



RESEARCH PAPER

New Archaeological Discoveries along the Mole, Desoi and Baran Nian/ Rain Water Nalla District Jamshoro Sindh, Pakistan

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DOI

[http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022\(6-III\)30](http://doi.org/10.47205/plhr.2022(6-III)30)

ABSTRACT

The area on the western edge of the district is culturally rich and it is investigated by various historians and archaeologists for a long time. The current study focusses to analyze the effects of Darawat Dam construction on the archeological sites due to the merging of the Mole, Desai, and Baran Nian. The researcher conducted a field survey and used the Global Positioning System (GPS) to unexpose the archeologist sites around the dam and discover fresh archeological sites also. The cultural material found on the surface was analyzed to find out the accurate date and time depth of the sites. During the survey and analysis of the material, it was found that 27 archaeological sites have been badly affected due to the construction of the dam and some of these will be extinct. The study suggests the local authority or Government organizations protect these archeological sites scientifically.

Keywords

Archaeology, Artifact, Geography, Hills, Nain

Introduction

The foundation of district Jamshoro was detained in few years ago, before it was the part of district Hyderabad. It is surrounded from north District Dadu, from west is Baluchistan province, south by Karachi and east is the Thatta Hyderabad (**map 01**). It consist five Talukas with own tehsil headquarter status. Geographically district is 90% hilly area and 10 % is alluvial fertile land irrigated by both Sukkar and Kotri barrage. Hilly area is divided into two ranges as Kohistan included Kotri Thano Bola Khan and Jamshoro Talukas and Khirthar range included hilly area of Manjhand and Sehwan. These hills have large series running 05-10 kilometers North - South. Eastern side is river Indus which fellow annually.



Map# 1

Taluka Boundries of District Jamshoro Source (Google)

### Literature Review

The area of district is culturally rich, because of that majority of the earliest settlement are discovered at western range of hills. Mehrgrah reported earliest settlement called Neolithic period, dated 7000 B.C. The site is reported and excavated by French Archaeological Mission from 1971-77. Preliminary report shows seven cultural occupations period. After the discovery of Mehrgrah and its surrounded area Sir Aruel Stien came and survey the area of southern Baluchistan he discovered many prehistoric sites in the region. N.J Majumdar 1927-28-29-30 and 31 came and to survey the lower part of Sindh reported lot of prehistoric sites in the region (Majumdar 1928). The purpose of this survey was for two reasons, in first knowledge of southern limits of Indus culture and information regarding archaeological mounds situated in the delta country, secondly confirmation of the list of archaeological sites reported by previous researchers. N.J. Majumdar explores the lower part of Sindh known as Kohistan and part of present Jamshoro District. In 1929, Henry Cousins surveyed the western circle visited Sindh indicated many archaeological sites of different periods from Indus to historic period which were described historically. In 1972, the archaeological survey of south eastern Sindh was conducted by Muhammad Sharif former Director, Department of Archaeology and Museum Government of Pakistan for about none month. The survey work was carried out in the districts of Thatta Badin and Tharparkar, while Badin was part of Hyderabad in 1975 Badin was given the status of district. After that, no archaeologists and other prominent scholar are came in the area accepting local archaeologist and prominent scholar Syed Hakim Ali shah Bukhari of district Dadu former deputy director of the federal department of Archaeology and Museum, Government of Pakistan survey the whole area of Jamshoro and Dadu District During his field work and pre review and his service experience he compile a book titled "Sindh je Qadeem Aasaren Ji Directory" Published by Sindhi Language Authority, National highway Hyderabad Sindh." He recorded 823 ancient sites Tombs Mosques Graveyards Caves Surface scattered sites Gabar bands and spots having archaeological significant.

### Material and Methods

The researcher conducted a field survey and used the Global Positioning System (GPS) to unexposed the archeologist sites around the dam and discover fresh archeological sites also.

**Table 1**  
**Archaeological Sites of District Jamshoro, Sindh Pakistan**

Sr.	Site	Location		Periods
		Longitude East	Latitude North	
1.	Asoka Jee Takri	N A	N A	Buddhist
2	Ashabi Waree Seer	25 <sup>o</sup> , 18', 52"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 54', 26"	Pre Historic
3	Ak Pati Daro	25 <sup>o</sup> , 48', 27"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 33', 28"	N A
4	Allahb Dino (Nal Bazar)	24 <sup>o</sup> , 57', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 10', 00"	Mature Indus
5	Buthi Thana Aarb	25 <sup>o</sup> , 37', 06"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 50', 56"	Early, Mature
6	Bachani Landhi	25 <sup>o</sup> , 32', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 50', 25"	Mature Indus
7	Bachani Koteero	25 <sup>o</sup> , 32', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 50', 10"	Mature Indus
8	Bandhri Daro	26 <sup>o</sup> , 13', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 42', 00"	Early Mature
9	Berri Waro Koteero	N A	N A	Mature Indus

10	Bhoro Shah Baig Daro	25 <sup>o</sup> , 26', 31"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 26', 59"	Mature Indus
11	TakMakam (Graveyard)	25 <sup>o</sup> , 12', 14"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 41', 19"	Historic
12	Tako Baran	N A	N A	Mature Indus
13	Jariar (b)	25 <sup>o</sup> , 41', 39"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 47', 41"	Mature Indus
14	Damb Buthi	N A	N A	Early Mature Indus
15	Dobin Ghatti	25 <sup>o</sup> , 26', 39"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 46', 32"	Mature Indus
16	Dalh Buthi	26 <sup>o</sup> , 04', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 47', 00"	Early Mature Indus
17	Desoi	N A	N A	Mature Indus
18	Rattan Nath Jo Daro	25 <sup>o</sup> , 46', 48"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 30', 58"	Budhest
19	Rohal Jo Kund	26 <sup>o</sup> , 52', 25"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 37', 30"	Early Indus
20	Suk Nain	N A	N A	Early Mature & Late
21	Saniasi Buthi	26 <sup>o</sup> , 18', 50"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 37', 10"	Mature Indus
22	Sheli Mag	25 <sup>o</sup> , 36', 02"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 36', 55"	Mature Indus
23	Kai Buthi	26 <sup>o</sup> , 20', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 36', 00"	Early Mature Indus
24	Lakhmir Ji Mari	26 <sup>o</sup> , 58, 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 31', 00"	Mature Indus
25	Nazgani Kund	26 <sup>o</sup> , 52', 06"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 16', 40"	Early Indus
26	Naing Ghar	26 <sup>o</sup> , 18', 00"	67 <sup>o</sup> , 33', 00"	Mature Indus
27	Nal Bazar	N A	N A	Mature Indus

### ASHOKA JI TAKRI

The site Ashoka Ji Takri is located in Deh and Tapo Unarpur, Taluka Kotri, District Jamshoro. The site is in mounded, where cultural material is scattered which showing Buddhist period. Presently the surface of the mound is modern graveyard.

### ASHABI WAREE SEER (GABARBAND)

The Gabar band is located at Longitude 25-18-52 East and Latitude 67-54-26 North in Deh Desoi, Talukla Thana Bola Khan, and District Jamshoro. The Gabar Band is built by prehistoric people for storage of rain water. Its length is 74 meters.

### AK PATI DARO

The Ak Pati Dari is located Longitude 25-48-27 East and Latitude 67-33-28 North at Taluka Thana Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. It is situated some south of Gajhari Dhoro at the slope on small hill. Here at the surface of the site is vandalism activities observed.

### ALLAH DENO (NAL BAZR)

The site is located Longitude 24-57-00 East and Latitude 67-10-00 North at the distance of 32 kilometers from Karachi. Here at the surface of the site some structural remains are observed which are made from stone blocks and mud clay associate with cultural material as pottery sherds indicating Mature Indus period. Mound is measuring 40 meters in length and 35 meters in width with 04 meters in height.

### BUTHI THANO AARB

The site Thanu Aarb is first discovered by N.J Majumdar and he laid few trenches indicating Amrian period. It is located Longitude 25-37-06 East and Latitude 67-50-56 North. It is situated near Thana Aarb Khan. The mound is measuring 250 X 250 meters.

Associated cultural material indicating Early Indus (3800 BC -2800 BC Mature Indus (2450 BC- 1750 BC) period is reported.

### **BACHANI LANDHI**

The site is located just opposite of Baran Nain and west of Usman ji Buthi, in Deh Bachani, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. It is situated Longitude 25-32-00 north, and Latitude 67-50-25 East. It is mounded site measuring two and half meters in height. The site is previously visited by N.J Majumdar in 1929-30. The top surface of the site is covering broken pieces of pottery sherds painted in black design on red slip showing cultural resemblance with Mature Indus period (2450 BC-1750 BC) of Indus valley civilization.

### **BACHANI KOTEERO**

The other Mature Indus period site of Indus valley civilization period site is located near the modern village of Umed Ali Brahmani and west of village Usman ji buthi and some south of Bachani Landhi in deh Bachani, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. It is situated at Longitude 25-32-00 North and Latitude 67-50-10 East. The surface of the site, stone made structure remains measuring 140 meters in length and 120 meters in width. In center of the site observing raised like stupa, but no any relevant cultural material found. Somewhere pottery sherds reported, which shows Mature Indus period (2450 BC- 1750 BC).

### **BANDHRI DARO**

The site is located 05 kilometers south of Bandhri Nain. It is located Longitude 26,13, 00 North and Latitude 67, 42, 00 East. The extend of the site is 130 meters in length, 115 meters in width and 03 meters in height from surrounded level. The site previously visited by N.J. Mujamdar in 1929-30 and he laid test trench. There is modern graveyard. It is observing that on the surface of the site chert stone flakes, blades and cores are scattered which showing working area. Cultural material shows Amrian culture and Mature Indus period.

### **BERRI WARO KOTEERO**

The site is located 08 kilometers North East corner of Thana Bola Khan, 03 kilometers West of Drawat Dam, Deh and Tapo Desoi, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. Here cultural material is scattered, which showing Mature Indus period (2450 BC- 1750 BC).

### **BHOORO SHAH BAIG DARO**

The site is located 02 kilometers North West of village Shah Baig bus stop in Deh Mool, Taluka Thana Bola Khan. It is located Longitude 25, 26, North and Latitude 67, 26, 59 East. The mound is covered with broken pottery sherd which showing Mature Indus period (2450 BC-1750 BC). Modern pottery is mixed. The site is previously visited by Badar Abro, historian of Sindh.

### **TAK MAKAN (Grave yard)**

The graveyard is located near the village of Lalo Kapri east of Odhere buthi at the edge of hill in Deh Tako Baran, Tapo Kalohar, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, and District Jamshoro. It is situated Longitude 25, 12, 14 North and Latitude 67, 41, 19 East. The

graveyard is covering 04 acre, where stone curving slabs are fixed. A slab have inscription showing 1150 Hijri.

### **TAKO BARAN**

The site is located 02 kilometers away from village Darya Khan at the western edge of lake in Deh Tako Baran, Tapo Toun, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, and District Jamshoro. There are two mound covering stone flakes, cores and blades are scattered other include pottery sherds found South West corner. Total extend of the site is two acre. Site is previously visited by N.J. Majumdar in 1929-30.

### **JARIAR (b)**

The site is located in Deh Bothro Taluka Thasna Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. It is situated Longitude 25, 41, 39 North and Latitude 67, 47, 41 East, near Khajoor Wahi measuring 300 meters in length and 150 meters in width. The cultural material includes only stone tools are reported as flakes, cores and blades are observed.

### **DAMB BUTHI**

Damb Buthi site is located 10 kilometers South West from Jhangara, 10 kilometers North West from Badhni, 07 kilometers South of Nako Buthi, near the Aari peer, Taluka Sehwan, District Jamshoro. The site is measuring 320 meters in length, 300 meters in width and 26 meters in high from surrounding level. Some stone foundation structure observed. Cultural material as pottery its painting characteristic showing Amrian culture, Nal culture and Mature Indus period from 3200 BC- 2450 BC.

### **DOBIN GHATTI**

The site is located Longitude 25, 26, 39 North Latitude 67, 46, 32 East at the eastern edge of Lakher Takri, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, District Jamshoro. The cultural site is spread over 03 acres, where micro stone chipping activities are observed. Cultural affiliation shows Mature Indus Period.

### **DALH BUTHI**

The site is located village Dalh and West of Khirthar range. It is situated Longitude 26, 04 North and Latitude 67, 47 East. The cultural material spread all over the site showing Amrian and Mature Indus period.

### **DESOI**

The site is located Nain Desoi 08 Kilometers north east of Thana Bola Khan, 03 kilometers west of Drawat Lak at district Jamshoro. Here at the surface of the site is stone flakes, perforated vessel copper rings TC broken Cart frames is reported, which showing Mature Indus period (2450 BC- 1750 BC).

### **RATTAN NATH JO DARO**

The site is located Longitude 25, 46, 48 North and Latitude 67, 30, 58 East, It is situated one kilometer west of village Taung. Cultural material scattered all over the site, a cultural heap is observed it may be stupa. its size and painting shows historic period / Buddhist period.

**ROHAL JO KUND**

The site Rohal jo Kund is located 26, 52, 25 North and Latitude 67, 37, 30 East. It is situated left side of Nain Gaj , where cultural material is scattered paintings and vessel form showing Amrian culture dated 3200 BC.

**SUK NAIN**

The site is located from Karchat site towards Thana Bola khan near Suk Nain. The surface of the site is evidence of lime stone structure is observed and stone flaking activity pottery sherds painted with various designs are observed. Showing Amrian culture, Mature Indus period and Jhangar culture dated (3200 BC to 1200 BC).

**SANIASI BUTHI**

The site is located Longitude 26, 18, 50 North and Latitude 67, 37, 10 East. It is situated near Shah Hassan Nain and Kai Ware Pechro and close to the natural Lake. Cultural material as pottery shows all over the mound. H.T. Lambrick opinion that site is belonging to Mature Indus period dated (2450 BC to 1750 BC). (Lambrick 1964).

**SHELI MAG**

The site is located near Aaqlani Mukam (grave yard) in Deh Reek, Taluka Thana Bola Khan, and District Jamshoro. It is situated Longitude 25, 36, 02 North and Latitude 67, 36, 55 East. The surface of the mound covering cultural material as stone flakes, stone blade manufacturing area and some pottery sherds reported showing Mature Indus period.

**KAI BUTHI**

The site is located one kilometer east of Kai Takri, it is situated Longitude 26, 20 North and Latitude 67, 36 East, in District Jamshoro, the site is covering 13200 square meters. On the surface of the site observing structures remains. The site is visited by H.T. Lambrick and he opinion on the bases of pottery sherds showing Amrian culture and Mature Indus period dated (3200 BC-1750 BC). (Lambrick 1964)

**LAKHMIR - JI - MARI**

The site is first reported by Captian Predy in 1851, than site is revisited by N. G. Majumdar in 1929. It is located Longitude 26, 58 North and Latitude 67, 31 East, near the modern village Naing, District Jamshoro. The cultural material scattered on the top of hill, some spots stone flakes are observing broken pottery sherds are also recorded which showing Mature Indus period.

**NAZGANI KUND**

Site Nazgani Kund is located Longitude 26, 52, 05 North and Latitude 67, 16, 40 East. It is situated near left side of Rohal ji Kund with the distance of one and half kilometer. Cultural material scattered over 56 square meters. Pottery sherds and its painted designs show Amrian culture.

## **NAING GHAR**

The site is located Longitude 26, 18 North and Latitude 67, 33 East. It is situated north of village Naing. The site is visited by Louis Flam Cultural material as pottery is resembled with Lakhmir Ji Mari Mature Indus period.

## **NAL BAZAR**

The site is situated 20 kilometers north east from Dimloti Water Work. Site is measuring 200 X 200 meters. On the surface of the site stone flakes, painted pottery, perforated pottery, broken Terra-cotta bangles, bull cart broken frames and copper pieces are reported.

## **Conclusion and Recommendation**

During the survey and analysis of the material, it was found that 27 archaeological sites of Early Indus valley civilization to historic era (i.e. 5000 BC to 500 AD) have been badly affected due to the construction of the Darwat Dam. Some of these will vanished in the future. The study suggests the local authority or Government organizations to protect / documented these archeological sites scientifically.

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