

# KUNAL

Kunal is located in the Ratia tehsil of district Fatehabad, Haryana on the dried bed of Saraswati. The site was discovered in the year 1981. The Archaeological excavations at this pre-Harappan site which is 8000 years old (C14 dates 5700-6000 B.C) was started in the year 1986 and continued till date i.e. 2018-19 with a few field-season's gaps of the year 1992-93, 1996-97, 1998-99, 1999-2000, 2001-2002 and 2002-2003.

The recent excavation seasons i.e. 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 yielded three successive phases of occupation; from pit dwelling to that of square and rectangular mud brick houses have come to light and are supposed to be the earliest remains of pre-Harappan culture in India. Also copper furnace, steatite bead making workshop and kiln were found. A hoard of regalia objects including gold beads of a necklace, an armlet and a few bangle pieces and beads of semi-precious stones is first of its kind. Objects of silver have also been found from the site.



**Excavation Trench**



**Seal**



**Silver Object**



**Gold Object**



**Beads**



**Pottery**



**Seals**



**Beads**



**Bone Object**



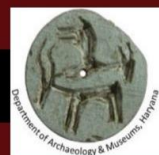
**Chert Blade**



**Copper Bangles**



**Copper Tools**



# MITATHAL

The archaeological site of Mitathal is located about 10 km north of Bhiwani district, Haryana. The site has yielded a three-fold cultural sequence, i.e. Early Harappan, Mature Harappan and Late Harappan. The site was earlier reported and subsequently excavated by Suraj Bhan in the 1960's.

Site was discovered through chance finds of two copper harpoons while ploughing the field and thirteen copper rings through canal digging. Prior to excavation conducted by Kurukshetra University in 1968, under the direction of Suraj Bhan, copper artefacts, Indus-style pottery, beads and faience bangles were discovered at Mitathal.

The antiquities recovered from the site include cubical agate weights, blades of chert, triangular terracotta cakes, toy-cart wheels, bangles of faience, beads of shell, steatite, faience, terracotta and semi-precious stones. A broken steatite seal of Mature Harappan period was discovered in 2010. The faunal assemblage, domestic animals include cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, dog etc. apart from wild mammals such as wild pig, barking deer, blackbuck and porcupine etc.



Faince Bangles



Beads



TC Bird



TC Wheels



TC & Stone Objects



TC Objects



TC Objects



Stone Objects





# JOGNEKHERA

The archaeological site of Jognekhera is situated on the North-west bank of ancient river Saraswati in district Kurukshetra, Haryana. The excavation of this site was done under direction of Shri Madhav Acharya and Shri R.S Dahiya along with Shri D. S Malik, the then Director of Archaeology and Museums Department Haryana.

Two cultural sequence were found during the excavation process, first was 1500-1000 B.C and second is 1000-808 B.C.

Remains of copper smelting furnace and objects/slag of copper have been found from the site.

The site was damaged by floods of water from Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal in Haryana in 2010.



Plate



Dish on Stand



Pottery



Beads



Copper Object



Pot Sherds



Incised Pottery



Bangles

Excavation Trench





# RAKHIGARHI

Rakhi Garhi (Hisar) flourished in the valley between Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers. It is one of the largest sites of the Indus Valley Civilization, spread over 220 hectares. The site was first explored in 1969. Archaeological excavations at Rakhi Garhi have revealed potters kiln, wheel made pottery, seals, granary, citadel, ritualistic platforms, terracotta figurines, and cemeteries.

Excavations conducted at Rakhi Garhi in 1997 (2014-15, 2015-16) indicate that the settlement witnessed all the phases of the Harappan Civilization – the early Harappan (3200-2700 BC) as well as the Mature Harappan (2700-1800 BC). Among other things that have been found are terracotta figurines, weights, bronze artifacts, combs, needles and terracotta seals.

A bronze vessel has been found which is decorated with gold and silver. Some female skeletons wearing shell bangles and a gold armlet and semi precious stones near them have been found.



Excavation Trench



Pot



Conch



Blades



TC Animal Objects



Pottery



Beads



Sealing



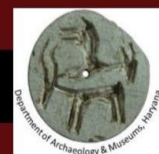
Shell Bangles



TC Balls



Seal



# BANAWALI

Archaeological excavation at this proto-historic site from the year 1974 to 1977 brought to light a pre-Indus and Indus town and other material including beads and bangles of semi-precious stones, copper ornaments and tools, steatite seals, terracotta sealing, toys, blades and weights of chert and agate etc. along with a large variety of pottery.

The discovery of first mother goddess terracotta figurine in independent India and a beautiful terracotta replica of a plough brought this site on the map of National importance. Excavations also revealed ornaments, beads of gold, semi-precious stones, terracotta and steatite; and bangles of clay, shell, faience and copper. Evidences of copper smelting, ovens, hearths were also found at site.



**Excavation Area**



**TC Figurines**



**TC Wheels**



**TC Objects**



**TC Figurines**



**Shell Objects**



**Mother Goddess**





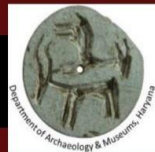
# AGROHA

Agroha is situated on the ancient trade route between Taxila and Mathura. Archaeological excavation at this site confirmed a continuous cultural sequence from circa 4<sup>th</sup> century BCE to medieval times. The Saka- Kushana to early Gupta period is distinguished by structural remains.

Discovery of a large Buddhist stupa complex from this period is noteworthy. The important antiquities unearthed include copper coins of Yaudheyas, a terracotta seal bearing inscription mentioning “ Maharaja Mahakshatrpa Mahasenapati”, a terracotta sealing with a legend “ Sri Narayan Deva Prakrita” and above the inscription representation of sankha (conch) and chakra (wheel), belonging to 3<sup>rd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century CE.



Excavation Area



# SUGH

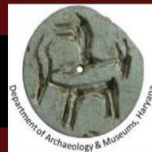
Situated in a bend of the old Yamuna, now the Western Yamuna Canal, which surrounded it on three sides, the modern village of Sugh, about 5 km to the east of Jagadhri, was identified by Cunningham with the site of ancient city of Srughna. He was the first explorer to bring to light the archaeological importance of the site. The ancient mound of Sugh lies at 30° 9' north latitude and 77° 23' east longitude. The ruins at Sugh were rightly identified by Cunningham with the ancient city of Srughana on the basis of the description given by the Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang (Yuan Chwang). Srughana was an important city of north India and has been frequently referred to in early and medieval literature. The earliest reference to this city is found in the Astadhyayi of Panini.

Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology of the Punjab University during 1965. Remains, ranging in date from c. 600 B.C. to c A.D. 300, were discovered here. The archaeological finds included pottery, terracotta figurines and miscellaneous terracotta objects, coins, sealings and animal remains. Chronologically these terracotta finds can be grouped in various divisions, such as, Mauryan, Sunga, Kushana, Gupta and medieval.

Two terracotta sealings one bearing the name of Vyaghraraja in Gupta characters of the 5<sup>th</sup>- 6<sup>th</sup> century A.D. and the other bearing the name of the city 'Sugh' in early Devanagari characters of the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century A.D. are also important finds.



Excavation Area





# KHOKHRAKOT

Khokhrakot, the capital city of Yaudheyas, a Republic of historical period is presently converted into a huge mound near Rohtak. This centrally protected site was excavated by Archaeological and Museums Department, Haryana in collaboration with the Department of History of M.D. University, Rohtak for continuous three field seasons from 1988 to 1990.

The earliest occupation at the site belongs to PGW culture, whose remains are noticed near the tank area. Later, the site was under the rule of Yaudheya, Kushana and Gupta. The excavations at this site have yielded terracotta seals and sealings, coins and coin moulds of Kushana, Yaudheya and horseman and bull type are found. Kushana pillar capital decorated with carvings of winged lions and riders, coin – moulds and seal- bearing inscription of Yaudheyam, Bahudhanyake are among the important finds.



Excavation Area

