



Volume 6, 2008 (Published in 2016)

# FRONTIER ARCHAEOLOGY | 6

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

Chief Editor  
M. H. Khan Khattak  
Editor  
Abdul Samad



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*Frontier Archaeology* is an internationally peer-reviewed research journal published annually by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar-Pakistan with the approval of the Secretary Archaeology and Museums to the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. No part of the material contained in this journal should be reproduced in any form without prior written permission of the Chief Editor or Editor.

Price: PKR 1500/-

US \$ 30/-

All Correspondence related to the journal should be address to:  
The Chief Editor, Frontier Archaeology  
Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, C/O Peshawar Museum, Peshawar-Pakistan.

Printed at: MZ Graphics Peshawar.  
Ph: 091-2592294



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## Editor's Note

Our worthy contributors and readers would recall that after a break of eight long years, *Frontier Archaeology* reappeared when its Volume 5 was published under the young and dynamic leadership of Dr. Abdul Samad, Director of Archaeology and Museums, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in February, 2015. His promise to publish all the pending volumes within short period of time had to be honoured for which he made concerted efforts. Despite his preoccupation in enormous administrative and financial matters as Head of the Department, he remained fully alive to his professional commitments.

In order to promote this research journal credible amongst the scholarly circles and ensure its recognition at national and international levels, he introduced peer-reviewed system for all articles, reports and papers received for publication in this journal. In a time where it is hard to find reviewers particularly for lengthy reports based on primary research, he had to use his personal contacts. Dr. Abdul Samad made every serious and sincere effort to make this journal a truly and internationally recognised research journal and now he has assigned these responsibilities to this humble student of Pakistan archaeology, who served for over three decades in different capacities including Director of Archaeology in the Federal Department of Archaeology and remained Editor of the *Museum Journal*. I accepted this highly responsible task as a challenge. I look forward for help from scholars and researchers of all disciplines of archaeology not only from Pakistan but also from abroad to make our dedicated efforts successful by sending research articles and papers for publication in our journal.

Ours is a peer-reviewed academic and scholarly research journal recognised by the Higher Education Commission of Pakistan. I would, therefore, request experts of different disciplines of archaeology and particularly those who have or have been working on different aspects of Pakistan archaeology to generously support our cause for further promoting this journal and making it one of the most acceptable and recognized journal of repute - publishing only such articles, papers and reports that contain results of original research that contribute to the body of knowledge in any given discipline. I am sure that experts of different disciplines would also accede to our requests for reviewing papers falling within their areas of expertise.

The journal in your hands contains two very important archaeological explorations. The first is the preliminary report on archaeological survey of District Buner that was conducted during 2014-15 by Dr. Abdul Samad and Zafar Hayat Khan. Efforts were also made in the past to map up the cultural potential of the district, but those efforts remained inconclusive lacking in many respects. The present effort was a major leap in identifying and scientifically recording 373 archaeological sites and historic monuments in four tehsils of district Buner and the remaining two tehsils are yet to be surveyed for identification and documentation of the total cultural potential of the district.



While the district is yet to unveil more fascinating discoveries during the survey and documentation of the remaining two tehsils, the recorded sites have already shown great promise from pre-historic to Muslim Periods. The identification of potential Indo-Greek sites has added importance to the district. There are a large number of very promising sites of different periods that await spade of archaeologists on priority basis before the same are plundered by illegal diggers and antique seekers.

The archaeological survey of district Haripur during 2007-08 is also very important in many respects. Haripur has already unveiled highly important Buddhist sanctuaries and the Kushan city of Sirsukh, during the colonial era. Researches conducted after independence have proved the richness of the district in term of cultural heritage. Haripur comprises two tehsils i.e. Haripur and Ghazi and the present survey was extended to Ghazi tehsil and thus its scope was enlarged. The report has clubbed the newly discovered and already identified and documented sites and monuments in the district raising the total number of known sites and monuments to 214. The most important and interesting aspect of the survey is that sites from pre-historic to British period have been identified and documented. Some of the identified sites are showing tremendous potential and need to be subjected to systematic archaeological excavations before their complete destruction by the illegal diggers.

We have also included the article jointly contributed by Dr. Fazal Dad Khan and Mehmood ul Hassan titled "Reciprocal Influences on the Buddhist art of Chinese Turkistan and Ghandhara Through the silk Routes" between Present-day Pakistan, Central Asia and Chinese Turkistan. The authors have made an interesting comparison and analysis of the arts of Gandhara and China. There is indeed a great need for such studies, which will bring the People together for better understanding of interaction in those remote days with no better means of communication

In the last but not the least, I would once again request all archaeologists beyond boundaries to extend all possible assistance to us by sending research articles, papers and reposts for publication. It will be our endeavour to publish all articles that pass the criteria laid down by us concerning peer review. I also request all to remain in touch with the Chief Editor and send proposals for improving quality of our journal.

( M. H. Khan Khattak )

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Peshawar, the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.



## Archaeological Survey of District Buner (2014–15): Preliminary Report

Abdul Samad and Zafar Hayat Khan

### Abstract:

*This is the report based on extensive but partially conducted archaeological survey and documentation of the archaeological wealth of district Buner by the Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during 2014-15. This was a major field activity by the Provincial Department of Archaeology after devolution under the Eighteenth Constitutional amendment, which highlights the strong resolve and commitment of the provincial government to map up the cultural potential of the province and to subsequently take appropriate measures for its protection and preservation. The most important aspect of this whole exercise was that 373 archaeological sites and historic monuments were identified and documented in four out of six tehsils of the district and the remaining two tehsils may reveal more important sites and monuments. Further the present efforts were also highly important in another aspect that very promising sites from pre-historic to Hindu Shahi periods were identified and documented. Buner had been surveyed for cultural wealth earlier too, but the operations during 2014-15 by the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were more extensive, systematic and scientific. Some of the archaeological sites have great potential and may reveal fascinating information and artefacts during archaeological excavations. Some of the sites have great tourist attraction and can be developed to attract tourists both from within the country and abroad.*

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province is lying in the northwestern region of Pakistan, which resides the two major ancient states of Gandhāra and Udyāna (Beal, 1884: 119-20). These states have seen large number of cultural diffusions throughout the history. These two states are replete with extensive archaeological remains testifying their former grandeur. In terms of archaeological remains the present district of Buner is no less important than Swāt valley, which once served as an integral part of ancient Chamlā, Udyāna and Gandhāra as well. Consequently many travelers and researchers including Colonel Deane (in 1896), James Abbott (in 1854 & 1863) and Aurel Stein (in 1898 & 1930) visited Buner, particularly Chamlā valley, to trace the route of Alexander the great to the mighty Indus and to search for the worldly wealth left behind by the ancient dwellers. Later on Italian archaeological teams (in 1977 & 1996) put their feet on this soil to take part in reconstructing ancient history of the region. During the last decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the Department of Archaeology and Museums carried out archaeological survey in Buner but the efforts did not commensurate the real potential of the district. Consequently an extensive scientific archaeological survey was necessary to record and preserve the great heritage for future generations and to stop the unlawful activities of illegal diggers, cruel antique dealers and smugglers of the nation's cultural objects. Therefore, the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa prepared a six months survey project for archaeological survey of District Buner at a cost of about Rs.1.27 million.

### Geography of Buner

Buner lies on the northeastern border of Peshāwar valley across Guru Hills, Ambela range, Senāwar Hills and Mahāban Mountain. Its district headquarters Daggar lies about 134 kilometers northeast of Peshawar, which can be approached through Peshawar–Mardān–Rustam–Sowārai road. Physically Buner is a mixture of landscapes that varies from mountains to hills, plains, riverbeds, plateaus and forests. Most of the famous mountain ranges and hills encompass the physique of Buner, which are a tentative division among lesser



Himālayās, Karakoram and Hindukush (Dani 2001: 13). The Mora hills and the Illam range separate district Buner from Swāt valley, the Pajja hills, Guru mountains and Aṃbela range from Mardān valley, the Senāwar and Mahāban range from Swābi, the Amāzai range from Swātis of Tor-Ghar, and the Chagharzi and Domā range from Puran valley. Geographically, district Buner is bounded on the northeast by Shāngla district, on the north and northwest by Swāt district, on the west by Malākañd agency, on the southwest by Mardān district, on the south by Swābi district, on the southeast by Haripur district and on the east by Torghar district respectively (see fig.1).

The gaps among the above mentioned mountain ranges are filled by a series of level tracts (Khattak 1997: 29). Plains of Buner valley starts from Illam and Mora hills in the north and ends in the plain tracts of Totālai in the south, from Malākañd and Pajja hills in the west to Amāzai hills and Barandu valley in the east. The whole geographic zone of Buner is divided into three major and six minor plains, which comprises of other subsidiary valleys too. One of the three main plain tracts is Buner proper consists of Gadaizi, Salārzi, Gāgra and Chagharzi areas. Second is Chamlā, consisting of Chamlā and Amāzai areas. Third is Khudukhel starting from Chiñglai in the north and ends at the border of Swābi. The other subdivided six plain strips include the northwestern plain starting at Batai in the north and ending at Pir Abai in the south and runs from Ghāzi Khāna Kalay in the east to Jowar in the west. The western plain stretches from Ashezo Nawy Kalay in the north to Batu Tañgy in the south and from Daggar in the east to Bampokha in the west. The Gāgra plain lies in the central part of Buner that stretches from Bāgra in the north to Dherai Kalay in the south and from Matwārai in the east to Nawy Kalay in the west. Chamlā plain lies south of Gāgra plain which is bounded by Chamlā hills in the north, Senāwar and Aṃbela hills in the west, Khudukhel hills in the south and ends at Shālizār village in the east. Chiñglai plain stretches from Khudukhel hills in the north to Nishāpur pass in the south and from Kāñgalai in the east to Bāgh in the west. Totālai plain is engulfed by Pañjtār in the north, Kas in the south, Kālāsañg in the east and Tarako Ghundai in the west.

Moreover, there are several ancient and modern routes that cross through these plain tracts and connect Buner with its surroundings regions and areas. Most of these are identified by Fa-Hien and Hiuen-Tsang (Beal 1869: 26-29 & 1884: 119-135). One can approach Buner through Tañgi Dara, Malandrai Kandāo and Aṃbela Pass from Mardān; through Karākar Pass and Kalil Kandāo pass from Swāt; through Durmai and Drand Pass from Swābi; through Gado Kandāo from the Indus river; through Tiraj Kandāo from Tor-Ghar and through Hindwāno Kandāo from Puran valley respectively. The total area covered by the district is about 1865 square kilometers, whereas Buner shares about 249 kilometers long boundary with all of its surroundings. The whole area is subdivided into six tehsils and twenty-eight union councils for administrative purpose. These tehsils are Daggar (also the district headquarters), Gadaizi, Gāgra, Chagharzi, Chamlā, and Khudukhel (Totālai).

As far as the waterbeds, rivers and their tributaries are concerned, there are several rivers running down the plains of Buner. The most important of these are Sandās Khwar, Gogai Khwar, Churāno Khwar, Sābagā Khwar, Surkhāo Khwar, Burbura Khwar, Barandu River, Chamlā River, Nagrai Khwar, Chiñglai Khwar and Badrai Khwar. Sandās Khwar is fed several by small tributaries in Dwasary Mountain, Kāfero Khpa Sar and Jowar Sar, flowing down through Gokand and Daggar valleys to join other small rivers and finally drain into Barandu River below Daggar village. Gogai Khwar shaped in the same fashion flows from Mora hills and northern Illam through Malakpur, Batai, Pācha and Gadaizi plains and meets Girārai Khwar near Ellai and ultimately joining Sandās Khwar a little farther. Churāno Khwar flowing from Karākar and Illam hills through Leganai and Jowar plains and meets Sābagā Khwar which flows down from Pajja hills through Nānsar and Bampokha. These two tributaries, when meet, form Girārai Khwar which goes towards east to embrace Gogai Khwar. Surkhāo Khwar is running down from Guru mountain range through Regā and meets Mughaldare Khwar to form Burbura Khwar



which runs further down to join Barandu river near Kulyārai. Chamlā River rolling down of Am̄bela range goes through the whole Chamlā valley. Nagrai Khwar flowing down from Mahāban Mountain is the main river in Amāzai area which is fed by several small tributaries. The Chamlā River and Nagrai Khwar meets at Khānāno Dherai and goes down to meet Barandu near Mujāhidīn. All these small rivers meet and form Barandu River, which makes it the main water source of the proper Buner valley. Chīnglai and Badrai Khwar are both the major source of water in Khudukhel plains which flows from Khudukhel range down to Swābi plain (see fig.1).

### **Historical Background**

The culturally rich soil of District Buner did not receive the desired attention of researchers in the previous investigations. Without modern scientific methods it is difficult to reconstruct its cultural profile. During the survey numerous caves and rock shelters have been reported in the previous as well as the present reconnaissance, which sparks a ray of hope that there once existed pre-historic culture in different areas of Buner. But the reconstruction of the detailed cultural profile of pre-historic times would need extensive excavations in some of these caves. The present research did not report any proto-historic or Indus valley sites in the region and the researchers were helpless to find any traces of this widely missing culture of northern Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. The only traces of the great Aryan migration of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC to the Indian subcontinent was so far reported in the form of Gandhāra Grave Culture in Gadaizi (Stacul 1967: 220-232) and Chagharzi tehsils of Buner. Moreover, the Achaemenid rule has been reported in the nearby regions in several earlier reports, while Gandhāra and Udyāna collectively served as 23<sup>rd</sup> satrapy of Darius the great (Eggermont 1975: 182) and Buner is safely presumed to have remained under the Achaemenian sway as it was an integral part of these ancient states. Alexander's exploits in Buner have been largely discussed by Court in 1839, Cunningham in 1848 & 1871, Abbott in 1854 & 1863, Deane in 1896, Stein in 1898, 1927 & 1930, Tucci in 1977, Lucca in 1994 & 1996, Saeed in 1996 and Khattak in 1997. After the Alexander invasion Buner is reported to be entrusted to Sandrakottus/Chandragupta by Alexander (Luca 1996: 69)

Most of the above mentioned widely known historians have mentioned that the warriors of Alexander had passed through Karākar pass to reach Daggar and Am̄bela pass to reach Chamlā in 327-326 BC. All these passes and routes cross the central parts of Buner, which means there existed a strong civilization during the Alexander's assault. Traces of Mauryan, Indo-Greeks and Scytho-Pārthian (Rosenfield 1967: 216) are partly reported at some archaeological sites in Malikhel union council, Malakpur union council, Daggar union council and largely in Gāgra and Chamlā tehsils. As mentioned earlier several researchers visited Buner in search of the worldly wealth left behind by the ancient dwellers including the Buddhists. Buddhism, under the royal patronage of Ashoka and then Kanishka, served a commonly known and widely spread faith in Gandhāra and Udyāna for about a thousand years. The present research has also reported a large number of huge Buddhist establishments in Buner. Thus the whole district can be safely considered as abode of the Buddhist faith, where a large number of Buddhist stūpas of huge size have already been reported by previous explorers.

The present exploration reports a large number of accomplishments left behind by the Hindu Shāhi dynasty as also previously reported (Rehman 1979) especially in the hilly areas and deep valleys of upper Buner. They left behind a large number of watch-guards or guardrooms, huge fortified establishments, forts and religious sanctuaries partly in Chamlā and Khudukhel tehsils and largely in Gadaizi, Daggar and Chagharzi tehsils. Moreover, Daggar and Chagharzi tehsils were even sewed by the strong watch guards and check-posts on all sides, as these are connected to the lower Swāt valley once under the Hindu Shāhi rulers. At the end of first millennium CE, the forces of Sultān Mehmud of Ghazna defeated the last Hindu Shāhi ruler (Khattak 1997:43)



but they did not stay in this part of the Pashtun belt for long time. Later on the Yusufzai tribe arrived at Buner (Bellew 2001) and played strong role in spreading the faith of Islam here. The renowned religious personality of Buner, Pir Bābā (1502-1575 AD), further promoted the Islamic mission and the land became prominent among the Muslim community for religious activities.

The Yusufzai tribe had occupied Buner during the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of 16<sup>th</sup> century CE and still a dominant force here. The Mughal ruler Akbar also penetrated into the land of Buner (Dani 1995: 102) during mid-16<sup>th</sup> century but was defeated in Malandrai pass. The Sikh rulers of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa were helpless to enter the land of Buner. During 1826 Sayed Ahmad organized the local people against the Sikh rule which ignited the spirit of Jehād in the people of Buner. Later on they regularly fought beside the leadership of Islam against any non-Muslim rule. As a result they had clashed numerous times with the British troops (Baha 1979: 97-168 & Rauf 2005: 409-39).

During the last years of 19<sup>th</sup> century Mujāhidīn became active in establishing their headquarter in Smasta near modern Mujāhidīn village on the border among Chamlā, Chagharzi and Tor-Ghar, which became a vigorous center against British rule on the northern frontier (Fincastle 1898, Stein 1899 & Raugh 2004). Hāji Sāhib Turangzai started propagating jehād against the British in Buner during the 2<sup>nd</sup> decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century and recruited local people due to their grievance against the British Government. They fought the British forces in Malandrai and Ambela passes but were defeated due to the lack of equipment and trained soldiers. British regime started a new policy to craft mistrust between the local population and the Mujāhidīn mainly on religious beliefs, where the main grounds was the fanaticism in Islamic beliefs. Later on during the leadership of Mawlāna Niāmatullāh the center at Smasta became inactive after signing a peace treaty with Sāhibzāda Abdul Qayum on behalf of the British Government (Baha 1979: 106) and thus submitted the inhabitants of Buner to the British rule.

The ruler of Swāt, Miāngul, sent a large force under the leadership of his minister in 1923 when Buner was controlled by petty Khāns of Daggar (Wadud 1963: 78-80). He occupied the whole valley of proper Buner, Chamlā and Khudukhel without facing any resistance and established his rule over entire Buner up to the border of Amb state and Gadun territory. Until 1969 it was a thriving part of the Yusufzai State of Swāt, after which it was annexed to Pakistan.

### **Objectives of the Project**

The past archaeological explorations have revealed the existence of ancient settlements in district Buner but only one of the ancient sites namely Ranighat has been excavated so far by the Japanese and Federal archaeological team. Moreover, still very little is known about Buner, which once served part of Chamlā, Udyāna and Gandhāra and in fact the ancient history of the region still lies buried. The earlier archaeological explorations were not carried out in scientific lines with proper archaeological knowledge and they rather concentrated on historic and geographic perspective. The present survey was carried out to include and incorporate new scientific information for the first time to benefit researchers and general public. For the purpose, the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums (Government of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa) chalked out a comprehensive programme of field reconnaissance and archaeological survey to identify, record and document the largely ignored heritage of the area for their proper protection under the relevant law. The proposed archaeological research was undertaken with holistic approach that pursued to incorporate local traditional knowledge and archaeological scientific approaches to identify heritage resources of the area.



The present project was proposed to keep in mind the following aims and objective:-

- \* To identify, record, document and evaluate archaeological sites located within the proposed area.
  - \* To elaborate and make the earlier provided chronological framework more meaningful by the addition of new scientific approaches and cultural profile of the whole Buner area.
  - \* To properly study the surface collection particularly the ceramics from the mounds to get a clearer picture of the overall cultural situation in ancient Buner.
  - \* To provide recommendations regarding the need and appropriate scope of further archaeological studies prior to the initiation of any scientific excavations.
  - \* To identify and assess possible impacts of developments on identified archaeological sites.
  - \* To consult and throw light on the private collections which have not so far been reported and recorded.
- Close interaction with Museums to find out the collection belonging to the area which will be brought into light.

### **Methodology of the Work**

Prior to the initiation of fieldwork, keeping in view the historical importance of the area, background research was conducted including review and evaluation of archaeological and historical literature relevant to the proposed area and locality. The present archaeological research involved an extensive pedestrian survey, using the field-walk method, of all the twenty eight union councils, on the basis of keeping in view the importance of all six tehsils of District Buner. Maximum information about the surveyed sites were collected, such as, local name of the site, nearest widely known village, the union council and tehsil in which the site lies, its distance from the nearest village, owner of the property, total area of the site to determine site boundaries, how many periods can be identified, latest occupation on the site, commonly used access routes to the site, nearest water sources, nomenclature of the site, strategic importance, elevation from the sea level, and GPS coordinates. All the identified archaeological sites were maximally recorded in field notes, on the data sheet, photographed from several directions and its location was plotted on the field maps.

During the fieldwork ground surface was examined for archaeological materials, whereas all the identifiable remains and datable materials were collected for further analysis. Artifacts identified on the surface during the survey were collected, recorded, and photographed to determine the cultural profile of the area. The survey also included evaluation of site disturbances to provide information to the general public for keeping them aware about the cultural heritage. The available information, is hereafter, presented in a systematic manner after proper analysis, evaluation and comparison.

### **Description of the Explored Sites in District Buner**

The exploration work was started during the shortest and cold days of the year that is why the progress was slightly slow. Hence it was very difficult to work out in the field and on the slopes of the hills over dew wet surface. The team could hardly work seven hours a day out in the field and it was a big challenge to cover the most remote areas in a single day. The survey method was generally confined to field walk instead of transect survey method. The later technique would take two long years to cover the 1865 square kilometers area, in which about 50 percent of the area is covered by high and steep hills. During the present reconnaissance only sixteen out of twenty-eight union councils were completely surveyed, four were partly surveyed in which the exploration work is in progress and eight are not yet surveyed due to the lack of funds and prevailing security



situations in some parts of the district. A total 373 archaeological sites have been recorded so far in 4.2 tehsils while the remaining exploration work is expected to start very soon.

### Tehsil Gadaizi

Tehsil Gadaizi lies in the northwestern corner of Buner, resides one of the highest mountains and hill ranges of the district (see fig.2). These ranges are the Mora hills, Illam Mountain and the Pajja (Sakra) hills as well. This tehsil is connected to district Swāt in the north and west, to Malākañd agency in the southwest, to district Mardān in the south and to tehsil Daggar in the east respectively. The total area of tehsil Gadaizi can roughly be measured as 384 square kilometers, in which so far 88 archaeological sites are discovered. There are six union councils in Gadaizi, in which only three union councils were completely surveyed and two were partly surveyed under the present programme, while one union council is not yet to be surveyed. The exploration work was stopped by the security agencies in February 2015 due to the prevailing security situations in the northeastern part of this tehsil. The six union councils of Gadaizi tehsil include Malakpur, Batai, Pācha Kaly, Malīkhel, Gadaizi and Ābkhel. These are discussed in detail as follows.

### Union Council Malakpur

Malakpur is located in the northern portion of tehsil Gadaizi and covers an area of about 71 square kilometers, bounded by Mount Illam in the southwest and Mora hills in the north. It is considered as one of the richest union councils of Gadaizi regarding the archaeological heritage. So far 21 archaeological sites have been discovered in this union council. The exploration team recorded pre-historic caves and rock shelters near Gawidand (Rāmāñrai) and the burials of Gandhāra Grave Culture near Pulañr, Dukada and Beshunai villages, Indo-Greek and Scytho-Pārthian occupations were also recorded in the Beshunai valley, which are presently encroached by the modern settlements. Furthermore, the largest Buddhist settlement of Kushān period was discovered in Rāmāñrai which measures about 1.4 kilometers long. This splendid site still has a roofed building (see Plate-4), a hollow stūpa (see Plate-3) and more stūpas erected over huge boulders. Hindu Shāhi period sites were also observed in the northern parts in Mora hills which lost the glory due to modern settlements.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
MP-1	Kwaro Sar	Sar Chīna & Mulā Bānda	Mulā Bānda to Sar Chīna	1050 / 300 M	34.681595° N 72.426861° E	2178 M	Houses & fields	Hindu Shāhi	---
MP-2	Mulā Bānda (Kandar)	Mulā Bānda	Beshunai to Mulā Bānda	400 meters square	34.661802° N 72.439622° E	1736 M	--do--	--do--	---
MP-3	Pulañr village	Pulañr	Dukada to Pulañr	700 / 400 M	34.654746° N 72.411676° E	1266 M	Completely damaged	Pre-Buddhist graves & Hindu Shāhi	---
MP-4	Sāgar	Sāgar & Beshunai	Beshunai to Sāgar	450 / 160 M	34.654582° N 72.445885° E	1360 M	Houses & fields	Buddhist (Early)	---



MP-5	Jawārai	Dukada	Dukada to Jawārai	120 / 90 M	34.646263° N 72.402260° E	1323 M	Mainly bulldozed	--do--	---
MP-6	Muqbara Pati (Lālbatai)	Pulañr and Dukada	Dukada to Pulañr	490 / 140 M	34.644849° N 72.420425° E	933 M	--do--	Pre-Buddhist Graves	---
MP-7	Beshunai valley	Beshunai	Pirbābā Dukada road	1.8 / 1.2 km valley	34.635952° N 72.432573° E	912-1110 M	Houses, fields & bulldozed	Pre-Buddhist graves, Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
MP-8	Kotky	Dukada	Dukada to Kotky	170 / 100 M	34.632573° N 72.396105° E	1273 M	Houses & fields	Hindu Shāhi	1
MP-9	Akhund Bābā	Beshunai	Beshunai to Akhund	Not known	34.625210° N 72.430664° E	831 M	Intact	Islamic Period	---
MP-10	Kāfero Dherai Stūpa	Beshunai and Malakpur	Malakpur to Kāfero Dherai	190 / 110 M	34.621172° N 72.422534° E	920 M	Robbed, damaged & crops	Buddhist (Kushān)	2
MP-11	Illam Kaly	Illam	Illam road from Char	Not known	34.616348° N 72.364372° E	1884 M	Bulldozed, houses, crops	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
MP-12	Alak Sar	Illam	Illam to Alak Sar	--do--	34.611905° N 72.389462° E	2331 M	Robbed & damaged	Buddhist	---
MP-13	Rāmāñrai (rock shelter)	Balo Khān Kaly (Pir Bābā)	Balo Khān to Rāmāñrai	4/2 M	34.611618° N 72.406013° E	1565 M	Damaged by Army post	Pre-Historic	---
MP-14	Rāmāñrai (oldest structure)	--do--	--do--	1400 / 760 M (whole)	34.608075° N 72.398002° E	1748 M	Damages at some places	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
MP-15	Rāmāñrai (hollow stūpa)	--do--	--do--	--do--	34.608348° N 72.402157° E	1630 M	Damaged & Parts intact	Buddhist	3
MP-16	Rāmāñrai (roofed structure)	--do--	--do--	--do--	34.609796° N 72.407127° E	1502 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	4
MP-17	Rāmāñrai	--do--	--do--	--do--	34.608334° N	1629 M	--do--	Pre-Hist, Buddhist	5



					72.402168° E			& Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	
MP-18	BaṅgoSar Carving-3	Baṅgo Sar	Baṅgo to Rāmāñrai	4.5 / 4 feet	34.592612° N 72.423508° E	1009 M	Faces damaged	Buddha / Padma- pani	6
MP-19	BaṅgoSar Carving-2	--do--	--do--	2 / 1.5 feet	34.590511° N 72.424058° E	1024 M	Face damaged	Standing Buddha	7
MP-20	BaṅgoSar Carving-1	--do--	Gogai to Baṅgo Sar	202 / 68 cm	34.587343° N 72.425506° E	953 M	Parts intact, damages	5 seated Buddhas	8
MP-21	Gogai Stūpa	Gogai & <u>Bhāi</u> Kaly	<u>Bhāi</u> Kaly to Gogai	200 / 110 M	34.585052° N 72.428933° E	797 M	Robbed & houses	Buddhist (early)	9

### Union Council Batai

Batai lies in the northeastern corner of Gadaizi tehsil. It roughly covers an area of about 28 square kilometers. The whole valley from Batai village till Qādnagar village is important for archaeological wealth but it lost the glory due to the growing modern dwellings. The exploration work is still in progress in this union council where so far only four archaeological sites are recorded. These sites range from early Kushān period to Hindu Shāhi period. Batai union council is covered by district Swāt in the north, Malakpur union council in the west, Pācha Kaly in the south and Gokand in the east.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
BT-1	Manzarai Kandare	Domā & Batai	Domā to Manzarai	210 / 60 M	34.643704° N 72.456903° E	1481 M	Robbed & damaged	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
BT-2	Braj	Qādar Nagar	Qādar Nagar Rd	530 / 330 M	34.640693° N 72.467372° E	977 M	Bulldozed & houses	Buddhist ( <u>Kushān</u> )	---
BT-3	<u>Garhai</u>	Malak Pur	Malakpur to Garhai	1 km valley	34.629046° N 72.441460° E	851 M	Completely devastated	Not known	---
BT-4	Domā	Batai	Qādar Nagar Rd	350 / 210 M	34.628538° N 72.474628° E	948 M	Fields, crop & damages	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
BT-5	Pir Bābā	Pācha Kaly	Batai Road	30 / 30 M	34.601924° N 72.454010° E	758 M	Intact	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	10

### Union Council Pācha Kaly

Pācha Kaly resides in the eastern part of tehsil Gadaizi, which can be measured about 21 square kilometers. It is bounded by Batai union council in the north, Malakpur in the west, Gadaizi in the south and Daggar tehsil in the east. This union council has not yet been surveyed and the exploration work will start soon.

### Union Council Malīk<sup>h</sup>hel

Malīk<sup>h</sup>hel is situated in the northwestern extremity of tehsil Gadaizi. It is covered by Mount Illam in the north, Karākar Hills in the west, Ābk<sup>h</sup>hel and Torwarsak union council in the south and Gadaizi in the east. The area of this union council can be measured as 99 square kilometers. In all 34 archaeological sites have been discovered and recorded in this area, which range from pre-historic to Islamic period sites. The most interesting among these is the Vedic period Jogyāno Sar where springs of Rāmtak<sup>h</sup>t and Amarkunda are frequently visited by the Hindu community. Foundations of some of the structures of a late Hindu period are visible near the Jogyāno top. The detailed cultural profile can be traced at Leganai village, Dāna Dara, Charai valley and Shoprañg valley which goes back from Kushān to Indo-Greek period.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
MK-1	Jogyāno Sar (Illam top)	Illam Kaly	Illam to Jogyāno	60 / 40 M	34.618162° N 72.331208° E	2755 M	Weathering damages, parts intact	Vedic Period (& 19 <sup>th</sup> century)	---
MK-2	Mīno Smast & Site	Jabba	Karākar to Jabba	3.5 / 2.5 M	34.605226° N 72.304164° E	1423 M	Fields, houses & damaged	Pre-Historic / Buddhist	11
MK-3	Kuk Bānda	Illam Village	Shoprañg to Kuk Bānda	180 / 120 M	34.598606° N 72.362915° E	1914 M	Damaged & bulldozed	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
MK-4	Shery Saly	Badogai & Chary	Chary to Barbānda	140 / 80 M	34.595056° N 72.343440° E	1961 M	Partly damaged	Hindu Shāhi	12
MK-5	Patibas Jabba	Leganai	Karākar to Jabba	150 / 100 M	34.593797° N 72.317940° E	1287 M	Completely devastated	Buddhist (early)	---
MK-6	Bakro Maidān Paintings	Kuk Bānda	Gār <sup>h</sup> to Kuk Bānda	4 M square	34.591106° N 72.361724° E	1843 M	Intact & weathering damages	Pre-Historic paintings	13
MK-7	Leganai Graveyard	Leganai	Beside Karākar Road	500 / 200 M	34.590361° N 72.298917° E	924 M	Modern graves & road	17 <sup>th</sup> to 20 <sup>th</sup> century	14
MK-8	Nādān Bābā	--do--	--do--	grave	34.589887° N	925 M	Intact grave	Islamic period	---



					72.298672° E				
MK-9	Zaigān	--do--	Karākar Road	120 / 70 M	34.590943° N 72.304114° E	961 M	Completely damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
MK-10	Gūmbat (stūpa)	--do--	Graveyard to Gūmbat	110 / 90 M	34.589222° N 72.296510° E	924 M	Robbed & bulldozed	Buddhist (Kushān)	15
MK-11	Leganai Village	--do--	Leganai road	400 / 300 M	34.589291° N 72.307686° E	938 M	Modern village	Buddhist (early)	---
MK-12	Bara Bānda-B	Badogai & <u>Chary</u>	<u>Chary</u> to Barbānda	150 / 80 M	34.589102° N 72.337049° E	1396 M	Parts intact, a house & damages	Buddhist (early)	---
MK-13	Karoro (rock shelters)	<u>Char</u> Sar	<u>Char</u> to Illam	About 850 M area	34.588877° N 72.374025° E (central part)	1409 M	Occupied by shepherds	Pre-Historic	16
MK-14	Kāfero Kandare	<u>Shoprañg</u> & Kātkala	<u>Shoprañg</u> to Kandar	120 / 70 M	34.582948° N 72.350608° E	1184 M	Damaged & houses	Buddhist	---
MK-15	Kamar Sar	<u>Shoprañg</u>	<u>Shoprañg</u> to Kamar	390 / 250 M	34.584575° N 72.356797° E	1395 M	Robbed & damaged	Buddhist (early)	17
MK-16	Patitañgy (Gārh) Paintings	<u>Shoprañg</u> & Jabba	Kamar Sar to Jabba	14 / 8 M area painted	34.583189° N 72.366643° E	1353 M	Intact & weathering damages	Pre-Historic	18 & 19
MK-17	<u>Shahīdai</u>	Leganai	Karākar road near Parija lār	90 / 60 M	34.583804° N 72.285492° E	998 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
MK-18	Aso Dara	--do--	--do--	80 / 70 M	34.581171° N 72.284984° E	1002 M	--do--	--do--	---
MK-19	Bara Bānda-A	Badogai & <u>Chary</u>	<u>Chary</u> to Barbānda	90 / 60 M	34.578488° N 72.330617° E	1103 M	Only few traces left	Not known	---
MK-20	Kulpai Smast & Abai Bābā	Taṅgy Dara	Taṅgy Dara to Kandaro	5.6/4.9 & 10/3 M	34.577129° N 72.317322° E	1008 M	Intact (unfinished)	Buddhist (Kushān)	20
MK-21	Burcho Kāñry	--do--	Taṅgy Dara to <u>Khat</u> Sar	100 / 90 M	34.576789° N 72.315628° E	958 M	Damaged	--do--	---

MK-22	Kandaro	--do--	Taṅgy Dara to Kandaro	80 / 60 M	34.576359° N 72.317751° E	1056 M	Robbed & partly damaged	--do--	21
MK-23	Būt (carvings)	--do--	Taṅgy Dara lār	60 / 40 M	34.574827° N 72.316364° E	885 M	Damaged & houses	--do--	22
MK-24	Paināra	Jowar	Karākar road to Paināra	150 / 60 M	34.573647° N 72.290481° E	969 M	Damaged	Hindu Shāhi	23 & 24
MK-25	Rock Shelter	Charai Kaly	Charai Kaly to Badogai	8 / 3.5 M	34.573483° N 72.327170° E	1053 M	Intact	Pre-Historic	---
MK-26	Badogai Grinding Marks	--do--	--do--	Not known	34.572446° N 72.326231° E	1023 M	Intact	Probably Pre-Buddhist	25
MK-27	Shopraṅg Kaly	Shopraṅg & Kātkala	Shopraṅg to Kāfero Kandare	150 / 130 M	34.573618° N 72.530012° E	865 M	Houses & damages	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
MK-28	Char Sar	Char & Bhāi Kaly	Char Sar route	300 / 230 M	34.574964° N 72.382247° E	845 M	--do--	Buddhist (Kushān)	26
MK-29	Shahīdai-2	Jowar & Paināra	Karākar road to Paināra	240 / 50 M	34.571847° N 72.258930° E	1103 M	Parts intact & damaged	Hindu Shāhi	---
MK-30	Spīngat Smast	Charai Kaly	Charai Kaly to Badogai	Not known	34.568876° N 72.332040° E	1030 M	Intact	Pre-Historic	---
MK-31	Dara Mera	Shopraṅg & Kātkala	Shopraṅg to Kāfero Kandare	200 / 140 M	34.566712° N 72.346146° E	804 M	Fields & bulldozed	Buddhist (early)	---
MK-32	Khat Sar	Taṅgy Dara	Taṅgy Dara route	300 / 280 M	34.566331° N 72.310265° E	876 M	Partly intact	--do--	---
MK-33	Kandar & Maidān Dewālgy	Maidān Dewālgy & Girārai	Girārai Road to Kandar	500 / 200 M	34.548192° N 72.286068° E	971 M	Houses, bulldozed & crops	--do--	27
MK-34	Kachkol Paty	Kātkala (Ashezo)	Kātkala to Kachkol Paty	110 M square	34.549218° N 72.354910° E	770 M	Crops & bulldozing	Buddhist & early periods	28



### Union Council Gadaizi

This union council serves as the tehsil headquarter. It was partly surveyed where only 6 archaeological sites have been discovered and recorded so far. It is located in the eastern part of the tehsil which covers an area of about 51 square kilometers. Geographically Pācha Kaly union council and Malakpur lie in its north, Malīkhel in its west, Ellai in its south and Daggar in its east respectively.

#### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
GZ-1	Juro (stūpa)	Illam Kaly	Illam road	900 / 550 M	34.592760° N 72.381611° E	1605 M	Damages by Army post	Buddhist (early)	29 & 30
GZ-2	Jogyāno Sar	Illam Kaly & Bhāi Kaly	--do--	210 / 180 M	34.592084° N 72.400342° E	1548 M	Robbed, bulldozed & crops	Probably Buddhist	---
GZ-3	Jabba, Macho Gat & Karoro	Char	Char Sar to Illam	Not known	34.582861° N 72.380839° E	1099 M	Encroached & bulldozed	Pre-Historic & Buddhist	---
GZ-4	Borhae (Kāferi Mora)	Sālārzo Mera & Barjokāñra	Barjokāñra to Kāferi Mora	200 / 90 M	34.544491° N 72.389436° E	921 M	Damaged	Buddhist	---
GZ-5	Kāfero Kote (Jāfar)	Barjokāñra	Barjokāñra to Kāfero Kote	Not known	34.543680° N 72.396285° E	957 M	Partly intact	Buddhist	31
GZ-6	Pir Abai	Pir Abai	Pir Bābā Road	6 / 6 M	34.526560° N 72.439652° E	745 M	Intact	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	32

### Union Council Ābkhel

Total area covered by this union council is about 114 square kilometers, where 22 archaeological sites have been discovered and recorded. The most important and ancient among these sites is Māry Tañgy near Bampokha and Kingergaly villages. The rest of the sites cover Kushān to Hindu Shāhi periods and mainly consist of stūpas, settlements and forts. Ābkhel is located in the western part of Gadaizi tehsil whereas it is mostly composed of hills and mountains. Malākañd agency lies in its west, district Mardān in its south, Torwarsak in the east and Malīkhel in the north.

**Description of Discovered Sites**

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
AK-1	Māñrai	Bar Bānda (Girārai Dara)	Girārai to Bar Bānda	400 / 300 M	34.558749° N 72.230474° E	1130 M	Field, houses & damages	Buddhist (Kushān)	33, 34 & 35
AK-2	<u>D</u> herakai	Bāzārgy, Jowar & Girārai	Girārai road to <u>D</u> herakai	200 / 170 M	34.541157° N 72.289905° E	856 M	Bulldozed	Buddhist (early)	---
AK-3	Nawāgai	Girārai	Girārai to Bar Bānda route	220 / 170 M	34.533384° N 72.249626° E	962 M	Houses & damages	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	36
AK-4	Mār Chīna	Girārai (Jowar)	Girārai road to Mār Chīna	300 / 145 M	34.530589° N 72.277132° E	989 M	Destroyed	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-5	Kalkata	Girārai	Girārai village to Kalkata	700 / 650 M	34.526679° N 72.262757° E	991 M	Houses, fields, play ground	Buddhist (Kushān)	37 & 38
AK-6	Kotona	Bampok <u>h</u> a	Bampok <u>h</u> a to Kotona	500 / 400 M	34.520001° N 72.272970° E	1005 M	Intact & illegal digging	Buddhist (Kushān)	39 & 40
AK-7	Chīna	--do--	Bampok <u>h</u> a to Chīna	125 / 50 M	34.519817° N 72.285077° E	916 M	Houses & bulldozed	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-8	Bakro	Kinger Galy	Kingergaly to Bakro	240 / 130 M	34.517067° N 72.236198° E	985 M	Parts intact & damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	41
AK-9	Māry Tañgy	Bampok <u>h</u> a	Bampok <u>h</u> a to Kotona route	210 / 180 M	34.515155° N 72.278851° E	846 M	Houses at some places	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
AK-10	Munāra (Fort)	Kinger Galy	Kingergaly to Munāra	540 / 420 M	34.513866° N 72.228206° E	996 M	Intact, parts damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	42 & 43
AK-11	Kinger Galy	--do--	Main village	500 / 300 M	34.512018° N 72.243036° E	922 M	Completely devastated	Buddhist (early)	---
AK-12	Safari Kandar	--do--	Kātlañg Road to Safari	315 / 210 M	34.507152° N 72.229736° E	1016 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	44 & 45



AK-13	Safari Kandar-2	--do--	Lewano Kandāo to Safari	Not known	34.506694° N 72.215011° E	1102 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-14	Shekhbarak Bābā	Bampokha	Bampokha to SBB	45 / 30 M	34.505113° N 72.299983° E	864 M	Marble mines	--do--	---
AK-15	Kārḥ	Kinger Galy	Kātlañg Road to Kārḥ	190 / 130 M	34.500304° N 72.232352° E	982 M	A house & damaged	Probably Buddhist	---
AK-16	Sarkhai	Nānsar Kaly	Nānsar to Sarkhai	70 / 60 M	34.494691° N 72.258159° E	909 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-17	Chaghjo	Nānsar Kaly	Nānsar Bakhai Rd to Chaghjo	135 / 95 M	34.477589° N 72.234235° E	979 M	--do--	Probably Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-18	Jumāt Sar	--do--	Nānsar Bakhai Rd to Jumātsar	140 / 110 M	34.476929° N 72.237707° E	966 M	--do--	--do--	---
AK-19	Ancient Well (Kuhy)	Kuhy (Kowai Kaly)	Bampokha to Kuhy	4.5 M diameter	34.475028° N 72.292354° E	855 M	Intact	17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century	---
AK-20	Gūljaraī	--do--	Kuhy to Gūljaraī	75 / 20 M	34.475047° N 72.294792° E	904 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AK-21	Esār Tañgy	Nānsar Kaly	Nānsar to Pate Oba	220 / 120 M	34.470825° N 72.265591° E	1200 M	--do--	Buddhist	---
AK-22	Skhā Dhand	--do--	Bakhai Rd to Skhā Dhand	170 / 100 M	34.459220° N 72.244831° E	1288 M	--do--	Probably Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	46

### Tehsil Daggar

Daggar, resides in the north central part of Buner and serves as the district and tehsil headquarter. It locates one of the highest mountains of the district, the Dwasary Mountain (see fig.3). Northern part of this tehsil is a narrow valley confined by a series of mountains running down to the south. These mountains are Dwasary range, Bañj-Kore range and the southern foot-shoots of Domā range. In the south Daggar is bounded by Guru and Aṃbela hills. On the north this tehsil touches Swāt and Shāñgla districts, on the west lies Gadaizi tehsil, on the south it is stretched to the border of district Mardān and on the east it is bounded by Gāgra and Chagharzi tehsils. The total area covered by Daggar can be measured about 331 square kilometers. It is further divided into five union councils. These are Gokand, Daggar, Torwarsak, Ellai and Regā. Three among these were completely explored in context of archaeological heritage; one union council was partly covered while one is still to be surveyed. In total 95 archaeological sites have been identified and documented in this tehsil. These range from pre-historic culture to the Hindu Shāhi period.

## Union Council Gokand

It is located in the northern part of tehsil Daggar. District Swāt resides on its northwest, Batai union council lies in the west, Daggar in the south, Chagharzi tehsil in the southeast and district Shāngla in the northeast. It covers an area of about 95 square kilometers, where 24 archaeological sites have been discovered. As far the cultural profile of this area, the discovered sites range from Kushān to Hindu Shāhi periods. The only traces of a detailed cultural profile can be found in the eastern plains of Bāgra village, which is termed as Buddha wañd. The name of the wañd also explains of certain remains lying underneath the plains associated to Bāgra village. The whole valley of Gokand union council, both on the east and west, is surrounded by the watch-guards or guard-rooms of Hindu Shāhi period (see plate-34).

## Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
GK-1	Gadā Sar	Kalil	Sudher lār to Gadā	75 / 60 M	34.686978° N 72.487115° E	2058 M	Damaged for houses	Not known	---
GK-2	Kandaro	Sudher & Kot	Kalil to Nazrā to Kot	60 / 45 M	34.685249° N 72.497643° E	1738 M	Robbed, parts intact	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
GK-3	Kandaogy Dherai	Kot	Gokand to Kot Road	105 / 65 M	34.685090° N 72.505952° E	1527 M	Damaged & graves	--do--	---
GK-4	Khazāno Dab & Kandaro	Kalil	Kalil Kandāo Road	100 / 35 M	34.674756° N 72.484562° E	1657 M	Robbed, damaged by road	Hindu Shāhi	---
GK-5	Kandaro	Panjela (Bar Gokand)	Kot to Panjela lār	150 / 50 M	34.674474° N 72.511790° E	1660 M	Damaged by Army post	Hindu Shāhi	---
GK-6	Banjo Sar	Kalil	Kalil to Banjo Sar	55 / 35 M	34.667726° N 72.478664° E	2021 M	Bulldozed & houses	Hindu Shāhi	---
GK-7	Kandar	Bekand	Kalil road to Bekand	50 / 45 M	34.667750° N 72.494164° E	1460 M	Houses over stūpa	Buddhist	---
GK-8	Jīkot	Bar Gokand	Kot lār to Jīkot	125 / 100 M	34.669018° N 72.504131° E	1279 M	Damaged	Hindu Shāhi	---
GK-9	Kāfero Dherai	--do--	Gokand to Kāfero Dherai	100 / 70 M	34.665213° N 72.514276° E	1301 M	--do--	--do--	---



GK-10	Bogrām	--do--	Beside Gokand road	185 / 90 M	34.662122° N 72.514041° E	1097 M	Partly bulldozed, fields	Buddhist (early)	---
GK-11	Kandaro	Kuz Gokand	Kuz Gokand to Kandaro	100 / 60 M	34.650331° N 72.513261° E	1105 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GK-12	Kot <u>Dherai</u>	--do--	Gokand to Kot <u>Dherai</u>	130 / 75 M	34.651291° N 72.523269° E	1327 M	--do--	--do--	---
GK-13	Kandare	Hassan Ali & Batai	Domā route to Hasan Ali	145 / 65 M	34.636871° N 72.482460° E	1013 M	Fields & houses	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
GK-14	Kāfero Kandari Sar	<u>Shodara</u>	<u>Shodara</u> road	75 / 30 M	34.634664° N 72.534772° E	1172 M	Fields & damages	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GK-15	Bingalai	Bingalai & Manyārai	Gokand to Bingalai	200 / 150 M	34.631678° N 72.507549° E	1023 M	Robbed & bulldozed	Buddhist (early)	47
GK-16	Kotky (fortlike)	Baremāl	Gokand to <u>Shodara</u>	70 / 35 M	34.627934° N 72.530398° E	986 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GK-17	Wara <u>Shodara</u>	--do--	--do--	55 / 45 M	34.627043° N 72.532569° E	1075 M	--do--	--do--	---
GK-18	Bakrai	--do--	Baremāl to Bakrai	175 / 85 M	34.625703° N 72.527737° E	992 M	--do--	--do--	---
GK-19	Kamaro <u>Khpe</u>	--do--	Baremāl to Kamaro	290 / 80 M	34.624113° N 72.530410° E	1011 M	--do--	--do--	---
GK-20	Serai	<u>Khaidara</u>	<u>Khaidara</u> to Serai	150 / 85 M	34.611830° N 72.550468° E	1091 M	Houses & cultivation	Buddhist	---
GK-21	Gero Chīna	Gero	Gero Chīna	60 / 50 M	34.607800° N 72.522090° E	991 M	Destroyed, houses	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GK-22	Kandaogy	Gero & <u>Shiṅgrai</u>	Gero & <u>Ghordara</u> junction	40 / 30 M	34.603825° N 72.530000° E	997 M	Damaged, parts intact	--do--	---
GK-23	Kāfero Kandare	Gero	Gero to Kāfero Taṅgy	50 / 20 M	34.602133° N 72.513404° E	992 M	Damaged	--do--	48

GK-24	Jambal (stūpa)	Botunai	Botunai to Jambal	900 / 450 M	34.585964° N 72.556504° E	1699 M	Robbed, parts intact	Buddhist (Kushān)	49
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### Union Council Daggar

Daggar covers about 71 square kilometers area and resides in the central of the tehsil. It is also bounded by hills on the east and west, whereas the plain tract can only be found in its southern region. The cultural profile of this union council is no different from union council Gokand and the identified sites belong to Kushan and Hindu Shahi periods. However, the major distinction of cultural property recorded here as compared to Gokand is the presence of huge forts with the inclusion of guard-rooms at regular intervals on tops of the small mounds throughout the valley (see Plates-36, 37 & 38). Another distinction is the traces of Pre-historic period recorded in the cave near Char in Hesār valley and in several other caves near Talañd and Khel area. A detail cultural profile can be traced in the adjoining valleys of Sulai and in the plains between Khel and Jañgai. In all 30 archaeological sites were discovered and documented here.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
DG-1	Esār Stūpa	Botunai & Bāgra	Bāgra to Esār	153 / 140 M	34.584159° N 72.532077° E	973 M	Robbed, bulldozed	Buddhist (Kushān)	50
DG-2	Kotky-1	Botunai	Botunai to Kotky	65 / 45 M	34.582145° N 72.548273° E	1525 M	Damaged	Hindu Shāhi	---
DG-3	Kotky-2	--do--	--do--	100 / 50 M	34.582076° N 72.555249° E	1705 M	--do--	--do--	---
DG-4	Bāri Dara	Bāgra	Bāgra to Bāri Dara	84 / 40 M	34.580788° N 72.496962° E	959 M	--do--	--do--	51 & 52
DG-5	Garhai graves	Botunai & Bāgra	Esār to Garhai	50 / 20 M	34.579094° N 72.536748° E	1267 M	Intact	Pre-Buddhist	---
DG-6	Garhai	Botunai & Bāgra	Botunai to Garhai	350 / 115 M	34.580701° N 72.541725° E	1362 M	Completely devastated	Hindu Shāhi	---
DG-7	Kot	Topdara	Topdara to Kot	90 / 20 M	34.572675° N 72.516469° E	947 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	53
DG-8	Shādām (Topdara Stūpa)	--do--	Topdara to Elano	135 / 125 M	34.572482° N	905 M	Robbed, damaged, parts intact	Buddhist (Kushān)	54

					72.532647° E				
DG-9	Kotano	Gogā	Gogā to Kotona	189 / 135 M	34.562733° N 72.484288° E	1119 M	Partly intact	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-10	Gogā village	--do--	--do--	115 / 105 M	34.559334° N 72.494446° E	846 M	Bulldozed off	Buddhist (early)	---
DG-11	Gogā village-2	--do--	--do--	300 / 185 M	34.554880° N 72.496988° E	809 M	--do--	Indo- Greek to Kushān	---
DG-12	Badu Kotona (fort)	Hesār	Hesār & Naṅgdara lār	95 / 55 M	34.553747° N 72.509508° E	883 M	Weathering damages, parts intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	55 & 56
DG-13	Spīna Kada	Hesār Bālā	Hesār to Spīnakada	165 / 25 M	34.548851° N 72.526537° E	964 M	Damaged	--do--	---
DG-14	Char Sar	--do--	Hesār to Char Sar	40 / 25 M	34.552948° N 72.532568° E	1013 M	Damaged, parts intact	Buddhist (early)	57
DG-15	Badu Kotona-2	Hesār	Hesār to Badu	95 / 55 M	34.549111° N 72.509969° E	847 M	Damaged for houses	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-16	Smast Dara (Chaitya)	Hesār	Hesār to Smast Dara	13.7 / 10.1 M	34.537288° N 72.510139° E	851 M	Robbed & damaged	Buddhist (early)	58
DG-17	Taṅgi <u>Wekh</u> -B	Dīngar & Daggar	Daggar to Taṅgi <u>Wekh</u>	35 / 30 M	34.532801° N 72.464713° E	945 M	Parts intact, weathering damages	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-18	Taṅgi <u>Wekh</u> (fort)	--do--	--do--	90 / 40 M	34.533974° N 72.468732° E	908 M	Parts intact, partly damaged	--do--	59 & 60
DG-19	Taṅgi <u>Wekh</u>	--do--	--do--	125 / 60 M	34.534103° N 72.470053° E	845 M	--do--	--do--	61
DG-20	Talañd (cave)	Talañd & Daggar	Talañd Taṅgi lār	18 / 8 M	34.530711° N 72.486623° E	937 M	Occupied by shepherd	Pre- Historic	---
DG-21	Talañd-B	--do--	--do--	25 / 20 M	34.529648° N 72.484514° E	882 M	Partly intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	62



DG-22	Talañd-A	--do--	Talañd village	125 / 75 M	34.529285° N 72.482646° E	827 M	Bulldozed, houses	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-23	Kāfero Koruna	<u>Khel</u>	<u>Khel</u> to Obo Tañgy	145 / 60 M	34.529389° N 72.506858° E	999 M	Parts intact, houses & damaged	Probably Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	63
DG-24	Talañd	Talañd & Daggar	Talañd village	Not known	34.527723° N 72.483652° E	769 M	Cultivation	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-25	Talañd Dara	--do--	Talañd to Dara	105 / 50 M	34.527923° N 72.487441° E	767 M	Bulldozed, houses, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
DG-26	Sulai	Zagā Kaly	Daggar to Sulai	225 / 105 M	34.519021° N 72.457758° E	756 M	Parts intact, damaged	Buddhist ( <u>Kushān</u> )	64 & 65
DG-27	Garhai	Daggar	Daggar to Garhai	145 / 60 M	34.515970° N 72.476106° E	877 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DG-28	Ekhtyār Jaba	Sunigrām	On Budālgat lār	125 / 65 M	34.494789° N 72.476831° E	710 M	Weathering damages	Buddhist (early)	---
DG-29	Diyār Jaba	Sunigrām & Krapa	Diyār Jaba route	135 / 115 M	34.494434° N 72.472725° E	759 M	Houses & cultivation	--do--	66
DG-30	Kot	Krapa	Diyār Jaba to Kot	125 / 100 M	34.492058° N 72.472427° E	853 M	Digging & devastated	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---

### Union Council Tor Warsak

Torwarsak union council has not yet been completely explored due to some basic reasons. It lies in the southwestern area of Daggar tehsil, which is covered by Gadaizi tehsil in the north and west, by Krapa union council in the south and Ellai in the east. The area covered by it is measured about 61 square kilometers and the team could discover only 9 archaeological sites so far.

**Description of Discovered Sites**

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
TW-1	Soray	Kātkala (Ashezo)	Kātkala to Soray sar	270 / 80 M	34.549515° N 72.352696° E	923 M	Partly intact	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	67
TW-2	Shāo	Ashezo Nawy Kaly	Torwarsak to Kātkala road	420 / 330 M	34.532295° N 72.530744° E	777 M	Parts intact, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
TW-3	Nawy Kaly Cave	Ashezo Nawy Kaly	Torwarsak to Kātkala road		34.530904° N 72.360704° E	797 M	---	---	---
TW-4	Jāfar (fort)	Torwarsak	Torwarsak to Jāfar	520 / 480 M	34.521146° N 72.384013° E	921 M	Mines for marble	Hindu Shāhi	---
TW-5	Daro Taṅgy	Torwarsak & Shnai	Torwarsak Jowar rd to Darotaṅgy	140 / 110 M	34.512353° N 72.336344° E	1131 M	Damaged	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	68 & 69
TW-6	Kas	Torwarsak	Beside Jaṅgdara road	400 / 280 M	34.506794° N 72.379169° E	757 M	Houses, marble mines, field	Buddhist (early)	---
TW-7	Zarka Ghwandai	--do--	Torwarsak to Zarka Ghwandai	210 / 170 M	34.499212° N 72.358393° E	808 M	Fields & damages	Buddhist (early)	---
TW-8	Jaṅgdara (cave)	Jaṅgdara & Batu Taṅgy	Jaṅgdara to Batu Taṅgy	12 / 7 M	34.457834° N 72.349899° E	818 M	Shepherds, damaged, hollow	Buddhist (Kushān)	70
TW-9	Batu	--do--	--do--	250 / 100 M	34.451826° N 72.328213° E	950 M	Parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	---

**Union Council Ellai**

Ellai resides in the central part of tehsil Daggar, which is bounded by Gadaizi union council in the north, Torwarsak in the west, Krapa in the south and Daggar in the east. The area of this union council can be measured about 46 square kilometers. The exploration work is expected to start during next season of work.

**Union Council Krapa**

Krapa is located in the southwestern part of Daggar tehsil, which covers an area of about 58 square kilometers. It is surrounded by Gadaizi tehsil on the north and northwest, by district Mardān in the south, Gāgra tehsil in the southeast and east, and by Daggar union council in the northeast. The whole valley encompasses 32 archaeological sites of different periods. The pre-historic culture can be found in Beshpur Smast, which is located in the hills on the left side of the entrance of Beshpur valley. It would be possible to find the Indo-Greek and probably Achaemenian traces in Jalād, Qādar Khān, Tanaste and Waṇduna sites if scientifically excavated.

Other important traces can also be found in Kāfero Gumbatuna (Gandhāo) in the southern hills of Mullāyusaf valley (see Plates.45 & 46), which has a series of three circular stūpas on a single base and another series of 2 stūpas a little farther. The most interesting discovery of this union council is the Kot stūpa and settlement site, where the main stūpa is provided with two types of masonry, indicating the two periods of its occupation (see Plate.47). Kot produces large number of monasteries at different places of the mound. Large number of chatrās and decorated architectural panels were recovered, which were left behind by the illegal diggings (see Plate 48).

#### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
KP-1	Mirullāh Smast	Krapa	Krapa to Smast	5 / 3 M	34.485874° N 72.470973° E	819 M	Shepherd, damaged	Not known	71
KP-2	<u>Khājo</u> Gat	--do--	Krapa village	235 / 120 M	34.490230° N 72.458610° E	775 M	Houses & damaged	Buddhist (early)	---
KP-3	Beshpur Smast	Krapa & Beshpur	Krapa Beshpur Road	18 / 10 M	34.476830° N 72.455859° E	801 M	Intact, shepherds	Pre-Historic	---
KP-4	Jalād ( <u>Shānd</u> )	Mullā Yusaf Kaly	Mullāyusaf Chowk to Jalād	160 / 140 M	34.473611° N 72.420346° E	748 M	Bulldozed, fields, houses	Indo-Greek to <u>Kushān</u>	---
KP-5	Kāferi Kandare, Kārtaṅgy, Narytaṅgy	Beshpur	Krapa Beshpur Road	250 / 200 M	34.471015° N 72.456529° E	798 M	Weathering damages, fields & bulldozing	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
KP-6	Qādar <u>Khān</u>	Nawy Kaly	Nawyaly to <u>Makhāmakh</u>	380 / 320 M	34.461703° N 72.389556° E	760 M	Fields & bulldozing	Indo-Greek to <u>Kushān</u>	---
KP-7	Balo	Mullā Yusaf	West of Mullāyusaf	120 / 90 M	34.461770° N 72.429293° E	749 M	--do--	Probably Buddhist	---
KP-8	Beshpur Stūpa	Krapa	Beshpur Road	215 / 170 M	34.459865° N 72.451492° E	764 M	Bulldozing, houses	Buddhist ( <u>Kushān</u> )	72
KP-9	<u>Sadherāo</u>	Nawy Kaly	<u>Makhāmakh</u> route	115 / 100 M	34.455778° N 72.387185° E	850 M	Damaged	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
KP-10	Dupro Gat	--do--	Beside Nawy Kaly Road	190 / 85 M	34.457286° N 72.410610° E	836 M	--do--	Probably Buddhist	---



KP-11	Sur Kamar	Mullā Yusaf	Mullāyusaf to Nawykaly	300 / 250 M	34.453705° N 72.423684° E	921 M	Robbed & damaged	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
KP-12	Kandar	--do--	Gadano route	410 / 160 M	34.456725° N 72.442786° E	779 M	Bulldozed, houses	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
KP-13	Gadano	--do--	--do--	200 / 150 M	34.454411° N 72.441135° E	788 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
KP-14	Kāfery	Bānda	Bānda to Esa <u>Khel</u>	60 / 25 M	34.452161° N 72.376254° E	929 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	---
KP-15	Prāṅgy (Morjān)	Mullā Yusaf	Mullāyusaf to Surkamar	280 / 180 M	34.450127° N 72.426754° E	780 M	Robbed, bulldozed, houses	Buddhist (early)	73
KP-16	Tanaste	--do--	--do--	420 / 350 M	34.451528° N 72.432947° E	771 M	Cultivation, houses	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
KP-17	Dam̐baro	Bānda	Bānda to Dam̐baro	Not known	34.449452° N 72.358285° E	906 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	---
KP-18	Manzary Pāñra	--do--	Bānda to Manzary	75 / 40 M	34.446642° N 72.373175° E	926 M	--do--	--do--	---
KP-19	Surkhāo Lār	Surkhāo	Surkhāo route	100 / 90 M	34.444131° N 72.398556° E	743 M	Bulldozed	Probably Buddhist	---
KP-20	<u>Shām</u> ansur <u>Dherai</u>	Nawy Kaly	Sāṅgara to <u>Shām</u> ansur	85 / 60 M	34.443503° N 72.411323° E	928 M	Robbed & damaged	Hindu Shāhi	---
KP-21	Kāfero Gum̐batuna (Gandhāo)	Mullā Yusaf	Mullāyusaf hill route	400 / 250 M	34.441364° N 72.436683° E	953 M	Series of stūpas, robbed	Buddhist (Kushān)	74 & 75
KP-22	Wañduna	Bānda	Bānda to Bezād	250 / 180 M	34.443541° N 72.371897° E	827 M	Partly bulldozed	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
KP-23	<u>Chī</u> ne Taṅgy Stūpa	Bānda & <u>Chī</u> ne Taṅgy	--do--	65 / 40 M	34.441991° N 72.341526° E	847 M	Bulldozed, a side of stūpa intact	Buddhist (early)	76
KP-24	Māsum Bābā Sarmalaṅg	Sarmalaṅg	Sarmalaṅg Road	125 / 80 M	34.434184° N 72.369017° E	973 M	Damaged	Hindu Shāhi & Islamic	---

KP-25	Kot (Stūpa)	Bānda	Kachy Khardag	300 / 200 M	34.434436° N 72.383992° E	877 M	Robbed, damaged, parts intact	Buddhist (early & Kuṣhān)	77, 78 & 79
KP-26	Duz Dara	Surkhāo	Nawykaly to Surkhāo	75 / 65 M	34.433429° N 72.396375° E	783 M	Flattened, nothing left	Not known	---
KP-27	Surkhāo village	--do--	--do--	230 / 180 M	34.435141° N 72.400006° E	805 M	Bulldozed, houses	Buddhist (early)	---
KP-28	Shalmāno	--do--	Shalmāno route	160 / 125 M	34.435721° N 72.404311° E	816 M	--do--	--do--	---
KP-29	Kāmbela Stūpa (Tor Gat)	Sāṅgara & Nawykaly	Sāṅgara to Kāmbela	130 / 80 M	34.437063° N 72.420777° E	941 M	Series of stūpas, robbed	--do--	80 & 81
KP-30	Koto	Surkhāo	Surkhāo to Koto	160 / 120 M	34.428341° N 72.400495° E	927 M	Bulldozed off	Not known	---
KP-31	Miāṇḍād	--do--	Surkhāo to Miāṇḍād	95 / 60 M	34.422865° N 72.404765° E	1113 M	--do--	Probably Buddhist	---
KP-32	Kandar	--do--	Surkhāo to Kandar	500 / 230 M	34.417265° N 72.393965° E	1199 M	Damaged, robbed	--do--	---

### Tehsil Chagharzi

Chagharzi tehsil (see fig.4) lies in the northeastern corner of Buner, which is mostly covered by hilly area and it is difficult to find a couple of kilometers long plain tract at one place. It is covered by Shāṅgla district in the north and northeast, by Tor-Ghar district in the east, by Chamlā tehsil in the south, by Gāgra in the southwest and Daggar in the west. Total area of this tehsil measures about 276 square kilometers where 67 archaeological sites have been discovered. More efforts and time was required to cover this tehsil because of its remoteness, steepness of hills, sliding and non-metalled roads. There is only one main metalled road running through the whole valley which is further divided into two routes near Tāla Kandāo. The rest of the area can be covered through pedestrian walk instead of riding any vehicle. Even the team of the present reconnaissance spent days and nights in this tehsil and was unable to establish contacts with its temporary headquarter at Sowārai for three long weeks due to lack or absence of modern means of communication. Most of the archaeological sites have been devastated by the modern dwellers; even the large forts have been completely destroyed. The main reason behind it is the remoteness where even the law enforcing agencies had little access in the past and the people without any fear of law or action by the law enforcing agencies destroyed the monuments either in search of antiquities or for want of readily available construction material. Another reason behind the high level of

destruction was the Kālā-Dhāka tribal agency in its vicinity which served a safe abode for the offenders of the destruction.

### Union Council Sori Chagharzi

It resides in the northeastern corner of Chagharzi tehsil, which is geographically considered more likely to be the part of Shāngla and Puran valleys instead of Buner. Even the locals of this area consider themselves as Shānglawāl instead of Bunerwāl. On the three sides it is covered by Shāngla district whereas the western side is covered by Gul-Bāndai union council. Sori Chagharzi roughly covers an area of about 41 square kilometers where 13 archaeological sites were discovered. These sites range from early Buddhist period to Hindu Shāhi period, which are mostly destroyed.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
SC-1	Kāfero Kandare	Māni <u>Khel</u>	Māni <u>Khel</u> to Kandare	170 / 70 M	34.669217° N 72.709497° E	825 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SC-2	Māni <u>Khel</u>	--do--	Māni <u>Khel</u> route	420 / 150 M	34.663330° N 72.709901° E	1009 M	Houses, graves	Buddhist (early)	---
SC-3	Tāry	--do--	Māni <u>Khel</u> to Tāry	60 / 35 M	34.659490° N 72.716799° E	832 M	Devastated, cultivation	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SC-4	Hindwāno Kandāo	Sar Qalā & Mashāl	Chowgā Buner Rd	65 / 70 M	34.653573° N 72.653505° E	1751 M	Damaged, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
SC-5	Inzar Tañgy & Bāqar	Topai	Topai to Bāqar route	800 / 300 M	34.655471° N 72.676515° E	1540 M	Devastated, houses, cultivation	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SC-6	Rāñrai	Sar Qalā & Murādu	Sar Qalā to Rāñrai	120 / 40 M	34.645869° N 72.645714° E	1955 M	Devastated by Army	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	82
SC-7	Topai	Topai	Māni <u>Khel</u> road	290 / 175 M	34.647850° N 72.678465° E	1442 M	Devastated, houses	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SC-8	Murādu	Murādu	Sar Qalā to Murādu	370 / 160 M	34.641364° N 72.657343° E	1602 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SC-9	Asinai (Topai)	Topai	Māni <u>Khel</u> road	350 / 250 M	34.641204° N 72.678073° E	1242 M	--do--	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SC-10	Chaprai Dab	Awānai	Sar Qalā to Awānai	90 / 60 M	34.628327° N	1355 M	--do--	--do--	---



					72.674354° E				
SC-11	Gīshār Taṅgy	Awānai & Topai	Asinai to Gīshār	130 / 50 M	34.625670° N 72.679010° E	1301 M	Damaged, Cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
SC-12	Batārīna	Bar Tiraj	Bar Tiraj to Batārīna	145 / 40 M	34.625050° N 72.696962° E	1872 M	Devastated	Hindu Shāhi	---
SC-13	Buta Butai	--do--	Bar Tiraj to Buta	380 / 150 M	34.608911° N 72.705990° E	2037 M	--do--	Probably Buddhist	---

### Union Council Gulbāndai

Gulbāndai covers an area of about 46 square kilometers. It is located in the northern portion of Chagharzi, which is bounded by Domā range of hills in the north. District Shāngla lies in its north, Gokand and Batāra union council in the west and southwest and Sori Chagharzi in the east. Only 13 archaeological sites were discovered in this area, which mostly range from Buddhist to Hindu Shāhi period. Early cultures can also be found in the central part of this union council but that would need proper research and excavation. The sites lie in the agricultural lands between Gumbat village and Jabba Kandāo.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
GB-1	Landy	Sar Qalā	Sar Qalā to Landy	210 / 90 M	34.638518° N 72.644769° E	1603 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	83
GB-2	Dherai	--do--	Along roadside	180 / 80 M	34.637236° N 72.652145° E	1765 M	Damaged, houses	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
GB-3	Mera (Ganshāl)	Ganshāl & Jabagai	Gumbat to Ganshāl	850 / 400 M	34.636537° N 72.617680° E	1570 M	Houses, cultivation, damaged	--do--	---
GB-4	Torā	Landy & Gumbat	Gumbat to Landy	270 / 85 M	34.633979° N 72.639630° E	1373 M	Devastated	Hindu Shāhi	---
GB-5	Ashārisar (Paindi Morai)	Ashārai	Gumbat to Ashāri	65 / 25 M	34.621450° N 72.616565° E	1462 M	Houses, cultivation, bulldozing	--do--	---
GB-6	Gumbat & Kandar	Gumbat	Gumbat route	630 / 220 M	34.624536° N 72.632706° E	1127 M	Destroyed stūpas, houses	Buddhist (early & Kushān)	84

GB-7	<u>Cholā</u>	<u>Cholā &amp; Jowar</u>	Beside main road	175 / 125 M	34.621560° N 72.651729° E	1486 M	Devastated	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GB-8	Tāprono Paty	Jowar	Beside Tiraj road	490 / 340 M	34.616959° N 72.668927° E	1678 M	Cultivation, houses	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
GB-9	Jumadera Graves	Jumadera & Jowar	--do--	330 / 225 M	34.609730° N 72.680455° E	1692 M	Damaged by road	Probably Pre-Buddhist	---
GB-10	Dera Paty	Sāñgrai	Jamāla to Sāñgrai rt	110 / 70 M	34.599245° N 72.657291° E	1095 M	Parts intact, damaged	Buddhist (Kushān)	85
GB-11	Bilandai Graves	Tāñgora, Bilandai	Bilandai route	185 / 100 M	34.595185° N 72.627222° E	1323 M	Damaged, parts intact	Pre-Buddhist	---
GB-12	Tāñgora graves	Tāñgora	Tāñgora Bilandai route	150 / 90 M	34.588635° N 72.637857° E	1009 M	Damaged	--do--	---
GB-13	Kot	--do--	Tāñgora to Kot	265 / 120 M	34.585678° N 72.637931° E	1051 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---

### Union Council Batāra

This union council can be considered as one of the important place for archaeological discoveries in Chagharzi but it faces the same fate as does the whole tehsil. It is bounded by Gul-Bāndai in the northeast and north, by Daggar and Gāgra tehsils in the west and southwest, by Chamlā tehsil in the south and by Pāndher union council in the east respectively. The whole area can be measured about 109 square kilometers where 16 archaeological sites were discovered. These sites vary from the remains of Gandhāra Grave Culture to Hindu Shāhi period. This union council is further divided into four main valleys. These are Shamnāl valley, Batāra-Tulandrai valley, Budāl-Batāra valley and Riāl-Barandu valley (see fig.4). The southern parts of Riāl-Barandu valley are completely ignored by the ancient dwellers because the sun-rays do not fall on this part which remains cold and wet for a long period of the year. The only pre-historic culture can be traced in this valley in Ajlai Smast. There is a significant site in Shamnāl valley near Bar-Shamnāl village which is important for pre-Buddhist cemeteries, whereas Kuz-Shamnāl village has extensively encroached the ruins from Indo-Greek to Kushān period.

**Description of Discovered Sites**

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
BR-1	Jān Dherai	Gujar & Barshamnāl	Barshamnāl to Gujar	40 / 35 M	34.589715° N 72.604974° E	1132 M	Damaged, houses	Hindu Shāhi	---
BR-2	Chobuti Sar	Bar Shamnāl	Barshamnāl to Chobuti	180 / 75 M	34.585298° N 72.621469° E	1107 M	Devastated	Not known	---
BR-3	Baṅr Mora	--do--	Right bank of river	185 / 100 M	34.582360° N 72.618720° E	1002 M	Modern graves, parts intact	Pre-Buddhist graves	---
BR-4	Kuz Shamnāl	Kuz Shamnāl	Shamnāl road	175 / 105 M	34.750661° N 72.612446° E	969 M	Houses, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	86
BR-5	Mulā Paty	--do--	Barshamnāl roadside	55 / 40 M	34.571055° N 72.616125° E	938 M	Damaged by houses	Hindu Shāhi	---
BR-6	Kandar	--do--	--do--	70 / 45 M	34.570331° N 72.618006° E	994 M	Parts intact, damaged	--do--	---
BR-7	Dob Dherai	--do--	Shamnāl to Dob Sar	230 / 70 M	34.566454° N 72.606184° E	1255 M	Damaged	--do--	---
BR-8	Rāṅr	Nāsāpai & Suraidāna	Nāsāpai to Rāṅr route	45 / 30 M	34.543982° N 72.625794° E	876 M	--do--	--do--	---
BR-9	Damāno Gat	Serai & Pāndher	Beside Pāndher road	75 / 20 M	34.548133° N 72.658032° E	870 M	Parts intact, weathering damages	--do--	---
BR-10	Batāra Qalā	Batāra	Batāra village	180 / 160 M	34.542627° N 72.639209° E	851 M	Devastated, cultivation	--do--	---
BR-11	Gulono Borae	--do--	Batāra to Pāla Sar	170 / 90 M	34.523799° N 72.644345° E	989 M	damaged	--do--	---
BR-12	Sholā (fort)	Budāl	Budāl to Sholā	400 / 150 M	34.499708° N 72.646398° E	882 M	Army post, parts intact	--do--	87 & 88



BR-13	Hindwāno Kandāo	Riāl (Kagadara)	Kagadara to site	180 / 35 M	34.496691° N 72.660330° E	963 M	Parts intact, damaged	--do--	89
BR-14	Ajlai Smasta	Algrām	Algrām to Ajlai route	10 / 7 M	34.491463° N 72.680030° E	923 M	Intact	Pre- Historic	---
BR-15	<u>Shukār</u>	Warghar	Algrām to <u>Shukār</u>	50 / 40 M	34.496432° N 72.694590° E	1212 M	Devastated	Buddhist (early)	---
BR-16	Pir Paty	Warghar	Warghar to site	160 / 130 M	34.476555° N 72.680627° E	647 M	--do--	--do--	---

### Union Council Pāndher

Pāndher looks like a long strip running down from the middle part of Chagharzi tehsil till the southern part. Geographically it is divided into two zones by Domā hill; these are the northern and southern zones. Northern valley, known as Pāndher, can be approached from Batāra village through a metalled road and the southern valley can be approached from Budāl through a non-metalled road running down beside Barandu river (see fig.4). The total area covered by Pāndher union council is about 80 square kilometers, where 25 archaeological sites have been discovered. The most important and ancient among these sites are in Domā village where two pre-historic caves have been reported. The village itself is raised over early Buddhist settlement. Biampur Kandāo is also an important place where pre-Buddhist graves, Indo-Greek culture and Buddhist settlements are buried beneath the modern village. Pāndher union council is bordered with Shāngla district in the east, Torghar district in the southeast and south, Batāra union council in the west, and with Gul-Bāndai and Sori-Chagharzi in the north.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
PD-1	Pāiza	<u>Chalañdrai</u>	<u>Shāngrai</u> route to Pāiza	110 / 60 M	34.583894° N 72.694424° E	1577 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	90
PD-2	<u>Chalañdrai</u>	--do--	<u>Chalañdrai</u> to Kandar	70 / 30 M	34.577582° N 72.693425° E	1302 M	--do--	--do--	---
PD-3	Dañg Kuhy	Dañgkuhy <u>Chalañdrai</u>	<u>Chalañdrai</u> Dañgkuhy route	110 / 70 M	34.575381° N 72.674313° E	1685 M	Damaged, cultivation	--do--	---
PD-4	Jargada	Bāgar	Āzmekuhy to Bāgar	Not known	34.572835° N 72.706008° E	1744 M	Devastated	--do--	---
PD-5	<u>Shāhai</u>	<u>Shāhai</u> , Biampur	Bāgar to <u>Shāhai</u>	--do--	34.566517° N	1874 M	--do--	Not known	---

					72.720390° E				
PD-6	Biampur village	Biampur	Bairo to Biampur	250 / 160 M	34.562465° N 72.703222° E	1314 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
PD-7	Bairo	Bairo	Bairo to Kandar	50 / 30 M	34.559230° N 72.679320° E	1084 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	91
PD-8	Kandar (Biampur)	Biampur	Bairo to Biampur	120 / 110 M	34.555743° N 72.695060° E	1133 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	92
PD-9	Āzād Bābā	Kot	Kot to Āzādbābā	Not known	34.546083° N 72.671073° E	923 M	--do--	Not known	---
PD-10	Kot (Pāndher)	--do--	Kot to Dherai	95 / 40 M	34.548164° N 72.676272° E	1054 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	93
PD-11	Rājkaṇḍ (stūpa)	Rājkaṇḍ	Biampur to Rājkaṇḍ	500 / 300 M	34.547055° N 72.704589° E	1942 M	Parts intact, damaged, houses	Buddhist (early)	---
PD-12	<u>Shīṅgrai</u>	Kot & Pāndher	Kot to <u>Shīṅgrai</u>	230 / 95 M	34.538691° N 72.681190° E	1052 M	Parts intact, damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	94
PD-13	Terha	Terha	Kot to Terha	590 / 270 M	34.528469° N 72.691380° E	1222 M	Devastated, houses	--do--	---
PD-14	Domā	Domā & Terha	Terha to Domā	980 / 560 M	34.515568° N 72.718166° E	2108 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	95
PD-15	Ajlai Smast & Sowārai Smast	Domā	Domā to Smaste	Two deep caves	34.507372° N 72.733320° E	2039 M	Intact, occupied by shepherds	Pre-Historic	---
PD-16	Kulyār	Kulyār & Garhai	Dogā to Kulyār	250 / 170 M	34.488788° N 72.744358° E	1386 M	Devastated, houses	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
PD-17	Dogā	Dogā	Kandar Taṅgy to Dogā	210 / 150 M	34.487797° N 72.759057° E	1617 M	Devastated	--do--	---
PD-18	Kandar Taṅgy	Kandar Taṅgy	Kandar Taṅgy lār	Not known	34.478072° N	1232 M	--do--	--do--	---

					72.761158° E				
PD-19	<u>Sher Ali</u>	<u>Sher Ali</u>	Kañjrai Kandão to <u>Sher Ali</u>	Small posts around	34.479401° N 72.709439° E	797 M	Parts intact, damaged, houses	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
PD-20	Bāñgrai	Bāñgrai & Nask	Kandar Tañgy road to site	550 / 300 M	34.468854° N 72.747474° E	1096 M	Devastated, houses, cultivation	--do--	---
PD-21	Kañjrai Kandão	<u>Sher Ali</u>	Beside <u>Sher Ali</u> road	350 / 280 M	34.468527° N 72.706151° E	783 M	Parts intact, damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	96
PD-22	Kot (Jarai)	Kot, Kañjrai Kandão	Kañjrai Kandão to Kot route	195 / 160 M	34.464331° N 72.714867° E	658 M	Damaged, houses, cultivation	--do--	97
PD-23	Torgat (Mārān)	Kot	Kot to Torgat	150 / 40 M	34.462914° N 72.719807° E	763 M	Devastated	--do--	98
PD-24	Meragai Sar	Kot	Kot to Meragai	80 / 55 M	34.460188° N 72.717083° E	838 M	--do--	--do--	---
PD-25	Sar Kaly	Sar Kaly & Kot	Kañjrai Kandão to Sar Kaly	240 / 110 M	34.458559° N 72.708393° E	715 M	--do--	--do--	---

### Tehsil Gāgra

Gāgra, lying in the central part of Buner is the most developed area of the district in all respects. Almost 65 percent of area of this tehsil is a vast plain tract where flows the major source of water. Therefore, due to plenty waterbeds here lies almost detailed cultural profile at some of the sites. It is surrounded by Daggar tehsil in the northwest and west, by Chagharzi tehsil in the east and by Chamlā tehsil in the south. Its northern and southern regions are covered with piedmont hill ranges where some huge settlements were recorded (see fig.5). The total area covered by Gāgra can be measured about 221 square kilometers, which is further divided into five union councils. These are Shalbāndai, Regā, Norezī, Gāgra and Dīwāna Bābā. The whole region is completely surveyed where 85 archaeological sites have been reported. These sites range from pre-historic culture to the Hindu Shāhi period.

### Union Council Shalbāndai

It is located in the northern part of tehsil Gāgra where 50 percent of the area is covered by hills. Daggar union council resides in its northwest, Regā in its southwest, Gāgra in its south, Dīwāna Bābā in its southeast and Batāra in its east and northeast. It covers an area of about 85 square kilometers, where 21 archaeological sites have been discovered. As far as cultural profile of this area is concerned no pre-historic caves were reported, whereas the discovered sites range probably from Mauryan period to Hindu Shāhi. Traces of a detailed cultural profile can be found in Top, Jañgai and Landisar near Shalbāndai village and in Wakīlābād on Shalbāndai-Dīwāna Bābā road. Other sites range between Buddhist and Hindu Shāhi periods. A huge fort, Gandhāo (see

Plates.57, 58, 59 & 60), about a kilometer long is discovered in the northern deep valley of Shalbāndai area, which probably belongs to Hindu Shāhi period.

#### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
SB-1	Telyān	Sāṅgra (Amnawar)	Sāṅgra to Telyān	105 / 70 M	34.552214° N 72.554991° E	1062 M	Robbed, damaged	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SB-2	Gandhāo Fort	<u>Shalbāndai</u>	<u>Shalbāndai</u> to Gandhāo route	1100 / 520 M	34.534838° N 72.533067° E	1031 M	Huge fort, mostly intact, weathering damages	Probably Gupta or Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	From 99 to 104
SB-3	Kotky	Parshāly	Amnawar to Parshāly	120 / 70 M	34.538392° N 72.591411° E	1094 M	Destroyed, houses	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SB-4	Badais	Sāṅgra & Amnawar	Amnawar to Sāṅgra	400 / 150 M	34.530175° N 72.554983° E	799 M	Weathering damages	--do--	105
SB-5	Kandar	Mīr Dara (Yakhḍara)	Mīr Dara School to Kandar	85 / 30 M	34.523723° N 72.599664° E	1001 M	Damaged	--do--	106
SB-6	Top	<u>Shalbāndai</u>	<u>Shalbāndai</u> to Gandhāo	450 / 250 M	34.518426° N 72.524392° E	766 M	Houses, demolished stūpa	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
SB-7	Gār	Chaṅjil & <u>Shalbāndai</u>	Chaṅjil to Gār	400 / 270 M	34.517755° N 72.535510° E	756 M	Completely demolished	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SB-8	Yakhḍara	Parshāly, Amnawar	Amnawar - Parshāly	70 / 50 M	34.518940° N 72.580326° E	836 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SB-9	<u>Shiṅgrai</u>	Mīr Dara (Yakhḍara)	Yakhḍara to <u>Shiṅgrai</u>	250 / 100 M	34.520439° N 72.601447° E	991 M	Completely bulldozed stūpa site	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SB-10	Kotona	Amnawar	Amnawar to Kotona	170 / 120 M	34.512784° N 72.557556° E	820 M	Weathering damages	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
SB-11	Kot	--do--	Amnawar to Kot	100 / 40 M	34.512665° N 72.568411° E	842 M	--do--	--do--	107
SB-12	Hamzā Taṅgy	Parshāly, Amnawar	Gata to Parshāly	150 / 115 M	34.512815° N	818 M	--do--	--do--	108



					72.578575° E				
SB-13	Kandar	Yakh̄dara	Yakh̄dara to Kandar	140 / 70 M	34.515797° N 72.594958° E	963 M	--do--	--do--	---
SB-14	Jaṅgai	Shalbāndai	Shalbāndai to Khel	270 / 190 M	34.511363° N 72.505204° E	755 M	Bulldozed, fields	Indo- Greek to Kushān	109
SB-15	Landisar Well	--do--	Chañjil to Landisar	1.5 M square	34.507917° N 72.534170° E	723 M	Intact, cultivation	Probably Kushān	110
SB-16	Landisar	--do--	--do--	600 / 300 M	34.506461° N 72.535628° E	740 M	Cultivation, bulldozing	Mauryan to Kushān	---
SB-17	Gulbāndai	Gulbāndai	Barandu route	280 / 230 M	34.494680° N 72.521824° E	729 M	--do--	--do--	---
SB-18	Shāposhy	Gulbāndai, Shalbāndai	Shalbāndai to Gāgra	210 / 120 M	34.494288° N 72.532079° E	738 M	Bulldozed off	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
SB-19	Lailā	--do--	--do--	120 / 50 M	34.491811° N 72.532232° E	804 M	Damaged, digging	Hindu Shāhi	111
SB-20	Shogrām (fort)	Amnawar, Wakīlābād	Gata to Shogrām	400 / 230 M	34.495413° N 72.561286° E	862 M	Parts intact, damaged	--do--	112, 113
SB-21	Wakil Ābād	Wakīlābād	Dīwāna Bābā road	900 / 550 M	34.494408° N 72.575001° E	724 M	Crops, bulldozing	Mauryan to Kushān	---

### Union Council Regā

Regā, the smallest and most developed union council amongst all, is measured about 22 square kilometers and containing 25 archaeological sites. These sites range from pre-historic period to the Kushan period. Smaste in the western Shukār hill of Regā village has evidences of the pre-historic times. Topān near Sori Bābā, Doap and Kandar near Regā are the huge sites which produce a detailed profile from Mauryan to Kushān period. Gat Qalā near Takhtbānd village also provides a detailed profile from Indo-Greek to early Kushān period. There is very little known about the Hindu Shāhis in this region because it is fairly plain area and Hindu Shāhis used to live over steep hills in Buner. Regā union council is bordered with Daggar union council in the north, Kraba in the west, Norezī in the south, Gāgra in the east and Shalbāndai in the northeast.

**Description of Discovered Sites**

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
RG-1	Jān <u>Kh</u> lās	Sunigrām	Sunigrām to Budālgat	55 / 35 M	34.496456° N 72.481836° E	708 M	Damaged, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-2	Māñrai (Sori Bābā)	Takhtbañd	Beside Sori Bābā road	145 / 120 M	34.485654° N 72.500293° E	735 M	Bulldozed, cultivation, houses	--do--	114
RG-3	Doap	Krapa	Krapa to Regā route	650 / 450 M	34.482177° N 72.473930° E	712 M	--do--	Mauryan to Kushān	115
RG-4	Akbari Kuhy (Baoli)	--do--	--do--	3 M diameter	34.481862° N 72.474450° E	720 M	Damaged, parts intact	Probably Kushān	116
RG-5	Topān <u>D</u> herai	Takhtbañd, Sori Bābā	Sori Bābā Takhtbañd route	620 / 400 M	34.481946° N 72.500597° E	701 M	Cultivation, digging	Indo-Greek to Kushān	117
RG-6	Kandaro (part of Doap)	Krapa	Krapa to Regā route	650 / 450 M	34.480955° N 72.471409° E	710 M	Bulldozed, cultivation, houses	Mauryan to Kushān	---
RG-7	Jān Mera	Takhtbañd	Takhtbañd Sori Bābā route	115 / 75 M	34.480235° N 72.501424° E	720 M	Bulldozed, cultivation	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
RG-8	Dam̄bar Dara	Krapa	Regā to Dam̄bar Dara	245 / 170 M	34.478417° N 72.465952° E	713 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-9	Gat Qalā	Takhtbañd	Beside Takhtbañd road	220 / 210 M	34.476728° N 72.502147° E	725 M	--do--	Indo-Greek to Kushān	---
RG-10	Takhtbañd village	--do--	--do--	400 / 300 M	34.475178° N 72.506871° E	698 M	--do--	--do--	---
RG-11	Dagary	--do--	Takhtbañd village	90 / 70 M	34.475579° N 72.513376° E	705 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-12	Damān	--do--	Takhtbañd to Damān	50 / 40 M	34.475950° N	730 M	Damaged, digging	Hindu Shāhi	---

					72.514862° E				
RG-13	Sra Kamar Mera	Kalpānai	Kalpānai Takhtbañd canal road	280 / 160 M	34.475345° N 72.517787° E	723 M	Bulldozing, houses, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-14	Inzar Taṅgy	Regā	Regā Krapa route	210 / 190	34.474503° N 72.471839° E	728 M	Main stūpa destroyed, votive partly intact	Buddhist (Kushān)	118
RG-15	Gat Qala-2	Takhtbañd	Takhtbañd chowk	170 / 60 M	34.473541° N 72.503426° E	730 M	Destroyed	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
RG-16	Shukār Taṅgy	Regā	Regā to Shukār	170 / 80 M	34.470562° N 72.568970° E	753 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-17	Shābeg	--do--	Beside Regā road	190 / 170 M	34.470345° N 72.482584° E	735 M	Damaged, bulldozed	--do--	---
RG-18	Batai Bore	--do--	Regā to Beshpur route	120 / 55 M	34.468205° N 72.467832° E	744 M	Destroyed	--do--	---
RG-19	Smaste	--do--	--do--	11 M & 9 M	34.468058° N 72.463089° E	828 M	Occupied shepherds	Pre- Historic	---
RG-20	Gumbatuna (stūpa)	--do--	Regā to Gumbatuna	200 / 160 M	34.462467° N 72.467526° E	734 M	Bulldozed off, houses	Buddhist (Kushān)	119
RG-21	Kāfero Kandare	Spin Pāñr & Regā	Spin Pāñr Gumbatuna route	140 / 80 M	34.463151° N 72.475789° E	724 M	Destroyed, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	120
RG-22	Ghar Chīna	Spin Pāñr	--do--	70 / 60 M	34.463330° N 72.480092° E	720 M	Bulldozed off, houses	Not known	---
RG-23	Spin Pāñr	--do--	Navidand pul to site	95 / 80 M	34.464070° N 72.483736° E	718 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
RG-24	Ghākhy (western parts)	Regā & Beshpur	Regā to Ghākhy	900 / 150 M	34.458275° N 72.462970° E	860 M	Watertanks visible, destroyed	Buddhist & Hindu Shāhi	---
RG-25	Ghākhy (eastern top)	Spin Pāñr & Regā	Ghākhy to eastern top	380 / 70 M	34.461309° N 72.479396° E	843 M	Destroyed stūpa, digging	Buddhist (Kushān)	---

## Union Council Norezī

Norezī is situated in the southwestern corner of tehsil Gāgra. It is covered by Aṃbela range of hills in the south, by Dandār and Mullāyusaf hills in the west, whereas the rest of the area is plain. The area of this union council can roughly be measured as 39 square kilometers. Here in all 12 archaeological sites were, which mainly range between Buddhist and Hindu Shāhi periods. There are only two archaeological sites that produce interesting features; one is Bāgh stūpa (see Plate-70) and the other a series of six stūpas in Guṃbatuna (see Plate-68) near Dherai Kaly with a large monastery producing double storey structures.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
NR-1	<u>Ghākhy</u>	Regā & Kāmel	Regā to <u>Ghākhy</u>	900 / 150 M	34.459166° N 72.467854° E	846 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
NR-2	<u>Ghākhy</u> (water blockade)	--do--	--do--	--do--	34.458275° N 72.462970° E	865 M	--do--	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
NR-3	<u>Ghākhy</u> (Quarry)	--do--	--do--	--do--	34.457111° N 72.460429° E	942 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
NR-4	Kuhi Dara	<u>Chīna</u> Kaly	Chīna to Yārā to Kuhidara	450 / 260 M	34.441525° N 72.450157° E	818 M	Bulldozed, houses, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
NR-5	Braj	--do--	On <u>Chīna</u> <u>Ghundaka</u> route	700 / 320 M	34.443519° N 72.470309° E	737 M	--do--	--do--	---
NR-6	Guṃbatuna Stūpas (in series)	Dherai Kaly	Dherai to Guṃbatuna	500 / 300 M	34.440453° N 72.502640° E	818 M	Robbed, parts intact, 6 stūpas	Buddhist (early to Kuṣhān)	121 & 122
NR-7	<u>Ghundaka</u>	<u>Ghundaka</u> & <u>Chīna</u> Kaly	<u>Chīna</u> Kaly to <u>Ghundaka</u>	550 / 250 M	34.431420° N 72.453525° E	853 M	Devastated, houses, cultivation	--do--	---
NR-8	Bāgh Stūpa	Bāgh & <u>Ghundaka</u>	<u>Ghundaka</u> to Bāgh	130 / 90 M	34.428974° N 72.460827° E	887 M	Robbed, bulldozed	--do--	123
NR-9	Bāgh Village	--do--	--do--	290 / 250 M	34.423262° N 72.464467° E	944 M	--do--	--do--	---
NR-10	Jabagai	Jabagai & Barjokāna	Barjokāna to Jabagai	230 / 160 M	34.428851° N 72.437788° E	1004 M	Completely devastated	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---

NR-11	<u>Shpāla</u>	<u>Shpāla</u> & Barjokāna	Barjokāna to <u>Shpāla</u>	200 / 150 M	34.423281° N 72.422063° E	1338 M	--do--	--do--	---
NR-12	Jabai	Jabai & <u>Ghundaka</u>	<u>Ghundaka</u> to Jabai	530 / 240 M	34.415670° N 72.439864° E	1324 M	--do--	--do--	---

### Union Council Gāgra

Gāgra union council also serves as tehsil headquarter of this region. It is bounded by Shalbāndai in the north, Regā and Norezī in the west, Chamlā tehsil in the south and Dīwāna Bābā union council in the east. The area covered by this union council is about 42 square kilometers, which is geographically important as a strategic location. 17 archaeological sites were discovered in this union council which range from pre-historic culture to the late Islamic period. Southern border of Gāgra is very important due to its strategic location and abode of ancient dwellers. Pre-historic paintings were reported from Topyāla Sar and Ladwān Sar in the southern Chamlā range of hills, whereas side by side huge stūpas were also reported. Pāḥa Gat (see Plate-72) in Sar-Bānda and Abāzo Smasta near Abāzo village are impressed with red-painted pre-historic hunting scenes. Abāzo Smasta has two types of paintings, Buddhists were impressed by the pre-historic painters and they tried to overlap the animal pictures and signs with that of standing and seated Buddha in different poses with a halo behind each figure (see Plate-76). Other evidences at this union council include Kandar site near Bājkata village which may hopefully push its profile to Mauryan period. Four huge stūpa sites were also discovered in this region. These include Jabagai stūpa and settlement (see Plate-71), Sheri stūpa site (see Plate-73), Abāzo stūpa complex (see Plates-74 & 75), the huge but destroyed Miān Chīna stūpa, and a stūpa at Sholopaty.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
GG-1	<u>Shinkāñre Bābā</u>	Kalpānai	Dīwāna Bābā Rd	Not known	34.475123° N 72.538727° E	674 M	Intact	Late Islamic	---
GG-2	Hāji Bābā	--do--	Kalpānai to site	6 / 5 M	34.465789° N 72.526302° E	720 M	--do--	--do--	---
GG-3	Karkanai Graveyard	Bājkata	Bājkata Tutband route	95 / 85 M	34.463219° N 72.567824° E	686 M	Modern graves	Islamic	---
GG-4	Kandar	Kalpānai, Bājkata	Bājkata Parmand route	600 / 450 M	34.449880° N 72.547208° E	697 M	Parts intact, bulldozing & fields	Mauryan to early Buddhist	---
GG-5	Hindukas	--do--	Kalpānai to site	55 / 25 M	34.447654° N 72.539985° E	686 M	Cemented, with Auqaf	20 <sup>th</sup> century	---
GG-6	Mezary	Mezary & Tutband	Tutband to Mezary	200 / 130 M	34.445035° N	704 M	Completely destroyed	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---



					72.574685° E				
GG-7	<u>Sholopat</u> Stūpa	Kulyārai & Mezary	Kulyārai Dandoka <u>Sholopat</u>	230 / 110 M	34.443080° N 72.592401° E	742 M	Robbed, damaged, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	124
GG-8	Pasto <u>Ghundai</u>	--do--	<u>Sholopat</u> to <u>Ghundai</u>	150 / 120 M	34.447825° N 72.595098° E	853 M	Destroyed	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
GG-9	Adār	Biamdara, Buda, <u>Dheraikaly</u>	Kalpānai to Ismāilzi Kandāo	250 / 180 M	34.433545° N 72.511845° E	711 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---
GG-10	Tor Gat	Kalpānai	Kalpānai to Torgat	200 / 200 M	34.432864° N 72.535785° E	777 M	Destroyed, bulldozing	--do--	---
GG-11	Jabagai (stūpa)	Kalpānai, Hindukas	Hindukas to Jabagai	150 / 100 M	34.433861° N 72.548493° E	804 M	Robbed, digging	--do--	125
GG-12	Miān <u>Chīna</u> Stūpa	--do--	Hindukas to Abāzo route	340 / 200 M	34.435896° N 72.558484° E	730 M	Devastated, house at stūpa	Buddhist ( <u>Kushān</u> )	126
GG-13	Pācha Gat	Sar Bānda (Mezary)	Mezary to Sar Bānda	9 / 6.5 M	34.432338° N 72.575604° E	959 M	Carved boulder, red painted	Pre- Historic paintings	127
GG-14	Pati Bānda	Biamdara, Buda	Kalpānai <u>Chaṅgchani</u> hill route	200 / 170 M	34.427265° N 72.515597° E	985 M	Bulldozed, houses, cultivation	Buddhist (early)	---
GG-15	<u>Sheri</u> Stūpa	Kalpānai	Kalpānai to <u>Sheri</u>	250 / 190 M	34.429422° N 72.533537° E	856 M	Robbed, parts intact	Buddhist (early)	128
GG-16	Abāzo Stūpa	Abāzo, Hindukas	Hindukas to Abāzo	270 / 230 M	34.429603° N 72.560102° E	950 M	Robbed, fresh dig, parts intact	Buddhist (early to <u>Kushān</u> )	129 & 136
GG-17	Abāzo Carvings	--do--	--do--	10 / 6 M	34.429229° N 72.562485° E	959 M	Pre-Historic & Buddhist paintings	Pre- Historic, Buddhist	130

### Union Council Diwāna Bābā

It covers an area of about 33 square kilometers and is located in the southeastern portion of tehsil Gāgra. It shares its boundary with Shalbāndai union council in the north, Gāgra in the west, Chamlā tehsil in the south and southeast and with Chagharzi tehsil in the northeast. It is considered as one of the poor union councils in term of archaeological heritage. Only 10 sites have been discovered, which range from Kushān (see Plate-77)

to late Islamic period (see Plate-78). Most of these sites are completely devastated and only some among them are partly intact.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
DB-1	Kalām	Kalām & Matwānai	Argā graves to Kalām	150 / 80 M	34.490699° N 72.631143° E	646 M	Top is damaged, parts intact	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DB-2	Graveyard	Argā	On Argā route	90 / 40 M	34.484643° N 72.628650° E	724 M	Modern graves	Islamic	---
DB-3	Damān	Matwānai	Ādamkhān <u>Ghundai</u> route	120 / 30 M	34.473976° N 72.616733° E	783 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DB-4	Argā	Argā & Matwānai	Matwānai to Argā	240 / 90 M	34.475016° N 72.636827° E	980 M	--do--	--do--	---
DB-5	Dīwāna Bābā	Dīwāna Bābā	Rozā-e Dīwāna road	10 / 15 M	34.476105° N 72.593483° E	678 M	Intact	Late Islamic period	---
DB-6	Kerramal	<u>Shāhi</u> <u>Dherai</u>	<u>Shāhi</u> to Kerramal	180 / 140 M	34.469507° N 72.608288° E	672 M	Bulldozed, destroyed	Buddhist (Kushān)	132
DB-7	Gat Sar	<u>Khaesta</u> Bābā	Ādamkhān <u>Ghundai</u> route	250 / 140 M	34.457755° N 72.614487° E	871 M	Robbed & damaged	--do--	133
DB-8	<u>Khwendo</u> Korona	--do--	Qabruno Kandāo route	150 / 70 M	34.454775° N 72.619451° E	803 M	Devastated	Probably Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
DB-9	<u>Khaesta</u> Bābā Janāza	--do--	Ziārat Kaly	30 / 30 M	34.452921° N 72.617676° E	772 M	Parts intact	19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century	134
DB-10	Luqmān Dara	--do--	Gulkanda route	70 / 50 M	34.450665° N 72.620127° E	809 M	Damaged	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---

### Tehsil Chamlā

Tehsil Chamlā lies in the southern central part of Buner, depicting one of the similar geographic features as that of Gadaizi tehsil. One of the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest mountain ranges of Buner run in the eastern part of Chamlā. These ranges are the Chamlā hills, Am̄bela hills, Senāwar hills, Khudukhel hills, Mahāban Mountain and Amāzai hills as well (see fig.6). This tehsil is connected to tehsil Gāgra in the north, district Mardān and Swābi in the west, tehsil Khudukhel in the south, again Swābi in the southeast, district Haripur and Tor-Ghar in the east, and tehsil

Chagharzi in the northeast respectively. The total area of tehsil Chamlā can roughly be measured about 323 square kilometers, in which so far 38 archaeological sites have been discovered. There are four union councils in Chamlā, in which only one union council has been completely surveyed, one partly surveyed and two are yet to be surveyed. These four union councils are named as Kawgā, Nawāgai, Makhrānai and Amāzai. Kawgā and Nawāgai are yet to be surveyed; Makhrānai has been partly surveyed while Amāzai has been completely surveyed.

### Union Council Makhrānai

Total area covered by this union council is about 72 square kilometers, where 13 archaeological sites have been discovered so far. The survey was continued in the central part of this union council whereas the rest of the regions are not yet searched for archaeological wealth. The discovered sites belong to Buddhist, Hindu Shāhi and Islamic periods. The most important, detailed and ancient among these sites is Nask Stūpa where a huge stūpa is reported with a monastery and some other unique architectural features. Makhrānai union council is located in the central part of Chamlā tehsil. Nawāgai union council lies in its west, Amāzai lies in its south and east, Batāra lies in its northeast and Dīwāna Bābā lies in its northwest.

### Description of Discovered Sites

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
MR-1	Sāropa Bābā	Argā & Gulkanda	Gulkanda to Sāropa	100 / 45 M	34.461650° N 72.645806° E	1390 M	Damaged, destroyed, grave intact	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u> & Islamic	---
MR-2	Gulkanda <u>Kh</u> wende	Gulkanda	<u>Kh</u> estabābā Gulkanda	190 / 90 M	34.453819° N 72.639173° E	1176 M	Damaged	--do--	---
MR-3	Kandaro	--do--	--do--	50 / 40 M	34.452841° N 72.643456° E	1250 M	--do--	--do--	---
MR-4	Jumāt Sar	Kārize Kaly	Gumbat to Jumāt Sar	380 / 160 M	34.452917° N 72.662159° E	772 M	Parts intact, damaged	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
MR-5	Inzar <u>D</u> hera	--do--	Kārize to site	Not known	34.449771° N 72.664209° E	732 M	Damaged	Not known	---
MR-6	Gumbat	--do--	Kārize to Gumbat	260 / 110 M	34.448724° N 72.664398° E	724 M	Occupied by mosque	Buddhist ( <u>Kushān</u> )	---
MR-7	Delo (Mera)	Kārize & Kār	Beside Kār to Kārize rd	230 / 180 M	34.443223° N 72.663095° E	683 M	Bulldozed off, parts intact	--do--	---

MR-8	Ahmad Ali <u>Dheri</u>	--do--	Beside Kār road	210 / 190 M	34.433272° N 72.666001° E	620 M	Bulldozed, houses	Buddhist (early)	---
MR-9	Kār <u>Dherai</u>	--do--	--do--	150 / 130 M	34.448724° N 72.664398° E	614 M	--do--	--do--	---
MR-10	Būt Kaly (Gongo)	<u>Khānāno Dherai</u>	Khānāno Dherai to Būt Kaly	310 / 170 M	34.413700° N 72.675127° E	732 M	Bulldozed, cultivation, houses	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
MR-11	Qabar Bārai	--do--	Būt Kaly to Bārai	120 / 90 M	34.410139° N 72.680263° E	766 M	Modern graves	Islamic graves	---
MR-12	Nask Stūpa	<u>Shergarh</u> & Miāna	Malāsar to Miāna to Nask	250 / 120 M	34.383376° N 72.652986° E	1228 M	Robbed, parts intact, a house	Buddhist (Kushān)	135 & 136
MR-13	<u>Ghund</u>	Kandar & Kudāl	Kandar to Kudāl to Ghund	1 km long ridge	34.372923° N 72.651992° E	1487 M	Damaged, bulldozed, cultivation	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---

### Union Council Amāzi

Amāzi is located in the eastern part of Chamlā tehsil, which covers an area of about 115 square kilometers. It is surrounded by district Tor-Ghar in the northeast, Makhrānai union council in the west, tehsil Khudukhel and Gadun territory of district Swābi in the south, and district Haripur in the east. The whole valley encompasses 25 archaeological sites of different nature. These sites vary from Buddhist period to Hindu Shāhi (see Plate-81) and to late-Islamic period. The land of Amāzai is famous for the movements of Mujāhidīns who fought for Islamic State of India against Mughals, Sikhs and British rule. Therefore, one can find large number of graves from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries at different places. The important site among the early ages is Shākot Bābā Sar at Mahāban top (see Plates-82 & 83), which according to some scholars was the strong hold of the Rock of Aornos during Achaemenian period. Alexander besieged it for so many days and faced tough resistance to conquer it. Mahāban top has been largely discussed by the British researchers C. M. Wade (1836), J. Abbott (1854) Colonel Deane (1896) and A. Stein (1899 & 1927) whether this could be the famous site of Aornos or not where Alexander faced tough resistance. Even Deane (1896: 673) discussed the position of a strong fort of about 360/180 yards over a vast rock with twelve bastions at regular intervals and two temples and a large water tank inside.

**Description of Discovered Sites**

Ser. No.	Name	Nearest Village	Access Route	Area	Location	Alt	Condition	Periods	Plate No.
AZ-1	Kandaro Sar	Kahi Garhai	Chanāl to Kahimulān route	290 / 180 M	34.426592° N 72.721347° E	628 M	Forest	Not known	---
AZ-2	Khona Gat	Muāmla	Muāmla to Gavānir	85 / 45 M	34.421665° N 72.735532° E	717 M	Damaged	Buddhist (early)	---
AZ-3	Badārsar (Shno Daro)	Chanāl & Muāmla	Jalāle to Muāmla route	80 / 50 M	34.419741° N 72.729850° E	679 M	--do--	Hindu Shāhi	---
AZ-4	Kandar	Lil Dara	Lildara route	Not known	34.418332° N 72.697765° E	748 M	Bulldozed, houses	Probably Buddhist	---
AZ-5	Bhāi Khān	Chanāl & Bhāi Khān	Bhāi Khān route	240 / 130 M	34.410326° N 72.721954° E	893 M	--do--	Hindu Shāhi	---
AZ-6	Bāghdār Paty	Bhāi Khān & Jalāle	Jalāle to Bāghdārpaty	210 / 120 M	34.411079° N 72.727067° E	761 M	Damaged	Buddhist (early)	---
AZ-7	Kot Sar	Bhāi Khān & Barghate	Jalāle to Barghate	100 / 60 M	34.410633° N 72.737335° E	1038 M	Damaged, parts intact	Hindu Shāhi	137
AZ-8	Zarodheri (Khūn Sar)	Khānāno Dherai	Zarodheri route	75 / 30 M	34.400764° N 72.674770° E	721 M	Damaged, cultivation	--do--	---
AZ-9	Sar Khūn	--do--	Zarodheri to Sarkhūn	Not known	34.400599° N 72.676741° E	774 M	Bulldozed	--do--	---
AZ-10	Paiza	Charorai & Garhai	Bhāi Khān to Garhai	90 / 75 M	34.402233° N 72.720043° E	1009 M	Damaged	--do--	---
AZ-11	Kāfero Sar	Charorai	Shergarh to site	130 / 50 M	34.395976° N 72.696079° E	1033 M	--do--	Not known	---
AZ-12	Lendhāe	Shergarh	Bakhtmera route	110 / 80 M	34.390850° N 72.682709° E	761 M	--do--	Buddhist (early)	---



AZ-13	<u>Shinkardār</u>	--do--	<u>S</u> hergarh to Shinkardār	170 / 140 M	34.386798° N 72.665356° E	910 M	Parts intact, damaged	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-14	<u>Bakht Mera</u>	--do--	Nagrai to <u>Bakht</u> mera	180 / 110 M	34.386841° N 72.688125° E	843 M	Damaged, illegal dig	--do--	---
AZ-15	Nagrai (Barkaly)	Nagrai	Bar Nagrai Rd	270 / 220 M	34.377672° N 72.679550° E	831 M	Cultivation, houses	Buddhist & Islamic graves	---
AZ-16	<u>Miāñji Bābā</u>	<u>Khānpur</u>	Nagrai to Tutsar Rd	210 / 200 M	34.369835° N 72.681964° E	852 M	Bulldozing, cultivation	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-17	<u>Marcho Dherai</u>	Kandar	Kandar to <u>Marcho Dherai</u>	100 / 60 M	34.360441° N 72.675146° E	954 M	Devastated	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-18	Kandar	--do--	<u>Ashraf</u> Kandāo road	630 / 250 M	34.359508° N 72.669906° E	894 M	Devastated, houses, cultivation	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-19	Zalamkot	<u>Khārārai</u> & Tutsar	Nagrai to <u>Khārārai</u>	550 / 210 M	34.348452° N 72.703675° E	1150 M	School building	Buddhist (Kushān)	---
AZ-20	<u>Ashraf</u> Kandāo	<u>Ashraf</u> Kandāo	<u>Ashraf</u> Kandāo road	1125 / 980 M	34.336583° N 72.635312° E	1325 M	Houses, cultivation, damaged	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-21	Malkā	Malkā	Malkā road	500 / 300 M	34.338144° N 72.687906° E	1320 M	--do--	Buddhist, Hindu <u>Shāhi</u> & Islamic graves	---
AZ-22	Zara <u>Dherai</u>	Amluk	Amluk to site	150 / 100 M	34.328077° N 72.699300° E	1474 M	--do--	Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	---
AZ-23	Akorai	--do--	Amluk to Akorai sar	Not known	34.321241° N 72.721453° E	2192 M	Devastated	--do--	---
AZ-24	Kaiñbābā Kandāo	Malkā	Malkā to site	210 / 60 M	34.302038° N 72.688334° E	2047 M	--do--	Islamic graves	---
AZ-25	<u>Shākot Bābā</u> (Mahāban)	Malkā & Amluk	Malkā to <u>Shākot</u> top	280 / 220 M	34.300217° N 72.709103° E	2225 M	Damaged, parts intact	Buddhist & Hindu <u>Shāhi</u>	138 & 139

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Fig.1. General map of district Buner

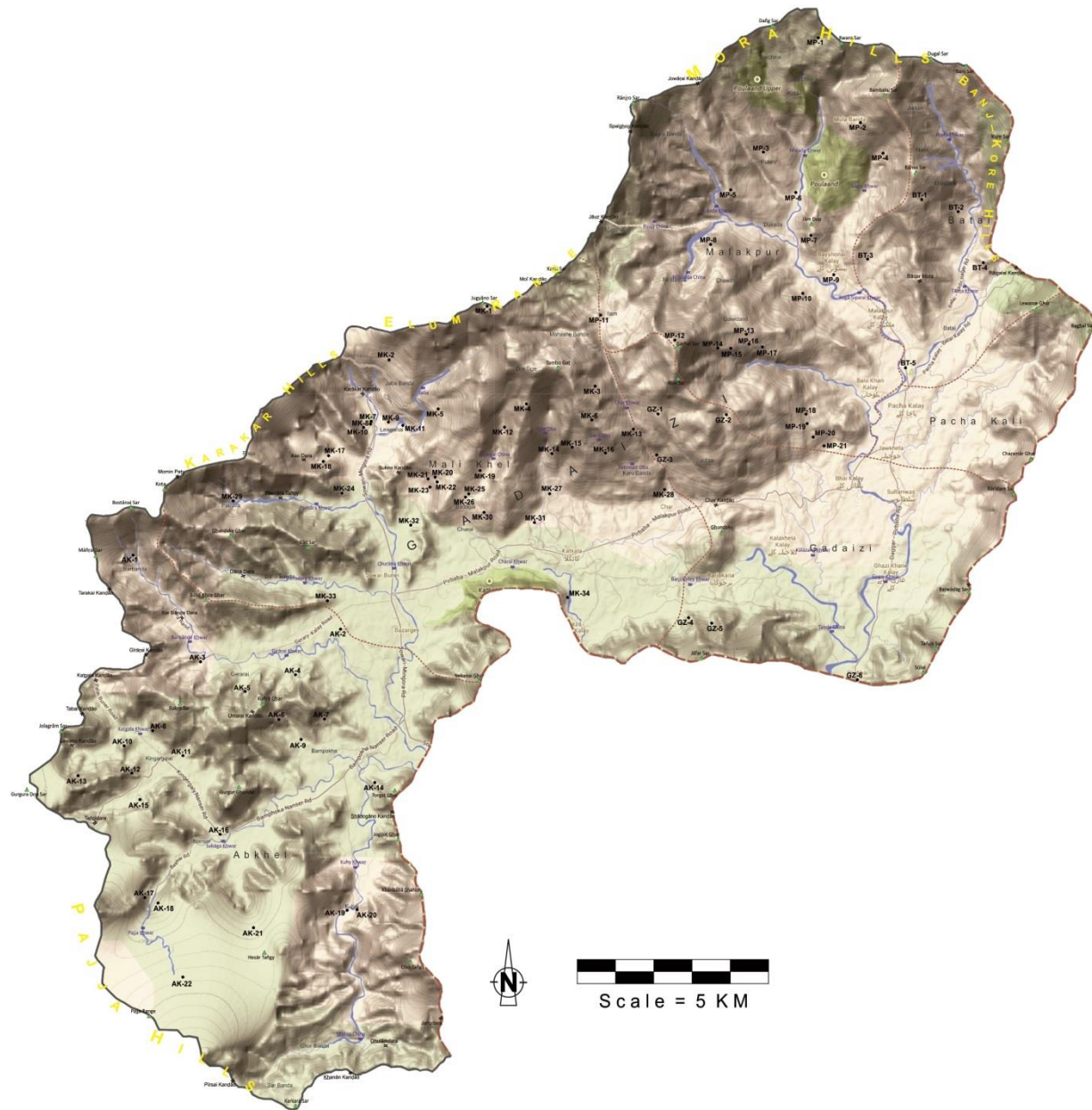


Fig.2. General map of tehsil Gadaizi (showing archaeological sites)





Fig.3. General map of tehsil Daggar (showing archaeological sites)



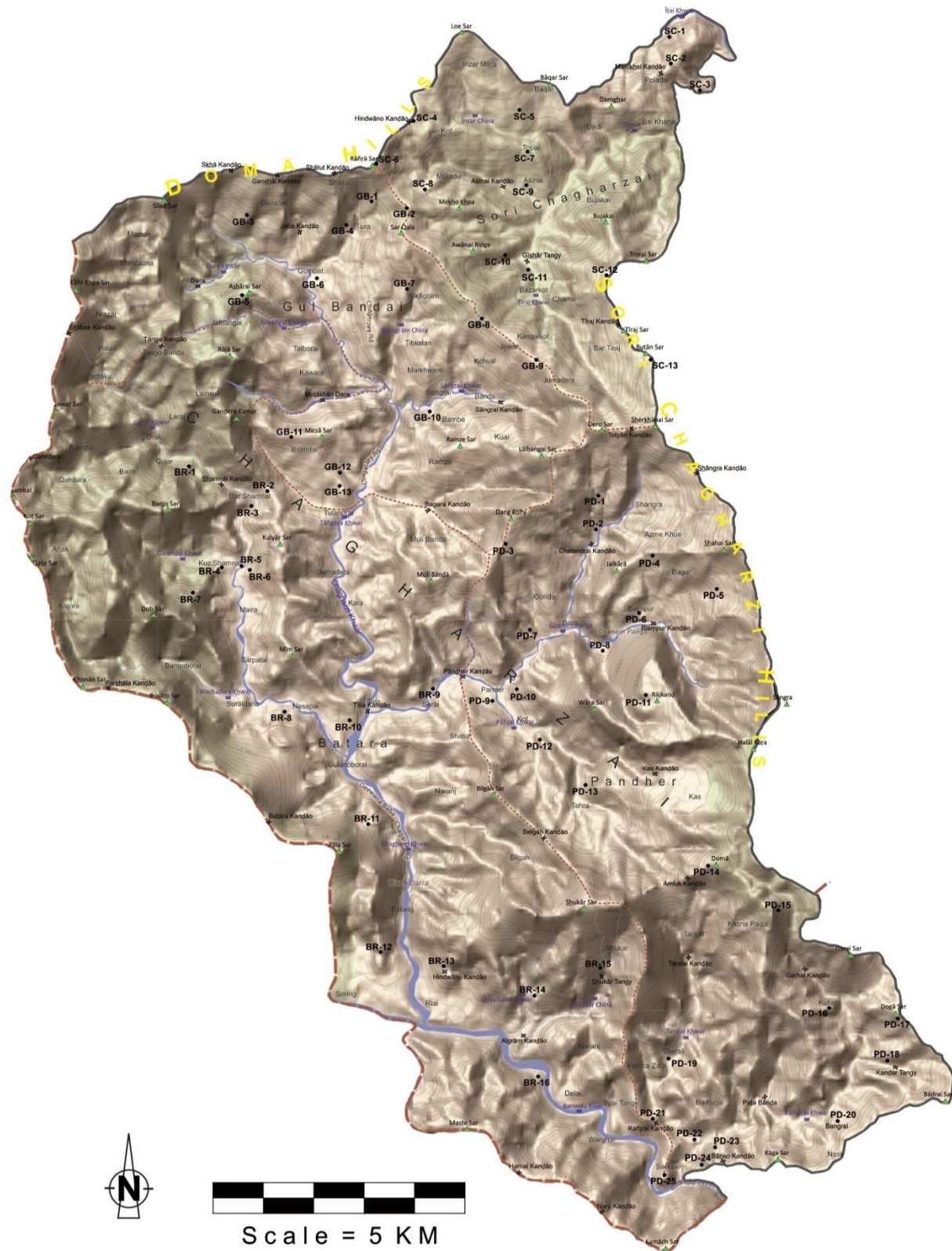


Fig.4. General map of tehsil Chagharzi (showing archaeological sites)

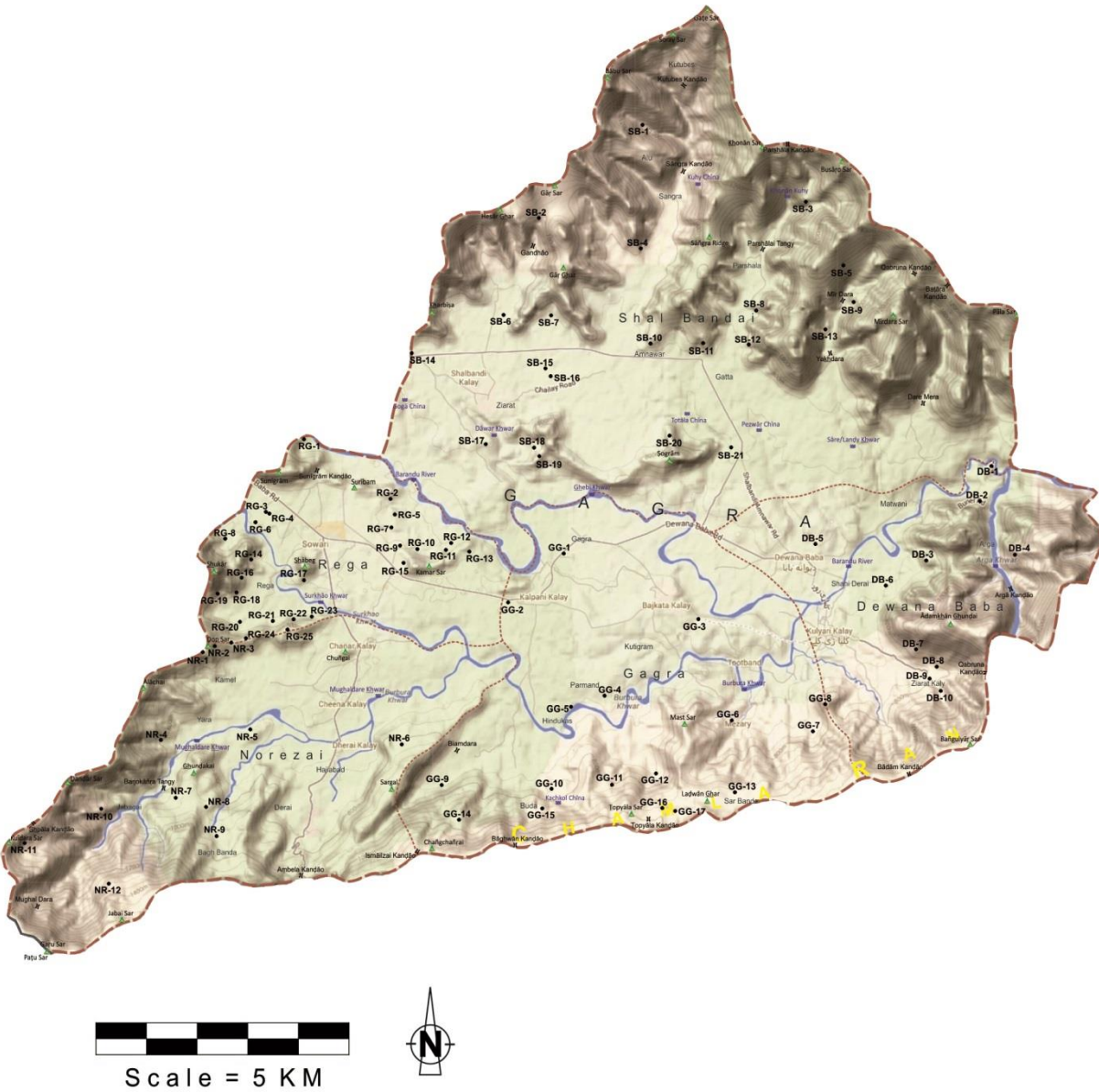


Fig.5. General map of tehsil Gāgra (showing archaeological sites)



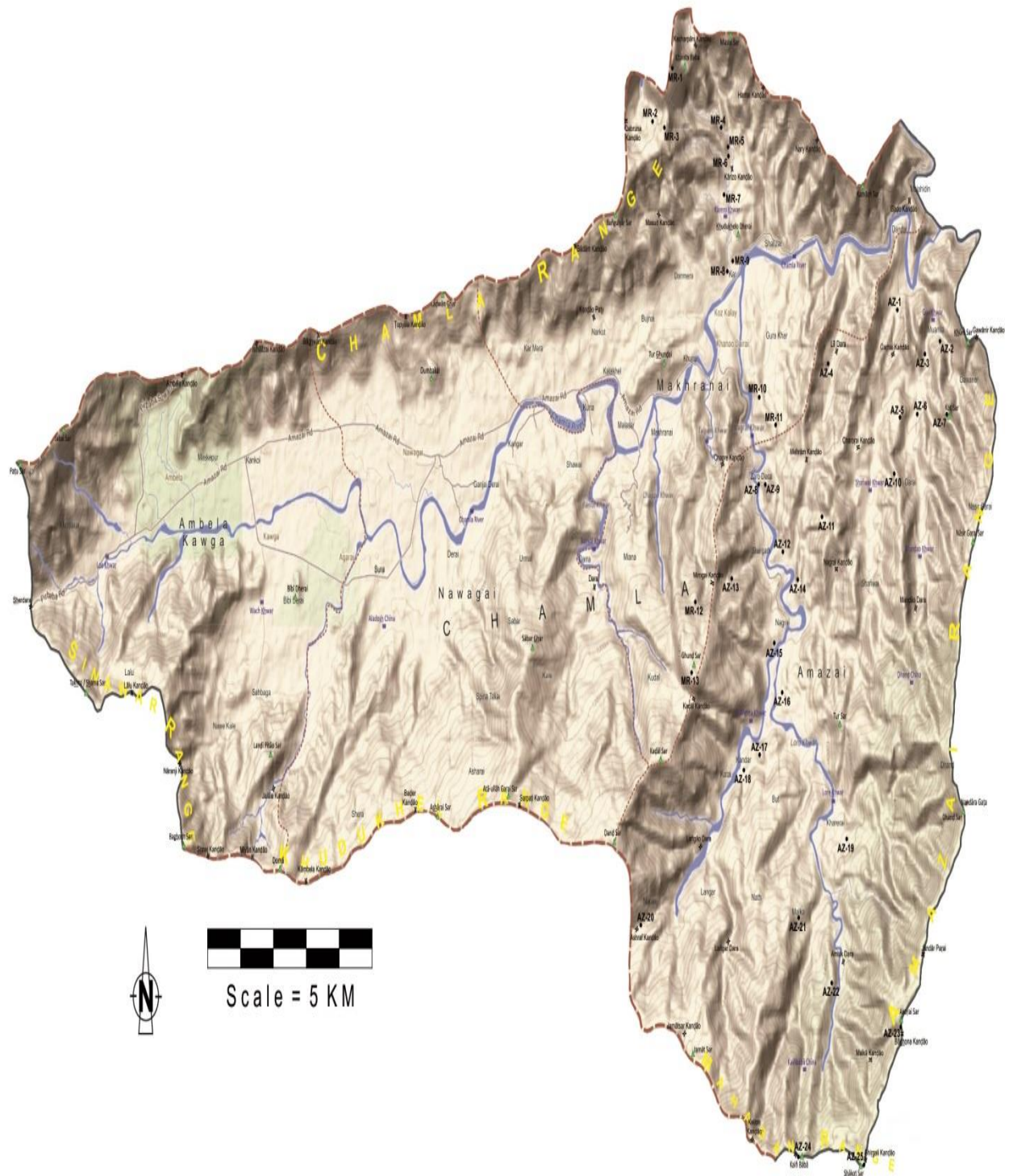


Fig.6. General map of tehsil Chamlā (showing archaeological sites)



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## Archaeological Survey in Hazara Division, District Haripur (Campaign 2007-08)

Saleh Muhammad Khan, Bakht Muhammad & Fawad Khan

### Abstract

*The present paper is highlighting the results of the Archaeological Survey conducted by the Directorate of Archaeology & Museums, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former North West Frontier Province). The provincial government is determined to record and document the cultural potential of the province. The survey and documentation of the cultural potential of district Haripur is part of the greater efforts of the Directorate of Archaeology and Museums to fulfill its obligation. An attempt has been made to enlist the architectural remains through photographic documentation and descriptive notes. Apart from documenting the already known sites and monuments, new archaeological sites have also been discovered dating back to the Buddhist, Hindu, Islamic, Sikh and British periods. Some interesting grave stones of the Muslim period graves have also come to light which has added a new chapter to the academic research. These efforts will continue till the entire cultural wealth of the province has been surveyed, documented and known to the world.*

Haripur is an important district of the Hazara Division, consisting of Tehsil Haripur proper and tehsil Ghazi. Due to its close vicinity to Taxila and being on the ancient Silk Road that once passed through this area, this district is rich in cultural heritage. The geographical setup of district Haripur is very interesting due to its close location with Abbottabad, Kashmir and the fertile lands of district Attock on the west. It is bounded by great Tarbela reservoir in the north and north western side which also increased the scenic beauty of the locality. Most of high hills are wooded but some are barren. The administrative units of the district are situated in the main Haipur city which lies at latitude 33° 44' to 34° 22' and longitude 72° 35' to 73° 15' with a height of 610 meters from the sea level.

In the historical records references can be found about various ruling dynasties that took control of Haripur from time to time. It is said that after the invasion of India by Taimur, some of the Turkish nobles got control of the area and laid the foundation of Turkish dynasty (Khan 1976: 131-142). Their sway over the whole of Hazara continued till 1512 A.D. when Zaheer-ud-Din Babar, the first Mughal emperor brought an end to their suzerainty. Later on, all the plain areas of Haripur were connected with district Attock by the Mughal kings for the convenience of administration. The archaeological and historical records also suggest that the present Sarai Saleh was a hunting place during the Mughal period. It was in the second decade of the eighteenth century that Ahmad Shah Durrani got the possession of the city and placed it under the charge of the local chiefs.

The Sikh rule in Hazara commenced in the AD. 1818 (fifteen years after Ranjit Singh had first asserted his independence of the kingdom of Kabul (Gazetteer of Hazara District 1883-4: 23). They annexed Hazara in two stages first the lower part fell in their hands and became as vassal state while the part of the valley came under their suzerainty after the capture of the fort of Attock from the Durrani and Kashmir from the Barakzais in 1819. The modern town of Haripur was founded in 1822 by Hari Singh Nalwa, the Commander-in-Chief of Ranjit Singh's army. On the successful completion of his tenure as the Governor of Kashmir in 1821, Pakhli and Damtaur were bestowed upon Nalwa as a jagir in 1822. After receiving the Jagir, he built the walled town of Haripur.

Haripur was the sole example of a planned town in this region until the British army established the city of Abbottabad in 1848. But it continued to grow and flourish and eventually became a city and then a District of Hazara division.



**Table of the explored sites**

<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Access</b>	<b>Probable Date</b>
01	Pinda site	Mohalla Tarin abad, Haripur-Hasanabdal road	Kushan period?
02	Pinda (Dingi village site)	Same	Kushan period?
03	Darwish Ziyarat	Darwish village	Kushan period?
04	Sakhi Musafarshah Graveyard	South of Haripur Bazaar	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
05	Didan Bridge	Haripur- Hasanabdal road	British period
06	Panian Dheri	Serikot road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
07	Ghundai site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
08	Baso Dheri	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
09	Manek Rai site	Haripur	Kushan period
10	Munir Khan Dheri	Banda Nighmat Khan	Kushan period
11	Kholi site	Same	Kushan period
12	Kot Najeeb Ullah House	Khanpur road	British period
13	Hindu Temple Kot Najeeb Ullah	Same	British period
14	Sikh Temple Kot Najeeb Ullah	Same	British period
15	Kot Najeeb Ullah Railway Station	Same	British period
16	Doriyan Dheri	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
17	Haripur Temple A	Haripur city	British period
18	Haripur Temple B	Same	British period
19	Haripur Railway station	South west of Haripur	British period
20	Bahmala stupa	Khanpur road	Kushan period
21	Chini Ki Pathi	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
22	Sanjiyala site	Same	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
23	Khanpur cave A	Same	Prehistoric period
24	Khanpur cave B	Same	Prehistoric period
25	Mirpur site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
26	Gul Dheri (Noordhi) site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
27	Mari (Noordhi) site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
28	Piplala site	Taxila road	Kushan period
29	Julian site	Same	Kushan period
30	Sirsukh	Same	Kushan period
31	Jailan Dheri	Same	Kushan period
32	Pind Kakra site	Same	Kushan period
33	Pindora site (Tufkian)	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
34	Jandial temple	Same	Indo Greek period
35	Thopa site	Same	Kushan period
36	Badalpur site	Same	Kushan period
37	Mathli site	Khoi Nara village	5 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
38	Barila Temple	Khanpur road	Sikh period
39	Baba Dheri site	Same	Sikh period
40	Purana Kathba site	Same	Hindu Shahi period

41	Purana Kathba cave	Same	Hindu Shahi period
42	Naya Basti site	Serai Saleh	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
43	Garh site	Haripur	Kushan period
44	Sikh Temple I (Serai Saleh)	Serai Saleh	Mughal and Sikh period
45	Sikh Temple II (Serai Saleh)	Serai Saleh	Mughal and Sikh period
46	Sheran wali Gate	Haripur city	Sikh period
47	Sikh Temple III	Same	British period
48	Serai Saleh Railway Station	Serai Saleh	British period
49	Makyala site	Serai Saleh - Rehana road	Hindu Shahi period
50	Kot Ki Pahar site I	Kalali village	Mughal period
51	Kot ki Pahar site II	Same	Kushan period
52	Basroop site	Serai Saleh	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
53	Gumhawa site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
54	Bhotri site	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> century AD
55	Chui site	Haripur-Abbottabad road	5 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
56	Rich Dani site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
57	Jabri Forest Lodge	Kohala road	British period
58	Lakhmi Chand High School	Haripur city	British period
59	Purani Sabzi Mandi Gate	Same	British period
60	Haripur Tehsil	Same	Sikh and British period
61	Haripur Tehsil Bridge	Same	British period
62	Eidgah Haripur	Same	British period
63	Bagra site I	Haripur-Abbottabad road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
64	Bagra site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
65	Bhorka I	East of Bagra	5 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
66	Bhorka II	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
67	Bhorka III	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
68	Shorag site	Shorag village road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
69	Karla site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
70	Kellog Pahar	Kellog village	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
71	Jariya site	Durishkhel village	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century AD
72	Rathbana site I	Rathbana village	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
73	Rathbana Graveyard	Same	17 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century AD
74	Rathbana site II	Same	Kushan period
75	Karwala site	Same	Kushan period
76	Banda Sher Khan Graveyard	Haripur - Abbotabad road	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
77	Gebha mound I	Shah Maqsood road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
78	Gebha mound II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
79	Gebha mound III	Same	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
80	Chapra site I	Chapra village	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
81	Chapra site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD

82	Nara village site I	Serikot road	Hindu Shahi period
83	Nara Tower	Same	British period
84	Purana Nara site	Same	Sikh period
85	Nara village site II	Same	Sikh period
86	Nara cave	Same	Prehistoric period
87	Nara village Site III	Same	Kushan period
88	Seri cave	Same	Prehistoric period
89	Seri village site I	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 9 <sup>th</sup> century AD
90	Seri village site II	Same	Kushan period
91	Gudwalian cave I	Same	Prehistoric period
92	Gudwalian cave II	Same	Prehistoric period
93	Gudwalian cave III	Same	Prehistoric period
94	Gudwalian cave IV	Same	Prehistoric period
95	Bognian village site I	Same	Kushan period
96	Bognian cave I	Same	Prehistoric period
97	Purana Baka mound	Near Bognian village	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
98	Jagh Gul	Serikot road	Sikh period
99	Paharo site	Haripur - HasanAbdal road	Sikh period
100	Baka Jabbi Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
101	Koklia site	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
102	Ladha site	Serikot road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
103	Bognian cave II	Same	Prehistoric period
104	Kholian Railway Bridge	Haripur- Abbottabad road	British period
105	Nau Gazi Baba Ziarat	Changi Bandi	17 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
106	Kholi site	Same	Kushan period
107	Rawil Baba Graveyard site	Same	Kushan period
108	Mohalla Haji Yousaf site	Same	Kushan period
109	Gagra Nara village	Serikot road	British period
110	Kangar wali Ziarat	Changa Bandi	Mughal period
111	Nale Top (Mohri)	Mohri village	Kushan period
112	Mohri site II	Same	Kushan period
113	Mohri III	Same	Kushan period
114	Mohri IV	Same	Kushan period
115	Akhun Bandi site I	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
116	Akhun Bandi site II	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
117	Akhun Bandi site III	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
118	Akhun Bandi site IV	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
119	Akhun Bandi site V	Same	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
120	Akhun Bandi site VI	Same	Kushan period
121	Magri site I	Haripur- Abbottabad road	Kushan period
122	Magri site II	Same	Kushan period
123	Karle site II	Near Bagra	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
124	Shah Maqsood site I	Haripur - Abbottabad road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD



125	Shah Maqsood Railway Bridge	Same	British period
126	Shah Maqsood site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
127	Bhera mound	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
128	Baldher Railway Station	Same	British period
129	Baldher Railway Bridge	Same	British period
130	Baldher site I	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
131	Baldher site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
132	Basti Sher Khan Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
133	Ghazi mound	Ghazi Bazaar	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
134	Purani Police Chowki	Same	British period
135	Jalu Maira site I	Ghazi - Hazro road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
136	Jalu Maira site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
137	Kharbara I	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
138	Phai site I	Same	4 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
139	Phai site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
140	Phai site III	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
141	Jamu site	Same	4 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
142	Qazi Pur site I	Same	4 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
143	Qazi Pur Graveyard	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
144	Sehro site	Serikot road	1 <sup>st</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> century AD
145	Umar Khana site I	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
146	Gori Graveyard	Same	17 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
147	Kotehra site I	Ghazi -Hazro road	Kushan period
148	Kunzalo Kandao	Ghazi - Serikot road	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup> century AD
149	Ghundai site I	Same	Kushan period
150	Ghundai site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
151	Kundi Graveyard	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
152	Galaband Graveyard	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
153	Umar Khana Dheri site	Same	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
154	Kholi	Same	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
155	Sayyaida Wali Kassi	Same	Kushan period
156	Kher Bara Graveyard	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
157	Kher Bara Graveyard II	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
158	Bandi Graveyard	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
159	Khar Feza	Serikot road	Hindu Shahi period
160	Tali Kot site I (Stupa)	Ghazi Serikot road	Kushan period
161	Tali Kot site II	Same	Sikh period
162	Tali Kot site III	Same	Hindu Shahi period
163	Lari site I	Same	Hindu Shahi period
164	Lari III	Same	Hindu Shahi period
165	Dogh site	Same	Hindu Shahi period

166	Baghdara site	Same	Kushan period
167	Mang site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
168	Dara Mohat site I	Same	Hindu Shahi period
169	Sherwal site II	Same	Hindu Shahi period
170	Baghdara site II	Same	Sikh period
171	Baghdara site III	Same	Kushan- Sikh period
172	Mang cave I	Same	Prehistoric period
173	Mang cave II	Same	Prehistoric period
174	Mang cave III	Same	Prehistoric period
175	Badha site I	Ghazi - Jehari Kas road	Hindu Shahi period
176	Badha II	Same	Hindu Shahi period
177	Tarchiti site I	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD
178	Tarchiti site II	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> century AD
179	Gor	Near Tarbela dam	Sikh period
180	Jameri site I	Ghazi TRO road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
181	Jameri site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
182	Jameri site III	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
183	Treman site I	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
184	Treman Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
185	Jameri Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century AD
186	Jameri site IV	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
187	Chulyari Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
188	Chulyari site I	Same	7 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> century AD
189	Treman site II	Same	Hindu Shahi period
190	Treman III	Same	Hindu Shahi period
191	Salam Khand Graveyard	Ghazi TRO road	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
192	Aldara site I	Same	Hindu Shahi period
193	Aldara site II	Same	Hindu Shahi period
194	Dara Mohat site II	Seri Kot road	Hindu Shahi period
195	Dara Mohat site III	Same	Later Kushan period
196	Chauntri site	Serikot road	Hindu Shahi period
197	Chauntri site II	Same	Hindu Shahi period
198	Sherawal site III	Same	5 <sup>th</sup> - 8 <sup>th</sup> century AD
199	Khatry site	Same	Sikh period
200	Bilah Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
201	Landa Baba Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
202	Nala site	Ghazi- Gudwalian road	Hindu Shahi period
203	Kot Ki Rock Shelter	Same	Prehistoric period
204	Chinal kot Graveyard	Serikot road	19 <sup>th</sup> century AD
205	Pulwari site	Same	Kushan period
206	Bar Kandao	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
207	Asman Manri	Same	Kushan period
208	Pulwari Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD

209	Botigram site I	Serikot road	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
210	Botigram site II	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 6 <sup>th</sup> century AD
211	Bacha Khan chowk site	Same	3 <sup>rd</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
212	Bacha Khan chowk Graveyard	Same	18 <sup>th</sup> century AD
213	Chaulho site	Same	4 <sup>th</sup> - 7 <sup>th</sup> century AD
214	Keroch site	Same	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century AD

## Brief description of the explored sites

### 01. Pinda

The site can be accessed from the GT road through Mohalla Tarin Abad about 3 km south of main road in Pinda village and close to Motian village. It lies 33° 54.117 N and 072° 47.265 E, with an elevation of 1415 ft from the sea level. The total area covered by the site is 221mx230m. which has almost been converted in to agricultural fields except the central portion which is occupied by an electricity pool. Except potsherds, no structural remains can be seen on the surface.



### 02. Pinda (Dingi village)

This site is located to the east of Dingi village and can be accessed through an ordinary street about 1 km east of the main village. It is 33° 54.116 N and 072° 47.266 E, with the height of 1404 ft from the sea level. The site is 5 m high from the ground level and occupies an area of 125m east-west and 116m north-south. It is dumped with soil and stone and no wall structures are visible but potsherds are spread on the surface.

### 03. Darwish Ziyarat

This small site is located in the centre of Darwish village and can be approached from Haripur Bazaar through Darwish village road. It is 35° 02.338 N and 072° 01.089 E, while its elevation is 4148 ft. presently a large portion of the site is occupied by modern houses but still considerable area of 70x13 ft is showing the remains of ancient masonry and potsherds.



### 04. Sakhi Musafar Shah Baba

This is a graveyard site situated to the west of the Railway track and to the south of Haripur Bazar. It is 35° 02.365 N and 072° 01.120 E, its total elevation from the sea level is 1484 ft. This large graveyard is measured as 200x160m. In the centre of the graveyard is located the monumental tomb structure of Sakhi Musafar Shah Baba. This is a square structure of 12x12 ft. and 13 ft high with brick and plastered walls; surmounted by a circular drum and a green conical dome.

### 05. Didan Bridge

This is a British period bridge built on the main old GT road to the south of the modern road near Panian bazaar. It is 33° 53.581 N and 072° 49.112 E, its total elevation is 1527 ft from the sea level. The bridge is 30m long and 6m wide supported by a huge jamb of fish head shape ends making two semicircular arches. It



is built of dressed stones fixed within stucco mortar. A terraced shape parapet is provided to the top of this bridge.

#### **06. Panian Dheri**

This ancient mound is located to the east to the Afghan refugee camps No 12 in Haripur and to the north of GT road at a distance of about 3km. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.663$  N and  $072^{\circ} 48.543$  E, and its total elevation is 1520 ft from the sea level. The mound is about 3m high from the ground level but badly disturbed by the locals in search of treasures. Here only potsherds are scattered on the surface and around the site.

#### **07. Ghundi (Camp No 12)**

This is yet another mound located in the centre of the Afghan refugees camp No 12. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.138$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.961$  E with an elevation 1524 ft from the sea level. It is measured 100m east to west and 46m north to south while its height from the surrounding fields is about 2.40m. Pebble stones and potsherds are scattered on the surface and around the site. Presently the site is partially occupied by modern graves.

#### **08. Baso Dheri**

This site is located in the east of Baso village and can be accessed through Seri Kot road on a right Baso ordinary road. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.506$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.736$  E, while its total elevation from the sea level is 1566 ft. It measures 75m east to west and 54m north to south. Presently the site is converted in to agricultural fields. No structures are visible on the site and only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.

#### **09. Pir Manki Fortress**

This is one of the largest settlement fort site located in the east of Mankhrai village. It is  $34^{\circ} 01.137$  N and  $072^{\circ} 50.911$  E, while its elevation from the sea level is 1576 ft. This site is consisting of two portions i.e the Fortress and the Lower city.

##### **The Fortress**

Archaeological excavations have exposed walls and other structures of this fortress. It is measured as 54m east to west and 29m from north to south. The enclosures walls of this fortress are 3m in height while bastions are provided on the four corners of the rectangular fortress, built in dipper style. In the inner side, walls of different sizes have been exposed and in the west side of the fortress there are different kinds of structures.

##### **The Lower City**

Limited scale excavation was conducted in the Eidgah side where a few rooms have been exposed. Walls of these buildings are in rough diaper masonry and different types of potsherds are to be seen scattered on the surface of the site and in the adjacent fields. The architectural features of these structures suggest of Kushan period.

#### **10. Munir Khan Dheri**

It is an interesting Buddhist site located on a small hill top of Banda Munir Khan about 12 km north of Haripur city. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.741$  N



and  $072^{\circ} 58.635$  E, its total elevation from the sea level is 2116 ft. The site is measured 34m east to west and 30m north to south. Though the site is badly disturbed by illegal diggers but portions of the main stupa still survives showing mature diaper masonry walls and stucco mouldings in fairly good state of preservation. Extensive potsherds can be seen scattered in the debris.

### 11. Kholi (Banda Nighmat Khan)

Kholi is another site located in Banda Nighmat Khan very close to the previous site. It is  $34^{\circ} 04.236$  N and  $072^{\circ} 01.905$  E, its total elevation from the sea level is 2134 ft. This site is measured as 175m east to west and 105m north to south. Presently the site is converted in to agricultural fields but portions of ancient walls in stone masonry can be seen in the eroded sections and pot sherds are scattered here and there.

### 12. House in Kot Najeebullah:

This is an ancient house located in Mahallah-Trella of Kot Najeebullah. It is owned by Muhammad Rafiq of the same village and according to him it was constructed by the Hindus in the pre-partition period. It occupies an area of 16m east to west and 15m north to south. The main cusped arch entrance is provided on the north eastern side which is 2m wide. It has been closed and a rectangular doorway is built to its west side for entry. In the western side a simple porch 2.20m long is added which provide an openings to the western side. Interiorly the house is consisting of two halls provided with wooden doorways and windows. Large size steel beams and wooden flanks support the ceiling which is further crowned by a sloping parapet. Apart from the house, there is a small bazar of fourteen small shops in the streets which is also datable to the same period.



### 13. Hindu temple at Kot Najeebullah

This temple is located behind Kot Najeebullah Bazar and presently it is in possession of Haji Ilyas. It is datable to the British period. The monument is consisting of many parts and covers an area of 16m east to west and 12m north to south. The main cusped arch entrance is adorned to the north western side and opens to a fallen porch. Along this porch there is Grabagriha with small opening provided from the eastern side. The dome is low and crowned by a finial which is damaged and broken. It was a double story structure as attested by a staircase leading from the southern side. A Gurmukhi inscription is painted on the façade of structure which suggests that it was probably a Sikh *Gurdwara* however, it is locally known as the Hindu temple



#### **. 14. Sikh Gurdwara at Kot Najeebullah**

This structure is located in the same street and to the east of the previous temple. Except the main tower, all other structures are badly destroyed. It is occupied by Mr. Abdur Rashid. The tower rises from a square and hollow brick base with arched opening to the four directions. The base is 2.50m high superimposed by a 2.70m high brick tower in receding terraces with applied stucco plaster.



#### **15. Kot Najeebullah Railway station**

This railway station is located to the east of the main road to Taxila at Kot Najeebullah bazaar. This brick built building is consisting of two rooms and an open porch. It is 17m north to south and 10.10m east to west. The northern porch is provided with two semicircular arches to the east and west direction while one to the north eastern side. The roof of the whole building is covered through iron beams and wooden flanks.

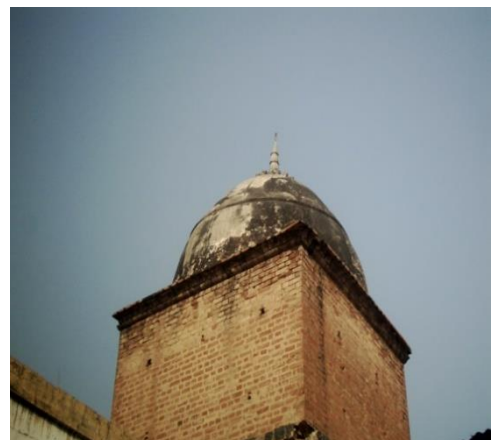


#### **16. Doriyan Dheri**

This site is located near the Doriyan chowk on the top of a small hill to the west of the main Taxila road from Haripur. It is  $33^{\circ} 53.265' N$  and  $72^{\circ} 50.903' E$  and its elevation from the sea level are recorded as 1843 ft. It is a small site measuring 37m east to west and 21m north to south. Less than half portion of the site is occupied by a Mobile booster. Some structures and a well can be seen in the central portion. While different kind of potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.

#### **17. Hindu Temple A**

This temple is located on the Rehmania road in main Haripur Bazar and is one of the largest temples in the region. On the entrance there is an inscription which states that this temple was constructed in 1939 by Mahaveer Dami. The foundations of the square building are of stone masonry while the rest of the structure is built of kiln burnt bricks. There is a pillared veranda behind the main entrance from the southern side and three more entrances are also provided on the other three sides. The square structure is provided with a pillared veranda on all the four sides; each side is provided with two pillars making three cusp arches of which each arch is 1.10m wide and 2.20m high. The ceiling of the ground storey is 3.75m high. It is superimposed by high dome plastered with lime on the exterior.





### 18. Hindu Temple B

This Siva temple is located to the south of previous one on the Rehmania road. It is octagonal in shape and constructed in blackish dressed stone blocks. The *Shikara* is partially fallen and each portion of the octagon is showing recessed arches. Inside the floor is marked with a socket hole for the installation of the *lingham*. An entrance is provided from the eastern site which is 2.10m in height. There are squinches at the corners and decorated panels below them.



### 19. Railway station (Haripur)

This British period railway station is located about one kilometer from Haripur bazar. It is made of bricks and consisting of two waiting rooms, two offices and an open porch. It can be entered from the west. The main hall is measuring 10x10m now occupied by offices. In front of the building is an arcaded pillared veranda with flat ceiling and the halls are covered with barrel dome.



### 20. Bahmala stupa

This important Buddhist site is located on the right side of Phambala village on the bank of the Khanpur Dam about 35km from Haripur city. It is a stupa and monastic site and excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India under the Directorship of Sir John Marshall. The base of the stupa is 99 m east to west and 40m north to south with a stairs case from all the four sides. Thus it is one of the few cruciform shaped stupas of Gandhara. Around the stupa there are small or votive stupas and different sizes of rooms in the east. The monastic area of the stupa is occupying an area of 47 x 40 meters and showing an open courtyard and many small rooms around it. All these buildings have been constructed from dressed stone blocks.



### 21. Chini Ki Pathi (Pambhala)

This site is located at foot of the hill to the east of Pambhala village and can be accessed across the flowing spring water. It is 33° 53.263 N and 072° 50.903 E, while its total elevation from the sea level is 1837 ft. This small site is measured as 23m north to south and 17m east to west direction. Remains of stone masonry wall exist embedded in soil and potsherds are scattering in the debris.

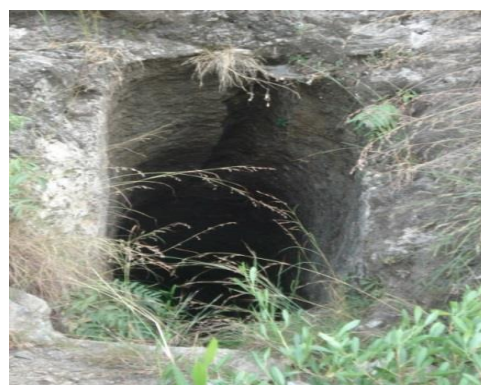
## 22. Sanjiyala site

This site is located near the previous one and may be the largest in this area. It is  $33^{\circ} 50.366$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.689$  E, its elevation from the sea level is 2347 ft. it covers an area of 212m from north to south and 185m from east to west. The remains of numerous walls and water tank are visible in a bad state of preservation.



## 23. Khanpur cave A

This cave is located in the same hill in a plain place. It is  $33^{\circ} 50.334$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.774$  E, while its elevation from the sea level is 2340 ft. It opens toward the western side and its mouth is 2.60m high and 1.80m wide. However we could not discover its exact depth due to thick vegetation.



## 24. Khanpur cave B

This is another small cave located in the same hill which opens toward the northern side. It is  $33^{\circ} 50.346$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.794$  E. Its total elevation from the sea level is 2360 ft. It is measured as 3.80m deep, 2.30m wide and 2m high. A boulder is fallen from its rear side, which has blocked it.



## 25. Mirpur

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Mirpur village and can be accessed from the Main Taxila road about 16km from Haripur. It is  $33^{\circ} 50.364$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.751$  E and its elevation from the sea level is 1999 ft. The site is measured as 272m north to south and 208m east to west. The site is extended over the terrace of the hill and contains the remains of ancient walls. The site is littered with potsherds.

## 26. Gul Dheri (Noordhi)

The site is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Noordhi high school and to the north of the said village. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.006$  N and  $072^{\circ} 59.819$  E, with an elevation of 2518 ft. from the sea level. The site is measured as 32m north to south and 14m east to west. All the ancient structures are badly damaged and looted by the illegal diggers. Only potsherds can be collected in large number.

## 27. Mari (Noordhi)

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the east of the Noordhi village. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.004$  N and  $072^{\circ} 59.819$  E and its elevation from the sea level is 3018 ft. This site is measured as 53m north to south and 9m east to west. Foundation of wall structures can be seen and potsherds are scattered all over the site.

## 28. Piplan site

This important Buddhist site is located to the south of Jaulian Monastery of Taxila. It is  $33^{\circ} 54.657$  N and  $073^{\circ} 00.401$  E, its elevation from the sea level is 3021 ft. This site is consisting of two courts the upper and the lower. The upper court is consisting of various small rooms around an open courtyard and covers an area 32.65m north to south and 19.80m from east to west. A small stupa with its original stucco decoration still survives in the south eastern portion while a flight of five steps provides access to the lower court which is rectangular in shape and covers an area of 32m north to south and 22.30m east to west. Here only foundation of walls and three stupas can be seen. The bases of these stupas still hold the original stucco plaster. The excavation of the site was conducted by Sir John Marshall of the Archaeological Survey of India.



## 29. Julian site

This is one of the important Buddhist sites of the region and can be approached through the main Haripur Taxila road. It is  $33^{\circ} 46.033$  N and  $072^{\circ} 52.438$  E while its total elevation from the sea level is 3021 ft. It is consisting of two parts i.e. the stupa court and the monastic complex. The stupa court is 48m north to south and 34m east to west with the remains of the main stupa of 2.55 height and 9.25 m in width. Large and medium stucco sculptures decorate the base of stupa. There are 21 votive stupas provided with stucco figures of Buddha shown in different poses. These stupas are covered with an almost square type of cells which were once adorned with large size Buddha sculptures. The monastic court is situated to the east of stupa court, and occupies an area of 19.50m east to west and 36m north to south. Small rooms of different sizes have been built around the open courtyard with a water tank in the center.



## 30. Sirsukh

This site is located on the Haripur to Taxila road. It is  $33^{\circ} 46.687$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.234$  E with elevation of 1625 ft from the sea level. The remains of a massive fortification wall with semicircular bastions at regular interval have been unearthed



by Sir John Marshall. The wall extends from north to south and is dated to the Kushan period by the excavator.

## 31. Julian Dheri

This site is located very close to Khota village. It is newly discovered Buddhist site where Federal Department of Archaeology has conducted some excavation, but no report has been published. It can be accessed from main Haripur Taxila road through Ghari road in the northern direction. A portion of the ruined stupa has been exposed



during the excavation which is 10.30m in diameter with a staircase from the east. Stucco heads, Parthian coins and fragments of fresco painting have been discovered from the stupa area. The monastic court measures 30.20m north to south and 30.10m east to west. It is built of diaper masonry. In the centre of this monastery a water tank exists which measures 10.45m north to south and 10.30 east to west.

### **32. Pind Kakra**

This site is located in the village of Pind Kakra about 2 km north of main Taxila road. It is measured 18.55m east to west and 10.25m north to south. Thick walls of 1.25m have been exposed showing developed diaper masonry style of construction. Besides, there are the remains of three small rooms around a court and flight of steps as well.

### **33. Pindora (Tufkian)**

This archaeological site is located in the centre of Tufkian village and can be accessed through 2km drive to north of main Taxila road. It is  $33^{\circ} 46.676$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.230$  E and its elevation from the sea level is 1599 ft. It is measured 98m east to west and 42m north to south. Most of the area has now been occupied by modern houses and a graveyard. On the top foundation of a few walls are visible. Here illegal diggers have disturbed some portion while the remaining site is intact. Potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.

### **34. Jandial site**

This site is located on the border land of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and close to Taxila. It is  $33^{\circ} 46.543$  N and  $072^{\circ} 50.01$  E, while its elevation from the sea level is 1622 ft. Presently this site is divided in to two portions by a modern road and an agricultural field. The right portion is occupied by the remains of an ancient Greek temple, measuring 49.20m east to west and 24.60m north to south. The main hall of the temple is 8.20m x 8.20m. In front of the hall there are the stone bases of three pillars suggesting that a veranda was also provided to its front. In the north side an opening with two engaged pilaster opens inside the western staircases and leads to the upper main temple building and in the eastern side probably a store room was provided.



### **35. Thopa site**

This site is located very close to Jandial temple about half a kilometer. This site is  $33^{\circ} 45.885$  N and  $072^{\circ} 49.778$  E it is 1615 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 54.80m north to south and 43.60m east to west side. Foundations of a circular stupa of about 33.40m in circumference and other structures are visible.



### 36. Badalpur complex

This important Buddhist site is located in the right side of the main road from Haripur to Taxila. It is  $33^{\circ} 46.948$  N and  $072^{\circ} 52.162$  E and its elevation from the sea level is 1699 ft. This site is measured 147m east to west and 85m north to south. The stupa court of the site measures 75m north to south and 94m east to west. Here excavations are conducted by the Federal Archaeology Department from time to time but still a large portion is buried under the heap of debris. The monastery of the site is measuring 84m east to west and 74m north to south. Here all the rooms and structures have been exposed. The walls are built of diaper masonry showing traces of stucco plaster.



### 37. Mathli (Khoi Nara)

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the east of Khoi Nara village and can be accessed from the Mirpur road. It is  $33^{\circ} 51.272$  N and  $072^{\circ} 55.761$  E with an elevation of 2486 ft. from the sea level. It occupies an area of 218m east to west and 53m north to south. There are traces of a dried water spring close to the site. However, illegal diggers have devastated much of the ancient structures in search of treasures.



### 38. Barila temple

The remains of this temple are located in the center of Barila village and can be approached through the main Haripur to Taxila road. It is a small stone built building but mostly demolished by the villagers. It is built of dressed stone blocks plastered with stucco mortar. It consists of a tiled floor room measuring 6.20m east to west and 6.45m north to south, while the court is 6.45m x 4.65 m. The height of the existing walls is 3.10m and the doorway of the main hall is 1.45m wide and 2.30m high.



### 39. Baba Dheri (Barila)

This monument is located in the lower portion of a hill to the southern side of Barila village. It is  $33^{\circ} 51.273$  N and  $072^{\circ} 5.762$  E, and its elevation from the sea level is 2490 ft. In the eastern side there are three rooms of which the central is crowned by a squat dome and the side rooms have barrel shape ceiling. In front of the rooms a veranda is also provided in arcuate pattern. The building is in a bad state of preservation and necessary measures are needed for its preservation.



#### 40. Purana Kuthba

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Naya Basti village. It is  $33^{\circ} 53.251$  N and  $072^{\circ} 56.940$  E with elevation of 2324 ft. from the sea level. This site measures 55m north to south and 70m east to west. All the structural remains of the site are in a bad state of preservation. From the remains it can be concluded that it was a settlement site of the Hindu Shahi period.



#### 41. Purana Kuthba Cave

This cave is located in the hill of the Purana kuthba towards the south of the village. It opens towards southern side and measures 14 ft. deep, 5 ft. high and 5 ft. wide. A terracotta oil lamp was found inside the cave during the survey.



#### 42. Naya Basti site (Serai Saleh)

This site is located north of Haripur to Abbotabad road at Serai Saleh. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.251$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.707$  E while its elevation from the sea level is 1916 ft. This site measures 35m north to south and 65m east to west. It is a large mound with no traces of illegal activities, with a height of 5m from the surrounding ground level. However, the western portion is to some extent occupied by modern graves.



#### 43. Garh

This large site is situated on the top of a small hill to the east of Gar village near Pir Mankarai, about 2km across the stream. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.244$  N and  $072^{\circ} 58.716$  E and its elevation from the sea level is 1914 ft. This site is measured 110m east to west and 74m north to south. It is a dumped site and only potsherds are scattered on the surface.



#### 44. Sikh temple I (Serai Saleh)

This Sikh temple is located in the garden of Jafer Khan a local resident of Serai Saleh. According to the locals it was a Sikh temple while the structure seems to be of Mughal period. This building is constructed on a high plinth of 20m east to west and 14m north to south. It is square in plan, constructed with bricks and plastered with lime. The walls are 3.80m high and the squat dome is slightly injured. The entrance provided on the northern side is 1.13m wide and 2m high and the other three sides are decorated with semicircular false arches. No traces of painting were observed.





#### 45. Sikh temple II

This is a ruined structure located to east of the previous building. According to the locals it was also a Sikh temple which is now in ruined condition. The whole area around this building is 25m north to south and 51m east to west. This building was also provided with a plinth of 70cm while the structure above the plinth has now fallen. In the ruins small size bricks are scattered and stucco plaster can also be seen.



#### 46. Sheran Wali Gate temple

This is another Sikh period temple, located in the Sheran Wali gate of Haripur bazaar. This building has now been converted in to a grocery shop. It is an octagonal building crowned by a ribbed dome and a veranda in the front with flat ceiling. On the corners of the roof seated lion figures are visible. The walls are thick with a height of 4.40m. The building is still in a good state of preservation.



#### 47. Sikh temple III

This temple is located in Lohari bazaar in Haripur city. It is a small building crowned by a *Shikara* and still holds its original architectural decoration. Currently it is converted into a shop. Each side of this square building is 2.75m. Windows are provided on all three sides enclosed by two cusp arches. Above these a terraced shape parapet is provided which serves as a base to the conical dome. The whole building is provided with stucco plaster while the dome is adorned with blackish color.



#### 48. Serai Saleh Railway Station

This railway station is located in the south of Serai Saleh bazaar about half a kilometer away. This brick built building is consisting of two rooms and an open porch. It is 17m east to west and 10.10m north to south. The eastern porch is provided with two semicircular arches on the north and two each on the south and one on the north eastern side. It is quite high from the two rooms and surmounted with a British period ceiling.



#### 49. Makyala (Rehana Koka)

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the east of Rehana village. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.225$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.253$  E, and its total height from the sea level is 316 ft. This is one of the largest sites in the area which measures 127m east to west and 140m north to south. Damaged walls of houses and rooms are visible which suggest that it was a settlement site. Potsherds of different types are scattered on the surface.



#### 50. Kot Ki Pahar I (Kalali)

This site is located in the east of Kalali village on the top of a small hill. It is  $33^{\circ} 54.719$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.781$  E, with an elevation of 3710 ft. from the sea level. This is another large site in this region. It is measured 65m east to west and 78m north to south. Mughal coins have reportedly been collected by villagers some years ago from the ruins of this site. Most of the structures are in ruined condition from where stone have been extracted probably for use in new construction by the residents of the area.



#### 51. Kot Ki Pahar II (Kalali)

This site is located in the same hill about one kilometre east of the previous site. It is  $33^{\circ} 54.707$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.777$  E with an elevation of 3707 ft. from the sea level. This site has now been converted into an agricultural field measuring 55m east to west and 73m north to south and all the structures have been demolished. However, a terracotta storage jar was found in situ.



#### 52. Basroop

This site is located on the top of the western hill of Kumhawa village about 16 km south from Sarai Saleh. It is  $33^{\circ} 54.222$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.381$  E with an elevation of 4061 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 99m east to west and 160m north to south. All the structures of this site are in ruined condition and are in rubble masonry. Mostly these buildings are unexposed and are hidden in the debris of the site. Only potsherds of different types can be seen on the surface of this site.



#### 53. Kumhawa Site

This site is also located on the top of the western hill of Kumhawa village. It is  $33^{\circ} 54.216$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.400$  E with an elevation of 4174 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 32m east to west and 17m north to south. The ancient walls have been demolished in search of treasures while only potsherds can be observed on the surface.





#### 54. Bhotri site

Bhotri site is located on the western hill of Bhotri village and can be accessed from the road of Sarai Saleh bazaar. This site is  $33^{\circ} 54.302$  N and  $073^{\circ} 04.024$  E, with an elevation of 3879 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 105m east to west and 83m north to south direction. Foundations of different walls can be noticed and large number of potsherds are scattered on the surface.



#### 55. Chui site

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the west of Rich Dani village and can be accessed from Sarai Saleh at a distance of 16km. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.237$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.323$  E, with an elevation of 3876 ft. from the sea level. It is measured as 13m north to south and 32m east to west. The ancient walls are in ruined conditions and potsherds are scattered on the surface.



#### 56. Rich Dani site

This site is located in the centre of Rich Dani village about 16km south of Sarai Saleh bazaar on main Haripur to Abbotbad road. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.229$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.320$  E, with an elevation of 3896 ft. from the sea level. This site is now converted into terraced agricultural fields. Presently structures have disappeared from this site while potsherds in a large scale are scattered on the surface of this site.



#### 57. Jebri Forest Lodge

This forest lodge is a British period building which according to the local was built in 1901. It is located about 1km away from Jebri bazaar toward Kohala. It is constructed of dressed stone blocks and cement. The building is facing toward north and accommodates two rooms openings toward north 1.45m wide with a height of 2.50m surmounted with typical British period arches with key stones. There are two windows one in each room. The walls of these main rooms are 5.50m high these are surmounted with a wooden ceiling in slopping design. These rooms are attached with bathrooms in the south western side while a store room in the west and a kitchen in the North West side. There are six windows two each to east and west and one each to north and south side. While in front of main building a slopping wooden veranda in L shape is provided which is supported with nine wooden pillars.





### 58. Lakhmi Chand High School

This is a British period building built in 1913 which is renamed with new high school. It is located in the main Haripur bazaar to the south of the main road. This double story brick building is provided with a high podium while the main entrance is provided from the northern side. It is consisting of five frontal arches and one each to east and west side. The central main arch is larger in size. The five are cusp in designs while other are pointed arches. The rooms in the east and the west form “U” shape. These rooms are provided with a pillared veranda supported by 36 semicircular arches. The building is consisting of many rooms and occupying an area 65m east to west and 22m north to south.

The first story is 7.80m high provided with a slopping parapet. The wagon vault ceiling of the large building is constructed of steel guarders and bricks. The central building is further provided with a second story which can be access though a flight of steps from the western side of the main entrance. In the upper storey a large hall with two openings and four windows are adorned. A row of brick marlans is provided at the parapet line of the building.



### 59. Purani Sabzi Mandi Gateway

This is a brick built archway and known as Purani Sabzi Mandi gate but presently the Mandi or market is reshaped and the gateway remained the same. It is also a British period building located in main Haripur bazaar. It is consisting of a pointed arch adorned with another cusp, enclosed within a rectangular frame and surmounted by a terraced corner moulding. Inside the gateway there are other two semicircular arches which were also a part of the same gateway now surmounted by a modern flat roof.



### 60. Haripur Tehsil (Sikh & British Fort)

This monumental building is located to the north of Haripur bazaar and can be accessed through Tehsil road. The fort was constructed in 1830 by the Sikh governor of the area as an administrative unit of the empire which still shows the original stone bastions at in the eastern portion. After the collapse of the Sikh rule, the building passed into the hands of the British officers and they added new brick buildings to the fort according to their need. Here an archway of the British period still survives in its original form. It is 3m high and 2.50m wide with a covered porch behind.



Apart from this main gateway there are two other gateways provided from the southern side. These are 2.40m wide and 2.70m high with 6.20m long porches. Bastions are provided to the retaining wall at regular interval. Each bastion is 25.15m in circumferences and 4.50m in height. Presently the western portion is occupied by the city police station while some offices of the district collector are located in the eastern wing. Some portions of the fort also show new construction dateable to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 61. Tehsil Bridge

This bridge was originally constructed in the British period but presently it is reshaped and only the two jambs survive is original. These jambs are in tapering shape. Each one measures 2.90m long and 1.10m wide and 3.55m high and are built of dressed blocks fixed in lime mortar.



### 62. Eidgah Haripur City

This is a British period structure constructed in 1913. It is a large ground measured 113m east to west and 45m north to south direction.

Facade:

The façade of the Eidgah which measures 45m north to south house a 4m wide and 3.95m high central entrance with a shoulder arch which is enclosed inside a cusp arch enclosed in a rectangular panel. Both sides are adorned with projected pilasters while outside pilasters octagonal pillars are provided. This main entrance is provided with six pointed arches, three on each side. Four of these arches two on each side are provided with brick screens while the last arches of each side are blocked. Both the corners are adorned with octagonal large size minarets.



### 63. Bagra site I

This site located in Bagra village can be accessed from Shah Maqsood about 3km south and is situated the on left close to the road near Bagra bridge. It is 33° 58.868 N and 073° 04.373 E with an elevation of 2475 ft. from the sea level. This site is now converted into agricultural fields. It measures 175m east to west and 2.5m north to south. Here no wall structures can be seen while only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



#### **64. Bagra site II**

This site is located close to the south of Shorag road and can be accessed from Bagra through Haripur to Abbotabad road. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.802$  N and  $073^{\circ} 04.447$  E, with an elevation of 2480 ft from the sea level. The owner of this site is Khan Fayaz of Bagra village. This is a mound site which measures 375m east to west and 205m north to south side. This is a well preserved site of this region about 12m high from the ground level. Here walls and other structures are covered in the mound while stones are scattered on the surface of the site alongwith different kinds of potsherds on the site and in the lower area.



#### **65. Bhorka site I**

This site is located on the top of a hill west of Bhorka village and can be reached through Shorag road through Bagra village on Haripur Abbotabad road. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.494$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.591$  E with an elevation of 3256 ft. from the sea level. The site is measured 130m east to west and 83m north to south direction. Walls of different structures are fallen while the foundations suggest that these were built of rubble masonry. In these structures blackish stones have been used. Potsherds are scattered all over the site.



#### **66. Borka II**

This is another site located in this area on the top of a high hill to the north of the previous site. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.772$  B and  $073^{\circ} 06.670$  E, with an elevation of 3436 ft. from the sea level. The area of the site is measured 190m east to west and 173m north to south. Many structures are exposed by illegal diggers. These walls are of rubble masonry while small diaphers have also utilized in these structures. Here different size rooms can be identified. Potsherds are also scattered on the surface of the site.



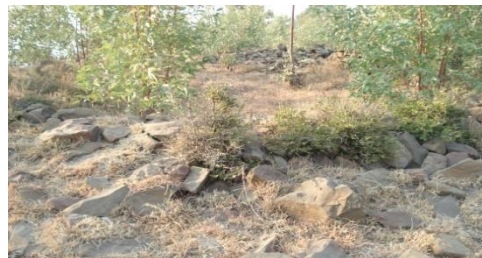
#### **67. Borka III**

This is another small site located in this village on the top of a small hill to the north of Borka site. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.778$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.670$  E with an elevation of 2966 ft. from the sea level. This small site is measured 86m north to south and 68m east to west direction. In the structure the same blackish stone have been used and fallen foundations are visible on the site. Potsherds of different types have been collected from this site.



**68. Shorag site**

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the south of Government Girls Primary School Shorag. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.110$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.400$  E with an elevation of 3098 ft. from the sea level. Here different size of structures can be seen built of rubble masonry with blackish schist stone. While mostly structures are dumped in the site. Apart from it potsherds are scattered on the site and in the lower area of the hill.

**69. Karla Site**

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the west of Karla village. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.541$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.673$  E with an elevation of 3040 ft. from the sea level. No structural remains are visible due to a heap of soil accumulation but potsherds are scattered here and there.

**70. Kelog Pahar site**

This site is located on the top of a high hill to the south of Kelog village and can be reached through the Karla Site road. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.125$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.385$  E, with an elevation of 3264 ft. from the sea level. It is a small site which is measured 36m east to west and 28m north to south direction. It is a dumped site and only potsherds can be seen scattered on the surface.

**71. Jariya**

This site is located in Durishkhel village near Bagra to the west of Durishkhel primary school along the stream which flows to the west side. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.451$  N and  $073^{\circ} 04.230$  E, with an elevation of 2393 ft from the sea level. It is a ceremonial site where Hindus and Sikhs communities cremated their deeds. It can be dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D.

**72. Rathbana site**

This site is located in the centre of Rathbana village at the northern side about a 3m high mound. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.450$  N and  $073^{\circ} 04.231$  E, with an elevation of 2387 ft. from the sea level. It was once a large site which is presently occupied by houses from the eastern side and agricultural fields from the northern side while the remaining area is measured 93m east to west and 47m north to south direction. Potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



### 73. Rathbana ancient graveyard site

This is an ancient graveyard located in the eastern side of the Rathbana village and can be accessed from Bagra through Haripur Abbotabad road. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.222$  N and  $073^{\circ} 05.309$  E, with an elevation of 2795 ft. from the sea level. Ancient grave stone slabs and potsherds are visible on the ground of the site.



### 74. Rathbana Hill Site

This site is located on the top of a high hill east of Rathbana primary school. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.093$  N and  $073^{\circ} 05.304$  E, with an elevation of 3197 ft. from the sea level. It is measured 55m east to west and 84m north to south direction. Here foundations of different room and other structures are visible and thick texture potsherds were collected from the site.



### 75. Karwala Site

This site is located on the top of a small hill to the west of Karwala village. It is  $33^{\circ} 57.585$  N and  $073^{\circ} 06.434$  E, with an elevation of 3041 ft. from the sea level. The total area of the site is measured 58m north to south and 66m east to west direction. The structures have fallen and now surviving only in heap. The southern portion of the site is occupied by modern houses and potsherds are scattered on the surface.



### 76. Tomb stones at Banda Sher Khan

Banda Sher khan is located about 1km east of Rehana village. There is a large graveyard where four tombs are located with different type of head stones. Only one grave is dated 1302 A.H while the remaining do not carry any date. These head stones are designed in the shape of jackal and caved with calligraphic specimens and floral and geometrical designs.



### 77. Gebha mound I

This site is located to the north of Gebha village about 4km east of Shah Maqsood. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.162$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.634$  E, with an elevation of 2195 ft. from sea level. This mound is about 8m high from the ground level and is measured 70m east to west and 67m north to south. This mound is in tapering shape where all the features are dumped inside but potsherds are scattered on the surface.





**78. Gebha mound II**

This is another mound located to the east of the previous site across the road. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.128$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.709$  E, with an elevation of 2193 ft. from the sea level. This large mound is measured 118m north to south and 99m east to west direction. It is 7m high from the ground level and covered by different types of potsherds.

**79. Gebha mound III**

This mound is located to the east of the previous site. It is situated  $33^{\circ} 58.058$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.808$  E, with an elevation of 2227 ft. from the sea level. This site measures 312m east to west and 265m north to south. Its height is about 8 m from the ground level and marked by extensive potsherds.

**80. Chapra I**

This site is located west of Chapra primary school on the top of a small hill. The site is divided in two parts by a central agricultural field. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.374$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.340$  E, with an elevation of 2759 ft. from the sea level. This large site is measured 285m east to west and 114m north to south. On the site traces of foundations are visible while potsherds are scattered in a large scale on this site.

**81. Chapra site II**

Chapra site II is located on the top of a small hill west of Chapra Middle School. It is situated  $33^{\circ} 55.797$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.495$  E, with an elevation of 2995 ft. from sea level. This site measures 75m east to west and 17m north to south. Here light gray stones are scattered which were also used in the structures. Potsherds are visible in a limit scale on the site.





### 82. Nara village site I

This site located in centre of Nara village can be accessed through Haripur to Serikot road 14km from Haripur bazaar. Owner of the site is Jehanzeb a local of this village. This site is situated  $34^{\circ} 03.925$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.502$  E with an elevation of 1593 ft. from the sea level. It is a large site measures 294m east to west and 212m north to south. According to the locals here were some graves which are now leveled with the ground. However, a niche is still visible apart from it an original wall in the eastern side built of rubble masonry which is still in good condition. On the surface of the site many large stones probably tomb head stones and potsherds are scattered all over site.



### 83. Nara Tower

This appears to be a British period tower located on the top of a small hill north of the Nara village with a large plain area. It is in tapering shape each square side is 3m long with a total height is 6m. It is built of stone plastered with lime mortar. It was either a memorial tower with a plaque fixed to it which has been removed by local people.



### 84. Purana Nara

Purana Nara is  $34^{\circ} 03.870$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.048$  E, with an elevation of 1975 ft. from the sea level. The site is situated on the top of a small hill west of the Nara village. This site is measured 99m north to south and 80m east to west. Here foundations of different structures built of rubble masonry are visible. According to the local people these structures are at least 200 years old and the people of this village shifted to the lower modern Nara village. Here two graves are still visible on the ground built of slabs. Potsherds are visible in limited quantity.



**85. Nara village site II**

This site is located in the southern side of the village close to the village road. It is  $34^{\circ} 03.832$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.171$  E, with an elevation of 1681 ft. from the sea level. Presently the site is converted into agricultural fields. No walls or other structures are visible on the site. Potsherds are scattered on the site in large scale.

**86. Nara Cave**

This is probably a prehistoric cave located in the northern hill of Nara village at a distance of about 1km. It is situated  $34^{\circ} 04.179$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.065$  E, with an elevation of 1835 ft. do from the sea level. Opening of the cave is 1.76m wide and 1.45m high its total depth is 4.83m. The cave is sunken in a soft hill area while the ceiling is badly damaged and fallen down due to which it has become narrow.

**87. Nara village site III**

This is another large site of this area which is  $34^{\circ} 03.823$  N and  $072^{\circ} 51.639$  E, with an elevation of 1632 ft. from the sea level. The actual site is located south of the said village across the stream. This large site measures 407m east to west and 345m north to south. It has been converted into agricultural fields and structures have been leveled now surviving only a heap of soil in the centre. Apart from it thick texture potsherds are scattered in a large scale on the surface of the site.

**88. Seri Cave**

This cave is located in the northern hill of Seri village. It is  $34^{\circ} 01.655$  N and  $072^{\circ} 49.024$  E, with an elevation of 2478 ft. from the sea level. This cave opens to the eastern side. It has a large opening with 8.25m width and 4.60m high while its total depth is 5.55m to the western side. It is probably a prehistoric cave. Inside the cave impression of fire activities are visible on the ceiling and sides. The cave becomes smaller in size due to the falling of large boulders from the hill side, while rain water has also badly damaged it.





### 89. Seri village site I

This site is located in the north of the Seri village on the main road from Haripur to Ghazi at a distance of about 1km. It is  $34^{\circ} 01.870$  N and  $072^{\circ} 49.275$  E, with an elevation of 1816 ft. from the sea level. This is a mound which measures 150m east to west and 75m north to south. The site is badly damaged by an old and a modern road that runs through its centre. Here no structures are visible while potsherds with different designs were collected from the surface.



### 90. Seri village site II

This is another large site located in the west of the village left side of the Ghazi road. The actual site is situated  $34^{\circ} 01.432$  N and  $072^{\circ} 49.427$  E, with an elevation of 1745 ft. from sea level. This large site is measured 417m east to west and 345m north to south. Presently the eastern side of the site is occupied by modern graves and northern side is covered by modern houses while the remaining part is converted by agricultural fields. On the surface of the site large stones and potsherds are scattered in a large quantity.

### 91. Gudwalian Cave I

The village of Gudwalian is located in the left of Haripur-Ghazi road 14km away from Haripur city and the cave is located close to the Godhwalian road. It is situated  $34^{\circ} 00.988$  N and  $072^{\circ} 48.909$  E, with an elevation of 1747 ft. from the sea level. This is a small cave opening to the east. Its opening is 3.60m wide and 2.22m high with a depth of 4.30m. This is probably a prehistoric cave while the inside area is badly damaged by rain water. Fire activities are visible in the cave.



### 92. Gudwalian Cave II

This cave is located close to the northern side of the previous cave, larger in size from the previous one. Both these caves appear to have been formed due to climatic changes in this area. Opening of the cave is to the eastern side which is 5.25m wide and 4.20m high while its depth is 9.85m. This too seems a prehistoric cave. Fire activities are clearly visible inside the cave. From top of the opening of the cave large size boulders have apparently fallen down due to which the mouth of the cave has become narrow.



### 93. Gudwalian cave III

This cave is located in the western hill and large size boulders have fallen due to which the cave has become smaller in size. Its opening is 9.35m wide and 5m high while its total depth is 6.65m. This also appears to be a prehistoric cave but it is smaller in size from the previous caves. Here too the fire activities can be seen in the ceiling and sides of the cave.





#### 94. Gudwalian cave 4

This is another large cave of the same series in the western hill of the previous caves on the same road. The actual cave is located  $34^{\circ} 00.882$  N and  $072^{\circ} 48.471$  E, with an elevation of 1737 ft. from the sea level. Opening of the cave is 16.90m with 5.30m height, while, total depth of the cave is 12.65m. Once it was too long but due to the road construction it has been reduced in size. This cave is formed due to the geological changes in this area. This is probably a prehistoric cave inside the cave impression of fire activities are visible. Presently the cave is badly damaged due to the rain water.



#### 95. Bognian village site I

This site is located in the western side of Bognian village close to the hill at a distance of a furlong west of Bognian primary school. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.726$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.592$  E, with an elevation of 1816 ft. from sea level. Owner of the site is Haroon Shah. This site is badly damaged by illegal diggers. It measured 80m east to west and 100m north to south. It is a settlement site where few structures are exposed by illegal diggers. These structures in diaper masonry probably belong to Kushan period. While many structures are still unexposed and proper archaeological excavations are need of the time to expose layout of the site and place it in proper context. Potsherds of different varieties are scattered on the surface of the site.



#### 96. Bognian Cave I

This cave is located close to the previous site. The actual cave is located  $33^{\circ} 59.725$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.531$  E, with an elevation of 1903 ft. from the sea level. The cave opening is to the eastern side. Its opening measures 70.70m wide while its height is 8.80m and its depth is 13.85m. This is a prehistoric cave. In the front area of the cave illegal diggers have laid a trench from where thick texture potsherds have been unearthed. Apart from these potsherds small and large size used stones are scattered below the cave. Ceiling of the cave is badly damaged by the rain water.



#### 97. Purana Baka mound

This archaeological mound is located in the centre of Purana Baka village and can be accessed from Panian on Haripur Hasanabdal road. The actual site is situated  $33^{\circ} 58.574$  N and  $072^{\circ} 49.115$  E, with an elevation of 1502 ft. from sea level. The whole mound measures 87m east to west and 96m north to south. Presently the site is badly damaged by the locals for stones and the western portion of the mound is occupied by a century old houses. On the top of the mound there is a small domical structure of later period. Different types of potsherds are scattered on the site. While, complete



terracotta jar was also exposed in the western side of the mound. This site belongs to period ranging from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

#### **98. Jagh Gul site**

This site is located in the right side of Haripur-Ghazi road 2km north of Panian chowk. It is 34° 00.628 N and 072° 51.071 E, with an elevation of 1573 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured 53m east to west and 50m north to south direction. Here no structures are visible while only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



#### **99. Paharo site**

This site is located on main Haripur-Hasanabdal road at Paharo village close on left side of the road. The actual site is situated 33° 58.133 N and 072° 50.703 E, with an elevation of 1535 ft from sea level. The whole site is measured as 160m east to west and 175m north to south direction. It is 3.50m high from the ground level. This is an archaeological mound which is presently occupied by modern graves. All the archaeological features are covered under debris and only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



#### **100. Baka Jabbi graveyard site**

This is too a graveyard site which is located in the centre of Baka Jabbi village and can be reached from Panian through a small road running on the north side. The actual site is situated 33° 58.029 N and 072° 50.019 E, with an elevation of 1455 ft. from sea level. This is a plain area which is measured 45m east to west and 50m north to south. Stone slabs of the ancient graves are scattered through the site which may be two centuries old while potsherds of different textures were recovered from this site.



#### **101. Koklia site**

This site is located in the west of Koklia village which can be accessed from the village Baka Jabbi. It is 33° 57.04 N and 072° 49.366 E, while its total elevation is 1466 ft. from the sea level. This site is measured as 115m north to south and 65m east to west direction. presently the site is occupied by graves and these graves have now disappeared while only one stone slabs and head stones are visible on the site apart from potsherds scattered on the site.





### 102. Ladha site

The site is located in the south of Ladha high school and can be accessed through the Ladha road about 11km north to Panian. The site is  $33^{\circ} 57.532$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.908$  E, with an elevation of 1571 ft. from sea level. Presently the site is converted in to agricultural field which is measured 397m east to west and 312m north to south direction. Only potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site.



### 103. Bognian Cave II

This cave is located in the northern hill of Bognian village about 2km northeast of Bognian primary school and can be accessed through Ghazi road. The actual cave is situated  $33^{\circ} 57.532$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.909$  E, with an elevation of 1561 ft. from sea level. This is one the prehistoric caves of the same series in this region. The opening of the cave is 3.10m wide with a height of 3.10m and depth of 6m. No other archaeological features were observed except the fire activities.



### 104. Kholian Railway Bridge

This is a British period bridge constructed below the railway line at Kholian very close to the south from the Kholian primary school across the road. This is a long brick built bridge and the two side walls are crowned by semicircular arches. It is 40.15m long and 2.35m wide while it is 2.20m high. To the four corners side jambs adorned in sloping form are 4.35m long. Upper levels of both sides are adorned with brick parapets in projected form.



### 105. Nau Gazi Baba Ziarat (Changi Bandi)

This tomb is located on the top of a high hill north of Changi Bandi and can be reached through the left from Haripur-Abbottabad road. According to the locals this grave is 900 years old while there is no sign of its date. The present flat structure with a southern open pillared veranda and a small dome in the centre supported by four pillars is constructed in 1981. The actual grave is of stone slabs. It is 6.10m long and 2m wide while it's total height is 58cm. The recently built building is rectangular in shape built of stone slabs whitewashed and green paint is provided from the front.





**106. Kholi (Changi Bandi)**

This site is located in the northern hill top of the previous site which can be accessed through Haripur-Abbottabad road. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.542$  N and  $073^{\circ} 01.690$  E, with an elevation of 3363 ft. from sea level. This is a Kushan period site which measures 68m north to south and 52m east to west. There are different types and size of structures which are now fallen. These were built of blackish sandstone. The site is in terraced shape and thick potsherds were collected from this site.

**107. Rawil Baba graveyard site**

This site is located in the west of the under discussion village Changi Bandi. The site is now occupied by a modern graveyard close to the primary school No 2 of this village. It is  $33^{\circ} 01.442$  N and  $072^{\circ} 03.490$  E, with an elevation of 1722 ft. from sea level. This site is measured 88m east to west and 76m north to south direction. As mentioned that the site is now occupied by modern graves in the northern side there is a domical tomb of Ravil Baba, a local saint of this village. The site is spread in terraces. All the features are dumped in the debris. These are thick textured potsherds of Kushan period.

**108. Mohallah Haji Yousaf Shah site**

This is another large site located in the same area. The actual site is located on the top of a small hill west of Changi Bandi village north of Haji Yousaf Shah Community School. It is situated  $34^{\circ} 01.322$  N and  $072^{\circ} 11.385$  E, with an elevation of 1855 ft from sea level. This site is measured 76m north to south and 47m east to west direction. This site covered the hill top, but the structures have disappeared with the passage of time and due to illegal activities at the site, except some signs of foundations of the walls here and there. Potsherds are scattered on the surface of the site. On the basis of potsherds it may be dated of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.

**109. Gagra (Nara village)**

This site located in the south western side of Nara village can be accessed from Panian chowk. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.861$  N and  $072^{\circ} 55.807$  E with an elevation of 1740 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measured 320m east to west and 205m north to south. Presently the site is converted in to agricultural fields while the western raised portion is occupied by later period structures probably of British period. This site is like an island to its north, east and south sides are dried streams while to west a high hill covered the area. It is in terraced shape probably of 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Different types of potsherds are scattered on the site.



### 110. Kangar Wali Ziyarat

This ziyarat is located in the eastern side of Changi Bandi village and can be reached from Haripur-Abbottabad road. This mausoleum is named after a large tree of Kangar. This is a square walled structure with a small beautiful gateway in the south side. The square building is 9x9m built of stones and plaster with stucco mortar. The small gateway is built of sand and kanjur stones while bricks have also been utilized in its construction. The original semicircular arch is smaller in size of 1.50m high and 1.26m wide. This semicircular arch is enclosed by a cusp arch which is again enclosed by a rectangular panel. The whole structure is 3m high surmounted by a projected stone parapet. Both sides of pilasters are provided topped by kanjur stone kiosks. The structure is not dated but it might be of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 111. Nale Top (Mohri)

This large settlement site is located in the western hill from Mohri primary school. It is 34° 00.301 N and 073° 02.222 E, with an elevation of 2529 ft. from sea level. This large site is measured 275m east to west and 203m east to west direction. Presently the site is covered with grasses and no structures are visible. Only large size stones are scattered on the surface of the site. Thick texture potsherds are scattered which suggest that the site goes back to Kushan period.



### 112. Mohri site II

This is a small site located on the top of a small hill east of Mohri village. It is 34° 00.396 N and 073° 02.743 E, with an elevation of 2472 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measured 45m east to west and 22m north to south. This site is located on a natural mound. Structures have disappeared but large size stones are scattered on the surface of the site and potsherds were collected from it which seem to be of Kushan period.



### 113. Mohri site III

This is another small site in the same region. It is situated on the top of a small hill east of Mohri primary school No 2 across the dried stream. The actual site is 34° 00.412 N and 073° 02.647 E, with an elevation of 2544 ft. from sea level. Here structures have disappeared from the site except a rubble masonry wall and potsherds are scattered on a small quantity.





#### 114. Mohri site IV

This small site is located on the top of another hill on north eastern side of the school of Mohri village. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.642$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.691$  E, with an elevation of 2887 ft. from sea level. This small site measures 22m north to south and 12m east to west. This is a small site where rubble masonry structures are observed. On the basis of potsherds scattered on the site the site may be dated from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.



#### 115. Akhun Bandi site I

This site is an artificial mound located in the western side of Akhun Bandi at a distance of about one furlong north of the village road and can be accessed from Haripur-Abbottabad road via a small road. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.335$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.020$  E, with an elevation of 2321 ft. from the sea level. This mound is 15m high from the ground level. The whole site is measured 75m north to south and 68m east to west. The site is spread over terraces and some structures are visible which are built of blackish stones in rubble masonry. Potsherds are scattered on the whole area.



#### 116. Akhun Bandi Site II

This site is located in the southern site of the previous site close to the Akhun Bandi village road. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.31$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.175$  E, with an elevation of 2296 ft. from sea level. This is a large site consisting on two mounds measuring 315m east to west and 195m north to south. Actually it was one site which is divided into two by agricultural fields and a modern house in the centre of the present two mounds. Here all the structures are covered under thick debris and only potsherds are visible on the surface of the site.



#### 117. Akhun Bandi site III

This site is located on the top of a small hill west of Akhun Bandi primary school across the dried stream. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.567$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.384$  E, with an elevation of 2575 ft. from the sea level. This small site is measured 79m east to west and 44m north to south direction. This is a small settlement site where foundations of a few structures are visible in rubble masonry. Potsherds of thick texture probably of Kushan period are visible on the site





**118. Akhun Bandi site IV**

This site is located on the top of a natural mound northeast of the village primary school which can be accessed from Haripur-Abbottabad road. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.878$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.281$  E, with an elevation of 2680 ft. from sea level. The site is spread in terraces and structures are in ruined condition mostly covered under thick debris. Few walls of black sandstone in rubble masonry are visible. Thick textured potsherds probably of Kushan period are visible here and there on the site.

**119. Akhun Bandi site V**

This is a large site located on the top of a high hill north of the village and northeast of Akhun Bandi primary school. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.967$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.449$  E, with an elevation of 2784 ft. from sea level. This settlement site measures 112m east to west and 45m north to south. Foundations of wall structures about half meter high are visible at many places. A few small walls built in rubble masonry are 1.20m wide. Thin textured potsherds were collected from the site. On the basis of pottery the site is dated from 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC to 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.

**120. Akhun Bandi site VI**

This site is located on the top of a small hill north east of Akhun Bandi village which can be accessed from Haripur-Abbottabad road on the left side. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.905$  N and  $073^{\circ} 03.733$  E, with an elevation of 2787 ft. from sea level. This is a small site measuring 12m east to west and 14m north to south. The visible structures are built of blackish sandstone in rubble masonry. Thick textured potsherds of Kushan Period are scattered on the site.

**121. Magri site I**

This site is located in the lower portion of Magri village hills southwest of the village and can be accessed from Haripur-Abbottabad road. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.322$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.806$  E, with an elevation of 2784 ft from sea level. This small site is measured 25m north to south and 17m east to west. The site appears to have been abandoned after heavy erosions from the north and western high hills. Structures must be buried under thick deposits of fallen debris. The potsherds collected from the site are probably of Kushan period.



### 122. Magri village site II

This is another large site located on a top of a high hill in the centre of the village and can be accessed from Haripur-Abbottabad road. It is  $34^{\circ} 02.203$  N and  $073^{\circ} 04.108$  E, with an elevation of 3808 ft. from sea level. This large site is measuring 310m east to west and 245m north to south. Presently the site is converted into agricultural fields and the centre top is occupied by modern houses. From the site thick texture potsherds of Kushan period were collected.



### 123. Karla site II

This site is located on the top of a small hill north of the village and close to the Government Boys Primary School of the village. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.363$  N and  $073^{\circ} 05.918$  E, with an elevation of 2870 ft. from sea level. This site is measured 50m east to west and 23m north to south. All the structures and other features have disappeared from the surface of the site while only thick textured potsherds of Kushan period are scattered on the site.

### 124. Shah Maqsood I

This mound of Shah Maqsood is located close to the right side on main road from Haripur-Abbottabad. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.240$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.234$  E, with an elevation of 2142ft from sea level. This is a large site is measuring 310m north to south and 275m east to west. Presently the site is divided into two parts by the British period railway line. The mound is about 15m high from the ground and occupied by modern houses and agricultural fields. Potsherds of thick texture from 3<sup>rd</sup> century to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. were found from the site.



### 125. Shah Maqsood Railway Bridge

This railway bridge is located in the eastern side of Shah Maqsood village close to the main road to Abbottabad. According to the inscription found here the bridge was built in 1911. This bridge is consisting of five central jambs and two U shaped side jambs of bricks while stones have been used in basis of three western jambs. These jambs are 5.30m high, 7m long and 1.50m wide. These jambs have been recently plastered with cement. The bridge is crowned by large size steel beams supporting the railway line.



### 126. Shah Maqsood site II

This artificial mound is located in the southern side at a distance of a furlong from Shah Maqsood site I. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.237$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.233$  E, with an elevation of 2140ft from sea level. This mound is about 8m high from ground level. This site is measured 145m north to south and 125m east to west. The southern side of the site is occupied by a modern house and agricultural fields. Here only thick textured potsherds dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D. have been found.





### 127. Bhera mound

This site is located about 1km east of Shah Maqsood site. It is close right to the main road from Haripur to Abbottabad. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.338$  N and  $073^{\circ} 02.659$  E, with an elevation of 2145 ft. from sea level. The whole site is 405m north to south and 370m east to west. It is about 8m high from ground level. The mound is in tapering shape presently divided into two parts by the British period railway line. Here large size river stones were observed apart from thick textured potsherds dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 128. Bal Dher Railway Station

This railway station is located close on right side of the main road from Haripur to Abbottabad at Bal Dher. This brick built building consists of two rooms and an open porch. It is 17m north to south and 10.10m east to west. The northern porch is provided with two semicircular arches, while such arches two each have been provided on the west and east and one on north eastern side. It is quite high from the two rooms and surmounted with a flat brick ceiling supported with steel girders. The two rooms are provided with a veranda in front of it which is adorned with low semicircular arch openings. The same type of ceiling is provided to these rooms but about 1m low then the porch.



### 129. Bal Dher Railway Bridge

This is a British period brick built bridge located west of the railway station the bridge is dated to 1912. This bridge is consisting of two walls to east and west sides. Each wall is 6.20m long, 3.15m high while the central space is 4.85m wide. The bridge is surmounted with large size steel girders supporting the wooden beams.



### 130. Bal Dher site I

This site is located about 1km east of Bal Dher railway station and can be accessed through a small road from railway station to Bagra. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.954$  N and  $073^{\circ} 05.907$  E, with an elevation of 2782 ft. from sea level. This is a large mound over a small hill measuring 75m east to west and 40m north to south direction. Structures have disappeared while only large size blackish stones are scattered on the site apart from potsherds found on a large scale dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.





### 131. Bal Dher site II

This site is located close to west of the previous site and can be accessed on the same road. It is too situated on a natural mound. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.954$  N and  $073^{\circ} 05.907$  E, with an elevation of 2762 ft from sea level. This site is measured 22m east to west and 14m north to south direction. It is about 9m high from the small road. Here foundation of structures can be observed apart from it potsherds in a small quantity. The site may be dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 132. Basti Sher Khan Tomb stones

Basti Sher Khan is a small village located on main Haripur to Abbotabad road 1km west of Bal Dher. Here too jackal type tomb stones are adorned with a Persian inscription. Each one is 73cm high and 9cm long are of blackish sand stone carved with floral and geometrical designs.



### 133. Ghazi Mound I

Ghazi mound is located in west of Ghazi village close to the Indus channel can be accessed on a road from Ghazi Tehsil Headquarter Hospital. This mound is about 5m high from ground level. Presently top of the site is occupied by a British period building housing a police station while southern side is occupied by a primary school and modern houses. It is  $34^{\circ} 01.803$  N and  $072^{\circ} 38.471$  E, with an elevation of 1102 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measured 102m north to south direction and 57m east to west direction. Recently the large western portion of the mound has been washed away by the Indus flood. In this mound portion of a wall built in the late period diaper masonry is visible apart from potsherds scattered here and there. The site may be dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### 134. Purani Police Chawki Ghazi

This British period building is located in the west of Ghazi village a little above the previous archaeological site. It can be accessed through the same way. According to an inscription on the main entrance the building was constructed in 1893. The building is built of dressed stone blocks. Total area is 25.60m north to south and 25.20m east to west direction. Main arched entrance is provided on the western side measuring 2.10m wide and 2.90m high. The entrance opens into a porch and in the courtyard of building.

The main building is double storey provided with an arched veranda. The central arch is large in size measuring 2.16m wide and 2.42m high. Apart from it all the other arches are 1.20m wide with the same height. Small rooms with verandas flank the building on the north and south. There are large size barracks with on the southwest and Northwest. Two of the rooms in the barracks are currently used for keeping criminals during police custody. A projected parapet is provided to the whole structure. The main building is surmounted with wooden ceiling supported by steel girders while the other rooms are provided with stone slabs ceiling supported with T irons. Stairs have been provided on the south side of main building, which lead to the upper storey. In this storey there are three rooms provided with a pillared verandah and flat ceiling.



### 135. Jalu Mera Site I

Jalu Mera site I is located in the left of Lawrencepur road 3km east from Ghazi and can be accessed from Khalo village. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.629$  N and  $72^{\circ} 39.360$  E with an elevation of 1181 ft. from sea level. This mound has now been converted into agricultural fields while its top is occupied by a few houses. The mound is about 2.50m high from ground level. The whole area is measured 207m north to south and 188m east to west direction. Here thick textured potsherds with blackish designs were collected on the basis of which the site may be dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 136. Jalu Mera Site II

The Jalu Mera site II is located about less than half of a kilometer east of site I and can be accessed through the same way. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.544$  N and  $72^{\circ} 39.535$  E with an elevation of 1227 ft. from sea level. The whole site measures 180m east to west and 144m north to south direction. Presently the site is converted in to agricultural fields. Here only potsherds of the same texture and colour as were found on the previous site were noticed.



### 137. Kharbara Site

Kharbara village is located 1km east of the abandoned railway track to Tarbela close north of the Bandi village road. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.110$  N and  $72^{\circ} 40.063$  E with an elevation of 1324ft from sea level. The whole site measures 115m east to west and 145m north to south direction. Presently the site is converted into agricultural fields while the eastern side is occupied by a modern house. From this site the same kind of thick textured potsherds were collected.



### 138. Phai Site I

This is a mound which which has partly been occupied by the Phai village houses and partly converted to agricultural fields. The area converted to fields measures 65m east to west and 55m north to south. It is located in the right of Lawrencepur road 3km away from Ghazi bazaar. It is close on east of river Indus. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.010$  N and  $72^{\circ} 37.301$  E and its total elevation is 1066 ft. from sea level. This mound is 3m high from surrounding ground level. From the surface of the mound thick textured black on red type potsherds were collected, which can be dated from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century .A.D.





### 139. Phai Site II

Phai site II is located on the south west of Phai village across a dried stream on the left bank of river Indus. The site is  $33^{\circ} 59.779$  N and  $072^{\circ} 37.078$  E with an elevation of 1133 ft. from sea level. It is 3m high from ground level. The whole site measures 320m east to west and 218m north to south, which is owned by one Khurshid of the same village. Presently the site is converted into agricultural fields. Here potsherds of black on red slip were observed in large quantity which can be dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 140. Phai Site III

Phai site III is located in the north of Phai village across the dried stream and lies  $34^{\circ} 00.014$  N and  $072^{\circ} 37.467$  E with an elevation of 1050 ft. from sea level. This site is measured 280m east to west and 212m north to south direction. The owner of the site namely Mr. Rehman has converted it into agricultural fields while its top portion contains a modern water well. From here too the same type of potsherds were collected.



### 141. Jamu Village Mound

Most of the Jalu village is located in 2km right on Ghazi to Laurencepur road, while its western portion has been converted into agricultural land. The present village is built on this mound. It is 3m high from ground level. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.345$  N and  $072^{\circ} 38.067$  E with an elevation of 1071 ft. from sea level and the top of the mound contains a modern well. The present site is 125m east to west and 80m north to south direction. The mound is terraced in shape here no wall structures are found only pebble stones are scattered on the site and thick textured black on red type potsherds were collected from the site. The mound is dated from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 142. Qazi Pur Graveyard Site

This graveyard site is located in the north of Qazi Pur village on main Ghazi to Laurencepur road about 5km from Ghazi bazaar. The site is on the left bank of river Indus. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.599$  N and  $072^{\circ} 36.076$  E, with an elevation of 1028 ft. from sea level. The present mound is 2m high from ground level. This whole site measures 103m north to south and 78m east to west. Presently the site is reserved for the village graveyard.





### 143. Qazi Pur Tomb Stones

In the eastern side of Qazi Pur village there is another graveyard in the centre of this graveyard within an enclosure of stone walls of ½m in height. There are three ordinary graves within the enclosures. This enclosure is provided with a small pointed arch on the southern side plastered with lime mortar. All these three graves were provided with head and foot stones, but the headstones are now missing and only the stones on the footstones are still standing. The stone of the tomb on the western side is 1m high and 50cm long containing an inscription on one side with A.H 1310, apart from floral and geometrical designs and a tea pot is engraved on the other side. The stones on the other two tomb are plain containing nothing.



### 144 Sehro Hill Site

Sehro village is located on Ghazi Seri Kot road about 4km from Ghazi. The actual site is located on the top of the western small hill in the northern hill top. It is 34° 01.114 N and 072° 41.568 E, with an elevation of 1475 ft. from sea level. This is a small site measuring 10m north to south and 6m east to west. Presently no structures are visible and stones that were used in the structures are scattered on the site while potsherds were also found in a small quantity. On the basis of the thin textured potsherds the site may be dated from 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D.



### 145. Umer Khana Village Site

This site is located in the open agricultural fields south of the village across the dried stream. It can be accessed from Ghazi to Seri Kot road. The actual site measures 218m north to south and 205m east to west, 34° 01.371 N and 072° 41.465 E, with an elevation of 1256 ft. from sea level. The owner has leveled the site for cultivation. Here potsherds of thick texture were found in a large quantity and on the basis of these the site may be dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 146. Gori Tombs Stones

Gori village is located in the southwest of Kotehra village on newly constructed road from Ghazi to Jari Kas Haripur. The actual graveyard is located in the eastern high spot, where two tombs of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. adorned with blackish head stones carved out with different kinds of decorations are visible. The western tomb head and foot stones are 1.40m and 1.30m high while these are .40m and 30m long respectively. These headstones are adorned with floral and geometrical designs while the foot side stone is carved out with a tea pot. The head and foot stones of the 2<sup>nd</sup> tomb are smaller in size and adorned with the floral and geometrical ornamentations.



### 147. Kotehra Village Site

This is a high mound located in Kotehra village east of the newly constructed road from Ghazi to Jari Kas Haripur in the centre of the said village about 7km from the Ghazi bazaar. This mound is about 15m high from ground level. While a large part of the site is occupied by modern houses, very little portion remain open which measures 30m east to west and 24m north to south. The Federal Department of Archaeology has conducted excavation on this site and has recovered many Buddhist art specimens. Above this mound there are later period structures probably of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D now in ruined condition. These structures are adorned with low pointed recessed arches.



### 148. Kunzalu Kandao (Umer Khana)

Kunzalu Kandao site is a graveyard site located on the top of a small hill in the eastern side of Umer Khana village on main Ghazi Seri Kot road. It is 34° 02.217 N and 072° 42.294 E, with an elevation of 1724 ft. from sea level. Seven have been exposed by the illegal diggers and according to the locals only human bones were found. It measures 8m east to west and 6.50m north to south. These graves are smaller in size and their walls are built of stone slabs. No potsherds were found here. Keeping in view graves in very bad state of preservation, it is estimated that there were originally some 2 hundreds to 4 hundreds ancient graves in this graveyard.



### 149. Ghundai Site I

Ghundai site is located on the top of a high hill east of Tarbela dam and close north east of Umer Khana village and can be accessed from Ghazi Seri Kot road. It is 34° 02.393 N and 072° 41.958 E, with an elevation of 1909 ft. from sea level. The whole site measures 12m east to west and 9m north to south. Here almost all the structures have been demolished by the illegal diggers and only foundations of two walls are visible. Here thick textured potsherds of Kushan period are scattered on the site.



### 150. Ghundai Site II

Ghundai site II is located in the lower portion of the same hill that can be accessed through Umer Khana village. It is 34° 02.306 N and 072° 42.042 E, with an elevation of 1491 ft. from sea level. This site is measured 14m east to west and 16m north to south direction. This site is too robbed by the illegal diggers, who have exposed some walls. Here too thick textured potsherds dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. were found.





### 151. Kundi Graveyard Tombs Head Stones

Kundi graveyard is located in the south of Kundi village close to the Seri Kot road about 2km from Ghazi bazaar. This graveyard is 40m north to south and 32m east to west direction. In this graveyard many tombs are provided with blackish slabs head and foot stones carved with different tools and artifacts. Here many graves belongs to 1940s and 50s. The carved out artifacts include pistils, sticks, knives, and axes, how, sickles and Hubble bubble. In addition jewelry and other floral and geometrical designs have also been carved out on these head stones.



### 152. Gala Dand Graveyard Tombs Head Stones

Gala Dand is located in the south of the Kundi village. There is a small graveyard here, where the same types of head and foot stones adorned with similar designs have been noticed. These stones are also carved out with jewellery like necklace and earrings of different shapes in addition to farming tools as were observed in the previous graveyard.



### 153. Umer Khana Dheri

Umer Khan Village is located 2km from Ghazi to Seri Kot road. The site is located in the south of the said village across the dried stream on a raised portion of the area. It is 34° 01.505 N and 072° 42.098 E, with an elevation of 1352 ft. from sea level. The site is 18m high from the dried stream. The whole area measures 52m from north to south and 45m east to west. The site has been badly disturbed by the illegal diggers and structures have been exposed. The layout of these structures resembles a Buddhist monastery. The rooms open inside a small courtyard. These square rooms are 2.60x2.60m and are built in diaper masonry. Walls are 80cm thick. Here intersecting rooms were also observed. Thick textured simple potsherds were collected from the site, which can be dated from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 154. Kholi (Pipyala)

Kholi site is located in a raised portion about a furlong east of Pipyala primary school on main Ghazi to Lawrencepur road about 2km away from Ghazi. It is 33° 59.679 N and 072° 40.874 E, with the elevation of 1402 ft. from sea level. This is a mound site about 15m high from ground level. The whole site is measured 135m north to south and 112m east to west direction, here all the structures are dumped inside the soil, while large size stones are scattered on the site. Potsherds of thick texture are found in a large scale. The site is dated from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.





### **155. Sayyida Wali Kassi (Kher Bara)**

This is a large site situated close north of Kher Bara boys primary school and can be accessed on Ghazi Laurencepur road about 5km away from Ghazi bazaar. It is  $33^{\circ} 58.955$  N and  $072^{\circ} 41.610$  E, with an elevation of 1404 ft. from sea level. The whole site is 145m north to south and 40m east to west and the eastern portion is badly destroyed by the illegal diggers who looted the site. Now only foundations of a few structures are visible in this large site spread over terraces. On the basis of thick textured potsherds the site is dated to the Kushan period.



### **156. Kher Bara II**

This graveyard is located close on south of the previous site and northwest of the Kher Bara Primary School. The whole graveyard measures 18m north to south and 14m east to west direction. Like the other graves in this region here too the same blackish head and foot stones are adorned with different designs. These stones are rectangular in shape and carved out with different kinds of jewellery and other tools including floral and geometrical designs.



### **157. Kher Bara III**

This graveyard is located in the west of Kher Bara Girls Primary School and can be accessed from the west direction. Here many ancient graves are now leveled with the ground. On one tomb head stone date is inscribed as 1883. A large tea pot is also carved out on it. Floral and geometrical ornamentation are found on the stones of these tombs.

### **158. Bandi Graveyard**

Bandi village is located east of Kher Bara and can be reached through Khalo on main Ghazi Laurencepur road about 13km from Ghazi. The said graveyard is located in the west of Bandi village. The actual graveyard is situated on a raised portion of a natural mound. There are so many ancient graves here out of which many have been leveled with the ground while the head and foot stones are still standing. Here too the same kind of head stone culture has been found as was seen in the graveyards already discussed. These are blackish stone slabs carved out with floral and geometrical ornamentation.



### 159. Khar Feza (Sherawal)

Khar Feza (literally means the city located on the hill top) site is located on the top of a high hill on the left of Ghazi Seri Kot road at Sherawal and in the east of Darra Mohat. It is  $34^{\circ} 02.669$  N and  $072^{\circ} 44.494$  E, with an elevation of 2021 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measured 45m north to south and 28m east to west direction. The site is in terraced shape, where all the structures have been leveled while some structures are visible here and there. Stone slabs are scattered on the site. The surviving foundations suggest that it was a Hindu period site. Thin textured potsherds were also found on this site.



### 160. Tali Kot Buddhist Site

Tali Kot site is located in the southern side of Tali Kot village, which can be accessed through Hasan Pur to south on main Ghazi Laurencepur road about 14km from Ghazi bazaar. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.138$  N and  $072^{\circ} 38.708$  E, with an elevation of 1412 ft. from sea level. This is a large site measuring 180m north to south and 185m east to west. This large Buddhist site is consisting of two parts

#### .1. Stupa

A small size robbed stupa is located in the west of monastic area. The centre of the stupa has been 5m dug by the illegal diggers and the square plinth measures 15x15m. The stupa is existing in heap of debris and surrounded by agricultural fields. In the most west side of the stupa there are portions of another embankment wall in north south direction.



#### 2. Monastery

Monastic area is located in the east of the stupa. It is occupying a large area of 32m north to south and 30m east to west direction. It is 3m high from the sides. A well-designed wall in diaper masonry slightly tapering can be seen. The site is owned by Mr. Furdel Khan a local of the village who has converted it into an agricultural field. Inside this compartment 15 cells are visible each one is 3.60mx3.40m. The surviving walls are 80cm wide and are built in well-developed diaper masonry. Thick textured potsherds are found in a large scale on this site. The site can be dated from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### 161. Tali Kot Site II

This is a small settlement site located in the west of Tali Kot village close on left to the newly constructed road from Ghazi to Jehari Kas. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.310$  N and  $072^{\circ} 39.280$  E, with an elevation of 1632 ft. from sea level. The whole site measures 11m east to west and 8m north to south. These structures are mostly fallen and only the foundations built in rough masonry of small stone slabs survive. Tali Kot site II is a small settlement site the structures here seems of 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century A.D. No potsherds etc. were found from the site.





### 162. Tali Kot Site III

Tali Kot site III is located on a raised natural mound east of Tali Kot Girls Primary School across the dried watercourse. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.432$  N and  $072^{\circ} 39.155$  E with an elevation of 1563 ft. from sea level. The site is located on terraces and converted into agricultural fields. The whole site is measured 115m east to west and 44m north to south. Only few walls exist in rubble masonry of small stone slabs. Different kinds of potsherds were found on the site and on the basis of this pottery the site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



### 163. Lari Site I

Lari site I is located on the top of a small hill south of Tali Kot village. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.110$  N and  $072^{\circ} 40.128$  E, with an elevation of 2009 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measuring 13m north to south and 7m east to west direction. This is a small and ordinary settlement site. A small water spring is located in the south of the hill. Here all the structures have demolished and only foundations are surviving, which are built of rough masonry. Potsherds are found in a small scale. The landscape of the site suggests that it belonged to the Hindu Shahi period.



### 164. Lari Site II

Lari Site II is one of the largest sites of this area located on the top of a high hill between Tali Kot and Dogh villages east of the newly constructed road from Ghazi to Jehari Kas about 15km from Ghazi bazaar. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.068$  N and  $072^{\circ} 40.307$  E, with the elevation of 2016 ft. from sea level. This rectangular site measures 340m east to west and 115m north to south. The structures at the site are in ruined condition and only foundations of a few walls are surviving. These structures are spread over the six raised tops of the same hill. These structures are built of stone slabs in rough rubble masonry. Potsherds are found in abundance here. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period on the basis of structures and potsherds found here.



### 165. Dogh Hill Site

Dogh hill site is located on the top of the western hill of Dogh village left of the newly constructing Ghazi-Jehari Kas road. It is close south of the previous site. The site is  $33^{\circ} 55.850$  N and  $072^{\circ} 40.159$  E, with an elevation of 2255 ft. from sea level. The whole site is 39m east to west and 12m north to south direction. This is too a settlement site where most of the structures are in ruins and only foundations of five different structures are visible, closely resembling the structures of Lari II structures. Thus it is too dated to Hindu Shahi period. Potsherds in a small scale were collected from the site.





### 166. Baghdara Hill Site

This is a small site located on the top of a small hill south of Baghdara village and can be reached through Hasan Pur from Ghazi Lawrencepur road. It is 33° 56.264 N and 072° 41.944 E, with an elevation of 2372 ft. from sea level. This small rectangular site is 16m east to west and 13m north to south. The site has been partly leveled for the constructing road while the northern side of the site is occupied by a large size water tank. Presently no structures are visible but potsherds of thick texture are scattered on the site.



### 167. Mang Site (Baghdara)

Mang is a Mohallah in Baghdara village. The site is located on a raised portion; the top of the site is occupied by a modern house. It is 33° 56.717 N and 072° 42.105 E and its total elevation from the sea level is 2137 ft. This is a large site where structures are buried under the thick deposits. The rectangular site is 135m east to west and 62m north to south direction. Large size stones are scattered on the site alongwith potsherds found in large quantity. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 168. Dara Village Site

This site is located in the Dara village can be accessed through Sherawal on Ghazi Seri Kot road. It is about 13km from Ghazi. The site is 33° 04.117 N and 072° 45.505 E, its total elevation from the sea level is 2140 ft. The site could not be measured exactly due to the standing wheat crop but it is a huge site measuring almost 400m north to south and 350m east to west. The site is close to the Tarbela Dam and it remains are covered under water during summer season. Here walls of different structures are still standing in good condition.



Mostly the rooms are interconnected with each other. The average sizes of rooms are 4.50mx7m. The walls are 70cm to 80cm thick and built in rubble masonry while large size stones have been used in these structures. These structures appear to be of Hindu Shahi period while other structures are modern. These buildings were abandoned due to construction of the dam. Here thick textured potsherds were found in large quantity.

### 169. Sherawal Site II

This site is located close to Dara turn at Sherawal village on Ghazi Seri Kot road. It is 34° 02.899 N and 072° 44.076 E, with an elevation is 1629 ft. from sea level. The site is scattered on terraces and measures 50m east to west and 62m north to south. Presently the site is converted into agricultural field and the side facing road is occupied by shops. Structures from the site have disappeared while potsherds were collected from the site. These are both in black and red ware which are probably of Hindu Shahi period.



### 170. Baghdara Site II

This site is located in the southern hill of Baghdara village in the eastern side of Bada village can be accessed on the new Ghazi-Jehari Kas road. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.653$  N and  $072^{\circ} 41.204$  E, with an elevation of 2503 ft. from sea level. The site occupies the western lower portion of the hill and a road passes through the western portion of the site due to which exact extent of the site could not be measured, but it is almost 150m east-west and 90m in north south direction. Different kinds of structures are visible on the site mostly damaged while few walls still exist to a proper height. These structures are built in rude rubble masonry of gray stone slabs. In the upper part there is a well 4m in circumferences built of rubble masonry. Stucco plaster fragments were also found. Different types of potsherds were collected from the site the site which is dated to Sikh period.



### 171. Baghdara Site III

Baghdara site III is located on the highest hill top south east of Baghdara village. It is  $33^{\circ} 55.743$  N and  $072^{\circ} 41.439$  E, with an elevation of 3938 ft. from sea level. This is too a large site that occupies two tops of the same hill and it measures 215m east to west and 190m north to south. There are so many structures built in rubble masonry. The walls are 70cm to 80cm thick. In the centre of both the tops, structures are buried under thick deposits. In this site potsherds are found in a large scale. This site is too dated to Sikh period.



### 172. Mang Cave I (Baghdara)

This cave is situated in the eastern high hill of Mang Mohallah at Baghdara village can be accessed through Kotehra on Ghazi Lawrencepur road. Cave I is located close to the top of the hill. It is  $33^{\circ} 56.599$  N and  $072^{\circ} 42.349$  E, with the elevation of 2820 ft. from sea level. The cave opens to the west. The actual cave is 9m deep with a height of 2m; its opening is 3.50m wide. It is probably a prehistoric cave because it is located very close to other so many caves located in Seri region of Haripur District. Fire activities can be observed on the sides and ceiling of the cave.



### 173. Mang Cave II (Baghdara)

Mang cave II is located in the same area in the lower portion of the hill. It too opens to the western side. It is a bit smaller then cave I. It is 7m deep, 1.90m wide and about 5m high while internally the cave become narrow in size. This is too a prehistoric cave where fire activities can be observed.





### 174. Mang Cave III

This cave is located between Mang cave I and cave II in the same hill. It also opens to the western side. This cave is consisting of two portions. Both these cavities are same in depth. These are 4m deep and 2m wide while their opening is 4.80m wide. This is too a prehistoric cave where only fire activities can be seen inside the cave and on the ceiling. This cave is smaller in size from the other previous two caves.



### 175. Badha Site I

Badha site I is located on the top of a small hill on north of Badha village. It can be accessed through the newly constructed Ghazi-Jehari Kas road. It is 33° 54.978 N and 072° 40.295 E with the elevation of 2382 ft. from sea level. The whole site measures 68m east to west and 94m north to south. The surroundings of the site are now converted in to agricultural fields. Except a few foundations no structures are visible. These structures are built of stone slabs and plastered with mud mortar. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period. Here potsherds are found in a large quantity, which are of thick texture.



### 176. Badha Site II

This site is located on the top of the eastern hill of the village at 33° 54.797 N and 072° 40.375 E, with an elevation of 2375 ft. from sea level. This is too a small site which is 35m north to south and 16m east to west. Only potsherds similar to that found from the previous site are also found from this site.



### 177. Tarchiti Site I

Tarchiti site I is located in Tarchiti hill region which can be accessed from Ghazi on new Jehari Kas road. The site falls on south of Baghdara site I and II. It is 33° 55.301 N and 072° 41.013 E, with the elevation of 2227 ft. from sea level. The western side of the site is leveled by the owner of the site for agriculture while the eastern side survives upto 1.80m in height. The whole site is 45m east to west and 28m north to south direction. The site is badly destroyed and only potsherds of thick texture were found in a large scale. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.





### 178. Tarchiti Site II

This site is located in the south of the Tarchiti I on the top of the southern hill close to a modern domed tomb and very close to Badha site I. It is 33° 55.157 N and 072° 40.979 E, with an elevation of 2271 ft. from sea level. The whole site measures 40m east to west and 11m north to south direction. The badly ruined structures are built in rude diaper masonry of gray sand stone. Walls are from 90cm to 1.10m thick and foundations of three rooms were clearly visible. Potsherds in large quantity were found from the site which is dated to 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 179. Gar Site I

This site is located on the top of a natural mound at Gar village south of Himlat village and east of Tarbela Army quarters. It is 34° 00.205 N and 072° 40.703 E, with an elevation of 1317 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measured 44m east to west and 195m north to south. Here all the structures are in ruined condition and only one wall in the centre of the site is visible, which is 1.50m thick. This wall probably served as an embankment. The structures are built of small boulder while river pebbles have also been used in these structures. Here thick texture potsherds were observed in a small quantity. The site belongs to the Sikh period.



### 180. Jameri Site I

Jameri site-I is located on the top of a small hill in Jameri village and can be accessed on TRO road. The site is located south of Jameri Primary School across the dried watercourse at Kuthba Mohallah. It is 33° 59.542 N and 072° 42.632 E, with the elevation of 1908 ft. from sea level. A new water tank is constructed on the north western corner of the site. This small site is measured 30m east to west and 11m north to south direction. Illegal diggers have almost destroyed the whole site and only potsherds were visible on the site. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 181. Jameri Site II

This is another small site located close south of the previous site in Kuthba Mohallah. It measures 12m north to south and 9m east to west. The site is in a very bad state of preservation due to illegal activities and only potsherds in a small scale were found from this site.



### 182. Jameri Site III

Jameri site III is also located in the Kuthba Mohallah on east of the previous two sites across a small hill and south of the road. It is 33° 59.392 N and 072° 42.728 E, with the elevation of 1885 ft. from sea level. This site is measured 17m east to west and 22m north to south direction. The structures were probably used as quarries

by the locals to reuse their stones in construction of their own houses. Some stone slabs are still visible here and there on the site. Potsherds were observed in a small quantity on the surface. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

### 183. Treman Site I (Jameri area)

This site is located close to the Boy Primary School of Rehmani Mohallah at Jameri area on the right side on a raised ground 4m high from the road. It can be accessed on TRO road. It is 33° 59.960 N and 072° 42.446 E, with the elevation of 1588 ft. from sea level. The whole site is 104m east to west and 85m north to south direction. The site has been leveled by the owner for agricultural purposes. According to the local people, one Sultan Afsar had found a stucco sculpture from the site, but this could not be confirmed. However, potsherds of thick texture are scattered on the site in a large quantity. The site is dated from 5<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 184. Treman Graveyard (Jameri Area)

This is an ancient graveyard located between the previous site and Rehmani Mohallah on the ordinary road on a high plinth. The whole graveyard is measured 16m east to west and 9m north to south direction. Most of the graves are destroyed and leveled with the ground. Here too the tomb stones are adorned with different designs and motifs including different floral, geometrical designs and tall tea pots. No date has been mentioned on any slab or stone. It is about a century old graveyard.

### 185. Jameri Graveyard Site

This small graveyard is located in the western side of the said village along the partially dried stream at the right side on a raised portion of about 9m high from stream where water of a small spring flows to the west. It can be accessed through TRO road from Ghazi. This is an ancient graveyard where graves are mostly leveled with ground. Two graves are adorned with blackish carved head and foot stones. These are 1m high and 45cm wide, carved with different designs such as digger, stick, axe, etc. in addition to floral and geometrical designs.

### 186. Jameri Site IV

Jameri site IV is a small site located in Jameri region on the right of Chulyari village on the ordinary road in the lower part of the hill. It can be accessed on TRO road. It is 33° 59.402 N and 072° 43.360 E, with the elevation of 2014 ft. from sea level. It is a small site measuring 30m east to west and 38m north to south. The present ordinary road leading to the said village has disturbed the western part of the site. No structures are visible on the site. Potsherds were found in a large quantity. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.





### 187. Chulyari Graveyard Site

Chulyari graveyard occupies a raised portion in the centre of the village which itself is located on the top of hills and can be reached through TRO road. This is a large graveyard which is 55m east to west and 25m north to south. Here are so many ancient graves adorned with richly carved tomb stones, similar in pattern as have been reported earlier. Here the male graves stones are carved with daggers, axes, guns, and sickles, floral and geometrical designs while female graves stones are carved with different kinds of jewelry ornamentation. Mostly the graves in this graveyard are from 50 years to 200 years old.



### 188. Chulyari Site I

This small archaeological site is located in the east of the village close to another small village Soli. It is situated in the right side of the road on a raised portion of the hill. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.707$  N and  $072^{\circ} 45.429$  E, with the elevation of 3533 ft. from sea level. It measures 16m east to west and 30m north to south direction. The surviving structures are built of black stone slabs. The site is about 3m high from the road and surrounding fields. Potsherds were observed in a small quantity on the site which is dated from 7<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 189. Treman Site II

Treman site II is located on the top of a high hill east of Treman village in Jameri area and can be accessed on TRO road about 9km from Ghazi bazaar. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.830$  N  $072^{\circ} 43.075$  E, with an elevation of 2200 ft. from sea level. This is a large site which is measured 96m east to west and 17m north to south direction. Here foundations of different types of walls ranging from 80cm to 1.10m in thickness built in rubble masonry of blackish stone slabs are visible. These walls are up to 1m in height. Mostly structures are facing to the south direction. Potsherds of thick texture were observed in a small quantity. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



### 190. Treman Site III

Treman site III is located on the second hill top east from the previous site. It is  $33^{\circ} 59.705$  N and  $072^{\circ} 43.183$  E, with the elevation of 2265 ft. from sea level. This site is extended on terraces. It is 30m east to west and 45m north to south. Here illegal diggers have exposed few walls structures which are built in rubble masonry of blackish stone slabs. Large size stones are scattered on the site. This site is too dated to Hindu Shahi period. Here potsherds were observed in a small quantity.





### 191. Salam Khand Graveyard

Salam Khand graveyard is located in the west side of the village close to east of Salam Khand BHU. The said graveyard is located on both sides of the village road. This is a large size graveyard measuring 135m east to west and 90m north to south. In the centre of the graveyard there is a domical structure constructed recently. Almost all the graves are from 70 to 120 years old. Here the male graves are adorned with richly carved tomb stones. These are carved with tea pots, axes, sticks, daggers, sickles and floral and geometrical ornamentations. Female tomb stones are carved with jewelry ornamentations.



### 192. Aldara Site I

Aldara site I is located on the top of a small hill south of Aldara village accessible on TRO road through Salam Khand. The site is located on a grassy hill where a small water spring flows to the west below in the lower northern side of the hill. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.305' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 44.623' E$ , with the elevation of 2216 ft. from sea level. This is a large site which measuring 212m east to west and 65m north to south. The site located on terraces of which the lower terraces have been converted into agricultural fields. Different fallen structures were found in the upper terraces. These are built in rubble masonry of stone slabs. The walls are 80cm thick. Thick textured potsherds are visible in large quantity on the site. This site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



### 193. Aldara Site II

Aldara site II is a Hindu Shahi period fortress. It is located on the top of another hill top on south of the previous site. It is  $34^{\circ} 00.236' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 44.633' E$ , with the elevation of 2275 ft. from the sea level. This site is probably the citadel area of the previous site. The fortress is 45m north to south and 15m east to west. A large high wall of 1m thickness adorned with machicolations is provided to this fortress.



### 194. Dara Mohat Site II

Dara Mohat site II is a small site located on right side of the village road on the top of a small hill at a distance of about 1km towards Ghazi. It is  $34^{\circ} 03.824' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 45.152' E$ , with the elevation of 1770 ft. from sea level. This is a small settlement site measuring 10m east to west and 10m north to south direction while the outer part of these structures have been converted into fields. Here a room measuring 10mx4m open into a small courtyard. The surviving walls



are 2m high. Potsherds were observed in a small quantity. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period on the basis of its rude architectural features.

### **195. Dara Mohat Site III**

Dara Mohat site III is located on the top of a small hill east of the said village and can be accessed from Ghazi-Siri Kot road through a small road. It is  $34^{\circ} 03.952$  N and  $072^{\circ} 46.027$  E, with the elevation of 1868 ft. from sea level. On both sides of this hill there are two water springs flowing to Tarbela Dam. This is a large site extending on terraces. The whole site is 205m east and 88m north to south. The lower terraces have been converted in to agricultural fields while the upper portion is reserved for a small forest. Here different structures were observed. Walls of few structures are still standing to a suitable height while the upper parts of the structures are damaged. Potsherds of different types were found from the site. It is dated to Hindu Shahi period on the basis of crude masonry.



### **196. Chauntri Site I**

Chauntri site I is located about 8km from Seri Kot Bazar towards north on main Ghazi-Haripur. It lies on the east of Dara Mohat III. Presently the site is partly occupied by modern graves. The actual site is  $34^{\circ} 03.481$  N and  $072^{\circ} 45.631$  E with the elevation of 2744 ft. from sea level. This site is 95m east to west and 62m north to south, while a large portion of the site is now occupied by houses and the remaining is converted into agricultural field. While the structures have almost disappeared, plain potsherds of thin texture were found in huge quantity. It is dated to Hindu Shahi period. A plain iron medal was also reportedly found from the site.



### **197. Chauntri II**

Chauntri site II is located south of the Chauntri site I across the dried stream or a small Dara (Pass) about a furlong away from previous site on the top of a small sterile hill. This is a large site which is  $34^{\circ} 03.366$  N  $072^{\circ} 45.363$  E, with an elevation of 2744 ft. from sea level. The whole site is measuring 130m east to west and 145m north to south. Different kinds of wall structures were found in the site. Mostly the walls are 80cm thick and are built of stone slabs. While most of the structures are in ruins and very few are standing up to the height of only 1 m. Plain and thin textured potsherds were found in large quantity. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.





### 198. Sherawal Site III

This is a large site located on main Ghazi-Seri Kot road at Sherawal village on south of Dara Mohat Chowk on the top of a small hill. It is about 4km away from Ghazi bazaar. It is 34° 02.787 N and 072° 44.50 E, with an elevation of 1863 ft. from sea level. It measures 112m east to west and 225m north to south. Here walls and foundations of different structures were observed, which include halls, small size rooms and embankment walls built of stone slabs in rough masonry. The surviving walls are 1 to 2m high. Potsherds of different variety were observed on the site. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



### 199. Khatry Site (Bilah)

Khatry site is located on the eastern hill top of Bilah village and can be accessed via a small road from Seri Kot bazaar close east of the Bilah middle School. It is 34° 01.723 N and 072° 45.514 E with the elevation of 2875 ft. from sea level. This is a small site measuring 45m east to west and 17m north to south. Here few embankment walls and foundation of different structures were observed. These walls are built of stone slabs in rough masonry. Further, three wells were also found here of which two are now closed by the locals while one still exists. These are known as Khatry by the locals. Potsherds of thick and thin texture were observed on the site, which is dated to Sikh period.



### 200. Bilah Site

This is a small graveyard located in the south of the village at a distance of one furlong towards south-east of the previous site. It measures 12m east to west and 9m north to south. Some of the graves are more than a century old, but most are modern graves. The ancient graves contain the same type of head and foot stones which were observed in so many other graveyards as mentioned earlier. Here too male graves stones are carved with different farming tools and female head stones are carved with different kind of jewelry ornamentations.



### 201. Landa Baba Graveyard

Landa Baba graveyard is located in the north of Seri Kot bazaar and can be accessed from Ghazi towards east and from Haripur towards west. The graveyard is named after the monumental domical tomb structure of Land Baba located in the west. This is a large size graveyard measuring 54m east to west and 32m north to south. Here the ancient graves are almost leveled with ground while their head stones are still standing are representing the same head stone culture of the region as discussed earlier. Male graves head stones are





carved with different farming and fighting tools while female head stones are carved with jewelry ornamentations.

## **202. Nala Site**

Nala site is a small located on the western edge of a small hill on left of the Seri Kot-Gudwalian road through Jabi, about 5km from Seri Kot bazaar. It is 34° 01. 972 N and 072° 47. 616 E, with elevation of 3089 ft. The site is spread over terraces which is measured 35m east to west and 28m north to south. A few exposed structures are built of stone slabs in rough masonry. The walls are 80cm thick. Apart from potsherds found in a small quantity, an iron spoon type object was also found here. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



## **203. Kotki Rock Shelter**

Kotki rock shelter is located on the left of Seri Kot Gudwalian road through Jabi, about 7km from Seri Kot bazaar. This rock shelter is facing to the west side. Presently large size stone slabs have fallen from the top blocking the entrance to the rock. It is measured 4.40m deep and 5m wide. Ceiling of the rock shelter contained traces of fire activities probably in prehistoric times. The rock shelter was apparently formed due to geological changes in this area.



## **204. Chinal Kot Two Graveyards**

There are two graveyards in the village of Chinal Kot accessible from Seri Kot through a small road in the south western side about 8km from Seri Kot bazaar. Both these graveyards represent the same Hazara tomb head stone culture as has been discussed earlier. Here both the male and female graves head stones are carved with different ornamentations in the same fashion as was observed in the other graveyards of this region mentioned above in this report.



## **205. Pulwari Site (Seri Kot)**

Pulwari site is located on the top of a small hill on east of Pakistan Public School close of Seri Kot bazaar on Haripur road. It is 34° 02.771 N and 072° 46. 696 E, with elevation of 2406 ft. from sea level. This is a large site which is located on terraces and measured 112m east to west and 216m north to south. Its lower part is converted into agricultural field. On the southern raised portion foundations of some structures were observed which according to the locals was a water tank. Original structure may still be buried under thick deposits. Potsherds of thick texture were found in a large quantity. The site is dated to Kushan period.



## 206. Bar Kandao

Bar Kandao site is located on the top of a small hill left of Seri Kot Asman Manri ordinary road at Bar Kandao, about 4km from Seri Kot bazaar and 2km away from the previous site. It is  $34^{\circ} 04.120' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 47.122' E$ , with the elevation of 3056 ft. from sea level. This large site is spread over terraces and measured 135m east to west and 28m north to south. The most part of the site is converted into agricultural field. Here two kinds of walls were observed. Walls of rooms are 80cm thick, while the embankment walls are 1m thick. All these are built of rough masonry of blackish stone slabs. Potsherds in a small quantity were found here. The site is dated to Hindu Shahi period.



## 207. Asman Manri

This is another large site located on the top of a high hill east of Asman Manri village. It is  $34^{\circ} 04.744' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 47.652' E$ , with an elevation of 3578 ft. from sea level. It was measured 225m east to west and 192m north to south. The site is on terraces shape. Here walls and foundations of different type of structures were observed. These are squares, rectangular, small and large size structures. Masonry of these structures is early diaper linking the site to early Kushan period.



## 208. Pulwari Graveyard Site

This graveyard is located close to the Pulwari road on a small natural mound. The whole graveyard is 35m east to west and 24m north to south direction. Here the same type of Hazara tomb head stone culture can be seen. Male and female tomb head stones are carved out with different ornamentations. While floral and geometrical ornamentations were also observed on many tomb head stones.



## 209. Botigram Site I

Botigram site is located on the top of a small hill at Botigram village accessible from Seri Kot through a small road on Pir Sahib Maddrassa. It is  $34^{\circ} 02.400' N$  and  $072^{\circ} 47.495' E$ , with the elevation of 3427 ft. from sea level. Presently most part of the site is occupied by a modern house and a large size of water tank, while the remaining part is covered under thick deposits. The whole site is 45m east to west and 23m north to south. Potsherds in a small quantity were observed here. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 210. Botigram Site II

Botigram site II is located one kilometer south of the previous site on the same road. It is  $34^{\circ} 02.172$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.625$  E, with the elevation of 3336 ft. from sea level. This site is 2m high from the road measures 16m east to west and 12m north to south. Here foundations of a few structures can be seen. These are built in rough masonry, while potsherds in small quantity were collected from the site. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 211. Bacha Khan Chowk Site

This site is located on Seri Kot Haripur road on the western end of a small hill on left side of the road at Bacha Khan Chowk. It is  $34^{\circ} 03.094$  N and  $072^{\circ} 47.931$  E, with the elevation of 2749 ft. from sea level. This small site measured 18m east to west and 15m north to south. Here walls of a few structures are visible. These are built of rough masonry of stone slabs. Potsherds can be seen in low quantity. The site is dated from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D.



### 212. Bacha Khan Chowk Graveyard

This is a small size graveyard measuring 24m east to west and 13m north to south direction. The main Seri Kot-Haripur road runs through the centre of the graveyard. The site is representing the same Hazara tomb stone culture.

### 213. Chaulho Site

Chaulho site is located 3km from Bacha Khan Chowk on main Seri Kot Haripur road. The site occupies a large area on the top of a small hill on left side of the road. It is  $34^{\circ} 02.163$  N and  $072^{\circ} 48.453$  E, with the elevation of 1615 ft. from sea level. The raised portion is an ancient site while on three places later period structures are visible. The site is probably from 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> century A.D, Potsherds of both the early and later periods were found on the site.



### 214. Keroch Site

Keroch village is located close to Bacha Khan Chowk on the same road. Here are two small graveyard representing the same Hazara tomb stone culture.



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# Reciprocal Influence on the Buddhist Arts of Chinese Turkistan and Gandhara Through the Silk Roads

Dr. Fazal Dad Kakar and Mahmood-ul-Hasan

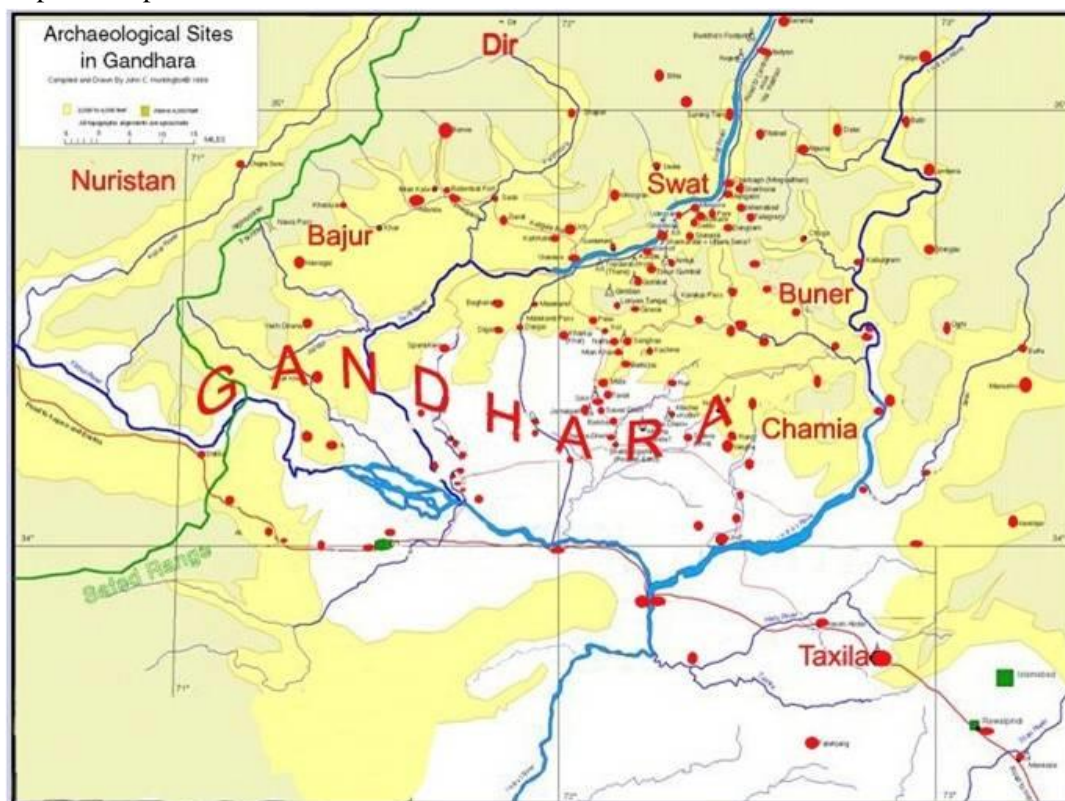
## Abstract:

*Gandhara was the ancient name of the tract of country on the west bank of the Indus River comprising the Peshawar valley and the modern Swat, Buner and Bajaur. Gandhara remained a stronghold of Buddhism from 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC to 5<sup>th</sup> Century AD. Invasions from Persia and White Huns resulted in decline and disappearance of Buddhism and the Buddhist Art in Gandhara. The spread of Buddhism from Gandhara region to Central Asia, and then to China is, however, closely linked with the ancient Silk Trade Routes. Many of the early missionaries taking the message of Buddha to China were the scholars/monks from Gandhara and Central Asia. In the same way exchange of cultural traits between Chinese Turkistan and Gandhara took place through these Silk Trade Routs coming from China and Gandhara region through Central Asia to the west, and of course, also in the reverse directions.*

## Key words:

**Gandhara, Silk Trade Routes, Chinese Turkistan, Central Asia, Buddhism, Afghanistan**

For the location of the greater ancient Gandhara region and an understanding of the various influences active in the development of the art of Gandhara, knowledge of the geographical and historical background of the region is of prime importance.



ARCHAEOLOGICAL MAP OF GANDHARA (After John C. Huntington)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of the History of Arts 108, the Ohio State University, USA.

As shown on the map, generally Gandhara is bounded on the north, east and west by high mountains and on the south by the flat Indus Valley. From the core area of Gandhara the famous Khyber Pass connects ancient Gandhara with Afghanistan, thereby making it a link in the silk trade route which through centuries, served as commercial and cultural medium between China, Central Asia and the West. The name of Gandhara appears for the first time in the "Rigveda" a collection of hymns of the Aryans, dating back to the second millennium B.C. In the texts from the Achaemenian and the Greeks Gandhara is mentioned as a region on the north western frontier of the Sub-continent. Today the ancient Gandhara region is a part of the north western Pakistan.

The detailed definition of the boundaries of Gandhara is, however, found in the account of the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan-tsang, who visited this region in the early seventh century A.D. As per his account, the Kingdom of Gandhara consisted of what may be described in modern terms, the Peshawar Valley, the hilly districts of Swat, Buner, Bajawar, Mohmand and the areas across the Indus including Taxila and Hazara Division. So geographical location and boundaries thus delimited and described above, formed the core of the ancient Gandhara region.

The spread of Buddhism from Gandhara region to Central Asia, and then to China is however closely linked with the Silk Trade Routes and the settlements associated with these trade routes. Many of the early missionaries taking the message of the Buddha to China were the scholars/monks from Gandhara and Central Asia. In the same way exchange of cultural traits between East and West took place through these Silk Trade Routes coming from China and Gandhara region through Central Asia to the west, and of course, also in the reverse directions.

The new ideas, inventions and customs were transmitted through these trade routes transgressing the geographical boundaries. For example the importation of glass from the west through Central Asia to China contributed to the invention of the famous Chinese porcelain. In the same way alfalfa and grape vines were imported from Iran to China. The Persian religion Manichaeism a rival of the Christianity in Central Asia established foot hold in China. It was mainly through Central Asia that Buddhism spread from Gandhara to China probably in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., and later on by Gandarians, Parthians and Sogdians monks around 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D.

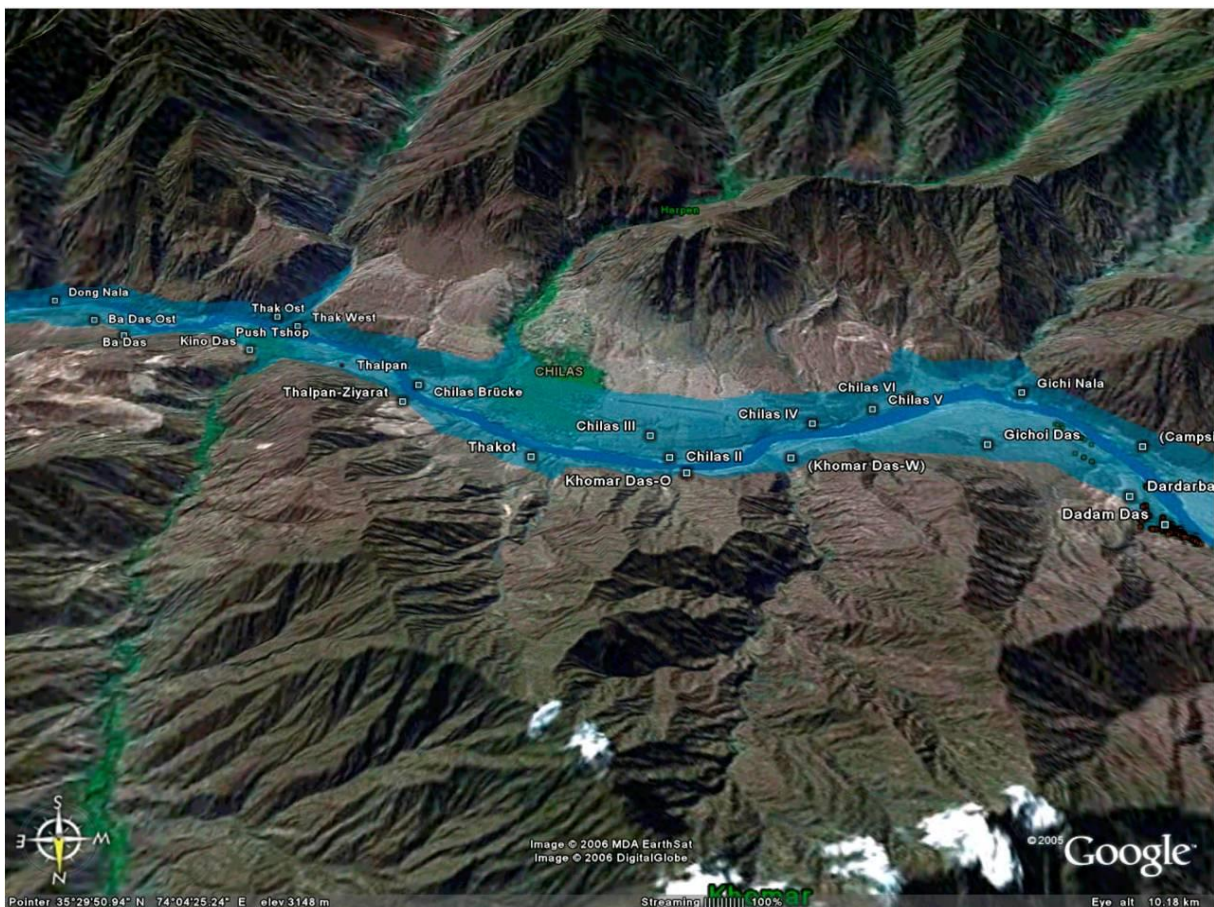


Web map of Silk Routs redrawn Dr. Kakar



As we know that the ancient Silk Trade Routes commenced from Chaugan (Sian) through Gobi desert to Tun-haung. Near Taklamakan desert the main trade route bifurcate in to two routes i.e. the northern route passing through Hami, Turfan and Kucha to Kashgar and then to Samarkand; and the southern route following through Miran, Cherchen, Khotan and Yarkand to Kabul and Herat.

It was most probably in the first century AD, as also pointed out earlier, that Buddhism was taken to western parts of China presently called Xinjiang Uygur Zizhique (Sinkiang Uighur autonomous region) or in other words the Chinese Turkistan. The people/monks from Gandhara and Kashmir proceeded to the region of Khotan and Kashgar and established settlements. There were subsidiary routes in those days to connect the main Silk Trade Routes with core area of Gandhara, passing through Hadda and Bamyán before crossing the Hindu Kush to Sinkiang in China. The southern route shorter than the previous one used by travelers to China, passed through Tu-ho-lo (Tokhareains) over Pamir to Kashgar, joined by still shorter route from Gandhara, passing through the Gilgit and Yasin valleys to Tashkurgan and Kashgar.



Aerial view of Chilas Valley showing rock art sites, Northern Pakistan (Google Map)

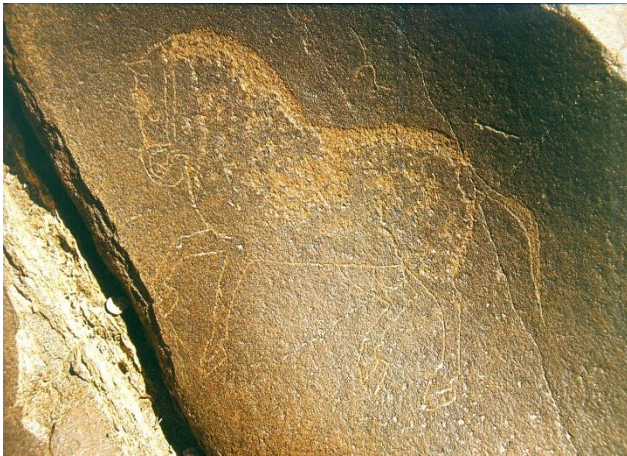




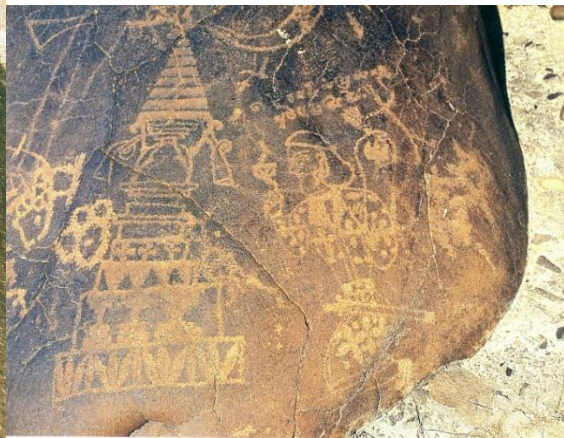
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1,2,3,4 Central Asian influences on the rock carvings at Thalpan - Diamir, Northern Pakistan  
(After Karl Jettmar)<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Jettmar, K. 1982 d Rock carvings and Inscriptions in the Northern Areas of Pakistan, Institute of Folk heritage, Islamabad.





Sogdian inscriptions in Northern Pakistan



Chinese Pagoda and Chinese inscriptions in Diamir District, Northern Pakistan  
(After Karl Jettmar)

Due to its geographical location, Kashgar had played a great role in promoting trade and transmitting Buddhist further to China proper. From Kashgar along with the southern trade route various prosperous settlements grew up like including Yarkand, Khotan, Niya, Dandanulik and Miran. Similarly, along with the northern Silk Trade Route important settlements such as Kucha, Turfan, Kashgar grew up. These settlements and centers disseminated various cultures of other regions to the west and Buddhism into China proper.

Kucha on the northern route like its counterpart Khotan on the southern route was one of the most important settlements and centres of commercial as well as cultural activities. Buddhist monks of Kucha were well



conversant with Sanskrit. Kucha was not only a centre of Buddhist studies but it also played a vital role in spread of Buddhism to China through its famous teachers. A noted Buddhist scholar “*Kumarajiva*” who was son of Kashmiri father belonged to Kucha, had studied in Gandhara and was an expert in *vedas* and *sastras*.



Image of Kumarajiwa, Kizil Cave in background (Near Kucha, China) (Photo by Dr. Kakar)

Northern and southern routes met near the Tun-huang – the famous centre of Buddhist learning and noted for its caves of thousand Buddhas near Kizil. It served as the meeting place of Buddhist scholars coming from Persia, Bactria, Gandhara, Khotan, Kucha and other places, for holding discussions and translation of sacred text into Chinese language.



Kizil tower, China (Photo by Dr. Kakar)

The emergence of well-known Greco-Buddhist Art developed mainly in Gandhara, exerted a widespread influence in different parts of Central Asia, eventually reaching China, changed the indigenous art of paintings and sculptures.

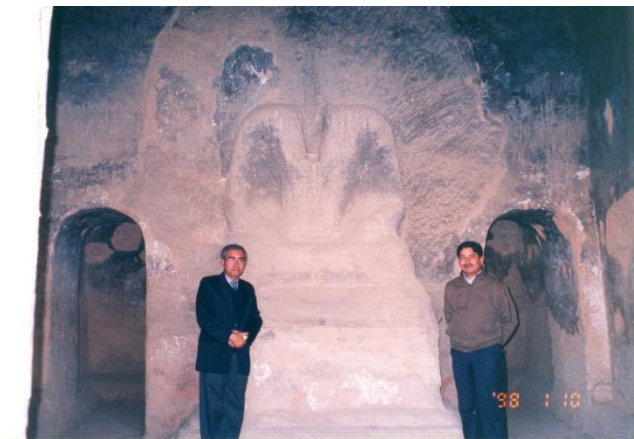


Paintings from Thousand Buddhas Cave, Kizil, China  
(Photo by Dr. Kakar)





Buddhist painting from Jinan Wali Dheri (District Haripur), Taxila Valley  
(Photo by Dr. Kakar)



Buddha in Meditation, Kizil, China



Buddha in Meditation, Jaulian (Haripur), Taxila Valley  
(Courtesy Department of Archaeology and Museums, Pakistan)





Fasting Siddhartha, Kizil, China (Photo by Dr. Kakar)



Statues of the Fasting Siddhartha, Gandhara, Pakistan

(Courtesy, Lahore Museum, Peshawar Museum and Department of Archaeology and Museums, Pakistan)

The frescoes on the walls of caves and buildings in Kucha, Turfan etc. provided evidence of influence of Gandharan Art. The Buddhist religion formed bond among the Gandharans and the artistic manifestations of the religion, predominantly visible in the art of Gandhara that originated and flourished in Gandhara, materially strengthened these bonds and deeply influenced the later Buddhist Art of Central Asia, China and Far East. The Art of Gandhara is primarily a religious art serving the Buddhist faith. The sculptures and paintings around the stupas and in monasteries depicted the important traits and tenets of the Buddhist faith before the eyes of the people representing the life close to reality.



Great Departure in Painting, Kazil, China  
(Photo by Dr. Kakar)



Relief depicting Great Departure, Gandhara, Pakistan  
(Photo by Dr. Kakar)

Thus the Silk Trade Routes greatly facilitated the movement of ideas and trades from East to West and vice versa. The process of introduction of Buddhism from Gandhara to Central Asia and its subsequent spread to China was the work of the missionaries, servants and merchants, who propagated the message of *Tathagata* from Gandhara – the second birth place of Buddhism and passed this message via Central Asia to China.

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