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Directorate of Archaeology and Museums,
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Peshawar, Pakistan

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on

**Early Settlements, Irrigation and Trade-Routes in
Peshawar Plain, Pakistan**

Ihsan Ali

Prof. Dr. Ihsan Ali

Peshawar, Pakistan

April 2003

Director

Directorate of Archaeology and Museums

Government of North West Frontier Province, Peshawar - Pakistan

**DIRECTORATE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUMS,
GOVERNMENT OF NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, PESHAWAR – PAKISTAN**

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Written and Compiled by

Ihsan Ali

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Correspondence Address:

Director,
Directorate of Archaeology and Museums,
Government of North West Frontier Province, Peshawar – Pakistan
e-mail: directorarch@hotmail.com

This publication is an outcome of the research work conducted during my Ph.D. studies, from 1995 ~ 1998 on the Peshawar Plain, which includes data on 1226 archaeological sites dating from the Stone Age to the Islamic Period. I have surrendered my rights in favour of the Government of North West Frontier Province, who has very graciously agreed to publish it. The idea germinated after consultation with the then Secretary Culture, Major (R.) Sahibzada Mohammad Khalid and my colleagues at the Department, the aim is to continue the trend set by the Britishers when they published the yearly Reports on the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle, 1905 ~ 1922, with an exception, that the title has been redesignated as the 'Frontier Archaeology'.

I hope that the discontinued healthy academic activity will restart and yearly publications of the forthcoming years will continue.

The publication is inline with the Government of NWFP's Master-Plan for Archaeological Development in Frontier Province.

Work on Volume II of the 'Frontier Archaeology' is already in progress and will include our surveys of Bajaur Agency, Gomal Plain, Haripur Valley, Chitral and excavations at Gor-Khuttree, Peshawar and Shalkanday, Dir, all currently in progress. Though extensive work on the preparation of the catalogues of coins and sculptures in the Peshawar Museum is on-going but they will be published as separate volumes under their own titles. The Volume I in both categories is expected to be published this year.

Prof. Dr. Ihsan Ali
Peshawar, Pakistan
April 2003

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**Dedicated to
"the inhabitants of Peshawar Valley"**

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Prof. Dr. Ihsan Ali
Peshawar, Pakistan
April 2003

FOREWORD

It is a matter of great satisfaction and relief that we finally have a document that lists the hundreds of archaeological sites in the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan. The author has provided a base for the onward growth of archaeology in Frontier, as he has identified numerous sites, which should lead to further archaeological excavations. The potential is there for realization; archaeology needs friends and sponsors.

This research work would hopefully rekindle the trend initiated by the British on the subject. Research is the backbone for development and the effort invested is in direct proportion to the output.

The chronological markers identified in the publication are an authentic source of our ancient history and analysis of the orientation of the different ages that the area has gone through. The topographical information helps in understanding the climatic changes that this fertile plain has experienced and the settlement pattern that has developed.

The time span that the research covers embraces a very broad era from the prehistoric period onwards. The overall impact is reassuring and would be of value for the future researchers on the subject.

I compliment Dr. Ihsan for putting such a dedicated effort in providing the society with an informative research work.

3rd June 2003

Shakil Durrani
Chief Secretary,
NWFP

PREFACE

In the last 100 years or so explorations and excavations in the Peshawar Plain (Peshawar-Mardan basin) by the Archaeological Survey of India (before 1947), the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, the University of Peshawar and recently by the Archaeology Directorate of the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan have listed a total of 469 sites. Our survey and investigations during 1995–97 has carried out a re-analysis of the already known sites and discovered and documented 757 new sites ranging from Pre-historic to the Islamic Period.

Peshawar Plain guarding the Khyber Pass and linking Afghanistan and Central Asia to the flood plains of Punjab is strategically located in terms of trade and agriculture. The cup-shaped valley of Peshawar is surrounded by the mountains of Malakand and Buner in the North, the Khyber hills in the West, Kohat-Cherat range in the South and is bound by the Indus in the East. The Plain itself is formed by the western tributaries of the Indus i.e. the five branches of the Kabul and Swat, the Bara and Kalpani rivers, etc. Its ancient cities, i.e. Pushkalavati (Charsadda), Purushapura (Peshawar) and Udabhandapura (Hund) were the commercial, religious and political centres of the entire region. A large number of routes linking these ancient metropolises of South Asia to Iran and Central Asia on one side and the Indo-Gangetic plains on the other ensured their economic prosperity and architectural grandeur.

Chapter One mentions brief geographical and historical background of the region and an introduction to our research methodology of the work conducted.

The Second Chapter deals with physiography, river system, climate, temperature ranges, soil and traditional irrigation and trade routes, etc.

Chapter Three offers an introduction to the historical context of the valley.

Chapter Four lists 67 basic pottery types, which have served as our chronological markers. The descriptions of individual sherds illustrated in our 'figures' are put in Appendix 1. Along with the pottery types, this chapter also discusses other major chronological markers insofar as they have been available to us on the surface of our sites.

Chapter Five discusses the evidence related to the various issues of settlement history in the Peshawar Plain. This also includes a chart of all the sites studied.

Chapter Six discusses the broad conclusions emerging from this work and some strategies of future research in the archaeology of the Peshawar plain.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my profound gratitude to all those, who helped and assisted me in accomplishing my task successfully. I am especially indebted to Dr. Dilip K. Chakrabarti for his guidance, supervision and support without which this research thesis would have never seen the light of the day. Although our time schedule provided to meet once a week, he was available to me at any time and day of the week to discuss and resolve academic problems. It was his able and scholarly leadership that steered the ship through rough seas.

In my College, I am indebted to my Tutors Drs. Ruth Morse, John Cleaver and Allison for their guidance and support. I am also thankful to Prof. Martin Jones and Dr. Catherine Hills, the successive Heads of Department and Ms. Jane Woods, Administrator and other faculty members, who monitored my progress and extended support at the University level, Dr. M.L. Sorenson, my study director in the Department, has been extremely kind to offer advice and assistance and deserve my sincere thanks. I am also thankful to Drs. C.A. Shell and J.F. Jarrige for their valuable observations, which have greatly enhanced the quality and value of this work.

I am greatly indebted to the Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan, the University Grants Commission, Islamabad and the Pakistan High Commission, London for facilitating my Scholarship and the patronage extended to me during my stay in U.K. The organizers of the Smuts Memorial Fund and the Ridgeway - venn Travel Studentship-deserve special thanks for facilitating my field work in Pakistan.

In Peshawar University, I would like to express my gratitude to all the successive Vice Chancellors and the Dean, Faculty of Arts for extending all cooperation needed to complete my programme. Dr. Taj Ali, Mr. Muhammad Naeem and Mr. Asad Ali staff members of my Department, Mr. Ahmad Hilal, Mr. Muhammad Arif, Miss Farzana Naeem, Miss Shahana Sadaf, Mr. Shakirullah and Mr. Fazal Sher graduates in Archaeology and Mr. Raj Wali driver were helpful to me and deserve thanks. I am also thankful to all others, who helped me from time to time. My office staff deserves special thanks in this regard. Mr. Falak Nawaz and Mr. Rehman Gul deserve thanks for their help and support.

Professor Dr. F.A. Durrani, former Chairman of Archaeology Department and Vice Chancellor of the University of Peshawar, discussed the whole theoretical framework of this study with me frequently, which was a great source of academic guidance. Friends at the University of Peshawar showed great concern for my studies, while I missed all their Monday meetings during my stay at Cambridge.

Mr. Hamid Khan and his wife who so graciously looked after me that I never missed my home. Drs. F.R. and Bridget Allchins were like a family and a source of academic guidance for which I would like to express my gratitude to them.

Dr. Robin Conningham and Ms. Ruth Young of the University of Bradford and Dr. Azra and Peter Meadows of the University of Glasgow, UK also remained a constant source of encouragement during my stay in Britain. Also, Dr. and Mrs. Abid Ali Khan, Mr. Aman Gul, Mr. Younas Khan, Ms. Margaret Henman, Ms. Maqsooda Khanum Malik, Mr. M. Naeem Khalid, Miss Shazia Yasin, Mr. M. Tahir, Mr. A.A. Qureshi and many of my other friends in Pakistan and Britain outside the profession provided help and assistance to encourage me, for which I am grateful to all them.

My wife (Shafaat) and two sons (Faheem and Nasir) suffered the most during my studies. My parents, sisters and brothers (Murad Ali, Advocate in particular), uncles and aunts, cousins and nieces, all other relatives and well wishers (specially from the historic village of Mani Khela) have contributed much to my mental strength during these days. Though a few of them are no more with us, but to reciprocate

their devotion, prayers and love and to acknowledge the hospitality offered to me by the inhabitants of the Peshawar Plain, I most humbly and sincerely dedicate this dissertation to all of them with great honour and respect and pray to almighty Allah for their reward.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to Major (R.) Sahibzada Mohammad Khalid, ex-Secretary, Sports, Culture, Tourism and Archaeology, Government of North West Frontier Province for his outright support in getting financial support and approval for this publication. I am also grateful to Mr. Amjad Nazir, Secretary, Sports, Culture, Tourism and Archaeology and his staff for their relentless help and unflinching support.

My staff at the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums were also helpful in supporting the publication of this volume. Mr. Mohammad Zahir and Mr. Ahmad Ali research students of Archaeology deserve appreciation for their particular help in assisting the proof reading of the catalogue of sites included in this volume.

In the end I am indebted to my daughter, Shandana Ali, though she constantly pestered me, but also gave me a reason to continue with my research work.

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1. A General Geographical and Historical Introduction

Peshawar Plain is located at the mouth of the Khyber Pass on the Pakistani side and comprises a territory of about 6215 sq. km. The plain extends from the Khybar on the west to the course of the Indus on the east and from the hills of Malakand on the north to Kohat and the Cherat hill ranges on the south. The master stream of the area is Kabul, which is joined in its upper reaches by the Swat. Both these rivers throw out a few branches and a large part of the area is traversed by small mountain torrents (Map I).

Soil is mainly alluvial loam and on the whole the river channels and the alluvial loamy character of the soil have combined to make the riverine tracts of this plain an agriculturally fertile area. In the context of the sub-continent, Peshawar Plain has also a singular geographical importance. First, its position between the Khyber Pass and Punjab, which is on the other side of the Indus, gives it a crucial importance in the movement of people from across the border to the Gangetic valley across Punjab. Further, it was also from Peshawar Plain that the major routes from ancient India to Central Asia moved through the Swat and Malakand-Buner hills to the Karakoram region.

From archaeological point of view, we have a number of major issues in this region. First, we know that a culture called 'Gandhara Grave Culture' (Dani 1967), which is essentially located in the hill valleys of Swat, Dir, Bajaur and Chitral, extended down to Peshawar Plain and formed the base of its historic period. However, the evidence of this proto-historic phase in the plain is still only minimally known and that too from the lowest levels of Charsadda (Wheeler 1962) in the central part of Peshawar Plain. The pottery known from this level has been found to match the late phase of the 'Gandhara Grave Culture'. Some stratigraphic evidence has also been obtained from the excavations at Zarif Karuna (G. M. Khan 1973) at the edge of this plain and from the excavations at the site of Adina (S.N. Khan 1993) in its northeastern section. There is no doubt that settlements of the proto-historic 'Gandhara Grave Culture' were present in this region.

The historic period is ushered in by the annexation of this territory by the Achaemenid kings of Iran. This event took place in the second half of 6th century BC. It will be correct to say that the Achaemenid level has not been identified except in the lowermost levels of M. Wheeler's excavations at Charsadda and Professor Dani's excavations at Balambat, Dir (Dani, 1967). This is a curious situation and underlines the necessity of looking for an archaeological evidence of the Achaemenid presence. The documented political history of the region, which begins with Achaemenids, is both rich and varied (Smith 1924). The Greek Alexander is supposed to have left his trails along the route from Bajaur, Dir and Swat hills to Charsadda and from Charsadda to Hund, where he crossed the Indus on his way to Punjab.

The post-Alexander history is dominated by an array of royal lines, beginning with the Mauryan dynasty. The Mauryans gave place to the local or regional Indo-Greek kings, who were succeeded in turn by the Scythians, Parthians and Kushans, till we reach the phase of Hindu Shahi kings in 9th to 10th century AD. From 11th century onward, the Muslims of south Afghanistan took possession of this area. All these groups of kings must have had their provincial administrative centres or even capitals in this region. We know virtually nothing about them, except that the Kushans and the Hindu Shahis had their capitals at Peshawar (ancient *Purushapura*) and Hund (mediaeval Ohind or ancient *Udabhandapura*) respectively.

1.2. Previous Archaeological Research in Peshawar Plain

1.2.1. Historical background of this research

There were three basic historical contexts of the beginning of archaeological research in the Peshawar Plain. The plain is separated from the Potwar plateau region of Punjab by the Indus River. Archaeological research in the Potwar plateau goes back to the 1830s, when two European generals employed in the army of Ranjit Singh, the contemporary ruler of Punjab, began excavations at the site of Manikyala stupa near modern Rawalpindi. The archaeological significance of this region came to be understood by then. This led to the interest of people like Alexander Cunningham in this region.

Secondly, sculptures with Hellenic affinity, which became famous later on as the Gandhara school of sculpture, were found in this region as early as the mid-nineteenth century. After the fall of Ranjit Singh and the Sikh power in Punjab and also with the increasing British interest in Afghanistan, the neighbouring territory of the Peshawar Plain, British army officers were present in the Peshawar area in the 19th century. Some of these officers were interested in tracing evidence of Hellenic contacts in this area.

Thirdly, It had long been known from the Classical sources that Alexander invaded this region. The movements of Alexander's army and the places they occupied also formed a distinct focus of archaeological research here.

Thus, the changing political situation in the Northwestern Frontier Region in the second half of the nineteenth century, and the documented literary and artistic tradition of Hellenic links of this 'Frontier' facilitated interest in its archaeological sites.

1.2.2. An Account of this Research

Archaeological research in this area dates from the 1860s, although H.B. Lumsden (1853:349) made references to the archaeological sites before it. Two factors were operative in the first phase of research. Firstly, scholars like A. Cunningham were interested in archaeologically identifying some sites mentioned in literature (cf. Cunningham 1863: 40-68, 1864:89, 1871, 1875). He identified the mounds near Charsadda as the remains of *Pushkalavati*, the ancient capital of Gandhara. He also identified the ancient site of *Varusha* with its cave and spring in the village Palo Dheri in the Mardan area (Chakrabarti 1988: 48-119). Further, Cunningham identified Panini's Birth Place as the modern village of Lahor in Swabi District, to the northwest of Hund. In 1872-3, the site of Shahbazgarhi was mentioned and Sahri Bahlol surveyed by him. F.H. Wilcher of the Sappers and Miners conducted excavations at the Buddhist site of Takht-I-Bahi. Though Colonel Lumsden opened the stupa of Jamalgarhi in 1852, the ruins were re-surveyed by Wilcher and Cunningham. They also mentioned the sites of Sawaldher, Nogram and Khairabad in Mardan area. A list of the inscriptions in the Yusufzai Plain was also prepared. In 1881-82 Cunningham mentioned some new sites in addition to the earlier ones, which includes the sites of Tehkal Bala and Payan- Peshawar, Bakhshala and Karamar in Mardan, the forts of Ranigat and Panjpir in Swabi area. In the 1880s H.W. Garrick further described these sites (Garrick 1885). In 1882, Lt. Martin laid first trenches for regular excavations in the mound of Bala Hisar and Mir Ziarat. A. Crompton (1874-75), M.A. Stein (1899,1905) and A. Foucher (1905) further added to the wealth of information on the archaeology of this region. Secondly, the sculptural tradition of the area during the early centuries A.D showed Greeco-Roman influence and this generated considerable interest in the recovery of examples of this cultural style. This is the reason why there has been a steady and continuous interest in the excavations of the Buddhist stupa and monastic sites of this area since the nineteenth century (for an account of the early attempts, Maxwell 1882, Garrick 1885).

Systematic archaeological explorations and excavations began under John Marshall and others of the Archaeological Survey of India. The principal sites excavated were the citadel mound of Bala Hisar at Charsadda (Marshall and Vogel 1903-4:240-260), the Buddhist stupa and monastic sites of Takht-I-Bahi (D.B. Spooner 1907-8:132-48, Hargreaves (1910-11), Jamalgarhi (Hargreaves 1920-21), Shah-Ji-Ki-Dheri (Spooner 1908-09:38-59, 1909-10:46-62; Hargreaves 1910-11; Stein 1911-12, part II), Sahri Bahlol (Spooner 1906-07, 1912-13; Stein 1911-12) and Garyala Well (Hargreaves 1910-11). Marshall, in addition to his excavations, also surveyed the area around Bala Hisar, recording 12 sites. The Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle (hereafter A.R.A.S.I., F.C.), in its different issues lists the sites explored, excavated or conserved. In 1906-07, it mentions a list of 22 sites. The report for the year 1912-13 lists more than a hundred sites in the Peshawar Valley. Also, a dozen ancient wells were examined in this region, while the excavations at Sahri Bahlol continued. This work continued under Spooner (1915-16, 1916-17, and 1917-18) who explored a large number of principally architectural and sculptural sites. The report for the year 1915-16 refers to the Shapola stupa in the Khybar Agency and the Brahmanical Trimurti image from Charsadda datable to 3rd century A.D. A total of 144 sites were listed in this report. The Annual Report for the Year 1916-17 mentions excavations at Islamia College and Burj Hari Singh in the city of Peshawar. It also listed 37 sites in the Mardan tehsil, among which only two were identified to be Buddhist and two clearly historic. The same report lists 65 sites in Swabi tehsil, but only seven were identified to be Buddhist including one of the Kushan Period. The report for the Year 1917-18 listed 45 sites in the Mardan tehsil, 9 of which were identified to be Buddhist including 5 of the Kushana Period. In Swabi tehsil, the same report listed 41 sites including 5 Buddhist sites. This report listed only 11 sites in Charsadda, which included 5 Buddhist sites. In Nowshera tehsil, it lists only three sites. The report for the Year 1919-20 refers to the conservation of Jamalgarhi, Takht-I-Bahi and Shahbazgarhi and lists the antiquity recovered from Jamalgarhi stupa. The site was already excavated in 1873 and described in the supplement to the Government Gazette, Punjab 1874 by Lt. Crompton R.E. This report also listed 8 sites in Peshawar district, which came to be protected by the Archaeological Survey (for further details, the *Annual Reports of the Archaeological Survey, of India, Frontier Circle*). There are also reports dating from this period on the major inscriptions (Spooner 1912-13; S. Konow 1925-26: 261-282, 1927-28: 1-14; N.G. Majumdar 1927-28: 203-06, 1937-38: 8-10; D.R. Sahni 1933-34:97-98; A. Rahman 1979) and miscellaneous antiquities of the region (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.: 1906-7, 1920-21; Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Reports (herein after A.S.I., A.R): 1902-3, 1935-6; Epigraphia Indica Vol. xviii, xix, xxii and xxiv; D.H. Gordon 1932; M.E. Gordon and Gordon, D.H. 1945: 9-25.

The modern phase of archaeological research began with Mortimer Wheeler's excavations at Bala Hisar mound of Charsadda (Wheeler 1962), which provided a stratigraphic sequence from early 1st millennium B.C, through the Achaemenid, Mauryan and Kushanas to Medieval times. The site was re-subjected to excavations by a joint team of the Universities of Peshawar and Bradford and the results were published in *Ancient Pakistan* Vol. XII, 1998 (T. Ali, Conningham, Durrani and Khan 1997-98: 1-34). Dani (1965-66) excavated the major habitation site in Charsadda, Shaikhan Dheri, in the 1960s. He also excavated the prehistoric cave site of Sanghao (Dani 1962). Sanghao was re-excavated by Farid Khan and Anthony Ranere in 1975 (*Ranere, 1982*). Also, some burials of 'Gandhara Grave Culture' (datable from 1500 B.C to 600 B.C), were excavated at Zarif Karuna near Peshawar by Gulzar Mohammad Khan (G.M. Khan 1973). The Buddhist sites of the region have drawn the attention also from Japanese scholars like S. Mizuno, who excavated the sites of Chanaka Dheri, Mekha Sanda (S. Mizuno 1969), Therali (S. Mizuno 1978). The brief survey by the Italians along Kalpani in the Mardan Basin is also worthnoting (S. Tusa 1986, 1987 and 1992).

The Department of Archaeology, Government of the North-West Frontier Province (hereafter N.W.F.P.) also conducted excavations at the sites of Shaikhan Dheri and Aziz Dheri under Farid Khan

in 1992. The Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar has, since its inception in 1962, taken a consistent interest in the archaeology of Peshawar Plain. In recent years this Department excavated the Buddhist site of Khan Mahi (A. Rahman 1992-93.) and the settlement site of Gor Khuttree within the city limits of modern Peshawar (F.A. Durrani, T. Ali and I. Rehman 1997) and Hund by the present author in 1996. Further parts of Charsadda and Swabi areas were surveyed by the present author and Shah Nazar Khan in 1993 (I. Ali 1994; S.N. Khan 1995). Dr. Taj Ali has conducted the survey of Mardan area in 1993, but the report is still awaited. The Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan has also conducted exploration in the Nowshera district of the Peshawar Plain (S. Rahman, M.A. Khan, A. Khan and A. Jawad 1996). The Monumental Survey conducted by the Department of archaeology and museums, Government of Pakistan in the Punjab Province (1992-96) by Dr. Rafique Mughal and his colleagues has brought to light a total of 1183 sites ranging from Stone Age to the Islamic Period (M. R. Mughal *et al.* 1996). The list also includes 454 sites from the previous survey of Dr. Rafique Mughal.

1.3. Aim of the Present Research

The present research is rooted in a major historical geographical issue related to Peshawar Plain. The archaeology of the region has long been known for its number of historical sites. About 450 (469, to be precise) sites from this area have already been reported in the archaeological literature. Considering that the plain covers only 6215 sq. km of territory, the presence of 469 already – reported archaeological sites in this region makes it one of the densely occupied historical zones of south Asia. Further, because of the location of an early city-site like Charsadda in this region, this is one of the important areas of early historical urban growth in the subcontinent. However, here lies a paradox. Basically, its climate is semi-arid, the annual rainfall of Peshawar not being more than 10 to 15 inches (25 to 37 cm). Irrigation is necessary for the sustenance of a large number of settlements in the historical period. But irrigation can be practiced only along the fans of the Kabul and Swat rivers, as D.K. Chakrabarti in his study of the archaeology of ancient Indian cities (Chakrabarti 1995) has written:

“With the help of irrigation the soil could be made to yield a sustenance but it is unlikely that in the area agriculture could by itself lead to urban growth. What this region lacks in agricultural productivity has, however, been made up by another vitally important factor, i.e. its position at the mouth of one of India’s most important openings to the west. The Khybar is famous, but besides the Khybar there were other important routes...”

The present research has taken up this issue for detailed examination on the ground. On the basis of a close study of the location of sites of different historical periods in all the geographical segments of Peshawar Plain, the present research has tried to determine which of the two factors of irrigation and trade routes was the more significant determinant in controlling the distribution of these sites.

Our field-survey has led to the discovery of 757 relevant sites in addition to the 469 sites reported earlier. Each of the total number of 1226 sites has been plotted on the topographical map sheets available for the region (see Appendix 4). Their surface material – principally pottery – has been sorted into different historical frames on the basis of the study of the both published and unpublished ceramic sequences of the excavated sites of this region. On this basis 191 sherds belonging to 67 diagnostic ceramic types have been observed to be valid for different periods ranging broadly from the sixth century B.C. to about 10th century A.D. Our sites which number 1226 have been dated mostly on the basis of the presence of such diagnostic ceramic markers among their surface assemblages. Finally, these sites have been placed in the contexts of irrigated areas and trade routes. However, we have also tried to include other categories of evidence noticed by us on the surface of these sites. On this basis, it has been possible to arrive at a specific answer to our historical query.

1.4. The Present Research in the Context of Surface Surveys of Sites in some neighbouring areas in West and South Asia

Although, ancient settlements had formed the focus of archaeological research in various ways for a long period, the concept of settlement archaeology developed basically in the 1950s and 1960s. The study of settlement pattern is now a major line of investigation in archaeology. The work of Robert McC Adams (1966, 1972 and 1981) in Mesopotamia is one of the best examples of the settlement studies in an area, which is close to our area of field-study. Adams describes the physiography, water, land and life and the effects of human agencies on the region. The study provides the details of the changing courses of Euphrates with the landscape and links them with the ancient settlements and irrigation patterns. In the light of a detailed survey of aerial photographs and fieldwork, detailed maps were prepared and their interpretation made.

In his conclusion, Adams (1981:242-252) has pointed out that the main focus of this study had been devoted to settlements and irrigation patterns. Two main categories of data were collected: the ancient settlements that can be described in terms of their size and periods of occupation and the traces of some of the ancient water courses which made these settlements habitable. The study of irrigation patterns was very helpful in the understanding of settlement patterns.

The work initiated by Adams gave rise to a large number of survey-based studies in the context of west Asia, which is too many to be consistently reviewed here. However, one may refer to some modern studies in the context of Mesopotamia, Iran and Afghanistan and comment on the methodology of the present work from that perspective.

Irrigation per se is the focus of a survey undertaken by J.A. Neely and H.T. Wright (1994) in the Deh Luran Plain of South-western Iran. However, the Deh Luran Plain did not cover more than c.1000 sq. km territory, and it was level enough to be "traversed by Land Rover in parallel transects about 25 m apart". In north Afghanistan, "in the small triangular plain which extends east and north of Ai Khanum, bordered by a range of hills and two rivers: the Oxus or Amu Darya, and its major tributary from the south, the Kokcha", the team led by J.C. Gardin (1984) concentrated on the identification of ancient irrigation courses which in this area have their banks high above the present level of the plain. In fact, they did not go in at all for the recording of all sites in this area; they went in only for the telltale features of ancient irrigation canals in the landscape. According to Gardin (1984), all the major irrigated areas of eastern Bactria in north Afghanistan "still bear scattered remains of irrigation works built over 2000 years ago, which are more than sufficient for reconstructing the overall design of each independent system, whereas traces of ancient sites are sometimes quite scanty". Incidentally, the French work on irrigation in north Afghanistan inspired the detailed irrigation-focused field-research in an area of c.30 sq. km in Indian Haryana and Rajasthan. Here, within this limited area some 300 sites were noted (Francfort 1992) along with a network of "hydrographic fossil systems" derived from the technical study of the satellite imagery of this area.

The survey of North Zazira Plain by T.J. Wilkinson and D.J. Tucker (1995) entailed a survey of c.475 sq. km and aimed at field-walking undertaken often only 50 m apart. In practice, the survey was first done by car and on foot using grids spaced c.500 m apart. In the second stage the transects between sites and along other selected alignments were surveyed on foot "to sample the off site archaeology and field scatters", and finally, air-photographs, satellite images and other ground data were used for having a detailed and consistent record of archaeological sites down to c.50 cm in height. However, this survey focused, among other things, on the issue of water exploitation and trade routes in relation to the

distribution of sites of various phases in the surveyed area, and from this point of view it shares some common elements with our survey, despite a marked difference in the scale of intensity of the survey operation.

In south Asian archaeology, surface surveys of sites have been a part of the archaeological research scene for some years (cf. Lal 1984 Erdosy 1988; Mughal *et al.* 1996) but mainly aimed at providing the detailed settlement contexts of particular periods in particular areas. Issues like irrigation and trade routes are not parts of this general scene. Trade routes figure prominently in Chakrabarti's long-ranging study of the locations of ancient settlements in the Ganga plain (cf. Chakrabarti and Singh 1998). However, our attempt to study the spreads of historical settlements of a particular area is the first one of its kind in South Asian archaeology.

1.5. The Methods of our Field Survey

The field-survey was conducted with the help of 1 inch = 1 mile topographic sheets of the old Survey of India. With some exceptions, all the grids of the sheets relevant to our survey area were covered. The exceptions are the interior of some hilly areas where exploration was not possible. Almost 80 % of the study area was surveyed and a total of 1226 sites were recorded. The recorded sites belong principally to the period between 3rd century BC and 10th century A.D. Among them 469 sites were known from earlier explorations, but 757 sites are new discoveries. The references to the sites discovered earlier will be found in our site descriptions in Appendix 3.

The surface collection from these sites was comprehensive. The material was subsequently housed and studied in the archaeological museum of Peshawar University. Pieces of sculptures, coins, beads and terracotta figurines of animals and birds were also collected and this gave strength to the dating of the sites. To ascribe chronological labels to the sites, the surface sherds were compared with the material obtained from the stratified profiles of the excavated sites of the region. These excavated sites include Bala Hisar, Shaikhan Dheri, Gor Khuttree, Zarif Karuna, Khan Mahi, Aziz Dheri, Takhta Band (Adina Graves) and Hund. Among these, the profiles of Bala Hisar (Wheeler 1962), Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1965-66), Zarif Karuna (G.M. Khan 1973), Adina Graves (S.N. Khan 1993) and Gor Khuttree (Durrani, Ali and Rehman, 1997) are published. The material of the remaining sites is lying in the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar and the Department of Archaeology, Government of NWFP. Thus, both published and unpublished material provided the basis for the time brackets of our explored sites.

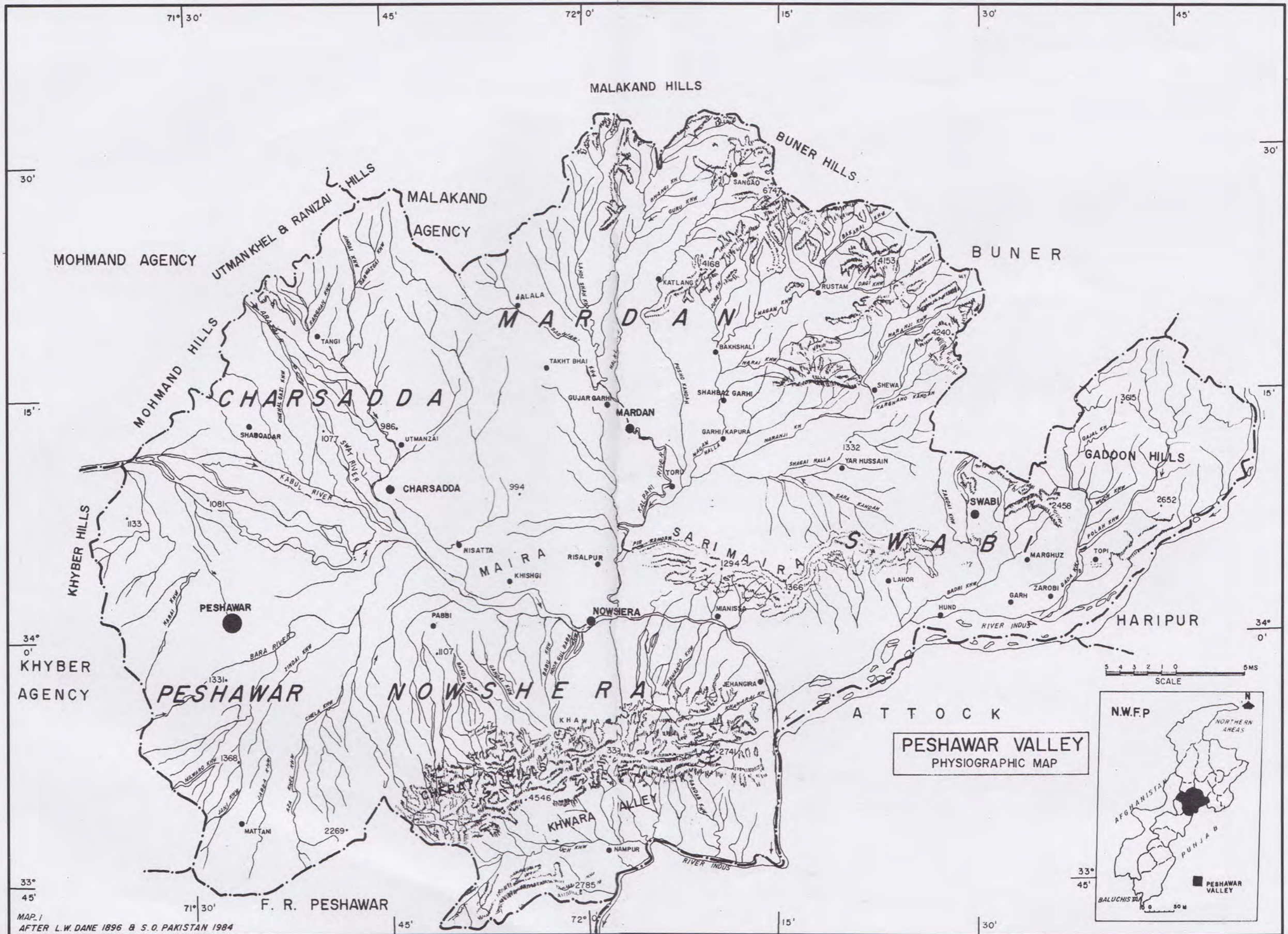
Field notes on each site were taken according to the following form:

Serial No
District
Name of the site
Owner's Name
Location
Approach
Source of information
Nature of site

Surface observation
Surface collection
Size of the site
Height
Period
Located in irrigated tract?
If so, the source of irrigation
Position on any specific route?
Nature of surrounding land
Photograph No
Previous reference
Comments

One of the limitations of this survey is that it looked for and located only visible archaeological sites. It didn't look for "off sites", i.e. activity-areas outside the limits of visible mounds. Secondly, as far as the sheer size of the survey unit, i.e. Peshawar Plain, is concerned, it is perhaps too large to be subjected to an ideal, "on foot" survey by a single person within the limits of time imposed by doctoral dissertation. Thirdly, we had no access to the aerial photographs of the region, nor could we use any remote-sensing technique.

Such limitations of the present work may, however, be said to have been adequately compensated by its focus on a specific historical geographical issue, which we have mentioned earlier. It is not merely the relationship between water-resources and the location of settlements that we are interested in our area but also in a close study of the alignment of historical and modern routes of the region. We use only geographical distributions of sites, but beyond this, as F. Hole (1987) wrote in the context of the archaeology of Western Iran, "we use whatever data - archaeological or historical - are available to attempt to characterize some of the central features of ancient life". The issue selected here no doubt belongs to the general domain of historical geography, which is a kind of interface between archaeology and history. To some this may also come close to being "culture history", but as we have been reminded recently, it is not that "culture history has somehow been superseded" (Preucel and Hodder 1996:4). We have further been reminded that, "theories vary according to the material being studied (Paleolithic Europe or Latin American Cultures) and the historical traditions of each branch of the discipline" (Preucel and Hodder 1996:5). This research work should in fact be assessed in the context of earlier archaeological research in Peshawar Plain, a sketch of which has already been offered in an earlier section.



MAP. 1
AFTER L.W. DANE 1896 & S.O. PAKISTAN 1984

CHAPTER TWO

Geographical Elements of Peshawar Plain

The Peshawar valley forms a basin in the eastern part of the North West Frontier Province (N.W.F.P) of Pakistan, between latitudes $33^{\circ} 40'$ and $34^{\circ} 30'$ N and longitudes $71^{\circ} 15'$ and $72^{\circ} 50'$ E. The Swat mountain range to the north and northeast, the Khyber range to the west and northwest, the Kohat range to the southwest and the Cherat range to the south and southeast define this region. The valley is divided into five administrative units of Peshawar, Charsadda, Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi districts. With the exception of the Garhi Chandan ridge, Peshawar 'district' (a revenue and administrative unit) is flat and almost half of Nowshera district is hilly. The Cherat range, which rises to the height of 1535 m, divides the Khattak country and gradually slopes towards the Indus, where it is 726 m at Hodi-Sar near Khairabad. This hilly region is mostly arid and barren and the slopes of the hillsides are very steep due to the eroded nature of the clay. The Indus River itself forms the eastern boundary of this area. This region covers an area of some 6215 sq. km.

2.1. Physiography (Map-I)

Peshawar Plain can be divided into a few distinct physiographic areas, which comprise some River Valleys, some hilly areas and the associated piedmont zones, and a central barren area known locally as *Maira*. I write the following description of all these areas on the basis of my own field-experience and with the help of the Gazetteers of the area compiled by Major James (1862), L.W. Dane (1898), Punjab Government (1897-98), David Dichter (1967) and K.S. Ahmad (1969).

2.1.1. The River Valleys

These valleys are those of the Bara, Kabul, Swat, Kalpani and Indus. The most important among them is the combined valley section of the Kabul and Swat Rivers.

The Bara River valley lies in the southwestern corner of the plain. The Bara River rises out of springs in the Bara valley to the south of Khyber hills. Most of the Bara River water is now controlled by Government to supply drinking water for the dry land of Afridis, but in the past, this River served as one of major sources to irrigate the land in and around Peshawar.

The Kabul River traverses the valley from west to east; starting from the Khyber Pass it joins the Indus at Attock. Throughout its course in this area the Kabul is joined by a number of tributaries, of which the Swat is the principal one. They join near the town of Nisatta, a few kilometres downstream from the town of Charsadda. The Kabul and Swat rivers cover the central part of the western plain stretching for about 36 km when they are divided into several channels, thus providing a network of streams forming part of the land in the modern Peshawar and Charsadda districts. Flowing from the southwest, the Bara River also joins the Kabul at the same junction near Nisatta. From here downward, the Kabul River is known as the Landi and flows for about 20 km in a wide bed down to the town of Nowshera. A further 36 km downstream from Nowshera, the Kabul flows in a deep channel to join the Indus.

The Swat River rises in the hills of Swat and is joined at Agra by the Panjkora River, which drains the Dir and Bajaur regions and enters the Peshawar Plain above Abazai near Tangi. Flowing southeast from here through Charsadda area it joins the Kabul at Nisatta. The small river, Jindi, rising in the Malakand hills, enters the plain of Charsadda and is joined at Turangzai by a small branch of the Swat River. This

river, almost flowing parallel to the Swat River joins it a little below Charsadda town, above the junction of the Swat and Kabul rivers. Due to the stability of this river, most of the archaeological sites in this area are found along its eastern bank (I. Ali 1994: 113). The same pattern is still in practice and most of the modern towns in Charsadda are located along the eastern bank of Jindi river, thus giving the name Hasht Nagar (eight towns) to this area.

The next valley is Kalpani, which lies in the central section of the plain. The Kalpani river collects most of the drainage of the plain in the Mardan area. Rising in Baizai it flows southward and joins the Kabul between Nowshera and Pirsabaq. The main tributary of the Kalpani in the west is the Baghiari, which rises near Malakand Pass and joins the Kalpani at Gujargarhi. From the east, the main tributary of the Kalpani is the Maqam (a stream with many small feeders, which rises in Buner hills). It joins the Kalpani near Toru village. Of all these, the Kalpani alone, provides a perennial supply of water, while the others dry up. After the rains in the hills, the water in these streams rises rapidly and overflows.

The Badri stream rising in the Panjtar Mountains and passing along the eastern part of Yousafzai, falls into the Indus to the west of Hund. During the summer months, these streams are mostly dry but are impassable during the heavy rains.

The Indus plain occupies the area between the Sar-i-Maira and the Indus River and includes the areas of Topi, Swabi, Marghuz, Garh, Zarobi, Zaida, Lahor and Jehangira.

2.1.2. The Hills and Associated Piedmont Zones

This transitional area includes the high-lying lands cut by deep rivers and ravines, which are mainly found at the hill slopes of Khyber in the west, Mohmand, Utman Khel and Ranizai in the northwest, Malakand in the north, Buner in the north-east, Gadoon in the east and Cherat in the south.

2.1.3. Barren Area in the Central Section

This area is represented by the sandstone ridge in Mardan, Nowshera and Swabi districts, and divide Yousafzai Plain (north) and Indus Plain (south), stretching from Kheshgi-Risalpur in Nowshera to Lahor in Swabi. This ridge joins Nowshera district near Mian Issa to the north of the Kabul. From here, it runs west along the Kabul and joins the plain at Kheshgi where it reaches an altitude of 549 metres.

2.2. Soils (Map-II)

Soils of Peshawar Plain have been studied in a number of publications (H.B. Lumsden 1853; Peshawar District Gazetteer 1897-98, 1936, 1979; M.B. Choudhri 1973; N. Ahmad, M. Rashid and G. Vaes 1996 and M. A. Chaudhry 1996).

About half of the valley has soils formed in the loess or re-deposited loess. The soil formed in the loess occupies the northern, eastern and southern periphery of the valley, while the reworked loess occurs in the Mardan basin. The loess deposits are of Pleistocene age and much higher than the present drainage channels. Parts of the loess plains have suffered from water erosion, transforming the area into an undulating landscape cut by gullies. They range in texture from silt loam to silty clays. Also, the area from Jehangira in Nowshera to Bara in Peshawar has suffered very severe erosion. The soils between Charsadda and Shahbazgarhi and in narrow strips along drainage courses within the loess plain are formed in the re-deposited loess mixed with alluvium.

The second soil unit in the valley is made of the alluvium of Indus, Kabul and Swat rivers. The Indus alluvium occurs in the southern part of the area between Topi and Jehangira. Part of the area around Lahor is a rolling plain with soils that show an advanced stage of weathering and profile development in stronger and brighter colours.

Kabul River deposits occur mainly between Peshawar, Warsak and Charsadda. The soils are mainly silt loams and silty clay loams. Loamy, very fine sands and clays occur in minor extent only. The soil has a dark greyish, brown to olive grey colours.

The Swat River deposits occur in the north to Kabul River in the flood plain between Abazai and Charsadda. Here silt loam is the dominant soil texture but silty clay loams are also present.

The piedmont alluvium in the south and southwest of the valley occurs at the foot of the mountain ranges to the south of Peshawar – Khairabad road, west of Peshawar – Mattani road and west of Peshawar – Warsak road. It lies much higher than the present day drainage channels. The soils are mainly loamy and clayey. Sandy and clay loams also occur in minor extent. The loamy soil here usually has thin gravel layer on the surface. Due to its higher position the area has been subjected to surface erosion. The piedmont deposits also occur in a narrow strip at the foot of the northern and northwestern mountains, where the soils have a thin gravel cover on the surface. The material consists of out-washes from the higher loess plain and loess alluvium. These soils range in texture from silty clay loam to silty clay.

2.3. Temperature and Rainfall (Graphs I-III)

Peshawar Plain has four main climatic seasons, winter, spring, summer and autumn. Winter falls between December and March and has an average temperature in the lower 60s °F (15.55 °C), with occasional light, drizzling, rain and hailstorms. The average rainfall within this period is between 3 and 4 inches (76 to 100 mm). Spring falls between April and June. During this time the temperature slowly rises and reaches 115 °F (46.44 °C) or more. Whilst humidity is normally low, dust storms are common during this period. Summer is between July and September, when the temperature slowly drops with occasional rains. Humidity increases, as the season becomes cloudy. The air is densely hazy, with frequent dust storms, especially in July and partly in the last half of June. Autumn falls between October and November and represent the most settled time of the year with clear skies, light rain and mild winds. The temperature falls quickly and reaches the 30 °F (7.75 °C) in the early mornings (M. B. Choudhri, 1973: 6-7).

2.4. Observations on the Ancient Environment of the Peshawar Plain

Whatever has been written so far in this chapter deals only with the modern environmental context of the area. The reason why no palaeo environmental background has been offered is due entirely to the absence of palaeo environmental researches here. However, we may offer a brief summary of what has been generally inferred about the palaeoclimatic situation of the northwestern region as a whole. Some specific arguments are available from Punjab and Baluchistan. In the context of the Harappan period in Punjab the examination of the carbon isotope ratios of pedogenic carbonate in inner portions of nodules found in the recent excavations at Harappa (Dales and Kenoyer 1989: 150) suggests an arid climate with a very low soil respiration rate. In Baluchistan the examination of charcoal from the excavated protohistoric sites of the Kachchi plain, including Mehrgarh, resulted in the conclusion that there had been no major vegetational change in the area for the last ten millennia (Thibault 1989, 1992). However, it is worth considering that no palaeoclimatic research has been done in the Peshawar Plain itself and that there

is an opinion (cf. Bryson and Swain 1981) to the effect that the Indian monsoon had once a greater extension in the west. If true, the Peshawar Plain also would have had a better rainfall.

Historical sources, especially the Classical accounts (Majumdar 1960) and the records of the Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang in the 7th century A.D., do not refer to conditions which are vastly different from what it is today. The Classical accounts are busy describing the movements of Alexander's army but they refer to various political units of the area, which does not suggest that it was a particularly inhospitable territory. Xuan Zang passed through the Peshawar Plain to reach Taxila on the other side of the Indus. His description of the kingdom of Taxila is suggestive of its environment: "it had a fertile soil and bore good crops, with flowing streams and luxuriant vegetation; the climate was genial" (Watters 1904: 240). The description of the Peshawar area is equally explicit. The kingdom is called *Kan-t'o-lo* or Gandhara, and its capital was *Pu-lu-sha-pu-lo* or *Purushapura* (modern Peshawar). "The country had luxuriant crops of cereals and a profusion of fruits and flowers; it had much sugar-cane and produced sugar-candy. The climate was warm".

These descriptions suggest that there could not have been any basic climatic change in the Peshawar Plains since ancient times. This suggestion is also supported by D. Fuller's recent analysis of the archaeobotanical material of the Kushan level from my excavations at Hund. "So far this evidence indicates both traditional summer crops (moong bean, moth bean, rice, cotton) and winter crops (wheat, barley, pea, lentils and grass-pea)" (unpublished information from D. Fuller).

2.5. Traditional Methods of Irrigation (Map-III)

2.5.1. Dams Across River-Beds

The most important method is to divert water from rivers to small channels leading to the fields. This diversion is done by building dams upstream across the rivers. An extensive area between the branches of the Kabul and Swat rivers in Peshawar and Charsadda was irrigated and is still irrigated by small channels drawn by local farmers from these rivers. These channels are cleaned and maintained by local inhabitants and not by the Government. The technique is the following. *Bunds* or small dams are made in these rivers far above the land of the villagers to divert water into these channels. When the floods come, these *bunds* are washed away but are rebuilt with the help of bullocks (nowadays supplemented by tractors). The irrigation is done through a network of small channels dug by local community in the area called Doaba which includes the villages of Shah Alam, Khazana, Warsak, Sardaryab, Naguman, Sholgara, Doaba, Gulbela, Adizai, Abazai, Tarnab and Cheena, etc.

The existence of archaeological sites of the Buddhist Period in this area is a clue to the fact that the irrigation practice was long known in this region. The location of Charsadda, the first capital of Gandhara, also in this sector, is a confirmation of the idea that the tract was irrigated in the past.

In the southwest of the plain, the Bara and Zindai *khwar* provides sufficient water to irrigate that part. The Bara was irrigating most of the area until the introduction of the canal system here by the British. Now, the water from the Bara is used for drinking purposes, while Zindai *Khwar* still irrigates the area under its control using the old system of blocking the *Khwar*.

The Kabul River, flowing right through the length of the plain, from Warsak to the Indus picks up the drainage of the whole region. It has three branches, Shah Alam, Naguman and Sardaryab and joins the two branches of Swat (Khiali and Jindi) near Nisatta. Until this junction, all the five branches

of Swat and Kabul rivers irrigate the area from Warsak and Abazai down to Nisatta and also the area between Peshawar city and Kabul River. This is almost half of the Peshawar and Charsadda districts.

The Kalpani, Maqam, and Badrai streams might have been a source of irrigation in the plains of Mardan and Swabi areas. Evidence of such irrigation was known in the recent past, wherein, these *Khwars* were blocked upstream and channels taken out of them to irrigate the land. In the south, the area of Jalozai and Saleh Khana at the base of Kohat range still has some old fashion irrigation on the channels from Kohat range.

2.5.2. Well Irrigation (Pl. 1)

The use of Persian Wheel for irrigation, especially in the areas of high water table is of great interest. Only the ancient city of Hund has produced 38 such wells, which were used for irrigation by the Turk Shahis and Hindu Shahis (7th-10th Century A.D). Their style of architecture and location along with the associated materials speak of their origin. Interestingly, these wells, recently cleaned by local inhabitants, are more than sufficient to irrigate the available land around them and provide the backbone of agriculture in this sector. Such irrigation is still practiced along the low lying areas of the Indus Plain, along the Swat and Kabul rivers in Charsadda, Nandrak to Jehangira and the area between Tarbela and Kund where the water table is high. Well irrigation was more in use in Swabi and Nowshera tehsils as described by Dane (Dane 1898:6). The following table provides a picture of the use of wells as recorded in 1898.

Tehsil	Wells under 20 feet depth to water	20-30 feet depth	Over 30 feet depth	Total wells
Charsadda	45	15	5	65
Mardan	897	787	348	2032
Swabi	2002	2449	1413	5864
Peshawar	79	120	30	229
Nowshera	503	422	323	1248
Total	3526	3793	2119	9438

2.5.3. Irrigation Based on Natural Springs

Spring irrigation was a source of irrigation in some areas along the mountain belt in Swabi, Mardan and Cherat-Jalozai. Traces of old springs and channels can still be seen in this area, while a few active springs are also known. The availability of archaeological sites along such tracts is positive evidence in this connection. Also, there was a certain amount of irrigation from springs below the Afridi hills in Peshawar, Baizai in Mardan and to the east of Swabi, as reported by Dane (Dane 1898:8).

2.5.4. Karez or Underground Shaft (Pl. 2)

This system of irrigation, mostly practiced in Baluchistan, is also known on a limited scale from the Khesghi and Jalala area of Peshawar Plain near site no. 773 (Pl.2). This is primarily a hand-dug tunnel

from a water source to irrigate the fields and contains a series of vertical shafts at about 100-150 feet intervals from each other along the length of the Karez. The depth varies from area to area. As there are a good number of streams in the plain, the system still in practice in this area might have been in use in the past for irrigation purposes.

The barren areas in the central plain are: Maira (to the east of the Charsadda – Nisatta line and south of the Takht-I-Bahi-Mardan line), Sar-i-Maira (which includes the areas of Kheshgi, Risalpur, Lahor etc and the area in the extreme south of the plain) and Khwara area (containing the area of Khattaks including Nizampur, Mir Kalan, Garu, Namal, Mama Khel, Jabbi, Mandori and Darwazgai).

In fact, the areas of Khattaks, including some areas between Cherat range and Kabul River and *Khwara* region, the hill slopes near Mattani, Warsak and Lund *Khwar*, Kohi Barmol, Sanghao and Gadoon are piedmont zones offering a rough barren terrain mostly cut by deep rivers and ravines. In this area, the irrigation facilities are limited and the location in general is in between the non-irrigated and irrigated land. The high or steep, comparatively uneven areas were left uncultivated sometime. In some areas the same situation exists even now. The land use map of the present Peshawar valley provides us a picture for comparison (Map-IV).

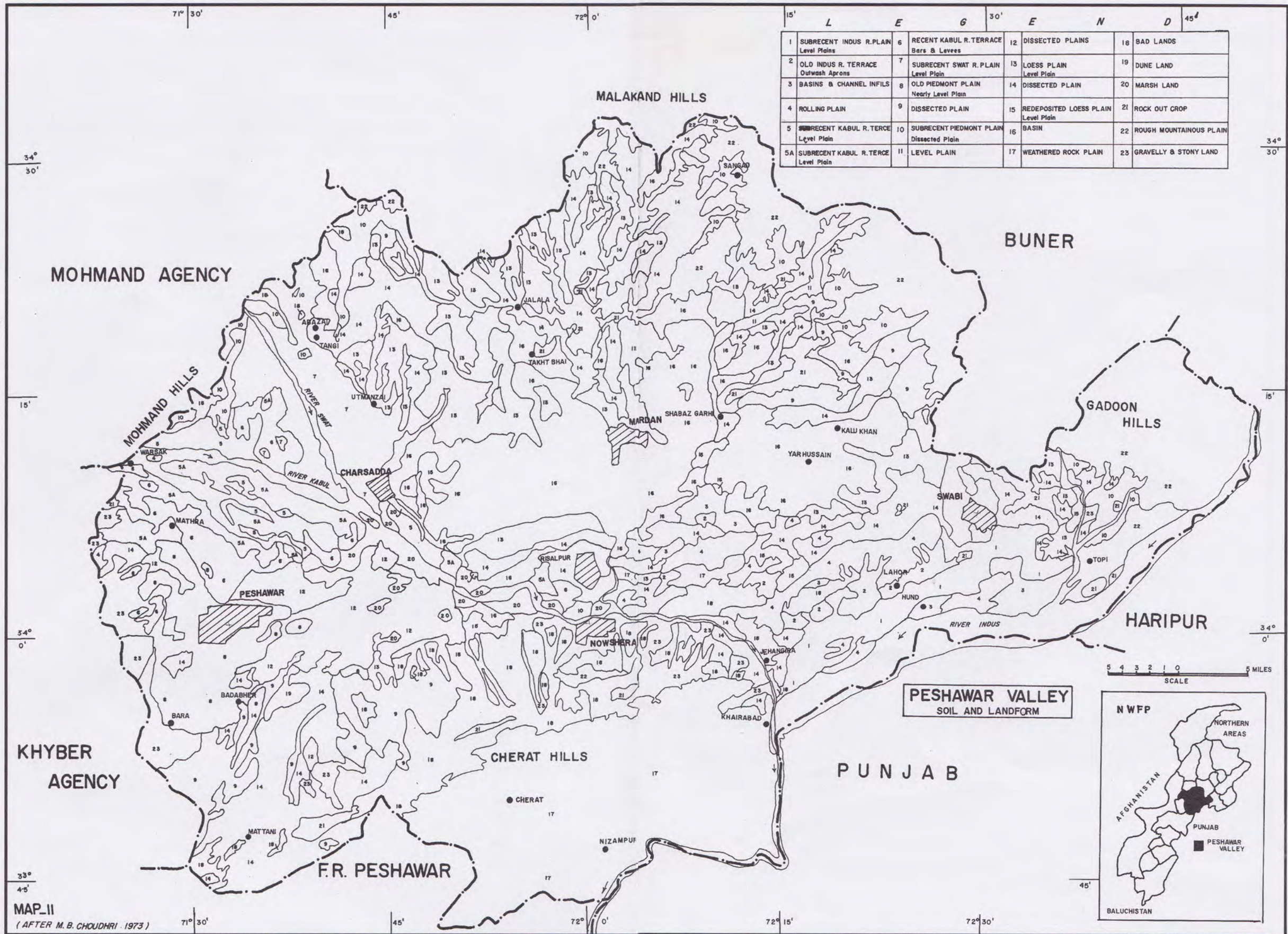
2.6. Routes (Map-V)

A number of trade routes converge in the Peshawar Plain, and in the plain itself there are several clearly demarcated lines of movement. The trade from Qandahar area of Afghanistan and the areas further west travels along the route from Kohat. This area is the converging point of a number of routes: the Kurram, Tochi, Gomal and Bolan routes. The main trade markets, as recorded in the late 19th century by Dane (Dane 1898:26) were Peshawar, Charsadda, Tangi, Shabqadar, Nowshera, Hoti Mardan, Lund *Khwar*, Garhi Daulatzai, Rustam and Tordher. All these markets are still very actively contributing to the trade of the area. Analysing them, it becomes very clear, that these markets were located either on the opening of the trade routes or in the middle of the densely populated area on the trade routes. The city of Peshawar is an opening to Afghanistan and Central Asia. Shabqadar is an opening to Mohmand area, Bajaur, Afghanistan and Central Asia. Charsadda, lying in the middle of the densely populated area on the junction of four routes to Peshawar, to Mardan, to Tangi and to Nowshera. Tangi was an opening to the upper areas of Mohmand Agency and onward to Malakand and Swat. Lund *Khwar* opened to the upper areas and through the old routes of Palai to Swat, Dir and Chitral served as a halting point on one of the early routes. Garhi Daulatzai was on an ancient trade route from Swat-Dir and Charsadda to Shahbazgarhi, Salatura, Punjab and downwards to India. Rustam again served as an opening to the area of Buner (located on a major trade-route between the Yousafzai area and the Buner-Swat regions). The trade with Afghanistan, Dir, Swat, Malakand, southern districts and Punjab is still very active. The extensive trade between Afghanistan and Peshawar, though interrupted by Afghan War to a limited extent, can still be witnessed by trading caravans in groups with camels, sheep, goats, mule and donkeys, slowly moving to the plains of the Peshawar valley from all western and northwestern passes. Even during the recent Afghan war, thousands of sheep and goats used to be brought by the Central Asian nomads and sold in the plains of Peshawar. Even today, the Central Asian goods have flooded the markets of Hayatabad in Peshawar, Sherin Kotai near Nowshera, Charsadda and Mardan. Also, many items of trade are taken beyond the Indus to Punjab and Sindh for earning more money due to the low prices of the Central Asian goods. The chief export to Afghanistan now includes tea, cloth, flour, sugar, salt, oil, petrol, leather goods, machinery, copper, cement and gur (raw sugar). The chief imports from Afghanistan are pomegranate, almonds, grapes, apples, skins, nuts, melons, carpets and dry fruits, which are supplied to the whole of Pakistan.

The major communication routes of our study area the following: (1) Peshawar – Khyber, (2) Peshawar – Kohat, (3) Peshawar – Mohmand Agency, (4) Peshawar – Punjab via Attock, (5) Shahbazgarhi – Palai via Jamal Garhi, (6) Mardan – Sanghao – Buner, (7) Mardan – Malakand, (8) Mardan – Shahbazgarhi – Swabi – Topi – Indus – Punjab, (9) Shahbazgarhi – Rustam – Buner – Swat, (10) Shahbazgarhi - Lahor – Hund – Punjab, (11) Charsadda – Mohmand Agency via Shabqadar, (12) Charsadda – Malakand via Gandheri, (13) Charsadda – Takht-I-Bahi, (14) Charsadda – Nowshera – Punjab, (15) Peshawar – Charsadda – Mardan – Swabi, (16) Topi – Gadoon – Utra – Buner, (17) Swabi – Shewa – Buner.

The link-routes which connects the above mentioned main routes forming a networks of the routes are: Topi – Hund – Jehangira, Swabi – Jehangira, Shewa – Rustam, Mardan – Bakhshali – Buner, Takht-I-Bahi – Jamal Garhi – Sawaldher, Mardan – Palo via Bakshali, Bakshali – Buner, Takht-I-Bahi – Abazai, Mardan – Nisatta, Mardan – Toru, Jehangira – Lahor, Jehangira – Pirsabaq – Toru, Toru-Risalpur, Shahbazgarhi – Toru, Topi – Zaida, Topi – Maini, Peshawar – Dalazak, Peshawar – Charsadda via Mian Gujar, Pabbi – Cherat, Attock – Nizampur, Toru – Lahor. There is also a network of roads within Peshawar valley nowadays connecting almost all the villages and towns to the big cities. There is a good trade with all parts of the province and also with Punjab and this includes commodities, fruits, vegetables, tobacco and wood. Most of these roads are following the same outline of the old routes for communication, which is supported by the location of archaeological sites explored by the author in 1996-97 and the old maps of nineteenth century India.

In the early part of this century most of the rivers were crossed by boat bridges. Famous among them were Shah Alam, Naguman, Gul Abad (Sardaryab), Swat (locally known Khiali), Jindi (Charsadda) and Adizai, Mian Gujar, Jehangira and Nowshera. Modern bridges now replace all of them. Apart from these bridges the following ferries or crossing points were recorded (Gazetteer of the Peshawar District, 1897-98, 1931, 1936 and 1979) at Dheri Zardad on Kabul river, Dobundai near Nisatta on Kabul, Kheshgi on Kabul, Akora on Kabul, Kund on Kabul, and Hund and Nilab on Indus river. Some of the ferries are still in use at *Khwara*, Nisatta, Pirsabaq, Hund, Zarobai and Kund.



L		E		G		30'		E		N		D		45'	
1	SUBRECENT INDUS R. PLAIN Level Plains	6	RECENT KABUL R. TERRACE Bars & Levees	12	DISSECTED PLAINS	18	BAD LANDS								
2	OLD INDUS R. TERRACE Outwash Aprons	7	SUBRECENT SWAT R. PLAIN Level Plain	13	LOESS PLAIN Level Plain	19	DUNE LAND								
3	BASINS & CHANNEL INFILTS	8	OLD PIEDMONT PLAIN Nearly Level Plain	14	DISSECTED PLAIN	20	MARSH LAND								
4	ROLLING PLAIN	9	DISSECTED PLAIN	15	REDEPOSITED LOESS PLAIN Level Plain	21	ROCK OUT CROP								
5	RECENT KABUL R. TERCE Level Plain	10	SUBRECENT PIEDMONT PLAIN Dissected Plain	16	BASIN	22	ROUGH MOUNTAINOUS PLAIN								
5A	SUBRECENT KABUL R. TERCE Level Plain	11	LEVEL PLAIN	17	WEATHERED ROCK PLAIN	23	GRAVELLY & STONY LAND								

34°
30'

15'

34°
0'

33°
45'

MAP-II
(AFTER M. B. CHOUDHRI 1973)

71° 30'

45'

72° 0'

71° 30'

45'

72° 15'

72° 30'

72° 15'

72° 30'

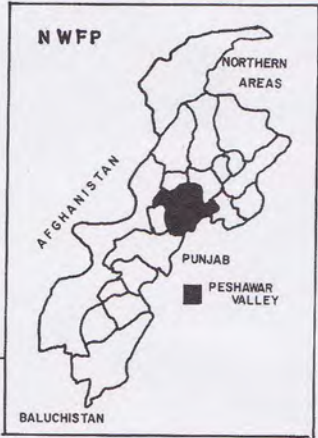
34°
30'

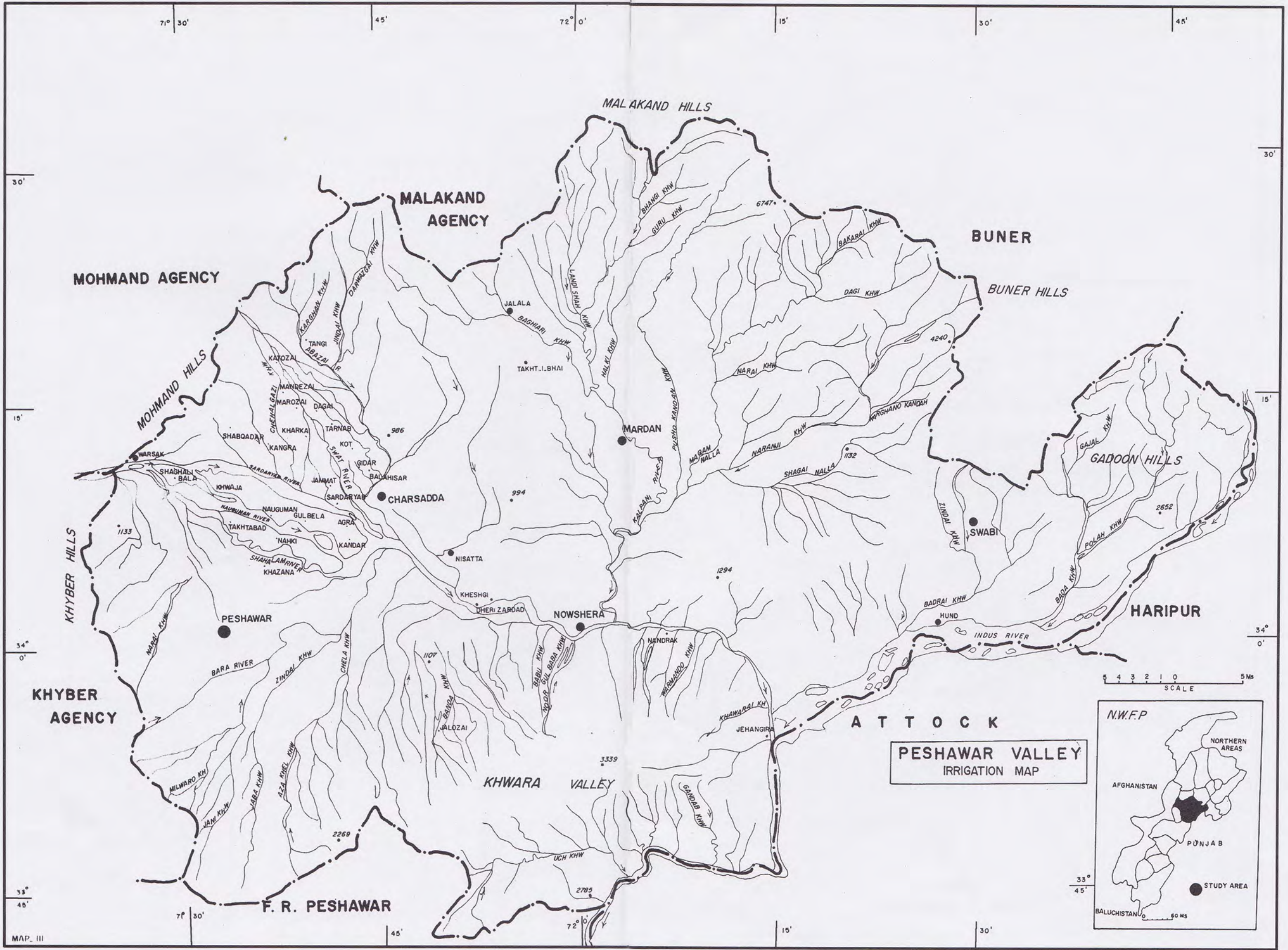
15'

34°
0'

45'

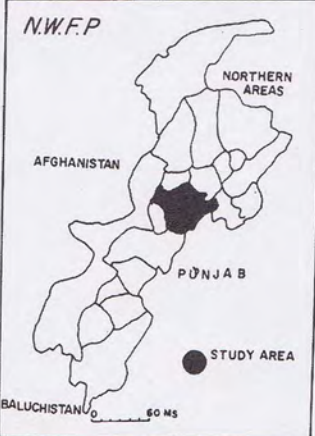
5 4 3 2 1 0 5 MILES
SCALE



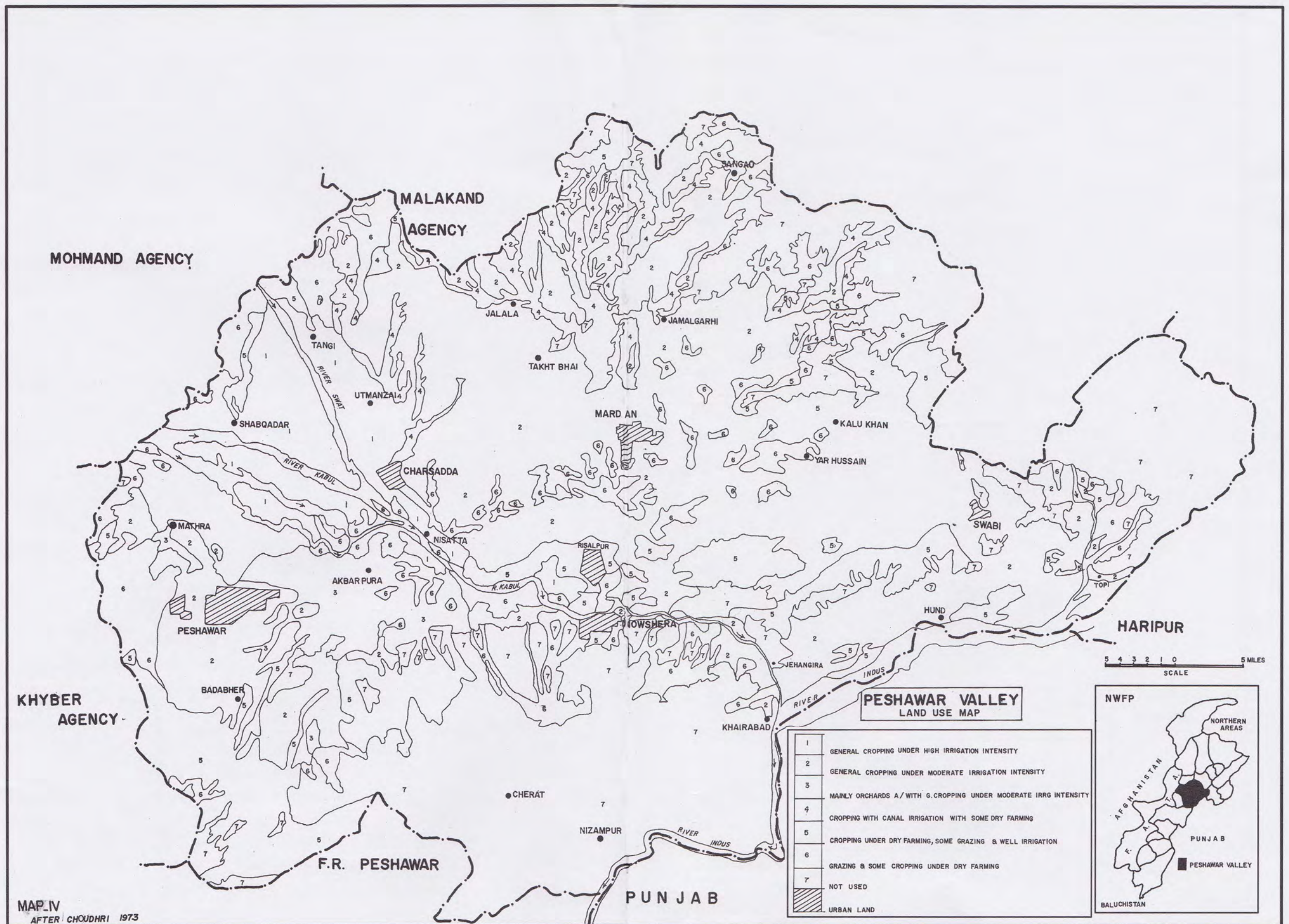


**PESHAWAR VALLEY
IRRIGATION MAP**

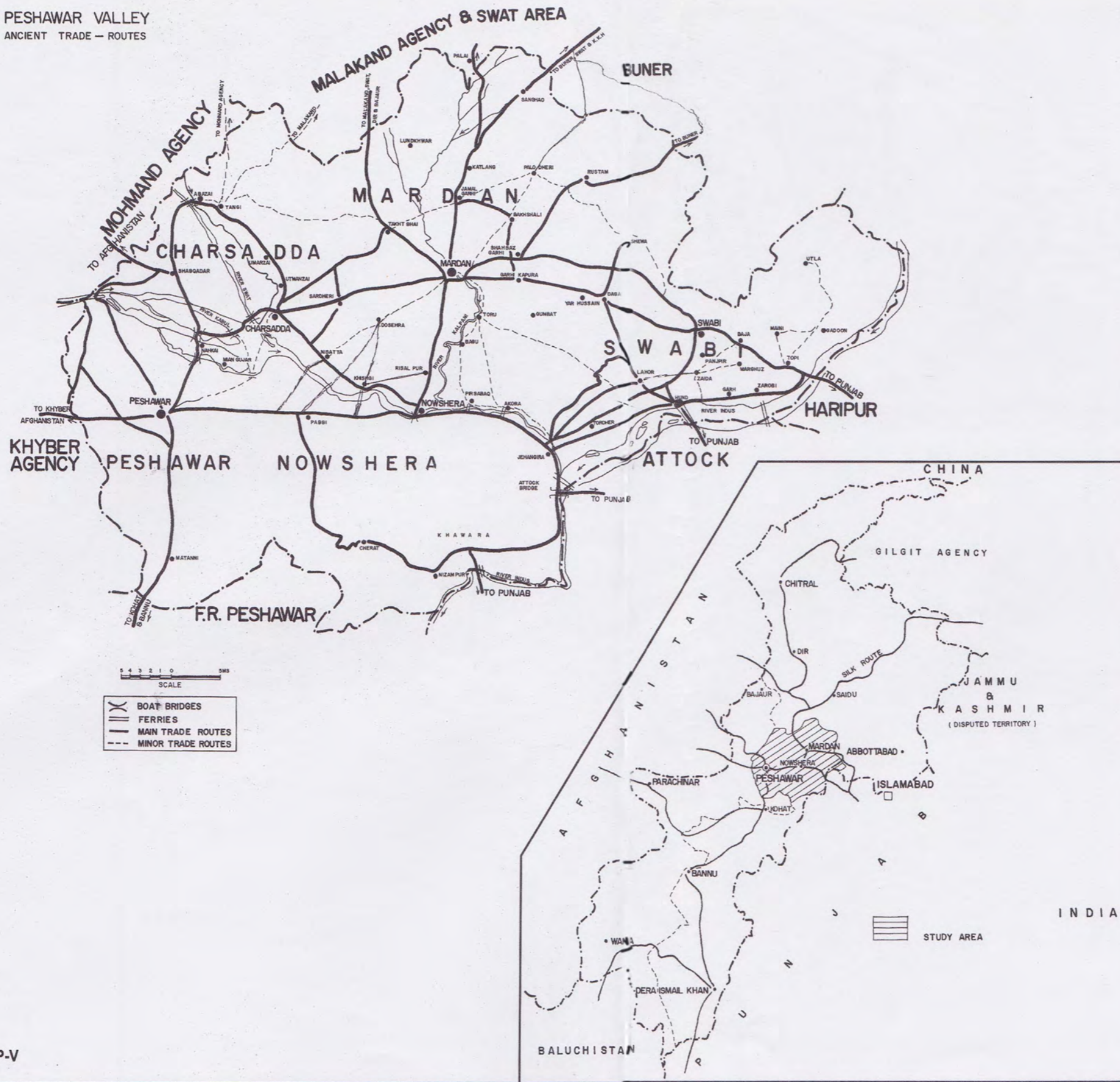
5 4 3 2 1 0 5 Ms
SCALE



MAP. III

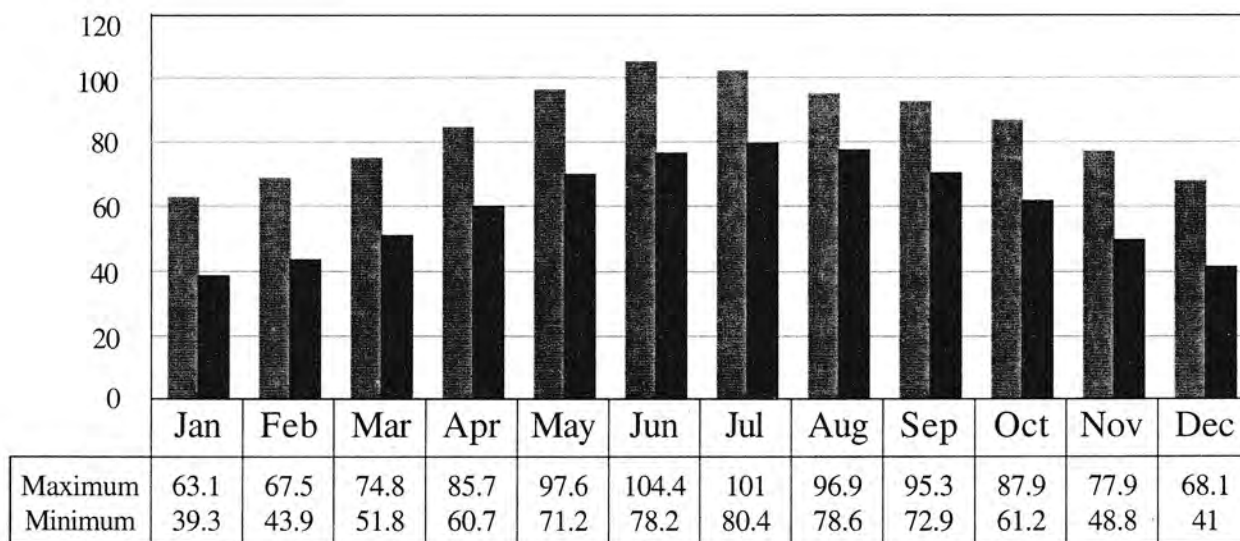


PESHAWAR VALLEY
ANCIENT TRADE — ROUTES



MAP-V

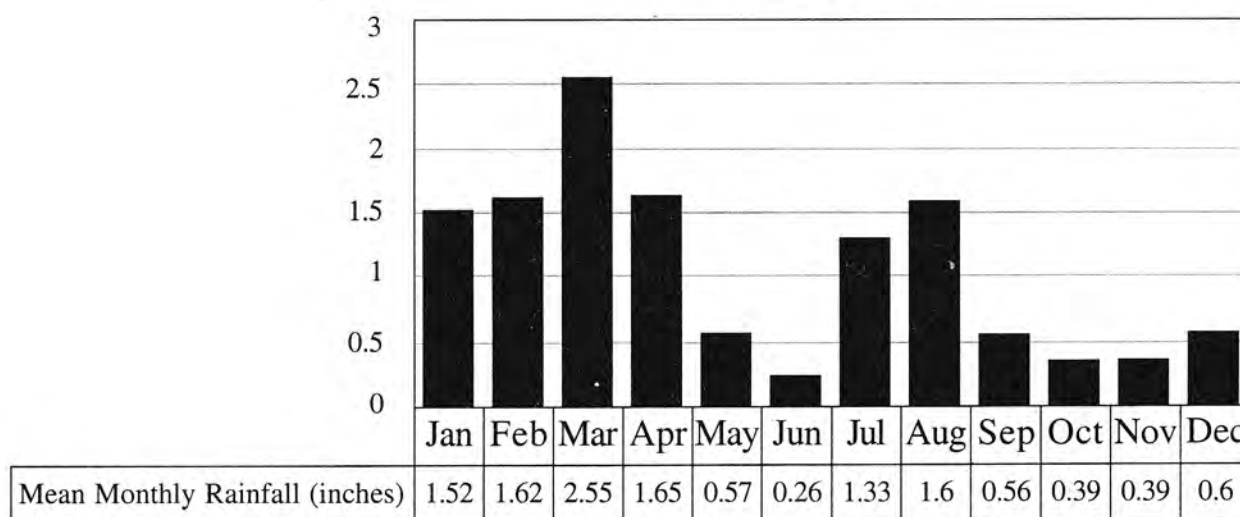
GRAPH - I



Maximum Minimum

Temperature (°F), Peshawar

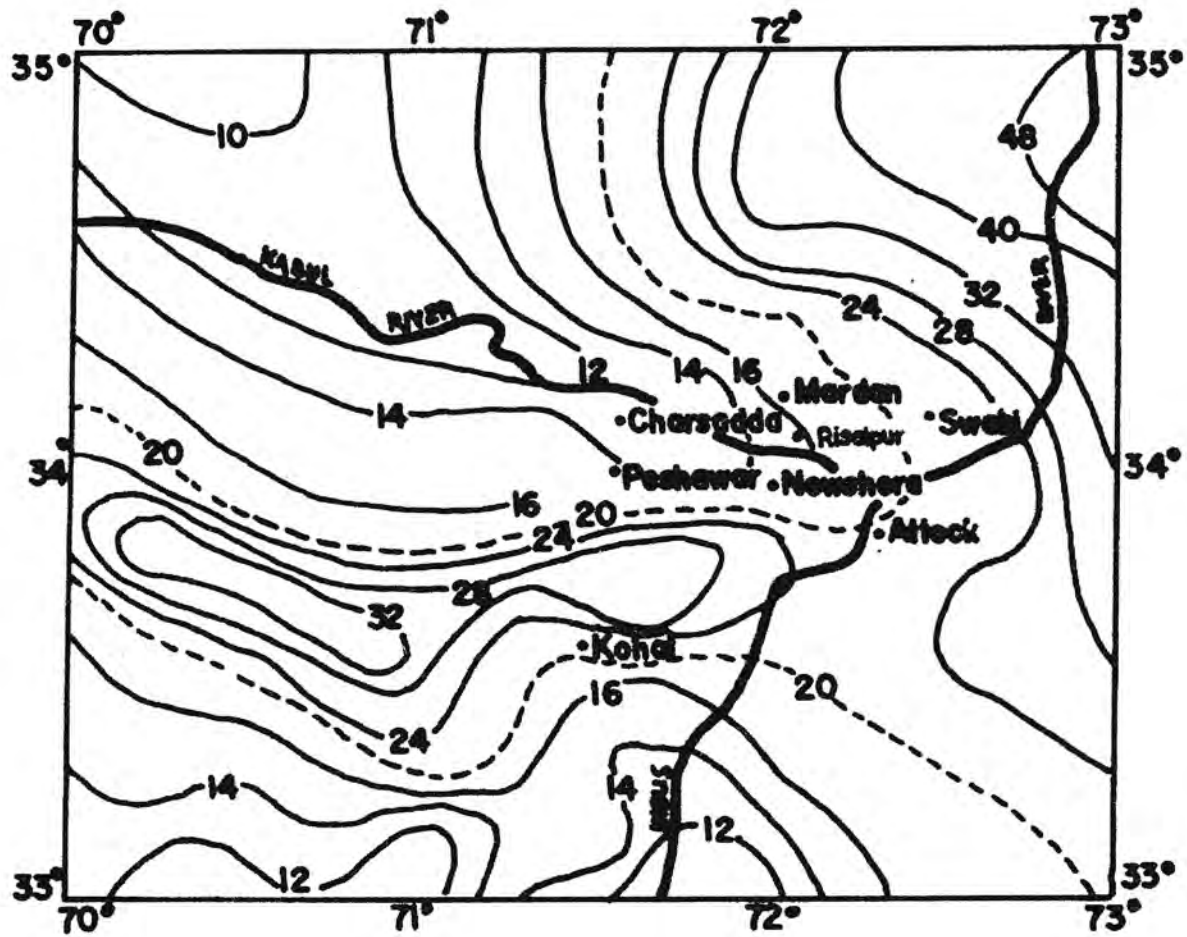
GRAPH - II



Mean Monthly Rainfall (inches)

Rainfall (inches) Peshawar

GRAPH - III



Annual Rainfall (in inches). Scale. 1,20,00,000
 (After Dr. M. B. Chaudhri, 1973)

---- 20 ---- Boundary between semi-arid and sub-humid climate
 — 16 — Rainfall line



1.Persian Wheel Irrigation at site No. 330.



2.Nuko Kanda Karez near site No. 773

CHAPTER THREE

A Historical Perspective: Dimensions of Political, Economic, Cultural and Religious History of the Peshawar Plain

In Section I of Chapter I brief allusions to the dynastic sequence of the Peshawar Plain has been mentioned. However, the combined testimony of political, economic, cultural and religious history of the region merits a fuller discussion. It is in the context of such a total perspective of the available historical knowledge that the implications of our detailed survey can be properly studied.

3.1. The Framework of Pre-Islamic Political History

3.1.1. The Achaemenids and the earlier 'Mahajanapada' phase

The definitive political history of the Peshawar Plain begins with its annexation to the Achaemenid Empire, which had its capital in Persepolis and ruled over the whole of west Asia and parts of central Asia and North Africa. It was thus a vast Empire and its annexation of territories in the northwestern parts of the Indian sub-continent meant that the sub-continent up to the Indus valley was included in the historical forces emanating from the various parts of such a large Empire. The primary historical sources of the Achaemenids period in relation to northwestern India are the inscriptions of the Achaemenid kings themselves and the account of the Greek historian Herodotus who mentions, among other things, the presence of Indian soldiers in the Achaemenid army, when it invaded Greece.

The pre-Achaemenid phase of the Peshawar Plain's political history is not as definitive as its Achaemenid phase. All that we know is that around the time of the Buddha there was a political unit called Gandhara in this area. India, according to the early Buddhist and Jaina sources, was then divided into sixteen major principalities from the northwest to Deccan, and Gandhara was one of them. According to the Buddhist sources again, there was a Gandharan king named Pukkusati, and he sent an emissary to the king of Magadha in eastern India (Raychaudhuri 1996; for the 'Mahajanapada' phase as a whole, Chakrabarti 2000).

The Achaemenids conquest of the Gandhara region, of which the Peshawar Plain is a part, was a part of their conquest of eastern Iran and west central Asia between 545 and 539 B.C. (Dandamaev 1989: 33). This is the nearest date we can get for the inclusion of the Peshawar Plain in the Achaemenid Empire.

In the Behistun inscription of the Achaemenid king Darius Gandhara is specifically mentioned as a satrapy or province of the Achaemenid Empire. Thus, the historical evidence is definitive, but the archaeological evidence is less so. W.J. Vogelsang (1992: 254) writes that, "there is no clearly recognizable archaeological evidence for the presence of Persian Achaemenids in Gandhara". He makes this statement mainly on the basis of his examination of potsherds occurring in early contexts in Gandhara. It is, of course, not necessary that the Achaemenid rule of the area had to be marked by the presence of direct Achaemenian ceramic imports. The Gandharan pottery of the Achaemenid period was undoubtedly locally made.

However, the idea of some import of pottery during the Achaemenid period cannot be entirely brushed aside. The early levels of Bala Hissar in Charsadda bear strata which certainly go back to the Achaemenid period, because the bottom level of Bala Hissar can now be dated around 1100 B.C. (calibrated radiocarbon, T. Ali et al 1997-98) Moreover, the recent unpublished British excavations at Akra in Bannu have yielded a few sherds in the Achaemenid levels, which have been said to be distinctly

Iranian (personal information from Farid Khan). Such pottery is said to occur in a limited quantity in the relevant strata of Bala Hissar.

It should also be noted that the Achaemenid 'sigloi', a distinct coin type, has been found at Taxila (Allan 1936) in Potwar Plateau. Although Taxila is not in the Peshawar Plain, it may be assumed that the latter too had witnessed the introduction of Achaemenid coin types in its area. On the other hand, the distinctly indigenous 'Indian' coin type of the period – the silver punch-marked type – must also have been current in the Peshawar Plain during this period, as it was at Taxila. A few years ago a hoard of punch-marked coins (still unpublished, personal information from Professor Durrani) was discovered in the Peshawar area. It is also interesting to recall that a gold coin of Croesus (7th century B.C.) was once reported from the bank of the Indus in this area (Roychowdhury 1914). This coin type possibly came in as a valid currency of the Achaemenid Empire, which apparently could not discard all the earlier coin types in circulation.

Further, Herodotus writes that the Achaemenid king Darius sent a Greek – Scylax of Caryanda – to explore the navigability of the Indus and that he started from the city of Kaspaturus. Olaf Caroe (1976: 28-33) makes a case for identifying Kaspaturus with the modern Peshawar.

3.1.2. Alexander's invasion and the Mauryan Empire

Alexander's army entered the Peshawar Plain from two directions. Alexander himself marched up the Kunar valley from Jalalabad at the Afghan end of Khybar Pass and entered Swat from that side. On the other hand, he sent one of his generals, Hephaestion, straight to the Charsadda area of the Peshawar Plain. The date was c.326 B.C. According to Arrian (Majumdar 1960: 7, 15) the contemporary king of 'Peukelaotis' or the city of 'Pushkalavati' or modern Charsadda was one Astes. The city was invaded, possessed, and put under a Greek garrison. In the report of his excavations at Charsadda Mortimer Wheeler (1962) claims that he found evidence of the Greek siege of the site but on the basis of their recent work at the site T. Ali et al (1997-98), doubt the claim. Having subjugated Charsadda Hephaestion joined Alexander's main column in the Hoti Mardan area which lies a little to the east. From Hoti Mardan the army moved to Hund to cross the Indus to Potwar Plateau.

This is all we know about Alexander's army in the Peshawar Plain. After Alexander's departure and death the Greek governors appointed by him could not resist the power of Chandragupta Maurya, the first king of the Maurya dynasty of Magadha. It appears that by 323 B.C. Chandragupta was the king of the entire northwestern area up to south Afghanistan, and this naturally included the Peshawar Plain.

The most important direct evidence of the presence of the Mauryas in the Peshawar Plain is the set of rock edicts left behind by Asoka, Chandragupta's grandson, at Shabazgarhi, a little to the east of Hoti Mardan. Asoka's rock-edicts are concerned with the preaching of Dhamma or his code of morality and thus do not throw light, except rarely, on the direct political events of the period. The Shabazgarhi set of edicts is engraved in Kharosthi script, which was different from the Brahmi script current in inner India. This shows that Asoka intended to have his edicts engraved in scripts, which were understandable to his subjects of a particular region. This also shows that it was Kharosthi, which was the major northwestern script of the period. As a part of the Mauryan Empire, which stretched from Kashmir in the north to the deep south on the one hand and from south Afghanistan on the west to eastern India on the other, the Peshawar Plain was naturally exposed to many cross-currents of the contemporary history. The details are lacking, but as Asoka had enjoyed good relations with the Hellenistic rulers of West Asia, Greece and Egypt, it may be assumed that during that period the Peshawar Plain was open to interaction with those regions. Central Asia lay only across the Hindukush, and if one can infer something geographical from the location of Shabazgarhi where a set of Asokan rock edicts was engraved, one

can state that the very location of Shabazgarhi points a finger at central Asia through the Swat valley and along the modern Karakoram highway.

3.1.3. The Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians and Indo-Parthians

The Maryan Empire came to an end at c.187 B.C. and their successor in the Peshawar Plain was a ruling group, which is better known as the Indo-Greeks. The Greek contact with India antedates Alexander's invasion. There were Greeks in the employ of the Achaemenid kings, and we have already drawn attention to Scylax who was sent by Darius to explore the Indus. The staging point of the Indo-Greek power in the northwestern part of the subcontinent was Bactria, which lies in north Afghanistan across the Hindukush. After Alexander, Bactria went to the share of the Seleucids who inherited Alexander's Empire in the east. They were based in Babylon in Iraq and thus the control of the far eastern territories was not easy for them. Bactria became strong and eventually independent around 250 B.C. The man who achieved Bactrian independence was Diodotus. It appears that under Euthydemus who came after Diodotus the area up to the Kabul valley was annexed to the Bactrian territory. Euthydemus' successor Demetrius was the first Bactrian king to invade India. According to an Indian source of the second century B.C. he advanced as far as Saketa (modern Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh) and Madhyamika (modern Nagari near Chitor in Rajasthan). We assume that Demetrius also possessed Peshawar Plain, which lies adjacent to the Kabul valley. This period initiated the Bactrian Greek expansion in the Indus valley and its adjacent areas in large scale, and the existence of a number of kings has been deduced in this region on the basis of their Greece-inspired silver, copper and occasional gold coins. Some of them are well-known: Agathocles, Pantaleon, Eukratides, Heliocles, Apollodotus, Menander and others. The details of the political events of this period are obscure, but Menander is better known in the Indian sources because he became a convert to Buddhism. His capital was Sakala or modern Sialkot. Hermaeus was the last known Indo-Greek king, and with him we reach the first century B.C. The Indo-Scythians who, as a political power in Punjab and Sindh, belong to the first century B.C. were initially based in Seistan in southeast Iran and Afghanistan. Their existence is also primarily known from their inscribed coin types. One of their early kings was Maues. After Maues one encounters the names of kings like Vonones, Azes, Azilises, etc. They ruled in Punjab and Sindh. We are not sure if they ruled over the Peshawar Plain as well, except that some coins of the Scytho-Parthians are known from the Peshawar Plain. The kings of the succeeding Indo-Parthian dynasty certainly ruled over the Peshawar Plain because their most famous king Gondophares (early first century A.D.) is mentioned in an inscription from Takht-I-Bahi near Hoti Mardan in the Peshawar Plain. Parthia basically means northeastern Iran and the Indo-Parthians are related to a power group from that area.

Thus, the post-Mauryan political scenario in the northwest was dominated by a motley of political powers, all with their origins in the north Afghanistan- northeast Iran-southeast Afghanistan belt. The Kushan Empire, which lasted from the early 1st century A.D to the third century A.D. and included a large stretch of territory from central Asia to the Gangetic Valley, became powerful on the basis of this geo-political foundation.

3.1.4. The Kushans, the Sassanids, White Huns and Hindu Shahis

The earliest seat of the Kushan power was Bactria. Kujula Kadphises was their first king and he perhaps ruled from Bactria to the Indus. He was succeeded by Wima Kadphises under whom the Kushan power perhaps extended in the east at least up to Mathura beyond Delhi. The third king of this dynasty, Kanishka I is the most famous of the Kushan kings. He came to the throne possibly around 78 A.D. One of his inscriptions, recently discovered in Bactria, conclusively shows the succession from Kujula Kadphises to himself and the extension of his Empire well into the middle Ganga valley (Sims, W.N & J. Cribb 1995-96: 75-142). It appears that Purushapura or Peshawar was the northern capital

of the Kushan Empire, with a southern capital at Mathura. Kanishka I's successors were Vashishka, Huvishka and Kaniska II. Under them the Kushan power remained intact, but after them the Empire began to decline till about 225 A.D. the Peshawar Plain passed into the control of the Sassanid dynasty of Iran. The Sassanids controlled also the Indus valley. Although the historical documentation of the Sassanian presence in the subcontinent is scanty, they retained control of their eastern territories up to c.365 A.D. when the foundations of their Empire became weak due to the invasion of the Ephthalite Huns or White Huns who originated in Mongolia/China. They subjugated the Peshawar Plain area about 455 A.D. Their primary base by this time was Bactria, and they set up a capital at Sialkot in Punjab. Their importance lasted for about a hundred years. In about 568 A.D. the power of the White Huns was destroyed by Khusrau Anushirvan of Iran, a descendant of the Sassanids. The political history of the Gandhara region is somewhat confused at this stage, but from the 7th century A.D. onwards it was marked by the rise of the Hindu Shahi dynasty. Their first capital was in Kabul, but when pressurized by the advent of Islam in Afghanistan, they shifted their capital to Ohind or modern Hund or ancient *Udabhandapura* on the Indus. The Hindu Shahi kings retained their control of the Peshawar valley up to the beginning of the 11th century (for sections I.3 and I.4, Sastri 1957: 138-254).

3.1.5. Observations

Even the preceding sketchy account of the major events of the pre-Islamic political history of the Peshawar Plain suggests an interesting geo-political pattern with the following fixed points: Iran, north Afghanistan or Bactria, south Afghanistan and the Peshawar valley, and the subcontinent to the east of the Indus valley. At the dawn of political history of the subcontinent we find the Peshawar Plain as a part of Gandhara, which was among the earliest political units of south Asia. In the second half of the 6th century B.C. it passes into the control of the Achaemenid kings of Iran. In the next stage, which came in the wake of Alexander's invasion, the power shifted to Bactria and throughout the second century B.C. and perhaps the early years of the first century B.C. our area was dominated by the Greek power with its beginnings in Bactria. The Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian rulers and the Kushans continued this tradition of central-Asia based political power in relation to the northwest. Iran became dominant again in this area under the Sassanids. The vast desert region of China came into focus here under the White Huns after the Sassanids, and finally, in the last centuries of the pre-Islamic history of the region, it had a separate power-base of its own under the Hindu Shahis.

The ancient political history of the Peshawar Plain clearly shows that it was an area, which was subject to various cross currents of Asian political history. It was decidedly an area of major political interaction. This character of political history of the Peshawar Plain has also been reflected in all other spheres of its history – economic, cultural and religious.

3.2. Economic History

Very little can be said about the agricultural aspects of the ancient economy of the Peshawar Plain. Archaeobotanical studies have not been published on the material from any of the excavated sites of this area. Dorian Fuller has collected some flotation samples from the present author's excavations at Hund, and when that analysis is published, we may know something tangible about the agricultural economy of that area. The only early indication is provided by Xuang Zang in the 7th century A.D. According to him the Gandhara area (of which the Peshawar Plain is a part) produced 'luxuriant crops of cereals', 'profusion of fruits and flowers' and 'much sugar-cane' (Watters 1904, vol. I, pp. 198-199).

In the sphere of animal remains we have a little more knowledge. The archaeozoological analysis by R.L. Young and R. Conningham (1997-98) shows that cattle, sheep-goat and buffalo were most common at Charsadda and that "herd strategies were aimed at the utilisation of animals who had matured,

thus providing optimal meat, while animals were not being kept beyond their most productive period” (Young and Conningham 1997-98: 102). Four main genera – sheep-goat, cattle, deer and buffalo – were present at Hund. The location of Hund near extensive grazing lands along the Indus may have something to do with the dominance of sheep-goat and the presence of deer in large number in its faunal assemblage.

On the level of crafts, some indication of the general economy is provided by the archaeological relics. The bulk of evidence is from Taxila, but as Taxila and the Peshawar Plain are contiguous territories, the Taxila evidence may reflect the general craft industries of the Peshawar Plain too. The Shaikhan Dheri excavations in Charsadda yielded some gold objects, mostly jewellery (Nanda 1992: 40), in the 1st century B.C. and later Kushan contexts, but the largest number of specimens come from the 1st century A.D. level of Sirkap (180 specimens, Nanda 1992 : 40). In about this period some outstanding pieces of the subcontinental gold work have been found in the neighbouring areas of Afghanistan (cf. Bimaran reliquary of c.60 A.D., Zwalf 1996: 348-349) and the highlands of the Indus valley (cf. a girdle of the Kushan period, which originally weighed 30 kg; (Khan 1997-98: 127-138). That there was highly developed metalwork in silver, lead, copper and iron as well has been indicated by the finds from Sirkap excavations in Taxila (Marshall 1951). There is also an extensive evidence of bronze images in the Gandharan art. Along with such examples, one may note the wide presence of stone and burnt-brick structures both at Buddhist religious sites and secular occupational remains. The innumerable specimens of Gandharan art comprising stone, bronze and stucco specimens (Zwalf 1996) and the carefully ordained style of the contemporary Buddhist architecture of the area (cf. Shah-ji-ki-dheri stupa of Peshawar, Kuwayama 1997) certainly indicate that the sculptors and architects were in great demand in this area during the ancient period.

The Peshawar Plain is not famous in the subcontinent’s history only for its agriculture, animal herding and crafts. It is its geographical location conducive to both external and internal trade that gives this area its preminence in ancient Indian history. There were two major avenues of internal trade in this area. First, goods were brought from central Asia, sent down the Indus to the Sindh coast and exported from there to the Gulf area. Secondly, one could go across the Indus to the Potwar plateau from where inner India was easily approached. The external trade was focussed on two areas beyond the present Pakistan border: Afghanistan and central Asia. In Afghanistan, the northeastern part was approached through the Khybar Pass, the Kabul river valley and the route up the Kunar, which Alexander took himself across the Swat valley. For south Afghanistan one had to go down to Kohat and Bannu, i.e., the Tochi and the Kurram valleys, and follow the routes to Kandahar. In central Asia the primary objectives were to reach either Kashgar in the west or Yarkand in the east. The major approach was across the Karakoram from Gilgit and Hunza, with both of which the Peshawar Plain was linked by a route through Chitral, Bajaur, Dir, Buner and Swat, i.e. the highlands to the north-northeast of Peshawar.

The prosperity of the external trade through Afghanistan and central Asia is evident from three archaeological features: the wealth of different types of luxury objects including ivory, glass and silver at Begram in Afghanistan (for illustrations of objects from Begram, Hackin 1954) and Taxila in the Potwar plateau (for illustrations, Marshall 1951, vol. 3), the dense distribution of Buddhist stupas and monasteries along the route to Gilgit and Hunza on the way to central Asia and a very extensive range of coinage from the Achaemenid period to the end of the Hindu Shahi kings in the 10th/11th century A.D., which was in circulation in this area.

The items, which were traded, are archaeologically unknown except the luxury objects occurring at Begram and Taxila. Ordinary commodity trade must have been more important than the trade in luxury goods, but of that there is no direct evidence either in archaeology or in literature. The mid-nineteenth century report by H.G. Raverty on the exports and imports of Peshawar may provide a glimpse into the preindustrial character of Peshawar’s trade (Dani 1970).

Loongies (our note: an item of daily wear - a piece of cloth to be wrapped around the head) of three different sorts are exported to Kabul and Khorassan. They are manufactured from cotton, and one kind is edged with gold and silver thread. These loongies were at first exclusively made from cotton, the growth of the district, and were consequently very dear; but within the last seven years, cotton has been imported from India, and the price is much lower than formerly.

There are coarse kinds of cloths called Chaddars (sheets) but they are used in the Hammams or Hot Baths only as towels. There is another kind of cloth, striped red and white, about two yards long, and one yard broad, used exclusively in the baths, and for which purpose it is exported to all parts of Afghanistan. The other cloths are a sort named from the number of the threads contained in the breadth: ... used among the poor people ... and ... exported to different parts of Afghanistan. The other exports are, Snuff to Hindustan, Kabul, and Scinde; Leather, and great quantities of men's shoes, which are well made, and sent to all the surrounding countries.

The Bara rice, which is raised near the Mohmand town of Shekhan on the Bara river, is famous throughout the neighbouring countries ...

The principal imports are, Posteens, Chogas, Barak (cloth made from Camel's hair) Namdah, and Kuduk (resembling woollen cloth in appearance, but made from cotton) silk, shoes for women; and various sorts of dried fruits, which are imported from Kabul and Khorassan; Passhmeenahs and Puttoos, the same material as the Shawls from Kashmir; Tobacco, Sugar, Cotton, English cotton cloths, crockery ware, Iron, Tea kettles, and other copper cooking utensils, from India, Timber from Jellalabad; Salt from Kalabagh; Firewood from the Afreedee country; and Tea from Bengal, Kashmir, Kabul and Bombay.

Although large quantities of grain are cultivated in the province of Peshawar, yet it is not sufficient to meet the consumption ... " (Dani 1970: 13-14).

Not for a moment do we suggest that the above extract from Raverty's report on the exports and imports of Peshawar, as he found them after March 1849 when the first British force went there, represents the specific trading realities of the Peshawar market in the ancient context, but this provides an insight into the general trading network of this region.

Some years before Raverty's report, there was an anonymous (1841) report on "tabular returns of the North West Frontier trade with Afghanistan". This trade did not pass through Peshawar but through Multan further down in the Indus valley. Among the items mentioned in these returns dried fruit and lapis lazuli deserve notice: between November 1838 and April 1839, 4000 camel loads of dried fruits came from Afghanistan which had, in fact, been the traditional supplier of dried goods to the subcontinent till the modern political disturbances.

The organization of this trade was based, with exceptions, on two broad categories of people: merchants who used to invest but were not actually involved in the transport of goods, and the nomads, the actual carriers of merchandise, who used to come down the Hindukush every winter and went back to it every summer (for a description of these nomads—the Powandahs or Powindahs — and trade, Raverty 1876, cited in Chakrabarti and Allchin eds. 1997, Pp. 596-617). In this description Raverty goes beyond 'commodity trade':

" I must now relate how the Powandahs come and go at the present time. They convey or bring merchandise, the produce of Khurasan and other parts of Iran, Bukhara, Samarkand, Khwarazm, and Badakhshan, also the products of Hirat, Kabul, Ghaznin, Kandahar, and other parts of the Afghan State, into Hind, and dispose of them often at high prices. These imports consist

of carpets and furs of different sorts and descriptions, silks manufactured and raw, nankins, and velvets from Bokhara, postins of sheep-skin, pashmina'h ... and other woollen manufactures ... Russia leather, and saddlery ; drugs and dyes ... fruits, chiefly dried ... The animals brought with them consist of a great number of horses, ponies, cats, dogs, sheep, goats and camels; and they likewise bring some birds, including goldfinches, turtle doves, and a few others. Besides all these they bring Russian gold coins, Venetian ducats, which are strung as ornaments by the women, kakabattun (gold and silver thread), jade, turquoise, and a few other precious things" (Allchin and Chakrabarti eds 1997: 607).

3.3. Cultural History

Here we can emphasize only one cardinal aspect of the ancient cultural history of the Peshawar Plain, i.e. the amalgamation of various elements derived from a multitude of sources in Afghanistan, central and west Asia, the Mediterranean world, and of course, the subcontinent. Nowhere is this amalgamation more apparent than in the fields of sculpture, glyptic art and coins. These are vast and distinctive areas of study in their own right (for an overall view, Errington and Cribb 1992) and only the salient points about their cultural roots can be stressed here.

The Peshawar Plains constitute a major area of the distribution of sites with Gandhara sculptures, the other major areas being the Potwar plateau across the Indus, south Afghanistan, and the highlands of Swat, Buner, Dir, etc. Basically this is a form of Buddhist art, which flourished mainly during the first three/four centuries A.D. Apart from sculptures, this assemblage has a rich tradition of bronze and stucco figures. The Gandhara art has been studied for about 150 years, but one is not sure if all the various elements behind it have been laid threadbare. The basic art form is inspired by Hellenism, and at some point the debate was about the roots of this Hellenism: Graeco-Buddhist or Romano-Buddhist? The debate was somewhat misplaced, because, as we have seen, from the period of Alexander's invasion onwards (if not from an earlier period) there was a constant Greek presence in the area between Bactria and the Indus valley. The discovery of the city of Ai-Khanum, which was laid out on a typical Hellenistic model in the third century B.C. in the Oxus valley (Bernard 1994)) and where the main language was Greek, has lent substance to the premise that the Greek presence in this region was not marginal. The main Greek contribution to Gandhara Art was its human form modelled on Apollo. As far as the narrative relief tradition is concerned, scholars refer to the Roman art as the source. In the matter of dress and some symbols there are influences from Parthia and Iran. The religious symbolism is essentially Buddhist, although Hindu gods and goddesses have also been found in comparatively limited numbers in Gandhara. On the whole, the Gandharan art adequately reflects the eclectic character of the area's culture.

The same is true of glyptic art of the region, of which a wide variety has been found. In a study of 'seals and sealings from the north-west of the Indian subcontinent and Afghanistan' from the 4th century B.C. to 11th century A.D., P. Callieri (1997) mentions the following types: local, Indian, Sassanian, Graeco-Persian, Sogdian and Roman. He argues that migrant craftsmen from the Roman world were in demand in the Gandhara area under the Kushans.

The eclecticism of the ancient Gandharan culture is equally strongly manifest in the coins found in thousand in this area. The Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians, Indo-Parthians and Kushans were all great issuer of coins in copper, silver and gold, and many of them show a remarkable blend of Hellenistic, Roman and Indian elements both in iconography and inscribed legends.

A good number of these issues, beginning with the Indian issues of the king Demetrius of Bactria, bore bilingual legends. For instance, a coin type issued by Demetrius shows the diademed bust of the

king to the right on the obverse, bearing the following legend in Greek: Basileos Aniketou Demetriou (i.e. 'of the king unconquered Demetrius'). The reverse shows Zeus with thunderbolt and sceptre, but the legend is now in Kharosthi and the language Prakrit: *Maharajasa Aparajitasa Demetriyasa* ('of the great king undefeated Demetrius'). There are many such examples. The Greek and Prakrit legends of the coin issues of Menander for instance are the same: Basileos Soteris Menandrou and Maharajasa Trataras Menandrasa. The Kushan kings do the same, and as an extra, show the Hindu deity of Siva and his mount bull on many coins. Similarly, Buddha is also depicted on some (examples in Sastri 1957: 138-254).

In the purely subcontinental scenario, Gandhara has at least three major cultural associations. In the Classical music of the subcontinent Gandhara is a musical note. *Komal Gandhar*, i.e. a soft version of this note, is widely known among the modern Classical musicians of the subcontinent. Secondly, Panini, the famous 5th century B.C. grammarian, was a resident of Salatura or Lahor in the Peshawar Plains. The local village tradition still remembers him as Pani, and when asked who he was, the village elders say that he was a great teacher in Taxila. They even point out a field known locally as 'Pani field'. Thirdly, in the Indian tradition the Buddhist monasteries of Gandhara were centres of learning where pupils from various parts of the subcontinent used to come (Sengupta 1984: 212).

3.4. Religious History

In the early 7th century A.D. Xuan Zang (Watters 1904, vol. I, pp. 198- 224) provide an account of the religious geography of the Peshawar Plain, as he found it. In the Peshawar area he alluded to more than 1000 Buddhist monasteries, "but they were utterly dilapidated and untenanted". He also found many stupas in ruins. On the other hand, there were more than 100 Hindu temples, "and the various sects lived pell-mell". He clearly mentions the stupa built by Kanishka, but its heyday was over. From Peshawar he went north-east to Pushkalavati where he found a Hindu temple and a stupa built by Asoka. From Pushkalavati he went to Palusha or Palodheri where too he saw an Asokan stupa. He then went to a Hindu temple known as Bhima or Bhimala temple and from there to Hund. He found Hund a prosperous place and from Hund he proceeded to Kashmir via Udyana or Swat.

It is obvious, that by the 7th century A.D. Buddhism was supplanted by Brahmanical religion in the Peshawar Plain. It is not easy to draw a chronological line for the beginning of this decline. We infer that by 400 A.D. its phase of prosperity was over in this area where it was introduced on a major scale by Asoka in the third century B.C. There is no positive evidence that Buddhism reached the Peshawar Plain before this period, although there is no reason why it could not reach the area before that period. Xuan Zang, for instance, writes in the context of Charsadda or Pushkalavati, that " the Buddhist sages who in old times came from "Mid India" to this district and taught mortals were very numerous" (Watters 1904, vol. I, p. 214).

The richness of Buddhism in the Peshawar Plain is clear from the excavated sites like Shaji-kidheri, Jamalgarhi, Sahri Bahlol, Takht-I-Bahi, Terali, Ranigat etc. but also from the myriads of sites (only some excavated) in its peripheral areas of Swat, Dir, Buner and Bajaur (Zwalf 1996). The nucleus of these establishments comprised a stupa or a complex of stupas and a monastery or a complex of monasteries. It is in these architectural complexes that the narrative reliefs and the standing statuaries of the Gandhara art were fixed.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Diagnostic Ancient Pottery Types and other Categories of Dating Material of Peshawar Plain

4.1. Pottery

4.1.1. The System of our Pottery Classification

On the basis of our study of the surface collection of pottery of more than 100,000 pieces from our explored sites and its comparison with the pottery obtained from various excavated profiles of the area, we have been able to establish 67 major pottery types which can be taken to be diagnostic markers of different phases of historical occupation in Peshawar Plain. Before we describe our sites and assign specific chronological limits to them, it is important that we understand the basis on which this has been done. Sherds collected by us during our survey were compared with the published pottery types from Zarif Karuna (G.M. Khan, 1973), Timargarha and Thana graves (Dani, 1967), Adina Graves (S.N. Khan, 1993), Bala Hisar (Wheeler, 1962), Shaikhan Dheri (Dani, 1965-66) and Aziz Dheri excavated by Farid Khan in 1992-93. The different dates and phases of historical occupation – the Achaemenids, the Mauryans, the Indo-Greeks, the Scytho-Parthians, the Kushanas, the post-Kushana up to the Hindu Shahis and the Islamic – are well understood in the historical literature on the area. In fact, A.H. Dani did such historical sequences of the pottery from the excavated sites at Shaikhan Dheri. It must be understood that a detailed ceramic study of our 1226 explored sites is not within the scope of the present dissertation. The purpose of this chapter is only to draw attention to the pottery types, which have served as the chronological markers of our sites and briefly describe them. At this point we should make clear that the sites belonging to the Islamic phase were dated not by pottery but by the structures of that period still standing on them. So there is no Islamic phase pottery type in our classification. Secondly, the ‘Gandhara Grave Culture’ sites were identified on the basis of their burial pits exposed on the surface. No pottery could be collected from them. Thus, there is also no ‘‘Gandhara Grave Culture’’ pottery in our classification.

We offer here 15 figures of pottery drawings comprising 191 sherds, which illustrate 67 types with their minor variations. All these types and sherds have been related to successive historical phases of our study area. The illustrated sherd numbers are continuous and their individual descriptions and parallels are provided in Appendix 1 here.

The following is a brief description of the major types into which we have divided the ancient historical pottery from the Peshawar Plain:

TYPES	Sherds	BRIEF DESCRIPTION
A. Achaemenid period (2nd half of 6th century B.C. to the beginning of 4th century B.C.) – Figure 1, sherd nos. 1-11; 4 types (also see Pl. 3-4).		
A-1	1-2	Rippled rim medium sized jars.
A-2.	3	Flat topped clubbed rim bowls.
A-3.	4-6	Troughs with rounded rim and flat base.
A-4	7-9	Flat base carinated storage vessels.

B. Mauryan period (from the late 4th century B.C. to the late 2nd century B.C.) - Figure 2,3-sherd nos. 12-26; 5 types.		
B-1	12-14	Shallow jars with bevelled rim and grooved internally.
B-2	15-17,19	Water pitchers with globular body, internally grooved and externally roughened.
B-3	18,20	Large storage jars with out-curved rim and grooved decoration on both sides.
B-4	21	Flat based carinated bowl with out-turned rim.
B-5	22-26	Large, thick, flat topped bowls with grooved linear decoration and coarsed texture.
C. Indo-Greek period (from the late 2nd century B.C. to early 1st century B.C.) - Figures 4,5, sherd nos. 27-66; 12 types.		
C-1	27-29, 32-33, 37	Pitchers with deep external grooves on the rim and neck.
C-2	35,36, 38	Storage vessels/jars of medium size with grooves on the rim and neck.
C-3	39,40	Storage jars of medium size with flanged shoulder.
C-4	41	Round spout of water vessel.
C-5	43	'Thali'/ shallow dishes of medium size.
C-6	44-46,49,54,61	Bowls of medium size with in-curved sides.
C-7	47-48,50,51,57	Bowls of medium size with open-mouth and flaring rim.
C-8	52,59	Straight-sided cups with flat base.
C-9	55	Miniature pots with flat topped averted rim and grooves on both sides.
C-10	56	Pans with thick fabric and external grooves.
C-11	62-64	Plain incense burner/hollow torch.
C-12	65	Thick fabric lid with thick knob.
D. Scytho-Parthian period (broadly the first century B.C.) - Figures 6,7, sherd nos. 67-100; 6 types.		
D-1	67,86, 87, 88	Thick storage jars with out-turned rim and oblique cut slashes on neck.
D-2	68-74, 76, 78, 81-85, 89	Slightly out-turned and projected rim jars/water pitchers with high neck.
D-3	90	Trough with flat base and grooved lines internally.

D-4	91,93	Carinated 'Thali' with parallel grooves internally.
D-5	96	Qulfi with flanged rim.
D-6	98-100	Plain rounded handles.
E. Kushan period (from the 1st century A.D. to the 3rd/4th century A.D.) - Figures 8-13, sherd nos. 101-172 & 191; 30 types.		
E-1	101-106, 108-109, 118, 120, 123	Water pitchers with high neck, external grooves and a thick -broad, projected band at the exterior of the rim.
E-2	107,110-111,113	Averted rim pitchers of medium size and externally thickened.
E-3	112-114	Sharp, projected rim pitchers with incised grooves and cut line on the rim top.
E-4	115,117,119	Storage jars/cooking pots with thick rim, globular body and external grooves.
E-5	124	Deep bowl with obliquely cut and out-turned coarse rim.
E-6	125,128,131	Flat topped thick storage jars with globular body and grooves on the exterior.
E-7	126,127,129	Thick storage jars with out-turned rim and slight projection on the interior side of the rim and grooves on the exterior.
E-8	130	Large thick jars with tapering rim and blunt projection inside.
E-9	132,134-136, 139,144	Bowls with flat-topped rim and incised grooved linear decoration on the exterior.
E-10	133	Large, thick textured bowl with beveled rim and incised linear decoration on both sides
E-11	137	Large carinated bowl with obliquely cut out-turned rim.
E-12	138	Large bowl with club, rounded rim and fine fabric.
E-13	140	Coarse bowl with thick averted and projected rim and grooved decoration on the shoulder and lower body.
E-14	141	Kneading bowl with clubbed rim.
E-15	142	Bowl with tapering sides, averted rim, flat base and fine fabric.
E-16	143,145,146	Troughs/pans with tapering sides, flat base and coarsed fabric.
E-17	147	Carinated 'Thali' with obliquely cut out-turned rim and flat base.
E-18	148	Thin fabric, fine textured deep bowl with flaring rim.

E-19	149	Thick-sectioned pan with bevelled rim externally grooved and with incised linear decoration on the top.
E-20	150	Shallow 'Thali'/dish with slightly sagger base.
E-21	151	Small kneading trough/pan with clubbed rim and roughened base.
E-22	152	Lugged dish with tapering sides and flat base.
E-23	153	Dish with in-curved sides and tapering body.
E-24	155-159	Lids with straight round knob, tapering body and flat base.
E-25	161	Lid with externally projected band and medium coarsed texture.
E-26	162	Flat topped lid with a projected band and grooves externally.
E-27	163	Disc base of a glass with coarse fabric and internal grooves.
E-28	164-166,191	Lugs of shallow pots with thick texture and coarse fabric.
E-29	167-169	Handles with rectangular or semicircular body.
E-30	170-172	Spouts.
F. Hindu Shahi period (up to 9th/10th century A.D.) - Figure 14,15, sherd nos. 173-190; 10 types.		
F-1	173,175	Averted rim storage jars with short neck and decoration in finger pressing/dental notches and parallel and wavy lines.
F-2	176-178	Medium size storage jars with averted rim, expanded shoulders and globular body.
F-3	179	Rim of a medium size pitcher with internal corrugations.
F-4	180	Pot of medium size with oblique out-curved rim and ribbed body.
F-5	181-184	Lugged pots with open and sharply averted rim.
F-6	185	Deep, medium size bowl with flat topped averted rim and grooved shoulder.
F-7	186	Club-rimmed bowl with grooves on the neck.
F-8	187	Open mouthed, deep, plain bowls with flat rim and sloping sides.
F-9	188-189	Thick, shallow Trough with flat base and out-curved rim.
F-10	190	Hollow pedestal.

4.1.2. General Observations on the Local/Non-Local character of the sherds, lack of signs of Craft activities, etc.

The above-mentioned pottery-types, we emphasize again, were collected from the surface. As far as we have been able to ascertain, they suggest local manufacture, either at the site itself or in the local area. At three sites we noticed evidence of kilns on the surface. However, except this we did not notice any distinct sign of craft-activity on the surface of our mounds. It is not easily understood, but it is possible that the evidence of bead-manufacture, etc. had been disturbed by villagers looking for antiquities. The NWFP is noted for illegal exploration of antiquities.

It should further be put on record that among the thousands of potsherds that we studied, no sherd could be traced immediately to an exotic origin and thus be considered indicative of trade. The ongoing excavations at Aakra in Bannu are said to have yielded some sherds, which are claimed to be Achaemenian imports. These sherds are still unpublished. If sherds of Achaemenian origin can be found in Bannu, they can also be found in the Peshawar plain. It is important to note, however, that the sherds from the 'Achaemenian levels' (i.e. the levels which can be dated to the period of the Achaemenian occupation of the area between the second half of the sixth and early part of the fourth centuries B.C.) and sherds which can be considered direct Achaemenian imports from Iran are two different issues. Here, to designate 'Achaemenian' phase of occupation of the Peshawar plain, we have depended on the diagnostic types, which were found in the levels dating from the Achaemenian period at Charsadda.

As far as the seals and sealings are concerned, there is no positive basis to argue that they were locally produced at the places where they have been found. The same may be said about the finds of coins and fragments of sculptures. There must have been 'mint-towns' and production centers like Charsadda and Peshawar must have had a large agglomeration of different crafts, although we cannot be positive.

4.2. Chronological Markers beyond Pottery

Although pottery happens to be the main basis for our chronological classification, several other features, as far as they were available on the surface, were also taken into consideration. These additional features are (1) the clay stupa models and clay tablet inscriptions, (2) coins (3) sculptural and architectural pieces of art and (4) standing buildings of the Islamic Period.

4.2.1. The Clay Stupa Models and Clay Tablet Inscriptions

A total of eight stupa models and 24 clay tablet inscriptions (20 from Hund (330), two from Kaniza Dheri (62) and two from Dur Marjan (290) were collected during our Survey. Five of the stupa models were recovered from Hund, one from Bangriwal-Butano Dherai (site no. 170) and two from the site Hindu Kamar (305). We present here, three from Hund, one from Bangriwal and one from Hindu Kamar (Pl. 5). Among the clay tablet inscriptions we present here two from Hund (Pl. 6, 7), one from Kaniza Dheri and one from Dur Marjan (Pl. 8). The clay tablet inscriptions were found within the clay stupa models. These clay tablets provide us with a strong evidence for dating these sites to 8th century A.D. These tablets contain prayers and charms of the Buddhist monks (I. Ali, and M.N. Khan 1997-98). Such clay tablet inscriptions are rare in Gandhara and only a few are known from Swat and Bajaur and Afghanistan (M. Taddei 1970; S. Qamar 1990: 163-173). In addition to the dating of the sites, these clay tablet inscriptions and stupa models have clarified that Buddhism was active in Gandhara and that too in the Hindu Shahi capital city of Hund in the 8th century A.D. Clay tablet inscriptions are also reported from the site of Sre Dherai (site no. 308).

4.2.2. Coins

A total of 56 coins (14 Greek, 35 Kushana and 7 Hindu Shahis) were discovered in our survey of the Peshawar Plain (Appendix 2). Among the 14 Indo-Greeks known coins, 6 were collected from the surface and the locals showed 8 to us. Out of the 35 Kushana coins 10 were collected by us and 25 noted from the locals. Among the 7 Hindu Shahi coins, 3 were collected and four were shown to us by the villagers. In addition to the above coins the locals have also reported coins from sites, to which we have made references in the respective site description (Appendix 3). Also, three hoards were reported, one from site no. 272, one from site no. 330 and another from site no. 536. These coins are now stored in the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar.

The excavations at Hund (1997-98) alone have produced 520 coins from the stratified profile of over 1700 years (Kushanas to the late Mughals). These coins were mostly fragile (Pl. 9) and are now in the laboratory of the Department of archaeology, Government of Pakistan for cleaning and treatment. The Gor Khuttree excavations for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 have also produced more than 100 coins (Hindu Shahis to British Period). These coins were studied with the help of Mr. Gul Rahim Khan, lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Peshawar and an expert in Numismatics and are now in the Lahore Fort Laboratory for treatment and analysis.

The list of coins, sculptural and architectural fragments can be seen in the Appendix 2. All these coins and sculptural fragments were labeled and stored in the University of Peshawar. A few photographs and their details are presented here.

- Pl. 9. Coins from the excavation of Hund, site no. 330
- Pl. 10, 11. Indo-Greek coin of Hermaeus (1st century B.C.), site no. 53
(Whitehead 1914, Vol. 1. Pl. I.27.)
- Pl. 12.1. Coin of Wima Kadphises, site no. 330 (Whitehead 1914, Vol. 1, Pl. XVII. 36)
- Pl. 12.2. Coin of the Indo-Greeks (1st century B.C), site no.14
- Pl. 12.3. Coin of the Indo-Greeks (1st century B.C.), site no.220
- Pl. 12.4. Coin of Huviska, site no. 330
- Pl. 12.5. Coin of Kanishka' site no.290 (Whitehead 1914, Vol.1, Pl. XIX.194)
- Pl. 12.6. Coin of Indo-Greeks, site no.32 (Dani 1995-95, Pl. LI.2)
- Pl. 13. Gold coins of Hindu Shahis (9-10th century A.D.), site no.330

4.2.3. Sculptural and Architectural Fragments (Appendix 2)

Among the 86 known pieces of the Buddhist art 17 are architectural pieces. Sixty nine sculptural pieces include 36 specimens seen and 33 specimens collected by us. These Buddhist sculptural fragments provide us with a base for dating on the comparative basis and chronological links with excavated sites in the region. Such comparison is based on the style of these pieces of art and supported by numismatic and inscriptional evidence from other sites. The excavations by the University of Peshawar in Swat for the last two decades (which has brought to light hundred of sculptures from the stratified deposits, now lying in the University Museum of Archaeology) has provided a good stratigraphic sequence of the

Buddhist sites in Gandhara and our pieces were compared with them. The survey of Charsadda (Ali 1994) and Swabi (Khan 1995), the Catalogue of the Gandhara Sculpture in the British Museum Vol. I-II (W. Zwalf 1996) were the main sources for the comparison of our sculptural fragments.

The descriptions and parallels of the following six examples, drawn from our survey area provides glimpses of the Buddhist pieces of art and architecture:

1. Schist Panel from Banglae Dherai, site no.1160 depicting the scene of the Queen Maya's return to Kapilvastu from the Lumbini Garden (1st to 2nd century A.D., Ali 1994).
2. Schist Panel from Banglae Dherai, site no.1160 depicting the Horoscope and return of Queen Maya (1st century A.D., Ali 1994).
3. Schist Panel from Banglae Dherai, site no.1160 depicting the scene of Great Departure of Siddhartha (1st-2nd century A.D., Ali 1994).
4. The Distribution of the Buddha Relics at the city of Kusinagara from Kaniza Dheri, site no. 62 (1st century A.D, Khan 1995).
5. Schist Panel with the offering of four bowls to Buddha from the site of Mughal Kas, site no. 266 (1st century A.D, Khan 1995).
6. Schist Panel showing the scene of the *Mahaparinirvana* and cremation of Buddha from Abad Khan Karuna, site no.325 (1st century A.D., Khan 1995).

4.2.4. The Islamic buildings

In the Islamic Period the sites recorded by us are primarily buildings. As the chronology for the buildings of the Islamic Period is very well known, we were able to identify and classify our buildings easily. Some photographs of these buildings are produced here to make clear our basis of dating Islamic sites. Chamkani Baoli (no.1198) of the Sher Shah Suri time of 16th century A.D. (Pl. 14), Dalazak tomb (no.1194) of the Mughal Period of 18th century (Pl. 15). Rang Mahal Palace of the Mughal Period (no. 203) at Walai Gardens of Mughal Time (Pl. 16), Durrani's bridge of 19th century at Dhobi Mohra (site no.11, Pl. 17), and Tor Dher tomb (Pl. 18) of 19th century are providing the basis of chronology for the Islamic Period.

4.2.5. Fragments of Terracotta Animal Figurines

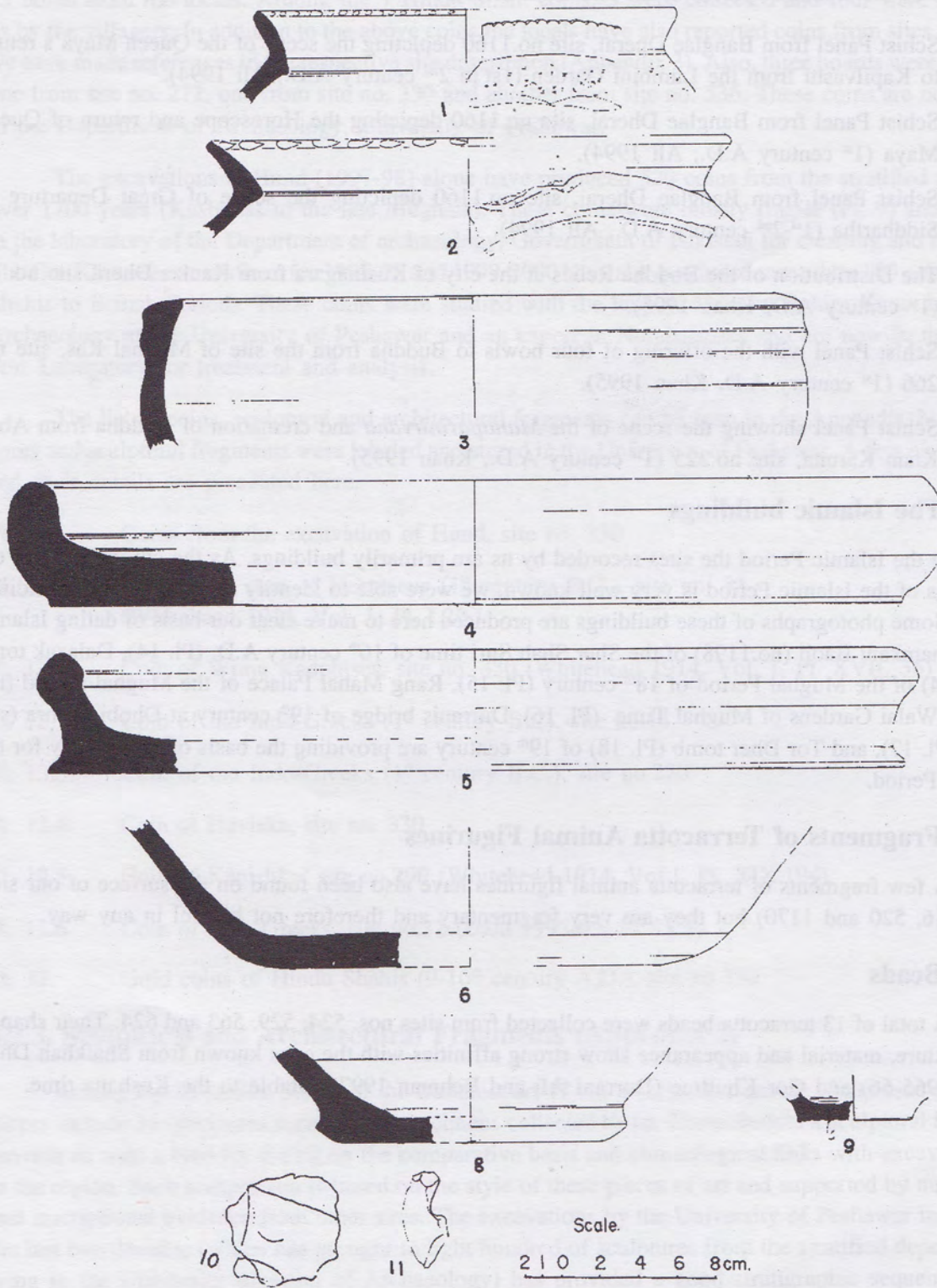
A few fragments of terracotta animal figurines have also been found on the surface of our sites (nos. 116, 520 and 1170) but they are very fragmentary and therefore not helpful in any way.

4.2.6. Beads

A total of 13 terracotta beads were collected from sites nos. 524, 529, 563 and 624. Their shapes, size, texture, material and appearance show strong affinities with the ones known from Shaikhan Dheri (Dani 1965-66) and Gor Khuttree (Durrani Ali and Rehman 1997) datable to the Kushana time.

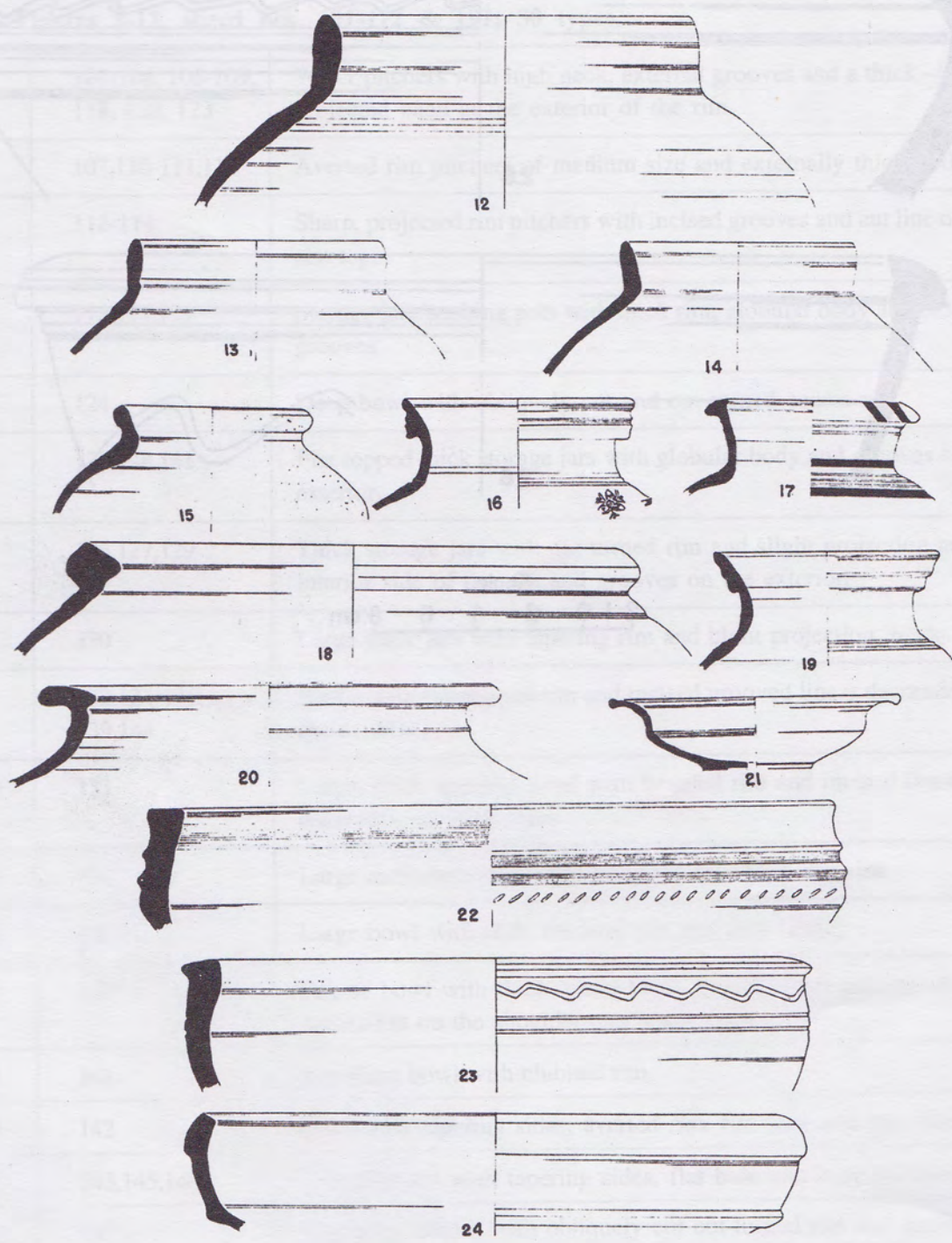
Achaemenian Period

Fig-1



Mauryan Period

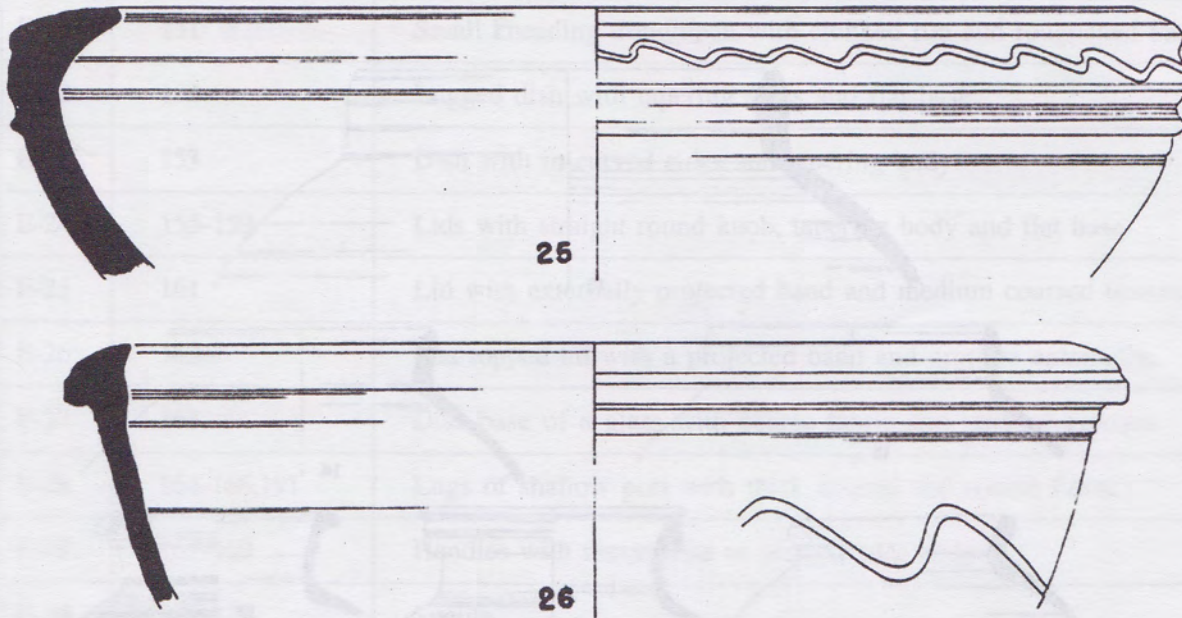
Fig-2



Scale. 2 10 2 4 6 8 cm.

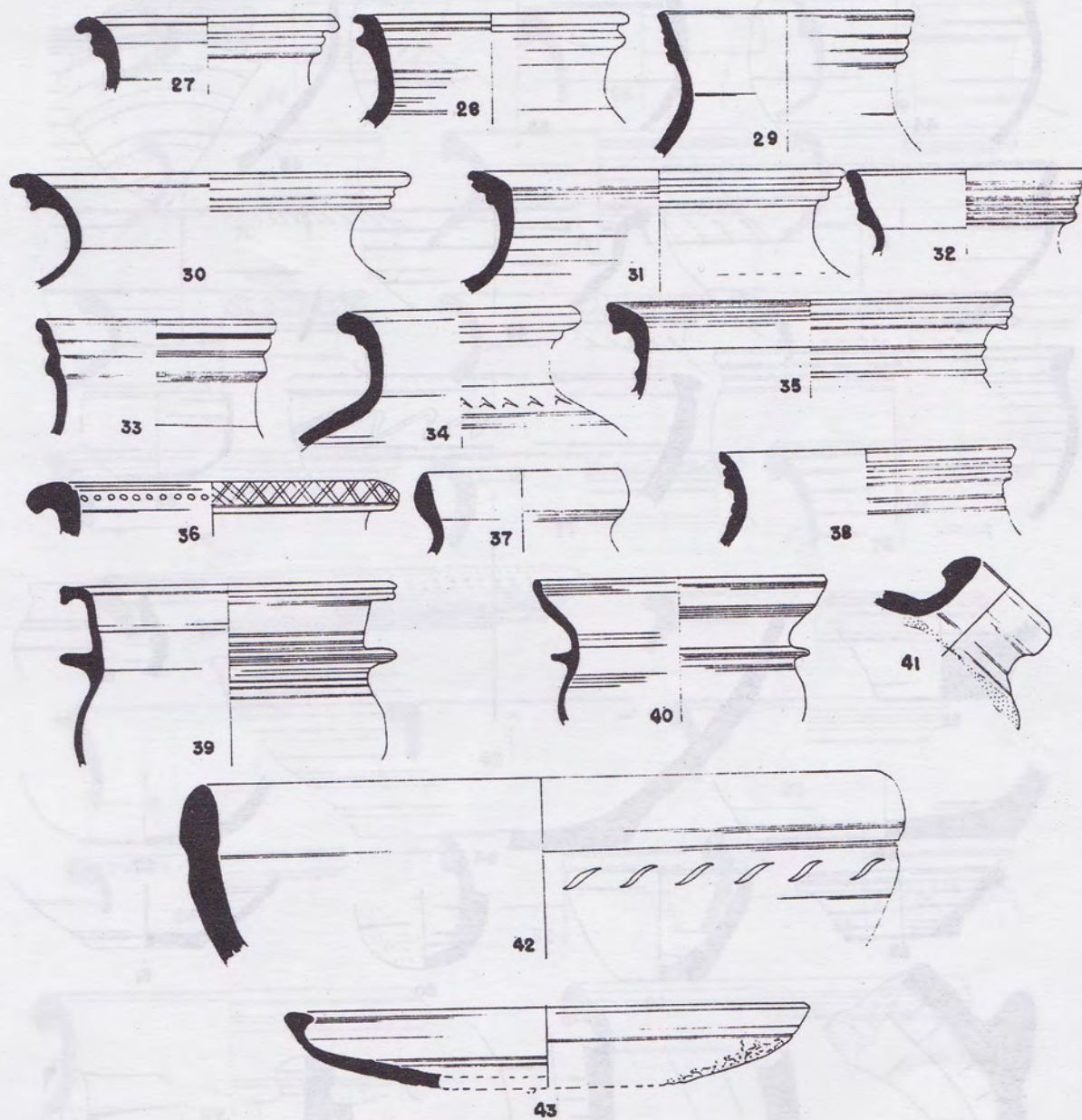
Mauryan Period

Fig-3



Indo-Greek Period

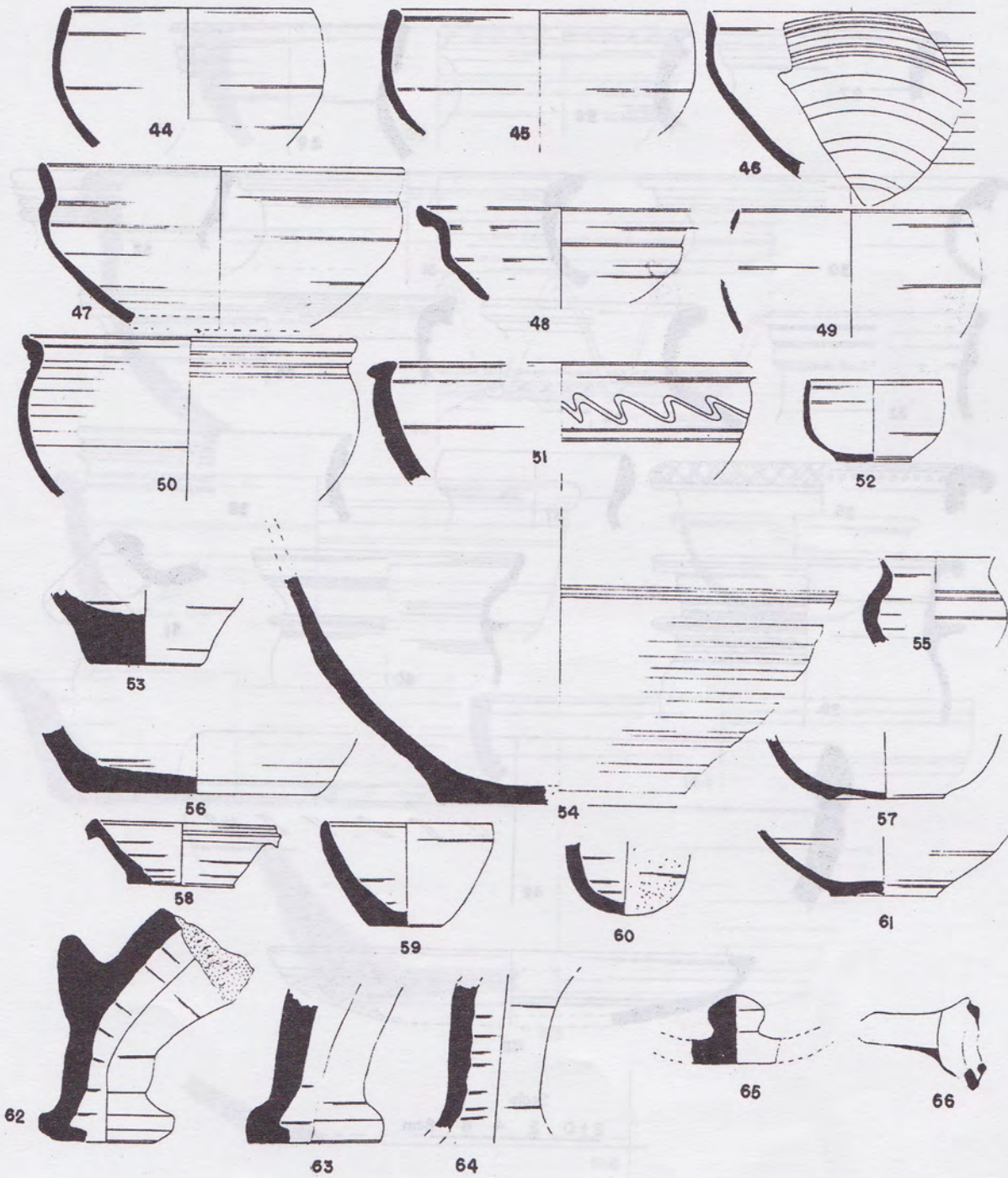
Fig-4



Scale
2 10 2 4 6 8cm.

Indo-Greek Period

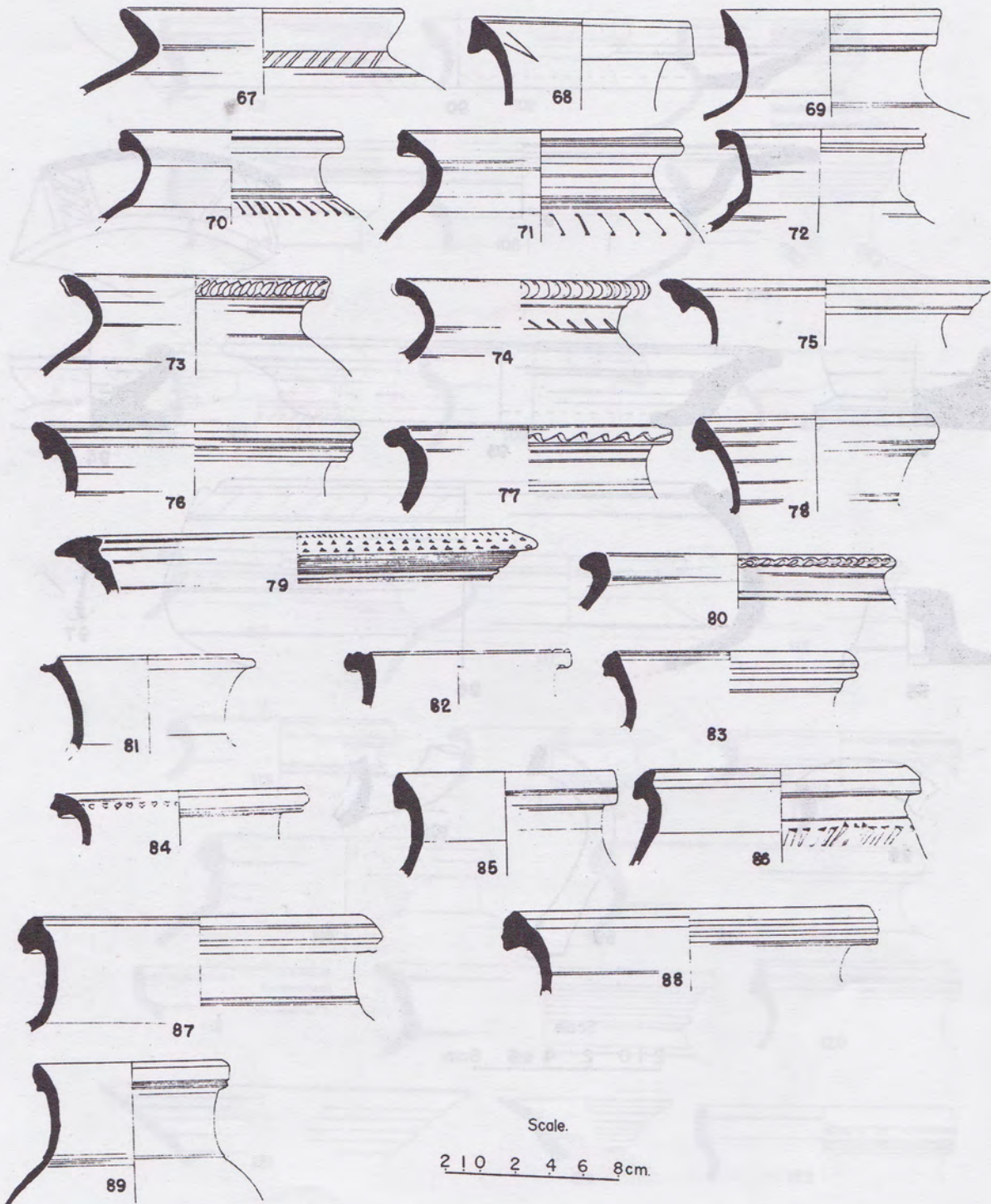
Fig-5



Scale
2 1 0 2 4 6 8

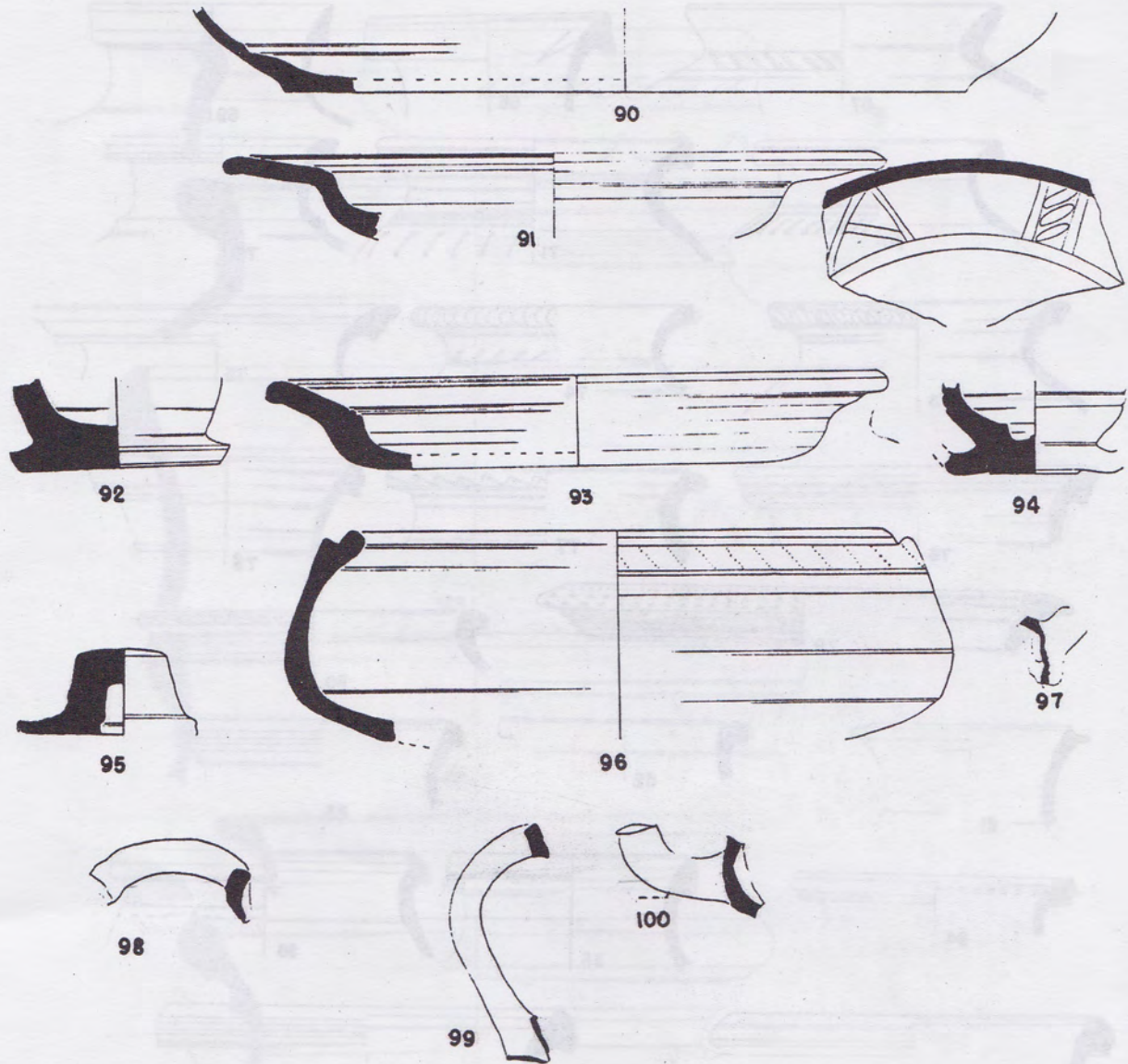
Scytho-Parthian Period

Fig-6



Scytho-Parthian Period

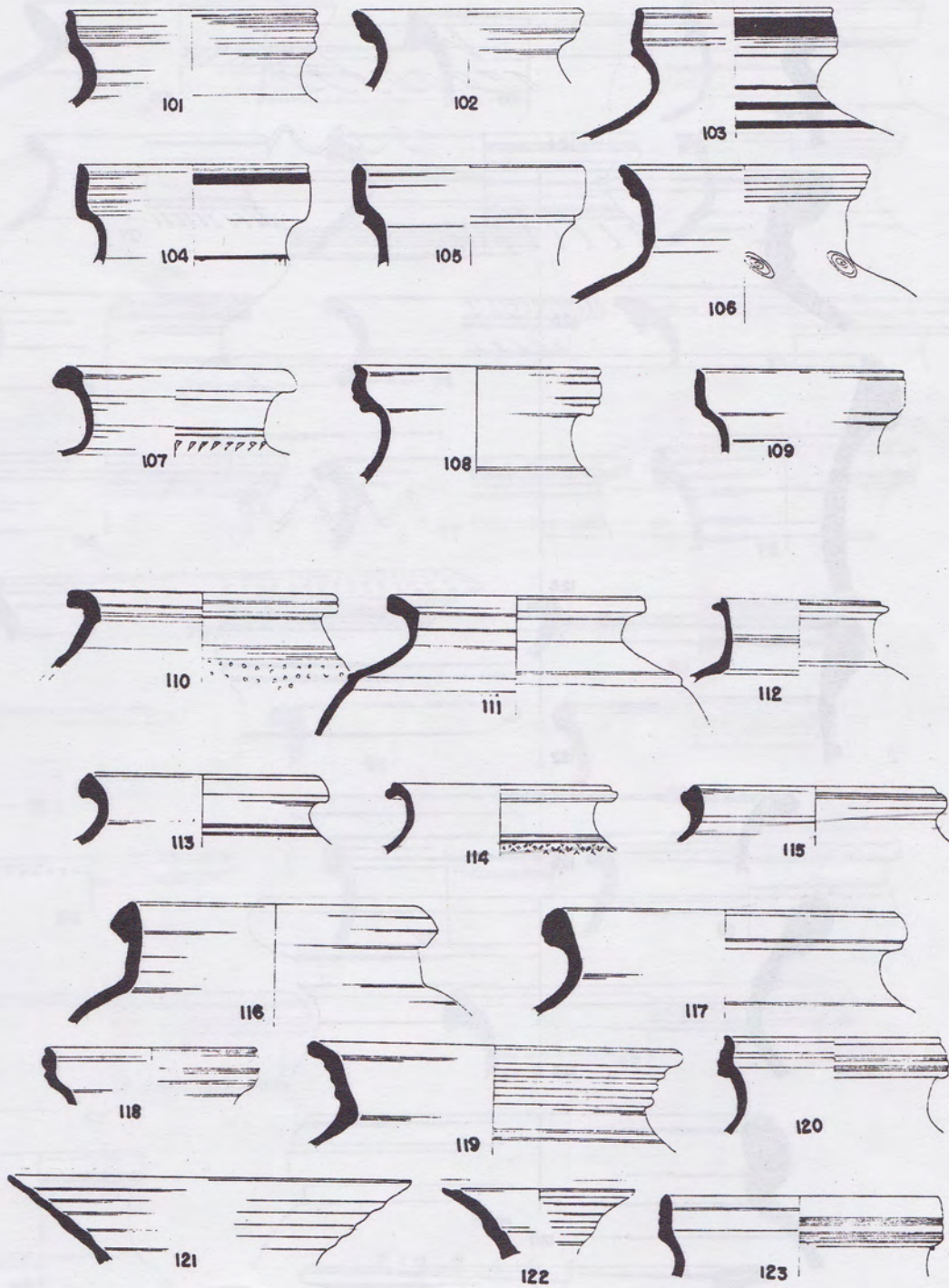
Fig-7



Scale
2 10 2 4 6 8cm.

Kushan Period

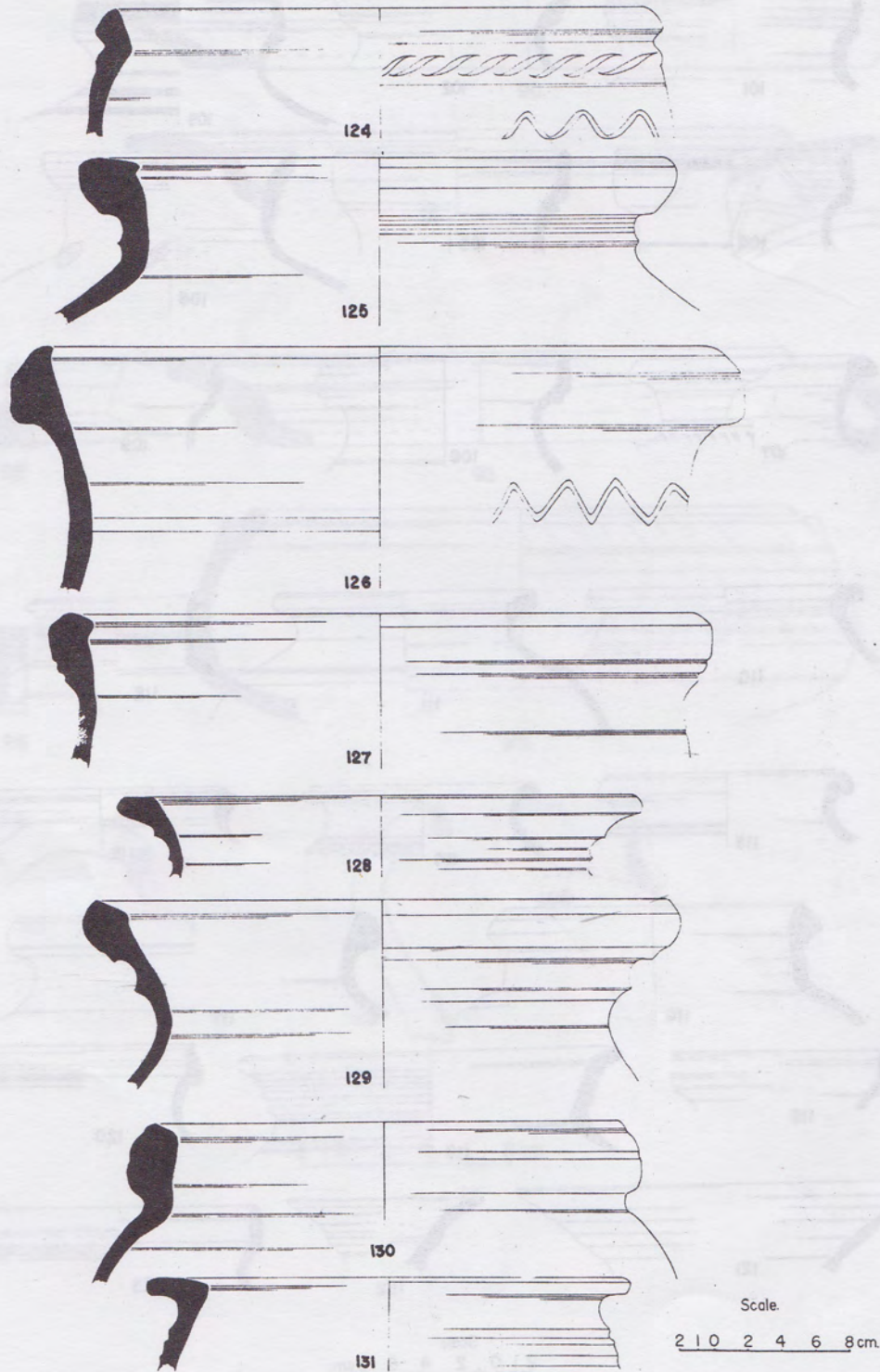
Fig-8



Scale.
2 1 0 . 2 4 6 8 cm.

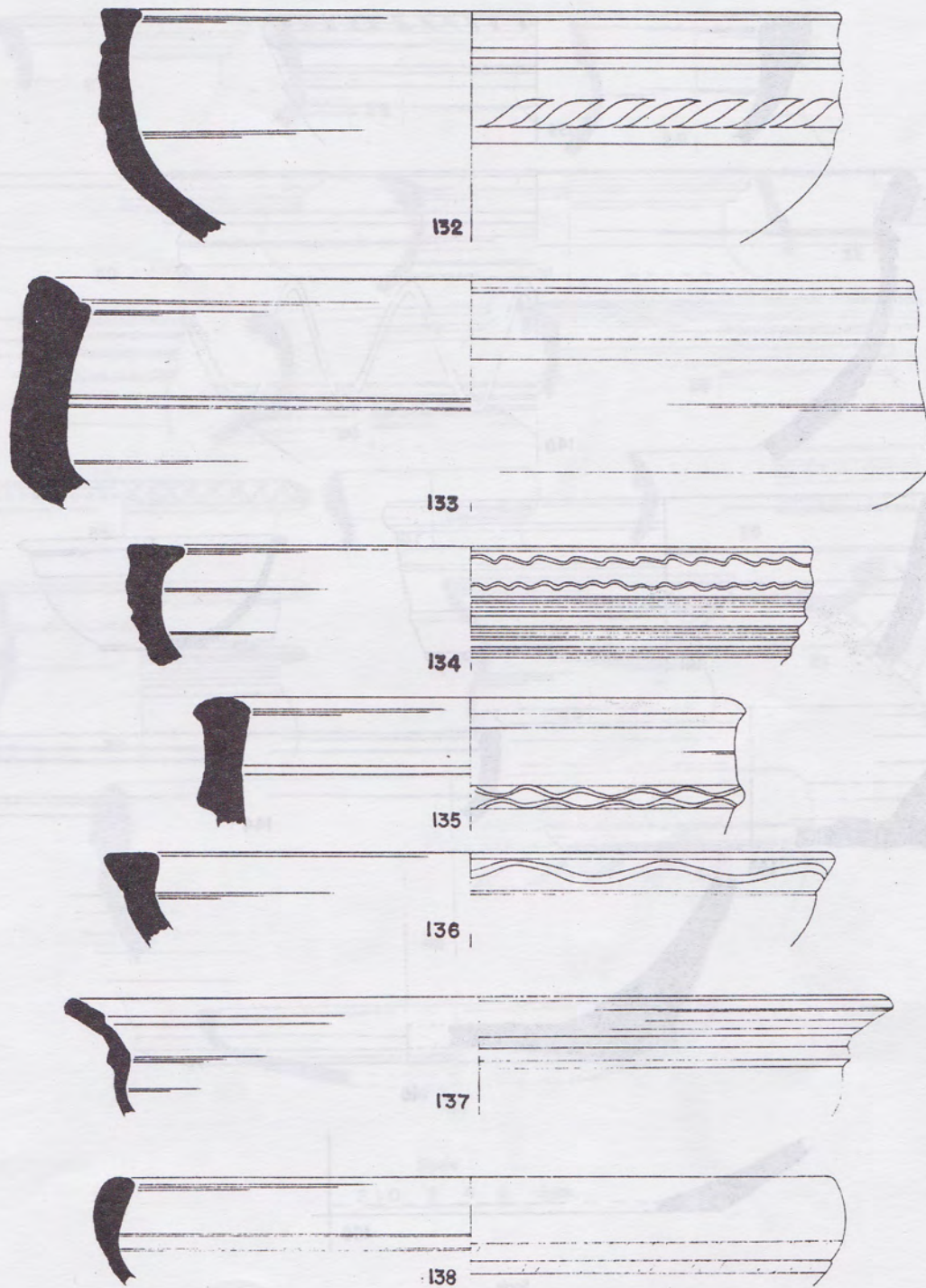
Kushan Period

Fig-9



Kushan Period

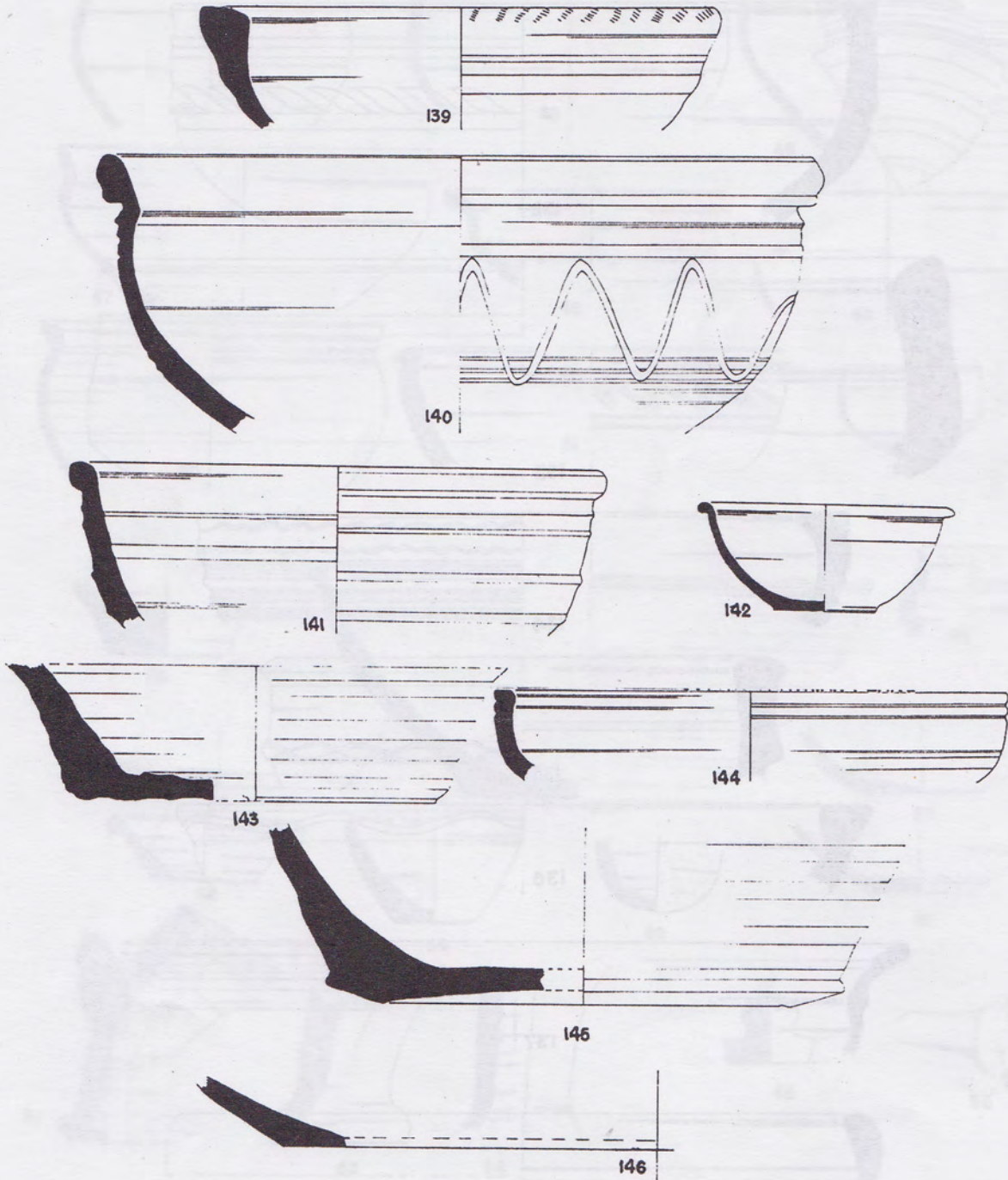
Fig-10



Scale.
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 cm

Kushan Period

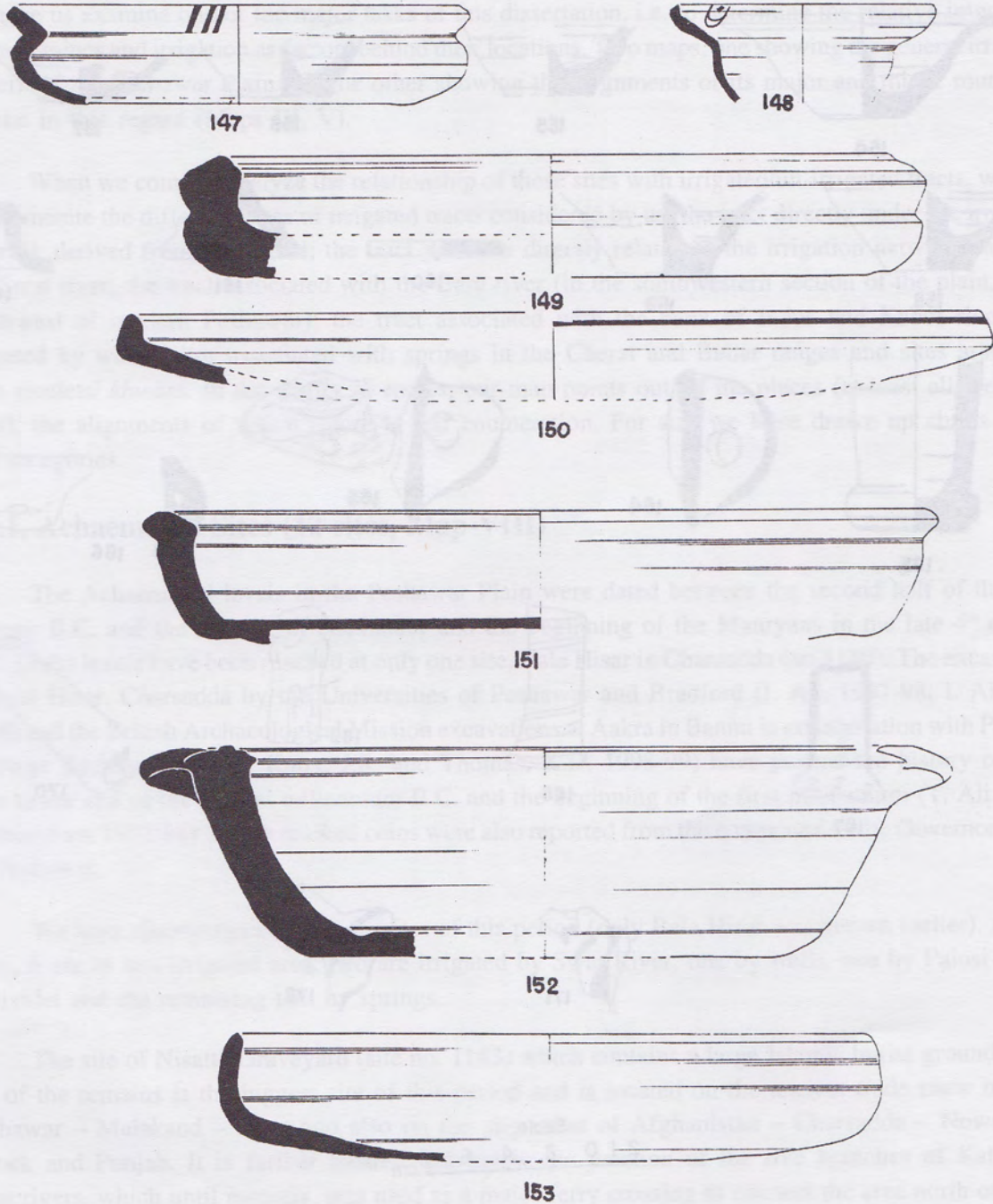
Fig-11



Scale.
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 cm.

Kushan Period

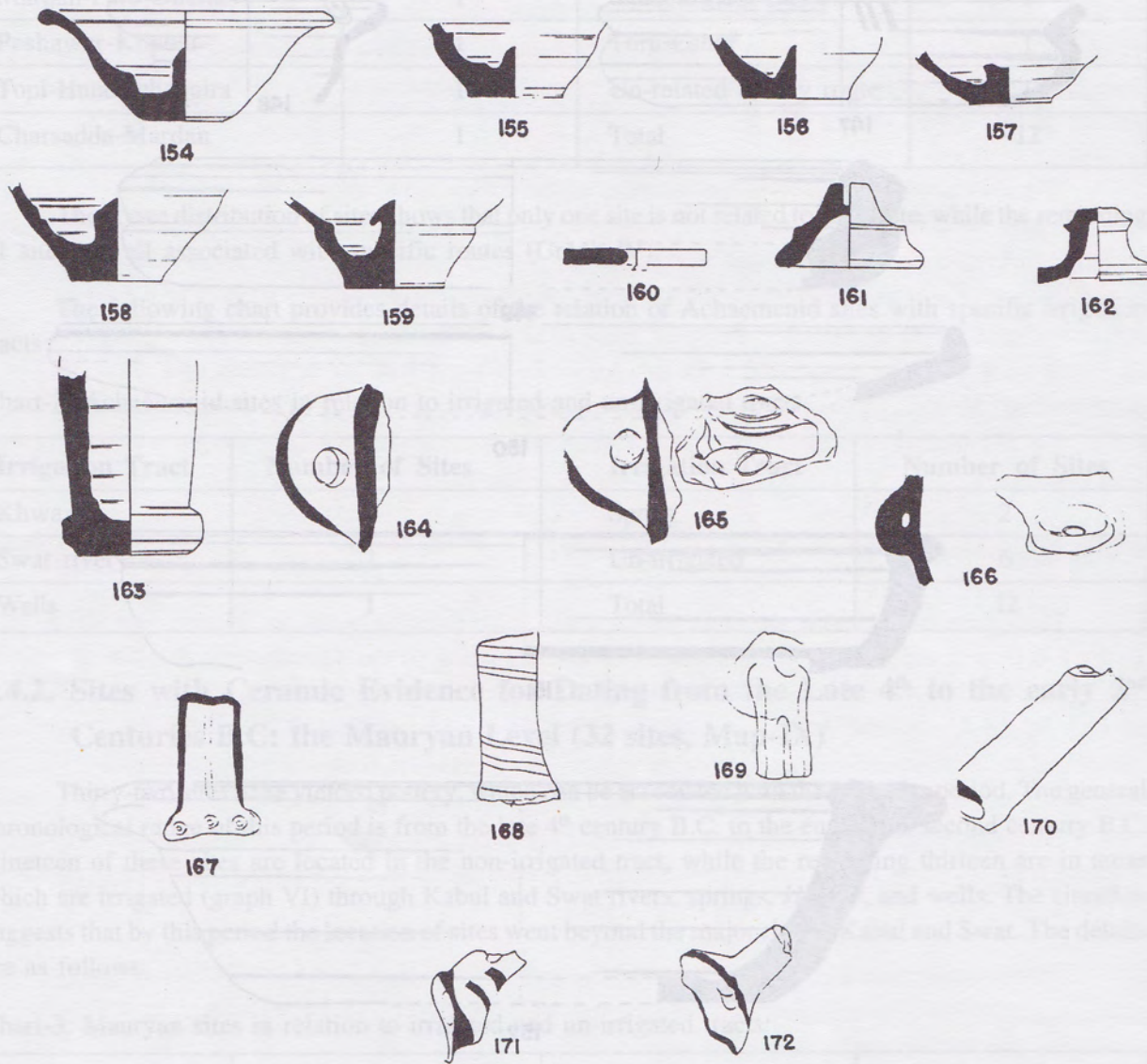
Fig-12



Scale.
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 cm.

Kushan Period

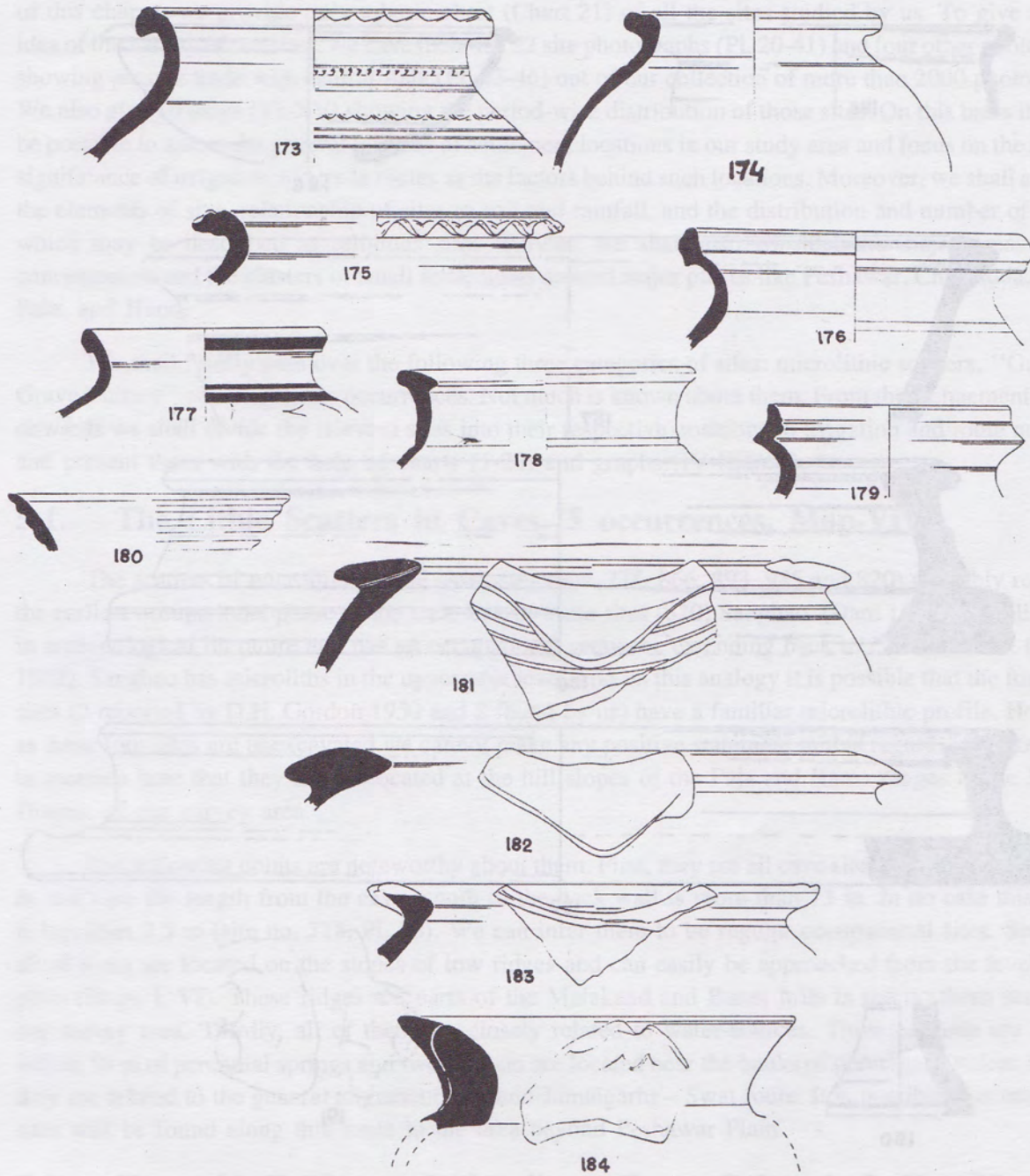
Fig-13



Scale.
2 1 0 2 4 6 8 cm

Hindu Shahi Period

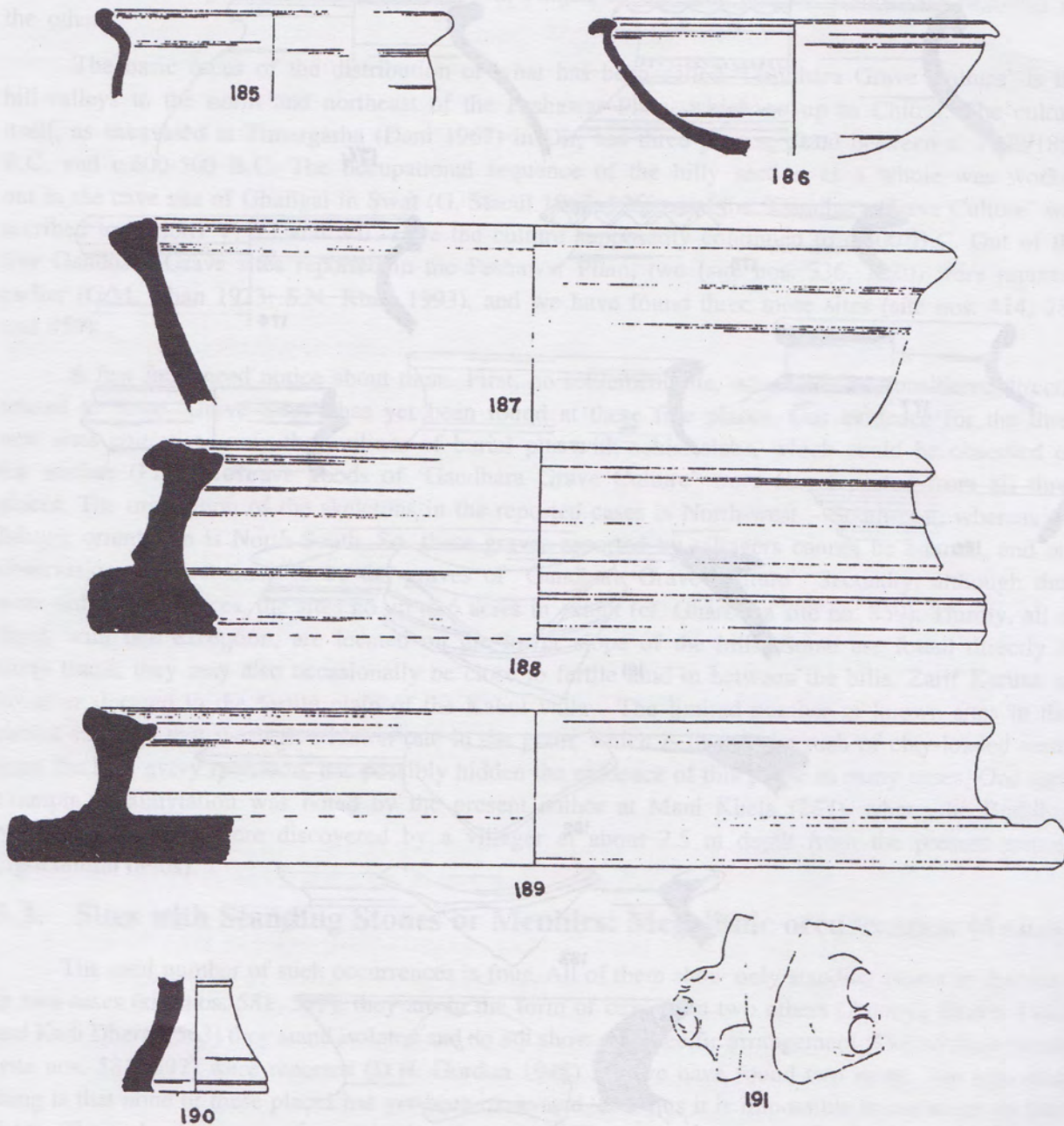
Fig-14



Scale.
2 1 0 2 4 6 8cm.

Hindu Shahi Period

Fig-15

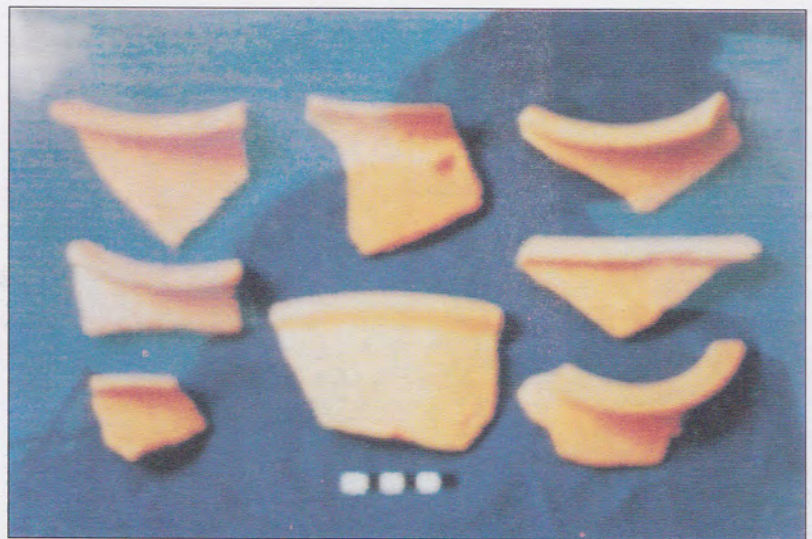


Scale

2 10 2 4 6 8cm



3. Achaemenid pottery from site no. 1143



4. Achaemenid pottery from site no. 1143



5. Clay Stupa Models from site nos. 330, 170, 305

6. Inscribed Clay Tablet from site no. 330



7. Inscribed Clay Tablet from site no. 330

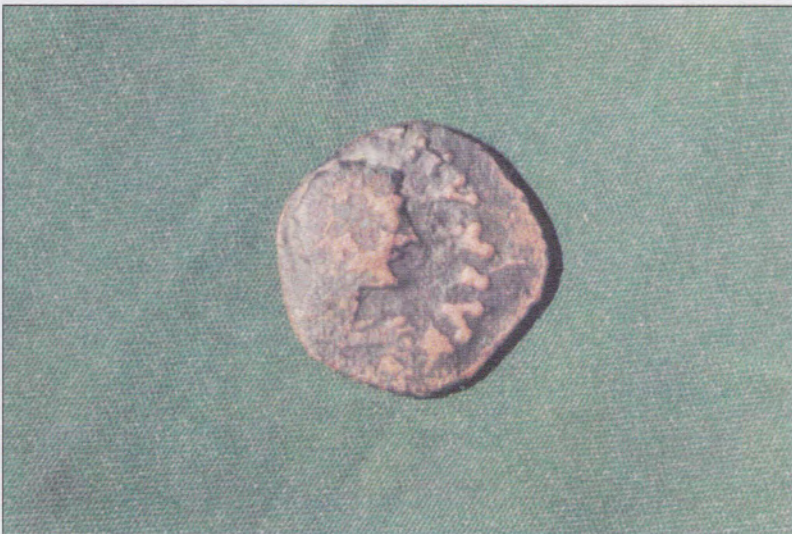
8. Inscribed Clay Tablets from site nos. 62, 290





9. Coins from Hund excavations,
site no. 330

10. Coin (obv.) of Indo-Greek king,
Harmaeus from site no. 538



11. Coin (rev.) of Indo-Greek king,
Harmaeus (1st century B.C.)
From site no. 538

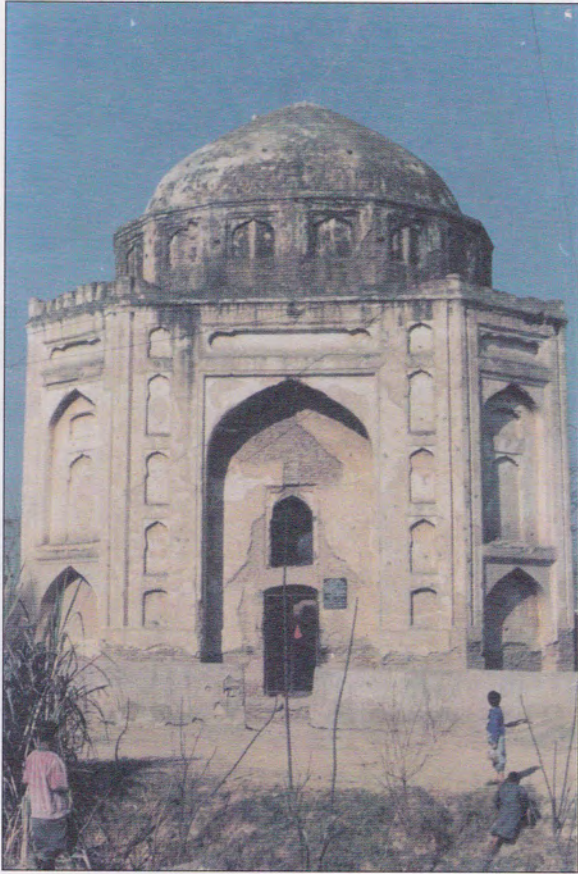
12.Coins of 1. Wima Kadphises,
(2, 3, 6) Indo-Greek, (4) Huviska,
(5) Kanishka from site no. 330



13.Gold Coins of Hindu Shahi's
from site no. 330

14.Chamkani Bawli of the Islamic
Period from site no. 1198

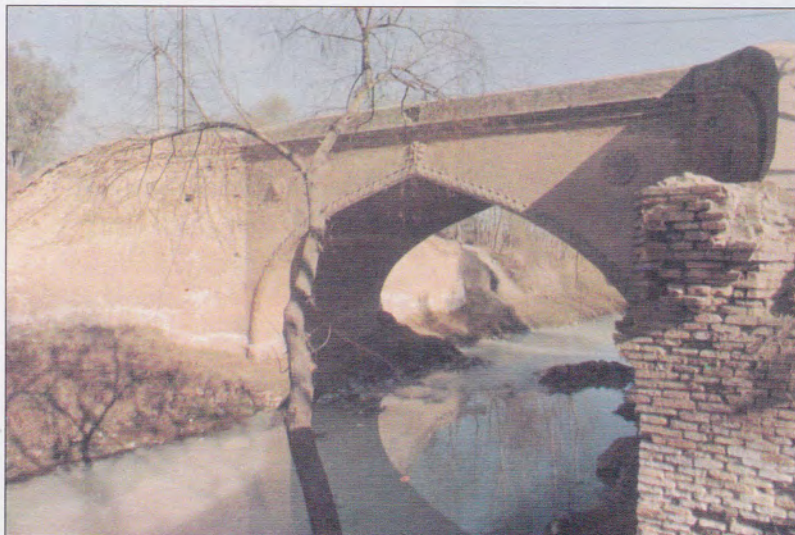




15. Dalazak Tomb of Islamic Period, site no.1194



16. Rang Mahal remains at Walai, site no. 203



17. Durrani's Bridge at Dhobi Mohra, site no. 119

18. Modern Islamic Tomb at site no. 41



19. Terracotta Beads (Site Nos. 624, 563, 524, 529)

CHAPTER FIVE

Settlement Perspective and the Issue of Irrigation and Trade Routes

The details of our 1226 sites and their location maps are put in Appendix 3, 4 here. At the end of this chapter we provide only a basic chart (Chart 21) of all the sites studied by us. To give a broad idea of the variety of our sites, we have included 22 site photographs (Pl. 20-41) and four other photographs showing present trade with central Asia (Pl. 43-46) out of our collection of more than 2000 photographs. We also give 10 maps (VI-XV) showing the period-wise distribution of those sites. On this basis it should be possible to assess the general features of settlement locations in our study area and focus on the relative significance of irrigation and trade routes as the factors behind such locations. Moreover, we shall consider the elements of size, relationship of sites to soil and rainfall, and the distribution and number of places, which may be described as religious sites. Further, we shall also consider the major areas of site concentration and the clusters of small settlements around major places like Peshawar, Charsadda, Swabi, Palai and Hund.

We shall briefly pass over the following three categories of sites: microlithic scatters, "Gandhara Grave Culture" and megalithic occurrences. Not much is known about them. From the Achaemenid phase onwards we shall divide the relevant sites into their respective positions in irrigation and route networks and present them with the help of charts (1-20) and graphs (IV-XXVII).

5.1. The Lithic Scatters in Caves (5 occurrences, Map-VI)

The scatters of microliths at five cave sites (nos. 778, 866, 893, 985 and 820) probably represent the earliest occupational phase of the area. One of these sites (820) Sanghao (Dani 1962), is well known in archaeological literature and has an occupational sequence extending back to c. 20000 B.C. (Ranere 1982). Sanghao has microliths in the uppermost level, and on this analogy it is possible that the four other sites (2 reported by D.H. Gordon 1950 and 2 found by us) have a familiar microlithic profile. However, as these four sites are unexcavated we cannot make any positive statement in this regard. It is interesting to mention here that they are all located at the hill slopes of the Paja and Rama ranges in the Mardan District of our survey area.

The following points are noteworthy about them. First, they are all cave sites and not rock-shelters. In one case the length from the cave mouth to the back wall is more than 13 m. In no case this length is less than 2.5 m (site no. 778, Pl. 20). We can infer them to be regular occupational sites. Secondly, all of them are located on the slopes of low ridges and can easily be approached from the level of the plain (Maps I, VI). These ridges are parts of the Malakand and Buner hills in the northern section of our survey area. Thirdly, all of them are closely related to water-sources. Three of them are located within 50 m of perennial springs and two of them are located near the banks of perennial rivulets. Finally, they are related to the general alignment of Hund-Jamalgarhi – Swat route. It is possible that more such sites will be found along this route in the area beyond Peshawar Plain.

5.2. Sites with Evidence of 'Gandhara Grave Culture' (5 sites, Map-VII)

Although the present evidence is strictly limited, the very fact that some evidence of 'Gandhara Grave Culture', is being found in the Peshawar Plain suggests that the beginning of settled agricultural history of the plain begins with this phase. The recent find of 'Gandhara Graves' in Peshawar itself (personal information from Professor F.A. Durrani) is a pointer in this direction.

The distribution of Gandhara Grave sites in the plain suggests a spread to the north of Peshawar – Nowshera – Attock road and north of Kabul River. One site (1220) is located roughly to the northwest of Peshawar, on the way to the administrative jurisdiction of Mohmand Agency, on the other side of which is Afghanistan. The remaining four sites (336, 414, 786, 859) are located in the hilly section to the north and northeast of the plain. All these four sites are oriented towards the Hund-Shahbazgarhi-Swat and Karakoram alignment, thus connected with Punjab on one side and the Karakoram Highway on the other.

The basic focus of the distribution of what has been called 'Gandhara Grave Culture' is the hill-valleys to the north and northeast of the Peshawar Plain, which go up to Chitral. The culture itself, as excavated at Timargarha (Dani 1967) in Dir, has three phases, dated between c. 1700/1800 B.C. and c.600-500 B.C. The occupational sequence of the hilly section as a whole was worked out in the cave site of Ghaligai in Swat (G. Stacul 1967, 1969) and the 'Gandhara Grave Culture' was ascribed to periods V, VI and VII. Here the culture supposedly continued to c.400 B.C. Out of the five Gandhara Grave sites reported in the Peshawar Plain, two (site nos. 336, 1220) were reported earlier (G.M. Khan 1973; S.N. Khan 1993), and we have found three more sites (site nos. 414, 786 and 859).

A few facts need notice about them. First, no settlement site, which can be considered directly related to these 'Grave Sites', has yet been found at these five places. Our evidence for the three new sites comprises only the outlines of burial pits with schist slabs, which could be observed on the surface (Pl. 21). Grave goods of 'Gandhara Grave Culture' were also reported from all three places. The orientation of the skeletons in the reported cases is North-west – South-east, whereas the Islamic orientation is North-South. So, these graves reported by villagers cannot be Islamic, and our observations suggest them to be the graves of 'Gandhara Grave Culture'. Secondly, although they were only burial places, the sites go up to 6 acres in extent (cf. Gharoona site no. 859). Thirdly, all of them, with one exception, are located on the lower slope of the hills. Some are found directly in stony tracts; they may also occasionally be close to fertile land in between the hills. Zarif Karuna is, however, located in the fertile plain of the Kabul valley. The limited number of known sites in this period suggests that the high siltation rate in the plain, which is due to the rush of clay-loaded water from the hills every monsoon, has possibly hidden the evidence of this phase in many cases. One such example of alluviation was noted by the present author at Mani Khela (267), where the Buddhist remains of a stupa were discovered by a villager at about 2.5 m depth from the present ground (agricultural fields).

5.3. Sites with Standing Stones or Menhirs: Megalithic occurrences: (4 sites)

The total number of such occurrences is four. All of them show only standing stones or menhirs. In two cases (site nos. 581, 597), they are in the form of circles. In two others (Zakarya Dherai (440) and Kadi Dherai (563) they stand isolated and do not show any specific arrangement. Two of these places (site nos. 581, 597) were reported (D.H. Gordon 1948) and we have found two more. The important thing is that none of these places has yet been excavated, and thus it is impossible to comment on their dates. The only thing we can say is that they are earlier than the early centuries A.D. because in the context of Turlandi site (581) of the early centuries A.D., I have seen some 'megalithic' stones used in the structures of that period (Pl. 22-23). There is as yet no evidence of associated settlement sites.

Among the four known sites of this period, two are on the lower slopes of hills and the remaining two are in the plains. As far as the present evidence goes, they are all located between Hund-Shahbazgarhi-

and the Indus and oriented broadly to the Indus-Swat alignment. What this historically means cannot be answered at present.

5.4. Trade Routes Vs Irrigation

From the next phase, i.e. the Achaemenid phase, onwards the number of sites is large enough to make us examine one of the major tasks of this dissertation, i.e. to determine the relative importance of trade routes and irrigation as factors behind their locations. Two maps, one showing the general irrigation pattern of the Peshawar Plain and the other showing the alignments of its major and minor routes, are crucial in this regard (Maps III, V).

When we come to analyze the relationship of these sites with irrigated/un-irrigated tracts, we have to enumerate the different types of irrigated tracts considered by us: the tract directly under the irrigation network derived from the Kabul; the tract which is directly related to the irrigation network based on the Swat river; the tract associated with the Bara river (in the southwestern section of the plain, to the southwest of modern Peshawar); the tract associated with the bank of Indus and Kabul rivers and irrigated by wells; sites associated with springs in the Cherat and Buner ranges and sites associated with rivulets/ *khwārs*. In the matter of routes, our map points out all the places (at least all the major ones), the alignments of which figure in our enumeration. For size we have drawn up charts giving size categories.

5.4.1. Achaemenid Sites (12 sites, Map-VIII)

The Achaemenid levels in the Peshawar Plain were dated between the second half of the sixth century B.C. and the coming of Alexander and the beginning of the Mauryans in the late 4th century B.C. These levels have been reached at only one site, Bala Hisar in Charsadda (no.1189). The excavations at Bala Hisar, Charsadda by the Universities of Peshawar and Bradford (I. Ali, 1997-98; I. Ali, et al 1999) and the British Archaeological Mission excavations at Aakra in Bannu in collaboration with Pakistan Heritage Society (F. Khan, Knox, J.R. and Thomas, K.D. 1998-99) have pushed the history of these sites to the end of the second millennium B.C. and the beginning of the first millennium (T. Ali and R. Conningham 1997-98). Punch marked coins were also reported from the compound of the Governor House in Peshawar.

We have discovered eleven new sites of this period (only Bala Hisar was known earlier). Among them, 6 are in non-irrigated area, two are irrigated by Swat River, one by wells, one by Palosi *Khwar* or rivulet and the remaining two by springs.

The site of Nisatta Graveyard (site no. 1143) which contains a large Islamic burial ground on the top of the remains is the biggest site of this period and is located on the ancient trade route between Peshawar – Malakand – Swat and also on the alignment of Afghanistan – Charsadda – Nowshera – Attock and Punjab. It is further located just below the junction of the five branches of Kabul and Swat rivers, which until recently, was used as a major ferry crossing to connect the area north of Kabul river with the Khybar – Attock – Punjab route and the area south of the Kabul river. The site is not excavated, but its size and its location vis-à-vis a number of routes show its importance in the Achaemenid Period. The following chart provides details of the association of Achaemenid sites with specific routes:

Chart-1: Achaemenid sites in relation to routes:

Name of the Route	Number of sites	Name of the Route	Number of sites
Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	2	Mardan-Sanghao-Buner	1
Charsadda-Nowshera	1	Peshawar-Kohat	1
Mardan-Palo Dherai	1	Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	1
Peshawar-Khybar	1	Toru-Lahor	1
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	1	Un-related to any route	1
Charsadda-Mardan	1	Total	12

The above distribution of sites shows that only one site is not related to any route, while the remaining 11 sites are all associated with specific routes (Graph IV).

The following chart provides details of the relation of Achaemenid sites with specific irrigation tracts:

Chart-2: Achaemenid sites in relation to irrigated and un-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar	1	Spring	2
Swat river	2	Un-irrigated	6
Wells	1	Total	12

5.4.2. Sites with Ceramic Evidence for Dating from the Late 4th to the early 2nd Centuries B.C: the Mauryan Level (32 sites, Map-IX)

Thirty-two sites have yielded pottery, which can be associated with the Mauryan period. The general chronological range of this period is from the late 4th century B.C. to the end of the second century B.C. Nineteen of these sites are located in the non-irrigated tract, while the remaining thirteen are in areas which are irrigated (graph VI) through Kabul and Swat rivers, springs, *khwars*, and wells. The situation suggests that by this period the location of sites went beyond the major rivers, Kabul and Swat. The details are as follows:

Chart-3: Mauryan sites in relation to irrigated and un-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar	1	Spring	3
Swat river	4	Un-irrigated	19
Kabul river	4	Wells	1
		Total	32

While analyzing the Mauryan sites in relation to the trade routes, we come to know that with the exception of three sites, all the reported Mauryan sites are located on specific routes (Chart 4, Graph VII). The details of the Mauryan sites in relation to the routes are as follows:

Chart-4: Mauryan sites in relation to routes:

Name of the Route	Number of sites	Name of the Route	Number of sites
Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	4	Lahor-Hund-Indus crossing	2
Charsadda-Nowshera	2	Charsadda-Malakand	2
Charsadda-Mardan	1	Mardan-Palo Dheri	1
Sanghao-Buner	1	Mardan-Topi	1
Peshawar-Attock-Indus crossing	1	Un-related to any route	3
Peshawar-Khybar	4	Peshawar-Kohat	1
Pirsabaq-Bagu	1	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	1
Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	2	Swabi-Rustam	1
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	1	Toru-Lahor	2
Peshawar-Charsadda	1	Total	32

We feel that Charsadda-Mohmand Agency and Peshawar-Khybar routes were the most important ones. The Charsadda-Nowshera, Charsadda-Malakand and Lahor-Hund-Indus crossing routes were linked with this and there were minor routes spread all over the valley. The pattern shows that the Swabi-Mardan area with Shahbazgarhi, Lahor, Palo Dheri, Rustam and Palai were closely related with Punjab on one side and Charsadda, Peshawar and Afghanistan on the other. The most important is the orientation of many of the routes to the Swat and Karakoram route. Sixteen out of 32 sites oriented to the Swat – Karakoram alignment, while Charsadda – Mohmand Agency –Afghanistan alignment had only 7 and Peshawar- Khyber – Afghanistan with 5 sites and the remaining sites were associated with small routes.

5.4.3. Sites with Ceramic Evidence of the Second Century B.C – the Indo-Greek Period (248 sites. Map-X)

The total number of sites showing the evidence for this level is 248. The details of the irrigation tracts known from our survey are as follows:

Chart-5: Indo-Greek sites in relation to irrigated and non-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar-related	6	Spring-related	9
Swat-related	18	Un-irrigated	164
Kabul-related	26	Wells-related	10
Bara-related	15	Total	248

The above table suggests that out of 248 sites, 84 were associated with different irrigation tracts, showing a preference for the area irrigated by Kabul (26 sites), Swat (18 sites) and Bara rivers (15 sites). This was followed by well irrigation with 10 related sites. A total of 164 sites in this category were located in the non-irrigated tracts (Graph IX).

The Indo-Greek sites are widespread in the plain and have brought to light a dense network of internal and external routes. A total of 30 sites were not associated with any route, while the remaining 218 sites were associated with specific routes (Graph X).

The details are as follows:

Chart-6: Indo-Greek sites in relation to routes:

Name of Route	Number of Sites	Name of the Route	Number of Sites
Charsadda-Takht-I-Bahi	1	Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	15
Charsadda-Malakand	9	Jehangira-Lahor	3
Attock-Nizampur	3	Charsadda-Nowshera	6
Kunda-Lahor	1	Mardan-Charsadda	2
Jehangira-Pirsabaq	2	Mardan-Nisatta	1
Mardan-Nowshera	5	Mardan-Palo Dheri	4
Mardan-Sanghao-Buner	4	Peshawar-Mohmand Agency	13
Mardan-Malakand	1	Pabbi-Cherat	2
Pirsabaq-Bagu	1	Peshawar-Attock	34
Peshawar-Charsadda	4	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	8
Peshawar-Khybar	7	Mardan-Topi-Indus	18
Peshawar-Kohat	5	Shahbazgarhi-Buner	4
Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	10	Swabi-Gadoon	3
Shahbazgarhi-Toru	3	Swabi-Jehangira	6
Swabi	3	Swabi-Shewa Rustam	4
Swabi-Dagi	1	Topi-Maini	4
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	18	Topi-Gadoon-Utla	3
Takht-I-Bahi-Gandheri	2	Warsak-Jamrud	1
Takht-I-Bahi-Abzai	2	Toru-Lahor	3
Takht-I-Bahi-Jamalgarhi	2	Un-related to any route	30
		Total sites	248

When we compare the list of 248 sites of the Indo-Greek period in relation to the trade routes we come to know that the Peshawar-Attock route linked with Afghanistan on one side and Punjab on the other, had the first preference (34 sites). Topi-Hund-Jehangira route, which is connected on one side with Khybar-Attock route and on the other with Indus crossing to Punjab, enjoyed the second preference (18 sites). Mardan-Topi-Indus route is also associated with this route (18 sites). The above route is connected with Swat and Karakoram on one side and Punjab on the other. Bala Hisar (1189) of Charsadda and Mohmand Agency route with 15 sites and Peshawar-Mohmand Agency route with 13 sites are

connected with Afghanistan in the north, Kohat and Gomal Valley in the south and Punjab in the east. Ten sites are associated with Shahbazgarhi – Hund - Lahor alignment, which is connected on one side with Swat and Bajaur through Palai and Malakand passes and on the other with Punjab. To this group may be added another eight sites associated with Shahbazgarhi-Palai alignment. Nine sites of this period are associated with Charsadda-Malakand route connected to Peshawar, Mohmand Agency, Swat, Dir and the Silk route. Seven sites are associated with Peshawar-Khybar route linked with Afghanistan, Punjab, Charsadda and Kohat. The remaining sites (except 30 sites) are also related to small link routes connected with the major routes of the plain. The overall view of these routes suggests that the trade between Afghanistan, Central Asia, the Karakoram region and Punjab was active through different routes and passes. Also, all the major centres of Bala Hisar-Shaikhan Dheri (1189-90), Shahbazgarhi (171), Hund (330), Lahor and Peshawar (28) were playing important role in the trade network. Also, the pattern provides a clear indication of the alignment of routes to Punjab from Peshawar, Charsadda and Malakand.

5.4.4. Sites with Evidence of Scytho-Parthian Period (503 sites, Map-XI)

Among the sites of this period Shaikhan Dheri (1190), Gor Khuttree (28), Hund (330) and Aziz Dheri (627) were excavated (Dani 1965-66; Durrani 1997; Ali 1997 & Khan 1992-93).

When we analyze these 503 sites in relation to irrigation, the majority of the sites (344) are in non-irrigated areas (Graph XII). Among the irrigated sites in this category, 53 are associated with the Swat River, 40 with Kabul River, 22 with Bara River, 20 with springs and 15 with well irrigation giving us a picture that different irrigation techniques were in use. It is clear that the Swat, Kabul and Bara Rivers played a major role by irrigating 113 of the total of 159 irrigated sites. The following table provides the details on the irrigation network of the Scytho-Parthians:

Chart-7: Scytho-Parthian sites in relation to irrigated and non-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar-related	9	Spring-related	20
Swat-related	53	Un-irrigated	344
Kabul-related	40	Wells-related	15
Bara-related	22	Total	503

From the detailed analysis of the association of sites with routes in this period, we understand that the most important was Charsadda-Mohmand Agency route with 42 sites, followed by Shahbazgarhi-Palai-Swat and Mardan-Topi-Indus routes with 32 sites each, Topi-Hund-Jehangira and Peshawar-Attock routes with 25 sites each. The other routes, as the following table will show, have a lesser number of sites.

Chart-8: Scytho-Parthian sites in relation to the trade routes:

Name of Route	Number of Sites	Name of the Route	Number of Sites
Charsadda-Takht-I-Bahi	2	Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	42
Charsadda-Malakand	21	Jehangira-Lahor	8
Hund-Baja	1	Charsadda-Nowshera	9
Kunda-Lahor	1	Mardan-Charsadda	3
Mardan-Malakand	14	Mardan-Nisatta	4

Mardan-Nowshera	8	Mardan-Palo Dheri	15
Mardan-Sanghao-Buner	19	Takht-I-Bahi-Gandheri	2
Mardan-Toru	3	Nowshera-Charsadda	
Pabbi-Cherat	2	Peshawar	18
Panjpir-Zaida		Peshawar-Attock	25
Peshawar-Charsadda	5	Peshawar-Dalazak	1
Peshawar-Khybar	22	Peshawar-Mohmand Agency	22
Peshawar-Kohat	6	Shahbazgarhi-Buner	20
Pirsabaq-Toru	4	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	32
Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	13	Swabi-Gadoon	5
Shahbazgarhi-Toru	6	Swabi-Jehangira	9
Swabi	3	Swabi-Shewa Rustam	19
Swabi-Dagi	2	Swabi-Topi	2
Topi-Maini	1	Bakshali-Rustam	2
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	25	Mardan-Topi-Indus	32
Topi-Gadoon-Utla	6	Warsak-Jamrud	1
Takht-I-Bahi-Abzai	4	Toru-Lahor	6
Takht-I-Bahi-Jamalgarhi	4	Un-related to any route	43
		Total sites	503

The over all picture shows that 460 sites were associated with specific routes, while only 43 were un-related (XIII).

5.4.5. Sites with Evidence of the Kushan Period (1148 sites, Map-XII)

A total of 1148 sites in our survey have shown evidence of the Kushan time. Among the irrigated sites of this category the concentration of irrigated sites in the Swat, Kabul and Bara rivers tracts is clear. The overall picture is very clear and shows that irrigation has played secondary but complimentary role in the growth of population and that the irrigated site are almost 1/3 of the sites located in the un-irrigated tracts (Graph XV). Also, out of the total of 1148 sites, only 112 were not related to routes (Graph XVI).

Chart-9: Kushan sites in relation to irrigated and un-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar-related	16	Spring-related	47
Swat-related	111	Un-irrigated	846
Kabul-related	62	Wells-related	22
Bara-related	44	Total	1148

Among the 1148 sites of this period 112 are un-related to any specific routes, while 1036 sites are directly associated with routes (Graph XVI). The association of the Kushan sites with the different specific routes is as follows:

Chart-10: Kushan sites in relation to the routes

Name of the Route	Number of Sites	Name of the Route	Number of Sites
Charsadda-Takht-I-Bahi	5	Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	89
Attock-Nizampur	8	Charsadda-Nowshera	5
Bagu-Gumbat	3	Ambar-Lahor	1
Bakshali-Buner	5	Hund-Lahor	1
Charsadda-Malakand	35	Jamalgarhi – Lahor	15
Charsadda-Mardan	1	Jamalgarhi-Buner	1
Hund-Baja	4	Jamalgarhi-Pirsabaq	10
Kund-Lahor	2	Mardan-Charsadda	15
Mardan-Malakand	26	Mardan-Nisatta	5
Mardan-Nowshera	16	Mardan-Palo Dheri	34
Mardan-Sanghao-Buner	75	Peshawar-Mohmand Agency	36
Mardan-Toru	4	Nowshera-Charsadda	6
Pabbi-Cherat	5	Peshawar	29
Panjpir-Zaida	1	Peshawar-Attock	47
Peshawar-Charsadda	12	Peshawar-Dalazak	3
Peshawar-Khybar	19	Mardan-Topi-Indus	84
Peshawar-Kohat	13	Shahbazgarhi-Buner	59
Pirsabaq-Toru	10	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	105
Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	35	Swabi-Gadoon	10
Shahbazgarhi-Toru	11	Swabi-Jehangira	18
Swabi	3	Swabi-Shewa Rustam	52
Swabi-Dagi	8	Swabi-Topi	2
Topi-Maini	5	Topi-Swabi	1
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	35	Topi-Zaida-Hund	3
Topi-Gadoon-Utla	18	Warsak-Jamrud	2
Takht-I-Bahi-Abzai	11	Toru-Lahor	19
Takht-I-Bahi-Jamalgarhi	11	Un-related to any route	112
Takht-I-Bahi-Gandheri	3	Total sites	1148

The distribution of Kushan sites in relation to the trade routes (Maps V, XII) showed that (1) Punjab-Shahbazgarhi-Palai- Swat -China route, (2) Punjab-Indus –Nowshera- Charsadda-Afghanistan route, (3) Shahbazgarhi Mardan-Topi-Indus-Punjab route linked with Swat, Buner and China, (4) Mardan-Sanghao-Buner-China route, (5) Hund-Shahbazgarhi-Buner route leading to Swat-China, Punjab-Indus, (6) Swabi-

Shewa-Rustam-Buner route to Swat, (7) Peshawar-Attock route linked with Punjab and Khybar Pass Afghanistan (8) Peshawar-Mohmand Agency route connecting the southern areas of Pakistan with Afghanistan and a dense network of 43 other internal routes have played a major role in the promotion of the settlements based on trade and supplemented by agriculture respectively (Maps V, XII).

5.4.6. Sites with the Evidence of Hindu Shahi Period (84 sites, Map-XIII)

The total recorded sites of the Hindu Shahi Period are 84. Among the 84 sites of this period 61 are located in the un-irrigated tract, while only 23 are located in the irrigated area (Graph XVIII). Among these 23 irrigated sites 6 are in the Swat related tract, 6 are springs related, 5 Kabul-river related, 3 well related, 2 *Khwar* related and only 1 Bara related. The situation suggest, that majority of the known sites of this phase are located in dry zone and less fertile area.

Chart-11: Hindu Shahi sites in relation to irrigated and non-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar-related	2	Spring-related	6
Swat-related	6	Un irrigated	61
Kabul-related	5	Wells-related	3
Bara-related	1	Total	84

When we examine the 84 sites of the Hindu Shahi Period in relation to the trade routes, we become clear that only 9 are not related to any specific route, while 75 sites are associated with specific routes (Graph XIX). The first in this group are 10 sites associated with Peshawar – Attock route. This route is associated with Afghanistan on one side and Punjab on the other. The second group is that of 8 sites associated with Mardan-Topi-Indus route. Third is the group of 7 sites each associated with Mardan-Sanghao and Topi-Hund-Jehangira routes respectively. Charsadda-Mohmand Agency route, Shahbazgarhi-Palai-Swat route, Charsadda-Malakand route, Shahbazgarhi-Buner route and Swabi-Jehangira route follow this. The remaining sites (except 9) are also associated with small routes.

Chart-12: Hindu Shahi sites in relation to trade routes:

Name of Route	Number of Sites	Name of Route	Number of Sites
Attock-Nizampur	1	Charsadda-Malakand	4
Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	6	Peshawar-Mohmand Agency	2
Jehangira-Lahor	1	Mardan-Nowshera	2
Mardan-Palo	1	Mardan-Sanghao	7
Mardan-Topi	8	Peshawar	2
Peshawar-Attock	10	Peshawar-Charsadda	1
Peshawar-Kohat	1	Charsadda-Nowshera	2
Shahbazgarhi-Buner	4	Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	3
Shahbazgarhi-Toru	2	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	5
Swabi-Jehangira	4	Swabi-Rustam	1
Topi-Gadoon	1	Un-related to any route	9
Topi-Hund-Jehangira	7	Total	84

The picture coming from the known sites suggests that the Hindu Shahi concentrated on the guarding of major trade routes due to the instability of their rule. This is clear from the route network (Maps V, XIII) that Peshawar- Attock route, Shahbazgarhi - Swabi Topi-Indus route and Charsadda-Mohmand Agency routes, were very active during this period.

5.4.7. Sites with Evidence of the Islamic Period (60 sites, Map-XIV)

The total known sites of the Islamic period are only 60. They too, are mostly tombs and graves. The reasons beyond the limited number of the sites in this period are clear. Like the Hindu Shahi Period, the modern villages and towns may have covered most of the Islamic period sites. As most of these are tombs, we do not need to analyze their size. However, we have analysed the association of these sites in relation to the routes during our survey and the details are as follows:

Chart-13: Islamic sites in relation to routes:

Name of Route	Number of Sites	Name of Route	Number of Sites
Attock-Nizampur	2	Peshawar-Khyber	1
Charsadda-Mohmand Agency	2	Peshawar-Mohmand Agency	6
Jhangira-Pirsabaq	1	Mardan-Malakand	1
Mardan-Topi	1	Peshawar	4
Peshawar-Attock	14	Peshawar-Charsadda	10
Peshawar-Kohat	1	Mardan-Palo	1
Shahbazgarhi-Buner		Shahbazgarhi-Lahor	1
Shahbazgarhi-Toru	1	Shahbazgarhi-Palai	2
Topi-Hund-Jhangira	3	Shewa-Rustam	1
Un-related to any route	8	Total	60

The above distribution, though based on a very limited number of sites, suggests that 52 sites are related to the trade routes and only 8 are not (Graph XX). The other important factor is that Peshawar-Afghanistan route remained on top priority. This route is linking Afghanistan with NWFP and Punjab and confirms the present status of the trade orientation in the Peshawar Plain. The second route is that of Peshawar-Charsadda, third is Peshawar-Mohmand Agency-Afghanistan and fourth is Peshawar Kohat followed by a few others. Though the data collected for this period only goes back to 16th century only, the picture emerging from this limited data is quite understandable and is exactly in conformity with the present status of the Peshawar Plain. No doubt that the secondary role was always played by the small agricultural communities within the plain.

The distributions of Islamic sites in relation to the irrigation sources show that more than 50% sites (33 out of 60) are located in the un-irrigated area (Graph XXI). Among the 27 sites located in the irrigated tract, 20 are in the irrigated area of Kabul river, 3 Bara River, 2 in the well irrigated tract and one each in Swat river and Khwars related areas. The following chart provides us details of the recorded Islamic sites in relation to irrigation sources.

Chart-14: Islamic sites in relation to irrigated and un-irrigated tracts:

Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites	Irrigation Tract	Number of Sites
Khwar-related	1	Bara-related	3
Swat-related	1	Un-irrigated	33
Kabul-related	20	Wells-related	2
		Total	84

The above analysis has suggested that the settlement strategies are changing and now the number of irrigated sites is almost equal (33 to 27) to the un-irrigated sites as compared to the 846 un-irrigated sites in the Kushan time against 302 irrigated sites.

5.5. Elements of Size

5.5.1. The Achaemenid Settlements (Map VIII)

The biggest site with 85 acres area is Nisatta Graveyard (1143) as shown in map (VIII) followed by Bala Hisar (1189) of Charsadda. The total area of Bala Hisar (1189) is about 80 acres, and this may be the total area of this settlement in the Achaemenid period too. The actual area excavated, however, is only a microscopic part of it. The third site is Sarobi Darra (837) covering about 15 acres area, while the remaining nine sites are with less than 5 acres covered area.

Chart-15: Size category of Achaemenid sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	1	10 to 30	1
1 to 5	7	80 to 90	2
5 to 10	1	Total	12

5.5.2. The Mauryan Settlements (Map IX)

Among the total of 32 sites of this period, 12 Achaemenid sites continued and the Mauryans introduced 20 new sites of their own (Graphs XXII, XXIII). Thirteen of the sites introduced by Mauryans continued to the Kushan time, six to the Hindu Shahi and two to the Islamic Period. The major sites of this period are the sites of Nisatta Graveyard (1143), Bala Hisar (1189) in Charsadda (Map IX). Bala Hisar and Gor Khuttree (28) (which is within Peshawar city) are the only two excavated sites of this region where the Mauryan occupation level has been reached. It is possible that the Mauryan level at Bala Hisar extends all over the site, and if so, there should be about 80 acres of Mauryan occupation here.

The site of Nisatta Graveyard (1143), though not excavated, is bigger in area than Bala Hisar (80 acres). It covers an area of about 85 acres and is located on an important crossing between Swat, Peshawar and southern areas as mentioned in the Achaemenid period above. The third major site is that of Khkari Dherai (703) covering an area of 30 acres, which is located on Nowshera-Malakand-Swat Route. The fourth major site is Gor Khuttree with about 25 acres area (the total area of Gor Khuttree may be more than that because it is covered by the modern city of Peshawar and we therefore cannot provide a specific estimate of this site). Dheri Zardad (707), which is again on an important crossing on the Kabul River, has 24 acres area. The site of Dheri Zardad is further located on the major route from Pushkalavati (Bala Hisar) to Punjab on one side and linked with Afghanistan on the other. Dheri Zardad is followed by Sur Kamar Dherai (472) with an area of 23 acres and located on trade route linking

Bagu-Pirsabaq-Jehangira and Indus. The site of Sarobi Darra (837) is about 15 acres in area. The other sites, however, measure much less. We have shown all the major sites with blown dots in our map for this period (Map IX). In them, sites ranging between 5-10 acres are 5, sites, between 1-5 acres are 18 and the remaining two are less than one acre in area. Thus for this period of occupation one envisages a scenario overwhelmingly dominated by the seven sites mentioned above, which are covering more than 15 acres area – with a sprinkling of medium, small and very small sites in the countryside making a network. The details of the size are as follows:

Chart-16: Size category of Mauryan sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	2	10 to 30	5
1 to 5	18	80 to 90	2
5 to 10	5	Total	32

The location of sites and the distributions in relation to the major sites showed that the trade network was widespread and not concentrating on any specific area. Also, it is clear from the distribution, that the area mostly to the north of river Kabul was occupied and that there were few sites to the south of Kabul. Further, the hill slopes were less favoured now.

5.5.3. The Indo-Greek Settlements (248, Map X)

All the 32 sites introduced by Achaemenids and 20 introduced by Mauryans continued in this period (Graphs XXII, XXIII). In addition to the above 32 sites the Indo-Greeks introduced 216 new sites making 248 in all for this period. The site, which measures more than 100 acres, is Hund (330) on the Indus crossing to Punjab. This, in fact, is close to 200 acres in extent. The second largest site is Bala Hisar-Shaikhan Dheri (1189-90) in Charsadda. The third largest site is Nisatta Graveyard (1143). The geographical factors behind the locations of all these three sites are clear. Hund and Nisatta Graveyard are on the major river crossings on Indus and Kabul, while Bala Hisar-Shaikhan Dheri is not merely located in a major irrigated area but also the terminal point of routes coming from Afghanistan through Mohmand Agency and Malakand. Further, from Charsadda one internal route went to Punjab via the Indus crossing at Attock. This route also touched the site of Nisatta Graveyard on its way to Attock. The fourth largest site Palosi- Pajagai Dherai (19) –c.42 acres – is located on the Peshawar – Kohat-Gomal alignment.

The overall size of sites suggests that more than 50 % sites (139 out of 248) of this period are between 1 to 5 acres, followed by less than 1 acre sites (38 sites), 5 to 10 acres (35 sites), 10 to 20 acres (21 sites) and so on. The big sites with more than 80 acres area are only 4 in number (Graph VIII, X). The details are as follows:

Chart-17: Size category of Indo-Greek sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	38	20 to 30	8
1 to 5	139	30 to 40	2
5 to 10	35	40 to 50	1
10 to 20	21	80 to 100	3
Above 100	1	Total	248

The overall picture is very clear from the map of our sites in this period (Map X). In contrast to the earlier periods, we now see concentration and cluster of sites in some areas of our survey. As we may notice from the map, there is a clear concentration around Peshawar, Charsadda and Swabi towns, all of which are located on ancient trade routes. If we carefully analyze our sites map, we understand (from the concentration areas of our sites) that the route pattern between Peshawar-Punjab, Charsadda-Nowshera-Punjab, Jehangira-Swabi-Indus and Shahbazgarhi-Hund-Punjab is crystal clear from the location of the sites. The clusters near Peshawar and Charsadda are due to the rivers Kabul and Swat, which must have played a complimentary role in the establishment of settlements. The concentration around Swabi in the eastern section of our survey may be due to hill streams from the Buner mountains. Further, our map shows some subsidiary settlements within the agricultural area providing a further support to the network of settlements located closer to the routes.

5.5.4. The Scytho-Parthian Settlements (503 sites, Map XI)

Out of the 248 sites of the Indo-Greeks 246 continued to this period, while 257 sites were newly introduced by the Scytho-Parthians (Graphs XXII, XXIII). The picture coming up from the size category (Graph XI) of the sites in this period suggests that the number of medium size sites (1-5 acres) increased substantially, followed by small sites with less than one acre area, then by 5-10 acres site, 10-20 acres sites and so on. The major sites with more than 60 acres are area still very limited in number (8). The following table provides the details of the size category of our Scytho-Parthian Period sites.

Chart-18: Size category of the Scytho-Parthian sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	86	20 to 30	14
1 to 5	267	30 to 40	4
5 to 10	80	40 to 60	2
10 to 20	42	60 to 70	3
		80 to 100	4
Above 100	1	Total	503

The major sites of this period are Hund (330) with more than 100 acres area located on the major crossing at Indus to Punjab, followed by (Shaikhan Dheri (1190) with 100 acres area), Haji Banda (3) and Nisatta Graveyard (1143) with 85 acres area, Rajar (307) with 68 acres area, Ore village (615) with 65 acres area, Kablish (2) with 60 acres area, Pajagai (19) with 41 areas and many other sites with less than 40 acres area. All these major sites are now shown prominent in our sites map. Among these major sites, two (2,3) are associated with Peshawar – Khybar – Afghanistan route, one (1190) on Charsadda-Mohmand Agency - Afghanistan route, one (19) on Peshawar-Kohat route, one (307) on Charsadda-Malakand route, one (615) on Swabi-Rustam route and one (1143) on Charsadda-Nowshera-Attock route. Their association suggests that all the major sites were directly aligned with the major trade routes and that they were wide spread in the Plain.

5.5.5. Kushan Settlements (1148 sites, Map XII)

Among the 503 sites of the Scytho-Parthian Period, 496 continued to the Kushan time. The Kushan also introduced 652 new sites making a total of 1148 (Graphs XXII, XXIII). The major site with more than 100 acres in this period is also Hund (330). Hund is followed by Shaikhan Dherai (1190) and Charsadda with 100 acres area. The sites covering an area from 80 to 90 acres are Gandheri (313), Haji Banda (3), Nisatta Graveyard (1143) and Bala Hisar (1189) of Charsadda. These sites are followed by a group of four sites (Kablish (2), Zori Dherai (159), Rajar (307) and Gidari – Ore village (615) covering an area from 60 to 70 acres. The location of all these sites is a clear indication of the trade routes. Hund (330), the third and last capital city of Gandhara is located in the southeastern section on the Indus crossing to Punjab. Bala Hisar-Shaikhan Dherai (1189) in the northwestern section, Charsadda remained the first capital of Gandhara and located on the junction of cross roads from Central Asia to India and from Swat to Peshawar and southern areas of Kohat – Bannu and Gomal. The site of Gandheri (313) in the extreme northwestern part of our survey is located on the major trade route between Bala Hisar of Charsadda and Malakand for Swat and silk route and Mohmand Agency for Afghanistan. The fourth major site, Haji Banda (3) is located on Peshawar –Khybar route for Afghanistan. The location of Nisatta Graveyard between Charsadda and Nowshera (1143), which remained an important site since the Achaemenid period is also on a major trade route between Bala Hisar of Charsadda and Nowshera for Attock down to Punjab. A major ferry crossing connecting areas north and south of Kabul was located here. The city of Peshawar (no. 28, which may have been the biggest one) itself was a major trade-centre of the Kushan time, but due to its coverage by the modern inhabitants we can't measure the exact size of this site. Peshawar is further located at the mouth a major trade route, the Khybar Pass and on the cross routes to Charsadda, Swat, Punjab and Southern areas.

The general distribution of the size category of the sites of the Kushan period (Graph XIV) shows that 557 sites were covering an area of 1-5 acres, followed by 257 sites with less than 1 acre area, 179 sites of 5-10 acres area and 115 sites of 10-20 acres area. The sites covering 20-30 acres are only 17, followed by 30 to 40 acres area with 7 sites; 40-50 acres sites are five and 50-60 acres only one site. The number and size of the sites in this period suggests that the population reached its zenith and the society was prosperous with a few major towns and the majority of middle category and small towns for a dense network (Map XII).

Chart-19: Size category of the Kushan sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	257	20 to 30	17
1 to 5	557	30 to 40	7
5 to 10	179	40 to 50	5
10 to 20	115	50 to 60	1
60 to 70	4	90 to 100	1
80 to 90	4	Above 100	1
		Total	1148

5.5.6. The Hindu Shahi Settlements

Among the total of 84 sites of this period only 62 continued from the 1148 sites of the Kushan time, showing a sharp decline (Graphs XXII, XXIII). The size category of the limited known sites in this period suggests (Graph XVIII), that majority the sites (35) are with 1-5 acres area, followed by less than 1 acre area with 20 sites, 5-10 acres with 15 sites, 10 – 20 acres with 8 sites and 20 – 30 acres 5 sites. The site, which measures with more than 100 acres, is Hund, which was the capital city of this time under the Hindu Shahi (7th – 10th century A.D.) and a great trade centre itself (Map XIII). The location of Hund (330) doesn't need more explanation here, as it has already been described in this chapter. Gor Khuttree (28) follows Hund with 25 acres area. This site may have been larger but due to its occupation by the present population, we cannot establish the extent of this site exactly. The other major sites of this period with more 20 acres area Khkari Dheri (703), Sartor Baba (302), Mra Dheri (1145), Tarkha Adhira (144) and Jhangi Dheri (304). This is interesting to mention that all the major sites (except Hund) of this period are located on Charsadda – Mohmand Agency – Afghanistan route. The limited number of this period sites (Map XIII) may be due to the fact that many present villages and towns are occupying the old sites and we are not in position to record them properly. Also, the decline of the Kushan Empire, the Buddhist religion, the invasion of the Hunas all may have negatively contributed to the decline of settlements in the Hindu Shahi time. The political instability recorded during the Hindu Shahi time may have added to this factor also. The following table provides us the sites of different categories.

Chart-20: Size category of the Hindu Shahi sites:

Size (in acres)	Number of sites	Size (in acres)	Number of sites
Less than 1	20	10 to 20	8
1 to 5	35	20 to 30	5
5 to 10	15	Above 100	1
		Total	84

It is important to note, that most of our Hindu Shahi period sites are building and forts serving military purpose, as known from the historic sources also. It is therefore clear, that the Muslim population covers the Hindu Shahi villages. Our excavations at Hund (I. Ali 1996-97) and Peshawar (Durrani 1997-98) have also confirmed this factor.

5.5.7. The Islamic Phase Settlements (Map XIV)

We cannot comment on the size of this period sites, because, they are mostly tombs and buildings. Further, most of the Islamic period sites are covered by the modern cities and towns and therefore less represented here. However, the concentration of the known sites of this period around Peshawar-Attock, Peshawar-Charsadda, and Peshawar –Mohmand Agency routes is very clear. The reason, probably is, that after the invasion of Hund (the capital of Hindu Shahi dynasty) many Muslim priest and scholars settled in and around Peshawar to preach Islam and later they were buried here. Also, the pattern shows that most of the buildings are oriented towards the routes.

5.6. Discussion and Analysis

By the time Peshawar Plain emerges into historical records under the Achaemenid rule the preponderance of routes over irrigation as determinants (Graphs XXV, XXVI) of site location in this plain seems to be clear (XXVII). Whereas six out of 12 sites of this phase were located in non-irrigated areas,

only one site was not found related to any route. The route pattern suggests that 6 out of 12 sites are aligned Charsadda – Peshawar – Mohmand Agency- Afghanistan route. Its largest site – Nisatta Graveyard (Maps V, VIII)– lies at the junction of two major routes, one to the east across the Indus and the other oriented to the Peshawar - Malakand – Swat alignment which marks the beginning of the Karakoram route in Pakistan. This route went eventually to central Asia, and thus the mere location of Nisatta Graveyard suggests an interest in the Karakoram route as early as the Achaemenid period. Secondly, its location on a major ferry crossing should be noticed. Thirdly, it appears that Nisatta Graveyard and the Bala Hisar mound of Charsadda were the two major centres during this period.

The dominance of routes over irrigation continues (Graph XXVII) as factors in site locations in the Mauryan context too: 19 out of 32 sites in non-irrigated areas whereas only 3 sites lie unrelated to any route. The route network is more or less evenly spread, but one cannot help commenting on the location of the famous Asokan edict site Shahbazgarhi (site no). This location is oriented to the Karakoram route, and thus the Mauryans like the Achaemenids understood the significance of this route in maintaining links with central Asia and perhaps China (Maps V, IX). Our sites link with the routes (chart 4) gives a clear indication of the association of 16 sites with Punjab – Swat – Karakoram alignment and only five sites associated with Charsadda – Mohmand Agency for Afghanistan. The size category becomes more diversified in the Mauryan period. The presence of the intermediate categories of 5-10 and 10-30 acres between the higher category of 85-80 acres and the lower category of less than 5 acres is clear (Graph VII). The Mauryan presence seems to be more broad-based (Map IX compared with Map VIII) than the Achaemenid presence. The size group also shows that more than 56% sites were of the 1-5 acres category.

Following the pattern of the earlier two phases, routes were the major determinants of site locations in the Indo-Greek phase (Graph XXVII). Only 30 of its 248 sites were found unrelated to routes whereas 164 of them were found located in un-irrigated tracts. The size category became more diversified, although at the upper end the number of sites was very limited (Graph VIII). However, they still maintained the 56% ratio of the 1-5 acre site category. There is only one site above 100 acres but in the 80-100 acres bracket there were 3 sites. The impression is that of a well-graded site hierarchy, which is quite in accordance with the scale of Indo-Greek presence in this area as attested by the distribution of their coins. Further, it is clear from the relationship of sites with routes that the routes towards Central Asia gained considerable significance just as the routes to the east across the Indus increased in importance (Maps V, X). The association of more than 50% sites with routes towards Punjab is clear. The largest of site of the period, Hund, is on an old river crossing to the east, and thus one may infer that geopolitically the Indo-Greeks were oriented more towards the area beyond the Indus than towards the Hindukush.

Out of 503 sites of the Scytho-Parthian phase, 344 sites are in un-irrigated areas whereas only 43 of them cannot be placed in the context of any route (Graphs XII, XIII). Charsadda – Mohmand Agency with 42 sites related to routes, Shahbazgarhi – Palai route with 32 sites related, Topi – Indus with 32 sites, Peshawar – Attock with 25. The size categories are better spread like the Indo-Greek phase (Graphs XI) but interestingly it is Hund on the Indus, which continues to be the dominant site, thus testifying that the geopolitical focus of this phase remained unchanged from the Indo-Greek phase (Map XI).

Kushan period, the most prosperous of the Peshawar Plain, is represented by 1148 sites. Among these 1148 sites 846 are located in the un-irrigated areas, while only 302 are found in the irrigated tracts (Graph XV, XXVII). On the other hand 1036 sites are located on specific routes, while only 112 sites

cannot be placed in the context of any route. The association 1036 sites with specific routes is crystal clear and tells us that routes were the major determinant of site locations in this period. The well classified and widely spread size categories of the Kushan time sites show the strength of the Kushan reflected in the hierarchy of settlements of this period (Graphs XIV, XXIII, XXIV). 557 sites represent 1-5 acre sites, which is almost half of the total sites. This is followed by less than one acre sites (257) having the same ratio to 1-5 acres sites. The third category of 5-10 acre sites has 179 sites, having almost the same ratio with 2nd category of sites. Above 20 acres sites are few and well spread in the valley. Hund (330), Peshawar (28), Haji Banda (3), Shaikhkhan Dheri (1189), Gandheri (313) and Nisatta (1143) shows the well organized planning of the Kushan time, who controlled all the major routes through the above major towns of this period. The location of all these major towns shows (Map V with XII) that Kushan were well aware of the importance of the trade routes to Afghanistan, Central Asia, China, Punjab and the Southern areas of the Gomal Valley and Baluchistan. The well-organized control of the trade routes remained the topmost determinant of site locations and as a result most of sites were oriented to the major trade routes.

The Hindu Shahi period showed a sudden decline in the number of sites (Map XIII, Graphs XXII, XXIII), which has only 84 sites as compared to 1148 of the Kushan time. Among the 84 sites of this period, 61 are located in the un-irrigated (Graph XXV) area while only 9 of them can't be associated with any specific route (Graphs XIX, XXVI). The size category is well-graded (Graphs XXIII, XXIV, XVII) and again confirms their orientation towards the major trade routes (Map V, XIII), which we have described earlier.

The Islamic period sites are only 60 (Map XIV). One of the reasons for the limited number of Hindu Shahi and Islamic period sites, probably is, that many of the modern settlements in the Peshawar Plain has covered them and thus no systematic sherd collection from these settlements was possible. In spite of the limited number, the Islamic period sites shows that majority of them (33) were located in the un-irrigated tract (Graphs XXI, XXV) while only 8 were not associated with any specific route (Graphs XX, XXIV). Further, majority of them concentrated around the city of Peshawar and the trade routes of Peshawar-Attock, Peshawar-Charsadda and Peshawar-Mohmand Agency. As we have explained above, their location shows that the new invaders preferred to establish Peshawar as their administrative and trade centre to deal effectively with Hund, the capital of Hindu Shahi dynasty.

5.7. Soil, Rainfall and Settlements

5.7.1. Soil and Settlements

The Achaemenid Period sites are mostly associated with the level plain and the basin areas of the plain. Only a couple of sites are located in the dissected plain of the Cherat and Peshawar areas. The two major sites of Charsadda and Nisatta are located on the boundary of sub-recent Swat and Kabul plain and the central basin area.

Majority of the Mauryan sites are occupying the central plain, with its major sites of Charsadda and Nisatta as discussed in the Achaemenid period. The second area occupied is that of the piedmont areas to the northwest of Peshawar and the extreme north of Charsadda. A couple of sites are located in the Mohmand mountains slopes to the north of Peshawar. Two sites of this period are also known from the Weathered rock plain of Nizampur and Cherat range, located in the extreme south of our area.

The concentration of the Indo-Greek sites to the northwest and east of Peshawar city is on the boundaries of Kabul and Bara rivers terraces and the alluvium of Kabul River. The concentration to the

north of Charsadda is limited to the sub-recent Swat plain and the loess plain. Also, the central plain situated between Mardan and Swabi was well inhabited. The sites concentration near Hund and Lahor along the Indus is the area is the sub-recent Indus plain, while in the east, some piedmont areas of the Buner and Malakand ranges were also richly inhabited. On the other side, there is limited number of sites in the weathered rock plain of the Nizampur area and the sandy track between Lahor, Swabi and Risalpur-Kheshgi, which is known as Sar-e- Maira (map one).

The Scytho-Parthians continued to occupy the areas already occupied by Indo-Greeks but in addition to that, the recent Kabul and Swat terrace and the central plain areas were now more inhabited. Also, there seems to be now more occupation of the redeposited loess and dissected plain of the malakand and Buner ranges against the Indo-Greek settlements. The piedmont regions to the north and northeast showed about 1/3 of the total sites of this period.

The non-availability of the major sites and the less concentration of sites to the south of Kabul may be due to the nature of the land (bad, weathered rock plain and rough land see map IV). Further, part of the area in the extreme south of our survey area (Cherat, Nizampur and Khairabad) is a type of barren land known *khwara*, still not suitable for agriculture (Map IX). We know comparatively less number of sites in the areas in the agricultural areas away from the routes. The same situation can be noticed from the areas between Charsadda and Takht-I-Bahi in the northern part, area around Risalpur in the central part and Cherat, Nizampur areas in the south.

The location of all the major settlements (Map XI) shows that all of them are located within the plain and not on the hill slopes. Interestingly, no major city site developed to the south of Kabul River, except Peshawar, which is located on the major trade routes junction at the mouth of Khybar Pass.

The Kushan settlements, in addition to the areas covered by Scytho-parthians, showed now more concentration in the Palai pass, located at the Malakand – Swat opening towards the Karakoram, though the land is not very fertile and loamy (dissected plain –piedmont area). The same was the case at the boundaries of the loess plain and the dissected plain of the Buner hills. Further, the sub-recent Kabul and Swat River plain located at the boundary of the loess in the north and northwest of Charsadda is also well inhabited, But this has to be noted, that by this time, Charsadda was a major trade center (Dani 1965-66).

The number of Hindu Shahi sites was very limited for the reasons discussed above. As their nature was mostly defensive, the location shows that they had the priority of occupying the sub-recent plain of Indus (where their capital Hund was located), followed by the dissected plain between Mardan and Malakand and along the main highway between Peshawar – Attock towards Punjab. Also, few settlements are known from the central plain of Mardan and a few others on the Charsadda - Mohmand Agency route.

The Islamic period sites are mostly tombs and associated with the piedmont area between Cherat mountains and Kabul River and the boundaries of the dissected plain of the Bara and Kabul and Kabul alluvium.

5.7.2. Rainfall and Settlements

The element of rainfall has also influenced the distribution of our settlements. If we compare the maps of all the periods in general, we understand that the dry and sandy land of Risalpur (known as *Maira*), with less rainfall and high temperature has shown very limited sites, as per practice even today. The settlements of the modern inhabitants are also located out of this dry zone. This area is located between

Charsadda - Risalpur - Nowshera and Swabi in the central plain. Further, the area of Nizampur in the extreme south (known as *Khwara* for its dryness) also showed less settlements in all periods covered by our survey.

5.8. The Areas of site Concentration

If we consider our sites maps (VIII-XIV) with the trade routes map (V), we know, that the limited number of sites of the Achaemenid period were restricted to the central plain of Peshawar - Mardan. Only three sites were located in the piedmont areas of Malakand and Khybar, while only one site is located on the bank of Indus.

The Mauryans (total 32 sites), while continuing the 12 sites of Achaemenids, generally in the central plain, also added 9 sites to the piedmont areas of Khyber, Mohmand and Malakand ranges. A total of 20 sites in this area are located in the central plain.

The Indo-Greek period sites had its main concentration to the north and east of Peshawar City, followed by another concentration near Charsadda and a third one at Swabi and Hund area. The Palai - Shahbazgarhi - Hund route, the Peshawar- Attock route also showed alignment and concentration. The route association between Mardan - Hund, Peshawar - Attock and Swabi - Jehangira is clear. The concentration of sites to the north of Peshawar and Charsadda hints to Afghanistan connection, while those associated with Mardan, Shahbazgarhi, Hund and Swabi shows association with Punjab - Swat link.

The concentration of the Scytho-Parthian sites near Peshawar and Charsadda (western and north-western part of the survey) again, is due to the trade routes supported by agricultural activity. Our maps continue to show tracks of the sites between Charsadda- Nowshera - Punjab, Peshawar- Nowshera- Punjab, Mardan-Hund Punjab and Shahbazgarhi- Buner along the routes. During the Kushan period, the sites concentration near Peshawar and Charsadda is partly due to the two capital cities (Bala Hisar of Charsadda and Peshawar), lying on the major trade routes. Also, there is considerably more concentration around Charsadda than Peshawar. The reasons for this concentration may be the additional support of the two rivers (Kabul and Swat), which has played a major role in irrigation. Though the city of Peshawar is located at the mouth of the Khybar Pass and the junction of four trade routes, but because of no irrigation facility, the concentration of the settlements is low here in comparison to that around Charsadda. Also, the two routes from Charsadda via Nisatta and Shahbazgarhi to Punjab showed few sites (Map XII) associated with them. The area away from routes in this period shows fewer sites.

A further concentration of the Kushan period is noted to the north, northeast and east of Mardan town, the area near Swabi and Hund. This almost covers half of the total survey area. Our physiographic map provides details of the network of ancient streams, which has provided a base for ancient irrigation in this area. Kalpani, Maqam, Balar and Badrai are the most important ones among these streams. Further, the streams in the Buner mountains (which still provides an excellent network of irrigation to the Buner land connected to our survey area in the east) may have been supporting the settlements in these areas.

Two other two major concentrations, one in the extreme north of our survey area at the Palai Pass to Swat and Dir (Map XII) and another at Swabi in the east is worth noting. We have shown them separately on our Kushan period map. The situation is quite understandable, because all the trade routes from Punjab, Hund, Jehangira, Swat, Buner and Malakand areas join at these two places. The major crossing of Pehwar and Turbela are just located near Swabi, while at Palai, we still hear of the hundred

of stupas and monasteries (just outside our survey area, towards Malakand) reminding us the past glory of this pass. The major communication of the surrounding regions in both the above cases (even now) is through these route junctions. These ancient routes were so famous that they are still remembered by the locals as *Maal Laar* at Swabi and Topi (meaning Transport Route). The Palai Pass leads to Swat and Karakoram and the Swabi route leads to Punjab through Taxila. The Chinese pilgrim Xuan Zang, while visiting Gandhara in the early 7th century A.D, followed the same route.

Another important factor of the general concentration in the eastern part of our survey in the Kushan time may be the shortness of this route between Central Asia and Punjab. The Peshawar – Attock Punjab route, which is rough, barren and long, only became popular when the Mughal emperor Akbar installed the Attock Bridge in the 16th century.

The strength of the Buddhist religion (which we will discuss under separate heading in this chapter) and the Kushan period economic peace and stability seem to have played a major role in the promotion of settlements along these trade routes. We have recorded 603 Sites with Buddhist evidence and 146 Buddhist religious sites (Map XV) in the Kushan period. The strong administrative control of the Kushan Empire may have further contributed to the development of the trade network and the establishment of the settlements. The capital of the Kushan at Peshawar showed little concentration as compared to Charsadda, Shahbazgarhi, Lahor, Swabi, Hund and Palai, from which it is crystal clear that these towns were very prosperous and played important role in the Kushan time.

The overall analysis of the general concentration of the Hindu Shahi sites in the Peshawar Plain showed that the sites were mostly concentrated along the route between Jehangira – Swabi and Hund (Map XIII), probably due to strategic nature of the capital city of Hund. The other concentration noted in this period is at Palai Pass to Malakand, while the third one is noted to the north of Charsadda towards the Mohmand – Afghanistan passes, all showing the strategic nature of the settlements. We have already observed that most of the settlements of this period are forts. Also, we note from the map of this period that the sites are further associated with major routes with a clear concentration at Hund, specifically at the junction of Swabi route with Peshawar – Attock route at Jehangira. Also, all the major sites of this period are located on the routes between Hund – Punjab and Afghanistan, perhaps to deal more effectively with the invasions of Muslims from Afghanistan.

The Islamic period sites, for the reasons already recorded, are few and mostly tombs. Yet, they also have a pattern of settlement. More than 50 % of them are located to the east and north of the city of Peshawar. The second concentration of this period is noted along the main Peshawar – Punjab highway. It is interesting to record that for the first time we note the concentration of sites on the south of Kabul river in the piedmont area of the Cherat mountains. The situation suggests that Peshawar Attock route was the most important route in this period, which may be due to the power shift to Delhi from Hund and thus the most prosperous city of Hindu Shahi for about 400 years was no more a center of administration and trade. The people of the living city of Hund, still holds the Ghaznavid invasions, responsible for the decline of Hund.

5.9. Examples of the Concentration of major settlements in the 15 km circuit of some major sites

5.9.1. Hund

In its 15 km circuit, Hund has 5 sites of Indo-Greek Period, one of which is in 1-5 acre range, two sites in 5-10 acre range and one above 100 acre in size. In Scythian period, this number went up

to 9: one site is with less than one acre area, 3 sites of 1-5 acres area and another 3 of 5-10 acre area. One site is of 10-20 acre group and one above hundred.

In the Kushan time all the 20 sites were there. Among them, seven sites were with less than one acre area, six sites with 1-5 acre area, 4 sites with 5-10 acres, two sites with 10-20 acre area and only one site with over 100 acre area. During the Hindu Shahi time only Hund was noted within this range, though a couple of other sites were noted just outside the circle of 15 km area under discussion here. This has clarified our earlier observation that many of the sites of this period may be buried under the present villages. Otherwise, it is not possible that there is no supporting site in such a limited range of the capital of this period. In the Islamic period only a single site of less than one acre area was noted.

5.9.2. Swabi

The Swabi area, with a total of 47 sites had 13 sites in the Greeks period. Among these sites, 4 were with less than one acre, 7 sites within 1-5 acre, one site with 5-10 acre and another one (433) with 25 acre area. The overall picture of this limited concentration area shows that there was hardly any big city except Karkanai (433) with 25-acre area, located at the slopes of the Buner range. We know from the site map that even at this early stage, there was a concentration towards the Indus crossing at Pehwar and at the junction of four routes here. This is the route taking us to Shahbazgarhi – Jamalgarhi and Buner – Swat on one side and Punjab on the other. It is further located at the openings of the Buner passes and thus, may have served as a trade market for all these areas. The Buner area is archaeologically very rich and is known for the robbing of Gandharan sculptures in the recent past.

In the Scytho-Parthian period, the number of sites went upto 19, with all the 13 sites of the Greek period continuing. 8 sites in this period were with less than one acre in area, 9 sites with 1-5 acre area, one site with 5-10 acre area and another one with 25-acre area.

In the Kushan time, all the 47 sites were represented with 24 of less than one acre area, 18 sites with 1-5 acre area, 3 sites of 5-10 acre area and one site each of 10-20 and 21-30 acre area. Now, in addition to site no. 433 with 25 acres area, we have another site (1225) with 12 acre area. Both these sites are located on a route from Buner passes to Hund. The Kushan period in this limited area has shown only two small towns surrounded by more than 50 % (24 out of 47) of less than one acre group, followed by 18 sites of 1-5 acre range showing a widespread in this limited area.

The Hindu Shahi sites are only 3, showing a sudden decline, while no site of the Islamic period was noted in this area.

If we compare the two locations, Hund with 20 sites and Swabi with 47 sites, we come to know the importance of the Swabi – Topi- Indus – Punjab route against the Hund crossing. One of the reasons may be the width of Indus, which is much wider at Hund and therefore difficult for crossing. Also, the location at the mouth of the passes from Buner and the shortness of the route may be the other causes for this preference.

5.9.3. Palai Pass

In the total of 38 sites in the limited circle of 15 km, only one site (978) is represented by the Greek Period with 23 acres area. The site is located exactly at the opening of the pass (XII). In the Scytho-Parthian period a total of 6 sites were noted including the old one from Greek period. One site of this period is with less than one acre area, 4 sites within 1-5 acres area and one site with 23 acre area.

In the Kushan time, all the 38 sites within this group were represented with 13 sites with less than one acre, 17 sites of 1-5 acre range, only one site of 5-10 acre range and 5 sites of 10-20 acre and two of 20-30 acre group. Both the major sites are shown prominent on the map. During the Hindu Shahi and Islamic periods, no site was known from this circle, though a few of the Hindu Shahi sites are located outside this range.

5.9.4. Peshawar

With a total of 32 sites within 15 km circle here, only one Mauryan site (28) is noted. The Greek period witnessed 15 sites in total with two sites of less than one acre, 7 sites of 1-5 acre, two sites each of 5-10 acre, 10-20 and 20-30 acres. The two major sites (64 and 28) are located just inside the city limits of Peshawar, one to its north and the other to the east. The Scythian period had a total of 17 sites with only two new ones in 1-5 acres category and 15 from Indo-Greek period.

The Kushan period was represented by all 32 known sites. All the old sites continued into this period. Four sites are of less than one acres category, 14 sites of 1-5 acres, 4 sites of 10-20 acre and 2 sites of 20-30 acre area. Among them, only Gor Khuttree (28) continued to the Hindu Shahi time, while the Islamic period added two new sites to this range.

5.9.5. Charsadda

In a concentration of 44 sites within the 15 km circle, only two sites, site no. 1189 with 85 acre and site no. 235 with 1.50 acre are noted in the Achaemenid period, though another site of this period, Nisatta (1143) with 85 acres area is just outside this range. The Mauryans added only one site of less than 5 acres area to it.

The Greek period witnessed a total of 8 sites, 3 sites with less than one acre, two sites of 1-5 acres range, one site in 10-20 acre group and two major sites of 80-100 acres group (1189, 1190).

We noted a total of 17 sites in the Scytho-Parthian period with 3 sites in less than one acre group, 8 sites in 1-5 acre group, one site of 5-10 acre group, two sites of 10-20 acre and 3 sites in 60-100 acre range. The major sites are Bala Hisar (1189), Shaikhan Dheri (1190) and Rajar (307), all located within the 2 km range of each other as shown map (XI). The other two major sites with in 10-20 acre range (304 and 306) are also located within this range and inroute to Malakand and Mohmand Passes.

In the Kushan period the total of 44 sites was represented with 10 sites of less than one acre area, 22 sites within 1-5 acre area, 4 sites with 5-10 acre area, 5 sites with 10-20 acre area and 3 sites above 60 acre area. All the major sites are shown prominent on our map separately forming a network with the medium and smaller sites.

The Hindu Shahi period is represented with four sites only with Bala Hisar with 80 acre and Jangi Dheri with 20 acres area, while the remaining two sites of this period are less than 5 acres. The site of Sartoor Baba with 23 acres area is located just outside this range. Again, all the three major sites in this range are located on the trade route to Mohmand and Malakand Agency on the way to Gandheri, another major and important site in this region, located at 20 km distance from Charsadda. The Islamic period is witnessed by only Bala Hisar in this range.

5.9.6. Comparison of 'Site Concentration in the five selected areas

The general picture of the sites mentioned in this section shows 32 sites for Peshawar, 44 for Charsadda, 38 for Palai, 47 for Swabi and 20 for Hund. They show a greater concentration near Swabi,

followed by Charsadda, Palai, Peshawar and Hund. The Swabi concentration may be due to its location on the opening to Punjab, Peshawar Plain and Buner areas, the junction of routes from Swat, Peshawar, Mardan and Lahor areas for the Indus crossing. The capital city of Hund is also located close to it.

The concentration around Charsadda again may be due to the junction of routes from Afghanistan, Central Asia, Punjab and the southern areas in addition to its being a capital city itself, at least from the Achaemenid to Kushan period. Further, it is also located at the Do-Aab of Swat and Kabul rivers and the rich alluvium and central plain boundaries.

The Palai Pass, as discussed earlier, has a strategic importance from the time immemorial and located in-route to Central Asia via the Northern Areas of Pakistan. In comparison to the passes in the west and northwest, the Palai pass is rich with greenery and water sources and thus easy for the caravan march.

Though Peshawar remained a major trade center, but its barren and difficult passes, the dry area located to its south beyond the Kohat range and less dependence of the population (as compared to the other areas under discussion here) on agriculture, may have negatively contributed to the limited concentration here.

The relatively less concentration at Hund may be due to its location just on the Indus, which is an unstable river. Further, as pointed earlier, the river is wide here, and there were other minor crossings of the Indus, thus diverting the pressure and concentration of settlements, as seen near Swabi. The Pehwar crossing, a few km up Hund near Turbela Dam, was probably the most suitable crossing on the Indus for many centuries before the installation of the bridge at Attock by the Mughal King Akbar in the 16th century A.D.

The overall map of the Kushan settlements in the Peshawar Plain shows that almost 2/3 of the sites in this period are concentrated to the eastern half of the plain (Mardan and Swabi areas) showing a tilt towards Punjab and Swat areas. Some of the reasons may be that the 1/3 of the remaining part of the plain is dry (the extreme south area of Nizampur and the dry- sandy zone around Lahor, Risalpur and Nowshera. Also, the area to the south of Kabul river is dry and stony and also the piedmont areas of the Khybar and Mohmand in the Peshawar and Charsadda areas are much more dry as compared to the green and fertile mountains in the east and northeast.

5.10. Buddhist Religious Remains in the Kushan Period

We have noted 603 sites with evidence of Buddhism, mostly in the form of sculptural pieces known to the locals. As all such evidence come from the Kushan sites, we have shown them on the Kushan map (Map XII). The Kushan settlements on our map are shown with a simple 'dot'. The Kushan sites with some evidence of Buddhism are marked by a 'dot within the circle' (585 sites). The sites with Buddhist cells are shown with 'crossed square' (3 sites). Rock painting locations are marked by 'rectangles with a dot inside' (3 sites) and the rock carvings by 'inverted rectangle with a dot inside' (5 sites). Inscriptions are marked as 'K.inscr' (2 sites).

The four Buddhist cell sites are known from Sre Dheri (308), Zakho Dhand (751), Wran Sarobi (955) and Bangli Dheri (1160). Such sites are rare in Gandhara and are known for the first time from the Peshawar Valley from our survey. The University of Peshawar has discovered such cells from the site of But Kara III in Swat (A. Rahman 1993). It is interesting to note, that such sites are totally different from the general stupa sites and are barren on the top. Infact, when I visited the site of Bangli Dheri, I could not recognize it, as there was no evidence at all on its surface. It was when the author was shown

some sculptural fragments from here (Ali 1994) that I revisited the site and after a thorough search for a few hours, some bricks from the stupa were noted. Clay stupa models were also reported from Sre Dheri, as known from Hund and Hindu Kamar and Bangriwal sites.

The eight Buddhist Grave sites are newly discovered by our survey and they are located within the Buddhist context. Interestingly, they are all located in the eastern half of the Peshawar Plain. Four of them are associated with Buner alignment, two with Topi – Indus Punjab route and two with a local route connected with Peshawar – Attock route.

The five rock carvings, three rock paintings and two inscriptions were reported (Dani 1964; S.N. Khan 1995). They are very small (except Shahbazgarhi) and not very clear. We have recorded them on our maps and made references to them in our texts. Among the five rock carvings, four are associated with Swabi – Hund link, while all our three painting sites are associated with Shahbazgarhi – Buner link. The two inscriptions, one at Shahbazgarhi and the other at Latakai (Palai) are located on the route between Punjab and China via Swat.

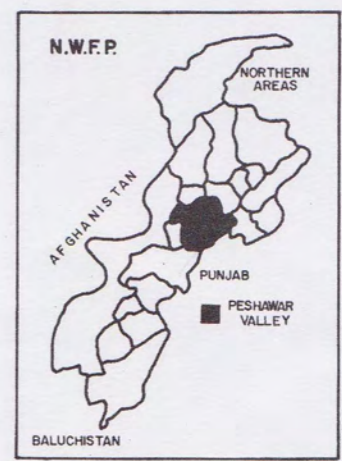
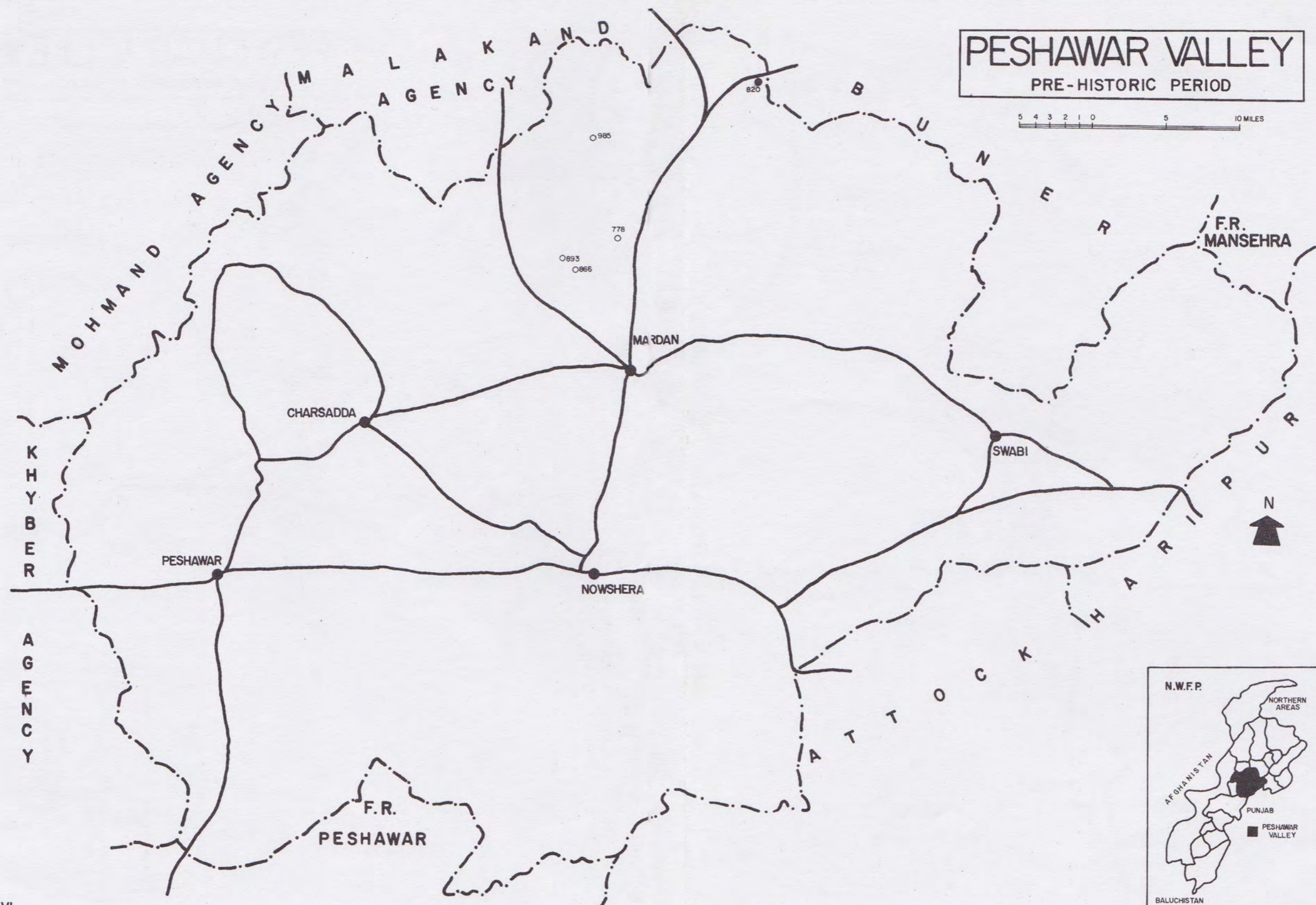
However, among the general range of 'Buddhist sites' there is a group of 146 sites, which may be described as specifically religious (Map XV). At these sites we have noted on the surface the remains of stupa and monastery buildings and a few photographs are produced here for reference. Our surface collection includes some clay stupa models and the clay tablet inscription within these stupa models, as described in chapter 4 (Pl. 6-8). Others, however, are in the form of sculptural and architectural fragments noted by us. The antiquity robbing in many places (Pl. 33, 36-37) has added to our list of these religious sites. Many of them are robbed so mercilessly that only the remains of the robbed structures are seen. The above evidence combined with the report of antiquities by the local inhabitants confirms the religious status of these sites.

The concentration of these sites is in the piedmont areas of the Malakand, Buner and Swabi ranges located in the north and east of our survey. Majority of the sites are located in the eastern half (as the general sites of the Kushan showed (Map XII) with a concentration towards the northern passes. This concentration is followed by another concentration along the main routes, between Swat and Punjab via Lahor - Swabi – Hund. In the western half of our area, a good number of sites are associated with Charsadda and Mohmand Agency connection and a few others are oriented towards Malakand – Swat via Gandheri. The following points are worth noting.

The eastern half of our area is more inhabited and most of sites are within the plain. The routes between Palai – Buner – Jamalgarhi – Shahbazgarhi – Lahor – Hund and Swabi have a clear edge over the routes leading to Afghanistan in the west. All the major routes have a clear association of sites. Punjab – Swat routes via Swabi – Hund and Lahor – Shahbazgarhi routes are very clear. This is followed by Swabi – Jehangira route and Peshawar – Attock route. Also, Mardan – Malakand route and the piedmont area in the north along the Malakand hills are well inhabited. The routes to Afghanistan via Charsadda and Peshawar also showed some sites. The limited number of sites in the extreme south of our survey area near Cherat to the south of the Kabul river along the main national highway between Peshawar and Punjab and the *Khwarra* (Nizampur) area is clear due to the nature of the dry and stony land. The piedmont areas of Khybar and Mohmand have very few sites due to its dryness. Also, the sandy region of Risalpur – Nowshera and Lahor is less inhabited.

PESHAWAR VALLEY

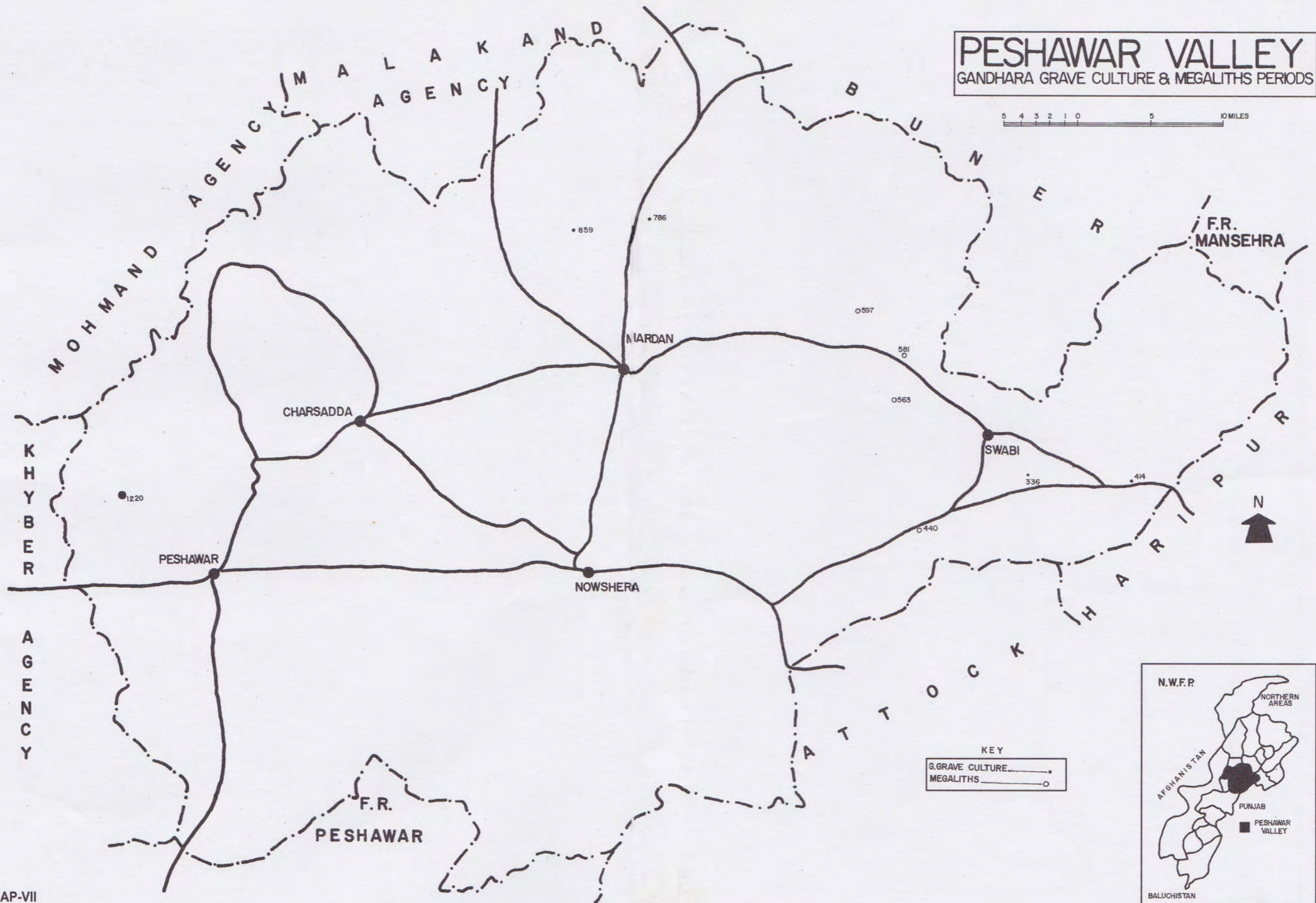
PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD



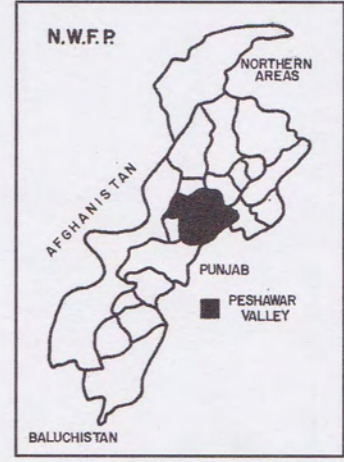
MAP-VI

PESHAWAR VALLEY

GANDHARA GRAVE CULTURE & MEGALITHS PERIODS



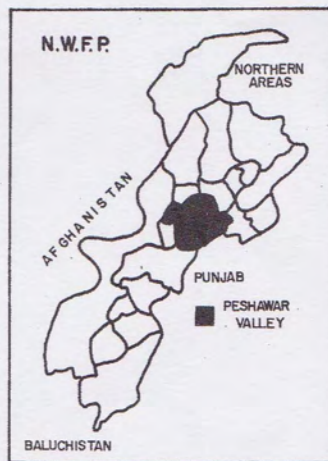
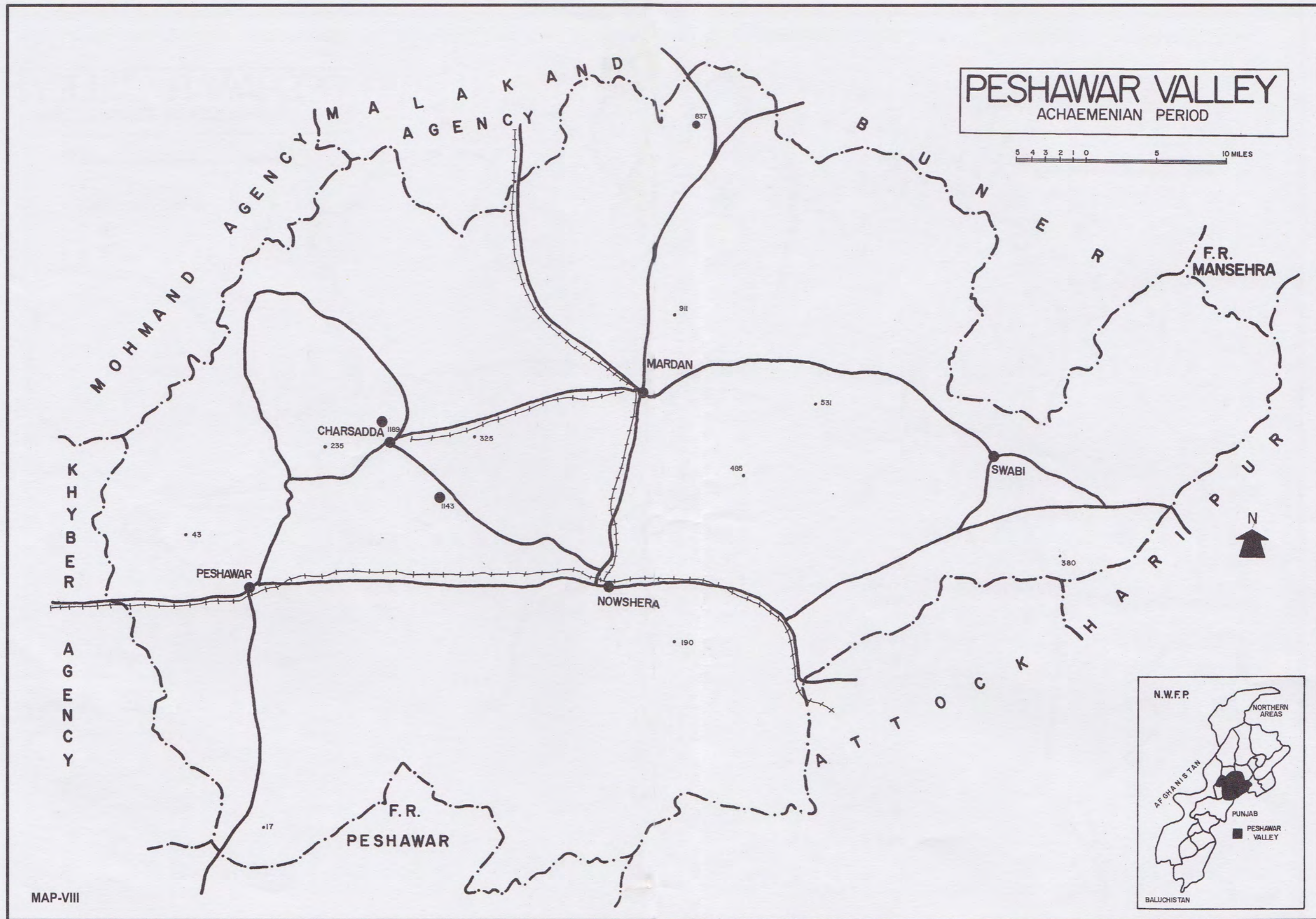
KEY
 G. GRAVE CULTURE ———●———
 MEGALITHS ———○———



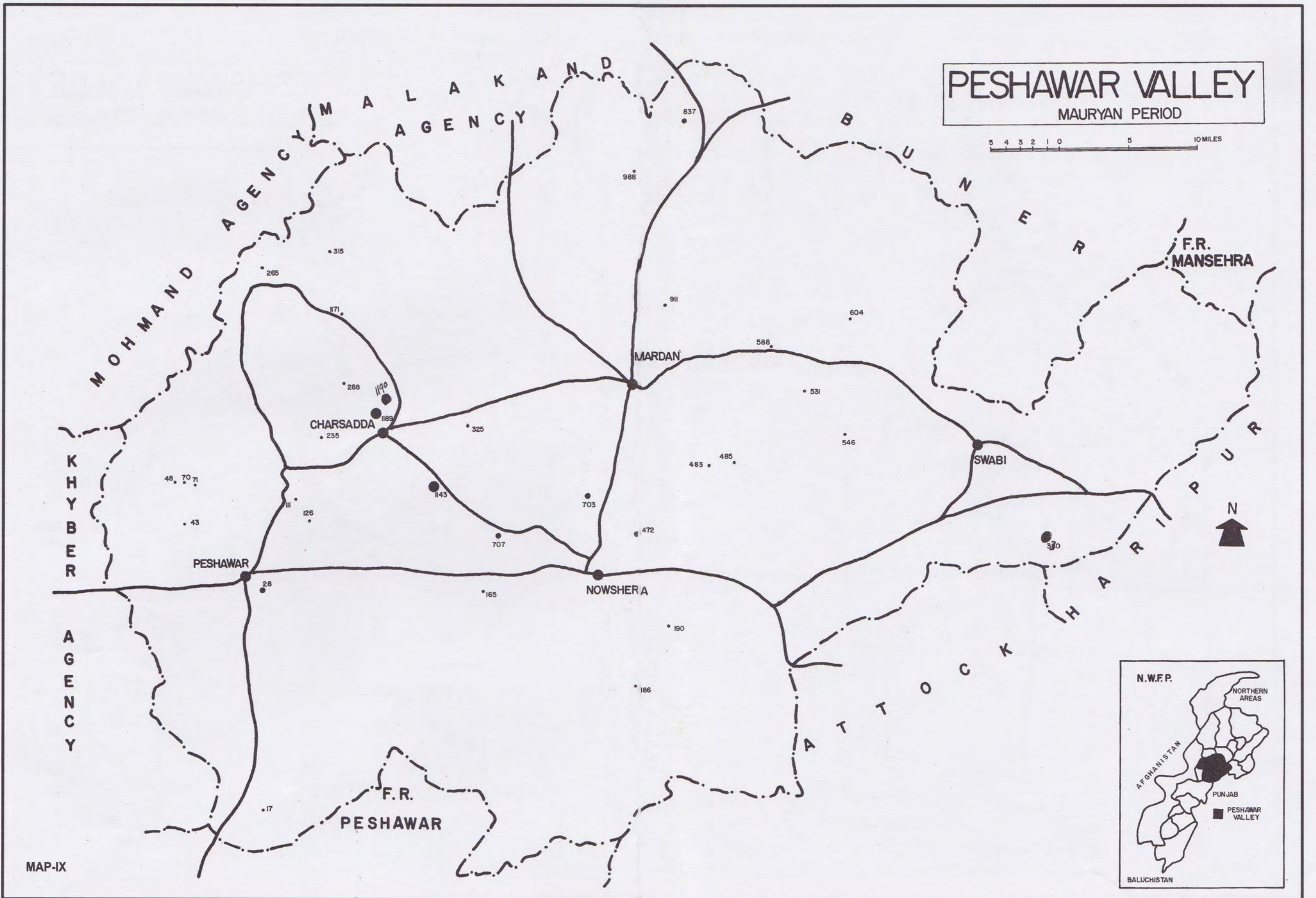
MAP-VII

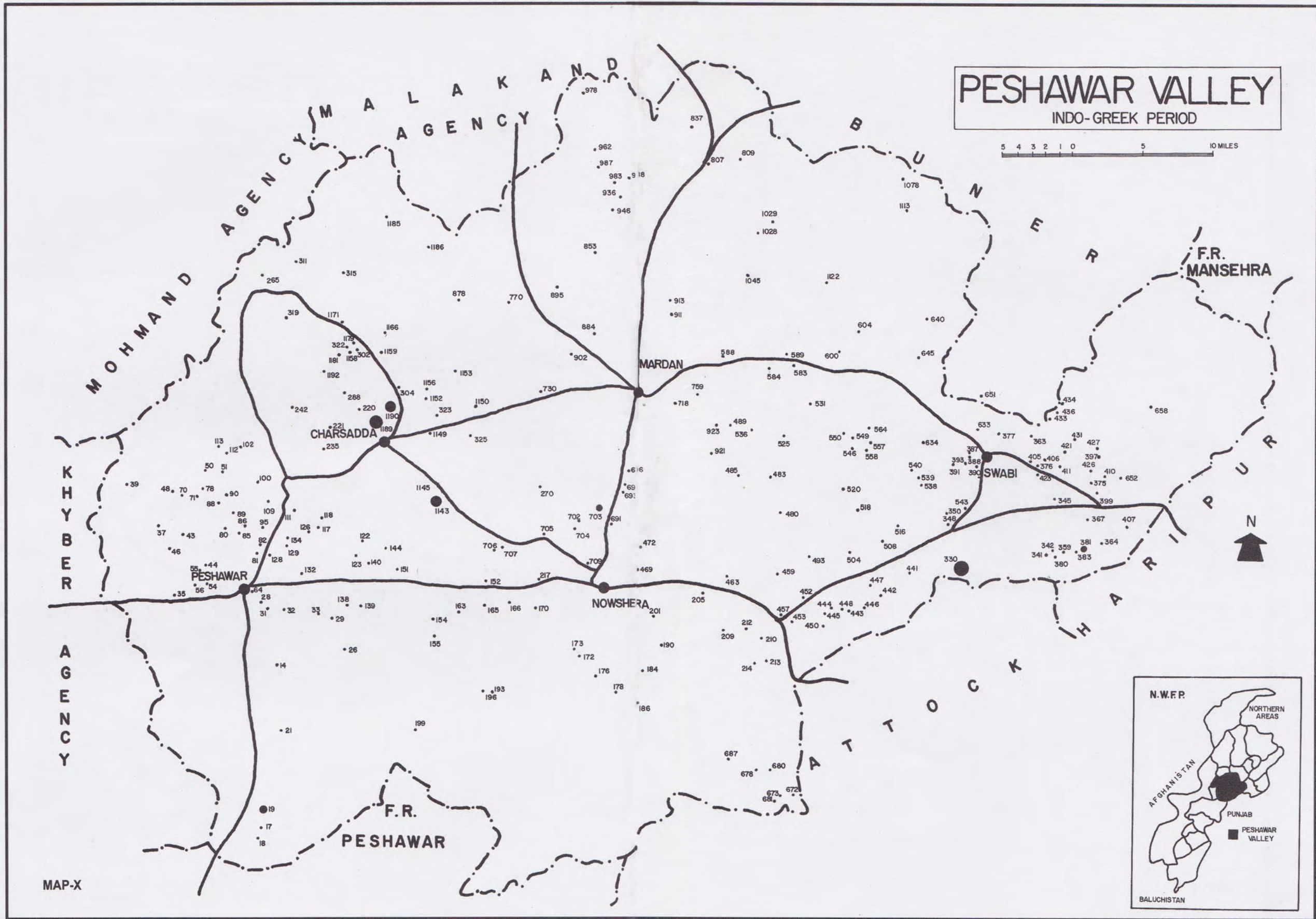
PESHAWAR VALLEY

ACHAEMENIAN PERIOD



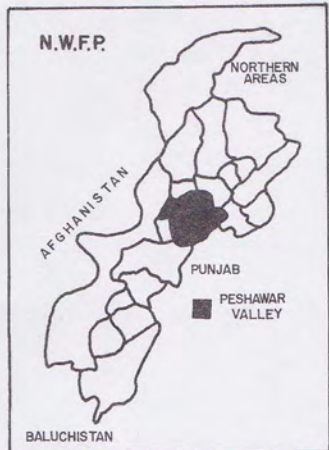
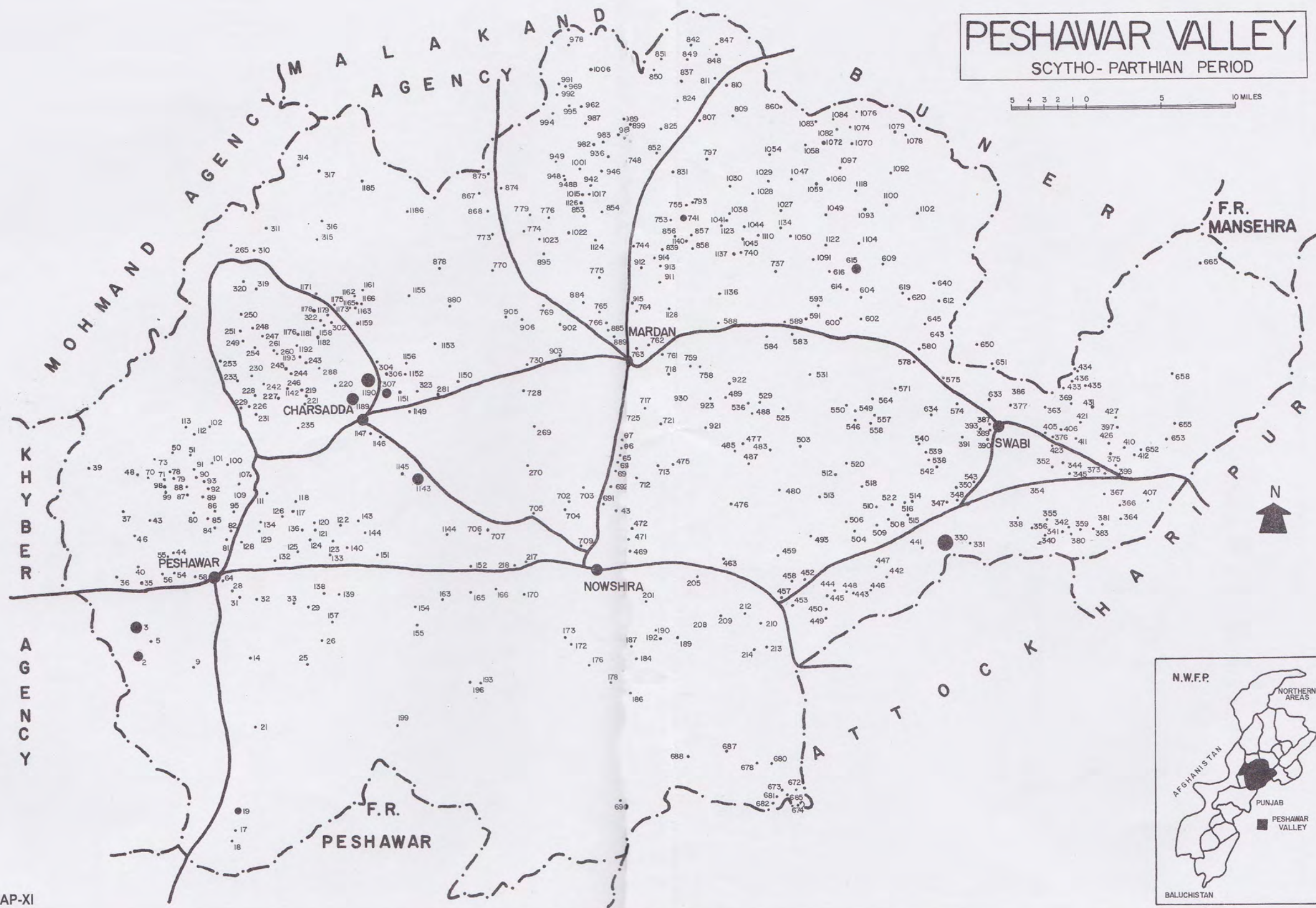
MAP-VIII





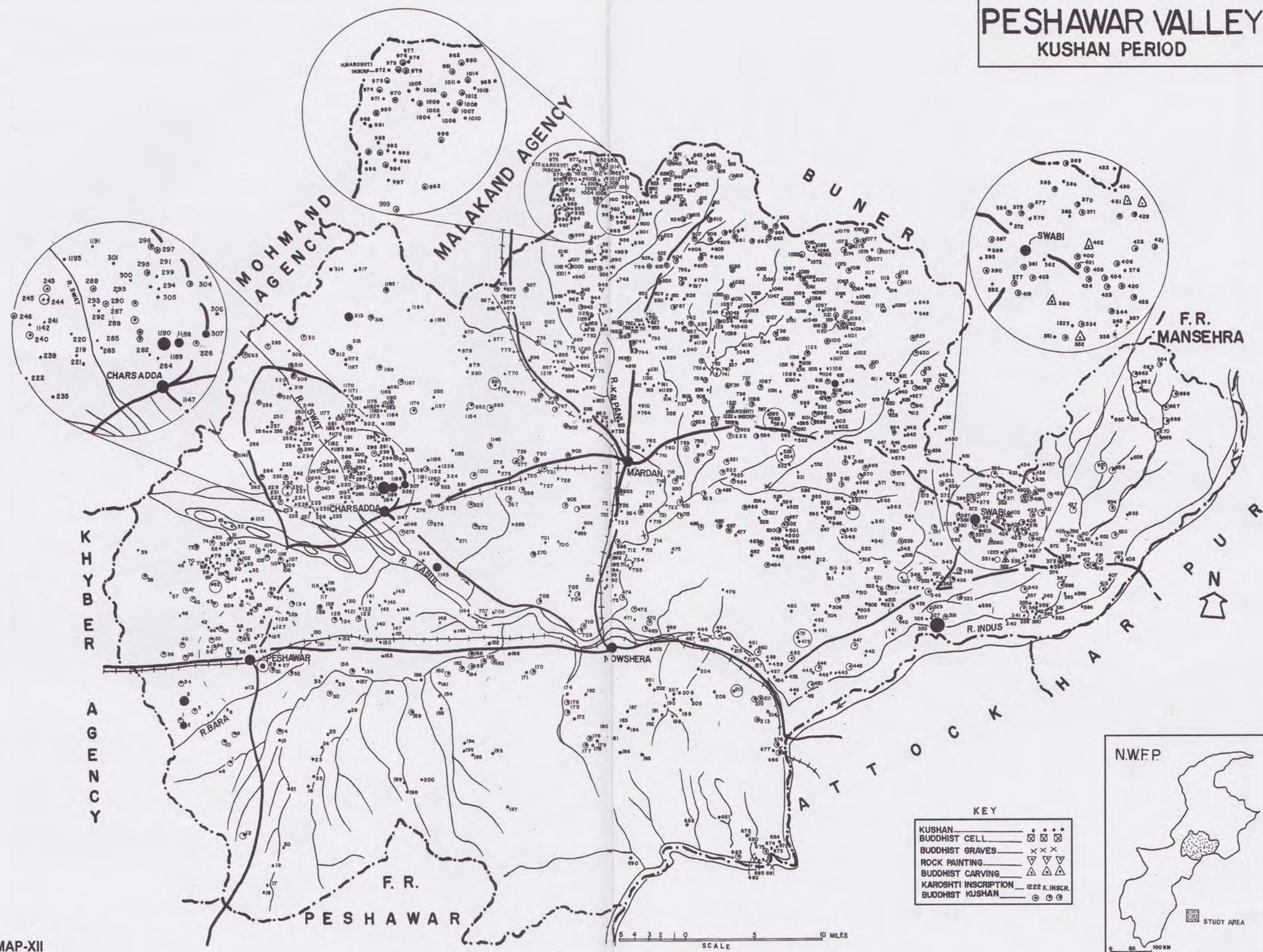
PESHAWAR VALLEY

SCYTHO-PARTHIAN PERIOD



MAP-XI

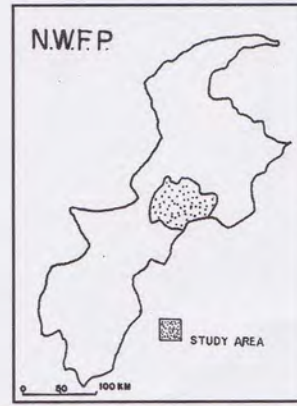
PESHAWAR VALLEY KUSHAN PERIOD



MAP-XII

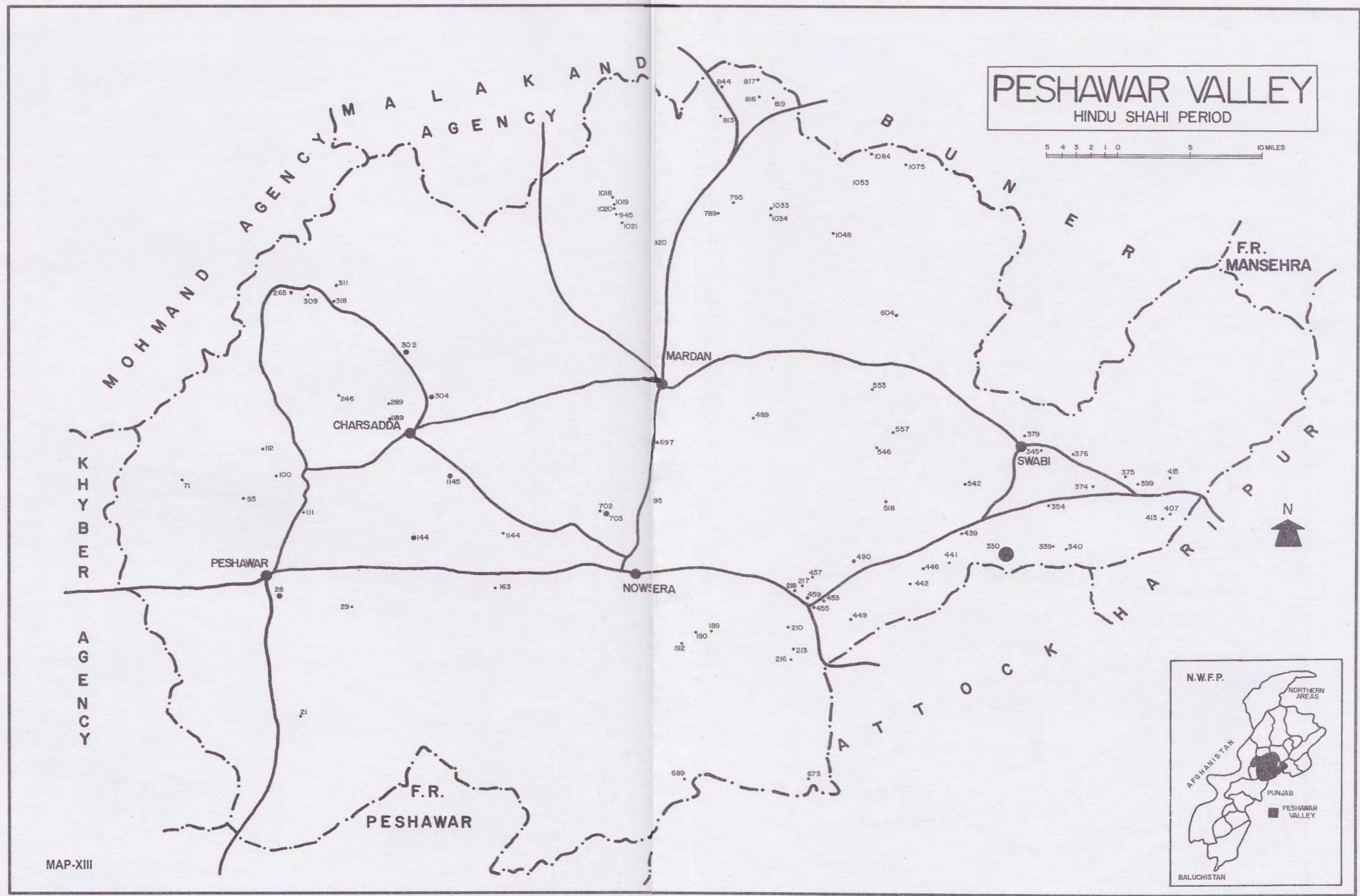
KEY

KUSHAN	⊗
BUDDHIST CELL	⊠
BUDDHIST GRAVES	⊗
ROCK PAINTING	⊗
BUDDHIST CARVING	⊠
KAROSHITI INSCRIPTION	⊗
BUDDHIST KUSHAN	⊗

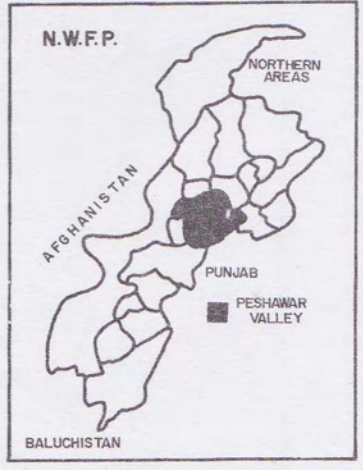


PESHAWAR VALLEY

HINDU SHAHI PERIOD

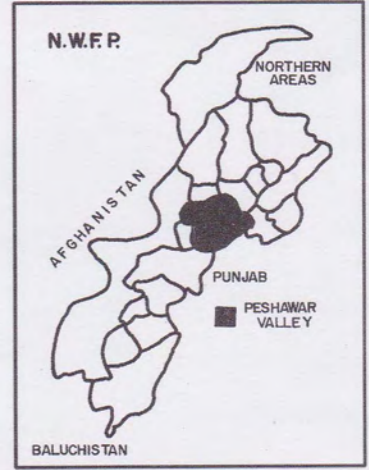
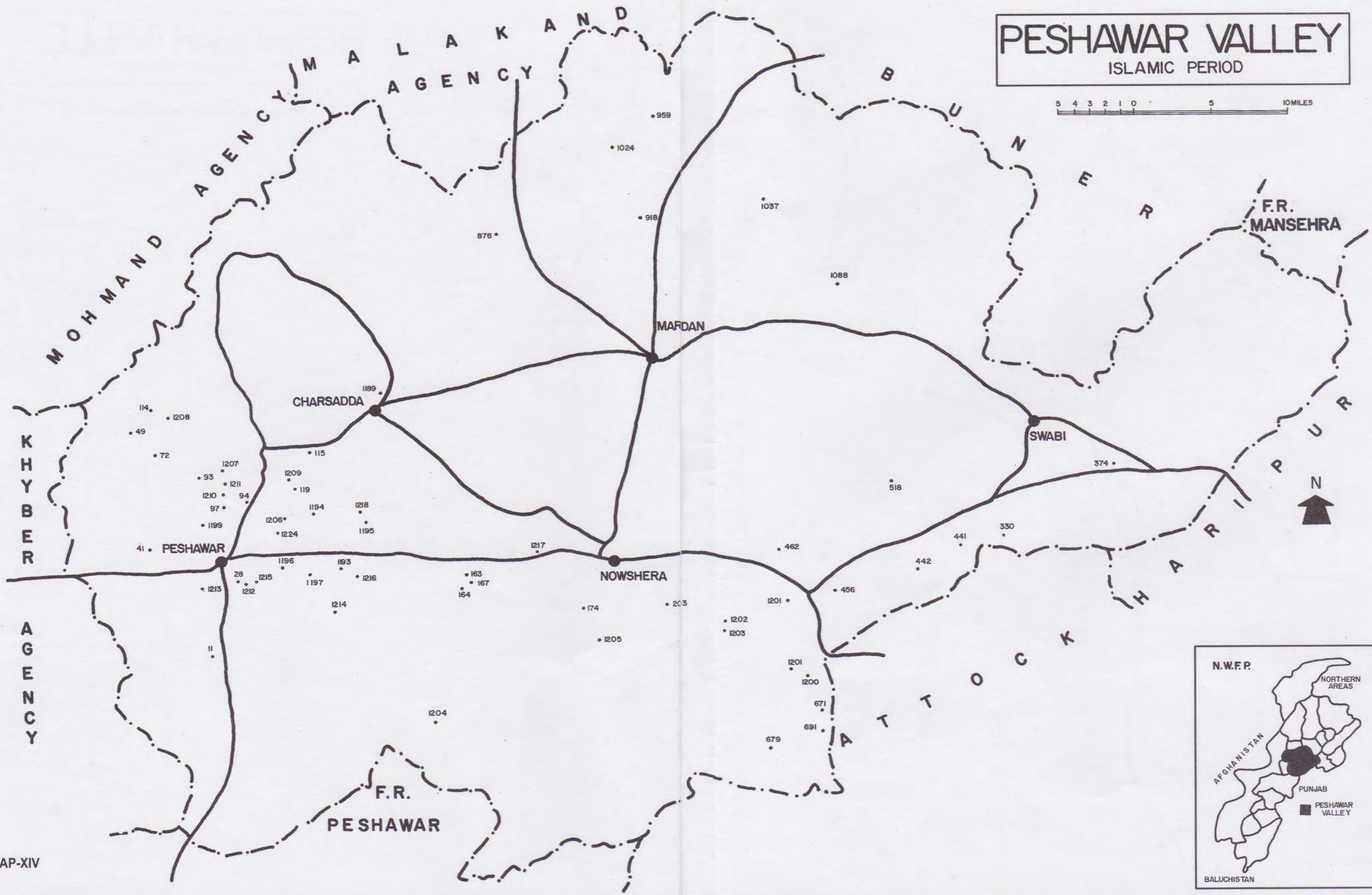


MAP-XIII



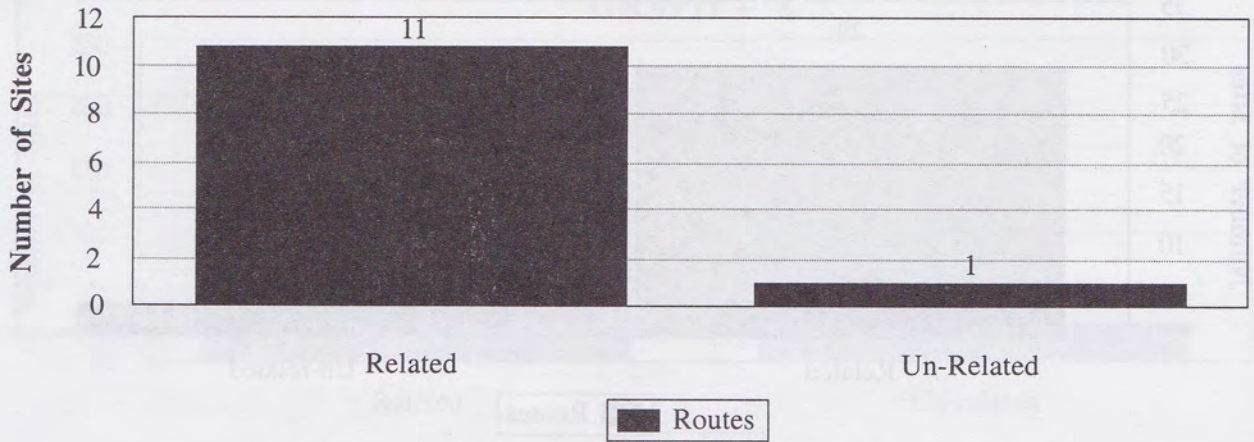
PESHAWAR VALLEY

ISLAMIC PERIOD



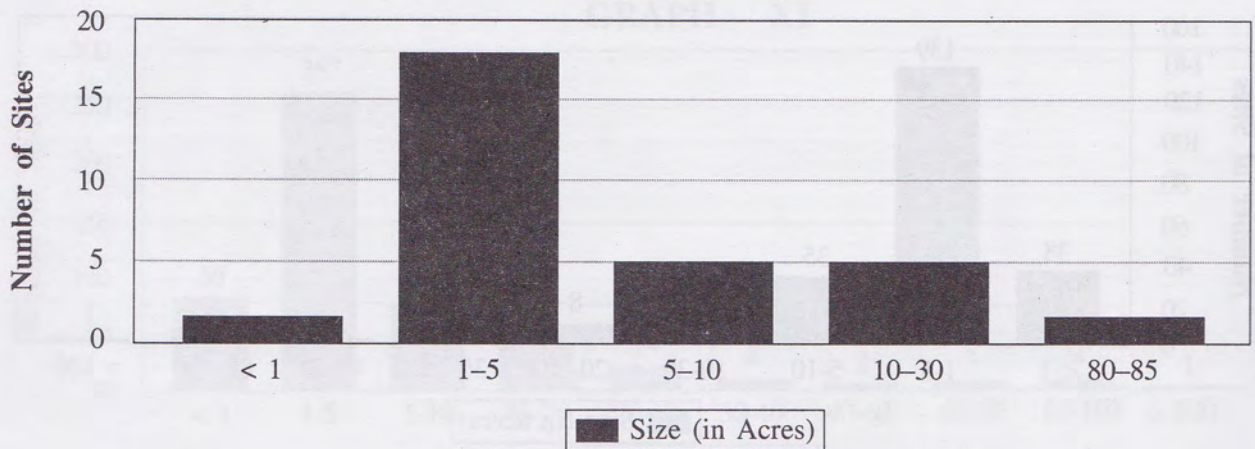
MAP-XIV

GRAPH - IV



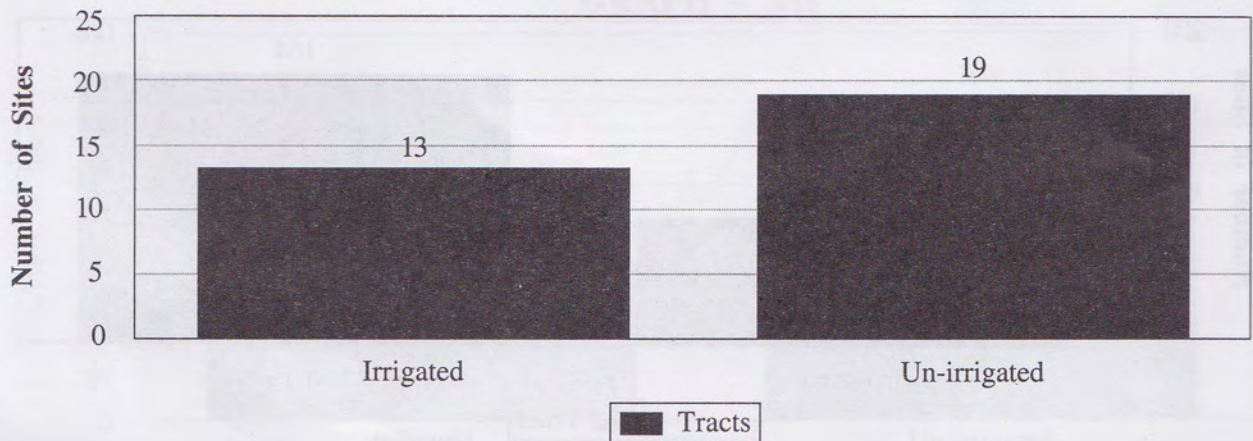
Achaemenid Sites Related/Un-Related to Routes

GRAPH - V



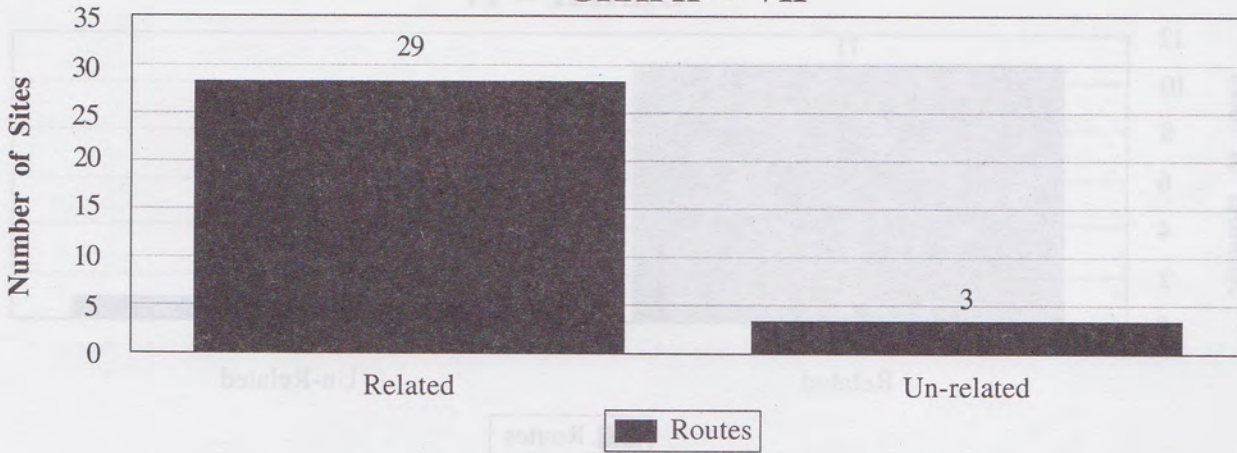
Size Category of Mauryan Sites

GRAPH - VI



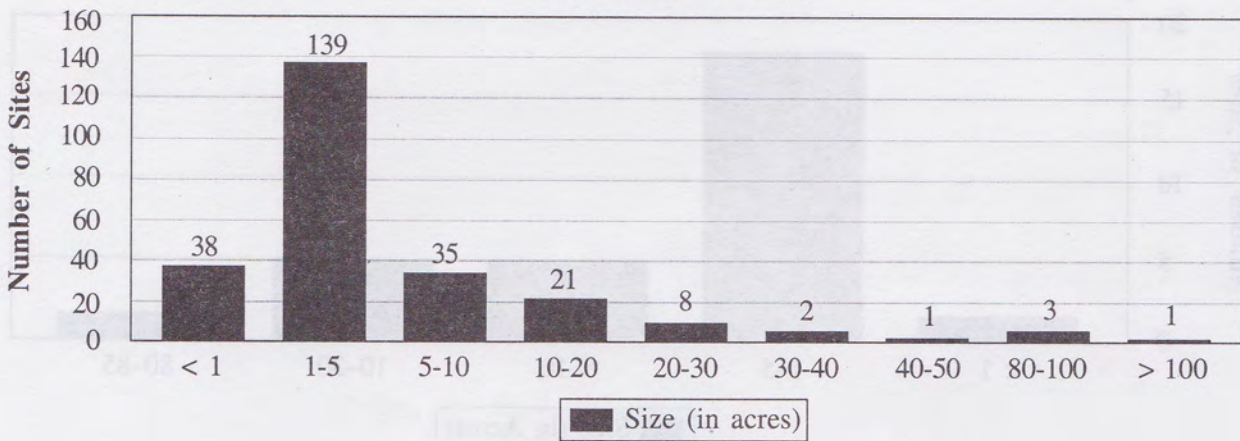
Mauryan Sites Irrigated/Un-irrigated Tracts

GRAPH - VII



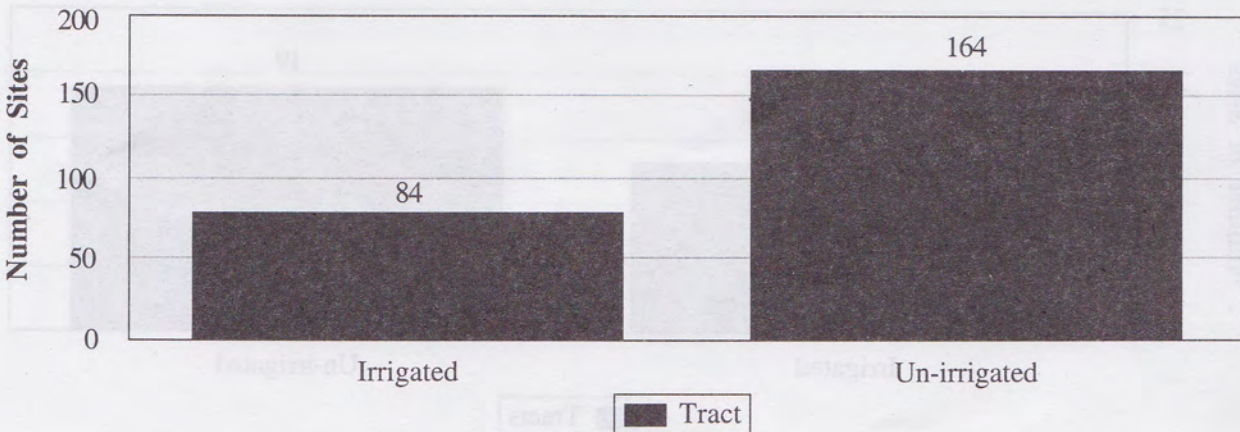
Mauryan Sites Related/Un-related Tracts

GRAPH - VIII



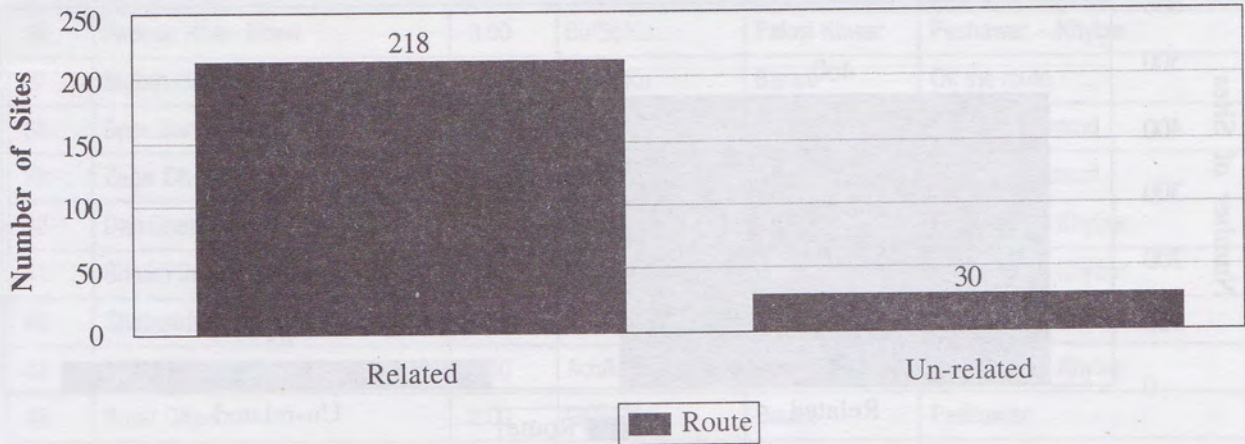
Size Category of Indo-Greek Sites

GRAPH - IX



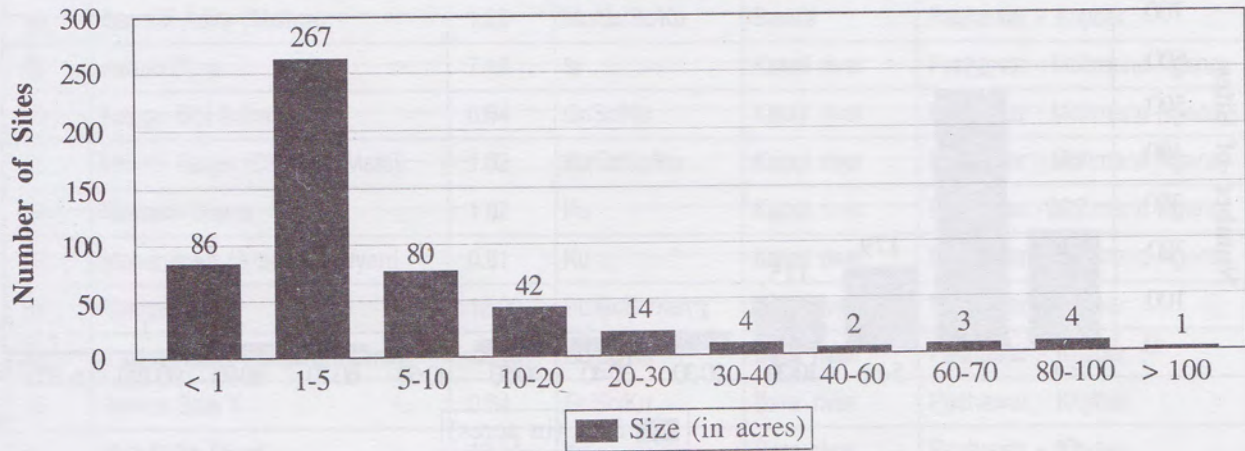
Indo-Greek Sites Irrigated/Un-irrigated Tract

GRAPH - X



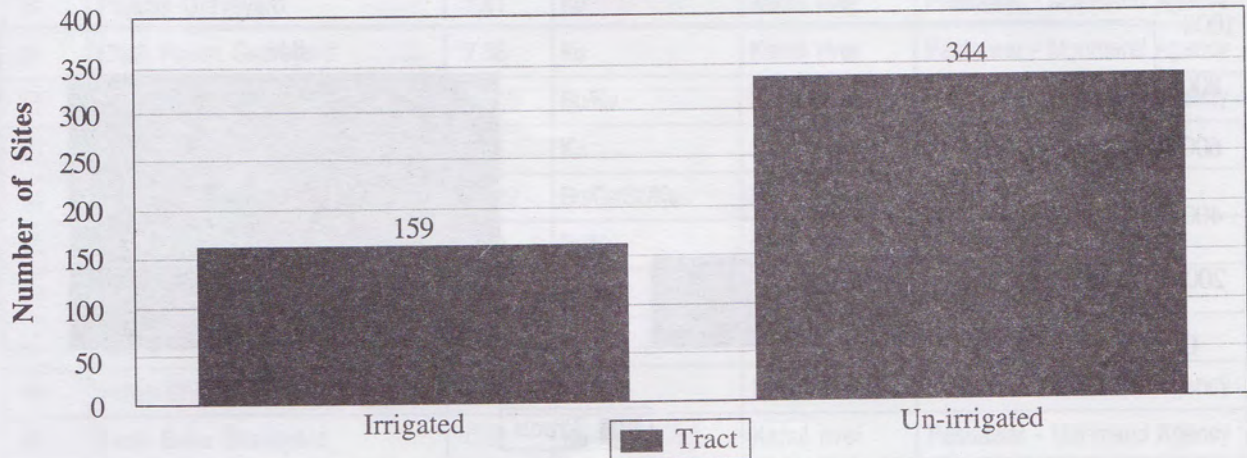
Indo-Greek Sites Related/Un-related to Routes

GRAPH - XI



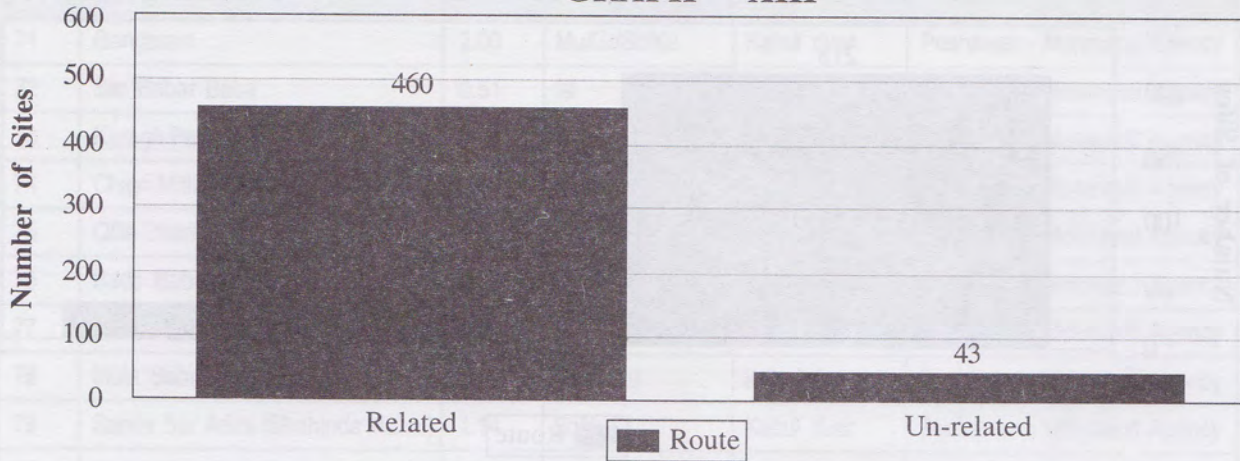
Size Category of Scytho-Partian Sites

GRAPH - XII



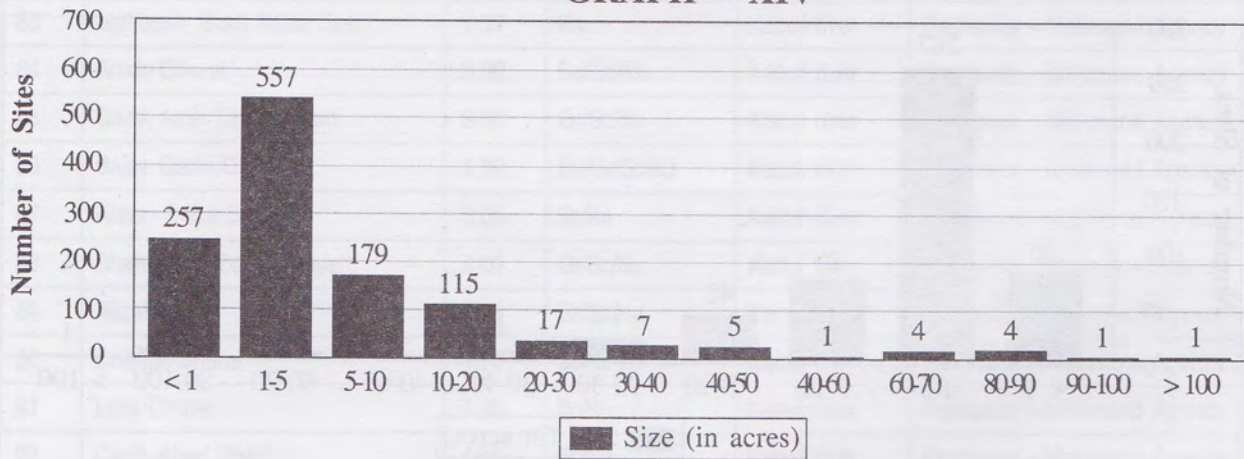
Scytho-Parthian Sites Irrigated/Un-irrigated Tracts

GRAPH - XIII



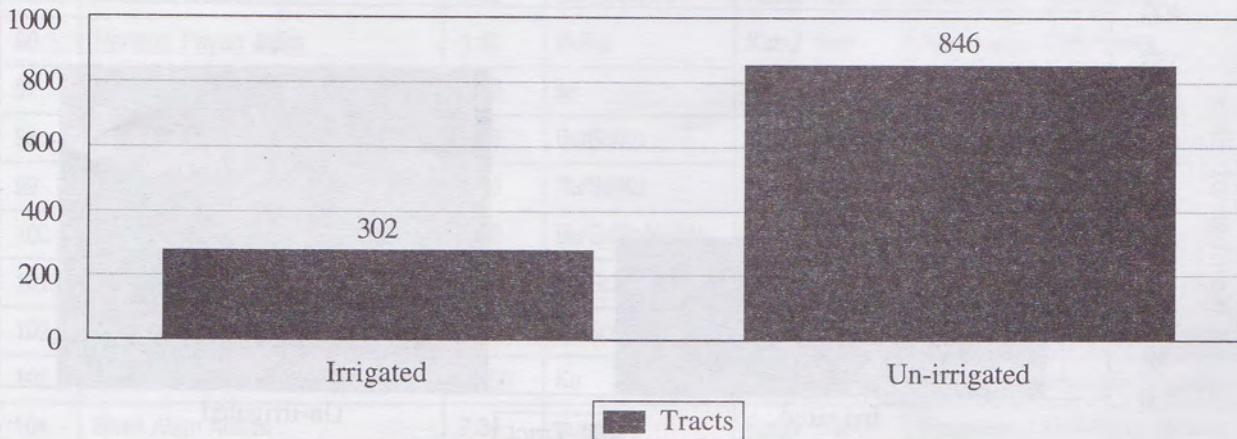
Scytho-Parthian Sites Related/Un-related to Routes

GRAPH - XIV



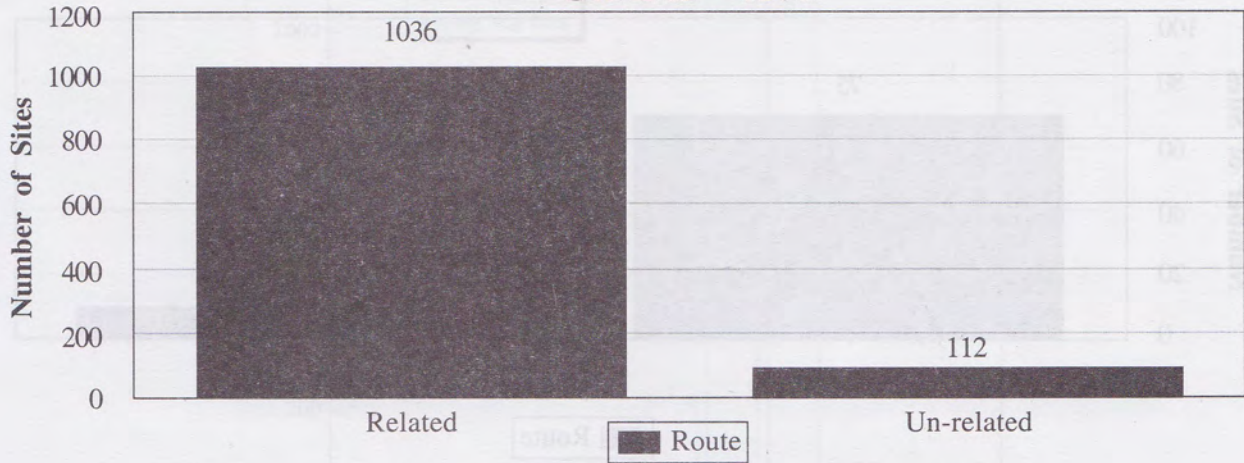
Size Category of Kushan Sites

GRAPH - XV



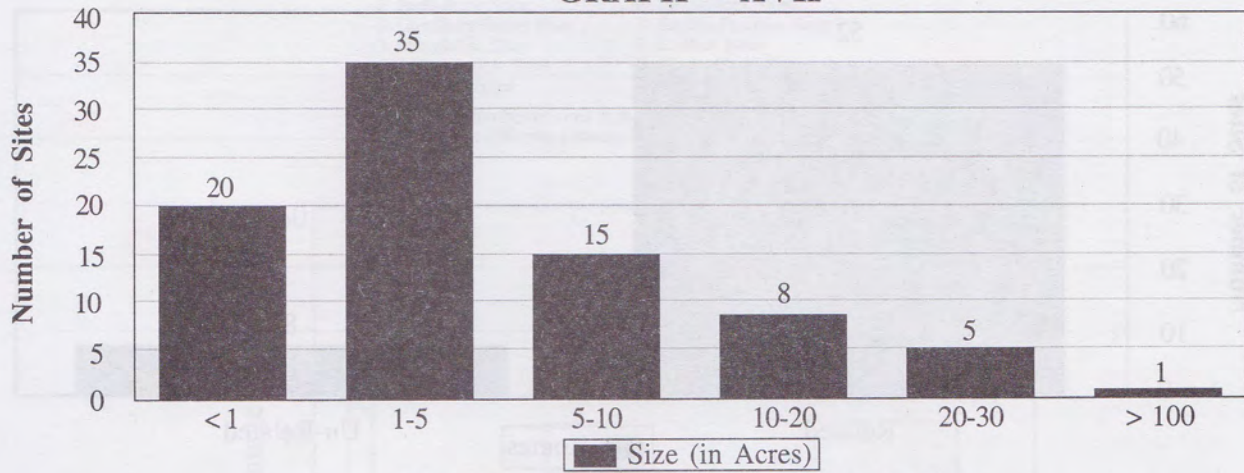
Kushan Sites Irrigated/Un-irrigated Tracts

GRAPH - XVI



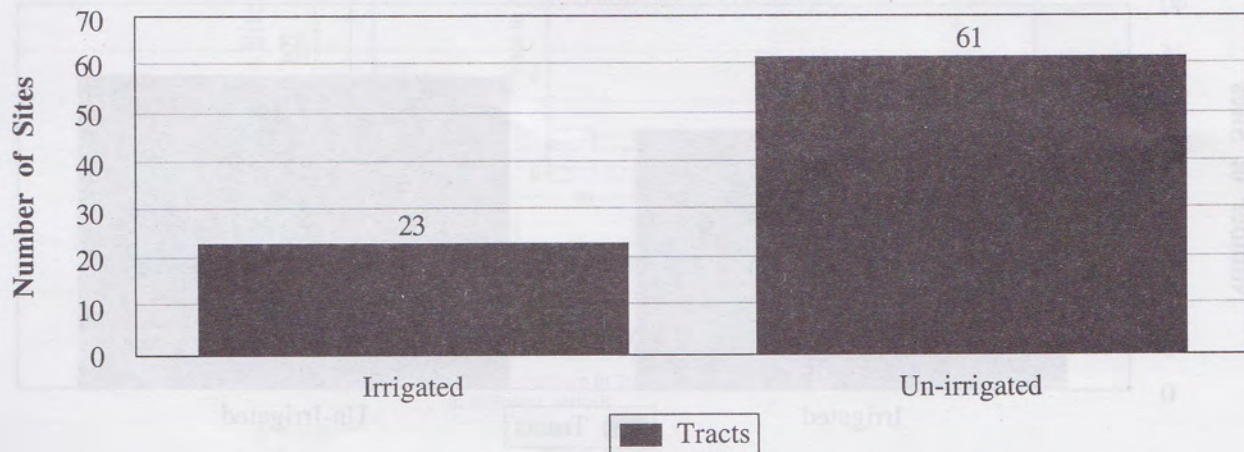
Kushan Sites Related/Un-related to Routes

GRAPH - XVII



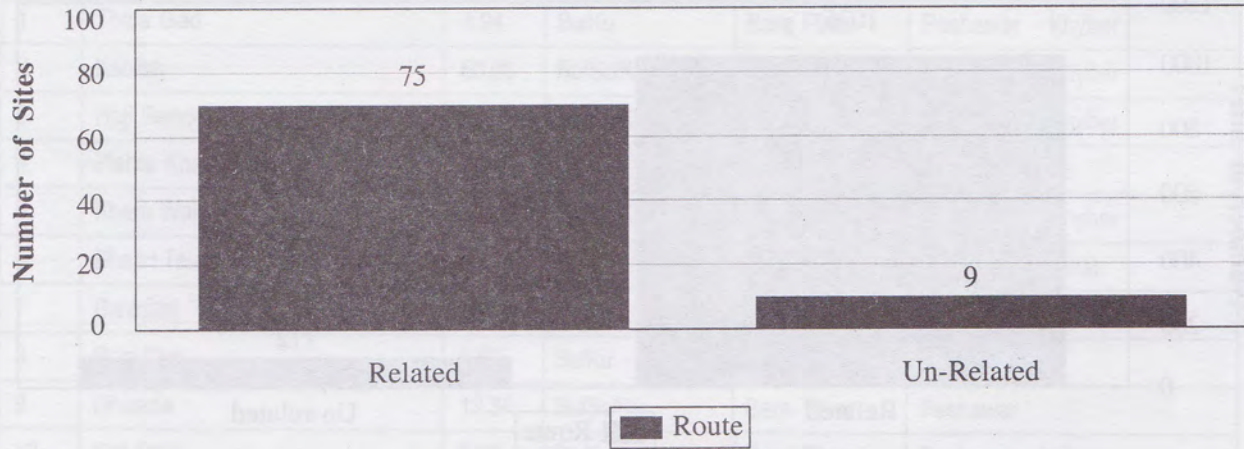
Size Category of Hindu Shahi Sites

GRAPH - XVIII



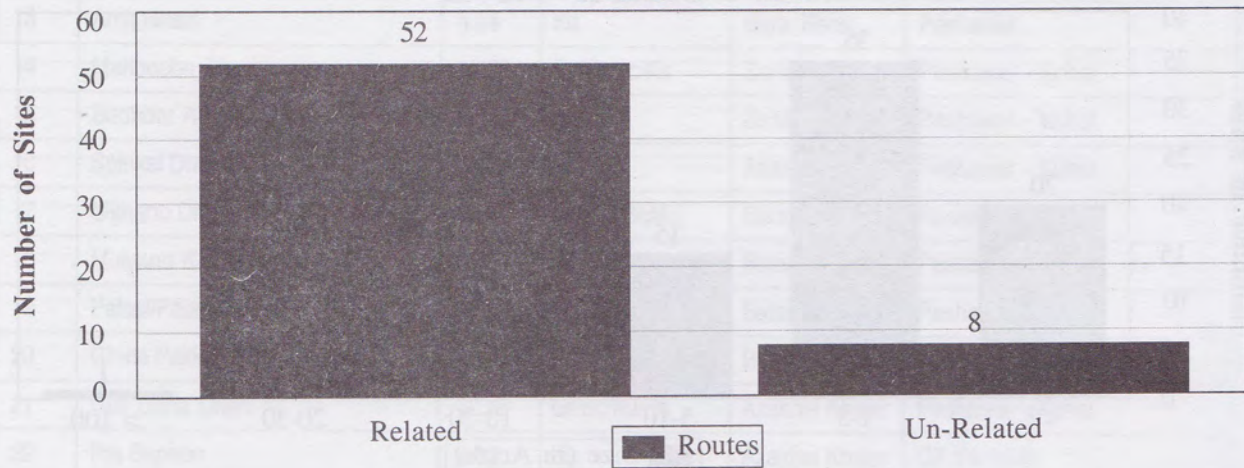
Hindu Shahi Sites Irrigated/Unirrigated Tracts

GRAPH - XIX



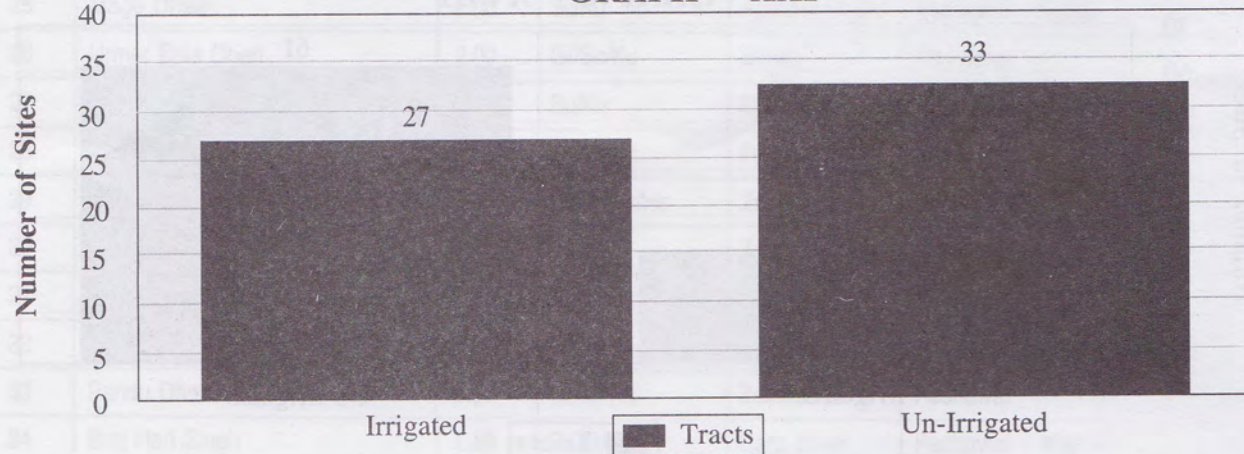
Hindu Shahi Sites Related/Un-Related to Routes

GRAPH - XX

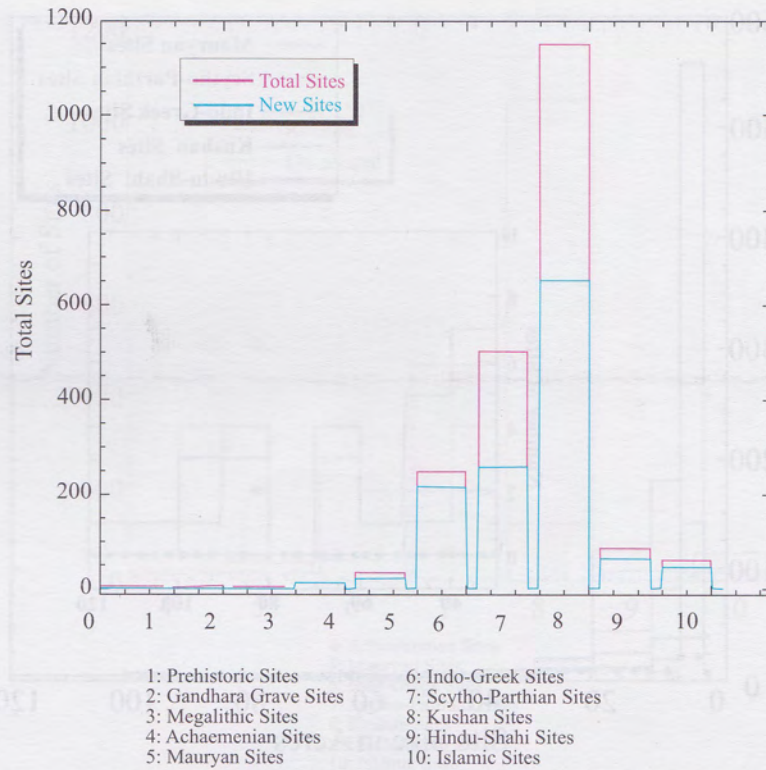


Islamic Sites Related/Un-Related Tracts

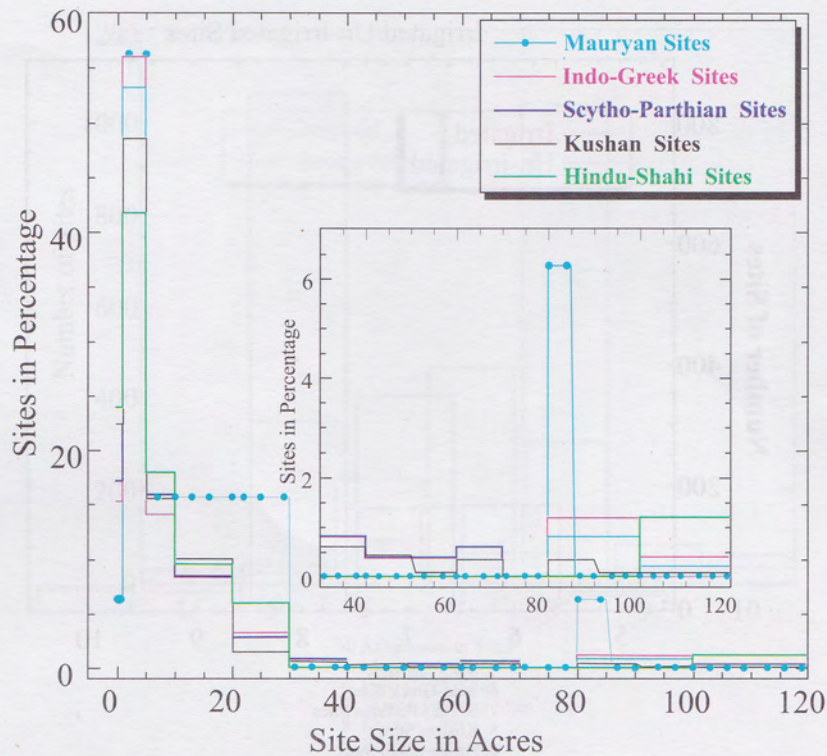
GRAPH - XXI



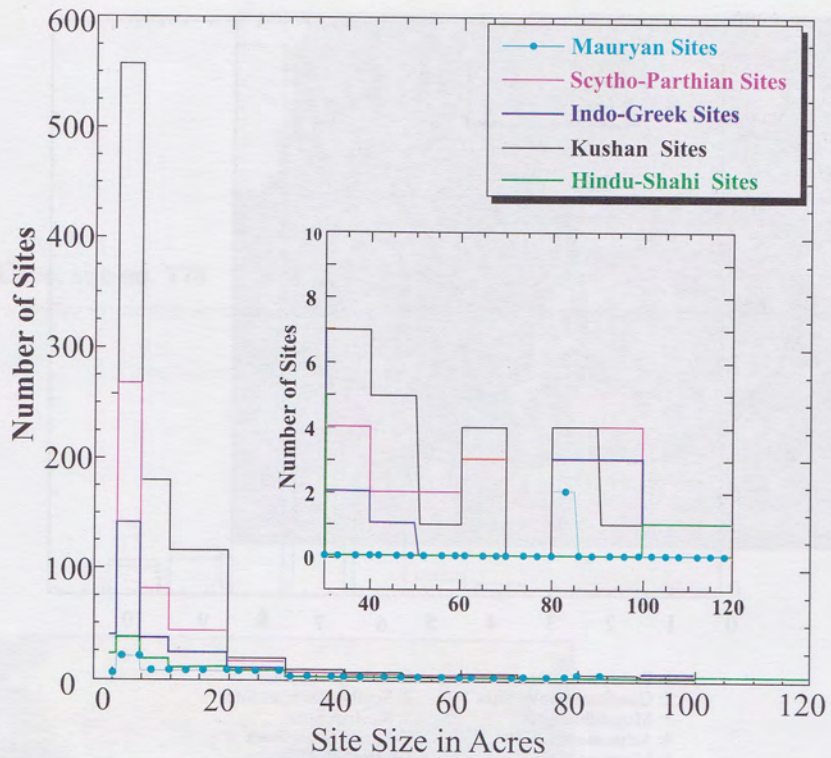
Islamic Sites Irrigated/Un-Irrigated to Routes



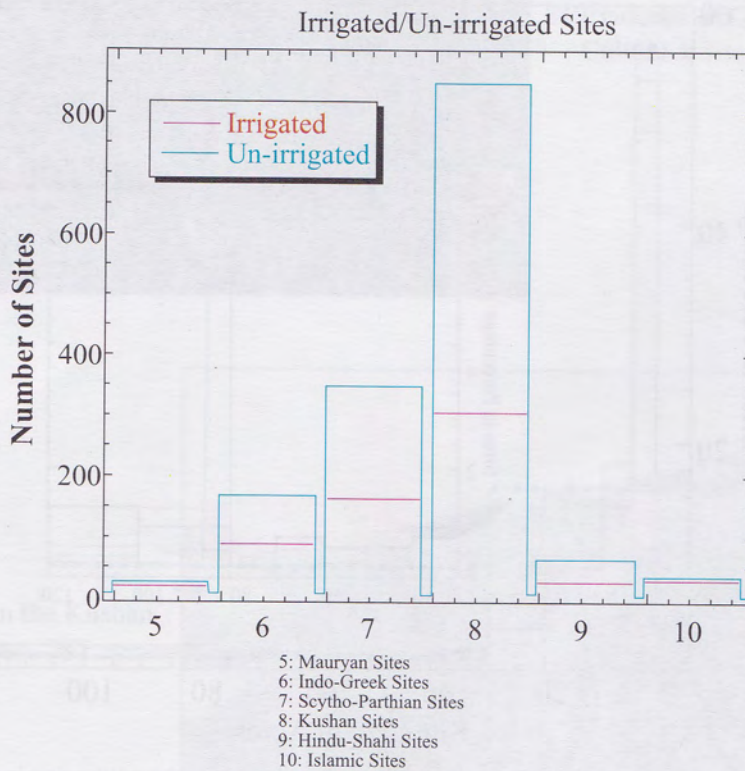
Graph XXII: Number of sites in the Peshawar Plain showing old and new sites in different periods.



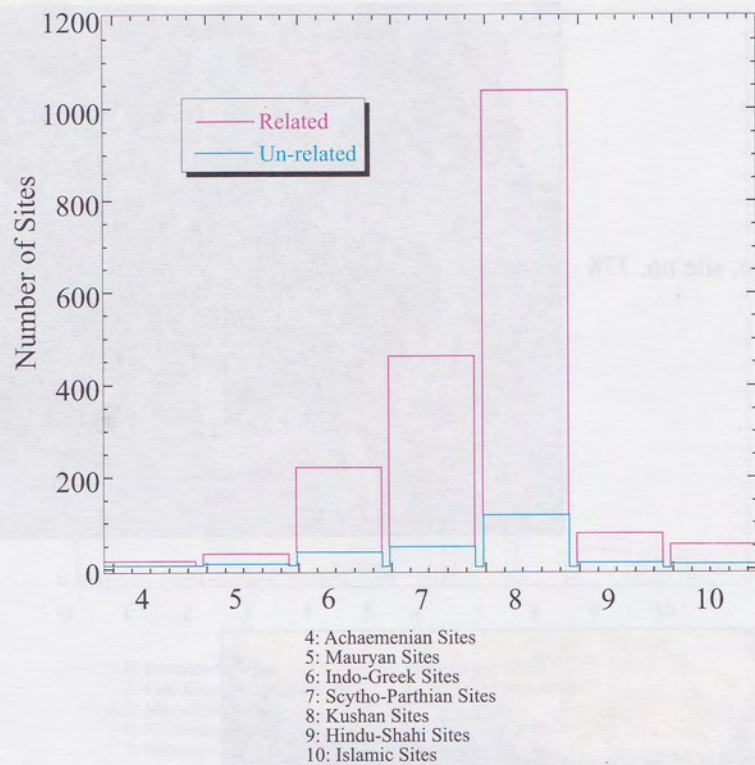
Graph XXIII: Sites percentage in the Peshawar Plain showing relative sizes in acres in different periods.



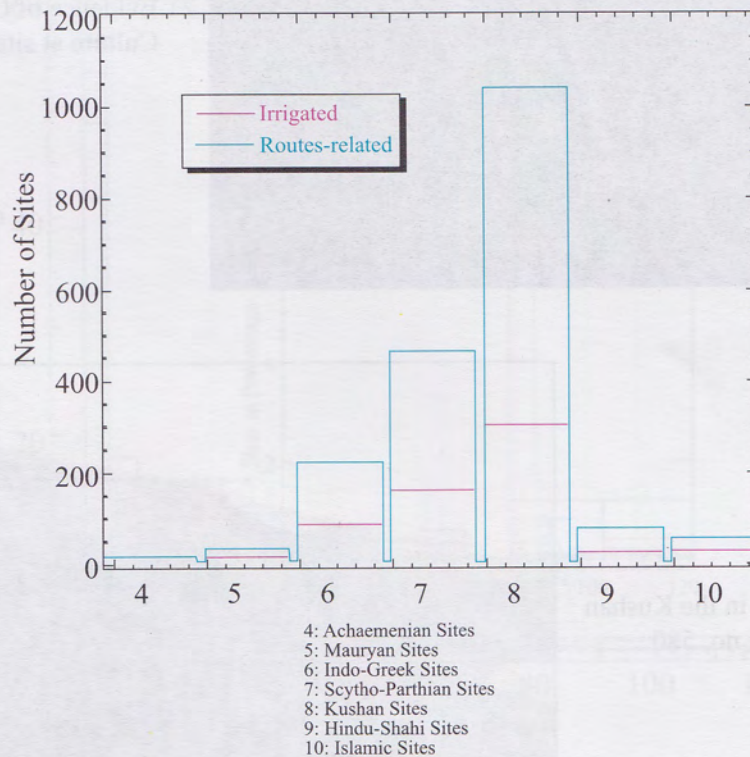
Graph XXIV: Number of Sites in the Peshawar Plain showing relative sizes in acres in different periods.



Graph XXV: Sites in the Peshawar Plain showing relative association with irrigation sources in different periods.



Graph XXVI: Sites in the Peshawar Plain showing relative association with the trade-routes in different periods.



Graph XXVII: Sites in the Peshawar Plain showing comparison between trade-routes and irrigation in different periods.

20. Microlithic Cave, site no. 778



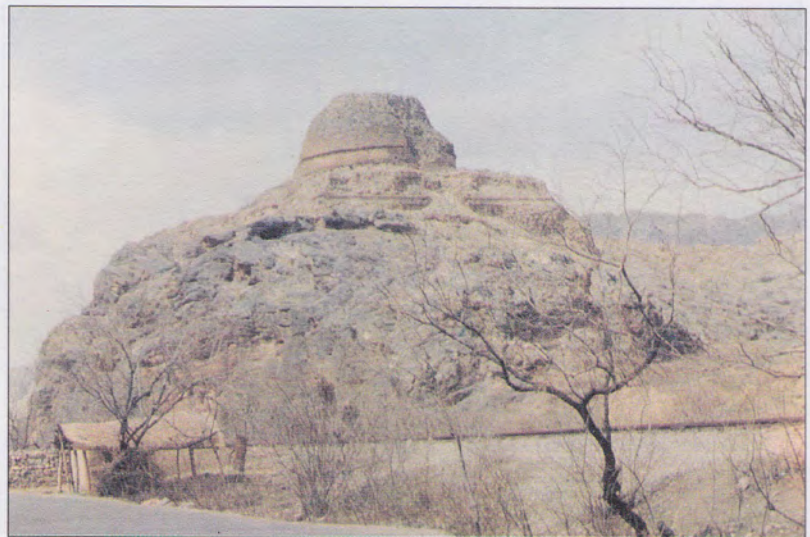
21. Evidence of Gandhara Grav Culture at site no. 336

22. Megaliths used in the Kushan buildings at site no. 580





23. Standing Megaliths at site no. 580



24. A view of Shapola Stupa at the Khyber Pass



25. Stupa remains at site no. 742

26. Kushana wall site no. 768



27. Building remains at site no. 383.

28. Monastery complex at site number 742

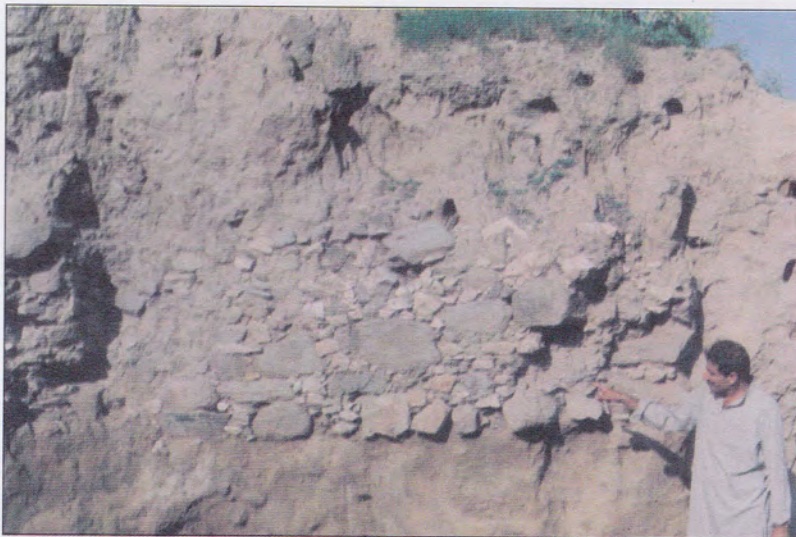




29. Stupa complex at site no. 637



30. Robbed remains at site no. 504



31. Kushana wall at site no. 579

32. Surface collection in progress
at site no. 8



33. Surface collection in progress
from the robbed site no. 217

34. Site partly covered with
modern building (579)





35. Site inside a house (452)

36. Site robbers at Sahri Behlol
(769)



37. Site robbers at Hasan Garhi
(64)

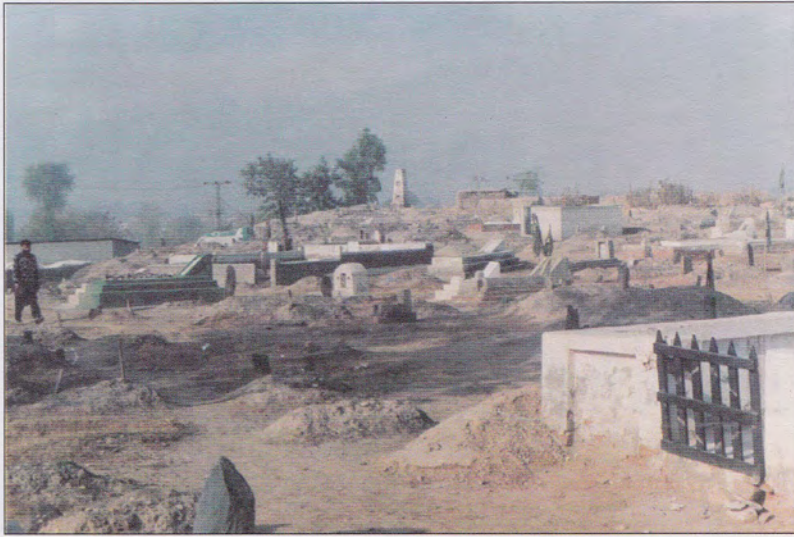
38. Cultivation in progress
at site no. 14



39. Modern wall covering Kushan
remains at site no. 692

40. Modern Muslim Graves
covering site no. 98





41. Modern Muslim Graves covering site no. 58

42. Central Asian Bead Maker at Peshawar



43. Sheep and Ram from C. Asia at Khyber Pass Market

44. Sheep and Ram from C. Asia
at Khyber Pass Market



45. Convey of Trading Trucks at
Pak-Afghan Border

46. Central Asian Trading Caravan,
in the Khyber Pass



Chart No. 21 (List of all the sites)

This basic list of our sites shows site number, name, approximate area, abbreviated periods, sources of irrigation and trade position.

In the abbreviated periods Ach. stands for Achaemenids, Mu. for Mauryans, Gr. for Greeks, Sc. for Scythians, Ku. for Kushans, Hs. for Hindu-shahies, Isl. for Islamic, Bu. for Buddhist, G. G. C. for Gandhara Grave Culture, Me. for Megaliths, PH. for prehistoric and Inscp. for Inscription.

No.	Name	Area	Periods	Irrigation	Trade Position
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1	Thala Gad	4.94	Bu/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber
2	Kabliish	60.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber
3	Haji Banda	85.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber
4	Pishta Khara Payan	49.42	B/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar
5	Khara Wala	10.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber
6	Bhatiri Talao	12.00	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
7	Bahlolzai	4.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
8	Bazi Khel	0.59	Bu/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar
9	Dhandia	13.34	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar
10	Gul Bara	8.00	Bu/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Kohat
11	Ghazi Said Arab Shah	1.00	Isl	Bara River	Peshawar - Kohat
12	Tor Kanri	0.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
13	Amir Ghazi	4.94	Ku	Bara River	Peshawar
14	Mahbooba Dheri	12.85	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Zandai Khwar	Peshawar - Kohat
15	Badhber Adira	2.82	Bu/Ku	Zandai Khwar	Peshawar - Kohat
16	Spinkai Dherai	7.50	Ku	Azakhel Khwar	Peshawar - Kohat
17	Sikhano Dheri	2.57	Ach/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
18	Mulyano Kourona	8.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
19	Palosi/Pajagai Dheri	41.00	Gr/ Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
20	Ghata Pakka	3.85	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Kohat
21	Guli Dana Dheri	18.16	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Azakhel Khwar	Peshawar - Kohat
22	Pat Sephon	2.00	Ku	Azakhel Khwar	Off the route
23	Masterano Kili	3.00	Ku	Azakhel Khwar	Off the route
24	Spilano Dherai	3.00	Ku	Azakhel Khwar	Off the route
25	Mago Dheri	8.00	Sc/Ku	Azakhel Khwar	Peshawar - Kohat
26	Urmal Bala Dheri	2.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar
27	Shah-Ji-Ki Dheri	12.00	Bu/Ku	Populated	Peshawar
28	Gor Khuttree site	25.01	Bu/Mu-sl	Populated	Peshawar
29	Kachori Graveyard	2.67	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Zandai Khwar	Peshawar
30	Kacharai Camp No. 1	9.00	Bu/Ku	Zandai Khwar	Peshawar
31	Akhun Baba Graveyard	5.46	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Populated	Peshawar
32	Dherai Baba Graveyard	7.07	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar
33	Pandu Dherai Kili	3.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Zandai Khwar	Peshawar
34	Burj Hari Singh	1.25	Bu/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber
35	Pushto Academy	3.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara River	Peshawar - Khyber

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
36	Firdous Khan Dheri	3.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
37	Mullah Garhi	13.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
38	Sper Sang, Burj Kili	18.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Warsak - Jamrud
39	Zaga Dherai	4.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Warsak - Jamrud
40	Dab Dheri/Palosi	15.10	Bu/Sc/Ku	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
41	Shaikh Imam Din Tomb	1.00	Isl	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
42	Shabqadar/Sina Dheri	0.56	Ku	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
43	Neher Dheri	1.56	Ach/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
44	Arhat Dheri	2.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar
45	Pir Bala Mound	6.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Khyber
46	Mullazai Police Post	2.22	Gr/Sc/Ku	Palosi Khwar	Peshawar - Khyber
47	Lakarai Dherai	1.30	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Khyber
48	Bar Kili Adira (Mathra)	1.28	Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Khyber
49	Ashab Baba	7.16	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
50	Rango Bibi Adira	0.64	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
51	Mohro Tapoo (Chaghar Matti)	1.02	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
52	Saidano Dherai	1.02	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
53	Mohammad Akram Graveyard	0.81	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
54	Tehkal Bala I	12.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Khyber
55	Subhan Abad Village/Sra Dheri	12.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Khyber
56	Tehkal Bala II	0.64	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Khyber
57	Guli Baba Dheri	13.34	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Khyber
58	Bihari Colony	2.00	Sc/Ku	Populated	Peshawar - Khyber
59	Tapoo Dheri	8.00	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
60	Pajaggi Graveyard	7.61	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
61	Choli Payan Graveyard	7.56	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
62	Kaniza Dheri	10.00	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
63	Nadan Baba Graveyard	1.01	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
64	Hasan Gari Mound	24.22	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
65	Wazir Dheri	1.04	Bu/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
66	Sultan Dheri	0.27	Bu/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
67	Barbari Mound	2.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
68	Aslam Dheri	6.00	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
69	Faqir Baba Graveyard	0.68	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
70	Kandi Payan Graveyard	3.07	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
71	Gangaram	2.00	Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
72	Sar Babar Baba	0.51	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
73	Kuragh Patai	8.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
74	Chigri Mitti Exchange	2.00	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
75	Qilla Dheri	0.93	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
76	Bado Baba Graveyard	1.09	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
77	Qalandar Shah Baba Graveyard	1.45	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
78	Mula Baba Graveyard	1.40	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
79	Sanda Sar Adira (Shahinda Mahal)	1.14	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
80	Shahideen Graveyard	0.80	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
81	Mian Mureed Baba Dheri	2.23	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
82	Mian Jee Baba Dheri	1.71	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
83	Mehboob Shah Baba Dheri	1.37	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
84	Afrido Dherai	3.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
85	Garhi Amir Tayab Dheri	3.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
86	Bajaz Garhi Dheri	1.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
87	Akhun Baba Dheri	3.05	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
88	Shaheed Baba Graveyard	2.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
89	Alizai Adhira	2.45	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
90	Chattrai Dherai	1.90	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
91	Lora Dherai	7.00	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
92	Qadir Abad Dheri	4.00	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
93	Garhi Shah Muhammad Graveyard	1.48	Sc/Ku/Hs/Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
94	Khazana Dheri (P.W.D. Store)	0.25	Ku/Hs/Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
95	Ghundai (Khazana)	0.82	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
96	Hariana Payan Adira	1.47	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
97	Ganga Ram Dheri	0.43	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
98	Ijara Dheri	4.45	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
99	Arbapano Dherai	4.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
100	Jatti Payan Dheri	3.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
101	Sikhano Dheri	6.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
102	Bangriwal Baba Adhira	8.85	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
103	Takht Abad Bala Adhira (Awal)	15.00	Ku	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
104	Shah Alam Adhira	7.34	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
105	Meora Dheri	1.56	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
106	Meora Adhira	6.45	Bu/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
107	Sarkhana Adhira	5.17	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
108	Qasaban Garhi Dheri	2.00	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
109	Garhi Hamza Dheri	0.12	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
110	Nahqi Adhir Dheri	2.55	Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
111	Tauda Adhira	1.00	Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
112	Inamuno Zamaka	1.98	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
113	Syed Hussain Baba Dheri	0.48	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
114	Burj Dherai	0.07	Isl	Kabul river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
115	Gulbela Ruins	1.50	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda Road
116	Shagai Adhira	2.28	Ku	Kabul river	Off the route
117	Daman Afghani Adhira	5.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Off the route
118	Daman Afghani Dheri	2.00	Gr/Sc/ku	Kabul river	Off the route
119	Dhobi Morha	0.33	Isl	Kabul river	Off the route
120	Dalazak Adhira	3.83	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar
121	Budni Dheri/Ghito Dheri	2.58	Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
122	Shahji Baba/Timarpura Adhira	8.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
123	Timarpura Dheri	6.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
124	Pato Dheri/Budni Dheri	1.90	Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar
125	Muhammad Zai Dheri	10.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar
126	Dand Dheri	7.91	Bu/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar
127	Nishat Mill Adhira	6.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
128	Pando Dheri	3.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
129	Budhu Adhira	2.52	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
130	Chaba Adhira Or (Chabian)	8.00	Bu/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
131	Garhi Sardar Dheri	2.00	Bu/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
132	Kandi Kalu Khel Dheri	1.14	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
133	Kala Dheri	4.19	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
134	Kattaro Dheri	3.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
135	Sardar Jarando Adhira	10.34	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar
136	Gulozai Adhira	4.00	Sc/Ku/Hs	Kabul river	Peshawar - Dalazak
137	Chamkani Adhira	15.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
138	Maira Kachuri Dheri	4.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
139	Banjar Qadeem/Meher Gul Village	8.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
140	Misri Pura Dheri	0.63	Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
141	Jabba Kili Dheri	4.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Dalazak
142	Akbar Pura Adhira	2.45	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Dalazak
143	Bajaur Abad (Akbar Pura) Dheri	1.96	Sc/Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
144	Tarkha Adhira	20.00	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
145	Mir Rahmatullah Baba Adhira	1.25	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
146	Khush Muqam Adhira	4.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
147	Babu Dherai	5.34	Ku	Barani river	Peshawar - Attock
148	Aman Kot Dherakai	6.63	Ku	Barani river	Peshawar - Attock
149	Chouki Drab Dherai	6.00	Ku	Barani river	Peshawar - Attock
150	Said Gul Abad Dherai	1.56	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
151	Nadan Baba Dherai	2.09	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
152	Zagai Dherai	2.45	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Kabul river	Peshawar - Attock
153	Arbab Dherai	5.00	Ku	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
154	Kandi Taza Din Dheri	3.91	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
155	Mashakanro Dherai	2.10	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
156	Dherai Zmaka	6.00	Ku	Barani	Off the route
157	Mirza Kili Dherai (Maira Kachori)	4.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
158	Wazir Garhi Adhira	6.00	Ku	Barani	Off the route
159	Zori Dherai	20.37	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
160	Akhtar Ghundai/Pabbi Adhira	11.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
161	Dag Baisud Adhira	13.00	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
162	Butano Dherai	2.97	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
163	Bhatai Dherai	0.59	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
164	Bangro Dherai	4.00	Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
165	Aza Khel, Butano Dherai	2.00	Bu/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
166	Topai Dherai	1.98	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
167	Pabbi Dherakai	15.00	IsI	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
168	Bangla Dherai	1.01	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
169	Zeeban Shah Dherai	1.48	Bu/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
170	Bangriwal, Butano Dherai	1.92	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
171	Shahbaz Garh Dherai	9.34	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
172	Rasul Khan Dherai	1.84	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
173	Rustam Khan Patai	10.78	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
174	Swal Palo Ghundai	2.45	Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Off the route
175	Muhammad Khan Dherai	2.46	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
176	Merajai Ghar	7.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
177	Shehrud Dheri	4.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
178	Sura Khel Dheri	9.34	Gr/Sc/ku	Barani	Off the route
179	Shahnaz Ghar Dherai	7.41	Ku	Barani	Off the route
180	Kandhao Dherai	10.23	Ku	Barani	Off the route
181	Palosin China	7.59	Ku	Barani	Off the route
182	Malik Abad Dherai	2.67	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
183	Faraz Mian Kandari	5.00	Ku	Barani	Off the route
184	Spin Kanra Adhira	1.28	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
185	Kili Kandao Kandari	0.37	Ku	Springs	Off the route
186	Shahab Khel Kandari	5.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Springs	Off the route
187	Tarakai Ghundai	2.58	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
188	Banr	1.50	Ku	Springs	Off the route
189	Enzer Kanda (Gul Dher) Warai	1.50	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Off the route
190	Wataikai (Gul Dheri)	2.00	Sc/Ku/Hs	Springs	Off the route
191	Baza Kanda	4.08	Ach-Ku	Springs	Off the route
192	Tooth Mandorai China	8.00	Sc/Ku	Springs	Off the route
193	Zao Kourona (Kandari)	20.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Springs	Pabbi - Cherat
194	Hindu Dherai (Jallozai)	12.00	Ku	Springs	Pabbi - Cherat
195	Jallozai	2.00	Ku	Springs	Pabbi - Cherat
196	Mirza Gul Baba Graveyard	6.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Springs	Pabbi - Cherat
197	Kamar Sar	1.00	Ku	Springs	Pabbi - Cherat
198	Badshah Dherai	7.41	Ku	Springs	Off the route
199	Balbal Dherai	4.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Springs	Off the route
200	Spin Khak Dherai	3.00	Ku	Springs	Off the route
201	Shaheed Baba Maira Dheri	14.17	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
202	Mian Afzal Shah Bagh	1.64	Ku	Barani	Off the route
203	Rang Mahal, Walai	gardens	Isl	Barani	Off the route
204	Jrando Dherai	5.00	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
205	Haya Gat/Ismail Khel	1.87	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
206	Kandro Patai	12.50	Ku	Springs	Off the route
207	Dang Dang Kandari	1.50	Ku	Springs	Off the route
208	Kili Kandao Kandarai	3.64	Sc/Ku	Springs	Off the route
209	Shaidu Kandari	5.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Peshawar - Attock
210	Tarakai Kandari	1.14	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Springs	Peshawar - Attock

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
211	Narai Dherai	2.53	Bu/Ku	Springs	Peshawar - Attock
212	Ragh Kandari	7.41	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Springs	Peshawar - Attock
213	Gurgorai Kandari (Darai Kanda)	3.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
214	Spin Pati Kandari	2.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
215	Shaidu Dheri, Adamzai	1.00	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
216	Dura Shaheed	1.54	Hs/IsI	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
217	Jehangira Dherai	2.47	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
218	Dheri Sar, Shaidu	0.12	Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
219	Fateh Khan Graveyard	6.99	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
220	Tawani Graveyard	0.28	Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
221	Saiban Graveyard	0.74	Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
222	Sikandar Khan Dherai	4.32	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
223	Dheri Saidan	10.00	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
224	Torki Dherai	1.04	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
225	Tarkha Dherakai	7.78	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
226	Nima Dherai (Tarkha)	1.17	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
227	Nisar Khat (Adizai)	0.56	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
228	Mahboob Khan Dherai	5.38	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
229	Patorai Dheri (Adizai)	0.60	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
230	Gula Jan Dheri	0.22	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
231	Usmani Dherai	1.24	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
232	Yaghi Band Graveyard (Said Baba Adira)	4.02	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
233	Chura Khel Graveyard (Chura Khail village)	3.60	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
234	Karkani/Kandar Adira	8.71	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
235	Ghrumbak	1.50	Ach-Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
236	Shibli Dherai	2.00	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
237	Shadalam Dheri	2.00	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
238	Sarwani Dherakai	1.50	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
239	Sanda Sar Dherakai	1.50	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
240	Haryana Dherakai	5.00	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
241	Uchh Bhabi Dherai	0.86	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
242	Wara/Loya Dherai (Nahqi)	0.91	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
243	Bero Sukkar A.	1.82	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
244	Bero Sukkar B.	2.86	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
245	Bero Sukkar C.	1.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
246	Bero Sukkar D.	3.13	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
247	Sreekh Adhira	1.82	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
248	Mandezai Mound I	2.17	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
249	Mandezai Mound II (Middle)	2.87	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
250	Mandezai Mound III	5.59	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
251	Kotak, Dherai Patai	3.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
252	Budai/Kamangar Dherai	1.50	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
253	Sokhta Graveyard	30.00	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
254	Shah Dargah	1.75	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
255	Changanro Dherai	2.00	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
256	Mirzai Graveyard	1.75	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
257	Spinkai	2.50	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
258	Katuzai, Dheri Koroona	6.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
259	Marshin Dherai	25.00	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
260	Gonda Graveyard	5.00	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
261	Spinawrai Graveyard	4.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
262	Yousaf Khan Qila (Kula Dhand)	7.50	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
263	Khro Shah	5.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
264	Uccha Wala, Dheri Sheikhan	9.29	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
265	Rai Dheri I	9.75	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
266	Mughal Kas	5.20	Bu/Ky	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
267	Mani Khela	12.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
268	Qadeem Pati Dherai	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
269	Dosehra Mound	0.01	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nisatta
270	Bubak Dherakai	1.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nisatta
271	Sparli Dherai	12.50	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nisatta
272	Ibrahim Zai	4.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
273	Firdous Khan Patai, Ghunda Karkana	3.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
274	Zarin Abad (Dherai Kili)	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
275	Kanizaka, Ghuncha Khan Dherai	1.23	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
276	Kula Dher	10.00	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
277	Kashmiryan (Gohar Patai)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
278	Sunbarai Dherai	1.20	Ku	Barani	Off the route
279	Mufti Pur (Gul Abad)	6.02	Ku	Barani	Off the route
280	Dargai Village	10.00	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
281	Sardheri	11.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
282	Sapaira Dherai	0.90	Ku	Swat river	Peshawar - Charsadda
283	Pla Dherai	20.00	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
284	Pakhana Dherai	1.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
285	Tora Panra	4.17	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
286	Girawar Dherai	1.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
287	Khazana Dherai	1.80	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
288	Chakli Dherai	1.25	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
289	Miana Dherai	2.80	Bu/Ku/Hs	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
290	Dur Marjan	1.14	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
291	Sholgara, Spinkai Dherai	2.76	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
292	Mamagi Dherai	2.07	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
293	Wasil Khan Patai	0.59	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
294	Haji Faqir Khan Patai	0.13	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
295	Nimawrae Baba	6.20	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
296	Parsa Baba	12.00	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
297	Sartoor Baba	10.00	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
298	Jogyano Dherai	0.96	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
299	Hamid Mian Dherai	8.22	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
300	Fazal-e-Karim Patai	0.59	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
301	Pappu Dherai (Dheri Beka)	1.70	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
302	Umarzai, Sartoor Baba	22.73	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
303	Turangzai Mound	1.59	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
304	Jangi Dherai (Turangzai)	20.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
305	Hindu Kamar	0.32	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
306	Khkaree Baba	15.00	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
307	Rajar Dherai/Shahr-e-Napursan	68.49	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
308	Sre Dherai	2.05	Bu/cells/Ku	Swat river	Off the route
309	Station Kourona Dherai	5.20	Bu/Ku/Hs	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
310	Kandasi Baba	7.41	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
311	Said Abad Mound (Tangi)	2.00	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Off the route
312	Faqir Khan Patai	0.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
313	Gandheri, Chehal Ghazi	38.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
314	Dobandai Kandari	23.72	Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
315	Mula Dherai (Kochaki)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
316	Behram Khan Dherai	5.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
317	Karim Jranda	4.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
318	Tangi Temple	1.25	Hs	Populated	Charsadda - Malakand
319	Kharono Dherai	0.58	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
320	Pirano Graveyard	21.79	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
321	Jura Village	12.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
322	Jhara Sikandar Abad	4.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
323	Khana Dherai	0.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Takht Bhai
324	Aspan Dherai	7.71	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Takht Bhai
325	Abad Khan Kourona	0.63	Ach/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
326	Qadeer Khan Kourona	1.06	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
327	Sulai Dherai	2.89	Ku	Wells	Hund - Jehangira
328	Kaya Dherai	0.59	Ku	Wells	Hund - Jehangira
329	Chapai Dherai	2.12	Bu/Ku	Wells	Hund - Jehangira
330	Hund/Ohind	200.00	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/Isl	Wells	Hund - Jehangira
331	Akhun Baba Mound (Hund)	8.62	Bu/Sc/Ku	Wells	Hund - Jehangira
332	Sokhata Dherai or Kafir Kot (Zaida)	8.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi-Jehangira
333	Govt. Poly Technic College Shah Mansur	1.59	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
334	Najeema Dherai	1.33	Bu/Ku	Barani	Hund - Baja road
335	Gudar Cheena	2.42	Bu/Ku/Carving	Barani	Hund - Baja road link
336	Panjpir Graves	2.00	G.G.C	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
337	Panjpir Mound	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
338	Barghando Dherai	7.41	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
339	Rana Dherai	3.42	Hs	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
340	Bhango Baba	1.19	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
341	Bhango Dherai/Kandaro Baba	1.25	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
342	Dhok Munara/Mirza Dheri	1.05	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
343	Mohammadi Dherai/Khazana Dheri	3.09	Bu/Ku	Barani	Hund - Jehangira
344	Shaeeda Abai	0.78	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Topi road
345	Khawri Dherai	1.11	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Topi road
346	Batlasi Dherai	0.54	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
347	Anbar Ghar	1.07	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
348	Laloono Dherai	1.09	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
349	Shaheedano Dherai	19.66	Bu/Ku	Barani	Ambar - Lahor
350	Anbar Dherai	0.71	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Kuinda - Lahor

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
351	Panjpir Dara Graves	0.12	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
352	Torgat, Mohallah-Shagai and Garh	2.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Hund - Baja link
353	Anbar Well	0.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Kunda - Lahor link
354	Burj Dherai, (Zaida)	0.30	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Topi - Jehangira
355	Dodher Mounds	3.71	Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
356	Lawandano Dherai	1.67	Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
357	Salgari Dherai	6.36	Ku	Barani	Bam Khel - Hund
358	Tand Kohi, Dherai Sar	2.97	Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
359	Zarobi (Hayat Khan Dherai)	2.37	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
360	Tor Gilai Rock Carving	0.10	Bu/Ku/Carving	Barani	Swabi - Topi road
361	Police Station Swabi	1.30	Bu/Ku	Populated	Swabi - Topi road
362	Gulo Dherai	8.00	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi road
363	Baikot Dherai	8.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi
364	Ali Khan Dherai, Zarobai	3.46	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
365	Badraga Dherai, Zarobai	4.45	Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
366	Tikar Dherai (Kotta)	2.69	Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
367	Kotha Dherai	1.23	Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
368	Batlasi-Kotta	0.59	Bu/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
369	Bacha Kotai, Tauheed Abad	3.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
370	Namdar Dherai	0.25	Bu/Ku	Springs	Swabi - Gadoon
371	Mullah Jee Dherai	0.31	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
372	Mairo Dherai (Kalabat)	3.21	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Topi
373	Kalabat, KhadraiDherai	1.98	Sc/Ku	Wells	Swabi - topi
374	Bazar Shahi or Shaheed Banda	0.52	Bu/Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Swabi - Topi
375	Hasan Pur Dherai	2.46	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Topi
376	Laloo Dherai/Braga	1.14	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Topi - Swabi
377	Kandaro Dherai, Maneri	0.31	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
378	Kuladhand, Maneri	0.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
379	Mainza Brakha, Yousaf Khan Dherai	1.04	Bu/Ku/Hs	Populated	Mardan - Topi
380	Zoorh Kili Dherai, Zarobai	3.20	Ach/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund
381	Maza Dher (Mirza Dherai)	37.06	Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund
382	Zari Dap, Mall Laar	4.45	Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund
383	Pontia, Batakara	6.40	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund
384	Garh Dherai, Maneri	2.17	Bu/ Ku	Populated	Mardan - Topi
385	Braga Dhand Dherai	2.59	Bu/Ku	Springs	Swabi - Gadoon

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
386	Ghazono Dherai, Panjpir	0.93	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
387	Khuneh Dherai	1.39	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
388	Pir Tab Banda, Shaheeda Abai	0.74	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
389	Miana Baba Dherai	0.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
390	Garh Dherai, Maniri-Mall Laar	1.20	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi
391	Lal Beg Dherai	1.33	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi
392	Darra, Garh Dherai	1.12	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
393	Jamal Abad, Baba Dherai	1.30	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
394	Kali Kot Dherai	1.85	Ku	Barani	Topi - Zaida - Hund
395	Mondai Maira (Kotta)	2.00	Ku	Barani	Topi - Zaida - Hund
396	Marghuz Well	6.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Zaida - Hund
397	Kas Dherai, Maini	1.07	Bu/Gr/SAC/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
398	Taragad/Luqman Dherai	2.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
399	Painda Khelo Dherai	2.57	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Topi - Gadoon
400	Sherdad Khan Dherai	0.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
401	Gulo Dherai II	3.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
402	Gulo Dherai Inscription & Rock Carving	1.90	Bu/Ku/Carving	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
403	Mian Dherai	0.59	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
404	Kala, Mat Dherai	0.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
405	Malik Kandar, Sher Baz Banda	1.82	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
406	Shna Dherai, Bam Khail	0.62	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
407	Gala Fort	0.80	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
408	Turbela, Pump House	2.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
409	Pind (Turbela)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
410	Shakrai Dherai	3.16	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Maini link
411	Ghukhto Dab/Nanda Dherai	0.51	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Maini link
412	Palyana Mound	2.52	Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Maini link
413	Gala Mounds	0.35	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
414	Mairo Kili Graves	0.35	G.G.C.	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
415	Ali Darra	2.63	Hs	Barani	Off the route
416	Dhero Baba, Civil Hospital Topi	0.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
417	Gunda/Sulai Dherai	1.48	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
418	Dolai Dherai	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
419	Kala Drang	0.43	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
420	Khanpur Abad Banda	0.36	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
421	Ajumir Ghar (Irghakhti Gat)	0.39	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
422	Baja Well	3.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
423	Bam Khel, Sre Dherai I	0.48	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
424	Bam Khel, Sre Dherai II	0.61	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
425	Bam Khel, Shna Dherai	0.86	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi - Indus
426	Banr Dherai	0.06	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Maini link
427	Lundheri/Buthano Dherai	7.09	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Maini link
428	Bacha Banda (Loe Darra)	0.33	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
429	Kaga Darra	0.35	Bu/Ku/Carving	Barani	Off the route
430	Skaro Kandao	0.79	Bu/Ku/Carving	Barani	Off the route
431	Bacha Dhand (Tauheed Abad)	1.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
432	Salo Dherai	0.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
433	Karkanai Kandari (Kotki Hill Slope)	24.71	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
434	Boka Kandari (Tashqand Banda)	1.85	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
435	Tashqand Batlasi Dherai	0.30	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
436	Kala Sang Thana	10.70	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
437	Maijano Dherai	0.31	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Gadoon
438	Butaka Dherai (Shah Mansoor)	0.76	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
439	Sheik Dherai	0.28	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
440	Zakarya Dherai	0.69	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
441	Haryan Dherai (Hari Ann)	6.05	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
442	Beka Dherai	7.41	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/IsI	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
443	Khuanrai Dherai (Bazar)	1.45	Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
444	Jabbar, Mata Dher	1.28	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
445	Gujar Dherai, Jabbar	12.91	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
446	Mankai, Dherai Sar	1.36	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
447	Tano Dherai	2.37	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
448	Dabai Baba (Bazar Village)	1.19	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
449	Allah Dher Mound	1.10	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
450	Garh Dherai, Allah Dher	1.11	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
451	Allah Dher Village	1.04	Ku	Barani	Topi - Hund - Jehangira
452	Toor Dher	2.37	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
453	Bashir Dherai (Wisal Abad)	3.69	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
454	Wara Rashakai, Jehangira	0.38	Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
455	Loya Rashakai (Mohammad Pur)	2.67	Hs	Barani	Peshawar - Attock

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
456	Nazari Ghundai	1.78	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
457	Jehangira Village	12.00	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
458	Sheikh Baba Kourona	4.39	Sc/Ku	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
459	Mian Issa Road, Jehangira	6.38	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
460	Gharib Abad/Azim Garhi	0.31	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
461	Gul MOhammad Arahat	0.35	Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
462	Bughdadi Patai, Nandrak	0.39	Isl	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
463	Mashak, Maro Dherai	2.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
464	Mashak Ghar	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
465	Faqir Abad, Misri Banda	11.12	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
466	Mitti Ghar (Misri Banda)	1.96	Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
467	Haji Garhi, Misri Banda	1.17	Ku	Wells	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
468	Zara Miana	0.12	Ku	Wells	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
469	Loe Ghar, Pir Sabaq	2.06	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Wells	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
470	Pir Sabaq Dherai	0.93	Bu/Ku	Wells	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
471	Sar Sipah (Pir Sabaq) Bara Khel	0.88	Bu/Sc/Ku	Wells	Jehangira - Pirsabaq
472	Sur Kamar Dherai (Ghallah Dher)	23.35	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Pirsabaq - Baqu road
473	Zando Bridge Mound	0.88	Sc/Ku	Barani	Pirsabaq - Baqu road
474	Sre Dherai (Zando Banda)	0.77	Bu/Ku	Barani	Pirsabaq - Baqu road
475	Sarbadal Dherai	0.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Baqu - Gumbat
476	Jumatgai	2.86	Sc/Ku	Barani	Baqu - Gumbat
477	Chitali Dherai	0.19	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
478	Kanewar Villalge Mound	5.97	Bu/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
479	Kanewar Dherai	4.77	Bu/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
480	Bazigai Talao Mound	5.79	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
481	Sokhata Jadid	6.26	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
482	Kaudinaka	0.89	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
483	Wara Sokhta/Rashaka Dherai	1.93	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
484	Jehazeb Khan Dherai (Sokhta)	2.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
485	Barata Dherai	2.52	Ach-Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
486	Qasim Dherai	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
487	Jauro Dherai	1.93	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
488	Gumbat Village	1.20	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Baqu - Gumbat
489	Pendher Baba	7.61	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
490	Jalbai, Dherai Sar	0.67	Hs	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
491	Anbaro Dherai (Jalbai)	0.44	Bu/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
492	Shahi Dhand Graveyard	0.28	Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
493	Akhun Dherai	0.55	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
494	Bal Dheri	0.92	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
495	Gidaro Dherai	0.29	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
496	Nazar Village	3.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
497	Ramzo Dherai	3.83	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
498	Chauntra Dherai, Sara Cheena	0.23	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
499	Mulla Khel Dherai	2.67	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
500	Khawara Dherai, Sara Cheena	0.09	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
501	Manzami Dherai	1.49	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
502	Mandro Dherai	2.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
503	Balo Dherai	2.67	Sc/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
504	Rata Pan	2.29	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
505	Sulai Dherai II	1.85	Bu/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
506	Kama Dherai	5.36	Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
507	Lora Sar (Jalsai)	1.74	Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
508	Kareeza/Chapai Wand	4.13	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
509	Jalsai	9.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
510	Mian Wand, Jalsai	1.92	Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
511	Shaheedan (Awanan) old Adnan Talao	2.25	Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
512	Katoorai Dherai (old Bako Dherai)	5.35	Sc/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
513	Gujar Khan or Gujar Khak Dherai	1.92	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
514	Lahor, Khanan Garhi	4.50	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
515	Budhi Dherai (Maira Nao) A.B.	14.40	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
516	Shingrai Dherai (Lahor G.H.S.P.S)	0.41	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
517	Mian Khan Khoi Dheri	1.25	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
518	Gujar Kahk II (Lahor)	2.37	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs/IsI	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
519	Kaniza Dherai I (Shago Pul Lahor)	0.30	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
520	Kaniza Dherai II, Dab	1.26	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
521	Pani Wand (Graveyard)	5.65	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
522	Syed Qamar Patai	1.26	Sc/Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
523	Jabbar Haji Graveyard	0.33	Ku	Barani	Jehangira - Lahor
524	Bazargi village (Dherai Sar)	6.35	Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
525	Sara Cheena (Village Mound)	3.45	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
526	Yaqobi Dherai	0.78	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
527	Daulat Dherai	2.26	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
528	Motana (Daulat)	2.26	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
529	Jango Dherai (Graveyard)	2.66	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
530	Dwasari Dherai	0.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Lahor
531	Said Khan Dherai (Yar Hussain)	5.25	Ach/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
532	Chalulu Dherai	2.00	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
533	Sesadp (Yar Hussain)	0.44	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
534	Rashaka Baba Or Rwana Rashaka	0.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
535	Nazar Village (Village Mound)	2.51	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
536	Babu Dherai (Gato Patai)	2.78	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
537	Doba Dherai (Lahor)	0.96	Bu/Ku	Barani	Hund - Lahor
538	Mata Dherai (Guju Khan)	4.43	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
539	Buthano Dherai (Gujwan)	4.30	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
540	Chata/Chita Dherai	1.70	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
541	Safokhail Dherai	1.28	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
542	Badraga Dherai (Gujwan)	1.20	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
543	Jangi Dherai (Shah Mansoor Gujwan road)	2.08	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Jehangira
544	Barakai Dherai (Gujwan)	1.78	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
545	Wara Jorai	1.19	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
546	Loya Jorai	1.98	Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
547	Warukia Jaganath	1.98	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
548	Loya Jaganath	1.07	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
549	Dola Dherai	3.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
550	Sudher Mound (Village, Graveyard)	5.12	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
551	Rashaka Dherai (Sudher)	1.61	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
552	Tabib Dheri	0.44	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
553	Qadami Dheri	1.33	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Topi
554	Putrakai Dheri	1.98	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
555	Paindi Dheri	0.44	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
556	Sadri Village	1.73	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
557	Kuz Kandi Dheri	1.28	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
558	Serai Dherai (Bar Sadri)	1.32	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
559	Urmalo Dheri (Urmal Dheri)	4.45	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
560	Shaheedano Dheri? Balari Dheri	0.52	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor

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561	Sikandari Dheri	3.21	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
562	Shumlo Dheri	0.39	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
563	Kadi Dheri (Dag-Shumlo road)	1.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
564	Ghukhto Dheri	0.67	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
565	Kamacha Dheri	1.80	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
566	Sher Khan/Badraga Dheri	2.62	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
567	Tarakai/Rashakai Ghundai	3.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
568	Sra Dheri/Sabar Wand Dheri	1.14	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
569	Mana Dheri	3.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
570	Tora Tiga	2.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
571	Badshahi Dheri	1.41	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Dagi
572	Naro Dheri Or Narho Dheri	2.78	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
573	Luqmani Dheri	2.15	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
574	Nazaree Dheri (3 Low Mounds)	1.30	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
575	Gohati Ghundai	5.34	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
576	Anjano Dherai/Miagano Kili	2.67	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
577	Kalu Dheri/Kalu Baba Dheri	1.33	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
578	Sarbandi Dheri	2.67	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
579	Mansabdar Dheri (Village Mound)	1.34	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
580	Turlandi/Shagai Ghundai	36.35	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
581	Turlandi Megaliths	12.00	ME	Barani	Mardan - Topi
582	Chain Dheri	4.27	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
583	Aitam Dheri	4.56	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
584	Surkh/Baghicha/Payo Dheri	1.33	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
585	Khra Khpa (Ismaila) Bero Tangi	15.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
586	Ubo Tangi (Ismaila), Buda Boak Ghar	3.40	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
587	Dam Dara, Ismaila	2.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
588	Rashaka Dheri	0.72	Bu/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
589	Rasuli Dheri	2.67	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
590	Nazir Khan Patai/Jumat Patai	0.92	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
591	Katar Dheri	2.72	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
592	Tora Ghundai/Channe Dheri Graves	1.19	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Mardan - Topi
593	Rashakai Dherai	1.21	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
594	Shingrai Ghundai	7.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
595	Burjo Kanri	2.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi

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596	Adina Dheri	2.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
597	Asota Megaliths	0.04	ME	Barani	Mardan - Topi
598	Jan Said Dheri	1.41	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
599	Anjano Dheri(I)/War Dherai	0.18	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
600	Anjano Dheri(II)/Loya Dheri	2.82	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
601	Takhtabad	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
602	Tajurai Dheri (Shera Ghund)	1.34	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
603	Shera Ghund (Village)	4.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
604	Jalal Dheri (Shewa Area)	5.93	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
605	Sambatai Ghundai	0.83	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
606	Sambat	1.04	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
607	Dherakai (Jalal Village)	0.25	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
608	Gumbat	0.19	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
609	Laka Tiga (Parmulai Village)	1.88	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
610	Kaniza Dheri (Parmuli)	1.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
611	Kaudinaka Dheri	0.37	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
612	Naqra Dher	1.26	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
613	ParlaiDab (Rock Shelter)	0.35	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
614	Shobla Dherai	0.27	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
615	Gidari/Ore Village	65.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
616	Seerai/Mian/Gidari Dherai	1.68	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
617	Kotakai Bala Ghund	2.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
618	Ghulam Dheri	1.00	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
619	Saqi Dherai (Parmulai) Saqi Wand	1.78	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
620	Shahdher	2.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
621	Damano Dherai	1.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
622	Tebana Dheri/Kamtara Dheri	0.74	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
623	Gundi Dheri	0.49	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
624	Gumbati Dheri	0.82	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
625	Burj Dheri	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
626	Rashaka Dheri	0.33	Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
627	Aziz Dheri	13.25	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
628	Gangudher	3.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
629	Naranji Village Mound	4.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
630	Kambelai Kili	2.35	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
631	Takhtabad (Palosai) Naranji area	2.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route

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632	Chapai Dherai	0.44	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
633	Abzo Dherai (Abazo Dheri Salim Khan)	3.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
634	Waligi Dherai	3.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
635	Ahad Khan Dheri (Village Mound)	13.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
636	Bina Dheri	5.14	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
637	Ranigat	20.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
638	Braga Dherai	16.30	Ku	Barani	Off the route
639	Aman Kot	5.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
640	Kamtara Dheri (II)	0.52	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
641	Karam Khan Kili Dheri	0.73	Bu/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
642	Darran Vally	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
643	Sado Dher	1.37	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
644	Pai Dheri	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
645	Hamza Dheri Village	0.39	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
646	Mirza Ali Dherai	12.00	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
647	Mirza Ali Fields	0.56	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
648	Sware Gata	0.20	Ku	Barani	Off the route
649	Kambela Patai, Torgat	0.10	Ku	Barani	Off the route
650	Janak Banda	1.63	Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
651	Khargarhi (Salim Khan)	2.15	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Swabi - Rustam
652	Hukmat Patai (Gadoon Camp)	1.75	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Gadoon
653	Asgram	1.84	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Gadoon - Utla
654	Palyanra (Gadoon Factories)	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Gadoon - Utla
655	Madoghar (Gadoon Factories)	31.89	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Gadoon - Utla
656	Malak Abad Kandari	3.79	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
657	Malak Abad Village (Gadoon)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
658	Mingichia (Kabgani)	12.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
659	Sandwa/Kotkai	0.71	Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
660	Mamanri (Gadoon)	5.87	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
661	Kandaro Sar (Utla)	6.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
662	Kotkai (Amrai) Utla	2.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
663	Kandaro-Utla	18.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
664	Traith, Chanro Banda	0.68	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
665	Traith Kandao Ziarat	0.56	Sc/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
666	Tope	1.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla

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667	Achelai	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
668	Kunda, Mangal Chai	3.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
669	Banjo Banda	11.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
670	Dalurai	1.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Topi - Utla
671	Zare Kotai	2.15	Isl	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
672	Garang	8.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
673	Pend Dilawar Khan	5.63	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Off the route
674	Kucch	0.56	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
675	Aman Pura Dheri I, II, III, IV	18.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
676	Attock Pul site	0.78	Bu/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
677	Bab-e-Khattak Mound	1.47	Bu/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
678	Hisar Tang Kafaro Dheri	2.98	Sc/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
679	Shaheed Dherai	0.62	Isl	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
680	Kafaro Dheri Talab I, II	8.15	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
681	Kawo Village	2.56	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
682	Gharib Pura Mound	2.92	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
683	Sikhano Dherai, Toha	0.84	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
684	Dheri Saidan, Jabbi	2.64	Ku	Barani	Off the route
685	Garhai Wand, Toha	3.65	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
686	Darwazgai, Shin Ghundai	0.63	Bu/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
687	Mahboob Patai (Inzari)	1.23	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
688	Machai (Hammid Abad)	11.52	Sc/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
689	Shagai Dab	0.59	Hs	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
690	Nizam Pur	4.29	Sc/Ku	Barani	Attock - Nizampur
691	Kandaro Ghar (Risal Pur)	2.54	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
692	Raees Dheri	4.15	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
693	Pumping Station I	6.45	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
694	Pumping Station II	0.39	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
695	Bara Banda Mound	9.08	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
696	Bala Pathar	2.68	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
697	Kutarpan Mound	5.04	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
698	Khitko Kili, Dherai Baba	3.36	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
699	Tordher	14.00	Ku	Barani	Off the route
700	Chehal Ghazi Dheri	2.17	Ku	Barani	Off the route
701	Bar Kalinjar	12.00	Ku	Barani	Off the route

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702	Tikaro/Ali Dherai	14.83	Gr/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Off the route
703	Khkarai Dherai	30.39	Bu/Sc/Ku/Hs	Barani	Off the route
704	Khwishgi Refugees Camp	2.17	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
705	Nimawrae Dheri (Khwishgi Payan)	2.77	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
706	Khwishgi Bala Mound	13.79	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
707	Dherai Zardad Dherakai A-D	24.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
708	Dheri Zardad Village	2.05	Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
709	Tarakai, Nawe Kili (Graveyard)	16.10	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
710	Penza Piran Ghar	0.97	Bu/Ku	Barani	Nowshera - Charsadda
711	Wazir Gul Dherai (Tora Dherai)	1.29	Bu/Ku	Barani	Pir Sabaq - Toru
712	Chaukai, Dherai Kili	12.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Pir Sabaq - Toru
713	Bagu Dherai	0.96	Sc/Ku	Barani	Pir Sabaq - Toru
714	Pir Rashaka/Miangano Kili	1.01	Bu/Ku	Barani	Pir Sabaq - Toru
715	Suwarian Dherai	1.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
716	Ayima/Mahabana Dherai	0.59	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Toru
717	Dangaria Dherai	0.15	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Toru
718	Bara Dherai	0.58	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Toru
719	Khao Dherai	0.61	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Pir Sabaq
720	Manga Baba	3.89	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
721	Toru, Nawe Kili Dheri	2.80	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Toru
722	Kaso/Khatko Dherai	0.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
723	Surkh Dherai	1.84	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
724	Mastu Rashaka	0.34	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
725	Mastu Dherai	2.01	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
726	Mali Dherai	1.45	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
727	Jamoder Dherai	1.03	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
728	Pahlawan Dherai	0.53	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
729	Guldad Dherai	0.47	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
730	Chargul/Nawe Kili	2.12	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
731	Saleem Khan Dherai	12.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
732	Mirwas Dherai	1.20	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
733	Bargato Dherai	0.93	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
734	Bakht Zamin Dherai	1.19	Bu/Ku	Barani	Toru - Pir Sabaq
735	Karim Shah Dherai	1.78	Ku	Barani	Toru - Pir Sabaq
736	Husai Dheri	1.67	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam

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737	Asara Dherai	4.84	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
738	Zafar Ali Khan Dherai	2.35	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
739	Bakhshali Village Mound	2.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo
740	Yardad Dherai (Sawaldher)	2.80	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
741	Akram Dara (Sawaldher Tunnel)	40.78	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
742	Taralao	18.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
743	Tora Baz Stupa	15.94	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
744	Jamalgarhi	15.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
745	Balai Sar/Bala Hisar Dherai	37.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
746	Spino Gulu Mound (Chichar)	0.62	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
747	Chichar Choak (Jamalgarhi)	2.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
748	Shingrai Dherai	23.02	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
749	Shero Dherai	15.43	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
750	Shakar Tangi	17.95	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Jamalgarhi - Buner
751	Zakho Dand	19.94	Bu/cells/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
752	Surai Kamar/Wara Dherai	0.08	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo
753	Spin Kamar	0.16	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo
754	Gagro Rashka	0.11	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo
755	Zubir Dherai	0.11	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo
756	Bakyana/Kaniza Dherai	1.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
757	Nazari Dherai	2.63	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
758	Warukai Nazari Dherai	0.92	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
759	Kagan Dherai	1.18	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
760	Zando Dherai	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
761	Bako Dherai	0.33	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
762	Pasune Dherai/Baba Kili Dherai	1.88	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
763	Haroon Baba/Akhun Baba Ziarat	0.96	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
764	Yahya Dherai	12.50	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Jamalgarhi
765	Sulaiman Dherai	2.10	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
766	Gujargarhi village (Graveyard)	2.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
767	Damamo Kili	3.13	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
768	Sehri Behlol	37.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
769	Sehri Behlol Graveyard	9.79	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
770	Takkar Dherai	2.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
771	Biland Dherai/Qadas Dherai/Laka Tiga	2.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
772	Rashaka Dheri (Qadas Village)	0.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
773	Nuko Kanda, Kareez	13.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
774	Parkho Dherai	0.62	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
775	Said Abad Dherai	2.78	Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarh
776	Arif Khan Kili Dherai	0.72	Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
777	Gharo Dherai	4.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
778	Rock Shelter, Jamalgarhi	0.10	PH	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
779	Charchno Khat Dheri	22.24	Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
780	Gumbatai	29.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
781	Malakas	25.59	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
782	Loe Dab	9.79	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
783	Kunj Kili Dherai	4.78	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
784	Sikri Well	0.20	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
785	Baikaro Tangi	12.43	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
786	Ziam, Gurguri Baba	5.44	G.G.C	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
787	Cheena Tangi	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
788	Cheena Tangi Graveyard	5.56	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
789	Kafiro Kotai	0.90	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
790	Tora Khawra Dherai	4.90	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
791	Atak Shah Maira	8.90	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
792	Inzergai, Dherai Sar	8.78	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
793	Burj Dherai	14.59	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
794	Jamnagai/Shingrai	12.24	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
795	Ghwayo Shah (Garhai Tangi)	3.15	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
796	Talai	15.95	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
797	Bisar Kandarai	14.59	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
798	Ghundo Dherai	6.88	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
799	Shogai Dherai	8.36	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
800	Palai Dherai	19.65	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
801	Ganjai Ghundai	1.97	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
802	Barat Khel Dherai	12.23	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
803	Drabo Kandao	6.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
804	Ghano Dheri II	2.47	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
805	Afzal Khan Dheri	8.36	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
806	Baja Baba Gundai	8.36	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
807	Ghundai Khwa	6.67	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
808	Tora Ghundai	25.62	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
809	Shereen Bacha Dherai	6.68	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
810	Atak Kandaro Dherai	12.59	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
811	Kandaro Dheri (Mian Khan)	19.53	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
812	Khamar Kandarai	9.27	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
813	Natu Kandao	1.29	Hs	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
814	Kuhi Tangai	4.41	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
815	Sheikh Kara Baba Ghundai	15.94	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
816	Aya Tangi	5.56	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
817	Narai Tangi	7.91	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
818	Tanga Zarah Ghakahi	14.13	Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
819	Rodh	19.65	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
820	Sanghao cave	0.20	PH	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
821	Mazara	4.85	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
822	Ghobano Dherai	4.94	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
823	Ghala Dherai	6.67	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
824	Sherkhana Dherai	3.71	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
825	Badar Dherai	12.23	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
826	Mashwani Ghundai	19.43	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
827	Shikhi Tangi (Mama Ghundai)	4.95	Bu/Ku/Gr	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
828	Matta Dheri I	12.24	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
829	Pilagai Dherakai	7.41	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
830	Matta Dheri II	8.53	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
831	Matta Dheri III	12.62	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
832	Serai Dherai	5.93	Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
833	Sharai Baba Stupa	4.83	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
834	Sharai Baba Dheri	3.71	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
835	Sarobai Stupa	4.94	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
836	Sarobai Kandarai	8.90	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
837	Sarobai Darra	14.65	Ach-Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
838	Jranda Dherai	10.53	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
839	Sawaldher Dherai	18.53	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
840	Kharkai Kandarai	7.41	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
841	Kharkai Dherai	3.10	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
842	Loe Shah	4.94	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
843	Palai Kas	7.41	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
844	Shata Manrai	9.76	Hs	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
845	Darai Kas	7.12	Bu/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
846	Mezaro Cheena	3.21	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
847	Bokhi Dheri	7.56	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
848	Ghundai Kas	7.41	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
849	Tarakai Kandarai	3.21	Bu/Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
850	Gul Maira	7.41	Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
851	Mian Syed Baba	6.72	Sc/Ku	Springs	Mardan - Sanghao
852	Zareef Khan Dheri	6.72	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
853	Wardago Kamar	3.25	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
854	Katti Garhi Kandarai	4.36	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
855	Loe Kandau	1.48	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
856	Chichar Dherai	8.90	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
857	Miana Dheri, Bilandai	8.53	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
858	Shakar Tagi Graveyard	6.67	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
859	Gharoona	6.23	G.C.C	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
860	Kuzi Ubah	2.35	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
861	Nalo Dara 1	1.83	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
862	Bakhai	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
863	Kashmir Smast	25.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
864	Pajja	4.58	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
865	Sikra	2.37	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
866	Kattigarhi Rock Shelter	0.10	PH	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
867	Latif Khan Banda	1.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
868	Latif Khan Banda	0.83	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
869	Abazai Dheri	4.13	Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
870	Pirsadu/Spin Kanrai Dheri	0.76	Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
871	Natkai Kamar Dherai	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
872	Mehmood Shah Dheri	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
873	Muzaffar Dheri	0.89	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
874	Ajun Haji Graveyard	1.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
875	Dheri Baba	1.10	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
876	Madey Baba	2.80	Isl	Barani	Mardan - Malakand

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
877	Dur Bibi Dheri	7.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
878	Toor Dher Dheri	3.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
879	Faridullah Khan Dheri	1.50	Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
880	Garo Shah Dheri	6.13	Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
881	Babaji Graveyard	1.50	Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
882	Mehtar Ghundai	12.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
883	Jafar Dheri	3.13	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Abazai
884	Chir Kanda	3.10	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
885	Barako Baba Dheri	1.50	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
886	Udigram	0.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
887	Kanda Dheri	6.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand road
888	Soori Khat	0.61	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand road
889	Chehal Ghazi Baba Dheri	0.26	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
890	Siwa Dheri	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
891	Faqir Baba Dheri	3.10	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
892	Mirza Kili Dheri	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
893	Jengharo Smastha	0.02	PH	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
894	Buthano Dheri No. I	0.81	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
895	Buthano Ghundai	0.98	Bu/Gr/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
896	Ganjai Ghundai	0.46	Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
897	Kot Dheri I	0.52	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
898	Kot Dheri No: II	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
899	Qila Sar	0.81	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
900	Qaseem Kili Dheri	0.81	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
901	Shaheed Abad Dheri	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
902	Sazodin Kili	5.89	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
903	Sheikh Yousaf Baba Dheri	0.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Charsadda
904	Maho Dheri	4.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
905	Chamtar Dheri	2.10	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nisatta
906	Kuragh Dheri	0.61	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nisatta
907	Hatiyan Dheri	2.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
908	Sheikh Dilawar Baba Dheri	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo Dheri
909	Chura Dheri	1.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo Dheri
910	Khudai Noor Kili Dheri	5.10	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo Dheri
911	Hamza Khan Dheri	2.00	Ach/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palo Dheri

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912	Qazi Abad Dheri	3.13	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
913	Shereen Bacha Dheri II	1.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
914	Qazi Abad Graveyard	1.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
915	Muqarab Khan Dheri	5.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
916	Rani Gat	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
917	Kunj Kandarai	0.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
918	Akbari Masjid	1.40	IsI	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
919	Arbano Dheri	44.47	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
920	Kot Ismailzai	1.20	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
921	Karam Dheri	6.21	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
922	Dero Baba	5.10	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
923	Khana Dheri	4.90	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
924	Musa Dheri	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
925	Shamshak Dheri	4.86	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Lahor
926	Butseri Dheri	12.80	Bu/Ku	Barabi	Mardan - Topi
927	Wali Muhammad Khan Patai	12.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
928	Bangyano Dheri	3.45	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
929	Sharmakhano Dheri	1.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Topi
930	Karkand (Mayar)	2.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
931	Tari	3.45	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
932	Shankar/Mahu Dheri	8.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Toru
933	Ruria	11.23	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
934	Plato Dheri I	2.51	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Nowshera
935	Ghaz Dheri	2.00	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
936	Kashmirano Kili	1.00	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
937	Barat Khela Dheri	1.20	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
938	Azam Khan Kili (Salak)	0.21	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
939	Salak Dheri	1.21	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
940	Salak Ghundai	2.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
941	Dherakai Korouna	3.25	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
942	Shahdand Dheri	0.83	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
943	Dheri Kili	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
944	Spo Ghundai	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
945	Khanzano Dheri I	0.80	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
946	Khanzano Dheri II	0.43	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
947	Arif Khan Dheri	2.80	Bu/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Jamalgarhi
948	Ghano Dheri I	0.35	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
949	Ako Dheri	1.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
950	Layasi I	10.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
951	Layasi II	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
952	Layasi III	1.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
953	Layasi IV	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
954	Wran Sarobi (T) Wells	0.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
955	Wran Sarobi II	0.51	Bu/cells/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
956	Marjani Ghuundai	4.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
957	Barbanar Graveyard	0.21	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
958	Wran Sarobi III	16.45	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
959	Shaheed Ziarat	1.00	Isl	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
960	Pumbo Tangai	0.81	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
961	Koto Tangai	6.01	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
962	Khuni Banda	15.01	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
963	Pero Garhai	5.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
964	Kharkai (Kando Baba)	2.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
965	Kas Kohi	0.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
966	Bar Kohi (Tazagram)	16.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
967	Baghwan Nahqa	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
968	Malo Dheri	2.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
969	Yunas Tangi I	3.21	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
970	Yunas Tangi II	2.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
971	Yunas Tangi III	0.81	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
972	Latkai I	0.01	Ku/Inscp	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
973	Latkai II	12.58	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
974	Mura Banda I	0.52	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
975	Kandaro Melagah (Kharkai)	0.51	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
976	Mura Banda II	0.45	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
977	Mura Banda III	0.35	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
978	Mura Banda IV	23.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
979	Sarkai Salai I	3.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
980	Sarkai Salai II	1.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
981	Sarin Khan Dheri (Janga)	2.80	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
982	Muza Khan Dheri (Janga)	4.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
983	Haji Ithbar Khan Dheri	2.25	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
984	Pasham Gul Dheri	0.51	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
985	Janga Rock Shelters	0.69	PH	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
986	Kandarar At Janga Hill	3.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
987	Marjanai Dheri	3.25	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
988	Tuoja Dheri (Alo)	4.21	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
989	Jewar Dheri (Alo)	0.61	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
990	Bagh e Haram Dherai	3.21	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
991	Fazal Manan Kili	4.10	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
992	Zardullah Khan Dheri	2.10	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
993	Zara Kalo	6.13	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
994	Kalo Dheri	2.13	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
995	Zazi Dheri	2.50	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
996	Shah Sahib Dheri	0.25	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
997	Chalgazi	1.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
998	Kandaro	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
999	Chail Dheri	3.11	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1000	Dundia Dheri	1.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1001	Dagai Mian Issa	0.53	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1002	Qajeer Nana Dheri	11.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1003	Busakai Dheri I	16.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1004	Busakai II	2.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1005	Nila Tangi	1.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1006	Saryat	0.83	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1007	Nandan	18.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1008	Banr Tangai I	6.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1009	Banr Tangai II	22.16	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1010	Shamsha Din	1.85	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1011	Buthano Dheri II	4.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1012	Bada Banda	2.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1013	Kharkai village	0.20	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1014	Kharkai Gundai	0.20	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1015	Takar Kili Dheri	5.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1016	Doda Baba	0.60	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1017	Shaheed Baba	7.21	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1018	Takar Bagheecha	0.10	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1019	Salam Din Kohi	0.01	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1020	Jugi Gat	0.11	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1021	Koz Kohi	1.00	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1022	Kuchyano Dheri	0.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1023	Safi Abad	2.61	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Malakand
1024	Banjaryano Baba	0.11	Isl	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1025	Safarai	0.49	Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
1026	Hamza Kot Kandarai	0.62	Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
1027	Sadiq Khan Dheri I	0.62	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Rustam
1028	Sadique Khan Dheri II	9.88	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1029	Deputy Khan Dheri	1.21	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1030	Jalil Dheri	7.85	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1031	Khan Bhadur Khan Dheri	2.97	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1032	Leogan Dherai (Jalil)	8.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1033	Leogan Awara (Jalil)	8.00	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1034	Qaim Dheri (Jalil)	12.00	Hs	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1035	Naqi Dheri	3.21	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1036	Muhammad Zaman Dheri	4.94	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1037	Abdul Qadir Khan Dheri	3.71	Ku/Hs/Isl	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1038	Gohar Zaman Dheri (Sardar Abad)	2.50	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1039	Palo Rashaka	12.00	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1040	Narai Surang Dheri	1.68	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1041	Nagha Dheri	9.27	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1042	Kata Kanrai	10.00	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1043	Miana Dheri	7.41	Bu/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1044	Kharai Ghani	3.71	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1045	Tal Pallo Dheri	3.85	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1046	Saalo Dheri	14.83	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Palodheri
1047	Qaim Dheri II (Zoor Abad)	8.13	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1048	Cheena Dheri	12.00	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1049	Dowao	4.94	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1050	Chargul, Dherai Baba	0.02	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1051	Kunj (Ghobano Gundai) China	9.27	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1052	Banr (Pirsay)	26.83	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1053	Baro Patai	0.10	Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1054	Sargandh Barai	1.48	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1055	Badam Dheri I	4.45	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1056	Kandar Patai	2.25	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1057	Mirzakai Dheri	2.35	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1058	Kandaro Pati Dheri	12.35	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1059	Ghuundo Khandari	0.85	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1060	Salarzai Dheri	8.90	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1061	Kafiro Ghundai (Kotkai)	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1062	Kili Kandar	6.00	Bu/Ku/Graves	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1063	Nalo Dara II	1.48	Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1064	Char Wara China	2.10	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1065	Char	6.23	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1066	Kattuo Patai	0.62	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1067	Rajey Patai	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1068	Barakai Dheri	2.47	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1069	Manzarai Ghar/Misery Ghar	1.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1070	Sarpokha	1.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1071	China Patai	10.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1072	Bajjai Dheri	5.56	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1073	Hati Hatana	0.01	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1074	Gumbat village (Pethao Malandri)	0.88	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1075	Ancient Well	0.10	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1076	Ghulai Cheena (Ghumbat)	5.56	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1077	Miana Dheri	7.13	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1078	Kandarai Miana	1.78	Bu/Ku/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1079	Sheikh Dheri	5.54	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1080	Kafiro Mat	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1081	Safroona	8.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1082	Khanako Cham	0.68	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1083	Gharai	4.94	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1084	Sur Palao	2.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1085	Bil Makan Kandarai	6.23	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1086	Takht-i-Band Barjuna	18.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1087	Ubo Tangai	9.58	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1088	Gumbat Shah Baba	10.00	Isl	Barani	Shewar - Rustam road
1089	Ateran Dheri	9.27	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1090	Werana Garyala	18.53	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1091	Paniper Wand	4.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1092	Chanri Dheri	14.83	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1093	Chanri Sar	18.76	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1094	Chanri (Main site)	18.53	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1095	Chingai Baba Dheri	4.94	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1096	Jani Dheri / Kalu Dheri	1.98	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1097	Mukhtaj Dheri	3.71	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1098	Surmalo Darra (Miana)	3.71	Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1099	Natian Rock Painting	0.10	Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1100	Umar Dheri	9.27	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1101	Garanda Ziam (Kandarai)	3.71	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1102	Khwara Dheri	5.56	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1103	Ajmeer Wand	0.62	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1104	Palo Dheri	12.36	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1105	Shaitanano Gundai	2.96	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1106	Sargeen Or Sargan Dheri	11.12	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1107	Hasan Dheri/Baba Dheri	4.45	Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1108	Malakand Gundai	0.89	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1109	Dheri/Yaqoob Khan Dheri	9.14	Ku	Barani	Bakhshali - Buner road
1110	Spin Kamar I	3.95	Sc/Ku	Barani	Bakhshali - Buner road
1111	Bakhtai Patai	1.58	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1112	Bans Dheri	12.36	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1113	Mundai	0.12	Bu/Painting/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1114	Paindi	12.36	Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1115	Nathian Dheri	5.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1116	Gudar (Ancient Well)	0.01	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1117	Khandad Miana	4.45	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1118	Khanzana Dheri I	2.47	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1119	Bala Hisar	7.41	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1120	Gerhai	5.56	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam
1121	Bakhi	9.88	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shewa - Rustam

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1122	Sokano Dheri	7.41	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1123	Karwatai	3.71	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1124	Gujar Miana Banda	8.90	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1125	Yaghi Kandari	2.47	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1126	Gul Zaman Dheri	2.47	Sc/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Palai
1127	Tambolak Dheri	3.78	Ku	Barani	Off the route
1128	Amani Baba Dheri	4.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1129	Hamza Khan Graveyard	1.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sawaldher
1130	Ghundari (Shaheed Baba Dheri)	1.50	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
1131	Hazrat Nabi Dheri	3.25	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Sanghao
1132	Jamdher	3.71	Ku	Barani	Bakshali - Rustam
1133	Mala Dheri	2.48	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo road
1134	Kotar Pan Dheri	26.59	Sc/Ku	Barani	Bakshali - Rustam
1135	Chargul II	0.04	Bu/Painting/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1136	Kaki Dheri	8.90	Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1137	Hindu Kili, Karim Abad (Barikab)	4.41	Sc/Ku	Barani	Bakshali - Rustam
1138	Khaista Gat (Chargul I)	0.15	Bu/Painting/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1139	Gadbano Dheri (Srikh Kili)	8.90	Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1140	Baba Dheri (Charguli)	5.93	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Mardan - Pallo
1141	Khar Bandai	4.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1142	Anba Dher Graveyard	2.80	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmmad Agency
1143	Nisatta Graveyard	85.00	Ach-Isl	Barani	Charsadda - Nowshera
1144	Momin Khan Dheri	0.22	Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Nowshera
1145	Mra Dheri	22.00	Bu/Ku/Hs	Barani	Charsadda - Nowshera
1146	Majoki Dherai	6.40	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Nowshera
1147	Kharono Dheri (Mian Kili) Prang	1.90	Bu/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Nowshera
1148	Khan Mahi	1.90	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Takht-I-Bhai
1149	Malka Dher	1.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Mardan
1150	Wardaga Mound	0.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1151	Utmanzai Rest House	1.25	Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Takht-I-Bhai
1152	Qila Koroona	1.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
1153	Shaheedan Dheri	0.25	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1154	Tambolak, Zahir Shah Patai	1.50	Ku	Barani	Off the route
1155	Sarki Mashran	14.00	Sc/Ku	Barani	Tkahi-I-Bhai - Abazai
1156	Katharpan Dheri (Utmanzai)	3.75	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1157	Spinawari (Ghazgi Dherai)	4.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1158	Skaro Dherai	18.75	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1159	Kokoo Khan Dheri (Akhun Dheri)	0.25	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1160	Bangli Dheri	1.50	Bu/cells/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1161	Malakano Kili Mounds	2.50	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1162	Mir Alam Khan Pati (Sherpao)	1.25	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1163	Momin Abad, Tirahwal Koroona	1.25	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1164	M. Aslam Pati/Mumano Dheri	0.25	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1165	Mumano Dheri	4.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1166	Sher Mohammad Khan Pati	1.75	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1167	Badshano Kili	0.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1168	Jamal Kili (Hisara Nihri)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1169	Awal Din, Dab Koroona (Sherpao)	2.75	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1170	Kanewar I (Sokana)	1.25	Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1171	Kanawar II	2.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1172	Bajuro Kili (Asad Koorona)	1.25	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1173	Akhun Baba I & II	12.50	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1174	Hamish Gul Koorona (Sherpao)	1.75	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1175	Kas-Koroona (Sherpao)	2.25	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Malakand
1176	Mirza Dher Graveyard	4.25	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1177	Sra Makha, Totakai	8.50	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1178	Gandaghar (Mali)	3.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1179	Spilano Dheri (Sherpao)	2.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1180	Mughal Dheri	1.25	Ku	Barani	Tkahi-I-Bhai - Abazai
1181	Momin Khan Dheri	3.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1182	Chalagram	4.00	Bu/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1183	Ghazu Dheri (Village)	5.89	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1184	Dri Khuli Thana	0.75	Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Gandheri
1185	Siwano Kili	1.25	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Takht-I-Bhai - Gandheri
1186	Rai Dheri I	12.50	Gr/Sc/Ku	Barani	Takht-I-Bhai - Gandheri
1187	Qaroon Dheri (Tangi)	10.50	Bu/Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Malakand
1188	Spilano Dheri	12.00	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1189	Bala Hisar	80.00	Ach/Mu/Gr/Sc/Ku/Is	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1190	Shaikhan Dheri/Marchaki/Doba	100.00	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1191	Sandasar Cheena	3.75	Bu/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency

S. No.	Site-Name	Size	Period	Irrigation	Trade
1192	Dagi Gulam Qadir Khan (Graveyard)	2.50	Bu/Gr/Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1193	Adam Ghar Baba Graveyard (Tamab)	1.25	Sc/Ku	Swat river	Charsadda - Mohmand Agency
1194	Dalazak Tomb	Tomb	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1195	Akhun Panjii Baba & Nanga Baba	Tomb	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Attock
1196	Bara Pul	Bridge	Isl	Bara river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
1197	Chehal Ghazi Graveyard	Graves	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
1198	Chamkani Baoli	Bowli	Isl	Bara river	Peshawar - Attock
1199	Shaikh Sultan Bara Tomb	Tomb	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
1200	Khairabad Well	Well	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1201	Baoli/Steped Well	Bowli	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1202	Kushal Khan Khattak Tomb	Tomb	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1203	Asori Baoli	Bowli	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1204	Shaikh Babar Shah Baba	Tomb	Isl	Barani	Off the route
1205	Jamal Baba	Grave	Isl	Barani	Off the route
1206	Shaheedan	Grave	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1207	Akhun Baba	Grave	Isl	Kabul river	Off the route
1208	Suring Dheri	Cult site	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1209	Gul Baba	Grave	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1210	Syed Hussain Baba	Grave	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1211	Babaji	Grave	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1212	Bezo Muqbara & Shaikh Habib Baba	Tomb	Isl	Kabul river	Proper Peshawar
1213	Kotla Mohsin Khan	Tomb	Isl	Barani	Proper Peshawar
1214	Malang Baba	Graves	Isl	Barani	Proper Peshawar
1215	Akhun Darwiza Baba	Graves	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1216	Akram Khan Baoli	Baoli	Isl	Barani	Peshawar - Attock
1217	Shaikh Abdul Ghafoor Baba	Graves	Isl	Barani	Off the route
1218	Pokh Jumat	1.00	Isl	Barani	Off the route
1219	Khazana Dheri II	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Off the route
1220	Zareef Koroona	4.50	G.G.C	Kabul river	Peshawar - Mohmand Agency
1221	Mekha Sanda	4.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1222	Shahbazgarhi Rock Edicts	2.00	Ku/Inscp.	Barani	Shahbazgarhi - Buner
1223	Takht-I-Bhai	15.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Malakand - Mardan
1224	Ghazi Baba	1.00	Isl	Kabul river	Peshawar - Charsadda
1225	Kadi Dheri+B30	12.00	Bu/Ku	Barani	Panjpir - Zaida
1226	Babu Rashaka	2.10	Ku	Barani	Charsadda - Takh-I-Bhai

CHAPTER SIX

Conclusions

Our observations on different aspects of the settlement pattern and history of the ancient Peshawar Plain have been put forward in the preceding chapter. In this concluding chapter we discuss three related issues. The first one is: how does our survey fit in the wider context of Pakistan Archaeology. In Chapter One we have made some references to the archaeological surveys conducted in different parts of the subcontinent. Here we try to relate our work to the archaeological situation specifically in Pakistan. Our second issue in this chapter is to summarize the major ways in which our work has expanded our understanding of the historical periods from the Achaemenids to the Kushans in the Peshawar Plain. We do not propose to discuss in detail what has already been discussed in the previous chapter. Here we focus only on some salient points. Our third issue is to highlight some possible ways of carrying forward our investigations in the Peshawar Plain. In other words, we examine some possibilities of future research in our geographical area.

6.1. The Peshawar Plain Survey in the Context of Pakistan Archaeology

In 1947, when the subcontinent was partitioned there was no archaeological organization in the newly formed Pakistan except the portion of the pre-Partition Archaeological Survey of India, which fell to Pakistan's lot. Among its pre-Islamic heritage Pakistan began with four solid points. The first of these was the knowledge of the Indus civilization derived from the results of excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa, which had then become Pakistani sites. The second point was the knowledge of the widespread existence of Buddhism in the Northwest, which was supported by the excavations of Buddhist monastic sites like Takht-I-Bahi, Jamalgarhi, Shahji-ki-Dheri and others. This was also accompanied by a very large corpus of Gandharan Buddhist sculptures. The third fixed point of Pakistan Archaeology in 1947 was the result of prolonged excavations at the early historic site of Taxila where both the sequence and the details of historical occupations from the Achaemenids to the Kushans were adequately brought out. The full-length publication of this work dates from 1951 (Marshall 1913, 1921 and 1951) but the general results were well known and the Archaeological Survey of India training school at this site under Mortimer Wheeler added a new depth to the excavation techniques in the subcontinent. The fourth point was the research undertaken on the Stone Age of the Potwar Plateau in Punjab by H. de Terra and T.T. Paterson, revealing a complete Stone Age sequence related to the terrace sequence of the Soan river and the glacial sequence of Kashmir (de Terra and Paterson 1939).

The pre-Islamic base of Pakistan Archaeology rests on these four foundations. Separate research edifices have been subsequently built on them, and here we can offer only a very brief outline of the progress made since then.

As far as the Indus civilization is concerned, research has progressed in three directions. The first of these was to trace the antecedents of this civilization in Baluchistan and the greater Indus plain itself. Research, which began with W. Fairservis' limited excavations and surveys in the Quetta valley, Baluchistan (W.A. Fairservis 1956, 1959, 1976 and 1982) and was followed up by B. de Cardi's similar work in the Qalat Plateau (de Cardi 1965, 1984) may be said to have culminated in the prolonged and still continuing excavations and surveys by J-F Jarrige at Mehrgarh, Nausharo and other sites in the Bolan Pass region (J.F. Jarrige 1981, 1982, 1984, 1989, 1994, 1997; M. Lechevallier 1984; M. Lechevallier and Quivron, G. 1981; R.H. Meadow, 1981, 1984). Jarrige research has identified Baluchistan as a nuclear area of agricultural beginnings based on the cultivation of wheat and barley and the domestication of sheep, goat, humped cattle and possibly buffalo. Further, his work at the early and mature Indus civilization

site of Nausharo has traced the history of this civilization in this region. Finally, work at Mehrgarh, Pirak etc. has thrown light on the post-Indus civilization scenario of this region (Jarrige, C. 1994, 1997; J.F. Jarrige, M. Santoni and Enault, J.F. 1979).

In the greater Indus plain the identification of an 'early' Indus or Harappan level at Kot Diji by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan under F.A. Khan (1965) was a major event, whose significance and ramifications were soon highlighted by Rafique Mughal through his analysis of this and other related material and also through his surveys in Cholistan (Mughal 1967, 1972a, 1974a & 1997). In the greater Indus plain he has published the results of his more expanded surveys including Punjab (Mughal 1970, 1972b, 1974b; M.R. Mughal, I. Iqbal, M. Afzal and Hasan, M. 1996). In Punjab the main focus of attention is the currently continuing excavation programme at Harappa under G.F. Dales, J.M. Kenoyer and R.H. Meadows (Dales and Kenoyer 1989, 1992; Kenoyer 1983, 1984, & 1998; Meadow 1991; Meadow and Kenoyer 1994), which is being supplemented by R. Wright's survey work in Punjab (personal communication by R. Wright). In Baluchistan itself there has been new work at Miri Qalat in the Makran coast by R. Besenval (Besenval 1992, 1994, 1997), which was preceded some years ago by G.F. Dales' and his team work at Bala Kot (Dales 1974, & 1979, R.H. Meadow 1979) and has been accompanied recently by the German work in southeast Baluchistan. A major stone was added to Pakistan's protohistory by the discovery of the 'Gandhara Grave Culture' by A.H. Dani and Italian archaeologists in the Swat and other hill valleys to the north –northeast of Peshawar (Dani 1967, 1978; Antonini and Stacul 1972; Stacul 1969, 1975, 1976 and 1977). One should also mention British work at sites like Tarakai Qila and Lewan (B. Allchin 1981; F.R. Allchin 1986; F.R. Allchin, Knox, J.R. 1981) and more recent and prolonged research in Bannu (F. Khan, J.R. Knox, and Thomas, K.D. 1991; Thomas, K.D., R. Knox and Khan, F. 1997). To this, we may add the contributions of the University of Peshawar at the sites of Gumla (Dani 1971) and Rehman Dheri (Durrani 1981, 1984, 1988 and Durrani, Ali and Erdosy 1991, 1994-95).

In the field of Stone Age the most decisive step has been taken by the British work in the Potwar Plateau (Paterson 1939; B. Allchin 1981b), which was preceded by the British work on the prehistory of Sind and has been followed by the Italian work (B. Allchin, A. Goudie and Hegde, K. 1978; P. Biagi and Cremaschi 1988).

In the field of historic archaeology one has to refer to the Italian work and the work conducted by the archaeologists of Peshawar University in the area between Swat and Chitral. This has resulted in the excavated data of a large number of Buddhist stupa sites (Dani 1967, 1968-69; A. Rahman 1991, 1993; Faccena 1962; Faccena and Gullini 1962; Callieri 1989). The work of the German team on the Rock Art of the Northern Areas of Pakistan and the University of Khairpur in Sind is also of great significance (K. Jetmar 1997; N. Shaikh 1997).

We have only touched the broad trends of archaeological research in Pakistan, which are linked to the four major bases of the post-Partition period.

Our survey work in the Peshawar Plain is rooted in two traditions of Pakistan Archaeology. The first one is the research on the Buddhist monuments in the Swat and the neighbouring areas. My own Department has played – and is still playing – a major role in this field, and in a sense my survey is a continuation of this research in the setting of the adjacent Peshawar Plain. Secondly, my survey is in the tradition of elaborate survey programmes initiated by Pakistan's Central Department of Archaeology and Museums under Rafique Mughal. In the Cholistan programme (Mughal 1997) he focused primarily on protohistoric sites, but in his more recently published Punjab surveys (M.R. Mughal, F. Iqbal, M. Afzal and Hasan, M. 1996) he has taken into consideration sites up to the Sikh period immediately before the British period in this area.

6.2. The Significance of the Peshawar Plain Survey in Elucidating the Historical Knowledge of the Area

We have noted that our main basis of identifying sites with traces of Achaemenid occupation was the diagnostic pottery types associated with the excavated levels dating from the historical period of Achaemenid rule over the Peshawar Plain. However, before we did our survey the number of sites where such excavated evidence was available in this area was only one. Our survey has traced the surface occurrence of the relevant pottery types at 12 sites, thus considerably increasing our knowledge of the distribution of such sites. What is important is that virtually the whole of the Peshawar Plain shows a network of Achaemenid occupation. This network is related to the routes leading across the plain to the hilly region to the northeast (cf. Swat, etc.), Afghanistan (Mohmand Agency, Khybar) and Punjab (Hund crossing). The location on such internal routes as Charsadda-Nowshera and Charsadda-Mardan, etc. indicates that the geographical possibilities of the Peshawar Plain were well understood as early as the Achaemenid period. We do not positively know if the modern Karakoram Highway was used during this period, but the location of a relevant site in the Shabazgarhi-Lahor sector strongly suggests its possibility. It is also important to note that the irrigation potential of the area was understood during this period because the 'Achaemenid sites' were located in irrigated tracts. If any single site needs highlighting in this context, we mention the site of Nisatta graveyard. It is a major site, comparable to Charsadda. Was it a separate Achaemenid administrative centre? We cannot give an answer in the present state of knowledge, but considering its location on a junction of trade routes and in the richly irrigated area of the Kabul-Swat channels, it may be reasonable to infer that Nisatta had played an important role in the political and economic landscapes of the Achaemenids in the Peshawar Plain.

With the Mauryan period we are in a secure historical context of south Asia. Before our survey, there were only three indisputably Mauryan sites in the Peshawar Plain: Bala Hissar, Gor Khuttree and Shabazgarhi. Now there are 32 well-distributed sites (of which 20 are new sites) with a clear size hierarchy, Bala Hissar and Nisatta being the largest two. It is obvious that the geo-political situation of the plain has not changed since the Achaemenid period, but now there are at least three more sites with an area around 25 acres: Gor Khuttree (Peshawar), Dheri Zardad and Sur Kamar Dherai. The significance of Peshawar is understood, but the location of Dheri Zardad on an important crossing of the Kabul River and the location of Sur Kamar Dherai on Bagu-Pirsabaq-Jehangira-Indus route deserve emphasis. The Mauryan sites were focused primarily along the routes linking Afghanistan, Punjab and Malakand, Swat and beyond. Both south Afghanistan and inner India through Punjab were parts of the Mauryan Empire; what is more interesting is the focus on the Malakand-Swat alignment during this period. It is apparent that routes to central Asia were now open. Historically this is not a matter of surprise, but our survey also has brought this out. Finally, we notice in this context the significantly large number of sites in the unirrigated tracts, which suggests that by this period the location of sites went beyond the major rivers, Kabul and Swat.

The Indo-Greek period has so far been known primarily from coins and whatever could be known from John Marshall's excavations at Sirkap. The 248 sites of this period (of which 216 were newly introduced in this period) that we have traced in our survey have clearly shown the significance of this phase in the settlement history of the Peshawar Plain. The largest site of this period is Hund, which is on the Indus crossing, and is followed by the site of Charsadda. The emergence of Hund as the largest site of this region is historically interesting, because it shows that the Indus crossing here became very significant during the Indo-Greek period. This can only mean that at this point the trade from central Asia through Swat and the trade from Afghanistan through Charsadda and Nisatta both converged. Further, this shows the significance of Punjab to the Indo-Greeks. The Indus had to be crossed at Hund to reach Punjab. The location of another large (62 acres) site on the Peshawar-Mohmand Agency alignment is

interesting in the sense that instead of the usual Peshawar-Khybar route to Afghanistan, the Peshawar-Mohmand Agency-Afghanistan route too was quite significant during this period. The large number (164) of sites located in unirrigated areas may suggest population growth, which warranted settlements in these areas.

The 503 sites of the Scytho-Parthian period (of which 257 are new sites introduced during this period) are also a clear demonstration of the significance of this period in the history and archaeology of the northwestern part of the subcontinent. Like the Indo-Greek level this period too was known only from the excavations at Taxila and the finds of coins. The 344 sites in unirrigated areas suggest a continued population expansion from the previous phase. Further, the significance of Kabul, Bara and Swat rivers in the irrigation network of the region (113 out of a total of 159 sites in irrigated tracts) remained unchanged. As far as the routes are concerned, the Charsadda-Mohmand Agency-Afghanistan route becomes more significant. This is not a surprise because the major power base of the Indo-Scythians was Seistan, which is located in southwest Afghanistan, and southeastern corner of Iran. Communication with that area from the Peshawar Plain is easier through the Mohmand Agency alignment. This is not to say that the other routes, such as those to central Asia through Malakand-Swat or to Punjab across Attock and Hund, were insignificant. They remained significant, but we suspect that the location of 42 sites on the Charsadda-Mohmand Agency alignment during this period suggests a slight shift in the geopolitical priorities of this area. Among the individual sites Hund continued to be the largest and thus presumably, most significant.

The 1148 sites of the Kushan period (of which 652 are new sites introduced in this period) show the culmination of the settlement expansion in our area since the Mauryan period. A large number of them (846) are in unirrigated areas but in the irrigation network the most important role was obviously played by the Swat River (111 sites). Of its 1036 sites directly related to routes, there is an almost even distribution between three major sectors – to central Asia, to Afghanistan, and to Punjab. Hund continued to be the largest site and reflects the continued significance of the Indus crossing at this point. The Kushans carved out a large empire from central Asia to the Ganga valley. Our survey has brought out the significance of this phase in the settlement history of not merely the Peshawar plain but also, by implication, of the subcontinent as a whole. This is the first time that such a large number of sites belonging to a particular period have been found in an admittedly small area of 6215 sq km.

In comparison, the 84 sites of the Hindu Shahi period that we have reported denote a sharp decline in population in this area. To some extent, the modern settlements cover occupations of this period, but even then, a vast number of sites of the Kushan period did not simply continue to be inhabited. We take this situation to be indicative of a sharp decline in trade and also of a sharp decline in the political significance of the region. The Hindu Shahi kingdom covered only the Peshawar Plain and south Afghanistan. Trade boomed in the Kushan period because the Kushan Empire covered a large segment of the territory where this trade was conducted and thus offered a political stability to merchants.

The same situation was reflected in the Islamic period, which we know separately in this area almost exclusively through its standing buildings.

On the whole, our survey has demonstrated the usefulness of undertaking detailed settlement surveys of limited geographical areas and getting a more or less precise idea of its changing history as revealed by the locations of settlements. In the process it has also greatly expanded the general notions of the significance of the Indo-Greek, Scytho-Parthian and Kushan levels in the history of the Northwest. It has further demonstrated the overwhelming significance of trade routes as a factor in the location of historic settlements of the area vis-à-vis its irrigational situation. Finally, it has shown that the distribution

of Buddhist religious sites in the Northwest was confined not merely to the hill valleys of Swat or to the hilltops overlooking the Peshawar Plain, but also to the plain itself. This shows that the Buddhist monks were not always following traders along well-defined routes; they were also parts of the ordinary settlement landscape of the Peshawar Plain. The discovery of 146 sites which have yielded sculptural and architectural fragments and which we have interpreted to be 'religious sites' or sites containing religious art and architecture is the clearest demonstration of the fact that Buddhism had entered the life of the common people in the Peshawar Plain during the Kushan period.

6.3. Some Possible Directions of Future Research in the Area

At the end of our present work we are left with a problem, which will need a multi-pronged research in future. It is the problem of almost a catastrophic decline in the number of settlements from the Kushan period to the Hindu Shahi period. In our discussion we have referred to the comparative political insignificance of the Hindu Shahi period, as contrasted with the earlier Kushan period. But can this be the only –or even primary – cause of such decline? The phenomenon as a whole suggests almost a collapse of the existing economic structure and perhaps some kind of change in the environmental system as well. There is no scope of elaborating on these issues in the present stage of knowledge, but some problem-oriented excavations to have answers to these issues are necessary in future. If one has to think of a particular site where this research may begin, one has to mention Hund to whose continued significance from the earlier periods to the Hindu Shahi period we have drawn attention. On behalf of Peshawar University I have, in fact, begun excavations at this site, but without the resources to carry out a multi-pronged work-strategy which will involve, among other things, detailed bio-archaeological investigations to detect changes in the environmental system and close geo-physical investigations to understand the basic nature of this more- than -100-acre site and guide the selection of excavation areas.

The second major issue is to put the history of trade with central Asia on a more positive footing. The modern Karakoram Highway through Buner, etc. is a fixed point in the sense that this is a well-defined geographical route and along this route there is a vast mass of inscribed and rock-art material. Some of this rock-art material may even be 'Mesolithic' and thus prehistoric. The problem is that there is as yet no excavated site where the history of this trade can be securely defined. Again, in the Peshawar Plain Hund seems to be a good site for excavation from this point of view because it was here that the Indus was crossed.

Another major issue, which may draw the attention of future excavators in this area, is the beginning of its early historic period under the Achaemenid occupation. The stratigraphy is known, but not much is known about the actual process of the beginning of the early historic state and cities of the region. The problem about Bal Hissar in Charsadda where excavations have been carried out so far is that it is a high mound with lots of late occupational debris on top. As far as I have been able to judge it, Nisatta is a better site to excavate from this point of view.

Finally, we have no doubt perceived that the protohistoric base of the Peshawar Plain was constituted by the 'Gandhara Grave Culture', although, the number of such sites is still limited. Detailed excavations of a 'Gandhara Grave Culture' site should demonstrate the nature of this occupation in the plain.

Whatever directions the future archaeological research in the Peshawar Plain may take, we hope that our detailed survey of this region will be the base on which the future archaeologists of this area will build.

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APPENDICES

Description of the Illustrated Pottery and its Parallels

Appendix 1 Description of illustrated sherds

The figure-wise and type-wise description of our ceramic markers and references to the representative published material is provided here. The "SSP No." at the beginning of each of our description refers to the total collection of pottery, which is now kept in Peshawar University Museum. Each of the sherds in our collection from 1226 sites has been assigned a "SSP No." under the "Settlement Survey of Peshawar".

Appendix 2 List of coins and sculptural fragments

Appendix 3 Description of sites

Appendix 4 Site Location Maps

Achaemenid Period **Appendix 1**

Figure-1:

Description of the Illustrated Pottery and its Parallels

1. SSP No. 1143. Rippled rim of a medium size jar with externally roughened body. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:38, Fig. 10, No. 1).

The figure-wise and type-wise description of our ceramic markers and references to the representative published material is produced here. The "SSP No.," at the beginning of each of our description refers to the number of site and the serial number to the concerned sherd in our total collection of pottery, which is now kept in Peshawar University Museum. Each of the sherds in our collection from 1226 sites has been allotted a number ("SSP" standing for "Settlement Survey of Peshawar").

4. SSP No. 911. Broken flat base of a heavy trough with tapering sides and rounded thick rim. Red-brown colour, coarse fabric and gritty section (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 22, No. 79).

5. SSP No. 43. Trough with rounded rim, flat base and slightly projected bottom. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 22, No. 79).

6. SSP No. 485. Open-mouthed trough with tapering sides. It has no projected base and linear decoration but has thick side and gritty section. Red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:193, Fig. 20, No. 35).

7. SSP No. 325. Flat base carinated vessels with internal grooves. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin section (A. Rahman 1968-69:193, Fig. 19, No. 17).

8. SSP No. 380. Disc base of large carinated storage vessel. Red ware, coarse fabric, slightly thick profile and gritty section (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 2, No. 30).

9. SSP No. 17. Small plain disc base of carinated vessel. Red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:197, Fig. 22, No. 111).

10. SSP No. 190. Sherd of a medium size without knob or any applied decoration. Red colour and fine texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 41).

11. SSP No. 531. Rounded handle of a vessel. Red ware, fine fabric, broken and made of well-levigated clay (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 37).

Achaemenid Period

Figure-1:

1. SSP No. 1143. Rippled rim of a medium size jar with externally roughened body. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:38, Fig. 10, No. 1).
2. SSP. No. 1143. Rippled rim of a large jar with externally roughened body, but larger in size. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:38, Fig. 10, No. 2).
3. SSP. No. 837. Large bowl with flat topped clubbed rim, externally grooved, convex body. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 30).
4. SSP. No. 911. Broken flat base of a heavy trough with tapering sides and rounded thick rim. Red-brown colour, coarse fabric and thick gritty profile (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 22, No. 79).
5. SSP. No. 43. Trough with rounded rim, flat base and slightly projected bottom. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 22, No. 79).
6. SSP. No. 485. Open-mouthed trough with tapering sides. It has no projected base and linear decoration but has thick side and gritty section. Red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 35).
7. SSP. No. 325. Flat base carinated vessels with internal grooves. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin section (A. Rahman 1968-69:193, Fig. 19, No. 17).
8. SSP. No. 380. Disc base of large carinated storage vessel. Red ware, coarse fabric, slightly thick profile and gritty section (A. Rahman 1968-69:196, Fig. 2, No. 80).
9. SSP. No. 17. Small plain disc base of carinated vessel. Red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:197, Fig. 22, No. 111).
10. SSP. No. 190. Sherd of a medium size without knob or any applied decoration. Red colour and fine texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 41).
11. SSP. No. 531. Rounded handle of a vessel. Red ware, fine fabric, broken and made of well-levigated clay (A. Rahman 1968-69:194, Fig. 20, No. 37).

Mauryan Period

Figures-2, 3:

12. SSP. No. 604. Shallow jar of bevelled rim and grooved internally. Red colour, coarse ware and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:66, Fig. 19, No. 9).
13. SSP. No. 111. Shallow jar of bevelled rim of medium in size and has grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:66, Fig. 19, No. 89).
14. SSP. No. 707. Shallow jar of bevelled rim with linear decoration. Red ware, coarse fabric and well-fired (M. Wheeler 1962:66, Fig. 19, No. 89).
15. SSP. No. 70. Pitcher with short rim and globular body internally grooved and externally roughened. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium size (M. Wheeler 1962:58, Fig. 20, No. 102).
16. SSP. No. 1171. Medium size water pitcher having grooves on the exterior of the rim and shoulder and stamped decoration on body. Thin profile, red ware and fine texture (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 238).
17. SSP. No. 288. High rim water pitcher, externally thickened and with parallel grooves and black slip on the exterior. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 262).
18. SSP. No. 315. Storage jar of large size with beaded rim and shallow body. It has internal and external grooves, red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 268).
19. SSP. No. 265. Water pitcher with out-curved rim of medium size and grooved linear decoration on the exterior of the rim and shoulder. Red ware and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 238).
20. SSP. No. 483. Storage vessel of large size with internally beaked and obliquely cut rim having a single projected band on the exterior of the neck. It has expanded shoulders, red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 240).
21. SSP. No. 703. Bowl with externally projected rim and flat base. Red ware fine fabric and thin profile (M. Wheeler 1962:53, Fig. 17, No. 71).
22. SSP. No. 17. Large bowl with flat topped rim, grooved lines externally and concentric notches below it. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:53, Fig. 17, No. 61).
23. SSP. No. 17. Out-turned rim of a large bowl with convex body, open mouth, flat top having parallel grooves and wavy line decoration above it on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:57, Fig. 19, No. 94).
24. SSP. No. 186. Bevelled rim of a medium size with flat base and externally grooved. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:62, Fig. 23 No. 162).
25. SSP. No. 472. Slightly inverted rim of large bowl with wavy line decoration externally between the grooves with a projected pointed band. Red colour, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:52, Fig. 16, No. 55).
26. SSP. No. 988. Beaked rim of a large bowl with grooves and incomplete wavy line decoration. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium textures (M. Wheeler 1962:69, Fig. 28, No. 224).

Indo-Greek Period

Figures-4, 5:

27. SSP. No. 633. Beaked rim of pitcher with carination and grooved line on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 218).
28. SSP. No. 184. Flat topped rim of a pitcher with an external deep grooved line and expanded shoulders. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 218).
29. SSP. No. 489. An out-turned, flat topped rim of pitcher with thick texture and two engraved lines on the small projected band at the exterior. Red colour, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 238).
30. SSP. No. 436. Storage vessel of a medium size with short neck, grooved line decoration, flat-topped rim and expanded shoulder. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 218).
31. SSP. No. 155. Storage vessel of medium size with short neck, grooved line decoration, flat rim and expanded shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 218).
32. SSP. No. 140. Flaring rim of a water pitcher with external grooves marking slightly projected bands. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962: 71, Fig. 29, No. 238).
33. SSP. No. 55. Flat topped rim of a water pitcher, externally grooved, with a projected band below the grooves and black band on the exterior of the rim. Medium textured and well fired. Red ware and fine fabric (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 238).
34. SSP. No. 391. Rim of water pitcher, externally thickened and with grooved lines marking a projected band and nail head impression above the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:200, Fig. 26, No. 163).
35. SSP. No. 319. Out-turned rim of a storage vessel with grooves on the rim and neck. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:71, Fig. 29, No. 38).
36. SSP. No. 695. Storage vessel with out-turned rim, incised row of circles internally and cross lines externally. Medium texture, red colour and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 217).
37. SSP. No. 35. Collared rim of water pitcher. Plain, red ware, small size, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:200, Fig. 26, No. 154).
38. SSP. No. 1171. Jar with grooved parallel lines and medium texture. Red colour and medium fabric (M. Wheeler 1962:68, Fig. 27, No. 05).
39. SSP. No. 516. Storage jar of medium size with flanged shoulders and out-turned grooved rim. Soapy-red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962:66, Fig. 26, No. 192).
40. SSP. No. 407. Storage jar of medium size with pointed rim and flanged shoulders. Soapy-red colour, thin texture and well-fired (M. Wheeler 1962:66, Fig. 26, No. 192).

41. SSP. No. 81. Round everted spout of water vessel with grooves on shoulder externally. Red ware and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:145, Fig. 19, No. 7).
42. SSP. No. 209. Clubbed rim of a storage jar, grooved externally and with rope design between the grooves. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 220).
43. SSP. No. 90. 'Thali'/dish of medium size with in-curved flat rim and tapering body, internally grooved and externally roughened. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:103, Fig. 50. No. 538).
44. SSP. No. 531. Bowl with in-curved sides. Plain, red ware, thin texture and medium size (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14. No. 1).
45. SSP. No. 325. Bowl with in-curved sides. Plain, red ware, thin texture and medium size (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14. No. 1).
46. SSP. No. 696. Bowl with sharp bevelled rim and grooved shoulder. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962:69, Fig. 28, No. 236).
47. SSP. No. 531. Bell shaped bowl with flaring rim and raised band below. Flat base and linear decoration externally. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:142, Fig. 16, No. 3).
48. SSP. No. 21. Bowl with out-curved flaring rim, slight carination and grooves at shoulder. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:142, Fig. 16. No. 1).
49. SSP. No. 525. Bowl with in-curved sides, red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14. No. 3).
50. SSP. No. 1045. Bowl with open mouth and everted rim having grooves at the neck. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:141, Fig. 15, No. 1).
51. SSP. No. 1153. Clubbed rim bowl with parallel grooved lines and wavy incised band on the exterior. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:57, Fig. 19, No. 94).
52. SSP. No. 489. Straight sided cup with flat base, red ware, fine texture and medium size (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14, No. 6).
53. SSP. No. 411. Flat base of thick fabric rimless profile with coarse surface (A.H. Dani 1965-66:143, Fig. 17, No. 12).
54. SSP. No. 375. Bowl with bevelled rim, corrugated neck, flat base and grooves externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and slightly thick texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14, No. 2).
55. SSP. No. 678. Miniature pot with flat topped everted rim having grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:145, Fig. 19, No. 3).
56. SSP. No. 983. Thick fabric pan with external grooves and one projected band above the base. Red ware, coarse fabric, thick texture and roughened surface (A. Rahman 1968-69:200, Fig. 26, No. 172).
57. SSP. No. 136. Bowl with tapering sides and ring base. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:203, Fig. 29, No. 243).

58. SSP No. 387. Small bowl with flanged rim, tapering sides and flat base. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:142, Fig. 16, No. 12).
59. SSP No. 48. Drinking cup with straight rim. Red colour, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:140, Fig. 14, No. 6).
60. SSP. No. 1179. Miniature pot with round, uneven base and externally roughened surface. Coarse fabric and gritty texture (M. Wheeler 1962:96, Fig. 46, No. 478).
61. SSP. No. 1145. Bowl with disc base and tapering sides. Red ware, fine texture, thin section and well-fired (A. Rahman 1968-69:203, Fig. 29, No. 243).
62. SSP. No. 878. Hollow torch/incense burner with a solid upward handle. Coarse ware, grooved externally and ill-fired (A.H. Dani 1965-66:143, Fig. 17, No. 22).
63. SSP. No. 538. Plain incense burner/hollow torch with projected base, red ware and coarse fabric (A.H. Dani 1965-66:143, Fig. 17, No. 21).
64. SSP. No. 558. Incense burner/hollow torch with internal grooves, roughened surface and red colour (A.H. Dani 1965-66:143, Fig. 17, No. 22).
65. SSP. No. 1122. Thick fabric lid with thick and rounded knob. Red ware and coarse fabric (A.H. Dani 1965-66:143, Fig. 17, No. 18).
66. SSP. No. 604. Extended handle applied to a pot shoulder. Red ware, fine texture, thin sectioned and made of well-levigated clay (A. Rahman 1968-69:203, Fig. 29, No. 247).

Scytho-Parthian Period

Figures 6, 7:

67. SSP. No. 311. Storage jar with a thick, out-turned rim having oblique slashes on the neck. Red ware, coarse fabric, thick sectioned and with slightly roughened surface (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 267).
68. SSP. No. 58. Slightly out-turned and sharply projected rim of jar with high neck, plain body and potter mark on the inner side of the neck. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:162, Fig. 36, No. 5).
69. SSP. No. 265. Rim of a plain jar with expanded shoulder. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 6).
70. SSP. No. 765. Rim of a water pitcher with plain neck, single grooved line on the exterior of the rim; parallel grooves at the shoulder and series of nail head impression below. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin section (A.H. Dani 1965-66:162, Fig. 36, No. 4).
71. SSP. No. 190. Rim of a water pitcher with out-curved rim having a groove and bands on the shoulder and a series of nail head impression below it. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:162, Fig. 36, No. 4).
72. SSP. No. 90. Rim of a water pitcher having grooves on the exterior of rim and a projected band outside. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:162, Fig. 36, No. 4).
73. SSP. No. 136. Rim of a water vessel with corded design externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and rough surface (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 256).
74. SSP. No. 213. Everted rim of a water vessel with wavy line decoration externally. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 256).
75. SSP. No. 765. Ribbed rim of an open mouthed pot with high neck and projected band on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric, thin profile and made of well-levigated clay (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 7).
76. SSP. No. 242. High-necked rim of water pot with external grooves and projected band. Fine texture, plain body, red colour and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 261).
77. SSP. No. 190. Everted rim with wavy band decoration externally. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 267).
78. SSP. No. 226. Medium size water pitcher with narrow neck, projected bands and grooves on the exterior. Red ware, coarse surface and fine thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 267).
79. SSP. No. 399. Thin textured bowl having a horizontal black band externally. Red ware, coarse surface and medium size (A. Rahman 1968-69:205, Fig. 31, No. 288).

80. SSP. No. 459. Deep grooved rim having black bands internally. Red ware, coarse surface and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 274).
81. SSP. No. 73. Flat topped everted rim of a high neck pitcher having grooved band on the top. Red ware, coarse surface and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:74, Fig. 31, No. 274).
82. SSP. No. 389. Rim of a water pitcher having parallel grooves on the top (M. Wheeler 1962:74, Fig. 31, No. 274).
83. SSP. No. 693. Medium size water pitcher with a projected band and grooves on the exterior of rim and neck. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 267).
84. SSP. No. 340. Slightly everted rim of a pitcher with sharp projection to the exterior and with pipal leaf decoration below it. Red ware, fine and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 3).
85. SSP. No. 471. Rim of a water pitcher with externally thickened texture and chocolate colour. Medium texture and coarse surface (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 7).
86. SSP. No. 475. A rounded, out-turned rim of an open-mouthed pot with pointed top, sharp exterior projection, grooved line on the exterior of the neck and nail impression below it. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 7).
87. SSP. No. 316. Open-mouthed rim of a medium size storage jar, grooved on both sides and with slightly projected band between the two parallel grooves on the shoulder. Red ware, coarse, gritty profile and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 7).
88. SSP. No. 310. Flat topped, externally grooved rim of a storage jar. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:163, Fig. 37, No. 7).
89. SSP. No. 302. Slightly out-turned rim of a pitcher with a groove at the base. High neck, red colour, coarse and thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 275).
90. SSP. No. 111. Trough with flat base and grooved line internally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:150, Fig. 24, No. 8).
91. SSP. No. 707 (b). Carinated 'Thali'/dish with out-turned, flanged and grooved rim and flat base. It has thin black band internally. Red ware, fine fabric and fine medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:148, Fig. 22, No. 5).
92. SSP. No. 518. Grooved disc base of a medium fabric bowl with considerable projection at the base. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:160, Fig. 34, No. 2).
93. SSP. No. 341. Obliquely everted rim of carinated 'Thali'/dish with parallel grooves on the exterior and with flat base. Red ware, medium texture, fine fabric and made of well-levigated clay (A.H. Dani 1965-66:142, Fig. 22, No. 2).
94. SSP. No. 447. Plain, ring base of a bowl with an upward projection. It has grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and gritty-thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:206, Fig. 32, No. 297).

95. SSP. No. 133. Flat topped, coarse fabric lid with external and internal grooves. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:151, Fig. 25, No. 4).
96. SSP. No. 178. Flanged rim of an open-mouthed bowl/Qulfi' of red ware with grooves and nail head decoration on the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:152, Fig. 26, No. 5).
97. SSP. No. 921. Small spout with a projection at the lower portion externally. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:159, Fig. 33, No. 1).
98. SSP. No. 536. Plain rounded handle with broken end. Red ware and coarse fabric (A.H. Dani 1965-66:151, Fig. 25, No. 17).
99. SSP. No. 125. An elongated rounded handle, with upper and lower parts broken. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:159, Fig. 33, No. 9)
100. SSP. No. 489. A rounded handle with red ware, coarse fabric, medium texture and gritty profile (A.H. Dani 1965-66:159, Fig. 33, No. 9).

Kushan Period

Figures 8-13:

101. SSP. No. 634. Rim of a high necked water pitcher with external grooves marking projected bands. Red ware, coarse fabric, medium texture, well fired and made of levigated clay (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
102. SSP. No. 936. Open-mouthed, medium size, high necked rim with a projected lower part and grooved line on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
103. SSP. No. 589. Rim of a medium size, high neck pitcher with parallel grooved lines and black bands on exterior of rim and shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
104. SSP. No. 447. Rim of a medium size, high neck pitcher with a single groove and black band on the rim and shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin profile (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30-263).
105. SSP. No. 212. Plain pitcher rim of medium size with a single groove at the base. No linear decoration. Red ware, coarse fabric and ill-oxidised (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
106. SSP. No. 705. Rim of a medium size, high neck pitcher, slightly out-curved and externally grooved with concentric circles on the shoulders. Red ware, coarse fabric, gritty profile and ill-oxidised (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
107. SSP. No. 406. Water pitcher of medium with externally thickened-everted rim having nail head impression above the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 262).
108. SSP. No. 703. Obliquely cut rim of a medium size pitcher with grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
109. SSP. No. 612. Rim of a medium size, high neck pitcher with grooves on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
110. SSP. No. 1182. Sharply everted thick rim of a cooking pot with grooved line on the exterior and linear decoration on the inner side and a projected band below the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 294).
111. SSP. No. 40. Sharply everted rim with thin texture, single grooved line on the shoulder and a projected band below it. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 294).
112. SSP. No. 355. Sharp everted rim of water pitcher with high neck, externally thickened rim and grooves on the top. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin-section (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 289).
113. SSP. No. 930. Externally thickened rim of medium size vessels with linear decoration. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 262).

114. Sharply projected rim having grooves on the top and incised lines on the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 289).
115. SSP. No. 509. Cooking pot/storage jar of medium size with globular body having out-curved rim and an external groove on the top. Red ware, coarse fabric, medium texture and well-fired (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 289).
116. SSP. No. 1166. Storage vessel with thick, tapering rim and vertical neck. Medium texture, light red in colour and coarse in fabric (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 262).
117. SSP. No. 265. Storage vessel with slightly everted rim and grooved lines on the exterior. Red ware, coarse and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 262).
118. SSP. No. 155. Rim of a medium size water pitcher with high neck and externally grooved. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72, Fig. 30, No. 263).
119. SSP. No. 574. Storage vessel with everted grooved rim, oblique cut neck and expanded shoulder (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 288).
120. SSP. No. 922. Sharp rim of a high neck water pitcher with external grooves. Red ware and coarse texture (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 286).
121. SSP. No. 921. Drinking bowl with tapering raised sides and regular rippled bands on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin profile (A. Rahman 1968-69:208, Fig. 34, No. 332).
122. SSP. No. 600. Drinking bowl with tapering bands. (A. Rahman 1968-69:208, Fig. 34, No. 333).
123. SSP. No. 899. Rim of an open-mouthed, high neck pitcher with grooves on the exterior and regular ripples on the rim. Medium in texture and size, red ware and coarse fabric (M. Wheeler 1962:76, Fig. 33, No. 286).
124. SSP. No. 705. Oblique out-turned rim of a deep bowl with grooves, rope design and wavy lines on the exterior. Thick texture, gritty profile, coarse fabric and red surface (M. Wheeler 1962:74, Fig. 31, No. 273).
125. SSP. No. 550. Flat topped storage vessel with in-turned projected rim, thick texture and pointed projected band on the exterior. Red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 254).
126. SSP. No. 126. Out-turned rim of a thick storage jar with grooves on the exterior, slight projection on the inner side and incised wavy decoration on outer body. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:204, Fig. 30, No. 252).
127. SSP. No. 84. Open-mouthed, in-turned projected rim of a storage vessel with grooved lines and projected bands on the rim and body. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 211).
128. SSP. No. 398. Flat topped rim of a storage vessel with projected bands on the neck. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:74, Fig. 31, No. 273).
129. SSP. No. 531. Out-turned, obliquely cut rim of a storage jar with slight projection inside the rim and projected band on neck (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 211).

130. SSP. No. 43. Thick tapering rims of a large size with a blunt projection inside and linear decoration on outer side. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:202, Fig. 28, No. 210).
131. SSP. No. 166. Flat topped rim of a medium size storage jar with externally grooved body. Red ware, medium texture and proper oxidation (M. Wheeler 1962:78, Fig. 34, No. 313).
312. SSP. No. 707. Flat-topped rim of a large bowl with parallel grooved lines and rope band externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:91, Fig. 43, No. 415).
133. SSP. No. 94. Bevelled rim of a thick, large bowl having grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:91 Fig. 43, No. 422).
134. SSP. No. 306. Flat-topped everted rim of medium size bowl with parallel wavy line decoration and grooves below it externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:88, Fig. 41, No. 401).
135. SSP. No. 302. Flat-topped, everted rim bowl of a medium size with twisting cordons externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:91 Fig. 43, No. 417).
136. SSP. No. 302. Flat-topped rim of a shallow bowl with external grooves and wavy line decoration. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:91, Fig. 43, No. 428).
137. SSP. No. 602. Obliquely cut, out-curved rim of a large size bowl having external carination and double grooves on the shoulder. Red ware, coarse fabric and thin profile (A.H. Dani 1965-66:173, Fig. 47, No. 3)
138. SSP. No. 94. Club-rounded rim of a large size bowl having nail impression externally. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:199, Fig. 25, No. 137).
139. SSP. No. 1096. Flat topped, slightly in-turned rim with oblique slashes and grooves on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium fine texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:206, Fig. 32, No. 290).
140. SSP. No. 1145. Coarse rim of a deep bowl projected to the exterior having grooves on the shoulder and lower body and wavy decoration between the grooves. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:205, Fig. 31, No. 281).
141. SSP. No. 447. Kneading bowl with clubbed rim and roughened flat bottom. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:200, Fig. 26, No. 173).
142. SSP. No. 759. Bowl with tapering raised sides, grooved rim curved outside and flat base. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:173, Fig. 47, No. 3).
143. SSP. No. 342. Base of a thick fabric trough with tapering sides, external grooves and coarsed ware. Red colour and thick gritty profile (A. Rahman 1968-69:208, Fig. 34, No. 334).
144. SSP. No. 81. Rim of a flat-based bowl with straight sides and parallel grooves externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:174, Fig. 48, No. 1).
145. SSP. No. 130. Kneading trough with tapering sides and rough projected bottom. Red ware, coarse gritty thick texture and ill oxidation (A. Rahman 1968-69:209, Fig. 35, No. 342).

146. SSP. No. 588. Kneading trough with tapering sides and flat base. Red ware, coarse fabric and ill oxidation (A. Rahman 1968-69:206, Fig. 32, No. 303).
147. SSP. No. 709. Carinated dish/ 'Thali' with obliquely cut out-turned rim, flat base and three black painted vertical bands on the interior. Red colour, fine fabric and thin texture (M. Wheeler 1962:75 Fig. 32, No. 285).
148. SSP. No. 707(c). Small bowl with in-turned rim, thin section and light weight. It has incised moon and star decoration on the interior of the rim. Red ware, fine thin texture and well fired (A.H. Dani 1965-66:178, Fig. 52, No. 3).
149. SSP. No. 570. Pan with bevelled rim of thick section, medium size, externally grooved and with linear decoration on the top. Red ware and coarsed fabric (A.H. Dani 1965-66:176, Fig. 50, No. 5).
150. SSP. No. 186. Shallow 'Thali'/dish with slopping rim, slightly sagger base and black band decoration externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:176, Fig. 50, No. 5).
151. SSP. No. 616. Kneading trough of small size with clubbed rim and flat roughened base. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:209, Fig. 35, No. 343).
152. SSP. No. 696. Lugged 'Thali'/dish with tapering sides and flat base. It has projected knobs on the rim top and grooves internally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:209, Fig. 35, No. 346).
153. SSP. No. 186. 'Thali'/ dish with in-curved sides, simple rim and tapering body. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:174, Fig. 48, No. 8).
154. SSP. No. 205. Lid with straight rounded knob and flat base. It has projected band internally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:174, Fig. 48, No. 15).
155. SSP. No. 64. Lid with flat base, tapering central knob and black bands internally. Red ware, fine fabric and thick texture (M. Wheeler 1962:78, Fig. 34, No. 303).
156. SSP. No. 40. Lid with flat base, high tapering and central knob. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture. (M. Wheeler 1962:78, Fig. 34, No. 303).
157. SSP. No. 1179. Flat base lid with a central Knob. It has a projected band externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:78 Fig. 34, No. 303).
158. SSP. No. 590. Lid with straight, pointed knob and grooves internally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:79, Fig. 35, No. 321).
159. SSP. No. 345. Flat base lid with collared central knob having a single projected band internally. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:78, Fig. 34, No. 303).
160. SSP. No. 302. Straight, flat, lid of small size, red colour, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:178, Fig. 46, No. 13).
161. SSP. No. 519. Lid with externally projected band. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:178, Fig. 46, No. 13).

162. SSP. No. 205. Flat topped lid with projected band and grooves externally. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (M. Wheeler 1962:72 Fig. 30, No. 260).
163. SSP. No. 322. Grooved disc base of a glass with coarse fabric, red ware, thick texture and ill oxidation (A.H. Dani 1965-66:180, Fig. 54, No. 7).
164. SSP. No. 380. Lug of a shallow pot of red colour, thick texture and coarse fabric (A.H. Dani 1965-66:181, Fig. 55, No. 7).
165. SSP. No. 593. Shallow pot of medium fabric with attached handle. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:215, Fig. 41, No. 432).
166. SSP. No. 163. Bowl with attached handle. Red ware and fine thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:181, Fig. 55, No. 7).
167. SSP. No. 218. Rectangular handle with parallel grooved lines and concentric circles on the lower part. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:181, Fig. 55, No. 6).
168. SSP. No. 186. Flat, semi-circular handle having four parallel horizontal incised bands. Red ware, coarse surface and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:181, Fig. 55, No. 6).
169. SSP. No. 341. Flat, straight, rectangular handle with projected knob on top and vertically engraved linear decoration. Red ware, fine fabric and medium texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:181, Fig. 55, No. 6).
170. SSP. No. 345. Straight, long, spout with thick texture, red colour and coarse surface (A.H. Dani 1965-66:170, Fig 44, No. 8).
171. SSP. No. 347. Spout with a projection at lower portion and black band around. Red ware, fine fabric and thin texture (A.H. Dani 1965-66:172, Fig. 46, No. 13).
172. SSP. No. 22. Short, narrow spout of red colour, coarse surface and thin profile (A. Rahman 1968-69:207, Fig. 33, No. 310).

Hindu Shahi Period

Figure 14,15:

173. SSP. No. 190. Everted Rim of a storage vessel with grooves, finger pressed and nail head decoration externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 377).
174. SSP. No. 673. Rim of a water vessel with short neck, globular body and a single groove. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 394).
175. SSP. No. 21. Out-turned rim of a medium size jar with wavy decoration and dental notches above it. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 378).
176. SSP. No. 1144. Open-mouthed storage jar of medium size expanded shoulder and projected band on the exterior of the rim. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 406).
177. SSP. No. 265. Rim of a medium size pitcher of red ware, medium profile, coarse surface with black bands on rim and shoulders (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 373).
178. SSP. No. 697. Storage jar of medium size with internally beaked and obliquely cut rim having externally grooved line on the shoulder. Red ware, fine surface and fine texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:211, Fig. 37, No. 369).
179. SSP. No. 1084. Rim of a medium size pitcher with internal corrugations. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 376).
180. SSP. No. 218. Open-mouthed water pot of a medium size with out-curved rim and ribbed body. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 383).
181. SSP. No. 189. Lugged open-mouthed pot having linear decoration externally. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 414).
182. SSP. No. 210. Lugged open-mouthed pot with linear decoration on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 414).
183. SSP. No. 192. Lugged open-mouthed pot with linear decoration on the exterior and grooves on the top. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 414).
184. SSP. No. Lugged, open mouthed pot with flat top and out-turned sides, projected rim, plain surface and grooved shoulder. Red ware and fine thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 414).
185. SSP. No. 304. Bowl with flat top and thin out-turned sides, projected rim, plain surface and grooved shoulder. Red ware, fine texture and well fired (A. Rahman 1968-69:213, Fig. 39, No. 405).

186. SSP. No. 604. Club rimmed bowl with external grooves, red ware, coarse fabric and thin texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:213, Fig. 3, No. 399).
187. SSP. No. 302. Deep bowl with open-mouth, flat rim and slopping in-curved sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:212, Fig. 38, No. 396).
188. SSP. No. 546. Shallow trough with out-curved grooved rim having projected base and linear decoration on the exterior. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:215, Fig. 41, No. 429).
189. SSP. No. 71. Shallow trough with out-curved, beaked-grooved rim and externally projected and roughened grooved bottom. Red ware, coarse fabric and thick texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:215, Fig. 4, No. 429).
190. SSP. No. 345. Hollow pedestal bowl with grooves on both sides. Red ware, coarse fabric and medium texture (A. Rahman 1968-69:214, Fig. 40, No. 20).
191. SSP. No. 17. Lugged portion of a shallow pot in red ware and coarse fabric (A. Rahman 1968-69:209, Fig. 35, No. 46).

Appendix 2 - The List of Coins, Sculptural and Architectural Fragments

a. Coins

Site No.	Number of collected coins	Number of coins shown to us	Total
14	1 Greek	—	1
28	Profile from Hindu Shahis to the British time		
32	1 Greek	—	1
45	1 Kushana	—	1
62	—	3 Kushana	3
99	2 Kushana	—	2
112	2 Hindu Shahi	—	2
153	1 Kushana	—	1
189	1 Hindu Shahi	—	1
215	1 Kushana	—	1
220	1 Greek	—	1
243	—	1 Kushana (Gold)	1
261	—	1 Kushana	1
272	Kushana Hoard reported		
284	1 Kushana	—	1
290	2 Kushana	—	2
301	—	1 Kushana	1
313	—	1 Kushana	1
319	—	1 Greek	1
323	—	2 Kushana	2
329	—	1 Kushana	1
330	—	4 Greek	4
	Hoard reported (Kushana)		
		5 Kushana	5
		4 Hindu Shahi (two Gold)	4
405	—	1 Greek	1
407	—	2 Kushana	2
425	—	2 Kushana	2
439	—	2 Kushana	2
442	—	2 Greek	2
474	—	2 Kushana (Gold)	2
536	Hoard of silver coins reported		
538	2 Greek	—	2
540	1 Kushana	—	1
1145	—	2 Kushana (Gold)	2
1160	1 Kushana	—	1
1190	1 Greek	—	1

b. Sculptural and architectural pieces:

Site Name	Collected panels	Panels seen	Architectural Pieces collected
14	1	-	-
62	3	-	1
64	1	-	-
86	-	-	4
100	1	-	-
126	-	-	2
134	1	-	-
152	-	-	3
165	2	-	-
170	1	-	-
176	-	-	2
209	-	2	1
213	1	-	-
228	3	-	-
231	-	-	2
267	3	-	-
268	3	-	-
270	-	2	-
325	2	-	-
330	-	3	-
350	-	2	-
375	1	-	-
391	-	-	1
439	-	2	-
584	-	3	-
588	-	3	-
589	2	-	-
615	-	4	-
651	2	-	-
676	-	-	1
758	-	2	-
902	-	3	-
1032	2	-	-
1071	-	3	-
1076	-	2	-
1093	-	3	-
1095	2	-	-
1150	-	2	-
1160	2	-	-
1182	-	-	-
Total	33	36	17

Appendix 3

Sites in Peshawar Plain

The one inch = one mile maps of the old Survey of India and the present Survey of Pakistan are the reference points of our survey. Sixteen such sheets, which show the exact positions of all the sites reported by us, are included in the appendix 4 here. On each of these sheets the sites are clearly marked. The site numbers, which figure on these maps, are the original field – numbers, which were given to all of them according to the order of their discovery. As even a brief description of the 1226 sites listed in this Appendix will be far more than our dissertation can cope with, we therefore give only an abbreviated version of our observations on each of them. We have given the site name, followed by the grid in which the site occurs in that map and then latitude followed by longitude, through which the location of the site can be easily studied from our maps. An approximate area of the site, source of irrigation and the association of site with the trade – route follow this. Finally, we add some relevant observations and assign the site to its historical period or periods on the basis of our antiquity, which are mainly pottery collected during our field survey. This antiquity has been surveyed in our chapter four.

1. **Thala Gad:** 38/O/5 – (33°57′, 72°29′) - 04.94 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment. Walls, gold coins, iron rods are reported by locals – stone-wall foundations and stucco pieces are visible in the section in old irrigation channel – one Kushan coin found. Period (Buddhist) Kushan.
2. **Kablich:** 38/O/5 – (33°57′ 71° 29′)- .5 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
3. **Haji Banda:** 38/O/5–(33°58′ 71°29′) - 85.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – covered by kilns and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
4. **Pishta Khara Payan:** 38/O/9– (33°57′ 71°31′)- 49.42 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – series of small cultural mound are reported to have been levelled for agriculture. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
5. **Khara Wala:** 38/O/5–(33°58′ 71°30′)-10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – stone wall foundations visible. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
6. **Bhatiri Talao:** 38/O/9– (33°53′ 71° 31′)-12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment. Period Kushan.
7. **Bahlolzai:** 38/O/9 –(33°54′ 71°32′)-04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site covered by building stones and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
8. **Bazid Khel:** 38/O/9–(33°57′ 71°32′)- 00.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River and located at Peshawar – stone, bricks and sculptures known. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
9. **Dhandia:** 38/O/9–(33°56′ 71°33′)- 13.34 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – covered by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

10. **Gul Bara:** 38/O/9 –(33°56′ 71°32′)- 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
11. **Ghazi Said Arab Shah:** 38/O/9 –(33°56′ 71°34′)- 01.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Islamic.
12. **Tor Kanri:** 38/O/9– (33°49′ 71°33′)- 00.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site robbed for sculptures – one schist panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
13. **Amir Ghazi:** 38/O/9–(33°59′ 71°33′)- 04.94 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River located at Peshawar city – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
14. **Mahbooba Dherai:** 38/O/9–(33°56′ 71°36′)- 12.85 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Zindai Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site covered by houses – sculptures and coins reported – one Greek coin collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
15. **Badhber Graveyard:** 38/O/9 –(33°56′ 71°36′)- 02.82 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Zindai Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site robbed for sculptures with its surface covered with bricks and stones – one clay tablet inscription collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
16. **Spinkai Dherai:** 38/O/9–(33°52′ 71°38′)- 07.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Azakhel Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site covered with houses. Islamic coins reported. Period: Kushan – Islamic.
17. **Sikhano Dherai:** 38/O/9–(33°46′ 71°35′)- 02.57 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment. Period: Achaemenid – Kushan.
18. **Khandaq—Mulyano Koroona:** 38/O/9–(33°46′ 71°35′)- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
19. **Palosi/Pajagai Dherai:** 38/O/9–(33°48′ 71°35′)- 41.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site covered by stones – Period: Greek – Kushan.
20. **Ghata Paka:** 38/O/9–(33°48′ 71°37′)- 03.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – site covered by stones. Period: Kushan.
21. **Guli Dana Dherai (Buidana):** 38/O/9 –(33°52′ 71°37′)- 18.16 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Azakhel Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – stone wall foundations seen. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis.
22. **Pat Sephon:** 38/O/9–(33°53′ 71°39′)- 02.00 acres- in the irrigated tract of the Aza Khel Khwar – not associated with any specific route – site covered by building stones. Period: Kushan.
23. **Masterano Kili:** 38/O/9–(33°53′ 71°39′) - 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Aza Khel Khwar – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.
24. **Spilano Dherai:** 38/O/9 –(33°54′ 71°39′) - 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Azakhel Khwar – not associated with any specific route – covered by houses. Period: Kushan.
25. **Mago Dherai:** 38/O/9–(33°54′ 71°39′) - 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Azakhel Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Kohat alignment – building stones known. Period: Scythian – Kushan.

26. **Urmar Bala Dherai:** 38/O/9-(33°57' 71°41') - 02.00 acres - un-irrigated tract - located at Peshawar - site covered by houses. Period: Greek - Kushan.
27. **Shah-Ji-Ki Dheri/Mehbooba Dherai:** 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°36')- - 12.00 acres - un-irrigated tract - located at Peshawar. Excavated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Frontier Circle (herein after A.R.A.S.I., F.C) 1908 - 9: 38 - 59*).
28. **Gor Khuttree:** 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°35')- 25.01 acres - un-irrigated tract - located in Peshawar city. Excavated. Period: Mauryan - Islamic (*Durrani, Ali and Rehman 1998*).
29. **Kachori Graveyard:** 38/O/9-(33°59' 71°40') - 02.67 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Zindai Khwar and located at Peshawar - covered by modern graves. Period: Greek - Hindu Shahis.
30. **Kachrai Camp No. 1:** 38/O/9- (33°59' 71°40') - 09.00 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Zindai Khwar located at Peshawar - sculptures reported - site covered by houses. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
31. **Akhun Baba Graveyard:** 38/O/9- (34°00' 71°36') - 05.46 acres - un-irrigated tract and located at Peshawar city - bricks seen on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Greek - Kushan.
32. **Dherai Baba Graveyard:** 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°40') - 07.07 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Bara River and located at Peshawar city - bricks seen on the site - one Greek coin collected. Period: Greek - Kushan.
33. **Pandu—Dherai Kili:** 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°40') - 03.00 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Zindai Khwar and located at Peshawar - site covered by houses. Period: Greek - Kushan.
34. **Burj Hari Singh:** 38/O/5-(34°00' 71°29') - 01.25 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Bara River - the location on the main Peshawar-Khyber alignment - excavated and covered by buildings. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1916 - 17: 6*).
35. **Pushto Academy:** 38/O/5-(34°00' 71°30') - 03.00 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Bara River - the location on Peshawar-Khyber alignment - excavated - covered by University buildings. Period: (Buddhist) Greek - Kushan (*A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1916 - 17: 5*).
36. **Firdous Khan Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°02' 71°28') - 03.00 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar - the location on Peshawar-Khyber alignment - covered by robbed building stones and bricks. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian - Kushan.
37. **Mullah Garhi:** 38/N/8-(34°05' 71°28')- 13.00 acres - un-irrigated tract - not associated with any specific route - site covered by robbed building stones. Period: Greek - Kushan.
38. **Sper Sang, Burj Kili Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°06' 71°28')- 18.00 acres - un-irrigated tract - the location on Warsak-Jamrud alignment - site covered by houses - sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
39. **Zaga Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°08' 71°26')- 04.50 acres - un-irrigated tract - the location on Warsak-Jamrud alignment - site covered by heavy stone foundations. Period: Greek - Kushan.
40. **Dab Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°03' 71°29')- 15.10 acres - in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar - the location on Peshawar-Khyber alignment - site covered by modern graves, stones and bricks. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian - Kushan.

41. **Shaik Imam Din Tomb, Palosi Piran:** 38/N/8-(33°02' 71°29')- 1.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment. Period: Islamic.
42. **Shabqadar/Spina Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°04' 71°30')- 00.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by bricks – one schist panel collected. Period: Kushan.
43. **Neher Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°04' 71°30')- 01.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by ashy layers. Bricks – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Achaemenid – Kushan.
44. **Arhat Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°31')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract and located at Peshawar – site covered by houses. Period: Greek – Kushan.
45. **Pir Bala Mound:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°50')- 06.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered with robbed stones – bricks – sculptures and coins reported – one Kushan coin collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
46. **Mullazai Police Post:** 38/N/8-(34°04' 71°29')- 02.22 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Palosi Khwar – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by modern graves and buildings. Period: Greek – Kushan.
47. **Lakarai Dherai:** 38/N/8-(34°05' 71°30')- 01.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
48. **Bar Kili Graveyard (Mathra):** 38/N/8-(34°07' 71°29')- 01.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by modern graves, stones. Period: Muryan – Kushan.
49. **Ashab Baba:** 38/N/12-(3°09' 71°31')- 07.16 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by modern graves of the Islamic Period.
50. **Rango Bibi Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°09' 71°31')- 00.64 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by building stones and graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
51. **Mohro Tapoo (Chaghar Matti):** 38/N/12-(34°09' 71°31')- 01.02 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
52. **Saidano Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°08' 71°31')- 01.02 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River situated on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls visible. Period: Kushan.
53. **Mohammad Akram Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°08' 71°31')- 00.81 acres – In the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by stones and modern graves. Period: Kushan.
54. **Tehkal Bala I:** 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°32')- 12.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar – Khyber alignment – site covered by heavy building stones – excavated. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1916 – 17: 5).
55. **Subhan Abad Village/Sra Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°31')- 12.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar – Khyber alignment – site covered by houses – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.

56. **Tehkal Bala II:** 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°31')- and covering an area 00.64 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by stones, houses, bricks – excavated. Period: Greek – Kushan (*A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1916 – 17: 5*).
57. **Guli Baba Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°32')- 13.34 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Khyber alignment – site covered by building stones and refugees houses. Period: Kushan.
58. **Bihari Colony:** 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°33')- 2.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar – Khyber alignment – site covered by bricks. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
59. **Tapoo Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°32')- 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by houses – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
60. **Pajaggi Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°33')- 07.61 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
61. **Choli Payan Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°33')- 07.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul Rivers – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
62. **Kaniza Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°31')- 10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by stones and graves, 3 Kushan coins and beads known – two schist panels, two clay tablet inscriptions collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
63. **Nadan Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°33')- 01.01 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar. Period: Kushan.
64. **Hasan Garhi Mound:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°33')- 24.22 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
65. **Wazir Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°33')- 01.04 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – site covered by houses. Kushan coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
66. **Sultan Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°33')- 00.27 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – site covered by houses mostly – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
67. **Barbara Mound:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°34')- 2.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – some houses on the site. Period: Kushan.
68. **Aslam Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°33') - 06.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Kushan.
69. **Faqir Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/8-(34°07' 71°30')- 00.68 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.

70. **Kandi Payan Graveyard:** 38/N/8-(34°07' 71°29')- 03.07 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by stones, bricks and graves. Period: Mauryan – Kushan.
71. **Gangaram:** 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°31')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – Period: Muryan – Hindu Shahis.
72. **Sar Babar Baba:** 38/N/8-(34°08' 71°30')- 00.51 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Islamic.
73. **Kuragh Patai:** 38/N/8-(34°08' 71°30')- 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
74. **Chaghar Matti Exchange:** 38/N/12 -(34°08' 71°31')- grid number A-2 – - 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – Buddhist sculptures reported – one schist panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
75. **Qila Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°08' 71°33')- 00.93 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
76. **Bado Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°08' 71°33')- 01.09 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Kushan.
77. **Qalandar Shah Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°32')- - 01.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
78. **Mulla Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°31')- 01.40 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
79. **Sanda Sar Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°32')- 01.14 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by stones and modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
80. **Shahideen Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°33')- 00.80 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
81. **Mian Mureed Baba Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°35')- 02.23 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – Period: Greek – Kushan.
82. **Mian Jee Baba Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°34')- 01.71 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
83. **Mehboob Shah Baba Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°34')- 01.37 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
84. **Afrido Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°34')- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – Buddhist structures visible – sculptures reported – two architectural fragments collected. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

85. **Gari Amir Tayab Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°34')- 03.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site partly covered with houses. Period: Greek – Kushan.
86. **Bajaz Gari Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°34')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site completely robbed for sculptures – two architectural pieces collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
87. **Akhun Baba Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°32')- 03.05 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
88. **Shaheed Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°33')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
89. **Alizai Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°34')- 02.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
90. **Chattrai Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°33')- 01.90 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – Period: Greek – Kushan.
91. **Lora Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°34')- 07.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
92. **Qadir Abad Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°34')- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site disturbed. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
93. **Gari Shah Muhammad Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34° 06' 71°34')- 01.48 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site shows Mughal structures and modern graves. Period: Scythian – Islamic.
94. **Khazana Dherai (P.W.D Store):** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°36')- 00.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment. Period: Kushan – Islamic.
95. **Ghundai (Khazana):** 38/N12-(34°05' 71°35')- - 00.82 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – site shows few modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
96. **Hariana Payan Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°35')- 01.47 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
97. **Ganga Ram Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°35')- 00.43 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – Islamic building destroyed. Period: Islamic.
98. **Ijara Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°34')- 04.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
99. **Arbapano Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°35')- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – sculptures and coins reported – two Kushan coins collected. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

100. *Jatti Payan Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°35')- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site partly covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis.
101. *Sikhano Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°34')- 06.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Site completely robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
102. *Bangriwal Baba Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°33')- 08.85 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
103. *Takht Abad Bala Graveyard:* 38/N/12 -(34°08' 71°34')- 15.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period Kushan.
104. *Shah Alam Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°35')- 07.34 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
105. *Meora Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°36')- 01.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – site robbed for sculptures – one panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
106. *Meora Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°37')- 06.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
107. *Sarkhana Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°09' 71°32')- 05.17 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
108. *Qasaban Gari Dherai:* 38/N/12 -(34°06' 71°37')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – some houses on the site. Period: Kushan.
109. *Gari Hamza Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°37')- 00.12 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
110. *Nahqi Graveyard Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°37') - 02.55 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar –Charsadda – alignment. Period: Kushan.
111. *Tauda Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°37')- 01.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – site covered by modern graveyard. Period: Muryan – Hindu Shahis.
112. *Inamuno Zmaka:* 38/N/12-(34°09' 71°35')- 01.98 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – two Hindu Shahi coins collected. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahi.
113. *Syed Hussain Baba Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°35')- 00.48 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – Site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
114. *Burj Dherai:* 38/N/8-(34°10' 71°29')- 00.07 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – Islamic period remains destroyed by the locals. Period: Islamic.

115. *Gul Bela Ruins:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°39')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – Mughal period remains. Period: Islamic.
116. *Shagai Graveyard:* 38/N/12(34°06' 71°39')- 02.28 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – not associated with any specific route – covered by modern graveyard. Period: Kushan.
117. *Daman Afghani Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°38')- 05.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – not associated with any specific route. Period: Greek – Kushan.
118. *Daman Afghani Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°05' 71°40')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – not associated with any specific route – site robbed. Period: Greek – Kushan.
119. *Dhobi Morha:* 38/N/12(34°06' 71°39')- 00.33 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – not associated with any specific route. Period: Islamic
120. *Dalazak Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°41')- 03.83 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – located at Peshawar. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
121. *Budni Dherai/Ghito Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°41')- 02.58 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
122. *Shahjee Baba/Timarpura Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°42')- 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – Site partly covered by houses. Period: Greek – Kushan.
123. *Timarpura Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°42')- 06.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – sites partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
124. *Pato Dherai/Budni Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°41')- 01.90 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – located at Peshawar – site covered by fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
125. *Muhammad Zai Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°39')- 10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – located at Peshawar – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
126. *Dand Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°39')- 07.91 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – located at Peshawar – site robbed for sculptures – two architectural pieces collected. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan.
127. *Nishat Mills Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°36')- 06.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
128. *Pando Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°36')- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar. Period: Greek – Kushan.
129. *Budhu Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°37')- 02.52 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
130. *Chaba Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°37')- 08.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
131. *Garhi Sardar Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°38')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site robbed for sculptures – one panel fragment collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

132. **Kandi Kalu – Khel Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°02′ 71°41′)- 01.14 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site partly covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
133. **Kala Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°02′ 71°42′)- 04.19 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
134. **Kattaro Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°37′)- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – partly occupied by houses – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
135. **Sardar Jarando Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°02′ 71°35′)- 10.34 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – located at Peshawar. Period: Kushan.
136. **Gulozai Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°40′)- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Dalazak alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
137. **Chamkani Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°02′ 71°40′)- 15.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Period: Kushan.
138. **Maira Kachori Dherai:** 38/O/9–(34°00′ 71°42′)- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
139. **Banjar Qadeem/Meher Gul village:** 38/O/9–(34°00′ 71°42′)- 08.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – fields and few houses on the site. Period: Greek – Kushan.
140. **Misri Pura Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°03′ 71°43′)- 00.63 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by fields. Period: Greek – Kushan.
141. **Jabba Kili Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°43′)- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Dalazak alignment – site mostly covered with houses. Period: Kushan.
142. **Akbar Pura Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°43′)- 02.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Dalazak alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
143. **Bajaur Abad (Akbar Pura) Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°44′)- 01.96 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by modern graveyard, houses and a mosque. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
144. **Tarkha Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°03′ 71°45′)- 20.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis (*Saeed–ur–Rehman, 1996:181*).
145. **Mir Rahmatullah Baba Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°04′ 71°45′)- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.

146. **Khush Muqam Graveyard:** 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°44')- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
147. **Babo Dherai:** 38/N/16-(34°03' 71°47')- 05.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
148. **Aman Kot Dherakai:** 38/N/16-(34°03' 71°48')- 06.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
149. **Chouki Drab Dherai:** 38/N/16-3-(34°02' 71°50')- 06.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
150. **Said Gul Abad Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°02' 71°43')- 01.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan.
151. **Nadan Baba Dherai:** 38/N/16-(34°02' 71°47')- 02.09 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
152. **Zagai Dherai:** 38/N/16-(34°02' 71°53')- 02.45 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site robbed – three architectural pieces collected. Period: Greek – Kushan.
153. **Arbab Dherai:** 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°44')- 05.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site partly covered by houses – one Kushan coin collected. Period: Kushan.
154. **Kandi Taza Din Dherai:** 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°46')- 03.91 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
155. **Mashkanro Dherai:** 38/O/13-(33°59' 71°47')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Greek – Kushan.
156. **Dherai Zmaka:** 38/O/9-(33°58' 71°44')- 06.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – fields. Period: Kushan.
157. **Mirza Kili Dherai:** 38/O/9-(33°59' 71°41')- - 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
158. **Wazir Garhi Graveyard:** 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°47')- 06.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
159. **Zori Dherai:** 38/O/13-(33°59' 71°46')- 60.38 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
160. **Akhtar Ghundai/ Pabbi Graveyard:** 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°49')- 11.00 acres – Un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
161. **Dag Baisud Graveyard:** 38/O/13-(33°59' 71°48')- 13.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Period: Kushan.
162. **Butano Dherai:** 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°51')- 02.97 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site robbed for sculptures – two fragments of panels collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*S. Rahman and others 1996: 181*).

163. *Bhatai Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°50')- 00.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – Islamic buildings noted. Period: Greek – Islamic.
164. *Bangro Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°50')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – Islamic building remains, glass bangles noted. Period: Kushan – Islamic.
165. *Aza Khel–Butano Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°52')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Muryan – Kushan.
166. *Topi Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°53')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
167. *Pabbi Dherakai*: 38/N/16-(34°01' 71°49')- 55.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – Islamic building remains. Period: Islamic.
168. *Bangla Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°01' 71°51')- 01.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock – marshy land with robber trenches. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
169. *Zeeban Shah Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°51')- 01.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
170. *Bangriwal–Butano Dherai*: 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°55')- 01.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – (Buddhist) structures noted – one panel fragment and one clay stupa model given by locals. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*S. Rahman and others 1996:185*).
171. *Shahbaz Garh Dherai*: Located at 38/O/13-(34°00' 71°55')- 09.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Period: Kushan.
172. *Rasul Khan Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°57' 71°58')- 01.84 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
173. *Rustam Khan Patai*: 38/O/13-(33°57' 71°58')- 10.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – structures of the Buddhist time and human figurines noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
174. *Swal Palo Ghundai*: 38/O/13-(33°58' 71°58')- 02.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – wall foundations noted. Period: Kushan – Islamic.
175. *Mohammad Khan Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°57' 71°58')- 02.46 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – Buddhist structures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
176. *Mairajai Ghar*: 38/O/13-(33°56' 71°59')- 07.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone wall foundations of stupa noted – two architectural fragments collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
177. *Shehrud Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°55' 71°59')- 04.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
178. *Sura Khel Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°54' 72°00')- 09.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
179. *Shahnaz Ghar Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°56' 72°00')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.

180. **Kandhao Dherai:** 43/C/1-(33°55' 72°01')- 10.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.
181. **Palosin Cheena:** 43/C/1-(33°55' 72°01')- 07.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – structures visible. Period: Kushan.
182. **Malik Abad Dherai:** 38/O/13-(33°58' 71°59')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
183. **Faraz Mian Kandari:** 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°01')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site robbed. Period: Kushan.
184. **Spin Kanra Graveyard:** 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°02')- 01.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
185. **Kili Kind Kandari:** 43/C/1-(33°53' 72°03')- 00.37 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – ruined structure visible. Period: Kushan.
186. **Shahab Khel Kandari:** 43/C/1-(33°55' 72°02')- 05.00 acres – Irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route. Period: Mauryan – Kushan.
187. **Tarakai Ghundai:** 43/C/1-(33°58' 72°02')- 02.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
188. **Banr:** 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°06')- 01.50 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – robbed trenches noted – two broken panels noted. Period: Kushan.
189. **Enzer Kanda (Gul Dherai) Warai:** 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°07')- 01.50 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – one Hindu Shahi coin collected. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
190. **Wataikai (Gul Dherai):** 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°06')- 02.00 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – Structures noted. Period: Achaemenid – Hindu Shahis.
191. **Baza Kanda:** 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°05')- 04.08 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – ruined structures noted. Period: Kushan.
192. **Tooth Mandorai Cheena:** 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°04')- covering an are of 08.00 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
193. **Zao Koroona (Kandari):** 38/O/13-(33°55' 71°52')- 20.00 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Pabbi–Cherat alignment – Ruined structures found. Period: Greek – Kushan.
194. **Hindu Dherai (Jallozai):** 38/O/13-(33°55' 71°50')- 12.00 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Cherat–Pabbi alignment – Robbed trenches noted. Period: Kushan.
195. **Jallozai:** 38/O/13-(33°55' 71°50')- 02.00 acres – irrigation through Springs – the location on Pabbi–Cherat alignment. Period: Kushan (*S. Rahman and others 1996:182*).
196. **Mirza Gul Baba Graveyard:** 38/O/13-(33°55' 71°49')- 06.00 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Pabbi–Cherat alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
197. **Kamar Sar:** 38/O/13-(33°52' 71°53')- 01.00 acres – irrigation through Springs – the location on Pabbi–Cherat alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.

198. *Badshah Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°52' 71°46')- 07.41 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – site mostly covered by refugees. Period: Greek – Kushan.
199. *Balbal Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°54' 71°46')- 04.00 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – cultivated. Period: Greek – Kushan.
200. *Spin Khak Dherai*: 38/O/13-(33°53' 71°47')- 03.00 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.
201. *Shaheed Baba – Maira Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°59' 72°04')- 14.17 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Greek – Kushan.
202. *Mian Afzal Shah Bagh*: 34/C/1-(33°58' 72°04')- 1.64 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
203. *Rang Mahal—Walai*: 43/C/1-(33°58' 72°04')-un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Islamic (*S. Rehman, 1996:210*).
204. *Jrando Dherai*: 43/C/1-(34°00' 72°07')- 05.000 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
205. *Haya Gat/Ismail Khel*: 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°04') 01.87 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
206. *Kandaro Patai*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°06')- 12.50 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
207. *Dang Dang Kandari*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°06')- 1.50 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route – cultivated and shows building remains. – Period: Kushan.
208. *Kili Kandao Kandarat*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°07')- 03.64 acres – irrigation through springs – not associated with any specific route. Period Scythian – Kushan.
209. *Shaidu Kandari*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°11')- 05.00 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – robbed Buddhist walls noted – one architectural fragment collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
210. *Tarakai Kandari*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°13')- 01.14 acres – irrigation through springs water – on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site robbed for (Buddhist) sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis.
211. *Narai Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°13')- 02.53 acres – irrigation by springs water – on Peshawar–Attock alignment – (Buddhist) robbed structures known. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
212. *Ragh Kandari*: 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°12')- 07.41 acres – irrigation through springs – on Peshawar–Attock alignment – ruined Buddhist structures known. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
213. *Gurgorai Kandari (Darai Kanda)*: 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°12')- 03.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – ruins of stupa known – one fragment of panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis.
214. *Spin Patai Kandari*: 43/C/1-(33°56' 72°13')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – on Peshawar–Attock alignment – structures visible. Period: Greek – Kushan.

215. *Shaidu Dherai Adamzai*: 43/C/1-(34°00' 72°11')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – cultivated – one Kushan coin collected. Period: Kushan.
216. *Dura Shaheed*: 43/C/1-(33°53' 72°12')- 01.54 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – ruins of Mughal time. Period: Hindu Shahi – Islamic.
217. *Jehangira Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°59' 72°13')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – cultivated. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis.
218. *Dherai Sar, Shaidu*: 43/C/1-(34°00' 72°11')- 00.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
219. *Fateh Khan Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°41')- 06.99 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 10).
220. *Tawani Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°40')- 00.28 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – one Greek coin collected. Period: Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 9).
221. *Saiban Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°41')- 00.74 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – structures found. Period: Greek – Kushan.
222. *Sikandar Khan Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°41')- 04.32 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 8).
223. *Dherai Saidan*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°39')- 10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – terracotta figurines known – site covered with by modern graves and houses. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 9).
224. *Torki Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°38')- 01.04 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stupa walls visible – one broken panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 10).
225. *Tarkha Dherakai*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°38')- 07.78 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
226. *Nima Dherai (Tarkha)*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°38')- 01.17 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).
227. *Nisar Khat (Adizai)*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°38')- 00.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stupa remains known, sculptures and coins reported by Nisar Khan. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
228. *Mahboob Khan Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°37')- 05.38 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed stupa site – two broken panels collected. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).
229. *Patorai Dherai (Adizai)*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°37')- 00.60 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency – sculptures reported, stone walls visible. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

230. *Gula Jan Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°37')- 00.22 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls seen. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994:11).
231. *Usmani Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°37')- 01.24 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed structures seen – two architectural pieces collected. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).
232. *Yaghi Band Graveyard (Said Baba Graveyard)*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°38')- 04.02 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed stupa remains seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 13).
233. *Chura Khail Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°14' 71°38')- 03.60 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – copper and silver rings, coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 12).
234. *Karkani/Kandar Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°38')- 08.71 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – bones, coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 12).
235. *Ghrumbak*: 38/N/12 -(34°09' 71°40')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Achaemenids – Kushan (Ali 1994: 8).
236. *Shibli Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°39')- 00.74 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by pebbles and modern graves. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 10).
237. *Shadalam Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°09' 71°39')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 10).
238. *Sarwani Dheraki*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°40')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 9).
239. *Sanda Sar Dherakai*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°39')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – pebbles covered the surface. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 9).
240. *Haryana Dherakai*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°39')- 05.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 9).
241. *Uchh Bhabi Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°40')- 00.86 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls seen. Period: Kushan.
242. *Wara/Loya Dherai (Nahqi)*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°39')- 00.91 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – Buddhist remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan. (Ali 1994:12).
243. *Bero Sukkar A*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°40')- 01.82 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by building stones – sculptures and coins reported – one Kushan gold coin seen. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).

244. *Bero Sukkar B:* 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°40')- 02.86 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – structures visible on site, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).
245. *Bero Sukkar C:* 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°40')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by houses – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 11).
246. *Bero Sukkar D:* 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°40')- 03.13 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves and pebbles and dressed stones – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 11).
247. *Sreekh Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°38')- 01.82 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 13).
248. *Mandezai Mound I:* 38/N/12-(34°16' 71°38')- 02.17 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stones of building and robbed trenches seen. Sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
249. *Mandezai Mound II (Middle):* 38/N/12-(34°16' 71°38')- 02.87 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed trenches noted – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
250. *Mandezai Mound III:* 38/N/12-(34°16' 71°38')- 05.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
251. *Kotak–Dherai Patai:* 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°37')- 03.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone structures seen – sculptures, coins, beads and silver objects reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
252. *Budai/Kamangar Dherai:* 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°36')- 01.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – beads, coins, bricks and walls known to the locals. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
253. *Sokhta Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°37')- 30.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – coins, beads, terracotta bangles reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 15).
254. *Shah Dargah:* 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°37')- 01.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. A local story is famous about a princess Marwatai, who was the daughter of the king of Shah Dargah – King made a pond for her. The depression to the east of Sokhta graveyard is still considered as the spot of the pond and Sokhta as the settlement for the ordinary people ruled by the King of Shah Dargah – coins, beads and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 15).
255. *Changanro Dherai:* 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°36')- 02.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 15).

256. **Mirzai Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°15′ 71°35′)- 01.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 15).
257. **Spinkai:** 38/N/11–(34°16′ 71°36′)- 02.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 15).
258. **Katuzai Dherai Koroona:** 38/N/11–(34°16′ 71°36′)- 06.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed (Buddhist) structures noted – site partly covered by houses. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 16).
259. **Marshin Dherai:** 38/N/12–(34°14′ 71°38′)- 25.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – wall foundations noted, beads – coins, silver objects and bull figurines reported by locals. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 13).
260. **Gonda Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°14′ 71°36′)- 05.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by building stones, beads and terracotta figurines reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 13).
261. **Spina Wrai Graveyard:** 38/N/12–(34°15′ 71°39′)- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures, coins, pots full of ashes, animal figurines and walls of stone and mud reported – one Kushan coin noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 12).
262. **Yousaf Khan Qila (Kula Dhand):** 38/N/12–(34°16′ 71°33′)- 07.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site mostly covered by houses, coins, beads – wall foundations reported. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 8).
263. **Khro Shah:** 38/N/11–(34°20′ 71°34′)- 05.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – partly covered by refugees building – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 8).
264. **Uccha Wala:** 38/N/12–(34°12′ 71°36′)- approximate 09.29 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures, coins, structures and terracotta figurines reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 14).
265. **Rai Dherai I:** 38/N/11–(34°20′ 71°35′)- 09.75 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – looted stupa and monastery, sculptures reported and pieces visible on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 16).
266. **Mughal Kas:** 38/N/11–(34°17′ 71°35′)- 05.20 acres– in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures seen, two panels collected, site extensively robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 16).
267. **Mani Khela:** 38/N/16–(34°11′ 71°55′)- 12.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures seen – two fragments collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917 – 18: 21, Ali 1994: 16).
268. **Qadeem Patay Dherai:** 38/N/16–(34°11′ 71°55′)- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures reported – two fragments collected- cultivated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 17).
269. **Dosehra Mound:** 38/N/16–(34°09′ 71°09′ 71°55′)- 00.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nisatta–Charsadda alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917 – 18:20, Ali 1994: 17).

270. *Bubak Dherakai*: 38/N/16-(34°06' 71°51')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nisatta alignment – partly covered by buildings – sculptures, coins, beads, wall foundations reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Marshall 1918 – 19; Ali 1994: 17).
271. *Sparli Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°08' 71°50')- 12.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nisatta alignment – partly covered by houses and graves – brick wall foundations reported. Period: Kushan (Marshall 1918 – 19; Ali 1994: 17).
272. *Ibrahim Zai*: 38/N/16-(34°09' 71°52')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures and one coin hoard reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 17).
273. *Firdous Khan Patai–Ghunda Karkana*: 38/N/16-(34°10' 71°50')- 03.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures, pitchers, jars and animal figurines reported – two panel fragments seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 18).
274. *Zarin Abad (Dherai Kili)*: 38/N/16-(34°09' 71°48')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures, coin hoard, structures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Marshall 1918 – 19; Ali 1994: 18).
275. *Kanizaka–Ghuncha Khan Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°09' 71°46')- 01.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – site partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Marshall 1902 – 03: 144; Ali 1994: 19).
276. *Kula Dher*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°46')- 50.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – covered by houses. Period: Kushan (Marshall 1902 – 03: 144; A.R.A.S.I., F.C 1917 – 18: 21; Ali 1994: 19).
277. *Kashmiryan (Gohar Patai)*: 38/N/16-(34°13' 71°55')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures, stone slabs, brick walls reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 19).
278. *Sunbarai Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°13' 71°54')- 01.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – cultivated. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 20).
279. *Mufti Pur (Gul Abad)*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°54')- 06.02 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – pots full of ashes, Kushana coins reported. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 20).
280. *Dargai Village*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°54')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – pots, structures and Kushana coins reported. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 20).
281. *Sardheri*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°51')- 11.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917 – 18:21, Gordon 1932: 165; Ali 1994: 20).
282. *Sapaira Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°44')- 00.90 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – stone walls seen in section. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 36).
283. *Pla Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°42')- 20.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 37).

284. *Pakhana Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°10' 71°44')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and coins reported – one Kushan coin collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 37).
285. *Tora Panra*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°44')- 04.17 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed trenches noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Marshall 1902 – 03: 144; Ali 1994: 36).
286. *Girawar Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°44')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – partly covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 36).
287. *Khazana Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°43')- 01.80 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and heavy stone walls reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 37).
288. *Chakli Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°42')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan (Ali 1994: 37).
289. *Miana Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°43')- 02.80 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 36).
290. *Dur Marjan*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°44')- 01.14 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stupa site, sculpture fragments, two clay tablet inscriptions and two Kushan coins taken from the locals. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 34).
291. *Sholgara – Spinkai Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°44')- 02.76 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – cultivated, walls and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 34).
292. *Mamagi Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°45')- 02.07 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
293. *Wasil Khan Patai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°45')- 00.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – cultivated, robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
294. *Haji Faqir Khan Patai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°44')- 00.13 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 35).
295. *Nimawrae Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°44')- 06.20 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 34).
296. *Parsa Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°45')- 12.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stupa site – covered by modern graves. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 34).

297. *Sartoor Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°45')- 10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 34).
298. *Jogyano Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°44')- 00.96 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed trenches of stupa noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 36).
299. *Hamid Mian Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°14' 71°44')- 08.22 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stupa walls intact. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 33).
300. *Fazal-e-Karim Patai*: 38/N/12-(34°14' 71°43')- 00.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone walls and robbed trenches visible. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 33).
301. *Pappu Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°14' 71°43')- 01.70 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – site partly covered by houses – sculptures reported – one Kushan coin noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 33).
302. *Umarzai–Sartoor Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°44')- 22.73 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – surface covered with bricks, stones and ashy layers visible, sculptures reported. Associated with the story of Hariti. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis (Foucher 1915; Dani 1964; Ali 1994: 24).
303. *Turangzai Mound*: 38/N/16-(34°13' 71°46')- 01.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – mostly covered by houses, coins reported. Period: Kushan.
304. *Jangi Dherai (Turangzai)*: 38/N/16-(34°13' 71°46')- 20.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures, beads, terracotta figurines reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 23).
305. *Hindu Karmer*: 38/N/12-(34°13' 71°45')- 00.32 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stupa site – sculptures reported – two clay tablet inscription collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 23).
306. *Khkaree Baba*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°46')- 15.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – covered by modern graves, houses and robbed trenches for sculptures. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 22).
307. *Rajar Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°46')- 68.49 acres – irrigation through Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – covered mostly by refugees houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Marshall 1902 – 03: 144; Dani 1964 and Ali 1994: 22).
308. *Sre Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°20' 71°37')- 02.05 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – not associated with any specific route – Buddhist cells – one clay stupa model noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 28).
309. *Station Koroona Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°19' 71°38')- 05.20 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – covered by houses mostly, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 28).

310. **Kandasi Baba:** 38/N/11-(34°19' 71°38')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan. (Ali 1994: 28).
311. **Said Abad Mound (Tangi):** 38/N/11-(34°19' 71°40')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone wall foundations seen, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 27).
312. **Faqir Khan Patai:** 38/N/11-(34°20' 71°41')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 27).
313. **Gandheri–Chehal Ghazi:** 38/N/11-(34°23' 71°43')- 88.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand Agency alignment – sculptures reported, stupa and monastery seen – one Kushan coin seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 27).
314. **Dobandai Kandari:** 38/N/11-(34°25' 71°41')- 23.72 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – fields, stone wall foundations seen. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 28).
315. **Mula Dherai (Kochaki):** 38/N/12-(34°21' 71°43')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – wall foundation seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan (Ali 1994: 30).
316. **Behram Khan Dherai:** 38/N/11-(34°23' 71°45')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone walls visible – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 32).
317. **Karim Jranda:** 38/N/11-(34°24' 71°42')- 04.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – partly covered by houses. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 32).
318. **Tangi Temple:** 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°40')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: 19th century (Hindu). (Ali 1994: 27).
319. **Kharono Dherai:** 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°38')- 00.56 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stone wall seen, schist pieces reported – one Greek coin noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 29).
320. **Pirano Graveyard:** 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°38')- 21.79 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stones and by modern graves covered by the surface. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 29).
321. **Jura Village:** 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°38')- 12.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stone walls visible, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 29).
322. **Jhara Sikandar Abad:** 38–N/12-(34°15' 71°43')- 04.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 24).
323. **Khana Dherai:** 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°49')- 00.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Takht-i-Bahi alignment – sculptures and Kushana coins in gold reported – two Kushan coins seen. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917 – 18:20)

324. *Aspan Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°49')- 07.71 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on the main Takht-i-Bahi–Charsadda alignment – fields. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917 – 18:21).
325. *Abad Khan Koroona*: 38/N/16-(34°10' 71°51')- 00.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda–Topi alignment – two stone panels of the (Buddhist) time collected. Period: (Buddhist) Achaemenid – Kushan.
326. *Qadeer Khan Koroona*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°45')- 01.06 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures and stone wall foundations seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
327. *Sulai Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°26')- 02.89 acres – in the irrigated tract of the wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F. Circle 1915–16:40 reported as watch tower).
328. *Kaya Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°26')- 00.59 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Kushan (A.P. Vol: 11: 99).
329. *Chapai Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°26')- 02.12 acres – Irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – robbed for sculptures – one Kushan coin noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16: 38).
330. *Hund/Ohind*: 43/B/8-(34°01' 72°26')- 200 acres – irrigated by Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – excavated by Peshawar University in 1996 – 20 clay tablet inscriptions and 5 clay stupa models discovered from the surface survey- 4 Greek, 5 Kushana and 4 Hindu Shahi coins collected – two gold Hindu Shahi coins also noted. Period: Greek – Islamic (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16:40; A.P.11: 100; Ali 1997 – 98).
331. *Akhun Baba Mound (Hund)*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°27')- 08.62 acres – irrigation by wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
332. *Sokhata Dherai or Kafir Kot (Zaida)*: 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°28')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – sculptures, lamps, coins and beads reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16: 39).
333. *Shah Mansur*: 43/B/8-(34°05' 72°28')- 01.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – 3 fragments of sculptures seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
334. *Najeema Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°30')- 01.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Hund–Baja–Zaida alignment – stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
335. *Gudar Cheena*: 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°30')- 02.42 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Hund–Baja alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Carving.
336. *Panjpri Graves*: 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°30')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Hund–Baja alignment. Period: Gandhara Grave Culture. (A.P. Vol: 11: 109).
337. *Panjpri Mound*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°29')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – (A.P.11: 107).
338. *Barghando Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°30')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site covered by building stones – robber trenches noted. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916–17:33).

339. **Rana Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°30')- 03.42 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – sculptures reported. Period: Hindu Shahis.
340. **Bhango Baba:** 43/B/12-(34°02' 72°31')- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – stone wall foundations seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
341. **Bhango Dherai/Kandaro Baba:** 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°31')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
342. **Dhok Munara/Mirza Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°32') - 01.05 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – terracotta figurines reported. Period: Greek – Kushan.
343. **Mohammadi Dherai/Khazana Dherai:** 43/B/12-(34°04' 72°33')- 03.09 acres, un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – structures seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
344. **Shaheeda Abai:** 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°30')- 00.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Topi alignment – sculptures reported, wall foundations of stupa seen. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
345. **Khawri Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°30')- 01.11 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Topi alignment – stone wall foundations and ashy layers seen. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis.
346. **Batlasi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°26')- 00.54 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – Buddhist structures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
347. **Anbar Ghar:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°25')- 01.07 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – robbed trenches noted, beads and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
348. **Laloona Dherai (Anbar Ghar):** 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°25')- 01.09 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
349. **Shaheedano Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°24')- 19.66 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Anbar–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
350. **Anbar Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°26')- 00.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Kunda–Lahor alignment – stone wall foundations noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
351. **Panjpir Dara Graves:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°29')- 00.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – covered by stone slabs – square and rectangular grave chambers. From here very small pots with burnt bones are reported, which are totally different than those of Gandhara Grave Culture and that is why, I am proposing the term Buddhist Graves. This is very clear in case of the Adina Graves, excavated by the Provincial Department of Archaeology and published by Shah Nazar Khan, where on three sides the burial site is surrounded by Buddhist sites. Steps leading from all these sites, of the same type dressed stones and the different technique of burial here confirms their origin to be Buddhist. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
352. **Torgat–Shagai and Garh:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°30')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Hund–Baja alignment – site partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

353. *Anbar Well:* 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°25')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Kunda – Lahor alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
354. *Burj Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°29')- 00.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – huge stone walls of the Buddhist time visible, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16:37).
355. *Dodher Mounds:* 43/B/12-(34°04' 72°31')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:38).
356. *Lawandano Dherai:* 43/B/12-(34°03' 72°32' 72°)- 01.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1916–17:34).
357. *Salgari Dherai:* 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°31')- 06.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bamkhel–Hund alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916–17:35).
358. *Tand Kohi–Dherai Sar:* 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°32')- 02.97 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site partly covered by houses and modern graves. Period: Kushan.
359. *Zarobai (Hayat Khan Dherai):* 43/B/12-(34°02' 72°34')- 02.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:41).
360. *Tor Gilai Rock Carving:* 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°30')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Rock Carving (A.P. Vol. 11: 116).
361. *Swabi Police Station:* 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°29')- 01.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on the main Mardan–Topi alignment – site covered by building, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I, F.C: 1915 – 16:40).
362. *Gulo Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°30')- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917–18:18, A.P. vol. 11: 97).
363. *Baikot Dherai:* 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°31')- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:18:33).
364. *Ali Khan Dherai–Zarobai:* 43/B/12-(34°03' 72°35')- 03.46 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site covered by refugees, beads reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1916–17).
365. *Badraga Dherai–Zarobai:* 43/B/12-(34°03' 72°34')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R. A.S.I.–F.C.1916–17:33).
366. *Tikar Dherai (Kotta):* 43/B/12-(34°04' 72°35')- 02.69 acres – irrigated by wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site destroyed. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C.1916–17:36).
367. *Kota Dherai:* 43/B/12-(34°04' 72°36')- 01.23 acres – irrigation by wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site shows stone walls. Period: Greek – Kushan.
368. *Batlasī–Kotta:* 43/B/12-(34°04' 72°36')- 00.59 acres – irrigated by wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – two lime pieces and wall foundations in stone seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

369. *Bacha Kotai-Tauheed Abad*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°32')- 00.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi-Gadoon alignment – stone walls of stupa seen, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
370. *Namdar Dherai-(Bacha Kotai)*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°32')- 00.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of springs – the location on Swabi-Gadoon alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
371. *Mullah Jee Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°32')- 00.31 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi-Gadoon alignment – stone wall foundations visible and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
372. *Maro Dherai (Kalabat)*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°34')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – site covered by buildings mostly. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917-18:20).
373. *Kalabat – Khadrai Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°34')- 01.98 acres – irrigation through wells – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – robbed trenches seen. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C 1915-16:39).
374. *Bazar Shahi or Shaheed Banda*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°34')- 00.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – site covered by modern graves - sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Islamic (A.P. Vol. 11: 108).
375. *Hasan Pur Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°35')- 02.46 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – Buddhist buildings in ruins seen one broken panel collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindus Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C; A.P. Vol. 11: 98,107).
376. *Laloo Dherai/ Braga*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°33')- 01.14 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – stone wall foundations seen. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1917-18:19; A.P. Vol. 11: 97, Walibaz Khan Dherai).
377. *Kandaro Dherai-Manerai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°30')- 00.31 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – stone walls visible in section, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917-18:19).
378. *Kuladhand-Maneri*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°30')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917-18:19).
379. *Mainza Brakha—Yousaf Khan Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°29')- 01.04 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan – Swabi alignment – site covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.19-17-18:20).
380. *Zoor Kili Dherai-Zarobai*: 43/B/12-(34°02' 72°34')- 03.20 acres – irrigated by wells – the location on Topi-Hund-Jehangira alignment. Period: Achaemenid – Kushan.
381. *Maza Dher (Mirza Dherai)*: 43/3/12-(34°02' 72°36')- 37.06 acres – irrigation through wells – the location on Topi-Hund-Jehangira alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
382. *Zari Dap-Mall Laar*: 43/B/12-(34°02' 72°37')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract the location on Topi-Hund-Jehangira alignment. Period: Kushan.
383. *Pontia—Batakara*: 43/B/12-(34°02' 72°37')- 00.40 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Hund-Jehangira alignment – stupa remains visible – Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 107).

384. *Garh Dherai–Manerai*: 43/B/8–(34°09′ 72°29′)- 02.17 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – stone walls and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
385. *Braga—Dhand Dherai*: 43/B/12–(34°09′ 72°31′)- 02.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of springs – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
386. *Ghazoono Dherai–Panjpir*: 43/B/8–(34°06′ 72°28′)- 00.93 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16:38).
387. *Khuneb Dherai*: 43/B/8–(34°08′ 72°28′)- 01.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – dressed stones robbed from the site are reused in the new buildings on the site – Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:19).
388. *Pir Tab Banda–Shaheeda Abai*: 43/B/8–(34°08′ 72°28′)- 00.74 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11:
389. *Miana Baba Dherai*: 43/B/8–(34°08′ 72°28′)- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – site covered by building stones, Period: Scythian – Kushan.
390. *Garh Dherai–Maneri–Mall Laar*: 43/B/8–(34°08′ 72°28′)- 01.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – located in Swabi – stone walls seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:18).
391. *Lal Beg Dherai*: 43/B/8–(34°08′ 72°26′)- 01.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – located in Swabi – robbed trenches seen – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917–18:19).
392. *Darra–Garh Dherai*: 43/B/8–(34°06′ 72°29′)- 01.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – site covered by robbed trenches – one architectural fragment collected. Period: Kushan.
393. *Jamal Abad–Baba Dherai*: 43/B/8–(34°07′ 72°28′)- 01.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – covered by school building and modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:18).
394. *Kalikot Dherai*: 43/B/12–(34°05′ 72°35′)- 01.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Zaida–Hund alignment – stone wall foundations noted, terraced agriculture. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917–18:19).
395. *Mondai Maira (Kotta)*: 43/B/12–(34°05′ 72°36′)- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Zaida–Hund alignment. Period: Kushan.
396. *Marghuz Well*: 43/B/12 – grid number 5899 – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Zaida–Hund alignment Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:39).
397. *Kas Dherai – Maini*: 43/B/12–(34°06′ 72°36′)- 01.07 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – stupa walls seen, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:19).
398. *Taragad/Luqman Dherai*: 43/B/12–(34°06′ 72°36′)- 02.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – walls and sculptures of the Buddhist time reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1917–18:20).

399. *Painda Khailo Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°37')- 02.57 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Gadoon alignment – stone wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis.
400. *Sherdad Khan Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°28')- 00.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site mostly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
401. *Gulo Dherai II*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°32')- 03.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures, coins, bones and ashy layers reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ancient Pakistan Vol. 11: 112).
402. *Gulo Dherai Inscription and Rock Carving*: 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°32')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Rock Carving (A.P. Vol. 11: 30).
403. *Mian Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°29')- 00.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
404. *Kala–Mat Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°30')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. A panel with carved horse and a rider having bow in hand was reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
405. *Malik Kandar–Sher Baz Banda*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°32')- 01.82 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – sculptures, coins and figurines reported – one Greek coin noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R. A.S.I. – F.C: 1917–18:19).
406. *Shna Dherai–Bam Khail*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°33')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
407. *Gala Fort*: 43/B/12-(34°03' 72°40')- 00.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stupa and fort walls seen – two Kushan coins noted. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis (A.P. Vol. 11: 113).
408. *Turbela–Pump House*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°40')- 03.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol: 11: 108).
409. *Pind (Turbela)*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°40')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
410. *Shakrai Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°37')- 03.16 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Maini link alignment – site covered by pebbles, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:20).
411. *Ghukhto Dab/ Nanda Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°37')- 00.51 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Maini link – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:20; A.P Vol. 11: 98).
412. *Palyana Mound*: 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°35')- 02.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Maini link – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
413. *Gala Mounds*: 43/B/12-(34°03' 72°39')- 00.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stupa remains noted – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis.

414. *Mairo Kili Graves*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°39')- 04.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – material of Grave Culture reported. Period: Gandhara Grave Culture.
415. *Ali Darra*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°39')- 02.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Now covered by Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute – buildings of the Buddhist and Hindu Shahi period existing, sculptures reported. Period: Hindu Shahis.
416. *Dhero Baba–Civil Hospital Topi*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°39')- 00.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – Robbed buildings of the Buddhist time seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
417. *Ghunda/ Sulai Dherai–(Topi)*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°38')- 01.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – houses – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
418. *Dolai Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°05' 72°39')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported. Site mostly covered by houses. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
419. *Kala Drang*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°29')- 00.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
420. *Khanpur Abad Banda*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°33')- 00.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by schist stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
421. *Ajumir Ghar (Irgakhti Gat)*: 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°34')- 00.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
422. *Baja Well*: 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°34')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
423. *Bam Khel–Sre Dherai I*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°)- 00.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – robbed trenches of heavy dressed stone walls noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
424. *Bam Khel–Sre Dherai II*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°32')- 00.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by robbed stupa remains, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
425. *Bam Khel – Shna Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°33')- 00.86 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – extensive robbed trenches, sculptures and coins reported – two Kushan coins noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
426. *Ban Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°36')- 00.06 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Maini link – stupa site, robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
427. *Lundheri/Butano Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°37')- 07.09 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Maini link alignment – fields, dressed stones and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I.,F.C: 1917–18:19).
428. *Bacha Banda (Loe Darra)*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°33')- 00.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – votive stupas seen robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

429. *Kaga Darra*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°34')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: (Buddhist) Rock Carving/Kushan.
430. *Skaro Kandao*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°33')- 00.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Rock Carving.
431. *Bacha Dhand (Tauheed Abad)*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°33')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
432. *Salo Dherai (Jhanda)*: 43/B/12-(34°09' 72°34')- 00.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – site extensively robbed for Buddhist sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
433. *Karkanai Kandari (Kotki Hill Slope)*: 43/B/12-(34°10' 72°34')- 24.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – stone wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
434. *Kandari (Tashqand Banda)*: 43/B/12-(34°10' 72°34')- 01.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – stone walls visible. Period: Greek – Kushan.
435. *Tashqand, Batlasi Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°33')- 00.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – stupa remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
436. *Kala Sang Thana*: 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°33')- 10.70 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – Buddhist remains in ruins. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
437. *Maijano Dherai*: 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°33')- 00.31 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Gadoon alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Kushan.
438. *Butaka Dherai (Shah Mansoor)*: 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°28')- 00.76 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – walls visible – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
439. *Sheik Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°24')- 00.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – stupa remains noted – two fragments of sculptures noted – two Kushan coins seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis.
440. *Zakarya Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°23')- 01.69 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – site covered by modern graves and houses, sculptures and coins reported. One isolated megalith was also seen. Period: (Buddhist) Megalithic – Kushan.
441. *Haryan Dherai (Hari Ann)*: 43/B/8-(34°01' 72°24')- 06.05 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – coins seen, lamps, terracotta figurines reported. Period: Greek – Islamic.
442. *Beka Dherai*: 43/C/5-(34°00' 72°20')- 07.41 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – two Greek coins noted – Period: Greek – Islamic.
443. *Khuanrai Dherai (Bazar)*: 43/C/5-(33°59' 72°18')- 01.45 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – Period: Greek–Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:39).
444. *Jabbar – Mata Dher*: 43/C/5-(33°59' 72°17')- 01.28 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:39).

445. **Gujar Dherai–Jabbar:** 43/C/5–(33°59′ 72°17′)- 12.91 acres – irrigation through wells situated on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C:1915 – 16:39).
446. **Mankai–Dherai Sar:** 43/B/8–(34°01′ 72°20′)- 01.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – site covered by modern graves and houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis.
447. **Tano Dherai:** 43/C/5–(34°00′ 72°20′)- 02.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site partly covered by a building. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
448. **Dabai Baba (Bazar village):** 43/C/5–(33°58′ 71°19′)- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – site covered by building stones. Period: Greek – Kushan.
449. **Allah Dher Mound:** 43/C/5–(33°58′ 72°17′)- 01.10 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – cultivated – sculptures found by locals. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian–Hindu Shahis (A.R. A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:37).
450. **Gar Dherai–Allah Dher:** 45/C/5–(33°58′ 72°17′)- 01.11 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment – heavy stone walls noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
451. **Allah Dher village:** 43/C/5–(33°58′ 72°16′)- 01.04 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Hund–Jehangira alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:37).
452. **Toor Dher:** 43/C/5–(34°00′ 72°17′)- 02.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment – heavy walls noted, sculptures reported, Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1918–19).
453. **Bashir Dherai (Wisal Abad):** 43/C/1–(33°59′ 72°15′)- 03.69 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Jehangira alignment. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:37).
454. **Wara Rashakai – Jehangira:** 43/C/1–(33°58′ 72°14′)- 00.38 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – coins reported. Period: Kushan.
455. **Loya Rashakai (Mohammad Pur):** 43/C/1–(33°58′ 72°14′)- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: Hindu Shahis.
456. **Nazari Ghundai:** 43/C/1–(33°58′ 72°14′)- 01.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – coins reported. Period: Islamic.
457. **Jehangira village:** 43/C/1–(33°59′ 72°14′)- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – the city is said to have been named due to the Emperor Jehangir – Mughal walls noted in the section. Period: Greek – Islamic (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
458. **Shaikh Baba Koroona:** 43/C/1–(33°59′ 72°14′)- 04.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – exposed cultural layers seen on Mian Issa road. Islamic coins reported by locals. Period: Scythian – Islamic.
459. **Mian Issa Road–Jehangira:** 43/C/1–(33°59′ 72°13′)- 06.38 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment – site covered by stones. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahis.

460. *Gharib Abad/Azim Garhi*: 43/C/1-(34°00' 71°15')- 00.31 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
461. *Gul Mohammad Arahat*: 43/C/1-(34°00' 72°12')- 00.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment. Period: Kushan.
462. *Bughdadi Patai – Nandrak*: 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°11')- 0.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – covered by stones. Islamic buildings reported. Period: Islamic.
463. *Mashak – Maro Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°10')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – stone walls observed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
464. *Mashak Ghar*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°10')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – stupa walls observed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
465. *Faqir Abad–Misri Banda*: 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°08')- 01.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
466. *Mitti Ghar (Misri Banda)*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°08')- 01.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – site partly covered by school. Period: Kushan.
467. *Haji Garhi–Misri Banda*: 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°08')- 01.17 acres – irrigation through Wells – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – buildings seen. Period: Kushan.
468. *Zara Miana*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°06')- 00.12 acres – Irrigated through Wells – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment. Period: Kushan.
469. *Loe Ghar – Pirsabaq*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°04')- 02.06 acres – Irrigated through Wells – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – site covered by stone walls, schist pieces. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
470. *Pirsabaq Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°04')- 00.93 acres – Irrigated through Wells – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
471. *Sar Sipah Bara Khel*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°03')- 00.88 acres – irrigated by wells – the location on Jehangira–Pirsabaq alignment – stone wall foundations observed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (*S. Rahman, 1996:196*).
472. *Sur Kamar Dherai (Ghalla Dher)*: 43/B/4-(34°04' 72°03')- 23.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq–Bagu Banda alignment – stone walls observed, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan.
473. *Zando Bridge Mound*: 43/B/4-(34°05' 72°02')- 00.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq–Bagu Banda alignment – stones and bricks covered the site. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
474. *Sre Dherai (Zando Banda)*: 43/B/4-(34°04' 72°02')- 00.77 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq–Bagu alignment – sculptures reported and two gold Kushan coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
475. *Sarbadal Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°07' 72°06')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bagu–Gumbat alignment – site partly covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:32*).

476. **Jumatgai:** 43/B/4-(34°07' 72°10')- 02.86 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bagu-Gumbat alignment – site covered by stones and bricks. Period: Scythian – Kushan (*S. Rahman, 1996:200*).
477. **Chitali Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°07' 72°10')- 00.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – coins collected, sculptures reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
478. **Kanewar Village Mound:** 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°15')- 05.97 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira-Lahor alignment – site covered by houses and heavy stone blocks – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915-16:39*).
479. **Kanewar Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°01' 72°15')- 04.77 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira-Lahor alignment – cultivated, stone walls found, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915-16:39*).
480. **Bazigai Talao Mound:** 43/B/4-(34°04' 72°15')- 05.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Greek – Kushan.
481. **Sokhata Jadid:** 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°14')- 06.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan – (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:34*).
482. **Kaudinaka:** 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°12')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – stone walls found. Period: Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:31*).
483. **Wara Sokhta/Rashaka Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°07' 72°13')- 01.93 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:36*).
484. **Jehanzeb Khan Dherai (Sokhta):** 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°13')- 2.38 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – stone wall foundations observed, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
485. **Barata Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°08' 72°10')- 02.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – site shows cultural layers and stone wall foundations – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Achaemenid – Kushan (*A.R. A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:31*).
486. **Qasim Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°08' 72°09')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:32*).
487. **Jauro Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°08' 72°12')- 01.93 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru-Lahor alignment – site shows robbed trenches, partly covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:31*).
488. **Gumbat village:** 43/B/4 grid number-(34°09' 72°12')- 01.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bagu-Gumbat alignment – stone walls noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
489. **Pendher Baba:** 43/B/4-(34°10' 72°10')- 07.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Toru alignment – site covered by schist pieces. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis (*A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:32*).
490. **Jalbai-Dherai Sar:** 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°17')- 00.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira-Lahor alignment – site covered by houses. Hindu Shahis sculptures reported. Period: Hindu Shahis.

491. *Anbaro Dherai (Jalbai)*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°17')- 00.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – site covered by modern graves and bricks, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
492. *Shahi Dhand Graveyard*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°17')- 00.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – site covered by modern graves, Period: Kushan.
493. *Akhun Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°17')- 00.55 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
494. *Bal Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°17')- 00.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
495. *Gidaro Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°16')- 00.29 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
496. *Nazar Village*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°17')- 03.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – sculptures excavated from the houses by locals. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
497. *Ramzo Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°16')- 03.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – heavy stone wall foundations noted. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17).
498. *Chauntrai Dherai–Sara Cheena*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°15')- 00.29 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
499. *Mulla Khel Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°15')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
500. *Khawara Dherai–Sara Cheena*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°16')- 00.09 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
501. *Manzami Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°15')- 01.49 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
502. *Mandro Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°15')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
503. *Balo Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°15')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Toru–Lahor alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
504. *Rata Pan*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°19')- 02.29 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – partly cultivated. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:40).
505. *Sulai Dherai II*: 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°19')- 01.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – robber trenches for sculptures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:20).
506. *Kama Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°19')- 05.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:19).
507. *Lora Sar (Jalsai)*: 43/B/8-(34°02' 72°20')- 01.74 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan.

508. **Kareeza/ Chapai wand:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°20')- 04.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Jehangira–Lahor alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 99).
509. **Jalsai–Chapai Wand A.B:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°20')- 09.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – sculptures, coins and pots reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:38).
510. **Mian Wand–Jalsai:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°20')- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
511. **Shaheedan/Ugde Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°19')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–18:36).
512. **Katoorai Dherai/Bako Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°05' 72°17')- 05.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
513. **Gujar Khan/Gujar Khak Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°20')- 01.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34; A.P. Vol. 11: 97).
514. **Lahor–Khanan Garhi:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°22')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:39; A.P. Vol. 11: 101).
515. **Buddhi Dherai A, B:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°21')- 14.40 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – huge stone walls noted, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 99).
516. **Shingrai Dherai (Lahor G.H.S.P.S):** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°21')- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:39).
517. **Mian Khan–Kohi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°05' 72°21')- 2.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – site covered by building stones. Period: Kushan.
518. **Gujar Khak II (Lahor):** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°20') 02.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – Islamic buildings and coins reported. Period: Greek – Islamic (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
519. **Kaniza Dherai I (Shago Pul Lahore):** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°21')-00.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – site covered by building stones. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
520. **Kaniza Dherai II:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°21')-01.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – animal figurine fragments noted. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
521. **Panee Wand (Graveyard):** 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°22')-5.65 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 98).
522. **Syed Qamar Patai:** 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°22')- 01.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.

523. **Jabbar Haji Graveyard:** 43/B/8-(34°03' 72°22')- 00.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jehangira–Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan.
524. **Bazargi village (Dherai Sar):** 43/B4-(34°09' 72°15')- 06.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – structures of Hindu Shahi time seen. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis.
525. **Sara Cheena (Village Mound):** 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°16')- 3.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
526. **Yaqoobi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°16')- 00.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
527. **Daulat Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°14')- 02.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
528. **Motana (Daulat):** 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°14')- 02.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 916–17:35).
529. **Jango Dherai (Graveyard):** 43/B/4-(34°11' 72°15')- 02.66 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34; A.P. Vol. 11: 94).
530. **Dwasari Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°08' 72°15')- 00.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Lahor alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C: 1916 – 17:34).
531. **Said Khan Dherai (Yar Hussain):** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°16')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Achaemenid – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35; A.P. Vol. 11: 93).
532. **Chalulu Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°16')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – stone walls observed. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
533. **Sesado (Yar Hussain):** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°18')- 00.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
534. **Rashaka Baba/Rwana Rashaka:** 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°14')- 00.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
535. **Nazar Village:** 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°14')- 5.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
536. **Babu Dherai (Gato Patani):** 43/B/4-(34°11' 72°13')- 02.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures and silver coins hoard reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:37; A.P. Vol. 11: 94).
537. **Doba Dherai (Lahore):** 43/B/8-(34°04' 72°22')- 00.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Lahor – Hund alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Site covered by houses. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).

538. *Mata Dherai/ Kaniza Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°24')- 04.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. – two Greek coins collected. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916 – 17:34).
539. *Butano Dherai (Gujwan):* 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°23')- 04.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed, cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
540. *Chata/Chita Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°23')- 01.70 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. – schist pieces seen on the site, sculptures and coins reported – one Kushan coin collected. The site may have been the location of the ritual suicide of the Hindu Shahi ruler Jaipaul-Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:33; A.P. Vol. 11: 98).
541. *Safokhail Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°21')- 01.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:35).
542. *Badraga Dherai (Gujwan):* 43/B/8-(34°06' 72°25')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi-Jehangira alignment – coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Hindu Shahis.
543. *Jangi Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°05' 72°26')- 02.08 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi-Jehangira alignment – stones walls seen. Period: Greek – Kushan.
544. *Barakai Dherai (Gujwan):* 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°24')- 01.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi-Dagi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:33).
545. *Wara Jorai:* 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°18')- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:36).
546. *Loya Jorai:* 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°18')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment – site covered by houses. Period: Mauryan – Hindus Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:34).
547. *Warukia Jaganath:* 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°18')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:36).
548. *Loya Jaganath:* 43/B/8-(34°07' 72°18')- 01.07 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:34).
549. *Dola Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°17')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:34).
550. *Sudher Mound:* 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°18')- 05.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment – site covered by houses and graves. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916-17:35).
551. *Rashaka Dherai (Sudherai):* 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°18')- 01.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi-Lahor alignment – cultivated – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
552. *Tabib Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°17')- 00.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Topi alignment – cultivated – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915-16:40).

553. *Qadami Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°19')- 01.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – Hindu Shahi buildings seen, coins reported. Period: Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:40; A.P. Vol. 11: 95).
554. *Putrakai Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°18')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35; A.P. Vol. 11: 94).
555. *Paindi Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°18')- 00.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
556. *Sadri Village*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°19')- 01.73 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – covered mostly by houses – coins reported. Period: Kushan.
557. *Kuz Kadi Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°20')- 01.28 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek –Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34).
558. *Bar Sadri Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°20')- 01.32 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – terracotta figurine collected. Period: Greek – Kushan.
559. *Urmalo Dherai (Urmal Dherai)*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°19')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:36).
560. *Balari/ Shaheedan Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°08' 72°20')- 00.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – structures in section noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
561. *Sikandari Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°22')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment – partly covered by school building. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35; A.P. Vol. 11: 96).
562. *Shumlo Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°23')- 00.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:35).
563. *Kadi Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°22')- 01.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment – cultivated. One standing stone Laka Tiga was also recorded inside a house. Period: (Buddhist) Megalithic – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:34; A.P. Vol. 11: 97).
564. *Ghukhto Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°20')- 00.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment – sculptures reported, site cultivated. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.: 1916–17:34).
565. *Khamacha Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°20')- 01.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment – few houses on the site, sling balls collected – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 916–17:34; A.P. Vol 1: 97).
566. *Sher Khan/Badruga Dhari*: 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°20')- 02.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1916–17:33).
567. *Tarakai/Rashakai Ghundai*: 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°20')- 6.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls visible, sculptures and coins found by locals. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16:40).
568. *Sra Dherai /Sabar Wand Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°21')- 01.14 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C. 1916–17:35).

569. **Mana Dherai:** Located at 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°21')- 03.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 94).
570. **Tora Tiga:** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°21')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R. A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:41).
571. **Badshahi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°22')- 01.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Dagi alignment – cultivated, covered by stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916–17:33).
572. **Naro Dherai/Narho Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°09' 72°26')- 02.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16).
573. **Luqmani Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°26')- 02.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported, site partly covered by village houses. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:39).
574. **Nazaree Dherai:** – 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°25')- 01.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:40; A.P. Vol. 11: 97).
575. **Gohati Ghundai:** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°25')- 05.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – coins reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:38).
576. **Anjano Dherai/ Miagano Kili:** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°23')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:37).
577. **Kalo Dherai/Kalo Baba Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°23')- 01.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – cultures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:39).
578. **Sarbandi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°23')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:40).
579. **Mansabdar Dherai (village Mound):** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°22')- 01.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone wall foundations seen. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:39; A.P. Vol. 11: 93).
580. **Turlandi / Shagai Ghundai:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°20')-36.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls, noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:40; A.P. Vol. 11: 96).
581. **Turlandi Megaliths:** Located at 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°20')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: Megalithic (A.P. Vol. 11: 115).
582. **Channe Dher:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°17')- 04.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:38; A.P. Vol. 11: 93).

583. *Aitam Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°14')- 4.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – houses of refugees on the site. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C. 1915–16:37; A.P. Vol. 11: 93).
584. *Baghicha/ Payo Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°13')- 01.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls noted, sculptures and coins reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915–16:40).
585. *Khra Khpa (Bero Tangi)*: 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°15')- 15.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone buildings noted – two schist panels pieces noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 104).
586. *Ubo Tangi (Ismaila)*: 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°15')- 03.40 acre – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – main and votive stupas visible, two schist pieces seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 103).
587. *Dam Dara–Ismaila*: 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°16')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by stupa structures and schist pieces – two schist panels fragments seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 104).
588. *Rashaka Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°16')- 00.72 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stupa walls and schist pieces visible. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:35; A.P. Vol. 11: 103).
589. *Rasuli Dherai (Adina)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°16')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported, site cultivated. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:35; A.P. Vol. 11: 92).
590. *Nazir Khan Patai/Jumat Patai (Adina)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°16')- 00.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls noted, sculptures reported, site cultivated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 93).
591. *Katar Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°17')- 02.72 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17; A.P. Vol. 11: 92).
592. *Tora Ghundai/Channe Dherai (Adina)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°17')- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – excavated by the Department of Archaeology, Government of N.W.F.P. Period (Buddhist Graves) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 109).
593. *Rashakai Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°17')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – robbed trenches and stone wall foundations noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
594. *Shingrai Ghundai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°17')- 07.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stupa and monastery remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 104).
595. *Burjo Kanai (Adina)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°17')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 92).
596. *Adina Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°18')- 2.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by schist pieces, sculptures reported – two broken fragments collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 102).

597. *Asota Megaliths*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°21')- 00.04 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment. Period: Megalithic (V.C. Gordon 1948).
598. *Jan Said Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°18')- 01.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by houses – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:38).
599. *Anjano Dherai I/ Wara Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°18')- 00.18 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17; A.P. Vol. 11: 91).
600. *Anjano Dherai (II)/Loya Dherai*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°18')- 02.82 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17; A.P. Vol. 11: 91).
601. *Takhtabad*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°18')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (S.N. Khan 1993)
602. *Tajurai Dherai (Shera Ghund)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°19')- 01.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stupa walls noted – Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:35).
603. *Sheraghund (Village)*: 43/B/8-(34°14' 72°19')- 04.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
604. *Jalal Dherai (Shewa Area)*: 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°21')- 05.93 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Mauryan – Hindu Shahis (A.P. Vol. 11: 105).
605. *Sambatai Ghundai*: 43/B/7-(34°15' 72°21')- 00.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – robbed trenches seen, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
606. *Sambat*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°20')- 01.04 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
607. *Dherakai (Jalal village)*: 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°21')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 105).
608. *Gumbat*: 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°21')- 00.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 105).
609. *Laka Tiga (Parmulai village)*: 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°22')- 01.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:19).
610. *Kaneeza Dherai (Parmuli)*: 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°23')- 01.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:19).
611. *Kaudinaka Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°23')- 00.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Kushan – (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:19).

612. *Naqra Dher:* 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°24')- 01.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Swabi–Rustam alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20; A.P. Vol. 11: 96).
613. *Parlai Dab (Rock Shelter):* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°18')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Painted Kushan Inscription (A.P. Vol. 11: 110).
614. *Shobla Dherai:* 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°20')- 00.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – 4 schist pieces known, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
615. *Gidari/Ore Village:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°20')- 65.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 105).
616. *Serai Mian/Gidari Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°19')- 01.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – looted stupa and monastery. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 105).
617. *Kotakai Bala Ghund:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°19')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 106).
618. *Ghulaman Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°21')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan.
619. *Saqi Dherai (Parmulai):* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°23')- 01.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 20).
620. *Shahdher:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°23')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18).
621. *Damano Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°25')- 01.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:18; A.P. Vol. 11: 95).
622. *Tebana Dherai/Kamtara Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°24')- 00.74 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – looted site, cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20; A.P. Vol 11).
623. *Gundi Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°23')- 00.49 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:19).
624. *Gumbati Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°26')- 00.82 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – site robbe. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:18; A.P. Vol. 11: 106).
625. *Burj Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°25')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – surface covered with robbed stones of stupa, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 106).
626. *Rashaka Dherai:* 43/B7-(34°16' 72°25')- 00.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20; A.P. Vol. 11: 106).

627. **Aziz Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°24')- 13.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – excavated by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan in 1992 – 93. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:18, F. Sher 1993 – 94).
628. **Gangu Dher:** 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°23')- 03.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – Buddhist sculptures and Kushan coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
629. **Naranji Village Mound:** 43/B/7-(34°19' 72°26')- 04.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed stupa site, sculptures and Kushan coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P. Vol. 11: 107).
630. **Kambelai Kili:** 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°26')- 02.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stupa remains, Buddhist site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
631. **Takhtaband II (Palosai) Naranji:** 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°27')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed stupa, Kushan coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
632. **Chapai Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°26')- 00.44 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – cultivated, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:38).
633. **Abzo Dherai (Salim Khan):** 43/B/8-(34°10' 72°27')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – cultivated. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:37).
634. **Waligi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°26')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:41; A.P.Vol.11: 95).
635. **Ahad Khan Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°23')- 13.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered partly by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
636. **Bina Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°26')- 05.14 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi Rustam alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:37).
637. **Ranigat:** 43/B/12-(34°10' 72°31')-un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route with Standing Buildings of Stupa and monastery. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:40).
638. **Braga Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°14' 72°27')- 16.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:18).
639. **Aman Kot:** 43/B/7-(34°13' 72°27')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 107).
640. **Kamtara Dherai (II):** 43/B/7-(34°16' 72°25')- 00.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered with stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 106).
641. **Karam Khan Kili Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°15' 72°24')- 00.73 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 106).

642. **Darran:** 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°28')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 107).
643. **Sado Dher:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°24')- 01.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – cultivated, site covered by houses and graves, Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20).
644. **Pae Dher:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°23')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – stone walls noted, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20).
645. **Hamza Dher Village:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°23')- 00.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by building stones and graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
646. **Mirza Ali Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°13' 72°23')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – site covered by stones. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:20).
647. **Mirza Ali Fields:** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°23')- 00.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi–Indus alignment – sculptures reported. Period: Kushan.
648. **Sware Gatai:** 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°26')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Paintings of Horsemen, Soldiers back to back, front fighting Scenes, archers, and other animals in procession and a round panel in front. Period: Kushan Painting.
649. **Kambela Patai – Torgat (Khanpur Natyan):** 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°26')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Rock painting of horseman and other animals. Period: Kushan Rock Painting.
650. **Janak Banda (Dewana Baba Serai):** 43/B/8-(34°12' 72°28')- 01.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Swabi–Rustam alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
651. **Khargarhi (Salim Khan):** 43/B/8-(34°11' 72°28')- 02.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – Swabi–Rustam alignment – two schist panels collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:19).
652. **Hukmat Patai (Gadoon Camp):** 43/B/12-(34°06' 72°39')- 01.75 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Gadoon–Utla alignment – covered by building stones, site cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
653. **Asgram:** 43/B/12-(34°07' 72°40')- 01.84 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Gadoon–Utla alignment – stupa robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
654. **Palyanra (Gadoon Factories):** 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°40')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Gadoon–Utla alignment – site covered by stone wall foundations, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
655. **Madoghar (Gadoon factories):** 43/B/12-(34°08' 72°41')- 31.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi–Gadoon–Utla alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
656. **Malak Abad Kandare:** 43/B/12-(34°10' 72°40')- 03.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered by robbed stone walls of stupa. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

657. *Malak Abad village (Gadoon):* 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°39')- 06.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
658. *Mingichia (Kabgani):* 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°42')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
659. *Sandwa/Kotkai:* 43/B/12-(34°13' 72°42')- 00.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment. Period Kushan.
660. *Mamanri (Gadoon):* 43/B/12-(34°13' 72°40')- 05.87 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – stone walls of the Buddhist noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 108).
661. *Kandaro Sar (Utla):* 43/B/12-(34°15' 72°42')- 06.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 108).
662. *Kotkai – Utla:* 43/B/12-(34°15' 72°43')--approximate 2.00 area acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Topi-Utla alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
663. *Kandaro-Utla:* 43/B/11- Grid C3 -(Map not included)- 18.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – robbed stupa site – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
664. *Tirath – Chanro Banda:* 43/B/11- Grid C3 -(Map not included)-00.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – Buddhist remains reported, robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 108).
665. *Tirath Kandao Ziarat)* 43/B/11- Grid C3 -(Map not included)- 00.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 101).
666. *Topi:* 43/B/11- Grid C3 -(Map not included)- 01.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11: 101).
667. *Achelai:* 43/B/12-(34°15' 72°44')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
668. *Kunda – Mangal Shahi:* 43/B/12-(34°13' 72°45')- 03.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol. 11:101).
669. *Banjo Banda:* 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°45')- 11.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
670. *Dalurai:* 43/B/12-(34°11' 72°45')- 01.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Topi-Utla alignment – site excavated by the Federal Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.P.Vol.11:98, 109).
671. *Zare Kotai:* 43/C/1-(33°50' 72°14')- 02.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nizampur-Attock alignment – Mughal buildings noted. Period: Islamic.
672. *Garang:* 43/C/1-(34°47' 72°15')- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Greek – Kushan.
673. *Pend Dilawar Khan:* 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°14')- 05.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone walls noted – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahis.

674. *Kucch*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°14')- 00.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered with robbed stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
675. *Aman Pura Dherai I-II-III-IV*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°14')- 18.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed – Buddhist remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
676. *Attock Pul site*: 43/C/1-(33°53' 72°14')- 00.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – robbed stupa and monastery – one architectural fragment collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
677. *Bab-e-Khatak Mound*: 43/C/1-(33°52' 72°14')- 01.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – robbed stupa, destroyed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
678. *Hisar Tang – Kafaro Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°48' 72°11')- 02.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – site cultivated. Period: Greek – Kushan.
679. *Khan Kohi, Shaheed Dherai*: 43/C/1-(33°49' 72°10')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – Mughal remains noted. Period: Islamic.
680. *Kafaro Dherai Talab I-II*: 43/C/1-(33°48' 72°12')- 08.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – site covered by stones. Period: Greek – Kushan.
681. *Kawo Village*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°13')- 02.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone walls seen. Period: Greek – Kushan.
682. *Gharib Pura Mound*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°13')- 02.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site cultivated and covered by stones, a few houses on one side. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
683. *Sikhano Dherai—Toha*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°11')- 00.84 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
684. *Dherai Saidan–Jabbi*: 43/C/1-(33°48' 72°14')- 02.64 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered by modern graves, houses, and stones. Period: Kushan (S. Rahman 1996:204).
685. *Garhai Wand–Toha*: 43/C/1-(33°47' 72°12')- 3.65 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site covered by stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
686. *Darwazgai–Shin Ghundai*: 43/C/1-(33°52' 72°15')- 00.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
687. *Mahboob Patai (Inzari)*: 43/C/1-(33°50' 72°10')- 01.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.
688. *Mashahi (Hammid Abad)*: 43/C/1-(33°49' 72°07')- 11.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – robbed trenches of the Buddhist noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
689. *Shagai Dab*: 43/C/1-(33°48' 72°05')- 00.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Attock–Nizampur alignment – ruins of Hindu Shahis noted. Period: Hindu Shahis.
690. *Nizam Pur*: 43/C/1-(33°48' 72°02')- 04.29 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Attock–Nizampur alignment – walls noted – Period: Greek – Kushan.
691. *Kandaro Ghar (Risal Pur)*: 43/B/4-(34°02' 72°01')- 02.54 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Greek – Kushan.

692. *Raees Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°04' 72°01')- 04.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – 10 meters profile exposed by locals. Period: Scythian – Kushan. (A.R. A.S.I.–F.C: 1906–07: S. Rahman 1996:195).
693. *Pumping Station I:* 43/B/7-(34°05' 72°02')- 06.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site covered by burnt bricks. Period: Greek – Kushan.
694. *Pumping Station II:* 43/B/4-(34°05' 72°01')- 00.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment. Period: Greek – Kushan.
695. *Bara Banda Mound:* 43/B/4-(34°05' 72°02')- 09.08 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Greek – Kushan.
696. *Bala Pathar:* 43/B/4-(34°05' 72°02')- 02.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
697. *Katarpan Mound:* 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°03')- 05.04 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahi (S. Rahman 1996:193).
698. *Khitko Kili–Dherai Baba:* 43/B/4-(34°07' 72°02')- 03.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site covered by stones, bricks and graves. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:21).
699. *Tordher:* 38/N/16-(34°08' 71°59')- 14.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:21; S.Rahman 1996:192).
700. *Chehal Ghazi Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°08' 71°57')- 02.17 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.
701. *Bar Kalinjar:* 43/N/16-(34°07' 71°56')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan.
702. *Tikaro/Ali Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°04' 71°58')- 14.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – mud walls, robber trenches and few refugees houses noted. Period: Greek – Hindu Shahi.
703. *Khkari Dherai:* 83/N/16-(34°04' 71°58')- 30.39 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed stone walls noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan – Kushan (S.Rahman 1996:188 – 190).
704. *Khwishgi Refugees Camp:* 38/N/16-(34°04' 71°58')- 02.17 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Greek – Kushan.
705. *Nimawrae Dherai (Khashgi Payan):* 38/N/16-(34°04' 71°56')- 02.77 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nowshera–Charsadda alignment – robbed trenches noted, sculptures reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (S.Rahman 1996:187).
706. *Khashgi Bala Mound:* 38/N/16-(34°03' 71°53')- 13.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Nowshera–Charsadda alignment – site robbed for sculptures – Period: Greek – Kushan.
707. *Dheri Zardad Dherakai A–D:* 38/N/16-(34°03' 71°51')- 24.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nowshera–Charsadda alignment – site disturbed. Period: Mauryan – Kushan
708. *Dheri Zardad village:* 38/N/16-(34°03' 71°51')- 02.05 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nowshera–Charsadda alignment – Period: Kushan.

709. *Tarakai – Nawe Kili (Graveyard)*: 38/N/16–(34°02′ 71°59′)- 16.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nowshera–Charsadda alignment – ruins old stupa, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
710. *Pinza Piran Ghar*: 38/N/16–(34°02′ 72°00′)- 00.97 acre – un-irrigated tract – the location on Nowshera alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
711. *Wazir Gul Dherai (Tora Dherai)*: 43/B/4–(34°06′ 72°03′)- 01.29 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq-Toru alignment – site covered by stones and houses. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:33).
712. *Saukai–Dherai Kili*: 43/B/4–(34°07′ 72°02′)- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq-Toru alignment – mud walls noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 17:32).
713. *Bagu Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°06′ 72°04′)- 00.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq-Toru alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
714. *Pir Rashaka/Miangano Kili*: 43/B/4–(34°08′ 72°05′)- 01.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Pirsabaq-Toru alignment – site covered by houses. Period: (Buddhist) (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:17).
715. *Suvarian Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°10′ 72°07′)- 01.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:32).
716. *Ayima/Mahabana Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°11′ 72°06′)- 00.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Toru alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
717. *Dangaria Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°10′ 72°04′)- 00.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Toru alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
718. *Bara Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°12′ 72°06′)- 00.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Toru alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
719. *Khao Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°09′ 72°05′)- 00.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Pirsabaq alignment – extensively robbed site for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:17).
720. *Manga Baba*: 38/N/16–(34°12′ 71°55′)- 03.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:17).
721. *Toru–Nawe Kili Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°09′ 72°05′)- 02.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Toru alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:37).
722. *Kaso/Khatko Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°07′ 72°02′)- 00.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
723. *Surkh Dherai*: 43/B/4–(34°09′ 72°02′)- 01.84 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).

724. *Mastu Rashaka*: 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°01')- 00.34 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
725. *Mastu Dherai (Masitu Dherai)*: 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°01')- 02.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
726. *Mali Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°08' 72°02')- 01.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
727. *Jamder*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°56')- 01.03 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
728. *Pahlawan Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 71°56')- 00.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
729. *Guldad Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°55')- 00.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – site cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:16).
730. *Chargul/Nawe Kili*: 43/B/3-(33°40' 71°50')- 02.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:35).
731. *Salim Khan Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°57')- 12.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – Buddhist structures visible, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
732. *Mirwas Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°01')- 01.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures reported. site covered by modern graves. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:32).
733. *Bargato Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°02')- 00.93 acres – un-irrigated tract – located in Mardan – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17 – 18:16).
734. *Bakht Zamin Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°03')- 01.19 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Pirsabaq alignment – site covered by robbed trenches, stone walls. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17).
735. *Karim Shah Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°06' 72°04')- 01.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Toru–Pirsabaq alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Kushan.
736. *Hussai Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°12')- 01.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – stone walls foundation seen. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:34).
737. *Asara Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°13')- 04.84 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – sculptures and coins shown to us by the owner. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16; 1917 – 18:16).
738. *Zafar Ali Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°15')- 02.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

739. **Bakhshali Village:** 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°10')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site mostly covered by the village, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan
740. **Yardad Dherai (Sawaldher):** 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°07')- 02.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Buddhist walls still preserved in the fields. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
741. **Akram Dara (Sawaldher):** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°07')- 40.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed trenches shows Buddhist remains, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
742. **Therali:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°09')- 18.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site excavated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 36; Mizuno 1978).
743. **Tora Baz Stupa:** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°06')- 25.95 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Buddhist stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
744. **Jamal Garhi:** 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°04')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Buddhist stupa and monastery. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:34).
745. **Balai Sar/Bala Hisar Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°04')- 27.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
746. **Spino Gulu Mound (Chichar):** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°05')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for sculptures, Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
747. **Chichar Choak (Jamal Garhi):** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°04')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls of stupa seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:34).
748. **Shingrai Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°02')- 23.02 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
749. **Shero Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°02')- 15.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.15 – 16 – 18:36).
750. **Shakar Tangi:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°05')- 3.95 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Jamal Garhi – Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
751. **Zakho Dand:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 4.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. (Buddhist) cells. Period: (Buddhist) Cells/ Kushan.
752. **Surai Kamar/ Wara Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°10')- 00.08 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site cultivated. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:18).
753. **Spin Kamar:** 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°11')- 00.16 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan.

754. **Gagro Rashka:** 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°09')- 00.11 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:16).
755. **Zubair Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°10')- 00.11 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian–Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:18).
756. **Kaniza Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°11')- 01.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site cultivated, two pieces of sculptures seen. Period: (Buddhist)/Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:16).
757. **Nazari Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°13' 72°10')- 02.63 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:35).
758. **Warukai Nazari Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°20' 72°10')- 00.92 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:18).
759. **Kagan Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°13' 72°08')- 01.18 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Toru alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:34).
760. **Zando Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°08')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan-Toru alignment – site mostly covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1915–16:37).
761. **Bako Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°05')- 00.33 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – village mound. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.I. F.C: 1915–16:33).
762. **Pasune Dherai /Baba Kili Dherai:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°05')- 01.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:32).
763. **Haroon Baba/Akhun Baba Ziarat:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°04')- 00.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1916–17:31).
764. **Yahya Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°04')- 12.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site partly occupied by houses, partly cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:33).
765. **Sulaiman Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°15' 72°01')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – robbed trenches and walls noted sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:32).
766. **Gujargarhi village:** 43/B/3-(34°15' 72°01')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
767. **Damamo Kili:** 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°58')- 03.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Malakand–Mardan alignment – site mostly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
768. **Sehri Bahlol:** 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°58')- 37.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – excavated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:36).

769. **Sehri Bahlol Graveyard:** 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°57')- 09.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – robbed site, coins shown by robbers, stupa remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:36).
770. **Takkār Dherai:** 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°54')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – robbed. Period: Greek – Kushan.
771. **Biland Dherai/Laka Tiga:** 38/N/15-(34°17' 71°54')- 02.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi – Abazai alignment – site covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18).
772. **Rashaka Dherai (Qadas Village):** 38/N/15-(34°17' 71°54')- 00.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – robbed trenches noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
773. **Nuko Kanda:** 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°55')- 13.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan – (A.R.A.S.I., F.C: 1917–18:17).
774. **Parkho Dherai:** 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°57')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – stone wall foundations noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:17).
775. **Said Abad Dherai:** 38/N/15-(34°17' 72°00')- 02.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site robbed showing stone walls foundations. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
776. **Arif Khan Kili Dherai:** 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°58')- 00.72 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
777. **Gharo Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°02')- 04.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – covered with robbed stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18:16).
778. **Rock Shelter–Jamal Garhi:** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°04')- 7.20x13.30 meters – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Microlithic (D.H.Gorden 1950).
779. **Chanchanro Khat:** 38/N/15-(34°19' 72°00')- 22.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-I–Bhai–Jamal Garhi alignment – ruins of stupa, coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
780. **Gumbatai:** 38/N/15-(34°19' 72°00')- 29.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site completely robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
781. **Malakas:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 25.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
782. **Loe Dab:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 09.79 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
783. **Kunj Kili Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°03')- 04.78 acres – un-irrigated tract, Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16:35).
784. **Sikri Well:** 43/B/3-(34°06' 72°05')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – Period: Kushan.

785. **Baikaro Tangi:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°05')- 12.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Kushan.
786. **Ziam–Gurguri Baba:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°06')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period Gandhara Graver Culture.
787. **Cheena Tangi:** 43/B/3-(33°40' 71°07')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – robbed trenches noted, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
788. **Cheena Tangi Graveyard:** 43/B/3-(34°22' 71°07')- 03.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
789. **Kafiro Kotai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°08')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis remains.
790. **Tora Khawra Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°06')- 04.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Kushan.
791. **Atak Shah Maira:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°05')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
792. **Inzergai–Dherai Sar:** 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°04')- 08.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Kushan.
793. **Burj Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°07')- 14.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
794. **Jamnagai/ Shingrai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°09')- 12.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site robbed. Period: Kushan.
795. **Ghwayo Shah (Garhai Tangi):** 43/B/4-(34°23' 72°09') - 03.15 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Hindu Shahi.
796. **Talai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 15.95 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
797. **Bisar Kandarai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 14.59 acres – un-irrigated tract, located on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site destroyed. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
798. **Ghundo Dherai:** 43/B/3-(33°40' 71°50')- 06.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
799. **Shagai Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°09')- 08.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Kushan.
800. **Palai Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°09')- 19.65 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
801. **Ganjai Ghundai:** 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°10')- 01.97 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
802. **Barat Khel Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°10')- 12.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – main stupa, monastery and walls robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

803. *Drabo Kandao*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°10')- 06.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
804. *Ghano Dherai II*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°08')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed stupa remains. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
805. *Afzal Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°07')- 08.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
806. *Baja Baba Gundai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°09')- 08.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – stupa remains robbed, schist pieces noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
807. *Ghundai Khwa*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°09')- 06.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
808. *Tora Ghundai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°10')- 25.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the Laotian on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
809. *Shereen Bacha Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°11')- 06.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – cultivated – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
810. *Atak Kandaro Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°10')- 12.59 acres – in the irrigated tract of springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
811. *Kandaro Dherai (Mian Khan)*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°10')- 19.53 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed for antiquity. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
812. *Khamar Kandarai*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°10')- 09.27 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed trenches noted, coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
813. *Natu Kandalu*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°09')- 01.29 acres irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis.
814. *Kui Tangai*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°08')- 04.41 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35).
815. *Sheikh Kara Baba Ghundai*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°09')- 15.94 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed Buddhist structures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
816. *Aya Tangi*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°11')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahi.
817. *Narai Tangi*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°11')- 07.91 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: Hindu Shahi.
818. *Tanga Zarah Ghakahi*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°13')- 14.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – Hindu Shahis remains noted, Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahi.

819. **Rodh:** 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°13')- 19.65 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – ruins of the Buddhist time and Hindu Shahis. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu Shahis
820. **Sanghao Cave:** 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°13')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – excavated. Period: Microlithic (Dani 1962).
821. **Mazara:** 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°11')- 04.85 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – cultivated fields, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
822. **Ghobano Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°03')- 04.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
823. **Ghala Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°06')- 06.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – cultivated fields, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
824. **Sherkhana Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°08')- 03.71 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
825. **Badar Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°06')- 12.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
826. **Mashwani Ghundai:** 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°07')- 19.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: Kushan.
827. **Shikhi Tangi (Mama Ghundai):** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 04.95 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
828. **Matha Dherai I:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 12.24 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site mostly occupied by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35; Spooner 1907).
829. **Pilagai Dherakai:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – ashes and hearths reported. Period: Kushan.
830. **Matha Dherai II:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 08.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated fields. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35; Spooner 1907).
831. **Matha Dherai III:** 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°07')- 12.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35)
832. **Serai Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°03')- 05.93 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – stone walls noted. Period: Kushan.
833. **Sharai Baba Stupa:** 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°09')- 04.83 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
834. **Sharai Baba Dherai:** 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°10')- 03.71 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

835. *Sarobi Stupa*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°10')- 04.94 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
836. *Sarobai Kandarai*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°08')- 08.90 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – robbed site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
837. *Sarobai Darra*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°08')- 14.65 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – Buddhist stupa and monastery. Period: (Buddhist) Achaemenid – Kushan.
838. *Jranda Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°09')- 10.53 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
839. *Sawaldher*: 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°06')- 18.53 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site mostly covered by buildings, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
840. *Kharkai Kandarai*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°08')- 07.41 acres – Irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – ite covered by robbed stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
841. *Kharkai Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°08')- 03.10 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site shows robbed trenches, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
842. *Loe Shah*: 43/B/2-(34°40' 72°09')- 04.94 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – schist pieces noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
843. *Palai Kas*: 43/B/3-(34°40' 72°069')- 07.41 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
844. *Shata Maranai*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°09')- 09.76 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis.
845. *Darai Kas*: 43/B/3--(34°30' 72°09') 07.12 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed site, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
846. *Mezaro Cheena*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°10')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: Kushan.
847. *Bokhi Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°10')- 07.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – site robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
848. *Ghundai Kas*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°11')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – robbed site, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
849. *Tarakai Kandarai*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°09')- 03.21 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – Buddhist establishment – completely robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
850. *Gul Maira*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°06')- 07.41 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.

851. *Mian Syed Baba:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°07')- 06.72 acres – irrigation through springs – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – ruined structures. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
852. *Zareef Khan Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°05')- 06.72 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao–Buner alignment – structures noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 37)
853. *Wardago Kamar:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 03.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
854. *Kattigarhi Kandarai:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 04.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
855. *Loe Kandau:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°05')- 01.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site robbed – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
856. *Chichar Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°04')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – wall foundations noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
857. *Miana Dherai – Bilandai:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°04')- 08.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
858. *Shakar Tangi Graveyard:* 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°05')- 06.67 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
859. *Gharoona Banda:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 02.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – covered with box type graves. Period: Gandhara Grave Culture.
860. *Kuze Ubah:* 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°13')- 02.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed site, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
861. *Nalo Dara I:* 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°13')- 01.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
862. *Bakhai:* 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°14')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
863. *Kashmir Smast:* 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°14')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Robbed. Period (Buddhist) Kushan (Mizuno S. 1962).
864. *Pajja:* 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°14')- 04.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
865. *Sakra:* 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°14')- 02.37 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
866. *Kattigarhi Rock Shelter:* 38/N/15-(34°21' 72°00') un-irrigated tract, the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment. Period: Microlithic (D.H.Gordon 1950).
867. *Latif Khan Banda-I:* 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°53')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
868. *Latif Khan Banda-II:* 38/N/15-(34°25' 71°53')- 00.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – cultivated. Walls noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
869. *Abazai Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°22' 71°51')- 04.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan.

870. *Pirsadu/Spin Kanrai Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°21' 71°51')- 00.76 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan.
871. *Natkai Kamar Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°24' 71°54')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
872. *Mehmood Shah Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°54')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
873. *Muzaffar Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°54')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan.
874. *Ajun Haji Graveyard:* 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°54')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
875. *Dherai Baba:* 38/N/15-(34°24' 71°54')- 01.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
876. *Madey Baba:* 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°53')- 02.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Islamic.
877. *Dur Bibi Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°53')- 07.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site robbed. Period: Kushan.
878. *Toordher:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°51')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – site partly occupied by houses. Period: Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 18)
879. *Faridullah Khan Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°51')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
880. *Garo Shah Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°53')- 06.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – located at Takht-i-Bahi–fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 16).
881. *Babaji Graveyard:* 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°53')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – Period: Kushan.
882. *Methar Ghundai:* 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°51')- 12.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 17).
883. *Jafar Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°55')- 03.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
884. *Chir Kanda:* 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°59')- 03.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – site robbed. Period: Greek – Kushan.
885. *Barako Baba:* 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°59')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
886. *Udigram:* 38/N/15-(34°16' 72°00')- 00.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – cultivated, coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
887. *Kanda Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°15' 72°00')- 06.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 34).

888. *Soori Khat:* 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°01')- 00.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan.
889. *Chehal Ghazi Baba Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°15' 72°00')- 00.26 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site shows few robber trenches. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
890. *Siwa Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°17' 72°00')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
891. *Faqir Baba Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°03')- 03.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
892. *Mirza Kili Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°18' 72°00')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
893. *Jongharo Smastha:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°59')- 4x4 meters – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – evidence of smoke noted. Period: Microlithic.
894. *Butano Dherai I:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°59')- 00.81 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
895. *Butano Ghundai:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°58')- 00.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
896. *Ganjai Ghundai:* 38/N/15-(34°19' 71°56')- 00.46 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – coins reported. Period: Kushan.
897. *Kot Dherai I:* 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°58')- 00.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – occupied by stupa and houses. Period: (Buddhist).
898. *Kot Dherai II:* 38/N/15-(34°17' 71°58')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – sculptures reported – walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
899. *Qila Sar:* 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°04')- 00.81 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
900. *Qaseem Kili Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°04')- 00.81 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Walls noted. Period: (Buddhist).
901. *Shaheed Abad Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°04')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported, 3 schist pieces noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
902. *Sazodin Kili:* 38/N/16-(34°15' 71°59')- 05.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site robbed for sculptures – Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
903. *Sheikh Yousaf Baba Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°13' 71°58')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Charsadda alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
904. *Maho Dherai:* 38/N/16-(34°09' 72°00')- 04.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 17).

905. *Chamtar Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°11' 71°59')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nisatta alignment – walls noted, site partly covered by houses, Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 16).
906. *Kuragh Dherai*: 38/N/16-(34°11' 72°00')- 00.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nisatta alignment – wall foundations noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
907. *Hathiyān Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°24' 71°56')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – Buddhist remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
908. *Sheikh Dilawar Baba Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°09')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – sculptures and structures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
909. *Chura Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°08')- 01.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 31)
910. *Khudai Noor Killi Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°04')- 05.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – partly covered by modern graves and houses. Period: Kushan.
911. *Hamza Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°06')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – partly covered by houses. Period: Achaemenid – Kushan.
912. *Qazi Abad Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°05')- 03.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site partly covered by houses. Kushan coins reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
913. *Shereen Bacha Dherai II*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°05')- 01.02 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site cultivated – Period: Greek – Kushan.
914. *Qazi Abad Graveyard*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°05')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
915. *Muqarab Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°15' 72°03')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
916. *Ranigat*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°03')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Buddhist ruins. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
917. *Kunj Kandarai*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°03')- 00.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for Buddhist sculptures. Period: (Buddhist).
918. *Akbari Masjid*: 43/B/4-(34°13' 72°10')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi – Toru alignment. Period: Islamic.
919. *Arbano (Arbano) Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°08')- 44.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 33).
920. *Kot Ismailzai (temple)*: 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°10')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi – Toru alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis.

921. *Karam Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°11')- 06.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 34).
922. *Daro Baba:* 43/B/4-(34°12' 72°11')- 05.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 21).
923. *Khana Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°10' 72°09')- 4.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32).
924. *Musa Dherai:* 43/B/3-(34°10' 72°12')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist).
925. *Shamshak Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°11' 72°12')- 04.86 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Lahor alignment – occupied by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32).
926. *Butseri Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°11')- 12.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 33).
927. *Wali Muhammad Khan Patai:* 43/B/-(34°14' 72°10')- grid number B-1 – - 12.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment. Period: (Buddhist) monastery.
928. *Bangyano Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°08')- 03.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 33).
929. *Sharmakhano Dherai:* 38/B/4-(34°15' 72°08')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Topi alignment – partly covered by houses, Period: Kushan.
930. *Karkand (Mayar):* 43/B/4-(34°10' 72°07')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – sculptures and structures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17:31).
931. *Tari:* 43/B/4-(34°10' 72°07')- 03.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – partly covered by houses, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32).
932. *Shankar/Mahu Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°11' 72°07')- 0.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Toru alignment – (Buddhist) structures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 17).
933. *Rurya:* 43/B/4-(34°11' 72°02')- 11.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – site covered by modern graves, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32).
934. *Plato Dherai I:* 43/B/4-(34°09' 72°04')- 02.51 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Nowshera alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32).

935. *Ghaz Dherai*: 43/B/4-(34°10' 72°04')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site dug away by robbers. Period: Kushan.
936. *Kashmirano Kili*: 43/B/3-(34°04' 72°01')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Greek – Kushan.
937. *Barat Khela Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°01')- 1.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – partly covered by houses – structures noted. Sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
938. *Azam Khan Kalai (Salak)*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°01')- 00.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Sikh Temple.
939. *Salak Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°01')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 36).
940. *Salak Gundai*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°01')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones from the stupa. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
941. *Dherakai Koroona*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°02')- 03.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
942. *Shahdhand Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°23' 72°00')- 00.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Kushan.
943. *Dherai Kili*: 38/N/15-(34°25' 72°00')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
944. *Spo Ghundai (Dogs Mound)*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°01')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
945. *Khazano Dherai I*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°01')- 00.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Buddhist and Hindu Shahis buildings noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan – Hindu – Shahis.
946. *Khazano Dherai II*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°01')- 00.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Greek – Kushan.
947. *Arif Khan Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°20' 71°58')- 02.80 – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takhti-Bahi–Jamal Garhi alignment – site covered by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
948. *Ghano Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°58')- 00.43 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
949. *Ako Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°58')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
950. *Layasi I*: 43/B/2-(34°30' 72°02')- 10.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones from stupa – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
951. *Layasi II*: 43/B/2-(34°30' 72°02')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stone walls noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

952. *Laysia III*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stones noted on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
953. *Laysi IV*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°03')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptural fragments seen on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
954. *Waran Sarobi*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°05')- 00.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
955. *Waran Sarobi II*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°04')- 00.51 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Cells.
956. *Marjani Ghuundai*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°04')- 04.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for sculptures, walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
957. *Barbanar Graveyard*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°04')- 00.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
958. *Waran Sarobi III*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°04')- 16.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: Kushan.
959. *Shaheed Ziarat*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°04')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Islamic.
960. *Pumbo Tangai*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 00.81 acres – un-irrigated tract Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
961. *Koto Tangai*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 06.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – stone walls noted – coins and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
962. *Khuni Banda*: 43/B/3-(34°27' 72°01')- 15.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – stone walls of the stupa noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
963. *Piro Garhai*: – 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 05.210 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site completely robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
964. *Kharkai (Kandao Baba)*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°02')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site showing fragments of schist stones. Period: (Buddhist) (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35).
965. *Kas Kohi*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 00.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa walls noted – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
966. *Bar Kohi (Tazagram)*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 16.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
967. *Baghwan Nahqa*: 43/B/3-(34°28' 72°03')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – cultivated – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

968. *Malo Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°29' 71°58')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – proper Shahbazgarhi – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
969. *Yunas Tangi I*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 71°59')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
970. *Yunas Tangi II*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 71°59')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site shows schist fragments. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
971. *Yunas Tangi III*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 71°59')- 00.81 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stones seen on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
972. *Latkai I*: – 38/N/15-(34°30' 71°59')- Kharoshti Inscription–un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: Kushan.
973. *Latkai II*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 12.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – schist stone fragments noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
974. *Mura Banda I*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 00.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
975. *Kandaro Melagah (Kharkai)*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 00.51 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – fragments of schist noted. Sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
976. *Mura Banda II*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 00.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: (Buddhist).
977. *Mura Banda III*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 00.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – looted site – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
978. *Mura Banda IV*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 23.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed site – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
979. *Sarkai Salai I*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa site – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
980. *Sarkai Salai II*: 38/N/15-(34°29' 72°00')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
981. *Sherin Khan Dherai (Janga)*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°02')- 02.80 acres – un-irrigated tract – located on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Kushan.
982. *Muza Khan Dherai (Janga)*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°02')- 04.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered with stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
983. *Haji Ithbar Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°02')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – located on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls noted – Period: Kushan.
984. *Pasham Gul Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°02')- 00.51 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered with robbed stones. Period: Kushan.
985. *Janga Rock Shelters*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°01')- 00.69 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period. Microlithic.

986. *Kandarat, Janga*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°02')- 03.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stones seen – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist).
987. *Marjanai Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°01')- 03.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
988. *Taoja Dherai (Alo)*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°04')- 04.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: Mauryan – Kushan.
989. *Jewar Dherai (Alo)*: 43/B/3-(34°26' 72°03')- 00.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – partly covered by houses. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
990. *Bagh – e – Haram Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°03')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan.
991. *Fazli Manan Kili*: 38/N/15-(34°29' 72°00')- 04.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – located on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by houses and robbed stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
992. *Zardullah Khan Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°28' 71°59')- 02.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
993. *Zara Kalo*: 38/N/15-(34°28' 71°59')- 06.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by stones – Period: Kushan.
994. *Kalo Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°28' 71°59')- 02.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
995. *Zazi Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°28' 71°59')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stone walls noted – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
996. *Shah Sahib Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°29' 71°59')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan.
997. *Chehal Ghazi*: 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa, sculpture reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
998. *Kandaro*: 43/B/3-(34°29' 72°02')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
999. *Chehal Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°27' 72°00')- 03.11 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1000. *Dundia Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°25' 71°59')- 01.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1001. *Dagi Mian Issa*: 38/N/15-(34°25' 72°00')- 00.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – stupa and monastery remains – Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1002. *Qajeer Nana Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°01')- 11.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed stones. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1003. *Busakai Dherai I*: 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°01')- 16.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – sculptural pieces seen on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

1004. *Busakai II:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°01')- 02.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa and monastery noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1005. *Nila Tangi:* 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls of the stupa seen. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1006. *Saryat:* 38/N/15-(34°30' 72°00')- 00.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1007. *Nandanani:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°01')- 18.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1008. *Banr Tangai I:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 06.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1009. *Banr Tangai II:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 22.16 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – stone wall foundations noted. Sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1010. *Shamsha Din:* 43/B/3 -(34°30' 72°02')- 01.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1011. *Butano Dherai II:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 04.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1012. *Bada Banda:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by robbed trenches. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1013. *Kharkai village:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°02')- 00.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1014. *Kharkai Gundai:* 43/B/3-(34°30' 72°03')- 00.20 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – lime sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1015. *Takkar Kalai Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°26' 71°58')- 05.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1016. *Doda Baba:* 38/N/15-(34°27' 71°57')- 00.60 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site robbed. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1017. *Shaheed Baba:* 38/N/15-(34°26' 71°59')- 07.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi –Palai alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1018. *Takkar Baghicha:* 38/N/15-(34°24' 72°00')- 00.10 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Hindu Shahis.
1019. *Salam Din Kohi:* 38/N/15-(34°24' 72°00')- 00.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: Hindu Shahi.
1020. *Jugi Gat:* 38/N/15-(34°25' 72°00')- 00.11 acres – Period: Hindu Shahis.
1021. *Koz Kohi – (well):* 38/N/15-(34°24' 71°59')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – dressed stones well noted. Period: Hindu Shahis.
1022. *Kochyano Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°22' 71°56')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.

1023. *Safi Abad*: 38/N/15-(34°22' 71°55')- 02.61 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment – site excavated by Mardan Museum. – Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1024. *Banjaryano Baba*: 43/B/3-(34°25' 72°02')- 00.11 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment. Period: Islamic.
1025. *Safari*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°16')- 00.49 acre – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – structures noted. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahi.
1026. *Hamza Kot Kandarai*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°16')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis.
1027. *Sadiq Khan Dherai I*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°15')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – robbed stones noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1028. *Sadiq Khan Dherai II*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°13')- 09.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Rustam alignment – site robbed – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
1029. *Deputy Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°13')- 01.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – cultivated – Period: Kushan.
1030. *Jalil Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°12')- 07.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site mostly covered by houses sculptures, coins and structures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1031. *Khan Bhadur Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°12')- 02.97 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site robbed for sculptures, robbed walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1032. *Leogan Dherai (Jalil)*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°12')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – robbed stupa site, 2 schist pieces collected – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1033. *Leogan Awara (Jalil)*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°12')- 08.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis.
1034. *Qaim Dherai I (Jalil)*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°12')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment. Period: Hindu Shahis.
1035. *Naqi Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°12')- 03.21 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site fully robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1036. *Muhammad Zaman Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°11')- 04.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site partly robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1037. *Abdul Qadir Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°11')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment. Period: Kushan – Islamic.
1038. *Gohar Zaman Dherai (Sardar Abad)*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°12')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – partly covered by houses. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1039. *Palo Rashaka*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°12')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 35).

1040. *Nari Surang Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°12')- 01.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – cultivated. Period: Kushan.
1041. *Nagha Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°12')- 09.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site covered by building stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1042. *Kata Kanrai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°11')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
1043. *Miana Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°11')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site cultivated, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1044. *Kharhi Ghanai*: – 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°11')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – robbed walls noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1045. *Tal Palo Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°13')- 03.85 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – cultivated fields. Period: Greek – Kushan.
1046. *Salo Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°22' 72°13')- 14.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site covered by fields. Period: Kushan.
1047. *Qaim Dherai II (Zoor Abad)*: 43/B/3-(34°23' 72°13')- 08.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed stones noted on the surface. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1048. *Cheena Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°17')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period Hindu Shahis.
1049. *Dowao*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°17')- 04.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – structures noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1050. *Chargul—Dherai Baba*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°15')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – modern graveyard. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 34)
1051. *Kunj (Ghobano Gundai) Cheena*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°16')- 09.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – Period: Kushan.
1052. *Pirsay Banr*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°17')- 56.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – schist slabs noted on the site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 34).
1053. *Barho Patai*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°17')- 00.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment, Hindu Shahis remains noted.
1054. *Sargandh Barai*: 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°15')- 01.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – robbed building remains noted. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1055. *Badam Dherai I*: 43/B/3-(34°24' 72°14')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – robbed stones noted. Period: Kushan.
1056. *Kandaro Patai*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°18')- 02.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – partly covered by houses, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.

1057. *Mirzakai Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°18')- 02.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – sculpture reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1058. *Kandaro Patai Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°18')- 12.35 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1059. *Ghundo Kandari*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°18')- 00.85 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – cultivated fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1060. *Salarzai Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°17')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site cultivated – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1061. *Kafiro Ghundai (Kotkai)*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°18')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed – Buddhist structures noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1062. *Kili Kandar*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°20')- 02.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Graves.
1063. *Nalo Dara II*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°21')- 01.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – Hindu Shahis remains noted. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis.
1064. *Wara Cheena, Charh*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°21')- 02.46 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed stupa site – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1065. *Charh*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°21')- 06.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – 3 defaced sculptures known. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1066. *Kattuo Patai*: 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°20')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site cultivated – Period: Kushan.
1067. *Rajey Patai*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°16')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi – robbed stucco pieces noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1068. *Barakai Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°17')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site cultivated – Period: Kushan.
1069. *Manzarai Ghar/Misery Ghar*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°23')- 2.65 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1070. *Sarpokha*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°23')- 01.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – cultivated fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1071. *Cheena Patai*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°22')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed for sculptures and converted to fields. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1072. *Bailai Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°19')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed trenches noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1073. *Hati Hatana*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°21')- 00.01 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – Period: Kushan.
1074. *Gumbat village (Pitao Malandri)*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°21')- 00.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

1075. *Malandrai Well*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°21')- 4 x 4 meter – depth 18 meters – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: Kushan – Hindu Shahis.
1076. *Ghulai Cheena (Gumbat)*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°21')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1077. *Miana Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°22')- 07.13 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – 2 robbed fragments of sculptures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1078. *Kandarai Miana*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°25')- 01.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan.
1079. *Shaikh Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°22')- 05.54 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1080. *Kafiro Mat*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°21')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – ruined stoop remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1081. *Saproona*: 43/B/7-(34°24' 72°21')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed for sculptures – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1082. *Khanako Cham*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°18')- 00.68 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1083. *Gharai*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°18')- 04.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site robbed – Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1084. *Sur Palao*: 43/B/7-(34°26' 72°19')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1085. *Bil Makan Kandarai*: 43/B/7-(34°25' 72°18')- 06.23 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – stupa remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1086. *Takhta–Band Burjuna*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°14')- 18.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1915 – 16: 34).
1087. *Ubo Tangai*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°13')- 09.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Buddhist remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1088. *Gumbat Shah Baba*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°15')- 10.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: Islamic.
1089. *Ateran Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°15')- 09.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – Period: Kushan.
1090. *Wrana Garyala*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°15')- 18.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi –Buner alignment – Period: Kushan.
1091. *Paniper Wand*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°15')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site converted into fields – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1092. *Chanri Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°21')- 14.83 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – stone fragments noted – Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.

1093. *Chanri Sar*: 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°22')- 02.77 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – 3 schist fragments and stupa remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1094. *Chanri (Main site)*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°21')- 18.53 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – extensively robbed – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1095. *Chingai Baba Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°20')- 04.94 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – cultivated, sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1096. *Jani Dherai/Kalu Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°19')- 01.98 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – stp remains noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1097. *Mukhtaj Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°18')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site cultivated – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1098. *Surmalo Darra (Miana)*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°18')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site cultivated. Period: Kushan.
1099. *Natian Rock Painting*: 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°24')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment . Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Rock Painting.
1100. *Umar Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°19' 72°20')- 09.27 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1101. *Garanda Ziam (Kandarai)*: 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°21')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1102. *Khwara Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°20')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site destroyed – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1103. *Ajmeer Wand*: 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°20')- 00.62 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1104. *Palo Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°19')- 12.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 17).
1105. *Shaitanano Gundai*: 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°18')- 02.96 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – 2 schist panels collected. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1106. *Sargand Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°19')- 11.12 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 17).
1107. *Hasan Dherai/Baba Dherai*: 43/B/7-(34°17' 72°19')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – cultivated fields. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 16).
1108. *Malakanano Gundai*: 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°19')- 00.89 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – buildings noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1109. *Yaqoob Khan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°11')- 09.14 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bakhshali–Buner alignment – site occupied by buildings. Period: Kushan.

1110. *Spin Kamar I:* 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°13')- 03.95 acres – un-irrigated tract – on Bakhshali–Buner alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1111. *Bakhtai Patai:* 43/B/7-(34°22' 72°25')- 01.58 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site robbed – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1112. *Bans Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°25')- 12.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site robbed for sculptures. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1113. *Mundai:* 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°24')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Painting.
1114. *Paindi:* 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°24')- 12.36 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – cultivated fields – Period: Kushan.
1115. *Nathian Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°24')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – robbed structures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1116. *Gudar Well:* 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°22')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment Stepped Well – Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1117. *Khan Dad Miana:* 43/B/7-(34°23' 72°22')- 04.45 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – completely robbed sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1118. *Khazana Dherai I:* 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°20')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – robbed ruins of stupa. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan.
1119. *Bala Hisar:* 43/B/7-(34°20' 72°19')- 07.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – site robbed, cultivated, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1120. *Gerhai:* 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°21')- 05.56 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on – Shewa–Rustam alignment – robbed structures noted, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1121. *Bakhi:* 43/B/7-(34°21' 72°20')- 09.88 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shewa–Rustam alignment – robbed stoupa site. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan
1122. *Sokano Dherai:* 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°17')- 07.413 acres – un-irrigated tract and situated on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – site partly robbed, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1123. *Karwatai:* 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°11')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – beads reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1124. *Gujar Miana Banda:* 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°02')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – site covered by fields. Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1125. *Yaghi Kandara:* 48/N/15-(34°22' 72°00')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – robbed site, Sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1126. *Gul Zaman Dherai:* 38/N/15-(34°22' 72°00')- 02.47 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Palai alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1127. *Tambulak Dherai:* 43/B/4-(34°15' 72°06')- 03.78 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – site partly covered by houses. Period: Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 32)

1128. *Amani Baba Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°16' 72°07')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1916 – 17: 31).
1129. *Hamza Khan Graveyard*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°06')- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sawaldher alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
1130. *Ghunda – Shaheed Baba Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°05')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site covered by modern graves. Period: Kushan.
1131. *Hazrat Nabi Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°05')- 03.52 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Sanghao alignment – site cultivated. Period: Kushan.
1132. *Jamdher Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°19' 72°13')- 03.71 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bakhshali–Rustam alignment – cultivated some houses on the site, beads, coins and figurines reported. Period: Kushan.
1133. *Mala Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°21' 72°10')- 02.48 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – beads and figurines reported. Period: Kushan.
1134. *Kotar Pan Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°20' 72°14')- 26.59 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bakhshali–Rustam alignment. Period: Kushan.
1135. *Chargul II*: 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°17')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Painting.
1136. *Kaki Dherai*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°12')- 08.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan (A.R.A.S.I., F.C.1917 – 18: 16).
1137. *Hindu Kili – (Barikab)*: 43/B/3-(34°18' 72°12')- 04.41 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Bakhshali–Rustam alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan.
1138. *Khaista Gat (Chargul I)*: – 43/B/7-(34°18' 72°17')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan Painting.
1139. *Gadbano Dherai (Srikh Kili)*: 43/B-3-(34°20' 72°09')- 08.90 acres – Rain fed irrigation – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – coins and terracotta figurines were shown to us by locals. Period: Kushan.
1140. *Baba Dherai (Charguli)*: 43/B/3-(34°17' 72°09')- 05.93 acres – Rain fed irrigation – the location on Mardan–Palo alignment – sculptures and building remains reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian-Kushan.
1141. *Khar Bandai Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°33')- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 8).
1142. *Anba Dher Graveyard*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°40')- 02.80 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 10).
1143. *Nisatta Graveyard*: 38/N/16-(34°06' 71°48')- 85.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Nowshera alignment – wall foundations noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Achaemenid – Kushan (Ali 1994: 18).

1144. *Momin Khan Dherai–Dherai Zardad*: 38/N/16–(34°04′ 71°51′)- 04.22 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Nowshera alignment. Period: Scythian – Hindu Shahis (Ali 1994: 18).
1145. *Mra Dherai/Murad Dherai*: 38/N/16–(34°08′ 71°47′)- 22.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Nowshera alignment – walls noted – sculptures and two Kushana gold coins noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Hindu Shahi (Ali 1994: 18).
1146. *Majoki Dherai*: 38/N/16–(34°09′ 71°45′)- 06.40 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Nowshera alignment – mud walls noted – sculptures reported. Site covered by modern graves. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 19).
1147. *Kharoono Dherai (Mian Kili) Prang*: 38/N/16–(34°08′ 71°46′)- 01.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Nowshera alignment – walls seen in the section, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 19).
1148. *Khan Mahi*: 38/N/16–(34°14′ 71°52′)- 01.90 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Takht-i-Bahi alignment – excavated by Peshawar University in 1992 – 93 – Kushan Period sculptures excavated. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Rahman n.d; Ali 1994: 20).
1149. *Malka Dher*: 38/N/16–(34°10′ 71°49′)- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Mardan alignment – site covered by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 21).
1150. *Wardaga Mound*: 38/N/16–(34°12′ 71°51′)- 00.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – 2 fragments of sculptures noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 21).
1151. *Utmanzai Rest House/Ghani Khan Dherai*: 38/N/16–(34°11′ 71°47′)- 01.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Takht-I-Bhai alignment. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 21).
1152. *Qila Koroona*: 38/N/16–(34°12′ 71°47′)- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – robbed stones noted – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 21).
1153. *Shaheedan Dherai*: 38/N/16–(34°13′ 71°48′)- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures and seals reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 21).
1154. *Tamboolak–Zahir Shah Patai*: 38/N/15–(34°16′ 71°52′)- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 22).
1155. *Sarki Mashran*: 38/N/15 – grid number 8322 – - 14.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment – cultivated. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 22).
1156. *Katarpan Dherai (Utmanzai)*: 38/N/16–(34°13′ 71°47′)- 03.75 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – wall foundations noted. Period: Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 22).
1157. *Spina Wari (Ghazgi Dherai)*: 38/N/15–(34°16′ 71°48′)- 04.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 23).

1158. *Skaro Dherai*: 38/N/15-(34°16' 71°47')- 18.75 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – stone wall foundations noted, cultivated – some houses on the site, sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 23).
1159. *Kokoo Khan Dherai (Akhun Dherai)*: 38/N/15-(34°17' 71°46')- 00.25 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – ashes noted, walls reported. Period: Greek – Kushan (Ali 1994: 23).
1160. *Bangli Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°44')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – 2 broken pieces and one coin collected, clay stupa models reported. Period: (Buddhist cells) Kushan (Ali 1994: 24).
1161. *Malakano Kili Mound*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°44')- 02.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 24).
1162. *Mir Alam Khan Patai (Sherpao)*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°43')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – site covered by stones. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 24).
1163. *Momin Abad–Tirahwal Koroona*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°43')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – two terracotta animal figurines reported. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 25).
1164. *Mohammad Aslam Patai*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°43')- 00.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 25).
1165. *Mumano Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°43')- 04.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 25).
1166. *Sher Mohammad Khan Patai (Wrana Dherai)*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°43')- 01.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stupa remains noted. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 25).
1167. *Badshano Kili*: 38/11-(34°18' 71°44')- 00.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 25).
1168. *Jamal Kili (Hisara Nihri)*: 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°44')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 26).
1169. *Awal Din–Dab Koroona (Sherpao)*: 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°42')- 02.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan–(Ali 1994: 26).
1170. *Kanewar I (Sokana)*: 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°41')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – covered by fields – one fragment of animal figurine noted. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 26).
1171. *Kanawar II*: 38/N/11-(34°18' 71°41')- 2.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – stone wall foundations noted. Period: (Buddhist) Mauryan–Kushan (Ali 1994: 26).

1172. *Bajuro Kili (Asad Koroona)*: 38/N/11-(34°20' 71°42')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 26).
1173. *Akhun Baba I/II Hayat Khan Graveyards Sherpao*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°42')- 12.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – one tomb on site. Period: Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 27).
1174. *Hamish Gul Koroona (Sherpao)*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°44')- 01.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 28).
1175. *Kas–Koroona (Sherpao)*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°42')- 02.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment. Period: Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 29).
1176. *Mirza Dher Graveyard (Sheikh Baba Ziarat)*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°40')- 4.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – covered by modern graves – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 30).
1177. *Toatakai – Sra Makha*: 38/N/11-(34°17' 71°40')- 08.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – bricks and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 30).
1178. *Gandaghar (Mali)*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°41')- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – houses covered by the site – bricks and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 30).
1179. *Spilano Dherai (Sherpao)*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°44')- 02.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – structures, grinding stones, ashy layers, bones and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 30).
1180. *Mughul Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°19' 71°44')- 01.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Abazai alignment. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 31).
1181. *Momin Khan Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°42')- 03.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by wall foundations – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek–Kushan (Ali 1994: 31).
1182. *Chalagram*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°43')- 04.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by robbed stoop walls and houses – sculptures and coins reported – one architectural fragment collected. Period: (Buddhist) Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 31).
1183. *Ghazu Dherai*: 38/N/11-(34°16' 71°41')- 05.89 acres In the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by houses – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) (Ali 1994: 31).
1184. *Dri Khuli Thana*: 38/N/15-(34°23' 71°47')- 00.75 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Gandheri alignment – covered by houses and fields. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 32).
1185. *Siwano Kili*: 38/N/15-(34°24' 71°46')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of Swat River – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Gandheri alignment – ashy layers and stone wall foundations of stupa noted. Period: (Buddhist) Greek–Kushan (Ali 1994: 32).

1186. *Rai Dherai II*: 38/N/15-(34°22' 71°49')- 02.50 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Takht-i-Bahi–Gandheri alignment. Period: Scythian–Kushan (Ali 1994: 32).
1187. *Qaroon Dherai (Tangi)*: 38/N/11-(34°19' 71°42')- 10.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Malakand alignment – robbed stupa site. Period: Kushan (Ali 1994: 33).
1188. *Spilano Dherai*: 38/N/12-(34°12' 71°45')- 12.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – robbed building stones noted. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 35).
1189. *Bala Hisar*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°45')- 80.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – stone wall foundations seen in section. Period: Ach–Islamic (Marshall 1902, Wheeler 1962 (Ali 1994: 35).
1190. *Sheikhan Dherai/Marchaki*: 38/N/12-(34°11' 71°45')- 100.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by houses – robbed trenches and stone wall foundation noted – one Greek coin collected. Period: (Buddhist) Greek – Kushan (Dani 1962 (Ali 1994: 35).
1191. *Sandasar Cheena*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°42')- 03.75 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by houses, fields, pottery and wall foundations – sculptures and coins reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Ali 1994: 38).
1192. *Dagi Gulam Qadir Khan (Graveyard)*: 38/N/12-(34°15' 71°41')- 02.50 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by modern graves, robbed stones, pottery and sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Greek–Kushan (Ali 1994: 38).
1193. *Adam Ghar Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°14' 71°41')- 01.25 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Swat River – the location on Charsadda–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by modern graves. Period: Scythian – Kushan (Ali 1994: 38).
1194. *Dalazak Tomb*: 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°40')– in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – Tomb of the Islamic period.
1195. *Akhun Panju Baba & Nanga Baba*: 38/N/12-(34°03' 71°44')– In the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Period: Islamic.
1196. *Bara Pul*: 38/N/12-(33°40' 71°50')– in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Islamic.
1197. *Chahal Ghazi Graveyard (Warsak – Kuchian – Alo Kili)*: 38/N/8-(34°09' 71°28')– in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment – covered by modern graveyard. Here exist graves of many saints, probably those, who came as invaders with Mahmood in late 10th century A.D, many of them died in battle and were buried here. The locals remember them as martyrs. Period: Islamic.
1198. *Chamkani Baoli*: 38/N/12-(34°01' 71°40')– in the irrigated tract of the Bara River – the location on Peshawar–Attock alignment. Mughal period Baoli. Period: Islamic
1199. *Sheikh Sultan Baba Tomb*: 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°32')– In the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Islamic.

1200. *Khair Abad Well:* 43/C/1-(33°54' 72°14')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Period: Islamic.
1201. *Jehangira Baoli/Stepped Well:* 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°13')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Islamic – Baoli.
1202. *Khushal Khan Khattak Tomb:* 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°08')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Period: Islamic.
1203. *Gulam Farooq Baoli, Asori:* 43/C/1-(33°57' 72°08')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Period: Islamic.
1204. *Sheikh Babar-Shah Baba:* 38/N/13-(33°51' 71°49')-un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Islamic Tomb.
1205. *Jamal Baba:* 38/O/13-(33°57' 72°00')-un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Period: Islamic.
1206. *Shaheedan:* 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°39')in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar –Charsadda alignment – occupied by long graves. Period: Islamic.
1207. *Akhun Baba – Babozai Graveyard:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°35')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – not associated with any specific route. Period: Islamic.
1208. *Surang Dherai:* 38/N/8-(33°0' 71°30')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar-Charsadda alignment. Period: Islamic.
1209. *Gul Baba:* 38/N/12-(34°07' 71°38')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar-Charsadda alignment. Period: Islamic.
1210. *Syed Hussain Baba (Bela Baramad Khel – Ziarat Koroona):* 38/N/12-(34°06' 71°35')- 00.48 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar-Charsadda alignment – covered by modern graveyard. Period: Islamic.
1211. *Babajee:* 38/N12-(34°06' 71°35')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar-Charsadda alignment – commonly visited by Patients for the relief from fever and those with mental problems. Period: Islamic.
1212. *Bezo Muqbara and Sheikh Habib Baba:* 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°35')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – located at Peshawar. Mughal Tomb. Period: Islamic.
1213. *Kotla Mohsin Khan:* 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°33')- un-irrigated tract – located at Peshawar. Mughal Tomb. Period: Islamic.
1214. *Malang Baba:* 38/O/9-(33°59' 71°40')- un-irrigated tract – located at Peshawar – visited for the purpose of fever – cure by hanging two pieces of thread around the neck or fixing a stick near the grave – Period: Islamic.
1215. *Akhun Darwiza Baba:* 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°36')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Period: Islamic.
1216. *Akram Khan Baoli:* 38/O/9-(34°00' 71°43')- un-irrigated tract – the location on Peshawar-Attock alignment. Period: Mughal – Islamic.
1217. *Sheikh Abdul Ghaffoor Baba:* 38/N/16-(34°01' 71°56')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – popularly visited for the relief of tooth pain. Mughal Tomb. Period: Islamic.

1218. **Pokh Jumat:** 38/N/12-(34°04' 71°44')- un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route. Mughal mosque. Period: Islamic.
1219. **Khazana Dherai II:** 38/N/15-(34°18' 71°59')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – not associated with any specific route – sculptures reported along with coins. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1220. **Zarif Koroona:** 38/N/8-(34°12' 71°27')- 10.00 acres – in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Mohmand Agency alignment. Period: Gandhara Grave Culture (P.A. Vol: 9:1-94).
1221. **Mekha Sandha:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°11')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment – ruins. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (P.A. Vol: 5: 146-148; Mizuno. S. 1969).
1222. **Shahbazgarhi Rock Edicts:** 43/B/4-(34°14' 72°11')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Shahbazgarhi–Buner alignment. Period: Mauryan (Dani 1964).
1223. **Takht-i-Bahi:** 38/B/4-(34°14' 72°10')-un-irrigated tract – the location on Mardan–Malakand alignment. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan (Spooner 1907 – 08; Hargreaves 1911 – 12).
1224. **Ghazi Baba:** 38/N/12-(34°18' 71°57')- in the irrigated tract of the Kabul River – the location on Peshawar–Charsadda alignment – commonly visited by locals for the relief from fever. Period: Islamic.
1225. **Kadi Dherai:** 43/B/8-(34°06' 71°38')- 12.00 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Panjpir–Zaida alignment – sculptures reported. Period: (Buddhist) Kushan.
1226. **Babu Rashaka:** 38/N/16-(34°12' 71°50')- 02.30 acres – un-irrigated tract – the location on Charsadda–Takht-i-Bahi alignment – covered by Pottery. Period: Kushan.

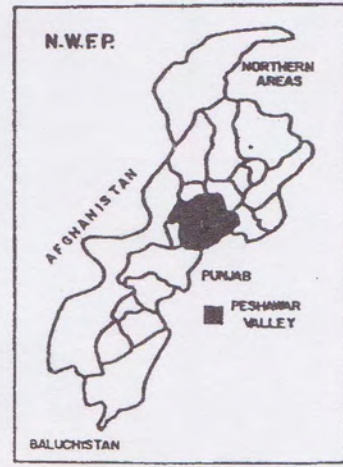
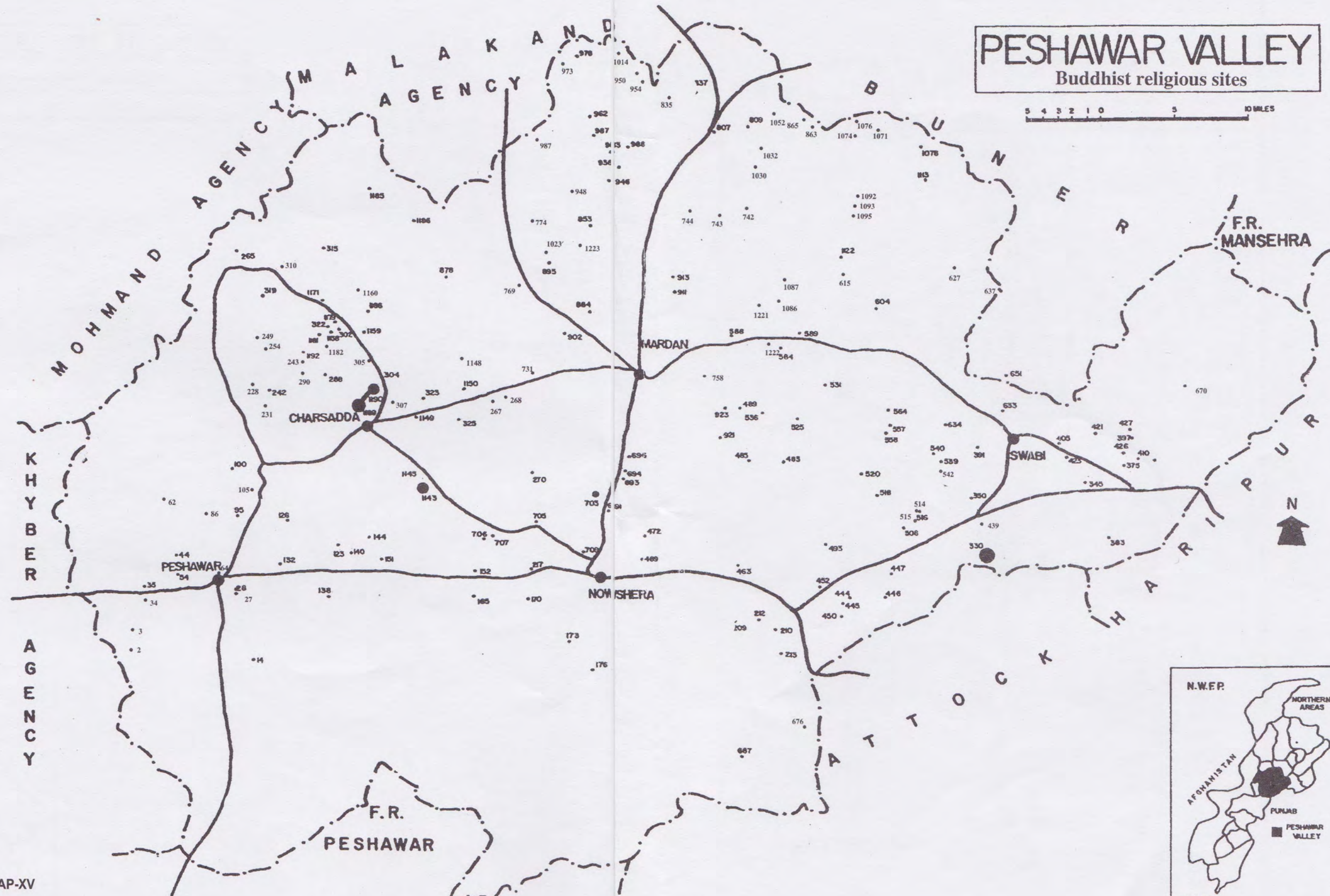
Appendix 4

List of Location Maps

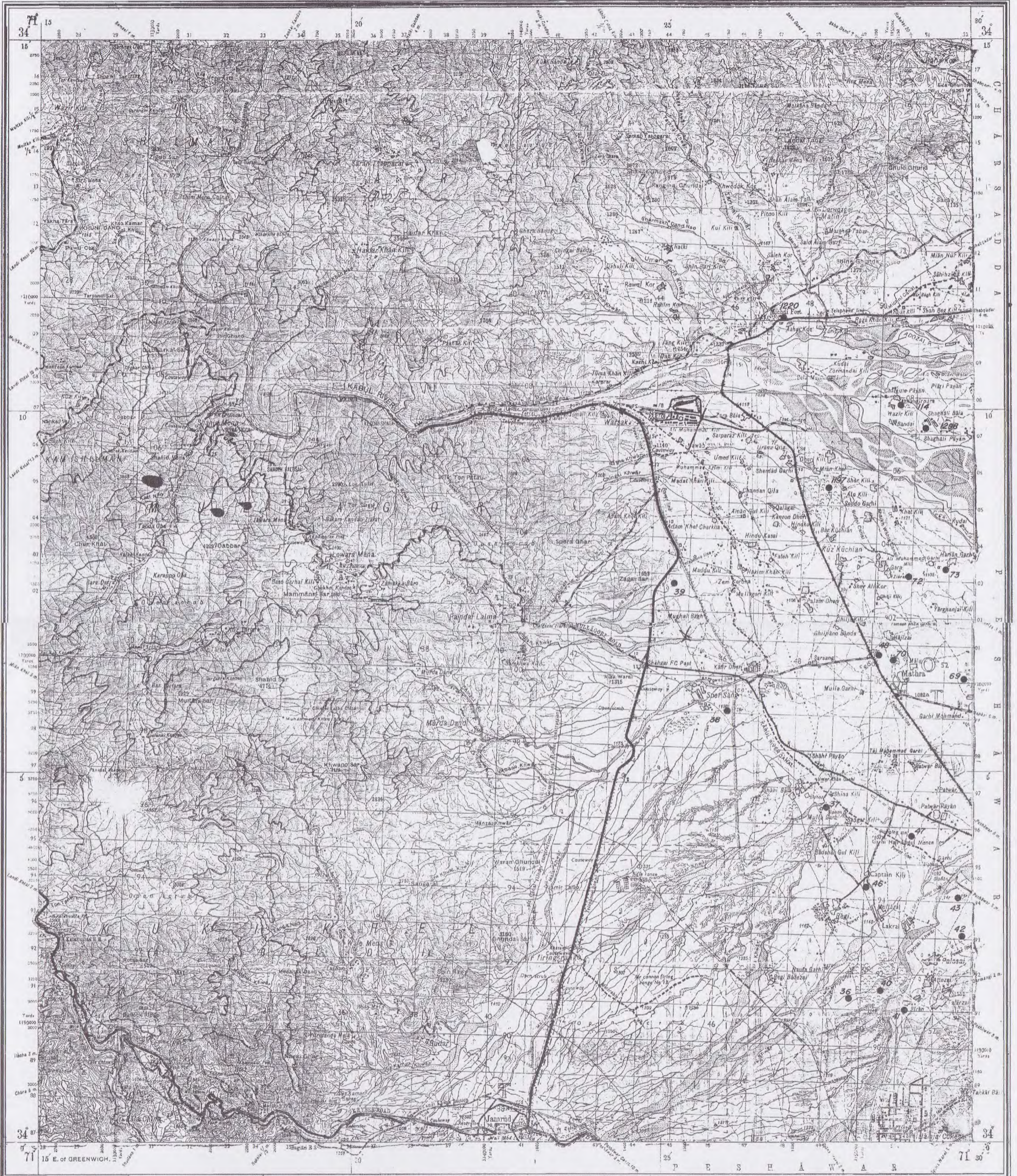
1. Map No. 38/N/8
2. Map No. 38/N/11
3. Map No. 38/N/8
4. Map No. 38/N/15
5. Map No. 38/N/16
6. Map No. 38/O/5
7. Map No. 38/O/9
8. Map No. 38/O/13
9. Map No. 38/O/14
10. Map No. 43/B/3
11. Map No. 43/B/4
12. Map No. 43/B/7
13. Map No. 43/B/8
14. Map No. 43/B/12
15. Map No. 43/C/1
16. Map No. 43/C/5

PESHAWAR VALLEY

Buddhist religious sites



MAP-XV



Scale 1:50,000 or 1 Inch to 0.789 Mile

Published under the direction of M.N.A. Hashmi, F.P.C., F.R.G.S., F.R.I.C.S., Surveyor General of Pakistan 1959.

Contour intervals 50 feet.

The whole area has been compiled from air-photographs taken by the Royal Air Force between 1921 and 1925 and generally corrected from air photographs taken in 1953-54 and verified for main detail on the ground in 1957.

Canal distance-stones are 1,000 feet apart, and every fifth stone is shown.

Caves are generally inhabited in winter only.

Short telephone lines run between postboxes and posts in the Khyber pass.

Grid references are given in hundreds of yards East and North of the south-west corners of the 10-minute squares: thus the grid reference of Δ NOTAS SAR is T 36976.

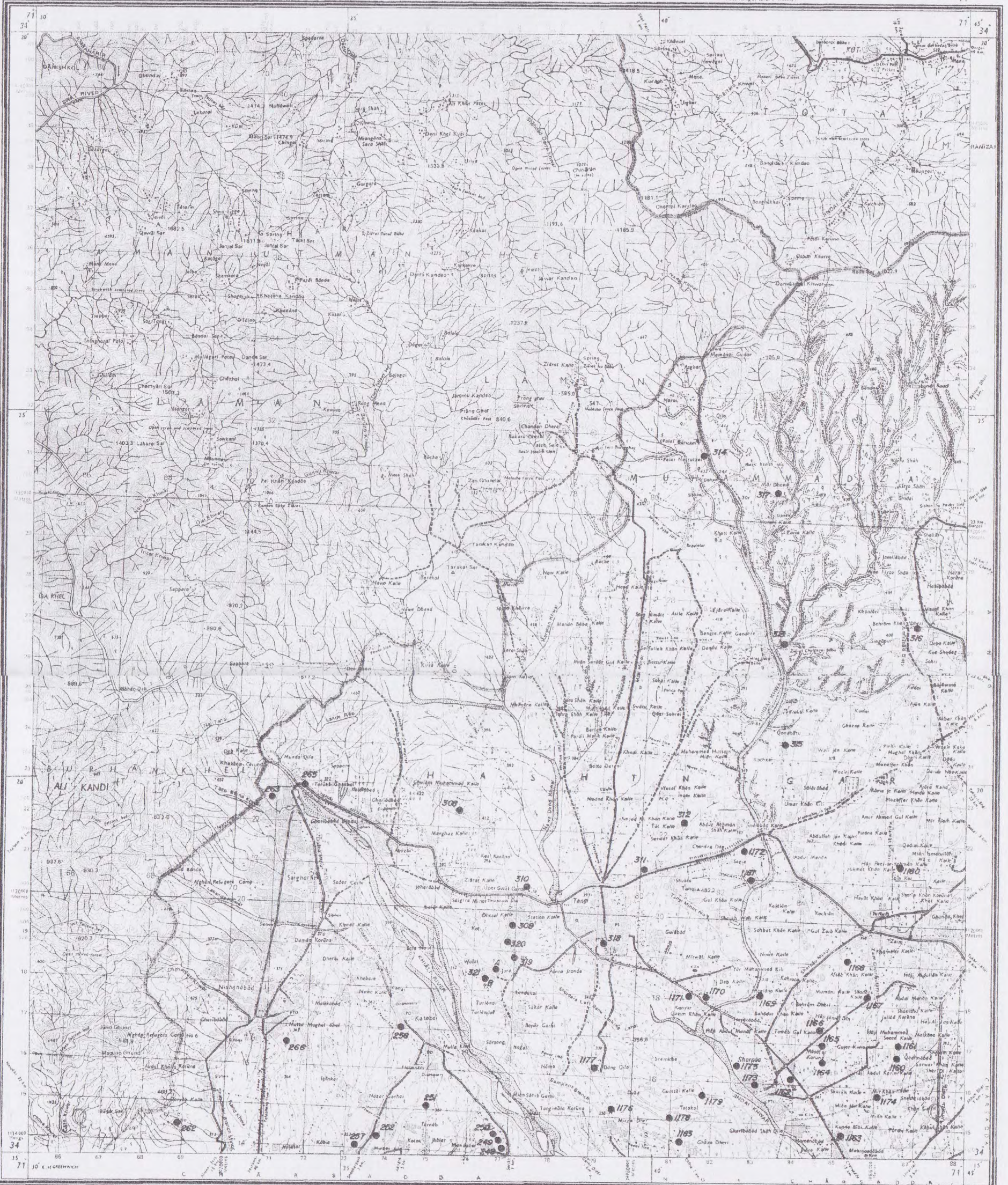
For grid letters see body of map.

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Price—One Rupee Eight Annas.



Scale 1:50,000

Contour Interval 20 Metres.

Capal distance - stream are 1,000 feet apart and every fifth shown.

GRID (Metric)

Grid references are given in numbers of metres East and North of the south-west corner of the lettered squares. The grid reference of A TARAMSAR is Q 751284

Refer to this map as 1:50,000 SHEET 38 N/11 THIRD EDITION

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Scale 1:50,000

Contour Interval 20 Metres.

Capal distance - stream are 1,000 feet apart and every fifth shown.

GRID (Metric)

Grid references are given in numbers of metres East and North of the south-west corner of the lettered squares. The grid reference of A TARAMSAR is Q 751284

Scale 1:50,000

Contour Interval 20 Metres.

Capal distance - stream are 1,000 feet apart and every fifth shown.

GRID (Metric)

Grid references are given in numbers of metres East and North of the south-west corner of the lettered squares. The grid reference of A TARAMSAR is Q 751284

Administrative Index

MALAKAND AGENCY

CHARSADDA AGENCY

MOHMAND AGENCY

DADU AGENCY

WAZIR AGENCY

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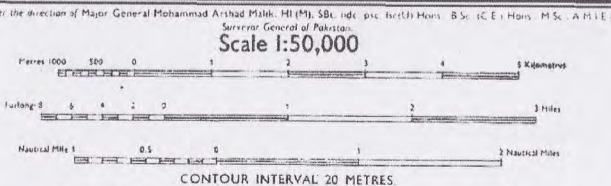


Scale 1:50,000

Basic, superior surface, with about 6 m. (20 ft.) contour interval or steeper.	Unsettled.
Carotrack, Pak-trail and post foot path.	
River banks, straight, steep, 3 to 6 metres, over 6 metres.	
Tidal river, straight, level.	
Wells, lined, unlined, tube-well, spring, tanks, perennial, dry.	
Railways, broad gauge, double, single, narrow gauge, under construction.	
Light railway or tramway, tramway line.	
Highways, unpaved, gravel, packed, asphalt.	
Level marks, bench mark, control, other.	

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Administrative Index

1 CHARSADDA PESHAWAR DIVISION	2 NOWSHERA PESHAWAR DIVISION
1 MOHMAND AGENCY	2 MOHMAND AGENCY
1 DADU	2 WAZIR

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Village described: Main permanent, temporary, Fort, Tower, Mosque, shrine, Tomb, Church, Temple, Chattr, Cultivated area, Grass, Cane, Bamboo, Plantation, Trees prominent: surveyed, palm, conifer, cedar, scrub, Boundary, international, demarcated, Proposed or major partition, demarcated, undemarcated, Area, distance or road, Subject, (solid or dashed) forest, Boundary pillars: surveyed, not found, Green, Speed names: administrative, locally or tribal.

1st Edition 1960, 2nd 1984, 3rd 1991.

Refer to this map as 1:50,000 SHEET 38 N/12 THIRD EDITION

GRID 1 (Metres)

This reference to the grid in this sheet is in metres and the north-south and east-west systems of the grid are equal. The grid reference for CHARSADDA is Q 71810 and grid letters are only of this map.

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Price: Twenty five Rupees

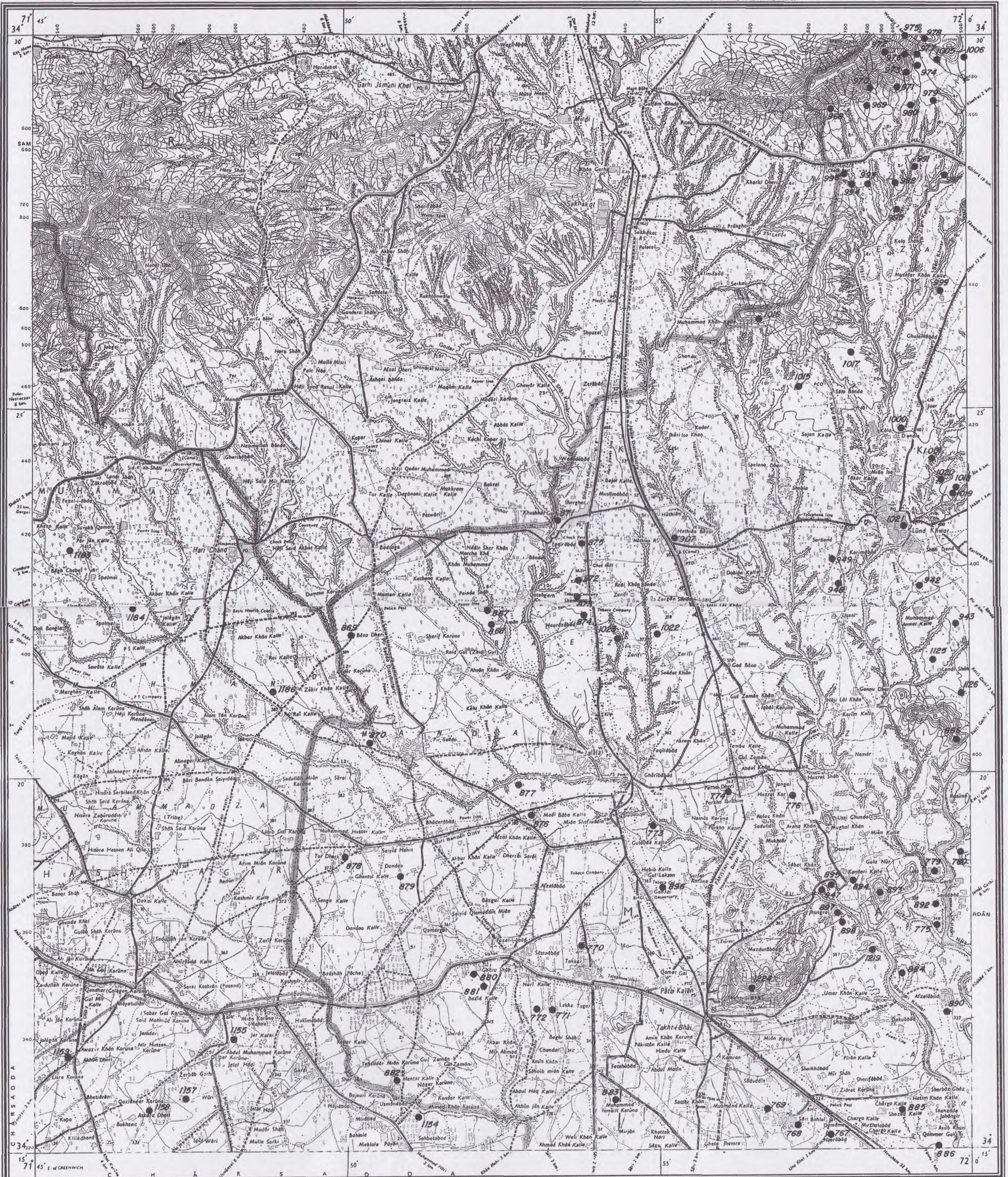


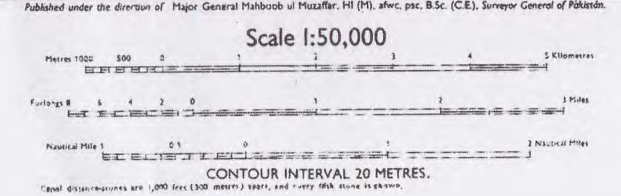
FIG. No. 416 RW/91 (Party 10-130,000)-10000/100/97.

Road: superior, surfaced, width about 6 m. (thick solid); metalled or thonged; cart-track, pack-track and pass (thin solid); river banks, shoring, steep, 3 to 6 metres; over 6 metres; T-bar, river, 3-way, river; Weir, head, raised, tube well, spring, tank, perennial, dry; Kalamoi, flood gauge, sluice, single, multiple, under construction; other gauges, do; do (thick solid); Light railway or tramway, telegraph line; Heights, unadjusted, station, point, Approximate: 200.1, 200.1, 200; bench-mark, geodetic, canal, other; BM 200.1, 255, 200

1st Edition 1960, 2nd 1966, 3rd 1993.

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Village desisted: Haveli, permanent; temporary, Haveli, Tower; Mosque, light, Tomb, Churn, Temple, Chak; C.I.-road area, Grass, Cave, Bamboo, Plantain; Trees: prominent, surveyed, palm, conifer, other; Scrub; Boundary, international, demarcated; undemarcated; dike, sluice, or other; station, shaft or (shak, for); Boundary pillars: surveyed, not, Road, Green; Spaced names: administrative, locality or tribal; DADU WAZIR

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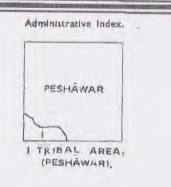
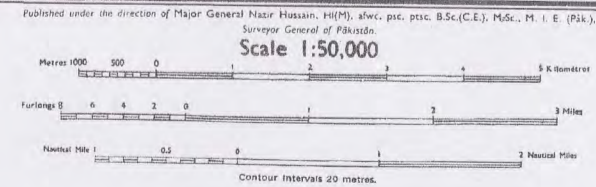


REG. No. 83 RWD/97 (Part 7-1:50,000) S. 4.50. 88-5900 74.

Roads: superior surfaced, width about 5 m. or more	—
metalled or shingled	—
Cart-track, Path-track and foot-path	—
River banks, showing steep, 1.5 to 6 metres over 6 metres	—
Tidal river, Swamp, Reed, etc.	—
Wells: lined, unlined, Tube well, Spring, Tanks, (concrete) etc.	—
Railways, broad gauge; double, single (station); under construction	—
other gauges: do.; do. (K.M.S.)	—
Light railway or tramway, Telegraph line	—
Height, unclassified; mean; peak; approximate	—
bench-mark; permanent; casual; other	—

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Village deserted; Huts: permanent; temporary; Fort, Tower, etc.	—
Mosque, Idgh, Tomb, Church, Temple, Chhatti, etc.	—
Cultivated areas, Grass, Cane, Bamboo, Plantain, etc.	—
Trees: prominent surveyed; pines; casuarina; other	—
Boundary, international; demarcated; undemarcated	—
—	—
—	—
Boundary pillars surveyed; not found; Graves	—
Speed names: administrative; quality or status	—

DADU WAZIR

3rd Edition 1980, 2nd 1976, 1st 1967.

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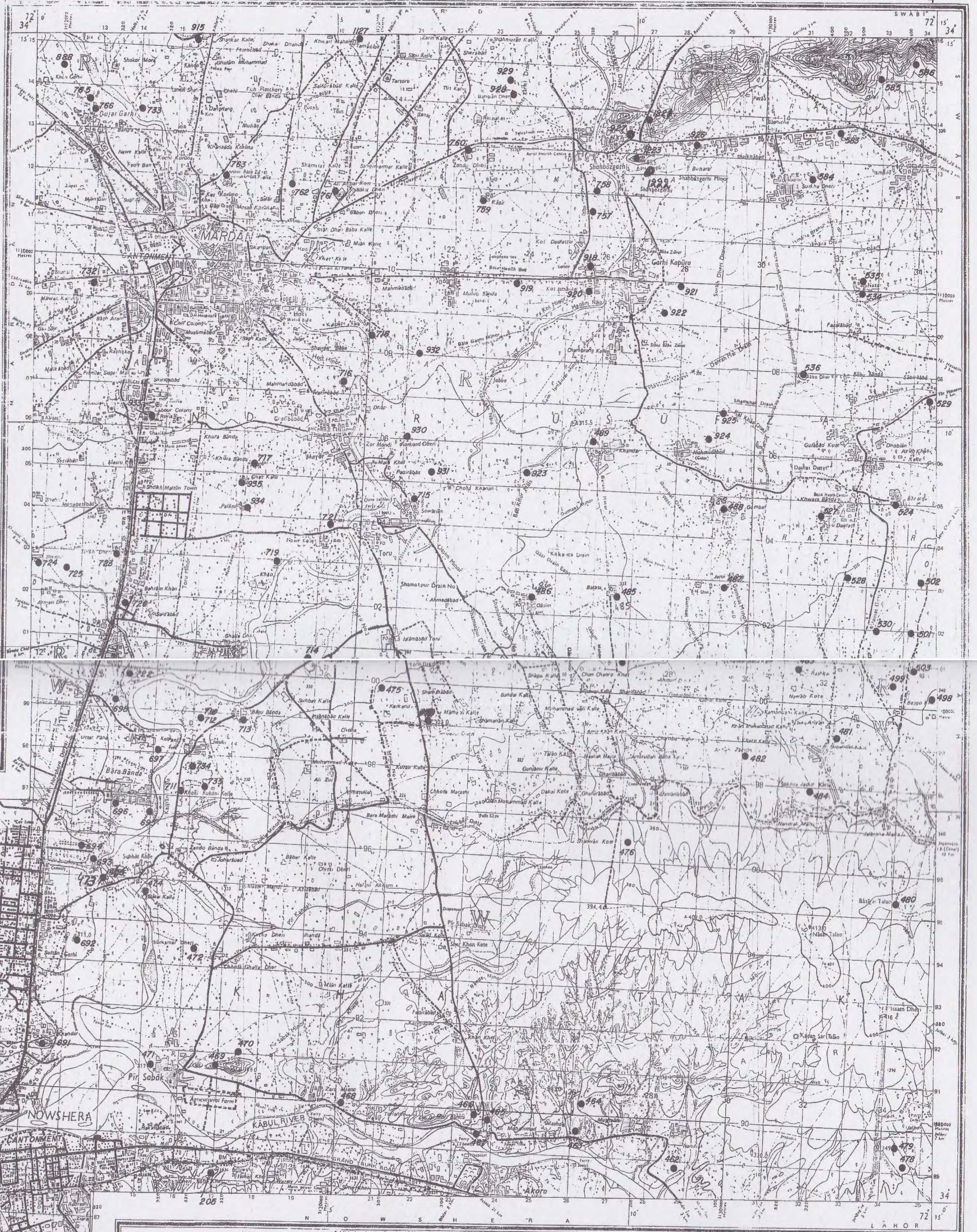
GRID 1 (Meters)

Grid references are given in a grid of meters but the North of the south-west corner of the lettered squares; that the grid reference of A 100000 S 100000 is V 981632. (See grid factors on the body of map.)

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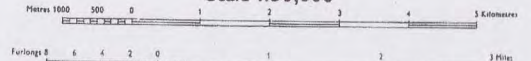
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Published under the direction of Major General Naair Hussain, H(M), alwc, dtc, psc, B.S.C.(C.E.), M.Sc., M. I. E. (Pak.),
Surveyor General of Pakistan.

Scale 1:50,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES.

Unmetalled roads, hill cart-roads, and other roads are usually metalled. Permission to use these roads and inspection buildings is required from the irrigation authorities.

GRID (Meters)
Grid references are given in hundreds of metres East and North of the south-west corners of the lettered squares; that the grid reference of A PIR SABAK DHERI is W 175905
Star grid letters see body of map.



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Administrative Index

Village	Settlement	Major High Tension	Chaud Temporal	Chitral	...
...

REG No. 268 RWD 72 (Partly 10:15,0,000) 100' x 100'

ROADS, SUPERIOR SURFACED, WIDTH ABOUT 6 M; 4 M (20m, 30m) - installed or shingled.

CANT-CRACK, PACK-TRACK AND PATH FOOT-PATH.

RAILWAY: broad gauge; double; single (treated); under construction.

WELLS: lined, unlined; Tube well; Spring; Tanks; perennial; dry.

RAILWAYS: broad gauge; double; single (treated); under construction.

Other gauges: 40", 50" (4m, 5m).

Light railway or tramway, Trolley bus.

Heights, triangulation, station, points: Approximate: A 200.1, 200.1, 200.1

Benchmark, spot, canal, other: BM 200.1, 200

1st Edition 1955; 2nd 1976; 3rd 1984; 4th 1994.

Refer to this map as 1:50,000 SHEET 43 B/4 FOURTH EDITION.

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Scale 1:50,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 METRES

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Administrative Index:

- 1. ATTOCK (RAWALPINDI DIVN)
- 2. SWABI (HARIDWAR DIVN)
- 3. MARDAN (MARDAN DIVN)

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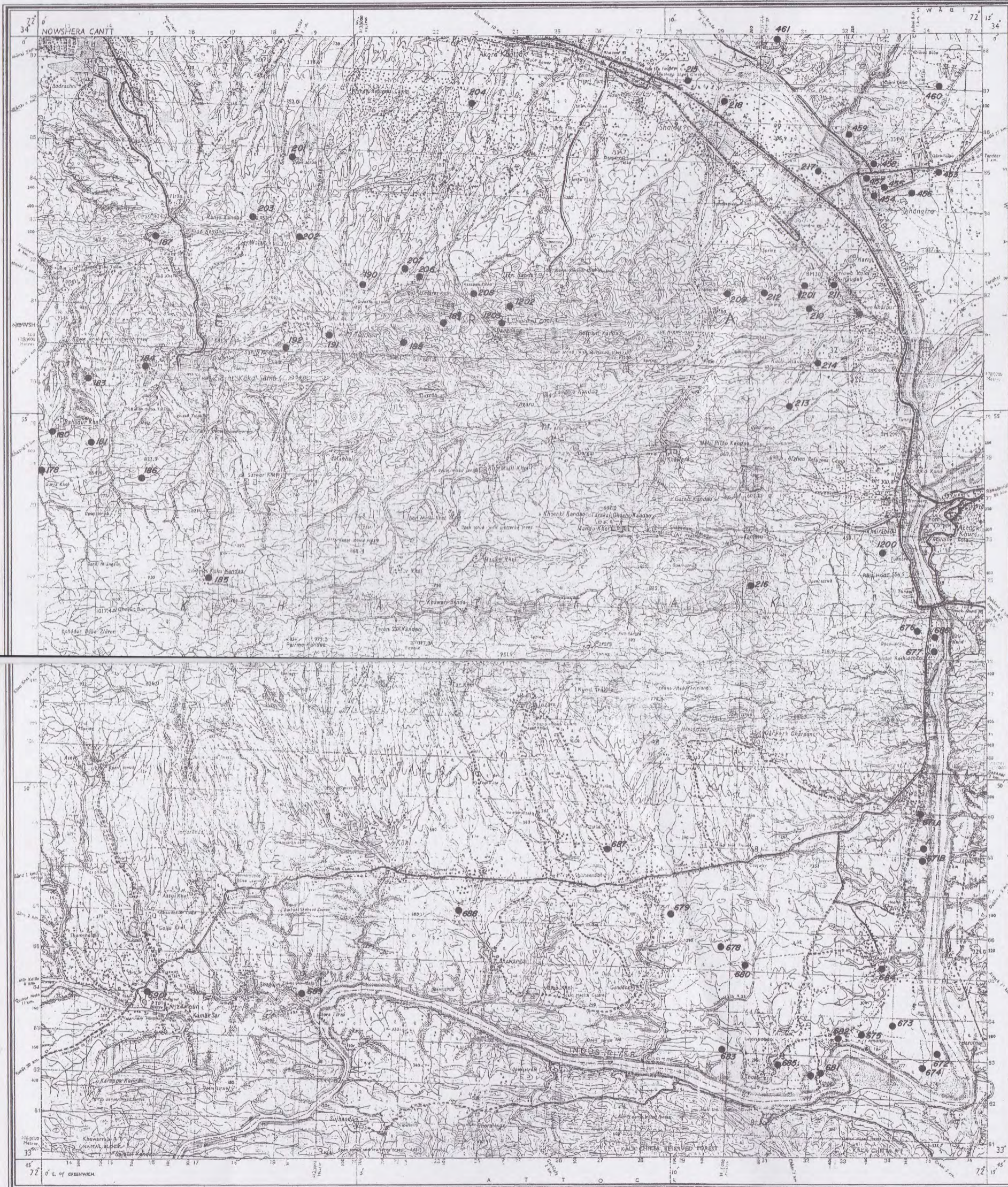
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GRID I (Metres)

Grid references are given in hundreds of metres East and North of the south-west corner of the hatched square; that the grid reference of BUDDHIST RUINS is R 527340 (for grid letters see body of map).



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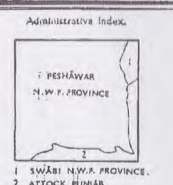
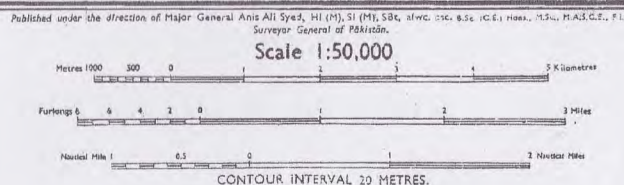
12

REG. No. 755 R/W/87 (Area 6-350 000) - 39' 00"

Roads, superior surfaced, width about 6 m; 4 m; km. scale	1
do. inferior surfaced, width about 3 m; 2 m; km. scale	2
do. unimproved	3
Cartroads, packroads and paths, footpaths	4
River banks, shingle, sand, 3 to 6 m; over 6 m	5
Tidal river, swamp, Reeds	6
Wells: open, unlined, tube well, Spring, Tank, dam, perennial, dry	7
Railways, broad gauge; double; single (station); under construction	8
other gauges: 60; 66 (km. scale)	9
Light railway or tramway, Telegraph line	10
Heights, triangulation; main; spot; approximate	11
bench-mark; geodetic; aneroid	12

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Cultivated Area, Green, Cane, Bamboo, Forest	15
Trees: pomegranate; plum; other; other; Scrub	16
Boundary, international; demarcated	17
do. district or tribal; demarcated; undemarcated	18
subdiv. canal or tank; forest	19
Triangulation points: main; spot; approximate	20
Spot names: administrative; locality or other	21

Refer to this map as 1:50,000 SHEET 43 C/1 FOURTH EDITION.

Grid references are given in hundreds of metres East and North of the southwest corners of the lettered squares; thus the grid reference of 22 INZAR 1 is 259713 (for grid letters see body of map).

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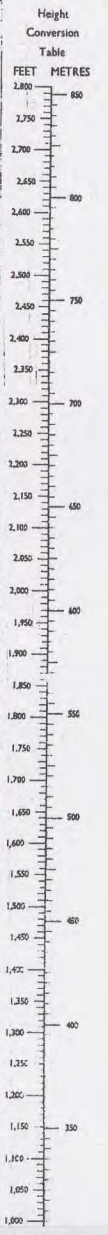
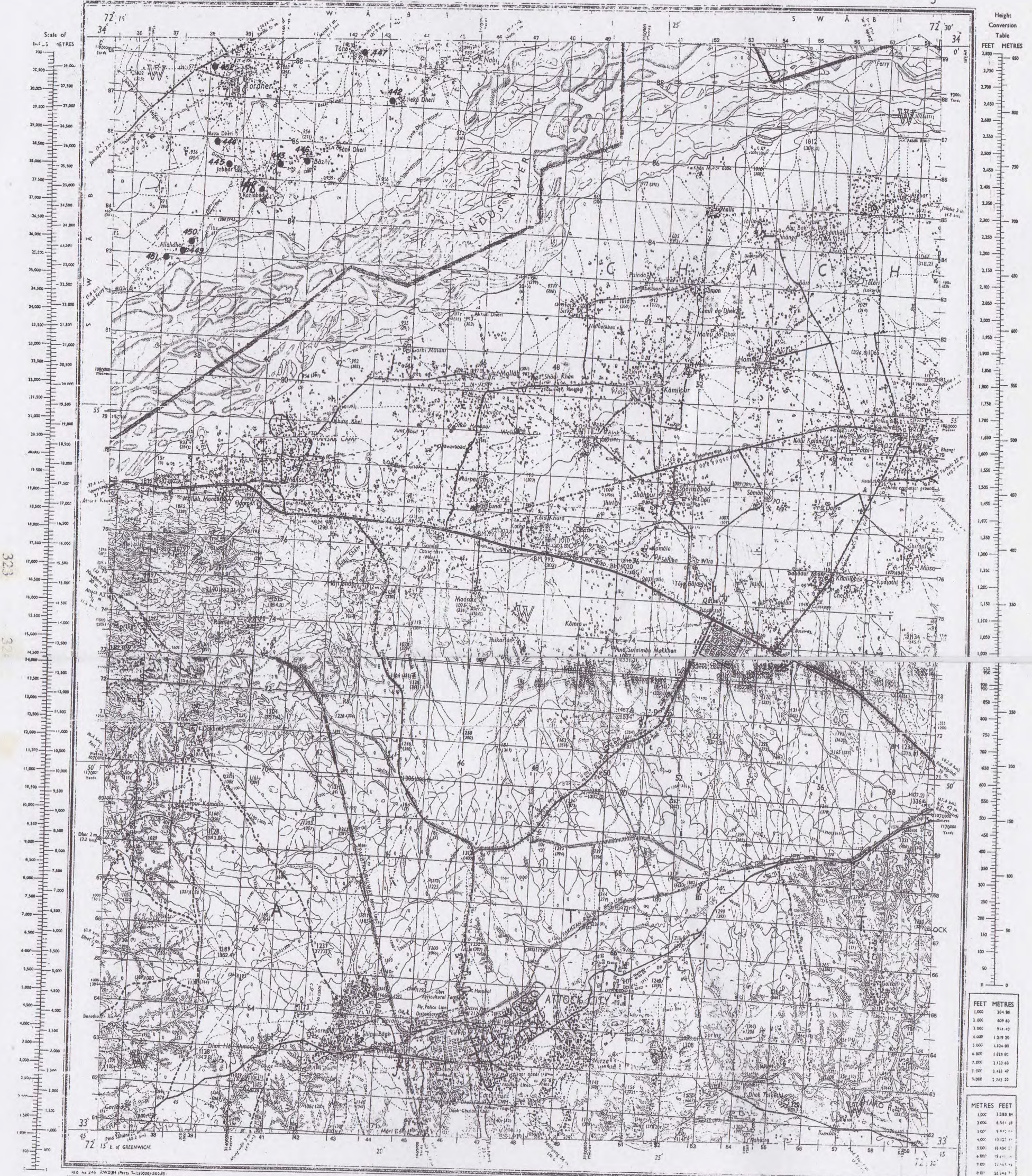
N.W.F. PROVINCE PUNJAB

MARDAN DISTRICT
ATTOCK DISTRICT

Surveyed 1908-09, 1925-26.

SECOND EDITION
Mean Grid North, in this sheet is 2.21 East of True North.
Magnetic Declination about 1.30 East in 1985.
(Decreasing by about 1.5 annually).

No 43 C
5



METRES FEET

1.000	3.2808
2.000	6.5616
3.000	9.8424
4.000	13.1232
5.000	16.4040
6.000	19.6848
7.000	22.9656
8.000	26.2464
9.000	29.5272
10.000	32.8080

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43 L	43 M	43 N	43 O	43 P
43 Q	43 R	43 S	43 T	43 U

Scale 1:50,000

Contour Intervals 50 feet (15 metres).

Published under the direction of Major General Anis Ali Syed, S.I.(M), S.B., B.Sc., B.L.S. (L.S.), M.B.S., M.Sc., M.A.S.C.E., F.I.E., Surveyor General of Pakistan.

Administrative Index

Village deserted	Murti permanent	temporary	Fort	Tower	...
Mosque	Idgah	Tomb	Church	Temple	Chattri
Cultivated area	Grass	Cane	Bamboo	Plains	...
Trees	prominent	scattered	...	...	...
Boundary	international	demarcated	undemarcated	...	...
Prov. or major partition	demarcated	undemarcated	...	...	...
subdivn.	tahsil or taluk	forest	...	...	...
Boundary pillars	surveyed	not found	Graves	...	...
Spaced names	administrative	locality or trap	...	...	...

Refer to this map as — 1:50,000
SHEET 43 C/5 SECOND EDITION
IN METRIC SYSTEM.

GRID (Metres)

Grid references are given in hundreds of metres East and North of the south-west corner of the lettered squares; thus the grid reference of MARDAN is (PLAQ) or W 419719 (for grid letters see body of map).

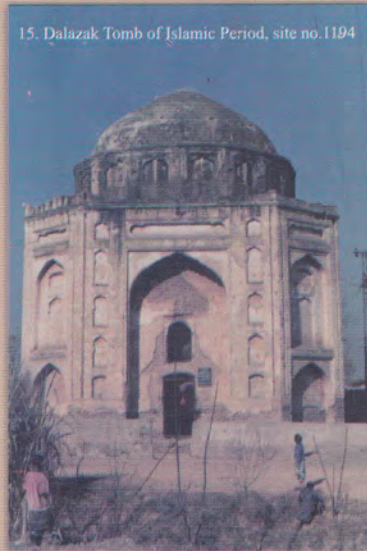
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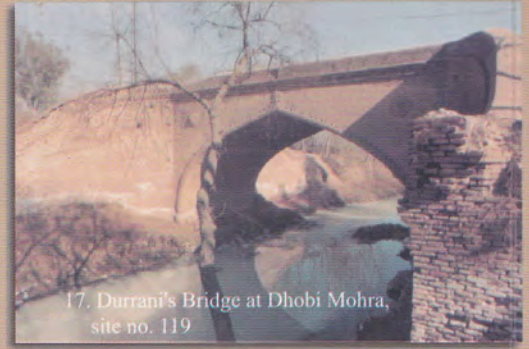
Price—Ten Rupees.



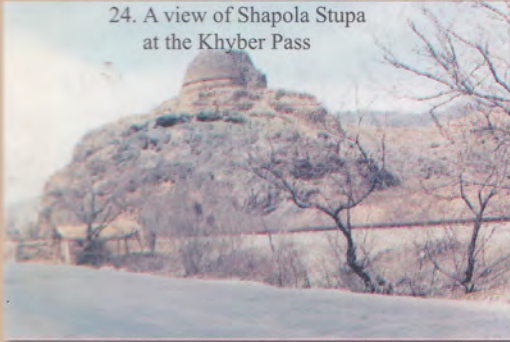
37. Site robbers at Hasan Garhi (64)



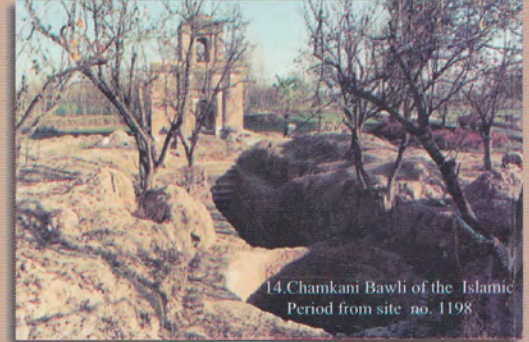
15. Dalazak Tomb of Islamic Period, site no. 1194



17. Durrani's Bridge at Dhobi Mohra, site no. 119



24. A view of Shapola Stupa at the Khyber Pass



14. Chamkani Bawli of the Islamic Period from site no. 1198



39. Modern wall covering Kushan remains at site no. 692



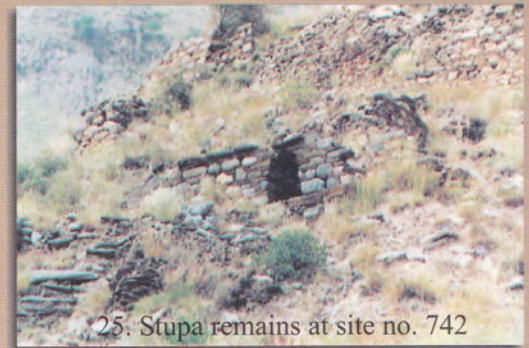
16. Rang Mahal remains at Waki, site no. 203



35. Site inside a house (452)



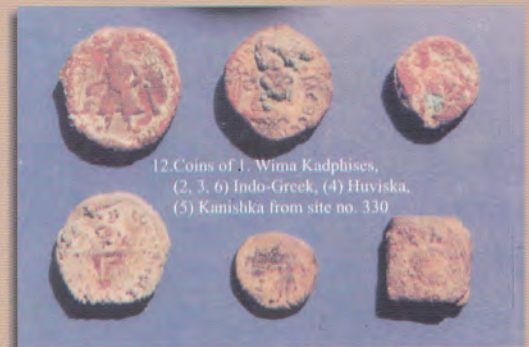
36. Site robbers at Sahri Behlol (769)



25. Stupa remains at site no. 742



13. Gold Coins of Hindu Shahis from site no. 330



12. Coins of J. Wima Kadphises, (2, 3, 6) Indo-Greek, (4) Huviska, (5) Kamishka from site no. 330

Directorate of Archaeology and Museums,
Government of NWFP, Peshawar-Pakistan
e-mail: directorarch@hotmail.com

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