.C, but later on, the administrative charge of the area was handed over to Abisaras, the Raja of the Poonch state (Khan 1976: 35). Hazara remained part of Taxila during the rule of the Mauryan dynasty. Aśhoka, the third ruler of the Mauryan dynasty remained the Governor of this area under the rule of his father Bindusara. Later on he succeeded to the throne and successfully ruled for a long time. During his reign, he inscribed his edicts on monolithic pillars and rocks at the distant places. Such rock edicts have also been found at Mansehra which is clearly suggesting that this area was also included in his vast empire.

The collapse of the Mauryan empire was followed by the advent of the Indo-Greek rule in the Punjab and the parts of the present day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Archaeological investigations at Khandar Bedadi have yielded coins of Menander, the most celebrated Indo-Greek king, and structural remains of Indo Scythians and Indo Parthians time (Ali 2009:145). In 1992 Buddhist sculptures were excavated at Zar Dheri stupa near Shinkiyari, Mansehra which were placed in Kushan period.

Xuan Zang who visited the area in 7th century A.D., described the country as the Kingdom of Wu-la-shi (Urasa) which is about 2000 li in circuit and consisting of mountains and valleys. The capital is 7 or 8 li in circuit but there is no king and the country is dependent on Kashmir. The soil is fit for sowing and reaping, but there are few flowers or fruits to be cultivated. The men are hard and rough in their disposition, and do not believe in the religion of Buddha. (Beal 1958: 187-88).

The historical accounts further inform us that Hazara remained under the administrative controls of the Turk Shahis and Hindu Shahi rulers (Khan 1976: 39-40). The area witnessed the Muslim power in 1399 A.D, when it was invaded by the Turk ruler, Tamerlane. Later on, the Mughal emperors took great interest in the politics of Hazara and established their own office at Pakhli, which was known as Pakhli Sarkar (Durrani 1997: 214). In 1752, Hazara came under the sway of Ahmad Shah Durrani (Imperial Gazetteer 2002: 128, Khan, 1976: 39-40), and later on the Sikhs ascendancy was acknowledged on a considerable portion. The Sikhs were followed by the British Raj who ruled here for a century and established the modern city of Abbottabad as the capital of Hazara.

Abbotabad

The modern city of Abbottabad was founded by Major James Abbott, the British deputy commissioner of Hazara (1849 to 1853) during British rule in the subcontinent. It is lying between 33°49' and 34° 22' N. and 72°55' and 73° 31' E. and altitude of 1,225 m (4002 ft) above sea level with an area of 715 squares miles. It is bounded on the east by the Jhelum, which divides it from Punch and the Punjab District of Rawalpindi: and is comprises part of the hill country eastward. The hill-sides to the north and north-east are covered with timber forest (Imperial Gazetteer 2002:137). Proper Archaeological investigations started here in the first quarter of the 20th century, when the area was first visited by Mr. H. Hargreaves, Superintendent of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1921-22 and again in 1926-1. He discovered many Buddhist period sites including the famous stupa of Zar Dheri and the rock edicts of Asoka (Spooner 1921-22: 62-65; Hargreaves 1926- 27: 126-27). Since then, archaeological excavation and exploration are conducting time to time for the documentation and preservation of the cultural wealth of the area.

The current project is approved by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for carrying out an official survey of the ancient sites and standing monument of tehsil Abbottabad. A preliminary report of the survey is therefore presented here for the academic research.

Table of the explored sites

S NO	Name	Access	Probable Period
1	Abbottabad Mound I	Khan colony road	Kushan?
2	Abbottabad Mound II	Same	Kushan?
3	ST Luke Church	Jannah Road	British
4	Old Tehsil Building	Main city	British
5	Frontier House	Same	British
6	Cantt Police Station	Same	British
7	Mall Khana	Same	British
8	DCO Bungalow	Same	British
9	Sikh Temple	Gordwara Gali road	British
10	Town Hall (Abbottabad Museum)	Company Bagh	British
11	Senior Civil Judge Court	Kutchery Area	British
12	Guard Room	Same	British
13	Union Council	Jail road	British
14	MS House	Same	British
15	City Girls Primary School	Mohalla Noordin Main city	British
16	Vicarage House	Jannah road	British
17	Church Quarter	Same	British
18	FG Boys School School Building I	Shimla road	British
19	FG Boys School Building II	Same	British
20	City Mosque Entrance	Sarafa bazar	British
21	Panjpir Ziyarat	Jail road	British
22	Govt Guest House	Shimla road	British
23	Session Court Building	Fowara Chowk	British
24	Wapda sub station	Main city	British
25	Strong Room	Kutchery area	British
26	DFO Forest Complex	Jail road	British
27	Old Bungalow inside Forest Complex	Same	British
28	Front Entrance and Boundry wall of Distt. Jail	Same	British
29	Police Line Buildings	Shaheen chowk	British
30	Cantt. Board Office	Main city	British
31	Centennial Boys School no. 2	Same	British
32	Govt. (Victoria) Boys school no. 1, Hostel	City	British
33	Govt. Gobind Girls High School	Band kho, main city	British
34	Nawashehr Hindu Temple	Nawashehr	British
35	Orish Public School Nawashehr	Rush Mohalla Nawashehr	Sikh
36	Nawashehr Bazar Shops	Nawashehr	British
37	Masezi Mohalla House I Nawashehr	Same	British
38	Masezi Mohalla House II Nawashehr	Same	British

39	Sikh Temple Nawashehr	Same	British
40	Nawashehr site I	Ilyasi Masjid	Kushan
41	Nawashehr site II	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
42	Nawashehr site III	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
43	Nawashehr site Iv	same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
44	Nawashehr Graveyard I	Karipana chowk Nawashehr	18 th -20 th cent.AD
45	Nawashehr Graveyard II	Lakpathi chowk Nawashehr	18 th -20 th cent.AD
46	Nawashehr Graveyard III	Ilyasi masjid	18 th -20 th cent.AD
47	Narduba site I	Tandyani road	Kushan?
48	Narduba site II	same	Kushan?
49	Narduba site III	same	Kushan?
50	Narduba site IV	Same	Kushan?
51	Takya site	Galiyat road	Mughal
52	Takya water Tank	Same	Mughal
53	Sarban site	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
54	Ghumawan	Tandyani road	Kushan?
55	Rawal Kot site	Same	Kushan?
56	Dhera site	Same	Kushan?
57	Kotwali site	Same	Kushan?
58	Damtaur cave	Galiyat road	Might be frequented since earlier times
59	Ghazi Baba Ziarat	Galiyat road	18 th cent.AD
60	Damtaur Graveyard	Same	17 th cent.AD
61	Markalan Graveyard	Same	18 th -19 th cent.AD
62	Selhad site I	Haripur- Abbottabad road	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
63	Selhad II	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
64	Muslimabad Rock shelter	Haripur- Abbottabad road	Might be frequented since earlier times
65	Muslimabad Cave	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
66	Tipper site (Nagakki I)	Nagakki road	Kushan
67	Haveli site I (Nagakki II)	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
68	Haveli site II (Nagakki III)	Same	Kushan?
69	Dheri Maira site I	Haripur- Abbotanad road	5 th -7 th cent.AD
70	Dheri Maira site II	Same	5 th -7 th cent.AD
71	Bhoroj Graveyard	Haripur- Abbottabad road	18 th -19 th cent.AD
72	Baghati site I	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
73	Baghati site II	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
74	Ferozabad Graveyard	Abbottabad- Mansehra road	19 th cent.AD
75	Bagnotar Police Station	Galiyat road	British
76	Gali Baniyan water tank	Thandyani road	British
77	Gali Baniyan Graveyard	Same	19 th cent.AD
78	Kala Pani Bungalow	Thandiani road	British
79	Kalapani Quarter	Same	British
80	Thandiani Church	Same	British
81	Church Bungalow	same	British
82	Bungalow Quarter I	same	British
83	Bungalow Quarter II	same	British
84	Forest Rest House Dungagali	Murree road	British
85	Forest Rest House Canglagali	Same	British

86	Forest Rest house Dagri	Nathiagali Governor Cottage road	British
87	Baragali Campus	Galiyat road	British
88	STC Cottage Nathiagali	Same	British
89	Nathiagali Church	Nathiagali Governor Cottage road	British
90	Dungagali Church	Murree road	British
91	Muqaddasi Town site I	Abbottabad-Mansehra road	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
92	Maqaddasi Town site II	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
93	Neelepair site I	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
94	Neelepair site II	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
95	Neelepair site III	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
96	Neelepair Graveyard	Same	20 th cent.AD
97	Neelepair Graveyard II	Same	19-20 th cent.AD
98	Mangal Graveyard	Same	19 th cent.AD
99	Qalandarabad Graveyard	Same	20 th cent.AD
100	Qalandarabad site	Same	1 st cent.BC-1 st cent.AD
101	Dhonda Bandi village site I	Same	1 st cent.BC-2 nd cent.AD
102	Kangarwali ziarat/II	Same	19 th cent.AD
103	Dhondabandi village site III	Same	1 st cent.BC- 2 nd cent.AD
104	Mandar site I	Same	1 st cent.BC-1 st cent.AD
105	Mandar site II	Same	1 st cent.BC-1 st cent.AD
106	Tarin Graveyard	Same	18 th -19 th cent.AD
107	Khotyala Graveyard	Sherwan road	18 th -19 th cent.AD
108	Abbottabad Town ship site	Nawashehr	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
109	Samesar site I	Abbottabad - Mansehra road	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
110	Samesar II	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
111	Abdal site	Same	Kushan?
112	Tarin site	Same	Kushan?
113	Chaitya site	Same	Kushan ?
114	Banda Pir Khan site	Same	Kushan?
115	Sijikot site	Same	Sikh
116	Sijikot Graveyard	Same	18-19 th cent.AD
117	Sijikot Graveyard II	Same	19 th cent.AD
118	Rawalkot site II	Thandiani road	Kushan?
119	Pind Kargo Khan site I	Sherwan road	4 th -7 th cent.AD
120	Pind Kargo Khan site II	Same	Sikh period
121	Barkot site	Same	Kushan ?
122	Barkot site II	Same	4 th -7 th cent.AD
123	Barkot Graveyard	Same	18 th -19 th cent.AD
124	Kholoragali Graveyard	Same	19 th cent.AD
125	Sherwan site I	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
126	Sherwan site II	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
127	Sherwan site III	same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
128	Sherwan Graveyard	Sherwan	18 th -19 th CAD
129	Lundey Graveyard	Abbottabad- Havelian road	20 th cent.AD
130	Jungmari site I	Sherwan road	3 rd -5 th cent.AD

131	Jungmari site II	same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
132	Sikh Temple	Havelian Bazar	Sikh
133	Post Office road Building	Same	British
134	Frontier Co-operative Bank	Same	British
135	Yousaf Mandi	Same	British
136	Havelian Railway station	Same	British
137	Havelian station Bridge	Same	British
138	Station Bridge II	Same	British
139	Kailog Bridge	CAR road Havelian	British
140	Jhangra Bridge I	Same	British
141	Jhangra Bridge II	Same	British
142	Rajoia Temple I	Havelian- Rajoia road	Sikh
143	Rajoia Temple II	Same	Sikh
144	Jhangra Sikh Temple	Havelian- Jhangra road	Sikh
145	Semlila site	Hazara University Havelian campus road	Kushan?
146	Kokal Barsin site I	Same	Kushan?
147	Kokal Barsin site II	Same	Kushan?
148	Kokal Barsin site III	Same	Kushan
149	Kokal Graveyard	Same	19-20 th cent.AD
150	Darya site	Same	Kushan ?
151	Chamed site	Havelian	Kushan?
152	Paracha Magri I	Same	Kushan?
153	Banda Saif Khan	Same	Kushan?
154	Malkan site I	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
155	Malkan site II	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
156	Malkan III	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
157	Malkan Graveyard	Same	19-20 th cent.AD
158	Khoi Dara site	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
159	Jhangra site	CAR road	1 st -5 th cent.AD
160	Jhangra Graveyard	Same	18 th -19 th cent.AD
161	Langra Graveyard	Havelian	19-20 th cent.AD
162	Langra Graveyard II	Same	19-20 th cent.AD
163	Sarela site	Same	1 st -5 th cent.AD
164	Tarmuchia stie I	CAR road	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
165	Tarmuchia site II	same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
166	Batolni site I	Same	4 th -7 th cent.AD
167	Batolni site II	Same	4 th -7 th cent.AD
168	Batolni III	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
169	Sangwala site I	CAR road	2 nd cent.BC-1 st cent.AD
170	Sangwala site II	Same	Kushan ?
171	Sangwala site III	Same	Kushan?
172	Chapri cave I	Phulanwali road	Might be frequented since earlier times
173	Chapri cave II	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
174	Chapri site III	Same	3 rd -5 th cent.AD
175	Chapri site IV	Same	Kushan?
176	Chapri site V	Same	Kushan?
177	Chapri VI	Same	Kushan?

178	Chapri VII	Same	Kushan?
179	Chapri VIII	Same	Kushan?
180	Banda Athai Khan site II	Havelian	10 th cent.AD
181	Pipal site	Phulanwali road	17 th -18 th cent.AD
182	Mujahid site I	Havelian	10 th cent.AD
183	Mujahid Graveyard	Same	19 th - 20 th cent.AD
184	Phulanwali site	Phulanwali road	Kushan?
185	Phulanwali Graveyard	Same	19 th - 20 th cent.AD
186	Haji Dara site	Same	Kushan?
187	Chandu Maira site I	Neelam valley	Kushan?
188	Chandu Maira site II	Same	Kushan?
189	Chandu Maira Cave	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
190	Chandu Maira IV	Same	Kushan?
191	Riyala site I	Same	Kushan?
192	Riyal site II	Same	Kushan?
193	Sandek site	Nara road	10 th cent.AD
194	Nara site	Same	Kushan?
195	Maira Payan site I	Same	Kushan?
196	Maira Payan site II	Same	4 th -7 th cent.AD
197	Mangia cave	Bodhla road	Might be frequented since earlier times
198	Mangia site I	Same	10 th cent.AD
199	Mangia II	Same	10 th cent.AD
200	Mangia III	Same	10 th cent.AD
201	Bodhla site	Same	Sikh
202	Kiyala site I	Same	7 th -11 th cent.AD
203	Kiyala site II	Same	7 th -11 th cent.AD
204	Kalpainted site	Same	Kushan?
205	Banda Athai Khan site I	Havelian	10 th cent.AD
206	Banda Athai Khan graveyard	Same	19 th - 20 th cent.AD
207	Banda Athai Khan Graveyard III	Same	20 th cent.AD
208	Banda Athai Khan site IV	Same	3 rd to 7 th cent.AD
209	Banda Athai Khan site V	Same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD
210	Bandi Athai Khan site VI	same	3 rd -7 th cent.AD

Brief description of the explored sites

1. Abbottabad mound I

Abbottabad mound I is located close to Abbottabad city on the top of a natural mound on Raja Salu Kalan road at Khan Colony. It is $34^{\circ} 08.262$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.672$ E, with the elevation of 4452 ft from sea level. This is a dumped site measured 58m long and 28m wide. It is in terraced shape and foundations of structures are visible. Presently the area is purchased by peoples for houses and will occupy soon. This seems one of the rich site of this District. From thick textures potsherds and landscape it is clear that it is Kushan period site.



2. Abbottabad mound II

Abbottabad mound II is located a kilometer east of the previous site on the same direction on the top of another hill top. It is $34^{\circ} 08.246$ N and $073^{\circ} 13.198$ E, with the elevation of 5021 ft from sea level. It is too in terrace shape and measured 44m long and 37m wide. This is too a dumped site while only stone blocks and thick texture potsherds are scattered on the whole site. This site is dated to Kushan period.



3. S T Luke's Church

This is a splendid example of The Colonial period architecture located right of Jannah road across from Lady Guardian. It is built of fine dressed stone blocks. According to the inscription found inside it was built in 1865 A D in the memory of Robert Roy Adams was Major in Bengal and was assassinated in Peshawar in 1865. The building is constructed in east west direction. A high pointed arch opening is provided from west leads inside the main hall and the priest worshipping portion. This is provided with semicircular windows. The eastern portion if semi round in shape and the four terraced minaret is provided from north eastern side it is engaged with the main building. The three tiers are of dressed stones with windows while the fourth and last is of wood. The upper portion is in waged shape painted with red paint. To the main hall tent shape ceiling is provided which is richly built of precious wood from inside and steal sheets from the upper side. Presently Riaz Mubarak who sanctioned our visit is the principal Priest of this Church.



4. Old Tehsil City

The old Tehsil of Abbottabad is located near to the main Mansehra road close east of Cantt police station. The total area covered by the Tehsil is 44m north to south and 42m east to west. A very beautiful porch gateway is provided to the east side built with semicircular arches attached by two rooms in north and south sides. The



inscription on the main entrance is now defaced. The whole building is built of gray dressed stones blocks. The main building is consisting of three rooms with a small veranda in front. This whole structure is 13.70m north to south and 6.70m east to west. All the arches are 1.50m wide. In the southern corner wooden stairs are leading to the upper storey. Now these stairs are in ruined condition. The upper two small rooms are projected to frontal side and a central room provided with a double wooden pillared veranda. Both the lower and upper structure ceilings are of wooden beams. And to the upper exterior side iron or steal sheets are adorned. All around the main building small size quarters are built. While in the north east and south east side two large size quarters are built. All these are provided with typical British period arches and supersaturates.

5. Frontier House

Frontier house is located in the Cantt area. It is a jewel of the Colonial period buildings. It is built of gray color dressed stone blocks. The central hall is interconnected with side small rooms. The central hall is higher than the side rooms. Due to restriction the building was not measured. All doorways and windows are provided with low bent arches. To this monumental building gable shape or tent shape ceiling is provided with the support of steal and with wooden beams. To all four sides chajja of the same material i.e iron sheets is provided. All these sheets are given with green color paint. Unfortunately the building is pointed out for replacing with any other structure.



6. Abbottabad police station

Abbottabad police station is located close west of the Tehsil building it is to the east of Link road in the city. The building is built on a raised portion of two meter high from the road.

The whole area covered by the police station is 64m north to south and 27m east to west direction. The main entrance is provided from west side. Presently the entrance is reshaped while the wooden doorway is original. Unfortunately the inscription on the entrance is removed with new plaster and whitewash work. Total there are 24 room structures use for different purposes. Few are offices and others are for living and storage purposes. All these rooms are built of dressed stone blocks. These are later on whitewashed. To these entire structures wooden pillared veranda is adorned in the front. To all structures slopping ceiling of wooden beams crowned by iron sheets is provided.



7. Mall Khana

The double storey building of Mall Khana is located in the same locality in Tehsil area. This building is consisting only of a high hall type structure from the exterior it is visible as a double storey structure while it is single storey. It is too built of dressed stone blocks painted with black color paint recently. To this structure double window one above other is produced. The building is



crowned by a tent shape ceiling of guarder and wooden beams. Presently the building is in ruined condition.

8. D.C.O. Office & Residence

This is a combined building of both the District Coordinating Officer's office and residential part. Presently it is not in use. The main structure is consisting of a large hall connected with small rooms provided with tent shape ceiling. In front a slopping verandah supporting by wooden pillars is provided. In this back side the same style is utilized. Here the whole building is whitewashed while in few parts black paint is also utilized. All the doors and windows are typical British period. Presently the building is cracked and conservation work should conduct in this marvelous structure.



9. Sikh Temple Link road

This Sikh temple is located on the same Link road very near to the Cantt police station on Gordwara Gali road. Presently the whole structure is now converted into shops. The inscription found here is dated 1943. Except the veranda the temple is 24.7m east to west and 15.30m north to south side. The veranda provided in front is 12.70m east to west and 9m north to south. Above the veranda a later period large size room is built. A small pillared opening 1.20m wide and 1.90m high above Nagri legend is carved in relief. Inside another inscription is provided on a pillared shape structures. Presently the eastern portion is converted into shops and all the eastern arches are blocked and the two domical structures are reshaped.



10. Abbottabad Museum

Abbottabad Museum is located on Mansehra road inside Company Bagh. The building was known as Town Hall utilized for different functions by British officials.

This building was built in the second half of 19th century A D. Recently the building was converted into a Museum under Hazara University. The building is facing to the east side where a porch leading to the veranda. The whole building covered 23m east to west and 16.60m north to south direction. In the front veranda is provided with offices to each side and leading to the main hall. The hall is higher than the offices and veranda provided with tent shape superstructure. To the back side small offices are too provided with a small porch. The whole structure is built of dressed stone blocks which are provided with black paint in later period and the upper tent shape ceiling is provided with red color paint recently.



11. Civil Judge Court

This building is located inside Kachehri area. The main building is consisting of a hall and two rooms with a tent shape superstructure. The whole building is 22m long and 12.60m wide in front of the building a pillared verandah is provided. And in the back side another high room attached with the central part of the building. Ceiling is of wooden beams with iron sheets. Once this building was senior session Judge Court now it is in ruined condition. It is a British period structure.



12. Guard room

This building is located in the same area inside the Kachehri gate on Jail road. It is facing to the north side. The whole building is 31.20m east to west and 12m wide with a pillared veranda. It is consist of 7 rooms. The whole building is provided with a tent shape superstructure. Presently it is in the occupation of Cantt police. This is too a British period building.



13. Union Council Jail road

This is a small building located on Jail road at Abbottabad city. The whole building is 19.70m long and 11m wide. It is consisting of 4 rooms and a frontal veranda. The building is built of dressed stone blocks and later on cement plaster and whitewash is adorned. All the four openings and four windows are provided with typical British period arches. And slopping superstructure of wooden beams and iron sheets is applied.



14. M S House

M S House is another British period building located on the same road close to Union Council building. The whole building is 28m long and 19m wide. Here interconnected rooms are built with later period additions. In front pillared veranda and conical shape ceiling is provided. Typical British period arches and ceiling is adorned to this building.



15. City Girls Primary School:

City Girls Primary School is located in Noordin Mohallah near to Link road. It is a British period building was built in 1924 by a local and recently he sold for the school. It is a double storey building. The whole area of building is 16.20 north to south and 6.18m east to west. The ground storey is built of dressed stone blocks and the upper structure is of brick was built in later time span. Here 4 rooms are built with typical British period arches.



16. Vicarage House

Vicarage House is located close north of the Church on Jannah road in the City. This is built of dressed stone blocks with many wooden coats. It is consisting of few rooms the central one is large in size the whole structure is 21.50m east to west and 13m north to south direction. A pillared veranda in the west and south side is provided with slopping ceiling. All the arches are seems renovated in later period and provided with glasses and cement beams.



17. Church Quarter

Church quarter is located in the west of S T church on Jannah road. It is built of dressed stone blocks. The whole structure is measured 11.20m north to south and consisting three rooms and wooden pillared verandah to the west and south side. To this building arches are renovated and slopping superstructure is provided. According to many locals this is the original Abbott House while cannot say with certainty.



18. F G H S Principal house Shimla road

This principal house in located inside the Boys High School on Shimla road at Abbottabad city. Originally it was Girls school while the present house is a British period structure. The whole building is 81.10m and 18.30 in east west direction. Here different small and large size rooms are located. This building is of dressed stone blocks and bricks is seems adorned in later period. To east and west sides' pillared verandah is provided the whole building is provided with a conical ceiling and verandah is provided with slopping ceiling. Here all the arches are of typical British period.



19. F G H S Teachers House

This building is teachers house located in the east of the main gate of G H S can be accessed in the same area. The building is facing to the west direction. This is too a large size building built of dressed stone blocks. The whole building is consisting of a main hall and interconnected rooms measured 34x20m. To the whole building British period low arches are adorned with circular ventilators.



20. City mosque entrance

This mosque is located in Sarafa bazaar in the main city. The mosque is renovated while the entrance is the original part of dressed stone blocks. This immense entrance is 4m wide and the arch opening is 1.80m. The total height of this cusp archway is 3.50m. On the frontal side the arch is enclosed in a rectangular portion supported by two engaged pilasters and crowned by projected stone chajja. Below the chajja three panels of inscriptions are found the two sides are of Nastalique while the central one is in Thulth style. It is dated to British period.



21. Panjpir Ziyarat

Panjpir Ziyarat is located close east of the Jail road in Abbottabad city. According to the locals it is pre British period Ziyarat while the actual five graves are renovated recently along with the slopping ceiling hall above the graves. The only original part is its brick built entrance provided from north side. It is consist of a cusp arch opening enclosed in a rectangular panel. Both in the frontal and back side of the entrance engaged pilasters are provided with brick projected chajja. It is painted with green and yellow color recently.



22. Government Guest Hous

This guest house is located close to Baluch Mess near Shimla hills. Presently the British period building is very much reshaped. The whole building is 22.25m north south and 22.60m east to west direction. It is facing to the east here three arch ways are provided central one is of semicircular the others are with low archway reshaped with rectangular shape. The central archway leads to an interior corridor. Inside six rooms open to this interior corridor. Both to the front, back and to the south side wooden pillared verandas are provided. All the arches of this building are reshaped with rectangular archways. To the whole building tent shape ceiling is provided.



23. Session court building

It is a marvelous building located in the main Abbotabad city on left side of Fowara chowk.

The building has been provided boundary walls on the four sides. There are total three British structures inside the fortification. The material used in the construction of these structures is dressed stone blocks. The wooden tent shape ceilings are provided with steel sheets which are supported by wooden beams and pillars.



Structure 1

It is located in the northern side just after entering the gateway. This whole structure is comprised of one large sized court measuring 15x7.20m, one chamber 2.80x3.20m and one Muharrar room 2.80x3.20m. Three doors are provided from the east, north and south direction to the court. A wooden pillared verandah is provided at the front measuring 2.80x2.50m.

The construction material is dressed stone blocks where the ceiling is typical like other British buildings in the area i-e wooden ceilings in tent shape provided with steel sheets from upper side. These ceilings are strengthened by wooden pillared verandah and wooden beams. Internally the walls are plastered with cow dung and stucco washed.

Structure II

The second structure is close south of the first. It too contains one court measuring 3.80x7.80m and one chamber 2.50x8m. The construction material and style here is same as that of the previous one.

Structure III

It is located close south of the second. It can be measured as 12x17m. Initially it too probably was of the same style but recently the walls have been removed from here because of the dread of cracks in the walls after the earthquake. Presently steel pillars are provided here to support the ceiling.

24. Wapda Sub Station Hut

This small structure is standing at the northwestern corner of Hockey stadium Abbotabad. It is surrounded by the hockey stadium at the back, Abbotabad Museum (old Town Hall) in the north and Abbotabad Kutchery in the west. The front is also occupied by small cabin shops. It is a small structure one room measuring 31x22ft. The construction material is dressed stone blocks and steel ceiling in tent shape supported by wooden beams. It is badly disturbed by the earthquake where cracks can be seen very clearly in the walls.



25. Strong room hut

The strong room hut is located just in front of Senior Civil judge court. Almost about one third part of the building has been



demolished while still structure of 13x17m is standing. In the north also there is a wooden pillared verandah measuring 11.20x2.40m is occupied by the notary public. Here too the material of construction was dressed stone blocks plastered with cow dung and stucco and the wooden ceiling was in tent shape along with the steel sheets.

26. DFO forest compound/support office

This complex is located at tanchi chowk on Jail road Abbotabad. The other monumental building close to it is the shehzada mosque in its west while residential houses occupied the other three sides. It is a large complex containing many buildings. A total five buildings have been recorded inside this whole complex which is varying in sizes. These are declared as the DFO compound and support offices.

The first building which is 12.25x7.20m contains 2 large and one small room. The building material is mud bricks which are plastered with cow dung and stucco. A wooden pillared verandah is also provided in the front which supports the wooden ceiling. The building is washed recently and a new look has been given to it.



27. Old bungalow inside forest compound

The bungalow is located on the jail road surrounded by Commissioner House MS house and DFO bungalow. The total area covered by it is 27x26m. The material of construction and shape is the same as used in the previous buildings (dressed stone blocks and wooden ceiling in tent shape provided with steel sheets.)



28. Front entrance and stone boundary wall of the demolished District Jail Abbotabad

The District jail of Abbotabad can be accessed in the same direction on Jail road south of Bukhara mosque. It is surrounded by market shops and residential houses. The whole structure covers an area of 16 kanal and 11 marlas. The main entrance is from the east which is 1.30m high from the ground level. Steps are provided leading to the entrance. The entrance is flanked by huge towers on both sides containing two small rooms 2.30x3m in each. These are probably the guard rooms. The main entrance also contains a date of 1893 on a marble slab. This entrance leads to the porch which is 7x3.70m containing four more rooms two on each side.

The material of construction is dressed stone blocks which is stucco plastered and washed with red and yellow colors. The tower on the right side is quite damaged specially at the top while the one on the left is in some better condition. At the top wooden waged



shape dome has provided which is missing in the right side tower. Also they are decorated with crusades. The original boundary wall is still standing. However it has been repaired several times but still it is in a very poor condition. Cracks can be seen everywhere. The north eastern corner is totally collapsed. The other sides also contain fractures which can fall down at any time.

29. Remaining stone buildings of demolished Police Line

The police line of Abbotabad is located in the main city area can be accessed from shaheen chowk to south. It covered a large area and is surrounded by other official buildings.

Inside where a large number of reconstruction is under progress and many buildings have been constructed still there are some British structures standing. These structures are actually the barracks were initially six in number. Presently five are standing while one has totally demolished and only the foundations can be observed. All these buildings were in same size 29.30x6.50m provided in north south direction. Presently two of them are still



standing in original good condition where repaired work has been conducted in the others. However still it needs complete conservation work. The construction material used is dressed stone blocks provided with wooden ceilings containing steel sheets in tent shape. The ceilings are afforded with wooden beams. The walls from inside are mud and dung plastered and stucco washed. Which too are decaying. One another small structure near the present entrance of the police line also has been demolished for renovation work however a little portion is still standing which will probably be demolished soon.

30. Cantonment Board office

The Cantonment Board office is located in the main Abbotabad bazaar at the backside of GPO is surrounded by market shops. According to an inscription just inside the entrance it was constructed in August 1933. Here three buildings are being recorded inside the office.



1st building

The building which also contains the inscription comprised of eight rooms and one hall varying in sizes. The total measurement is 10.50x20m. The outer building material is dressed stone blocks and the rooms from inside are constructed of bricks which are recently plastered and white washed. Originally like other buildings here too wooden pillared verandah was provided which supported the upper structure but presently stone block pillars can also be noted which were probably constructed in later. Beside these also iron guarders and beams of later period can be seen supporting the wooden ceiling. Although renovation work has been done on large scale but still cracks are visible in the walls which are risky.

2nd building

The building which faces north contains three rooms covering an area 15x5.60m. A 2.40m wide veranda is provided in front. This is stone pillared verandah which probably was constructed latterly after removing the wooden pillars. The steel sheets provided to the ceiling are new one and even new wooden work in the ceiling also has done. The beams are renewed too. Almost whole of the structure has been renovated.

3rd building

The third building is facing west is attached in the southern corner of second one. It measures as 16.50x5m containing three rooms. It seems totally renovated or either a later addition.

31. Govt. Islamia Boys School # 2(Govt. Centennial school)

The school is located in the main Abbotabad bazaar, near the National Stationary Mart. The name of the school has been changed to Govt. Centennial School. Presently the school contains only one British building in original shape where the rest are renewed.

It is a structure of probably 1937 situated in the southeastern corner of the present school facing north. This structure is raised on a 1.50m high platform from the earth where the whole structure measures as 20.70x23.80m. It is three storey building constructed of stone blocks and bricks containing nine rooms of different sizes. The original floor was wooden but was later on cemented. There is also a wooden balcony on the second storey. Half portion of this building was burnt in fire and now has been reconstructed. Some other part has renovated by CNW by time to time.

This remaining building will also be destroyed in June 2009 and new building will be constructed.



32. Hostel of Govt. (Victoria) Boys School no#1

The school is located in Shaheen chowk is surrounded by DC office and bazaar of Abbotabad city. The hostel is situated inside the school is in a very ruined condition. The hostel covered an area of 27x7m. The courtyard is 27x12.40m. The hostel contains ten rooms five on each. Each room is 4.30x3.70m. Wooden pillared verandah is provided in front. The verandah is 2.80m wide. The material used is stone blocks while from inside brick work has done which was mud plastered. Two more rooms at the west are situated measuring 8.40x6.70m containing a stone pillared verandah 3m wide. On both sides probably there were other rooms but demolished in later time. On north a new building has been constructed. The ceiling is wooden provided with steel sheets (badly rusted).

One another room so called the warden room is situated in the east outside the hostel measuring 4x4.70m containing wooden pillared verandah. The walls are of bricks and mud plastered. Attached to it are two other rooms measuring 4.50x3.50m. Principal room in the same line is also situated having length of 12.80m while can't be measured properly from inside due to lots of stuff and wastes lying there.

33. Govt. Gobind Girls High School

The school is located in main Abbotabad city close to Abbotabad-Mansehra road can be accessed from link road Band Kho. It is surrounded by other public schools and market shops in all directions.



The building has totally been renovated where none of the originality can be seen except the shape and design. The present school contains six rooms each measuring 9mx6.50 and one main hall 12x7.70m. Five other rooms are demolished on north and north eastern side. The frame is still original i-e dressed stone blocks where rest of the stuff is renewed like the pillars in verandah, steel sheets on the ceiling and iron beams are provided to support the ceiling.

34. Nawasher Hindu Temple

This Hindu temple is located in the east to the said village close to the main water tank of the village. This large size building is badly damaged. The main structure is 8.80m east to west and 7m north to south direction. The main grabagriha is opening to the west inside the quarter while four pillared veranda is to the east and of the same size is to the north side. Wooden beams are provided for ceiling. The upper structure is of same style in the centre is a wooden Shikara and iron sheets from outer side. In the north side two other rooms of dressed blocks and in the east central bath place is located. This building is in ruined condition.



35. Orish Public School

This ancient building is located in Rush mohallah at Nawasher. This is a large size building which is 36m long and 6.70m wide. Here were originally two houses the northern one is demolished for new building and only the back side wall is exist. While in the southern house the owner Khalid Khan lives himself. Both the houses are provided with high gateways these are provided with cusp arches enclosed by rectangular arch. Between these gateways semicircular arch windows are provided with projected borders. Above each window a rectangular ventilator with projected borders are produced. Above is the chajja of the wall. This was a double storey building the ruined structure above the southern house with stucco plaster exists.



36. Main Bazaar shops Nawasher

This is a large size structure with three arches to the main road of Nawasher bazaar. This building is built of dressed stone blocks. The eastern house was not recorded inside while the remaining two archways are two shops is seems originally any other structure. This British period structure is 8.50m long of this each archway is 1.85m wide and each arch is 2.45m high. These are low semicircular arches. Above the wall projected stone chajja is visible which is crowned by a wooden ceiling.



37. Masezi Mohallah house I Nawasher:

This is another historical house located in Masezi mohallah at Nawasher city. The frontal wall is original with a Nagri inscription while inside the rooms are reshaped. The whole wall is 8m long 80m wide built of dressed stone blocks. In the eastern side a cusp archway is provided enclosed with a rectangular panel. It is 2.10m wide and 3m high. In the western side a low arched opening and in the centre an arched window is located. Wooden beams ceiling is provided to this structure. Presently it is whitewashed. The structure is dated to British period.

**38. Masezi Mohallah house II Nawasher**

This house is located close west of the said house. It is built of dressed stone blocks. It is 7.80m long wall with a semicircular archway and two windows in typical British period style. The inside house is reshaped. The upper ceiling is reshaped it is too dated to British period.

**39. Sikh Temple Nawasher**

This is a Sikh temple seems of British period. It is a triple storey building the lower one hall is built of dressed stone blocks. And the upper two are of stone with bricks. The second storey is consisting of six rooms opened to a pillared veranda. These are eight Greek type pillars. The upper storey is a single large hall now divided into many rooms with new partition. Inside the hall pillars are provided supporting the tent shape ceiling. This third story is provided with rectangular shape openings. The front of the building is of stone with two openings. It is built of dressed stone blocks. Each archway is 1.70m wide. It is dated to British period while the upper part is a later addition. Presently the building is converted into a primary school.

**40. Nawasher site I**

Nawasher site I is located on the top of a small natural mound close east of Ilyasi Mosque North West of Nawasher city can be accessed from Abbottabad through PMA Kakul. The actual site is located on the eastern top of this mound. It is $34^{\circ} 10.270$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.739$ E, with the elevation of 4283 ft from sea level. This large site is measured 152m long and 127m wide. Here only debris of the compositions is found on the site. Apart from it stone blocks and potsherds in a large scale are found on this site. The site is dated to Kushan period.



41. Nawasher site II

Nawasher site II is located on the other top of the same hill to north side can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 10.481$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.821$ E, with the elevation of 4285 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 52m north to south and 27m east to west direction. Illegal diggers demolished all the structures of this site and according to the locals few sculptures were taken away by them from this site. Now only potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 3th to 5th century A D.



42. Nawasher site III

Nawasher site III is located in the same area on another small natural mound half a furlong north to the previous site. Owner of the site is Ali Asghar. This site is $34^{\circ} 10.567$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.774$ E, with the elevation of 4334 ft from sea level. It is too a small site which is measured 22m north to south and 17m east to west while the north eastern side of the site is now converted into agricultural field. This is a dumped site and only potsherds are scattered on the site on the basis of previous site it is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.



43. Nawasher site IV

Nawasher site IV is located on the top of another north eastern mound top of the same owner. It is $34^{\circ} 10.590$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.900$ E, with the elevation of 4347 ft from sea level.

It is a small site which is measured 70m long and 32m wide. It is in terrace shape and structures became heap, while stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the site.



44. Nawasher Graveyard I

This graveyard is located in the west of the said city at Karipana chowk. It is $34^{\circ} 09.547$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.943$ E, with the elevation of 3955 ft from sea level. This is an ancient graveyard measured 85m north to south and 48m east to west, here all the ancient graves are leveled with ground while on many graves the Hazara tomb head stones are found these are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations. It is dated from 18th to 20th century A D.



45. Nawasher Graveyard II

This graveyard is located in the same area at Lakpathi chowk. It is measured 92m north to south and 44m east to west in the centre the new road connect Nawasher and Lakpathi chowk. Here ancient tomb head stones are found these are of trefoil and jackal shape head stones. These are richly carved with floral and geometrical ornamentations. It is dated from 18th and 19th century A D. Along with it new graves are occupying the ancient graves.



46. Nawasher Graveyard III

This graveyard is located close north of the Ilyasi Mosque at Nawasher. It is 34° 10. 483 N and 073° 15.293 E, with the elevation of 3978 ft from sea level. The whole graveyard is measured 112m east to west and 128m north to south. Here the ancient graves are leveled with ground. Here too the Hazara tomb head stone culture specimens are found. These head stones are carved out with decorative designs. It is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.



47. Narduba site I

Narduba Site I is located on the western top of a small hill in the west of the said village can be accessed from Nawasher. It is 34° 09.446 N and 073° 96.558 E, with the elevation of 4724 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 1.6m east to west and 86m north to south direction. The upper part is occupied by a modern house. In the lower part the original walls are visible. These walls are built of large size stone blocks. And potsherds of different types are scattered on the site. The site is dated to Kushan period.



48. Narduba site II

Narduba site II is located close east of the said site can be accessed on the same direction. It is 34° 09.456 N and 073° 10.768 E, with the elevation of 4882 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 19m east to west and 14m north to south. This site is badly damaged by the illegal diggers. Here foundation of a wall is visible. The site is dated to Kushan period.



49. Narduba site III

Narduba site III is located close east of the previous site on the same hill on another small top. It is $34^{\circ} 09.462$ N and $073^{\circ} 16.856$ E, with the elevation of 4929 ft from sea level. This is too a small site measured 29m long and 11m wide. It is a dumped site where only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the site. It is too dated to Kushan period.



50. Narduba site IV

Narduba site IV is located on the same hill on the highest top close north of the said village. It is $34^{\circ} 09.476$ N and $073^{\circ} 17.225$ E, with the elevation of 5462 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 64m east to west and 56m north to south direction. Presently the site is converted into agricultural field by Abdul Hameed owner of the site. From the scattered stone a boundary is built while it is a dumped site. Potsherds of thick and thin texture are scattered in a large scale. It is dated to Kushan period.



51. Takya Site III

Takya site III is located on the top of the northern hill of the said village can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 08.747$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.422$ E, with the elevation of 4488 ft from sea level. It is a small site which is measured 13m long and 9m wide. From here structure is demolished and only stones are scattered on the site. Along with it potsherds are scarcely found on the site these are thick in texture.



52. Takya site II

Takya site II is an ancient water tank located close to the said site. According to the locals this water tank was built by the wife of Jehangir king. Shoaib Khan is of the view that Begum Noor Jehan planted a Chinar plant in this area (Shoaib Khan 1976: 208). It is built of dressed stone blocks. These stone blocks are paste with stucco mortar. This water tank is 12.70x10.10m inside with 1.35m depth according to the locals here inside the tank a large size water spring was flowing which in later time disappeared. To the south side a semicircular archway as water drain was built it is 80cm high and 80cm wide from inside it is now closed with cement work. Close left to the archway staircases were built now in ruined condition.



53. Sarban site I

This site is located on the top of a small natural mound at Sarban village a km south west to Takya village. It is $34^{\circ} 08.018$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.582$ E, with the elevation of 4093 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 22m long and 20m wide. This is a dumped site where structures are probably inside the debris recently illegal diggers have disturbed the site to some extent. Here potsherds are scarcely found on the site. It is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



54. Ghumawan Site I

Ghumawan site I is located on the top of a small hill at Ghumawan can be accessed from Abbottabad through Thandiani road. It is $34^{\circ} 10.055$ N and $073^{\circ} 17.122$ E, with the elevation of 4741 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 33m long and 13m wide.

Presently the site is divided by the Thandiani road and the lower portion is occupied by a graveyard. While structures of the site are demolished and only stone blocks and black painted potsherds are scattered in a large scale on the site. This site is dated to Kushan period.



55. Rawal Kot site I

Rawal Kot village is located a kilometer away on the same road to Thandiani. It is $34^{\circ} 10.178$ N and $073^{\circ} 17.206$ E, with the elevation of 4893 ft from sea level. The actual site is located on the top of a small natural mound close right to the road at the said village. It is a small site which is measured 38m long and 16m wide. All the structures of the site are demolished while their foundations are visible. Here thick and then texture potsherds in a large scale were found. The site is dated to Kushan period.



56. Dhera village site

This site is located on the same road a furlong ahead from the previous site. It is $34^{\circ} 10.308$ N and $073^{\circ} 17.492$ E, with the elevation of 5105 ft from sea level. This is the same nature site where structures are demolished. The whole site is measured 53m long and 26m wide. Here too stones blocks and potsherds in a large scale are scattered. On the basis of the previous site it is dated to Kushan period.



57. Kotwali site

Kotwali site is located 1km north east of Kotwali village which is 3km east of Gali Baniya can be accessed from Thandiani road. It is 34° 12.402 N and 073° 19.098 E, its total elevation from the sea level is 6468ft. The whole site is 26m long and 23m wide. Here ruined walls of two structures are visible. These are built in rough formation. Along with it potsherds in a large scale are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 5th to 7th century A D.



58. Damtaur cave site II

This cave is located in the northern hill of the said village. It is 34° 08.440 N and 073° 16.598 E, with the elevation of 4122 ft from sea level. This ancient cave is 16m deep and 6.80m wide, its total height is 4.60m. Inside fire activities is found. It is not a carved cave but it is produced due to geological changes in the area. This cave is probably probably of prehistoric time.



59. Ghazi Baba Ziyarat Takya I

Ghazi Baba Ziyarat is located in Takya village can be accessed on Damtaur road. The whole graveyard is measured 16m north to south and 9m east to west direction. In the centre an ordinary grave of Ghazi Baba with 2m high boundary wall is found and in the east side ancient ordinary graves with Jangshahi like yellow marble are found. This graveyard is almost one hundred years old.



60. Damtaur site I ancient graveyard

This ancient graveyard is located at Damtaru village can be accessed on Maree road from Abbottabad. It is 34° 08.018 N and 073° 15.582 E, with the elevation of 4088 ft from sea level. The whole area of the graveyard is 76 canal and 2 marlas. Most of the area of the graveyard is disturbed by the flood another part is occupied by the High school. Almost all the ancient graves are leveled with the earth. According to Shoaib Khan one of the courtiers of King Akbar Abul Fateh died and buried here (Shoaib Khan 1976: 208). The graveyard is in use from 17th A D till present.



61. Markalan Graveyard

Markalan graveyard is located close to the said village right side of the village road can be accessed on Galyat road from Abbottabad. It is $34^{\circ} 09.381$ N and $073^{\circ} 18.135$ E, with the elevation of 4149 ft from sea level. This is a small graveyard measured 13m north to south and 21m east to west direction. Here all the ancient graves are leveled with the ground and few of jangshahi type yellow marbles are still exist in a very poor condition. The graveyard is dated to 18-19th century A D.



62. Selhed site I

Selhed site I is located on the top of a small mound close left to the main Abbottabad Haripur road at Selhed village. It is $34^{\circ} 07.177$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.890$ E, with the elevation of 4064 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 22m long and 14m wide. This is a dumped site while it is badly damaged by the illegal diggers and pitches have dug in the centre of the site. Thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site. It is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



63. Selhed site II

Selhed site II is located on the top of a high hill a km south west of the previous site close to the main road. It is $34^{\circ} 06.924$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.756$ E, with the 4107 ft elevation form sea level. This site is in terraced shape measured 20m north to south and 15m east to west. Here one wall is visible, it is in rough masonry. Along with it thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site. It is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



64. Muslim Abad Rock Shelter I

This rock shelter is located in a high hill east of Muslim Abad police post at Lohara Wali Gali hill. It is $34^{\circ} 06.266$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.558$ E, with the elevation of 4040 ft from sea level. It is 6m deep, 8.70m wide and the present height is 1.70m, while it is dumped in later period due to the rolled material from the upper hill site. Inside fire activities are visible. It is probably probably dated to Prehistoric time.



65. Muslim Abad Cave II

This cave is located in the same hill a furlong higher from the previous site in a soft rocky area. It is $34^{\circ} 06.302$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.653$ E, with the elevation of 4155 ft from sea level. It is built due to natural changes in the area. Total depth of the cave is 16m its width is 5.30m and it is almost 8m high. Inside fire activities can be seen. This cave is dated to Prehistoric time.



66. Tipper site (Nagakki I)

Tipper site is located on the top of a high hill at Nagakki village can be accessed on Raja Salu Kalan road. It is $34^{\circ} 07.561$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.926$ E, with the elevation of 5648 ft from sea level. This site is in terraced shape and one meter wide wall of diaper masonry is visible in the site along with it foundation of different structures are visible on the site. Both thick and thin texture potsherds are scattered on the site this site is typical Kushan period.



67. Haveli site I (Nagakki II)

Haveli site I is located in the eastern side of Raja Salu Kalan on the same road. It is $34^{\circ} 06.770$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.419$ E, with the elevation of 6178 ft from sea level. This site is 33m long and 21m wide. Presently the site is converted into agricultural field. Here only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the site it is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



68. Haveli site II (Nagakki III)

Haveli site II is located on the top of the hill where the Kalan or cave of Raja Salu is located can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 06.786$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.304$ E, with the elevation of 6230 ft from sea level. The whole site is converted into agricultural field except a small portion. It is 38m long and 17m wide. A rectangular wall is of diaper masonry is found the site is dated to Kushan period.



69. Dheri Maira site I

This site is located on the top of a small natural mound close south of Dheri Maira primary school can be accessed right to Abbottabad Haripur road. It is $34^{\circ} 07.163$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.018$ E, with the elevation of 3972 ft from sea level. It is measured 41m long and 17m wide. It is a dumped site and few stone blocks are scattered along with the potsherds. It is dated from 5th to 7th century A D.

**70. Dheri Maira site II**

Dheri Maira site II is located in the foothill north of the said village. It is $34^{\circ} 07.364$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.900$ E, with the elevation of 4152 ft from sea level. The whole site is 33m long and 28m wide. It is in terraced shape here four structures are poorly visible. Along with it potsherds of different types are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 5th to 7th century A D.

**71. Bhoroj graveyard I**

This is an ancient graveyard located close north of the Bhoroj village school. It is $34^{\circ} 07.423$ N and $073^{\circ} 08.859$ E, with the elevation of 4175 ft high from sea level. The whole graveyard is measured 26m long and 24m wide. Here ancient tomb head stones are found in this graveyard. These are known as Hazara tomb head stone culture pieces. It is approximately dated to 18th and 19th century A D.

72. Baghati site I

Baghati site I is located on the top of the eastern hill of the said village can be accessed from Bhoroj on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 07.847$ N and $073^{\circ} 08.227$ E, with the elevation of 4503 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 35m long and 20m wide. Here all the structures are dumped inside debris and only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the site. Here thick and thin texture potsherds were collected from the site. This site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.

**73. Baghati site II**

Baghati site II is located on the top of another hill west of the said village can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 07.705$ N and $073^{\circ} 07.954$ E, with the elevation of 4542 ft from sea level. Presently the site is converted into agricultural field and the sides of this site are occupied by modern houses. Here a large number of thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.

74. Feroz Abad graveyard

This graveyard is located on main Abbottabad Mansehra road at Ferozabad about ten km far from Abbottabad city close right to the main road. The whole graveyard is 36m north south and 16m east west. Presently it is divided into two parts, by the central ordinary road to the said village. Here typical Hazara tomb head stones are found provided many graves, these are of different shapes and carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations. Here new and later period graves are also located, this graveyard is dated to 19th century A D.



75. Bagnotar Police station

This police station is located on Galyat road. Originally it was a rest house. Its style suggests that either it was built in almost during the end of British period or in post British period. It is 34° 07.475 N and 073° 20.270 E, with the elevation of 4864 ft from sea level. This structure is built of dressed gray stone blocks. The whole building is 19m north to south and 15m east to west with 3.65m pillared verandah in front side and to the south while in the back east side 1.50m wide verandah is provided. In the central part two high semicircular arches with wooden doorways and to the other rooms rectangular archways are provided.



76. Gali Baniyan water tank

This water tank is located close to the said graveyard. According to the locals it was built in 1926. This structure is built of dressed stone blocks paste with stucco mortar while the recent cement plaster is clearly visible. This water tank is built in semicircular form showing like a muslim grave. It is 6.95m long and 4.90m wide with 3m height. To the east side an arched opening is provided and a window to the west direction.



77. Gali Baniyan graveyard

This graveyard is located close right side of the road to Thandiani at Gali Baniyan village. It is measured 28m long and 13m wide. Here the same types of Hazara tomb head stones were found. These are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations these are trefoil and arched shape tomb stones. This graveyard is dated to 19th century A D.



78. Kalapani Banglaw

This is a British period building now occupied by the Works and Services Department located on Thandiani road. The original building is provided with a new room. It is $34^{\circ} 12.702$ N and $073^{\circ} 19.883$ E, with the elevation of 4227 ft from sea level. The original building is 10.70x10.60m. It is facing to the western side it consists of three rooms. It is provided with a pillared veranda in the front side. To the frontal wall wooden openings and wooden structure is built. Above the opening level wooden beams are provided for more strength. It is adorned with tent shape ceiling of wooden beams and sheets. Recently this British period building is provided with cement repair work and additions.



79. Kalapani Quarter

This quarter is located a little below with the Banglaw can be accessed with small size staircases. It consists of four rooms facing to the western side. Three of these are provided openings from the west and one to the north side. It is built of dressed stone blocks past with stucco mortar. To the whole structure cement plaster is provided in later period. To this quarter tent shape ceiling is provided of wooden beams and sheets. It is dated to British period.



80. Thandiani Church

This Church is located on one hill top at Thandiani close right of the road. It is built of black dressed stone blocks. Its pointed arch opening is provided from western side which is 3m high and 1.50m wide with a sheeted pillared veranda. It is 16m long and 6.50m wide hall. To both north and south side pointed windows are provided and in the back eastern side the sacred portion is projected outward then the tent shape ceiling. Presently the frontal wall below the ceiling is demolished by the weather changes. A small attached room is adorned to the north eastern side.



81. Church Banglaw

This is the homestead Diocese of Peshawar Church structure located a bit far to the south side of the previous site. It is $34^{\circ} 14.053$ N and $073^{\circ} 21.344$ E, with the elevation of 8706 ft from sea level. This building is 16.60m east to west and 15.50m north to south direction. To the north side long hall is east to west direction and then another room lying north south direction and in the south side a small room facing to the north. In the front of this building a wooden pillared veranda is provided. This stone block building is provided with tent shape ceiling.



82. Banglaw quarter

To the west side of the previous building a single structure known as quarter is located. It is facing to the north side. From the exterior side it is measured 9.60m north to south and 8.40m east to west direction. It is built of stone blocks paste with stucco mortar in the front a semicircular archway is provided. A small size pillared veranda is provided in the front. The upper walls and tent shape ceiling is recently renovated.



83. Banglaw II

This is another British period building located quarter a kilometer south of the Thandyani mosque. It is built of dressed stone blocks. It is facing to the western side with a pointed archway is provided to this direction. Another semicircular arch way is provided to the southern room. To these two rooms wooden pillared veranda is provided to the west and southern sides. To this building too the same tent shape ceiling is provided of wooden beams and metal sheets. Recently bricks have used for repair work.



84. Forest Rest House Dungagali

The Forest Rest House in Dungagali is located on the main Nathiagali-Murree road on the left side. It has a very nice and attractive location. This small building is situated on the main road is surrounded by green hills from all directions.

The Rest house faces west contains three rooms and one hall. Each room can be measured as 5.30x7.90m. The hall is 5.80x11m. The wooden pillared verandah provided in the front is 12.90x3.10m. The whole structure has been renovated so that none of any originality can be seen. The walls are cement plastered from outside and from inside these are dung plastered and white washed. In the verandah modern tiles are installed. The doors are changed and modern wood work being done in the hall. The floor of the hall is originally wooden which is decaying too.

At the back there are two other structures the kitchen and servant quarters. The kitchen is 4x4.50m badly infected. The servant quarters are three in number measuring 11.50x5.80m. A wooden pillared verandah too provided in front. The construction material used here is dressed stone blocks containing wooden ceiling. The steel sheet provided to the ceiling is badly rusted and cracks can be noted in the walls too. The ceilings of room and these structure both leaking in rain. The building needs proper conservation work.



85. Changlagali Dak Bungalow

This bungalow is located on the same road at Changlagali with the elevation 5329ft from sea level is situated in an open area at the top of hill right side of the road. The total area is 40kanals containing four Colonial buildings/structures.

1st building

According to the inscription installed "DAK BUNGALOW 1875" it is clear that it was the residing building was constructed in 1875. It covered an area of 26.50x10.70m contained four square rooms 4.50x4.50m and a dining hall 7.50x4.50m. A wooden pillared verandah is provided in front. The construction material is dressed stone block which was internally plastered with cement in 1992-93 and the steel sheets provided to the tent shaped wooden ceiling have been changed too. Internally the ceilings are leaking and not in the condition to exist for next few years.

2nd building

The second building consists of two rooms occupying an area of 13.40x13.40m. As like the previous this structure too is being renovated with newly cement plaster and also the steel sheet on the ceiling has changed.

3rd building

The third building is actually a cock house containing an inscription showing its name and date of its construction which is 1875. It can be measured as 6.40x6.20 containing verandah 1.80m at the front. The material used in construction is the same dressed stone blocks supporting wooden ceiling on the top.

4th building

These are two rooms are 13.30x4m were the servant quarters. The date inscribed is 1906. The same type material is used in its construction.

86. Dagri Forest Bungalow

The Forest Bungalow of Dagri is located 19.2km north of Nathiagali with the elevation 9997ft from sea level. It can be accessed through a hiking track from Nathiagali. The building is situated on a ridge of a mountain at Dagri is surrounded by green jungles of the area.

The bungalow is facing west. Total area covered by Bungalow is 11.10x10m consisting of two rooms, 1 small attached kitchen, 1 store room and a big hall containing a wooden pillared veranda in front which is 2.50m wide. A separate eave is provided to the verandah. A bay window is also provided to the room in front. The ceiling is wooden in tent shape covered with steel sheets where the sheet of verandah is changed. The material use in construction is stone blocks plastered with mud. The floor inside the rooms is wooden. Close to the south side is a small kitchen measuring 4.30x3.80m. The material of construction is same.



87. Bara Gali Campus

The campus is located in Bara Gali east of Abbotabad city. It is 34° 05.406 N, 073° 21.390 E and 7608 ft high from sea level. It is a large campus comprised of 42 cottages each containing three or four rooms which makes a total 400 small and big rooms. The average size of each room is 4X7m. Basically these cottages were built for British troops while presently it is under the Peshawar University. The material used in the construction of the building is stone blocks and wood. The ceilings are made of wood in tent shape. Wooden pillared verandahs are also provided in front of the cottages. As a new cottage was built the date of its construction was written on it. The earliest date so far found here is 1900 while according to the keepers the earliest is 1880 which is now vanished due to the renovation work on a large scale. Also it can't be for sure said what kind of pilaster was used in the walls because of the newly cemented work. The important parts of present campus are the offices (three rooms total 17.30X13.30m), VC house (13.50X7.5m), exhibition hall (19.70X7m) and the mess.



88. STC Cottage Nathia Gali

STC cottages are located in Nathia Gali 6km east of Bara Gali. According to the keeper the owner of the cottages was a Hindu lady Hanad. However presently it is with the Sarhad Tourism Corporation Govt. of NWFP. The total area contains five cottages and 20 rooms. Unfortunately all the structures are renovated and none of any original structure can be seen.



89. Nathia Gali church

The church is located in Nathia Gali on the Governor Cottage road. According to a marble inscription found, the church was constructed on 26th September 1914 by Mb J S Donald the then chief commissioner of NWFP. It is a small structure measuring 19.70X8.50m. The whole structure is wooden built. The ceiling is in tent shape provided with steel sheet probably to secure it from the snow. Presently the entrance is from the east side which is a small door. Inside are seat for worshipers and a beautiful trefoil arch is constructed at the place of the priest.



90. Dunga Gali church

This church is located in Dunga Gali 2km from Nathia Gali situated close to Mushkpuri hotel. The church is now permanently close because of its worst condition inside. It too is a small church measuring 16.50X8.30m was based on stone blocks where the upper structure is completely of wood. To the ceiling again steel sheets are provided. The main arched entrance is from southern side which is 3m wide and 6m high. The northern wall has been reconstructed of sand blocks.



91. Muqaddasi town site I

Here a small site is located on the top of a mound at the said town. It can be accessed on Abbottabad Mansehra road near Mir Pur. It is $34^{\circ} 14.153$ N and $073^{\circ} 14.234$ E, with the elevation of 4273 ft from sea level. This site is badly cut off for the modern town and only a small part is exist that is measured 17m long and 15m wide. Here diaper masonry structures are still exists. Along with it potsherds are scattered on the site. It is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.

**92. Muqaddasi town site II**

This site is located on the top of the close north eastern mound. It is $34^{\circ} 14.286$ N and $073^{\circ} 14.300$ E, with the elevation of 4291 ft from sea level. This is too a small site measured 13m long and 9m wide. All the structures from this ordinary site are disappeared while stone blocks are scattered on the site along with potsherds. Here potsherds are scarcely available on the site. On the basis of the previous site it too dated the same period from 3rd to 5th century A D.

93. Neelepair site I

Neelepair site I is located on the top of a hill close opposite of the previous site across the road. It is located right of Mansehra road. It is $34^{\circ} 14.363$ N and $073^{\circ} 14.202$ E, with the elevation of 4354 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 25m long and 18m wide. Here structures are disappeared from the site while a rough wall in the eastern side is visible. Potsherds are scarcely available on the site.

**94. Neelepair site II**

Site II is located on the higher top of the same hill a bit on the north east from the previous site can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 14.447$ N and $073^{\circ} 14.177$ E, with the elevation of 4391 ft from sea level. Here foundation of different structures are visible the whole site is measured 18m long and 15m wide. Potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.

**95. Neelepair site III**

Neelepair site III is located on another top of the same hill in the northern side. It is $34^{\circ} 14.505$ N and $073^{\circ} 14.090$ E, with the elevation of 4319 ft from sea level. This is too a small site measured 18x16m. This site is badly damaged by the illegal diggers and walls are exposed here. These walls are in diaper



masonry. Presently stone blocks are potsherds are scattered on the site. It is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.

96. Neele Pair graveyard II:

This graveyard is located in the said village can be accessed on the Abbottabad- Mansehra road. The total graveyard is measured 80X40m. It is an ancient graveyard where most of the graves are now leveled with the ground. Tomb stones of Hazara culture can be noted in few of the graves. The graveyard is probably situated over a site because it is placed over a raised portion and potsherds are also scattered and it is also close to the other sites of said village. The graveyard can be dated to about 100 years back.



97. Neele Pair graveyard III

This graveyard is also located in the same village. Basically it covered a large area but presently most of the area is occupied by people, for agricultural fields and road. Few graves can be seen which are in very ruined and bad condition. They are almost vanished and leveled with ground. The graveyard can be probably dated to about 100-150YBP.



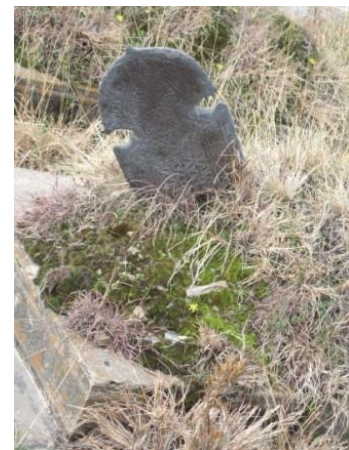
98. Mangal graveyard

This is another large size graveyard; located close right side of the Mansehra road at Mangal bazaar. It is measured 55m long and 32m wide. The most part is demolished by the modern road. Here too the typical Hazara tomb head stones are adorned to many graves these are carved with floral and geometrical designs.



99. Qalandar Abad graveyard

Qalandar Abad is the name of a small bazaar which can be accessed by the same direction. Here is an ancient graveyard here typical Hazara tomb stones culture can be seen. Presently most of the area of this graveyard is occupied by new graves however still few of the ancient once can be noted. These can be dated to 100 years back.



100. Qalandar Abad site I

The site is located in the said village can be accessed by the Abbotabad Mansehra road. The actual site is located close to the link road between Qalandar abad and Dhonda bandi village. Infact this road is constructed over the site. The site is $34^{\circ} 15.857$ N, $073^{\circ} 15.196$ E, with the elevation of 4429 ft. presently a large part of this site is occupied by modern houses and also a link road leading to Dhonda village. The remaining part of the site can be measured 28m E to W and 18m N to S which is also disturbed by the people and is leveled. Only potsherd can be seen in a large number.

**101. Dhonda Bandi village site I**

Dhonda village is located just 2km ahead from Qalandar Abad. The first site recorded here is located at $34^{\circ} 16.221$ N, $073^{\circ} 15.353$ E with the elevation of 4710 ft from sea level. This site is badly disturbed where stones slabs of structures are scattered along with hundreds of potsherds. It is a terraced shape site measuring 14m E.W and 20m N.S.

**102. Kangarwali Ziyarat /Dhonda Bandi site II**

This graveyard is located at Dhonda Bandi can be accessed through Qalandar Abad on Abbottabad Mansehra road. It is famous due to the locally known Kangar trees and thus called Kangar wali ziyarat. It is $34^{\circ} 15.925$ N and $073^{\circ} 15.691$ E, with the elevation of 4546ft from sea level. The whole graveyard is measured 27m long and 16m wide. Here typical Hazara tomb head stones are provided to many ancient tombs. All these are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations. This graveyard is dated to 19th century A D.

103. Dhonda Bandi village site III

The site is located in the same village on the top of a small mound. It is $34^{\circ} 16.409$ N, $073^{\circ} 15.449$ E with the elevation of 4944 ft. The total site is measured 55m E.W and 35m N.S. It is a dumped site and a large portion is disturbed by the locals. While few wall structures of stone slabs are visible. Rest of the stones are scattered on the site. These seem to be interconnected rooms. Potsherds can be seen in a very small scale.



104. Mandar site I (Dhonda Bandi village)

The site is located in the same village on the top of hills locally called as Mandar. It is close to the north of Dhonda site II. It is $34^{\circ} 16.576$ N, $073^{\circ} 15.516$ E with elevation of 5151ft. The whole site measured as 23m N.S and 12m E.W. Here dumped structures of rough stone masonry can be seen. These seem are six interconnected rooms. Each room measures as 6X6m. again potsherds can be noted in a very small quantity. It is also probably of same date as the other sites are in the valley.



105. Mandar site II (Dhonda Bandi village)

The site is located close to the north of Mandar site I. It is $34^{\circ} 16.521$ N, $073^{\circ} 15.527$ E with elevation of 5185 ft. This site is measured 21m N.S and 15m E.W. here again foundations of six structures can be seen with the same features as that of Mandar site I and dated as same.



106. Tarin Graveyard I

This is one of the largest ancient graveyard in this area which is located in Tarin close to the Bandi Pir Khan village road can be accessed through Mangal on Abbottabad Mansehra road. The whole graveyard is measured 163m east to west and 47m north to south direction. To many graves trefoil, Jackal and other animal shape head stones are provided. All these are carved out with floral and geometrical designs. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.



107. Khotyala Graveyard

This graveyard is located on the top of a raised portion close to the Khotyala bazaar on Sherwan road. It is $34^{\circ} 10.127$ N and $073^{\circ} 07.665$ E, with the elevation of 4913 ft. This graveyard is measured 42m long and 41m wide. Here typical Hazara tomb head stones are adorned to many graves. These are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentation. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.



108. Town ship site

This site is located in the eastern side of Abbottabad Township near Nawasher. It is close to the middle school of this area. The actual site is $34^{\circ} 10.740$ N and $073^{\circ} 16.878$ E, with the elevation of 4329 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 22 m long and 10m wide. While the actual site was much large where now constructed a small road. On this remaining portion foundation of structures are to some extent visible. Along with it, potsherds of different types were found here the site is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.

**109. Samesar site I**

This is a small site located on a small hill top at Samesar in Banda Pir Khan can be accessed from Mangal on Abbottabad Mansehra road. It is $34^{\circ} 15.828$ N and $073^{\circ} 16.253$ E, with the elevation of 4957 ft from sea level. This site is 16m long and 12m wide. Here fallen debris of three structures is lying on the site. Along with it potsherds in a small scale are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.

**110. Samesar site II**

Samesar site II is located on the high top of the same hill. It is $34^{\circ} 15.715$ N and $073^{\circ} 16.438$ E, with the elevation of 5354 ft from sea level. This site is 27m long and 12m wide. Recently it is badly disturbed by the illegal diggers. Now only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the site. On the basis of a close Kushan period site it is dated to Kushan period from 2nd to 5th century A D.

**111. Abdal site**

Jaba Abdal site is located in Banda Pir Khan can be accessed through Mangal few km away from Abbottabad on Mansehra road. It is $34^{\circ} 15.110$ N and $073^{\circ} 16.377$ E, with the elevation of 4933 ft from sea level. This site is 45m long and 40m wide. Here 1m wide boundary wall of diaper masonry is still in good condition from the eastern side the same wall is in ruined condition. On the whole site numberless potsherds are scattered.

This site is dated to Kushan period on the basis of this standing structure.



112. Tarin Graveyard I

This is one of the largest ancient graveyard in this area which is located in Tarin close to the Bandi Pir Khan village road can be accessed through Mangal on Abbottabad Mansehra road. The whole graveyard is measured 163m east to west and 47m north to south direction. To many graves trefoil, Jackal and other animal shape head stones are provided. All these are carved out with floral and geometrical designs. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.



113. Chaitya site

This site is located on the top of a small hill close right to the road at Chaitya on the same road of Dhonda Bandi to Riyala. It is 34° 15.876 N and 073° 16.546 E, with the elevation of 5208ft from sea level. It is a small site measured 55m long and 14m wide. Presently all the structures are demolished by the owner and the stone blocks are reused for a large size wall. Apart from it potsherds are scattered in a small scale. On the basis of the nearest sites it is dated to Kushan period.



114. Banda Pir Khan site

This site is located on the top of a small mound close south west of the said village can be accessed from Mangal on main Abbottabad Mansehra road. It is 34° 14.605 N and 073° 16.193 E, with the elevation of 4982 ft from sea level. This site is measured 26m long and 11m wide. It is in terraced shape. Here foundations of few structures are visible. Apart from it stone blocks and potsherds are scattered on the whole site. This site is dated to Kushan period.



115. Sijikot site

Sijikot site III is located close west of the said village on the top of a small natural mound can be accessed on the same direction. It is 34° 15.486 N and 073° 12.277 E, with the elevation of 4226 ft from sea level. It is 35m long and 30m wide site. Here foundation of two walls are visible are built of stone slabs and other structures stone blocks are taken away by the locals. These structures seem of very later period and dated to Sikh time.



116. Sijikot site I

Sijikot graveyard I is located close to Govt Girls Performance high school of the said village can be accessed from Qalandar Abad on Mansehra road. This is a large size graveyard in terraced shape area. It is 185m long and 73m wide. Presently it is divided into three parts by the village road and modern houses. Here many graves are provided with Hazara tomb head stones. These are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.

117. Sijikot graveyard II

This graveyard is located a furlong south of the said village can be accessed on the same direction. It is a small site measured 16m long and 15m wide. Here trefoil and arched shape tombstones were found. All these are carved out with different types of ornamentations.

**118. Rawalkot site II**

This site is located on the top of a small mound a bit far from the right side of the road going to Thandiani and close to the primary school of the said village. It is $34^{\circ} 10.471$ N and $073^{\circ} 17.346$ E, with the elevation of 4908 ft from sea level. This site is 35m long and 30m wide in terraced shape. Here foundations of six structures are visible and walls are became heap. Along with it, thick texture potsherds are scattered on the whole site and it is dated to Kushan period

**119. Pind Kargo Khan I**

This site is located on the top of a high hill at Qasim Abad at Kargo Khan on Sherwan road can be accessed from Abbottabad. It is $34^{\circ} 10.911$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.468$ E, with the elevation of 4824 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 30m long and 24m wide. Owner of the site is Mr. Nazir Khan. The owner has badly damaged the site and exposed the wall structures. These are built of rough diaper masonry. Along with it potsherds of thick texture are scattered on the site. It is dated from 4th to 7th century A D.

**120. Pind Kargo Khan II**

This site is located in the foothill below the road at the same area. It is $34^{\circ} 1.286$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.809$ E, with the elevation of 4199 ft from sea level. It is a large size site in terraced shape measured 174m long and 48m wide. Here different structures are visible built of rough masonry. While the interesting one is the fortress shape structure located at the lower terrace. This is measured 74x46m and wall is 1m wide while no bastion is provided and the lower structures in the western side are now collapsed. Potsherds of both thick and thin texture are scattered. These structures are showing of later period and it is dated to Sikh time.



121. Barkot site I

This site is located on the eastern hill top at Barkot on Sherwan road can be accessed from Abbottabad. It is $34^{\circ} 10.624$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.021$ E, with the elevation of 4900 ft from sea level. This site is in terraced shape and the top portion is dumped and structures are collapsed. To the upper terrace boundary wall is still exist while other structures are not visible. Along with it potsherds are scattered on the whole site. It is dated to Kushan period.



122. Barkot site III

This site is located on the top of the western hill from the graveyard in the same area. It is $34^{\circ} 10.507$ N and $073^{\circ} 03.539$ E, with the elevation of 4949 ft from sea level. It is too in terraced shape site and measured 45m long and 14m wide. Here structures are dumped inside the debris while the boundary wall still exists built in rough diaper masonry. It is dated from 4th to 7th century A D.



123. Barkot site II Graveyard

Barkot site II is a graveyard located in the south western side below the same hill at Barkot village can be accessed on the same direction. This graveyard is 26m long and 17m wide it is divided into two parts by the central village road. Here the same Hazara tomb head stones are adorned to many graves and are carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentations. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.



124. Kholora Gali graveyard

This graveyard is located close left to the road at Kholora Gali in the pind Kargo Khan on Sherwan road. It is a small graveyard measured 23m long and 13m wide. Here different type of Hazara tomb head stone culture can be seen. Many graves are adorned with sword type head stones while some are arched and trefoil in shape. This graveyard is dated to 19th century A D.



125. Sherwan site I

Sherwan site I is located on the top of a small mound close to North West of Sherwan bazaar. It is $34^{\circ} 12.399$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.124$ E, with the elevation of 4076 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 27m long and 13m wide, while a large part is demolished due to the construction of the road and a tower of local mobile company. It is a dumped site where structures are inside the debris. Here only stone blocks and potsherds are scattered in a large scale. It is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.

**126. Sherwan site II**

Sherwan site IV is located on another top at Tir Banda close north east of Sherwan bazaar while can be accessed from site III in the south side. It is $34^{\circ} 12.584$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.387$ E, with the elevation of 3973 ft from sea level. This site suggests is a fortress which is dumped inside the debris and the exterior wall is exposed while illegal diggers have laid few trenches inside the site. Walls are built in later diaper masonry. This site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.

**127. Sherwan stupa site III:**

This is a stupa site of this region located 2km north west of Sherwan bazaar and about 1km far from the previous site on the top of a small mound right of the ordinary road leads to Shaheed Abad. It is $34^{\circ} 12.715$ N and $073^{\circ} 04.126$ E, with the elevation of 3750 ft from sea level. This site is in terraced shape measured 62m long and 16m wide. The second and third terraces are having square shape foundations small and in large sizes are seems probably stupas. While the lower terrace is seem having foundations of many rooms in a line can be considered as monastery. Presently on the lower terrace a later period structure is built. The site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.

**128. Sherwan graveyard**

This is an ancient graveyard of the said area. Located close to Govt. Degree college of Sherwan can be accessed from Abbottabad. This graveyard is measured 36m long and 28m wide. To many graves typical Hazara tomb head stones are provided and even the unique sword type head stones can be also seen provided to many graves. This graveyard is dated from 18th to 19th century A D.

129. Lundey Graveyard

Lundey grave yard is located close north of Lundey Girls Primary School on an ordinary road to Magri village can be accessed on the same direction. Here two graves are found with chaitya arch type of head stones. Presently these head stones are whitewashed. These are carved with different kinds of floral and geometrical ornamentation. While these are not dated but are seems a century old head stones.



130. Jangmari site I

Jangmari site I is located close to Sherwan stupa site on the top of a hill at Jangmari locality. It is 34° 12.649 N and 073° 03.998 E, with the elevation of 3647 ft from sea level. This is seems a security post site. Here only one structure foundation is visible which is measured 12x11m. Apart from it potsherds are scarcely available on this small site. It is measured from 3rd to 5th century A D on the basis of the nearest stupa site.

131. Jangmari site II

Jangmari site II is located in the centre of the said village. It is measured 42m long and 14m wide site. Presently most of the part is occupied by the modern graveyard while in the lower southern site later period structures are exists. Here potsherds of both thick and thin textures are scattered on the whole site. It is dated from 3rd to 5th century A D.



132. Sikh Temple Havelian

This Sikh temple is located close to Havelian Railway station. Presently it is occupied by Mr. Naser a local and the building is in decay condition. Presently the eastern semicircular arches are closed and a small opening is provided. The original structure is reshaped while on ground storey the main room is connected with a large size room in the west side. This room is provided with tent shape ceiling with a considerable height. And the central part is provided with a Shikara type domical ceiling. This ceiling is comparable to the Sikh temple located in Haripur bazaar. Presently the stucco plaster of the domical structure is in ruined condition.



133. Post Office Road Building

This British period building is situated close to the previous structure. It is too a double storey building. Here is no any authentic record of this building but the style suggests a typical British period structure. In this building the lower storey three rooms are now converted into shops with large size gateways which are of low arches provided with key bricks. Presently the central shop is renovated. Ceiling is of wooden beams. The upper storey walls are still standing in poor condition and ceiling is now fallen.



134. Frontier Co-operative Bank Building

This building is situated on the old Dakhana road in Havelian bazaar. According to the locals it was a bank named Frontier Co-operative bank while later on it became as a private property. This is a double storey brick built building. According to the inscription found on this building it was built in 1934-35 by Lakhmi Singh Sheikh. This building covers total of 6 marlas area. The main building is consisting three rooms of the same size 4x5.35m each all these are modern shops. In front of these rooms a small size pillared verandah is constructed. All the openings and windows are typical of British period. Ceiling of this ground storey is provided with wooden beams. The upper storey is presently occupied by a local who dwell inside. This storey is crowned by a tent shape ceiling



135. Yousaf Baba Mandai

Mandai is a local term applied for market but it built like a plaza. Yousaf Baba Mandai an ancient building is located in the main Havelian Bazar. The construction of this building is 1937 written in front of the building. This is a double storey structure built of brick. The total area covered is 19 marlas. In the north side a high decorated pillared gateway is provided giving access to the building. Inside two rooms a small storage and a small veranda close to the rooms. This veranda is provided with almost shoulder arches supported by brick pillars. The first storey is crowned by steel guarders with small size wooden beams. To the west side stairs leads to the upper storey. Three rooms are upstairs all these are provided with typical British period arches, openings and windows. The upper storey is crowned by wooden beams and iron sheets.



136. Havelian Railway Station

Havelian Railway station is located to close east of Havelian bazaar according to the station master it was constructed in 1928. This British period structure is built of bricks. It is consisting of two large size halls or store rooms in the north with an attached a large size porch open both in the west and in the eastern sides. In the south of porch there are four other small offices. All these are open to the eastern side. The whole building is 37.20m north to south and the porch along the two store rooms 10.20m east to west while the four small offices are 5.10 east to west direction. To the whole building a splendid large size verandah is adorned in later period. All the doorways are provided with low arches with key stones while the porch arches are semicircular supported by pillar of bricks. This is a high structure surmounted by a corrugated superstructure of iron guarders and bricks.



137. Havelian Station Bridge I

This is a brick built bridge located close west of the Havelian Railway station provided to the main railway track. The bridge is built for the dried rainy stream flows from the south towards north direction. The bridge is measured 9.10m wide and 9.80m long provided with a jamb supporting the two semicircular arches. These arches are provided with key stones. In all the four corners embankments are adorned and on over both sides brick sides have adorned.



138. Havelian Station Bridge II

This is another stone built bridge provided close south of the said one provided to the helping track. This is measured 10m wide and 9.90m long. This bridge is built of dressed stone blocks. This is too provided with a stone jamb supporting the two semicircular arches. To both semicircular arches brick courses are provided. To all four corners embankments and on both sides above small sides of three courses have adorned.



139. Kailog Bridge

Kailog Railway Bridge is located close south of the main road to Abbottabad at Chamba at Havelian. This is a British period structure in semicircular shape. The bridge is north to south direction for a dried stream which is measured 15.80m long and 2.45m wide while, its total height is 3.30m from parapet till base. On the basis of the later two bridges it is dated 1911.



140. Jhangra Bridge I

This bridge is located at Jangra east of the Kailog village and is a railway line bridge built on a dried stream. This is a long bridge measured 106.20; its height is 4.30m is supported by three central jamps and two supported sides. Here brick built jamps in fish shape are supporting the eight iron guarders. The three jamps are provided dressed stone blocks at lower southern side for extra strength. From the carved inscription it is clear that it was constructed in 1911.



141. Jhangra Bridge II

Jangra Bridge II is another railway track bridge located a furlong east of the previous one. This bridge is provided with four central jambs which are recently repaired. While most part of this railway track bridge is original and dated 1911.



142. Rajoia Temple I

This Sikh period temple is located in the centre of Rajoia village can be accessed from Havelian city. Internally the structure is measured 22m north south and 12m east to west. The main entrance to the temple is provided from southern side along with two small arched entrances one each from the main side. Another arched entrance from western side is provided. These entrances open inside a porch along with a bath. Ceiling of these rooms are now fallen which are internally from dressed stone and externally of brick masonry. The main central hall is built of dressed stone blocks with two openings in the south side, crowned by a waged shape ceiling. In front of the hall a brick pillared veranda is provided consisting of five cusp arches. In the eastern side stairs leads to the upper storey these staircase are now demolished. The upper hall is built on the veranda. This hall is also adorned with a wooden small size veranda. Presently all the ancient entrances have been closed and in the central eastern wall a new rectangular entrance is provided.



143. Rajoia Temple II

This is another Sikh period temple located in the same village close to the Primary school of the village. Presently the structure is occupied by a villager who didn't give permission to visit the building. Rough measurement is 35 steps north to south and 18 steps east to west direction. In architecture it is consisting of a main dressed stone block hall east west with two opening in the south side. And a pointed arch entrance is provided from the west side open inside the veranda. The other quarters like stone, bath etc of the temples are now demolished. On the arch entrance Nagri legend is carved out on a block. The owner is constructed a boundary wall all around on the chajja.



144. Jhangra Sikh temple site III

Jhangra Sikh temple is located in the centre of the said village. Presently the building is converted into a primary school of this village. The original temple walls still exist till its ceiling which is reshaped. The net of ventilator are still remained the same. While the original tiled floor is still in good condition. These are square tiles showing cross squares with floral designs are of red, black, white and yellow colors.



145. Semlila site

This site is located on the top of a small natural raised portion in the foot hill at Semlila village close north of Ayyub Bridge at Havelian. It is 34° 03.814 N and 073° 08.623 E, with an elevation of 2851 ft from sea level. This is a dumped site presently converted into an agricultural field. The site is measured 28m east to west and 88m north to south direction. Here structures are seems dumped inside the debris, while only large size stones are scattered on the site and potsherds in a large scale were found on the site. These are both thick and thin texture red wear potsherds. The site is dated to Kushan period.



146. Kokal Barsin site I

Kokal Barsin site I is located in Kokal Barsin village can be accessed on the same road as mentioned above about 5km from Hazara University Campus. The actual site is situated in the left of the road 1km from the side village Girls Primary School on the top of a small natural mound. It is 34°05.532 N and 073° 06.845 E with the elevation of 3925 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 12m east to west and 17m north to south direction. Presently walls of two structures are visible while the others are seems dumped in debris. Apart from it potsherds of a small scale were observed on the site. The site is dated to Kushan period on the basis of potsherds.



147. Kokal Barsin site II

This site is located one km ahead from the previous site on the same road which leads to Sarai Naghmat Khan side. It is 34° 05.484 N and 073° 06.506 E, with the elevation of 4237 ft from sea level. This is a large size site located in the centre of the hill is measured as 224m east to west and 36m north to south direction. It is in terraced shape. Structures are dumped while foundation of different walls are visible are seems built in rude diaper masonry few embankment walls are still standing in good condition are built of blackish stones. Here red wear potsherds were found both in thick and in thin texture. The site is dated to Kushan period.



148. Kokal Barsin site III

This site is located on the top of the said hill about 100m high from the previous site. It is $34^{\circ} 05.434$ N and $073^{\circ} 06.358$ E, with the elevation of 4526 ft from sea level. This is too a large size site measured 85m east to west and 118 north to south direction. The site is in sloping formation. Here walls are dumped and only the embankment walls of 1.50m width are visible. These are built of rude diaper masonry. Apart from it potsherds in a large scale were observed on the site. The site is dated to Kushan period.

**149. Kokal Barsin graveyard:**

This graveyard is located across the road from Kokal Barsin Girls Primary School on a raised podium. This is an ancient graveyard where the ancient graves are almost leveled with ground. According to the locals these graves are dated from one hundred to two hundred years before present. Here too the same Hazara tomb head stone culture specimen can be seen. In this process as mentioned that graves are leveled while few head stones are still standing these are of chaitya arch shape provided with only geometrical ornamentations.

**150. Darya site**

Darya site is located on the top of a high hill in Darya village close north of Kokal Barsin and can be accessed on the same road mentioned above. It is $34^{\circ} 06.232$ N and $073^{\circ} 06.602$ E, with the elevation of 4383 ft from sea level. This is a large site measured 56m east to west and 24m north to south direction. All the structures of the site are demolished only foundation of walls are visible these are seems built in diaper masonry. While the embankment wall which is 1m wide is built in rough masonry apart from it potsherds of both thick and thin texture are scattered in a large quantity. The site is dated to Kushan period.

**151. Chamed site I**

This is a small site located in Chamed village on the top of a small raised portion left of the said road which leads to Sarai Nighmat Khan a village located in Haripur. It is $34^{\circ} 06.788$ N and $073^{\circ} 06.415$ E, with the elevation of 3197 ft from sea level. Here other structures are demolished and foundation of a wall and a ruined structure are visible. These are built in diaper masonry. Apart from it potsherds in a small scale were observed on the site. The site is dated to Kushan period.



152. Paracha Magri site I

This site is located on the top of a small hill close west of the said road across the stream north of Paracha Magri village. It is $34^{\circ} 04.826$ N and $073^{\circ} 08.238$ E, with the elevation of 3509 ft from sea level. In the western side of the site a small water spring flows to south direction. This is a small site measured 19m east to west and 44m north to south direction. From the site all the structures are demolished while foundations of a few walls are visible are seem built in diaper masonry. Apart from it few structures are became heap. On this site potsherds of different types were found these are both thick and thin in texture. The site is dated to Kushan period.



153. Banda Saif Khan site

This site is located on the top of a small hill north east of Banda Saif Khan Graveyard site mentioned above. It is $34^{\circ} 05.111$ N and $073^{\circ} 08.731$ E, with the elevation of 3599 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 27 m east to west and 25m north to south direction in the lower west of the site a small water spring was found flows to the western village which is seems resulted the human activities on this hill. All the structures of the site are demolished and became heap. While stone of structures are scattered on the site. Apart from it foundation of few walls are visible are seems built in diaper masonry. Here potsherds are also scattered in a small quantity. The site is dated to Kushan period.



154. Malkan site I

Malkan site I is located on the top of a small hill about 1km west of Malkan primary school can be accessed from Havelian city. This is a small site which is $34^{\circ} 04.159$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.646$ E, with the elevation of 3128 ft from sea level. This small site is measured 14m east to west and 9m north to south direction. From the site structures are disappeared while in the centre of the site is a raised portion with 1m height seems a small structure. Apart from it potsherds in a small scale are scattered on the site. The site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A.D.



155. Malkan site II

Malkan site II is located on the top of another small hill close north west of the previous site a furlong north of the Havelian stream. It is $34^{\circ} 04.174$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.592$ E, with the elevation of 3166 ft from sea level.

This is too a small site which is measured 19m east to west and 23m north to south direction. This is a dumped site where structures are seems dumped inside the debris. Here potsherds are scattered on the site in a large scale these are red wear thick in texture on this basis the site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A.D.



156. Malkan site III

Malkan site III is located in the same area close to the Havelian stream south west of the previous two sites. It is $34^{\circ} 04.045$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.527$ E, with the elevation of 3082 ft from sea level. This is too a small site measured 11m east to west and 8m north to south direction. Here structures are disappeared from the site and only potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is too dated from 3rd to 7th century A.D.

**157. Malkan site IV**

Malkan site IV is a graveyard site located in the said village a furlong east of Malkan primary school can be accessed on the same direction. Here too many ancient graves with tomb head stones were observed. These tomb head stones are seems the same type reported from the region. These are of chaitya type stone slabs carved with different kinds of geometrical and floral ornamentations.

**158. Khoi Dara site (Malkan)**

Khoi Dara site is located on the eastern hill at Khoi Dara very close to Malkan village can be accessed from Havelian on the same direction. This is a large size site badly damaged by the local and nature. It is $34^{\circ} 05.581$ N and $073^{\circ} 13.159$ E, with the elevation of 3633 ft from sea level. This large size is measured 145m east to west and 64m north to south direction. Presently few walls foundations are visible on the site while structures are completely demolished from the site. Apart from it potsherds in a large scale are scattered along with the large size structures stone blocks and slabs. The site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A.D.

**159. Jhangra site I**

This site is located on the top of a small hill south east of the village can be accessed from Havelian through a dried stream to the south west of Havelian from C A R road. It is a small site which is measured 22m east to west and 11m north to south direction. Actually it is a dumped site and to the south direction rough masonry structure can be seen. On this small site thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site without any special feature. This site is dated 1st to 5th century A D.



160. Jhangra site II

This ancient graveyard is located in the east of Jhangra village. It is almost 84 canals according to the local information. In this graveyard different types of headstones are standing to the head and feet sides of the ordinary graves these are eagle, jackals, trefoil and arched shape headstones. On these tombstones floral and geometrical ornamentations were observed. This ancient graveyard is dated to 19th and 20th century A D.



161. Langra graveyard

Langra village is located in the south east of Ayub Bridge at Havelian. Langra graveyard is located east of Langra high school. This is a large size ancient graveyard where almost all the graves are leveled with the earth level. The whole graveyard is 48m east to west and 30m north to south direction. Here many head stones are still standing these are richly carved with different kinds of geometrical and floral ornamentations. These tomb head stones are of different shapes are showing the typical Hazara tomb head stone culture.



162. Langra graveyard II

Langra graveyard II is located half of a kilometer south east of the previous site. It is west of another primary school. Presently this ancient graveyard is divided into two parts by the seasonal stream. Here are more than 10 graves adorned with tomb head stones. These are too showing Hazara tomb head stone culture. These are of trefoil, rectangular and chaitya shape head stones. These are carved with floral and geometrical ornamentations



163. Sarela site I

Sarela site I is located on the top of a small hill west of Sarela village can be accessed through the same direction. Presently the top of the site is occupied by a water tank. The whole site is measured 78m north to south and 45m east to west direction. It is in terrace shape and foundation of few structures can be seen on the site. Same type of thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site and can be considered contemporary of the Jhangra site I.



164. Tarmuchia site I

Tarmuchia village is located close to Jhangra village can be accessed through the same C A R road. Tarmuchia site I is located on the top of a small hill east of the village. This site is measured 46m north of south direction and 38m east to west direction. It is in terraced shape. Few fallen structures of the site still exist below the site to the south side a large spring flows to the west side once its water utilized by the people of this site in ancient time. Here thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site.

**165. Tarmuchia site II**

Tarmuchia site II is located south of the said village can be accessed through the same direction. It is too a hill site. Few wall structures are existing in ruined condition. While it is a dumped site. And potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site. Below the site a water spring flows which resulted for its occupation.

**166. Batolni site I**

Batolni site I is located on the top of the eastern hill of the village. It is a barren hill while a water spring flows to west side below the hill. The site can be accessed through C A R road from Havelian city. This large site is 72m north to south and 16m east to west direction. The northern portion of the site is raised from the rest of the site. Here foundations of different structures are visible while walls are demolished by the natural disasters. From the foundation these can be observed that these are built in rough masonry style. Along with it stone blocks are scattered on the site and potsherds are scattered in a limited number these are thick texture potsherds.

**167. Batolni site II**

Batolni site II is located on the top of another close hill east of the previous site can be accessed through the same direction. This is a small site which is measured 8m north to south and 7m east to west direction. This is probably a security post type. Here foundation of a Structure can be seen the wall thickness is 60cm. while potsherds are scarcely available on this site.



168. Batolni site III

Batolni site III is located close to a small road to Pulwali village. Presently the site is divided into two parts by the flood. This site is measured 40m north to south and 68m east to west direction. In the western side of the site foundation of few structures are visible while to the east side probably ancient graves which now leveled with the earth were observed. Potsherds in a small scale can be seen here in this site.



169. Sangwala site I

Sangwala site I is located in the foot hill of a high range west of Sangwala village in Chapri area can be accessed through C A R road. The actual site is located close to the ordinary road. This site is measured 48m north to south and 54m east to west direction. It is in terrace shape and signs of rough structures are visible in the site. Here thin texture fine potsherds are scattered on the site it may be dated from 2nd B C to 1st A D.



170. Sangwala site II

Sangwala site II is located on the top of the same hill which is west of the Sangwala village. This is a large size site measured 67m north to south and 18m east to west direction. Here debris of few structures are lying on the site. Along with it potsherds in a small scale are scattered on the site. The site is dated to Kushan period.



171. Sangwala site III

Sangwala site III is located on the top of another high hill North West of the previous site of the said village can be accessed through the same direction. The surface features of the site are not so worthy, while signs of structures can be seen here. Apart from it thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site in a small scale.



172. Chatpari Cave I

This cave is located in Pulanwali area west of Chatpari hill can be accessed from Havelian through Pulanwali. It is $34^{\circ} 02.172$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.634$ E, while its total elevation is 3210 ft from sea level. The cave is in east west direction. The cave is facing to the west. Its opening is 4.80m wide and with 3.5m height. Total depth of the cave is 12m. It is probably a prehistoric cave. Inside the cave fire activities were observed. The inside cave is probably disturbed by natural disasters like rain water earthquake etc. Here no potsherds were observed, while few potsherds can be seen in the front of caves which are probably rolled from the site above the hill.



173. Chatpari Cave II

It is a small cave located in the east of same hill. It is $34^{\circ} 02.405$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.074$ E. its total height from the sea level is 3491 ft. The cave is facing east direction. Its opening width is 1.60m with 2.40 height. The total depth is 3.30m. Inside the cave signs of fire activities can be observed but no any other human activities were found inside.



174. Chatpari site III:

This is a large size site located on the top of the same hill where the two caves are located. It is $34^{\circ} 02.354$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.967$ E, and its total elevation from the sea level is 3602 ft. The whole site is measured 27m north to south direction and 90m east to west direction. Here foundations of different type of structures are visible became debris. Here rough style of wall structures was observed. Due to natural disasters large size of stone blocks and walls stones are scattered in the whole site. In the center of the site four stone blocks are standing its symmetrical order suggests that these are probably tombstones.



175. Chatpari site 4

Chatpari site 4 is located on the top of a high hill north east of the said village. It is located $34^{\circ} 02.287$ and $073^{\circ} 12.487$ E, with the elevation of 3960 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 55m north to south and 21m east to west direction. Here too structures are became heap and debris, while it is a dumped site. The masonry order is rough while early diaper masonry is also found here. Potsherds are also scattered on the site are thick in texture the site is dated to Kushan period.



176. Chatpari site 5

Chatpari site 5 is located on the top of another close hill south east of the previous site. It is $34^{\circ} 02.230$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.508$ E, with the elevation of 3953 ft from sea level. This is a small site measured 20m north to south and 9m east to west. Here structures are demolished by the natural disasters and only potsherds are scattered on the site.

177. Chatpari site 6:

Chatpari site six is located on the top of another close hill south east of the Chatpari site 5, a furlong away from site 5. It is $34^{\circ} 02.064$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.571$ E with the elevation of 3958 ft form sea level. This is too an ordinary site structures became heap of debris and stone blocks are scatted on the site while few foundations of the structures are visible are built in rough masonry style. Thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated to Kushan period.

178. Chatpari site 7

Chatpari site 7 is located on the top of another close hill south of the previous site. It is $34^{\circ} 02.016$ E and $073^{\circ} 12.537$ E with the elevation of 3947 ft from sea level. This large size site is 97m long and 18m wide. It is in terraced shape and walls of little height are found of both rough and dressed stone blocks. Here squares and rectangular type of structures are built. Potsherds recovered from this site are the same thick in texture and the site is dated to Kushan period.



179. Chatpari site 8

Chatpari site 8 is located on the top of another small hill close south the lower Chatpari village can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 01.575$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.281$ E with the elevation of 3686 ft from sea level.

This small site is measured 28m long and 11m wide. Here too structures became heap in debris and black stone blocks are scattered on the site. Potsherds are found here in a small scale.



180. Bandi Attai Khan graveyard II

Bandi Athai Khan graveyard is located a furlong south of Girls High School of the said village can be accessed from Havelian through a small road. This ancient graveyard is measured 28m north to south and 33m east to west direction. It is containing few terraces. In this ancient graveyard typical Hazara tomb head stones were found. These are probably a century earlier from present.



181. Pipal site

This site is located in the centre of the Pipal village near to Mujahid village can be accessed from Havelian city through Railway station road. On this site here is a 9.60m in diameter high pipal tree according to the locals here was a Hindu Hotel in ancient time which is now destroyed by the time and the Hindus were purring milk to this ancient pipal tree. Presently the site is located $34^{\circ} 00.902$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.462$ E, its total elevation from the sea level is 3405 ft. presently walls are become debris in a heap. Here potsherds are scattered on the site. The site may be dated from 17th to 19th century A D.

**182. Mujahid site I**

Mujahid site I is located on the top of a small hill west of the said village. It is $34^{\circ} 01.011$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.062$ E, its total elevation from the sea level is 3678 ft. This is a large site measured 182m north to south and 56m east to west direction. The whole site covered two tops of the same hill. It is in terraced shape. Foundations of different structures are visible on the site. According to the local here was an inscription on a stone block taken by few unknown from the site in near past. Here potsherds are scattered on the whole site. The site may be dated to Hindu Shahi period.

**183. Mujahid site II**

Mujahid site II is a graveyard site it is located close to the Girls Middle school of the said village south of the said school across a dried stream. This is too an ancient graveyard where Hazara tomb head stones are found provided to many graves. On these tomb stones geometrical and floral ornamentations are clearly visible. These tomb stones are dated to 19th to 20th century A D old.

**184. Pulanwali site II**

Pulanwali site II is located on the top of a high hill east of the said village close left to the road going to Bodhla can be accessed from Havelian city. It is located $34^{\circ} 01.586$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.063$ E, with the elevation of 3733 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 29m north to south and 116m east to west direction. In this site wall structures are become heap of debris and few foundations are visible are built of dressed blocks. Mostly stone blocks are taken by the villagers from this site. Here potsherds are scattered on the whole site and the site is dated to Kushan period.



185. Pulanwali graveyard site

This graveyard is located in the centre of the said village left of the small road going to Kaseel village can be accessed through Havelian from Railway station. This ancient graveyard is 22m north to south and 14m east to west direction. Here Hazara tomb head stone culture is found. On these tomb stones different type of geometrical and floral ornamentation can be seen. These tomb stones are dated to 19th and 20th century A D.



186. Haji Darra site

This site is located on the top of a high hill south west of Haji Darra village in Bandi Thai Khan Union Council. It is 34° 01.410 N and 073° 12.451 E, with the elevation of 4145 ft from sea level. This is too a dumped site. Structures are inside the debris and those once destroyed by the locals and taken the stone blocks from the site. Potsherds are scattered in a large number these are both thick and thin in texture the site is very close to the previous site and may be dated to Kushan period.



187. Chandu Maira site I (Nela Valley)

Chandu Maira site I is located on the top of a small hill close north east of the said village Chandu Maira can be accessed from Havelian. It is 34° 00.012 N and 073° 13.035 E, with total elevation of 4501 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 34m north to south and 65m east to west direction. A small spring flows in the lower southern side which once irrigated this site. This site is in terraced shape different types of structures are located here. Here the exterior wall structures are built of large stone blocks in ashlar masonry suggests the dignity or importance of this ancient site. Seems a Buddhist site but here we didn't found any stupa structure. Potsherds are found in a large scale and dated to Kushan period.



188. Chandu Maira site II (Nela Valley)

This is another large size site located in the same hill ranges very near to the east of the previous site. It is 34° 00.036 N and 073° 13.143 E, with the elevation of 4447 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 40m north to south and 60m east to west direction. This site is a bit in a leveled place instead of the previous site. Here structures are haphazardly located can be considered as a lower city of the previous site. In this site structures are built in rough masonry style. Here potsherds are found in a large scale and the same date can be advocated given to the previous site.



189. Chandu Maira site III (Nela Valley Cave)

Chandu Maira site III is a cave site located in the centre of the northern hill of the previous site can be accessed from Havelian city through a small road. Landscape of the cave is very interesting, because it is a green hill while not wooded and a water spring flows in its southern side 2km far from the cave. It is in the ridge portion of hill.

The cave is forming in north south direction; it opens to the south side. It is $34^{\circ} 13.241$ N and $073^{\circ} 13.427$ E, with an elevation of 4591 ft from sea level.

Opening of the cave is 4m wide and 3.40m high just like semicircular arch. The total depth of the cave is could not measure because any wild animal blocked the cave with digging the cave and closed it inside while till 17m the cave could measure. Inside the cave fire activities can be seen and potsherds of different types are scattered in front of the cave of later period. The cave is probably dated to Prehistoric period.

**190. Chandu Maira site IV (Nela Valley)**

Chandu Maira site four is located on the top of the same hill in which the cave is located. It is $34^{\circ} 00.377$ N and $073^{\circ} 13.407$ E, with an elevation of 5149 ft from sea level. This site is in terraced shape and measured 16m north to south and 26m east to west direction. Here square and rectangular foundations of different structures were observed. Few walls are of ashlar while mostly are of rough masonry. Here potsherds are scattered in a large scale. On the basis of potsherds and closeness of the other site it is dated to Kushan period.

**191. Riyala site I**

Riyala site I is located on the top of a small hill close south of Riyala village located few kilometers ahead from Chandu Maira in Nela Valley can be accessed from Havelian city. It is $33^{\circ} 58.942$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.811$ E, with an elevation of 4043 ft from sea level. Source of irrigation of the site is a large water spring flows to its eastern side. This is a small site measured 25m north to south and 28m east to west direction centre of the site is 2m high from the rest area. It is a dumped site and the probably structures are inside the debris. Thick texture potsherds are found on the site and it is dated to Kushan period.



192. Riyala site II

Riyala site II is located on the top of another small hill half a furlong west of the previous site can be accessed on the same direction. It is $33^{\circ} 58.845$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.610$ E, with the total elevation of 4004 ft from sea level. This site is in terraced shape and measured 34m north to south and 44m east to west direction. Southern part of the site is raised where a round stone structure is found probably a stupa but can not say with certainty because no any architectural feature of stupa is exist on this site. The lower portion is leveled for agricultural purposes and only stone blocks are scattered on the site along with thick texture potsherds. This site is too dated to Kushan period.



193. Sandek site I

Sandek site I is located on the top of a small hill close right of the road going to Nara through Nela Valley from Havelian city. It is $33^{\circ} 58.413$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.142$ E with the elevation of 4393 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 17m north to south and 26m east to west direction. Here structures are demolished by the locals and only stone blocks are scattered on the site along with it pottery of different nature are found here on the site. This site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.

194. Nara Graveyard site I

Nara ancient graveyard is located close south of the High School of the village on a raised plinth. This village can be accessed from Havelian city through Bandi Thai Khan. This ancient graveyard which is measured 58m north to south and 38m east to west. Here almost all the graves are leveled while those built of Jangshai like stone blocks are to some extent exist. These stones are melted due to the snow fall in this hilly area according to the locals this graveyard is one to two hundred years old.



195. Maira Payan site I

Maira Payan site I is located on the top of a small hill close north of the said village can be accessed from Havelian city through Nela Valley. It is $33^{\circ} 58.467$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.905$ E, with the elevation of 3707 ft from sea level. Source of the irrigation of the site is a small water spring flows below west of the site to the south direction. This is a small site which is measured 29m north to south and 26m east to west direction. Structures of the site are demolished by the locals and only stone blocks are scattered on the site along with it thick texture potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated to Kushan period.



196. Maira Payan site II

Maira Payan site II is located a furlong west of the previous site. It is too on the top of a small hill. It is $33^{\circ} 58.362$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.735$ E, with the elevation of 3699 ft from sea level. This whole site is measured 62m long and 15m wide. This is a dumped site where structures are dumped inside the debris while foundations of few structures are visible. These foundations suggest that the inside structures are in rough masonry. Along with it potsherds are found on the site. This site is dated from 4th to 9th century A D.



197. Mangia I cave

Mangia village is located 2km north west of Bodhla bazaar. In the north eastern hill of the village there is a cave in the south side. It is $33^{\circ} 58.356$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.930$ E with the elevation of 3794 ft from sea level. The actual cave is in north south direction. It opens to the south side. Presently the cave is blocked by a large size boulder fallen inside from the ceiling side. The cave is 1m open while along the boulder the cave is measured with the depth of 6meter. The opening is 3m wide and 4m in height. Inside due the fallen debris the ceiling is badly disturbed and the might fire activities are now disappeared from the ceiling. This cave is considered as a prehistoric cave on the basis of the other caves located in the adjacent caves located in the near hills.



198. Mangia site I

Mangia site I is located in the same hill where the Mangia cave is located can be accessed from Havelian through Bodhla bazar. It is $33^{\circ} 58.388$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.962$ E, with the elevation of 3984 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 18x16m it is square in shape. Here seven structures are found. These are just like a house where rooms are around the courtyard. These walls are built in rough formation built of irregular blocks. Along with it potsherds of different shapes are found here in this site. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



199. Mangia site II

Mangia site II is located on the top of a high hill west of the previous site can be accessed from Havelian through Bodhla bazaar. It is $33^{\circ} 58.025$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.553$ E with the elevation of 4145 ft from sea level. Structures of this site are demolished by the locals and foundations of few structures are visible. These are seems built in rough formation. Potsherds of different types were



found on this site. Source of irrigation of this site is a water spring flows to the east below the hill. This site is too dated to Hindu Shahi period.

200. Mangia site III

Mangia site III is located on the foothill of a high hill close south west of the previous site. It is $33^{\circ} 57.951$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.503$ E with the elevation of 4196ft from sea level. This is a large size site measured 112m north to south and 48m east to west direction. Here structures are demolished by the owner and only few embankment walls are existing. These are built in rough masonry along with it potsherds are found here scarcely. This site is too dated to the same period.



201. Bodhla site I

Bodhla site I is located on the top of a small hill a furlong north west of Bodhla bazaar can be accessed from Havelian through Nela Valley. It is $33^{\circ} 57.992$ N and $073^{\circ} 10.401$ E, with the elevation of 3710 ft from sea level. This large size site is measured 88m long and 17m wide. This is a well preserved site which is in terraced shape. Where structures are dumped inside the debris and few are clearly visible from 2 to 3m height. The masonry is semi diaper and potsherds of different types are scattered on the site. This site is dated to Sikh period.



202. Kiyala site I

Kiyala site I is located on the top of a small hill close to Kiyala village north of Kiyala police station can be accessed from the same direction. It is $33^{\circ} 57.486$ N and $073^{\circ} 09.859$ E, with the elevation of 4029 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 94m long and 52m wide. All the structures of the site are demolished by the locals and the stone blocks are reused for a wall. Any way few structures are lying in dumped condition and only foundations are visible. Potsherds are found in a large scale on the site. This site is dated from 7th to 11th century A D.



203. Kiyala site II

Kiyala site II is located on the same hill a furlong west of the previous site. It is $33^{\circ} 57.306$ $073^{\circ} 09.687$ E, with the elevation of 3896 ft from sea level. This is a small site which is measured 25.30m long and 19m wide. Here too foundations of irregular structures are visible. These are too built in rough formation and potsherds are scarcely available on the site. This site is dated from 7th to 11th century A D on the basis of the previous site.

204. Kalpaint site I

Kalpaint site I is located on the top of a small hill close north east of the said village it is 2km south east of Kiyala police station. It is $33^{\circ} 57.424$ N and $073^{\circ} 11.116$ E, with the elevation of 4042 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 50m long and 22.50m wide. Here foundations of few structures are visible these are built in a proper plan. The eastern side of the site is higher 3m from the west portion. Here an embankment wall of ashlar masonry is found. The site is dated from 2nd to 5th century A D.



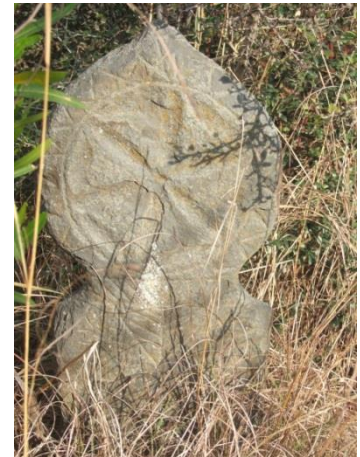
205. Bandi Athai Khan site I

This large size site is located on the top of a high hill south east of the said village. It is $34^{\circ} 02.879$ N, $073^{\circ} 13.820$ E, its total elevation from the sea level is 4045 ft. The whole site is measured 30m north to south and 78m east to west direction. This site is in terraced shape. Here one meter high walls of different width can be seen. These structures are of different buildings. The exterior wall is 1m wide making a fortress shape. Here potsherds are scattered on the whole hill. Structures of this site suggest are of later period probably of Hindu Shahi period.



206. Bandi Attai Khan graveyard II

Bandi Athai Khan graveyard is located a furlong south of Girls High School of the said village can be accessed from Havelian through a small road. This ancient graveyard is measured 28m north to south and 33m east to west direction. It is containing few terraces. In this ancient graveyard typical Hazara tomb head stones were found. These are probably a century earlier from present.



207. Bandi Attai Khan graveyard III

This graveyard is located close to the Government Girls High School of Bandi Attai Khan village. The whole graveyard is measured 36m N S and 43m E W. Here too the same ancient tomb head stones are found these are of different shape and designs. Mostly these are carved out with geometrical designs while floral ornamentations were also carved out on these tomb stones. This graveyard is probably a century earlier in date.



208. Bandi Athai Khan site 4

Bandi Athai Khan site 4 is located on the said village road a furlong north of Girls High School of the said village on the top of a small natural mound can be accessed from Havelian city. The actual site is $34^{\circ} 03.215$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.303$ E, with the elevation of 3213 ft from sea level. This small site is measured 14m north to south and 27m east to west direction. Here structures became debris due to long time span. Presently only stone blocks along with pottery are scattered on the site the site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



209. Bandi AThai Khan site 5

This site is located half a furlong north east of the previous site can be accessed on the same direction. It is $34^{\circ} 03.383$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.395$ E, with the elevation of 3249 ft from sea level. It is too a small site measured 20m long and 13m wide. In this site foundation of walls are visible and stone blocks are scattered on the site while potsherds are scarcely available on the site.



210. Bandi AThai Khan site 6

This site is located on the same road very near to the site No 6 and a furlong north of the Girls High school of the said village. The actual site is located on the top of a small hill. It is $34^{\circ} 03.175$ N and $073^{\circ} 12.461$ E, with the elevation of 3364 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured 42m north to south and 40m east to west direction. Here structures are recently demolished by the nature. Stone blocks along with potsherds are scattered on the site. This site is dated from 3rd to 7th century A D.



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Archaeological Survey of Tehsil Wari, Upper Dir District (Campaign 2006-07)

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Abstract

The present paper treats with the preliminary report of an Archaeological survey carried out in the Tehsil Wari of upper Dir district, Malakand Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Pakistan. Although the archaeological wealth of district Dir has attracted the attention of scholars and antique seeker from the first quarter of the nineteenth century, however, all such activities remained confined to the localities of lower Dir, while the archaeological sites and monuments of the upper Dir have not been satisfactorily documented. An attempt has been carried out to enlist the existing archaeological monuments and sites that would surely enabled us to take necessary measures for its preservation and conservation.

Dir was formerly a small princely state located in the Malakand division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan till 1969 when it was merged into the government of Pakistan. The area once occupied by the state is currently divided into two districts of Upper Dir and Lower Dir. Both these districts are rich in Archaeological and cultural heritage. The archaeological wealth of region attracted the attention of Genral Court, one of the army officers in the service of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, early in 1839 (Court 1840: 306-7). Later on, during the British occupation of the Malakand, the interest in the Buddhist monuments of the region developed among the army officers. In this connection H.A. Dean, the first political agent of Dir, Swat and Bajaur was the first to carry out some explorations in the area of the modern lower Dir. He excavated the remains of a stupa at Uch village in 1898. Dean also invited Sir Aurel Stein for the systematic survey of the lower Swat and Dir, which he conducted but in limited numbers.

After the independence of Pakistan, the department of Archaeology university of Peshawar, conducted excavations and exploration around Chakdara and brought to light the remains of Gandhara grave cultures and Buddhist monuments. As it is stated above, all archaeological activities had taken place only in the Lower Dir district. Therefore the Directorate of Archaeology & Museums Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has decided to carry out a systematic survey of the archaeological remains located in the Upper Dir District. in this connection Tehsil Wari was selected as a base for such activities. Thus the present report is showing the result in the following pages.

Table showing the explored sites

S No	Site Name	Access	Probable Period
01	Dukro Dheri	Wari - Khal road	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
02	Mutker Dheri	Same	2 nd - 5 th cent. AD
03	Khonano Thange Dheri	Same	3 rd cent. AD
04	Siya Mani	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
05	Karami Dheri	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
06	Karachi Morcha	Same	3 rd cent. AD
07	Zako Kas	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
08	Zako Dhanda	Same	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
09	Ra Mani	Same	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
10	Arakh (Dhoryal)	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
11	Baringan (Dhoryal)	Same	10 th cent. AD
12	Shalashin Dheri	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
13	Barwali Shaheedan	Pashtha village	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
14	Batko Dheri	Same	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
15	Akhgram Dheri	Wari - Khal road	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
16	Bakaro Shaheed	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
17	Dam (Akhgram)	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
18	Kandao	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
19	Manri (Zari village)	South of Wari bazaar	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
20	Saqar Manri	Same	3 rd cent. AD
21	Ka Kad Sar (Zari village)	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
22	Zari Dheri	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
23	Ka Kad Sar II	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
24	Tango Sar	Near Wari	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
25	Chaperkas	North of Wari	2 nd - 5 th cent. AD
26	Bakand Dheri	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
27	Abdul Ali Kandar	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
28	Gat Sar	Dogram	2 nd - 5 th cent. AD
29	Gargy Pathy	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
30	Khazana Dheri	Same	3 rd - 6 th cent. AD
31	Pelosi Dheri	Nehag Dara	3 rd cent. AD
32	Jatgram site I	Jatgram village	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
33	Jatgram site II	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
34	Manu Khan Banda Manri	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
35	Spin Rubi	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
36	Nehag Qala	Nehag Dara	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
37	Nehag cave I	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
38	Nehag cave II	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
39	Nehag cave III	Same	Might be frequented since earlier times
40	Chaper School Dheri	Chaper	4 th - 7 th cent. AD
41	Khonano Kandao	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
42	Damamo Sar	(Naseerabad)	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
43	Shagram site	Wasuri Dara	2 nd - 6 th cent. AD
44	Ghundaki	Moha Sharif	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD

45	Brakho Dheri	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
46	Kan Manri	Wasuri Dara	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
47	Farem Dheri	Gugyal	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
48	Guma	Moha Sharif	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
49	Qala Sar	Same	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
50	Shaheed Dheri I	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
51	Shaheed Dheri II	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
52	Shaheed Dheri III	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
53	Moha Kandao	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
54	Shagiram	Bagh Wasuri Dara	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
55	Salee	Same	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
56	Qasim Dheri	Qasim Abad	5 th - 8 th cent. AD
57	Kafir Manri site I	Wasuri Dara	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
58	Kafir Manri site II	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
59	Kafir Dheri	Naseer Abad	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
60	Sarki Ghundai	Chaper north of Wari	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
61	Malang Dheri	Naseer Abad	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
62	Shaheed Khana Dheri	Same	Kushan?
63	Kalgo Dheri	Same	5 th - 8 th cent. AD
64	Jugha Banj Sar Manri	Jugha Banj	3 rd - 5 th cent. AD
65	Babu Sar	Near Chaper	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
66	Imrani Dheri	Same	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD
67	Dislor Manri	Dislor region	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
68	Wandasi Manri	Sahib Abad	3 rd cent. AD
69	Watala Manri	Same	5 th - 7 th cent. AD
70	Kufi Dheri	Sahib Abad Dir road	3 rd - 7 th cent. AD

Brief description of the explored sites

01. Dukro Dheri

This mound is geographically located Lat. N; 33°08.583 and Long. E. 071° 10.660 and its elevation is 4099 ft. from the sea level on the top of a low hill near Akhgram village. It is measuring 24x26m but mostly in rubbed and dilapidated condition. However, traces of numerous foundations can be seen. Potsherds of different variety and textures are lying scattered on the surface.

02. Mutker Dheri

The site of Mutker Dheri is located at Lat. N; 28°32.265 and Long. E. 065° 36.688 and its elevation is 4077 ft from the sea level. This site is located on the top of a low mountain and showing a stone wall in diapers masonry which is extended to the north with a considerable length. Rest of the mound is rubbed by illegal diggers and only potsherds and stone blocks can be seen scattered on the surface.

03. Khonano Thange Dheri

Khonano Thange site is located two km south of Akhgram bazaar. It is Lat. N 34°56.418 and Long. E 072° 03. 073, and its elevation is 3956 feet from the sea level. According to the local information the site once possessed the foundations of an ancient fort. However, in the recent past the entire area was distributed by the locals among themselves which has resulted the complete destruction of the site. It is converted into terraced

fields where traces of walls are visible. Potsherds and fragments of terracotta figurines can be collected in large quantity.

04. Siya Mani Zako village

This site is Lat. N 34°00.173 and Long. E 072°17.732 and its elevation from the sea level is 3930 ft. This site is located in the southern side of Akhgram village close to Khonano Kale. The site is measuring 8.50m north south and about 12m east west. The remains suggest that once a watch tower was constructed here. However, only scattered stone blocks and potsherds can be seen here and there on the site.

05. Karami Dheri (Zako village)

This site is Lat. N 34°57.437 and Long. E 072°04.625, while the elevation of the site is 5225 ft. from the sea level. It is located close to Zako village on the east side. It is measuring 19 m east west and 25m north south. No structural remains are traceable except potsherds.

06. Karachi Morcha (Zako village)

This site is Lat. N 34°57.198 and Long. E 072°04.845 with an elevation of 5234 ft. The original walls of the site were renovated by the locals and now only potsherds can be observed on the whole site.

07. Zako Kas

This small site lies at Lat. N 35°05.799 and Long. E 072°14.626 with an elevation of 5358 ft. It is measuring 19.30m north south and 15.80m east to west. The potsherds of this site are painted with black on red while plain potsherds are in thick texture.

08. Zako Dhanda

This site is located to the west of Zako village. It is Lat. N 34°18.306m and Long. E 071°20.047 and its height is 4602ft. from the sea level. This is another largest site of this region and measuring 120 m north south and 100m east west. The wall structures of this site are mostly renovated but traces of the original masonry can be seen at various points.

09. Ra Mani

This site is located on the top of a hill at the village of Khonano Thange. It is Lat. N 34°57.406 and Long. E 076°80.87, at elevation of 5125 ft. from the sea level. It is measured 25 m north south and 15.50 m east-west. No wall structures are visible in this site except potsherds scattered on the whole site.

10. Arakh (Dhoryal)

This small site is located in the mountains of Dhoryal village. It is Lat. N 34°56.841 and Long. E 072°05.906 and its elevation from the sea level is 4604 ft. It is measured 10.60m north south and 42.80m east west. The northern wall of this site is intact to a considerable length and showing diaper masonry. Apart from the walls different kinds of potsherds are scattered on the whole site.



11. Baringan (Dhoryal)

This site is located on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 34°56.841 and Long. E 072°05.905 its elevation from the sea level is 4504 ft. This site is measured as 23.50m east west and 20m north south. The wall structures of the site are clearly visible and in diaper style. In the southern side of the site there is a well measured one m in diameter. While according to the locals there was one other well which is dumped by the locals. The half portion of the site is covered by a modern house.

**12. Shalashin Dheri**

This is another small site located on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 34°56.652 and Long. E 072° 05.72 the total elevation of the site from the sea level is 4149 ft. It is measuring as 18m north south and 22.40m east to west. A water spring flows along the site. The walls of this site are covered by dumped debris and now only the potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.

13. Barwali Shaheedan (Pashtha village)

This site is located in the north side of Pashtha village on the top of a hill. It is Lat. N 34° 57.451 and Long. E 072° 06.900, elevation of the site from the sea level is 4518 ft. The area of the site is measured as 26.20m north south and 15m east-west direction. However, the original construction is badly demolished by the antique seekers.

14. Batko Dheri (Pashtha village)

It is yet another small site located on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 34° 56.441 and Long. E 072°05.800 and the total elevation of the site from the sea level is 4415 ft. It is measured 12.80m north south and 10m east to west direction. The walls of the site are now demolished by the locals and have reused for other purposes while on the site only potsherds can be observed on the whole surface.

15. Akhgram Dheri

This site is located to the south of Akhgram bazaar on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 34°54.949 N and 072°01.108 E and its total elevation from the sea level is 5302 ft. The area of the site is measured 90m east to west and 102m north to south. Locally the site is known as (Qala) meaning as a fort. Currently the accumulated debris has concealed the structural remains of the site and only scattered potsherds can be seen.

16. Bakaro Shaheed (Akhgram)

The site is locally known as Bakaro (Quartz), which is a kind of white stone known as Bakara. This site is situated in the same region with a Lat. N 34°54.949 and Long. E 072°01.136 and total elevation is 3153 ft from the sea level. The site is composed of three terraces and is 39.60m east to west and 34m north to south direction. The original walls have been demolished by owner and only scattered blocks and potsherds are remaining. The local people have associated various legends with the site. Accordingly the water supply to the site was obtained through terracotta pipeline connected with a spring on the hill site.

17. Dam (Akhgram)

This small site is located on the top a small hill. It is Lat. N 34°55.181 and Long. E 072°02.694 and its total elevation from the sea level is 4066 ft. This site is measured 6.50 east to west and 14.90m north to south. Nothing of the structures is remains except from the potsherds which are scattered on the surface of the site.

18. Kandao (Akhgram)

This site is located in the same vicinity and like the preceding one it is too a small site. It is probably showing the remains of a watching tower. It is Lat. N 34°54.102 and Long. E 072°02.682 and elevation from the sea level is 4011 ft. Illegal diggers have accumulated the debris on the surface and only potsherds can be seen.

19. Manri (Zari village) Wari

The site is located to the south of Wari Bazaar in Zari village on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 35°00.140 and Long. E 072°03.499 and its elevation from the sea level is 4264 ft. The site occupies an area of 38.80m east to west and 40m north to south. It was probably a Buddhist establishment as confirmed by 2.50 m high walls in typical Gandharan style. However, it is badly looted by the antique seekers. The local people informed us about the discovery of human bones, complete pots and different types of beads.



20. Saqar Manri (Zari village) Wari

Saqar Manri site is located near Zari village and can be accessed from the the south of Wari bazaar near Zari village. It is Lat. N 35° 00.143 and Long. E 072° 03.496 and its elevation from the sea level is 4294 ft. The whole site is measured as 28 m east west and 45.60m north south.

it was once a Buddhist monastic establishment, but badly looted by the illegal diggers. However, some structural remains can still be viewed including the base of a stup and monastic cells. The stupa is constructed on the elevated portion of the site and its present height was recorded as 3.70m. It is built in diaper masonry on a raised platform of 12x12m. The lower plinth is superimposed by a drum of 7x7m. The small cells of the monastery are located to the south of the stupa. Only the remains of two such cells are visible with a measurement of 6x4m in each example. The site needs a salvage excavation which will surely produce valuable antiquities.



21. Ka Kad Sar

The site is situated near Zari village and can be accessed through the same road. It is Lat. N 35°12.876 and Long. E 073°16. 296, its elevation from the sea level is 5162 ft. The site is measured 28 m north to south and 14m east to west direction. The central portion of the site is about 3m high and suggests the remains of a stupas but in dilapidated condition. The accumulated debris has concealed the rest of the remains.

22. Zari Dheri

The site of Zari Dheri is located in Zari village to the south of Wari bazaar. It is Lat. N 35°00'135 and Long. E 072°03.492 and its total height from the sea level is 4966m. This is a small site which is measured 9m north to south and 12.50m east to west side. The wall structures of the site have been demolished by the locals and only potsherds can be seen on the surface.

23. Ka Kad Sar II

This site is located in the southern side of the Das Kor village. It is Lat. N 35°00.381 and Long. E 072°04.591 and elevation is 5281 ft from the sea level. The whole site is measured 50m east to west and 38 m north to south. Currently the site is partially converted into terraced fields; however, the highest portion is probably concealing the remains of a stupa. Only potsherds and extracted stone blocks are scattered in a large number on the site.

24. Tango Sar

The site of Tango Sar is located on the top of a hill to the east of Zari village. It is Lat. N 35°00'198 and Long. E 072°05.021 and its total elevation from the sea level is 5711 ft. The whole site is measured 53.40m north to south and 41.60m east to west. The center of the site is 3.50m high from the surrounding ground level with a circumference of 55.40m in. All the ancient walls have been rubbed by the locals and only potsherds are remaining.

25. Chaper Kas

This site is located in the west of Wari bazaar across the river with Lat. N 34°59.988 and Long. E 072°05.177 and elevation from the sea level is 5713 ft. Nothing of the site is intact except from a wall of Gandharan masonry, which measuring 10.90m long and 1.60m high. Apart from this wall the other walls are either renovated or demolished by the owner of the site, while potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



26. Bakand Dheri (Chaper)

This site is located at Chaper, Wari with Lat. N 34°58.175 and Long. E 072°00.295 and its total height is 3282 ft from the sea level. The site is completely occupied by modern construction; however, the discarded debris is full of pottery fragments.

27. Abdul Ali Kandar (Chaper)

This site is located on top of a small hill across the river from Wari bazaar. It is Lat. N 34°58.178 and Long. E 072°01.297 and is 3285 ft high from the sea level. The whole site is measured 14.50m East West and 16m north to south. The structural remains can hardly be viewed due to heaps of debris.

28. Gat Sar (Dogram)

This site is located on the top of a small hill near the Dogram village. It is Lat. N 34°45.279 and Long. E 071°17.427 E and the elevation from the sea level is 3330 ft. This site is 73m east west and 45m north to south. There are the remains of a rubbed stupa and other structural remains including halls and rooms. The lower drum of the stupa is measured as 9.45x9.45m while the upper drum is 5.80x5.80m. The drum is demolished by the people and due to the debris other features of the stupa are not clear. The large hall near the stupa which is built with the same masonry is 9.50x7.60m. The main entrance of the hall cannot be identified. Apart from these there are so many small structures mostly structures are visible are on the whole site. On the whole site potsherds are scattered.



29. Gargy Pathy (Dogram)

This site is located on the top of a low hill with Lat. N 35°00.960 and Long. E 072°01.723 and its height is 3715 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 20.60m east west and 22.10m north to south. It is a fortified site surrounded by a defensive wall in dilapidated condition. The masonry style is diaper as well as rubble. On the whole surface of the site only potsherds are scattered these are red and blackish in color.



30. Khazana Dheri (Dogram)

This is another small site close to the previous one and is located in the same area on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 35°00.908 and Long. E 072°01.621 its total elevation is 3578 ft. This site is measured 60m east west and 30m north to south. Now the site is converted in to nursery of plants and only potsherds can be seen scattered on the surface of the site.



31. Pelosi Dheri (Nehag Dara)

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Mula Gujar village in Nehag Dara. The site is 35°00.917 N and 072°01.613 E .Its elevations from the sea level is 3513 ft. This area of the site is measured 45x20m. The remains are consisting of a high ruined building probably a stupa and small structures around. The building or stupa is recently rubbed by illegal diggers. The lower drum of the stupa is 5.30x5.30m. Like the other ruined sites of the region the same early diaper masonry is applied to these structures. On the surface of the site different types of potsherds can be seen.



32. Jatgram Manri

Jatgram Manri is located on the top of a small hill in the northern side of the Jatgram village. The site is Lat. N 35°01.406 and Long. E 072°03.109 the total elevation of the site is 3688 ft from the sea level. The site is consisting on two parts e.g. the northern and the southern. The northern part is measured 12m east west and 25m north to south. Here the remains of a stupa were observed with a height of 3.20m. a large hall with 1m thick walls is constructed near the stupa which is showing ashlar masonry. The southern portion is measuring 60m east to west and 18m north to south, while eastern embankment wall of the complex is 14m long. Walls and other structures of this site are dumped by debris and are not visible except of the one room which is demolished by rubbers. Different types of potsherds are spread on the surface of the site.



33. Jatgram II

This is another small site located close to the previous site. The site is Lat. N 35°00.887 and Long. E 072°01.783 its elevation from the sea level is 3460 ft. This site is measured a 25x18m. The main building probably a stupa is located on an elevated portion but in ruined condition. On the surface of the site different kinds of potsherds are scattered.



34. Manu Khan Banda Manri

It is a Buddhist site which is locally as Jatgram Manri. It is situated on the top of a hill to the south of the Manu Khan Banda or village. It is Lat. N 35°02.022 and Long. E 072°04.697 its total elevation from the sea level is 5608 ft. The whole site is measured 20m east to west and 19.50m north to south. This site is in terraced shape where the upper portion is occupied by the remains of a stupa. Rest of the structures of the site have converted into houses and in other temporary walls but in the southern side a wall of 8m length and 2.40m high is still existing which is built in diaper style. Nothing except a small portion of stone wall and potsherds scattered on the surface of the site.

35. Spin Rubi (Manu Khan Banda)

This is a small site located in Manu Khan Banda. This site is Lat. N 35°03.251 and Long. E 072°05.605 its total elevation from the sea level is 5627 ft. It is now occupied by a modern house and only a little portion of the site now exists. The site name Spin Rubi is probably derived after the milky color stone utilized in the architecture of this site. Potsherds can be collected in large quantity.



36. Nehag Qala

Nehag Qala is located in Nehag Dara at a distance of about half of a kilometer from Jatgam Bazaar. It is one of the largest sites of the region and spreading over an area of almost 1km east to west and half of a km north to south. The site is Lat. N 35°03.460 and Long. E 07°07.472 its elevation of the site from the sea level is 6030 ft. Some portions of the site is now occupied by a modern graveyard while houses and cultivable fields. The stone blocks or the structures of the site have re used for different purposes by the locals and large quantity of potsherds can be viewed on the surface.



37. Nehag Cave I

Apart from the other archaeological sites, ancient caves and rock shelters were also documented in this region. In this connection Nehag Cave I is worth mentioning. This cave is Lat. N 35°03.420 and Long. E 07°07.432 its elevation from the sea level is 5967 ft. This cave is facing toward the western side, measuring 3m wide while it is 1.60m high and 5.75m deep. This cave is almost similar to the Sanghao cave in formation. The ceiling of the cave is showing traces of soot.

38. Nehag Cave II

Nehag cave II is located a little higher of the previous one. It is almost like cave I but smaller in size I. Its opening is 2.50m and 1.20m while it is 4m deep. In formation it is similar to cave I.



39. Nehag Cave III

Nehag cave III is also known as Gohnagar cave. It is located to the east of the other two caves. It is Lat. N 35°03.421 and Long. E 072°07.436 its elevation from the sea level is 5977 ft. The cave is open to the east side in the front of which a large channel of the Dir River flows to the main river. This cave is almost 200m above from the channel. The opening of the cave is 1.30m it is 1.60m high. But the exact depth is not recorded. No traces of fire activities were observed.



40. Chaper School Dheri

This site is located in Chaper village across the river from Wari bazaar. It is located between two primary schools. It is large site but the top is occupied by a modern houses. The site is Lat. N 35°03.537 and Long. E 072°07.501 the elevation of the site from the sea level is 4809 ft. It is 80m north to south and 92m east to west. All the structural remains have been demolished and rubbed by the antique hunters and only potsherds can be seen.

41. Khonano Kandao (Chaper)

This site is Lat. N 34°59.426 and Long. E 072°01.053 its elevation from the sea level is 3685 ft. This site is measured 30m north south and 40m east to west. The top of the site is occupied by a modern house and the

remaining part is utilized for cultivation purposes. The original structures of the site cannot trace. Some of the potsherds have painted geometrical designs.

42. Damamo Sar (Chaper)

The site of Damamo Sar is located on the top of a hill in the south of Naseer Abad village. It is Lat. N 34°59.125 N and 072°01.046 E while its total elevation from the sea level is 3933 ft. This is a small site and measured 22m east to west and 25m north to south. Although the site is converted into agricultural fields, yet the structural remains of a large hall can be viewed. It is constructed with stone blocks in diaper style with a thickness of 0.85m.

43. Shagram Baba (Wasuri Dara)

This site is located on the top of a small hill in Moha village. It is Lat. N 35°01.544 and Long. E 072°01.282 and its elevation from the sea level is 3797 ft. This site is measured 50m east to west and 28m north to south. Remains of interconnected rooms can be seen in dilapidated condition. The site is badly damaged and now only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.

44. Ghundaki (Moha Sharif)

This site is located on the top of a small hill in the south of Moha village. It is Lat. N 34°59.000 and Long. E 072°00.857 and its elevation from the sea level 4098 ft. This site is measured 47m east to west and 82m north to south. Structural remains of many rooms and halls can be seen scattered on the site. Some of the walls have a thickness of 2m while some reaches to a thickness of 0.75m. the masonry is not diaper but a tendency of rubble. Large quantity of potsherds can be collected.



45. Brakho Dheri (Moha Sharif)

This is a small site partially occupied by a modern graveyard. It is Lat. N 35°01.435 and Long. E 072°01.540 its elevation from the sea level is 3706 ft. This site is measured 25m east to west and 29m north to south. The structural remains lies buried under heap of earth except the southern portion where traces of ancient masonry can be seen.



46. Kan Manri (Wasuri Dara)

This site is Lat. N 35°01.665 and Long. E 072°01.489 its total elevation from the sea level is 4427m. This site is measured 32.50m east to west and 46m north to south. The site is composed of three terraces. The upper terrace is showing the remains of a probable stupa but in ruined condition. While in the lower terraces the remains of small rooms can be seen in diaper masonry.



47. Farem Dheri (Gugyal)

The site is located on a small hill at Gugyal village at Lat. N 35°01.711 and Long. E 072°02.059 its elevation from the sea level is 4607 ft. This site is measured 30.40m north to south and 34m east to west direction. The site is composed of two terraces, of which the upper one is showing the bases of two stupas in ruined condition. The masonry is mature diaper. But the lower terrace is completely destroyed. Only scattered stone blocks and potsherds can be seen.



48. Guma (Moha Sharif)

This site is located on the top of a low hill to the south of the Moha Sharif village. It is 35°01.683 N and 072°02.506 E while its elevation from the sea level is 4874ft. This site is measured 30m north to south and 34.80m east to west direction. The site is showing the remains of a Buddhist monastery and votive stupas but badly rubbed by the antique seekers. However, some structural remains are showing diaper masonry.



49. Qala Sar (Moha)

This site is located on the top of a high hill at Moha village. It is Lat. N 35°02.712 and Long. E 072°03.059 its elevation from the sea level is 4875 ft. This site is measured 35m east to west and 37.50m north to south. The wall structures in this site are partly visible and are built of early diaper masonry. On the surface of the site different kind of potsherds are scattered.

50. Shaheed Dheri I (Moha Sharif):

This is one of the largest sites of the region which lies Lat. N 35°01.863 and Long. E 072°02.759 its elevation from the sea level is 4837 ft. This site is measured 42m east to west and 44.70m north to south. The whole site is converted into agricultural fields, yet there are sufficient remains of three interconnected room in the central portion. Potsherds can be seen here and there.



51. Shaheed Dheri II (Moha Sharif)

This site is located close to the previous site on the top of a small hill. It is Lat. N 35°02.108 and Long .E 072°02.627 while its elevation from the sea level is 4769 ft. This site is measured 21.40m north to south and 32m east to west direction. There are the remains of four rooms in the southern side which are constructed in rubble masonry. The width of the walls is 1m while the existing height is recorded 0.75m.



52. Shaheed Dheri III (Moha Sharif)

This site is located on the top of a low hill to the south of Moha Sharif. It is Lat. N 35°02.110 and Long. E 072°02.530 its elevation from the sea level is 4694 ft. It is Buddhist site which is showing the remains of a stupa. This site is 16.30 north south and 35m east to west direction. The stupa is mostly demolished by illegal diggers but the exposed portion is measured 8x8m. In these walls large size stone blocks have applied. Other structural remains lie under the heap of debris. On the surface of the site a large number of potsherds are scattered.

**53. Moha Kandao**

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the north of the Moha village. It is Lat. N 35°02.110 and Long. E 072°02.530 its elevation from the sea level is 4617 ft. This site is measured 16m east to west and 15m north to south. This is yet another Buddhist site which is showing the remains of a stupa and monastic establishment. The outer facing of the stupa walls have been removed while the rubble masonry is remaining.

**54. Shagiram (Bagh)**

This site is located in Wasuri Dara at the top of a small hill near the Bagh village. It is Lat. N 35°02.284 and Long. E 072°01.689 the elevation of the site from the sea level is 4597 ft. the site is badly looted by the locals leaving only the limited traces of foundation. However, potsherds and bones can be collected.

**55. Salee (Bagh)**

This site is located in the mountains of the Wasuri village. It is Lat. N 31°03.027 and Long. E 071°33.210 the total elevation from the sea level is 4593 ft. The occupied are of the site is measuring 17x14.50m and showing the remains of a thick wall. However, the wall is in dilapidated condition and mostly deprived of its outer facing. Potsherds are scattered over on the site.



56. Qasim Dheri (Qasim)

The site is located on the top of a small hill near Qasim Abad village. It is Lat. N 35°02.728 and Long. E 072°02.709 its total elevation from the sea level is 4240 ft. This site is measured 14m north to south and 27.40m east to west. Besides other structural remains the site is showing the foundations of a large hall measuring 7.80x8.80m. It is built of stone slabs. Potsherd and terracotta beads can be seen on the surface.



57. Kafir Manri (Wasuri village)

It is a Buddhist site is located on the top of a high hill at Wasuri village to western direction. It is Lat. N 35°47.776 and Long. E 07°29.997 its total elevation from the sea level is 5550 ft. it occupies an area of 41x27m. The existing remains are consisting of the foundations of stupa which is partially visible. The monastic area is composed of thick walled structures with a height of 1.70m.



58. Kafir Manri II (Wasuri)

It is also a Buddhist site located Lat. N 35°03.469 and Long. E 072°01.520 and its elevation from the sea level is 5491 ft. This site is located close to Wasuri village. It is measured 21.30m north south and 12.40m east to west direction. This site is consisting of the remains of a probable stupa in ruined form and a small structure to its south side. The entire site is disturbed by the clandestine activities of the illegal diggers. Pieces of terracotta ovens and potsherds are scattered here and there.



59. Kafir Dheri (Naseer Abad)

The site of Kafir Dheri is located on the top of a small hill to the north of Naseer Abad. It is Lat. N 34°59.152 and Long. E 071°59.875 and its elevation from the sea level is 4740 ft. This small site is measured 17m north to south and 45m east to west direction. According to the locals a few sculptures have been collected from the upper portion of the site. However, the site is badly damaged by a stone quarry. The central part of the site is 2m higher from the surrounding ground level and showing some structural remains of unidentified buildings with interconnected rooms. The foundations are constructed with diaper masonry.



60. Sarki Ghundai (Chaper)

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the west of Chaper village. It is Lat. N 34°59.153 and Long. E 071°59.987 and its total height is 4915 ft. from the sea level. It is measuring 22m east to west and 18.50m north to south. It is a settlement site but ruthlessly rubbed by illegal diggers. The foundations of the buildings are showing diaper masonry.

61. Malang Dheri (Naseer Abad)

It is a partially preserved Buddhist site which is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Naseer Abad village. It is Lat. N 34°59.904 and Long. E 071°59.685 and its elevation is 4730 ft. from the sea level. The site is measured 33m east to west and 15.20m north to south direction. It is consisting of a few structures with the foundations of a stupa in the center and measuring as 10x10m. Large size stone blocks have been used in the foundations of the stupa. There is a staircase provided to the southern portion of the stupa. Other structural remains can also be viewed in the eastern and western site. The wall structures of this site are less than 1m in height and constructed in diaper masonry. Potsherds in this site are scattered in a large scale.



62. Shaheed Khona Dheri (Naseer Abad)

This is another Buddhist site located near to the previous site on the top of another small hill in the same village. It is Lat. N 34°59.914 and Long. E 071°59.696 and its elevation from the sea level is 5680 ft. The northern portion of the site is higher than the southern which might have been a stupa while almost all the structures of the site are dumped under debris left by the illegal diggers. In the southern portion some foundations of the walls are visible. Now only potsherds along and burnt pieces of clay can be observed on the surface and around the site.



63. Kalgo Dheri (Naseer Abad)

This site is located in the same range of mountains. It is Lat. N 34°59.958 and Long. E 071°59.343 and the elevation of the site from the sea level is 5836 ft. This site is measured 30m east to west and 31m north south direction. It is badly damaged by the rubbers and the structures have been concealed by the accumulated debris. The central part of the site is almost 3m higher than the remaining level. On the surface of the site different types of potsherds are scattered.



64. Jugha Banj Sar Manri

This is also a Buddhist site located on the top of a hill to the east of Jugha Banj and locally known as Jugha Banj Sar. It is Lat. N 35°47.976 and Long. E 07°31.977 and its elevation from the sea level is 5960 ft. The site is measured 18m east to west and 21.80m north to south. Unfortunately this site is badly damaged by the illegal diggers and now only some scattered structures and potsherds can be seen on the surface of the site.

65. Babu Sar

This site is located in Babu Village across the river from the Wari bazaar. It is Lat. N 34°59.744 and Long. E 071°59.180 and its elevation from the sea level 4715 ft. The site is situated on the top of a small hill close to the village of the same name. It is measured as 48.85 east west and 18m north to south direction. This site is badly damaged by the locals and converted in to a cultivating field. In the western side of the site a wall of 3m length can be seen built with diaper masonry. On the surface of the site a large verity of potsherds are scattered.



66. Imrani Dheri

This site is located on the top of a high hill near Imrali village. It is Lat. N 34°59.744 and Long. E 071°59.180 and its elevation from the sea level is 5145 ft. This badly damaged site is measured as 36m east to west and 21.60m north to south direction. This site is also converted into a cultivating field. All the stone blocks have reused by the owner of the site, and now only a small portion of a wall can be seen. Potsherds of different variety can be seen on the surface of the site.



67. Dislor Manri

This site is located on the top of a small hill near the village of Dislor and can be access from the main Dir road through a bifurcated small road. It is Lat. N 35°02.366 and Long. E 072°01.121 and its elevation from the sea level is 4126 ft. This is a large Buddhist site in this region which is measured as 36m east to west and 34m north to south direction. The site is damaged by the locals while wall structures are visible which is built in rubble masonry. Potsherds are scattered here and there.

68. Wandasi Manri (Sahib Abad)

This site is located on the top of a small hill and can be access from the main road through Sahib Abad bazaar. It is Lat. N 35°02.542 and Long. E 072°01.184 and its elevation from the sea level is 4318 ft. This small site is measured as 14m east to west and 12.80m north to south direction. Almost all the structures are demolished by the rubbers and now only a high portion probably a stupa with 2.50m height can be seen. While some portion of walls can be seen in the western side.

69. Watala Manri

This is another Buddhist site located in the same area and can be access from Sahib Abad bazaar through a small road. This site is Lat. N 35°02.492 and Long. E 072°01.145 and its elevation from the sea level is 4620 ft. It is a small site which is measured as 19m east to west and 16.50m north to south direction. Now the site is damaged by the locals and the owner has reused the stone blocks for a new constructions. Foundations of some small cells can still be seen.

70. Kufi Dheri (Jugha Banj)

This is a large mound located near Jugha Banj village. It can be access from the main Dir road to the left side by a bifurcated road. It is Lat. N 35°02.365 and Long. E 072°01.120 and its total elevation from the sea level is 4148 ft. This mound is measured as 42m east to west and 33m north to south direction. The northern side of the site is higher from the remaining portion which may be a stupa or any other important structure. According to the locals large size of jars and pottery were discovered during illegal digging in this site. Potsherds are scattered on the surface and around the site in a large scale.



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