1. **Genesis of Indian Civilization**  
   *B.R. Mani*  
   
   No abstract  
   ME-2018-1A01

2. **Typo-technological Analysis of the Lithic Assemblage from Janan – a Pre-Urban Harappan Site in Kachchh, Gujarat**  
   *Charusmita Gadekar, S.V. Rajesh, G.S. Abhayan, Bhanu Prakash Sharma, P. Ajithprasad, Brad Chase, Y.S. Rawat, Ambika Patel, Akinori Uesugi, K. Muhammed Fasalu, Ananthu V. Dev, R. Haseen Raja, S. Kumbodharan, B. Vinuraj, K.S. Arun Kumar, M.S. Mahesh, Shad Matthias Gobinsingh and Mohammed B.S. Muhaseen*  
   
   Though the concept of Harappan homogeneity along with regional diversity is now a well-established fact, the development and spread of the Harappan Civilization is a puzzle yet to be solved. Recent explorations at the site of Janan, situated on the Khadir island, Kachchh District Gujarat have brought to light significant evidence of the Early Harappan period. The discovery of Pre-Prabhas pottery, Anarta pottery, Pre Urban Harappan Sindh pottery, Rohri chert blades and other important artefacts gives evidence of contact between Kachchh, North Gujarat, Saurashtra, and Sindh, Pakistan before the Integration Era of the Indus Civilization. This is of significance, as till date only two other sites in Gujarat namely Datrana, situated in North Gujarat and Prabhas Patan (Somnath) in Saurashtra have given similar evidence. This paper is a comprehensive analysis of the lithic assemblage recovered from the site which gives evidence of crested guiding ridge technique used for the blade manufacturing process and deduced from the presence of blades as well as cores which show crested ridges running along their longer axis. The presence of Rohri chert blade fragments without any lithic debitage of the same raw material strongly suggests that these blades were imported to the site. These findings are vital in establishing links between Sindh and Gujarat during the Regionalization Era of the Harappan civilization.  
   
   ME-2018-1A02

3. **Archaeological Investigations at Two Prehistoric Sites in West Garo Hills District, Meghalaya**  
   *Smita Devi Bora and Dwipen Bezbaruah*  
   
   Prehistoric archaeological investigations in the Garo Hills have led to the discovery of several important sites. Ganol and Rongram are the two major rivers that originate from two principal mountain ranges – Tura and Arbella respectively in the Garo Hills. These two rivers
are significant since most of the sites are located near the two rivers or their tributaries. This paper discusses preliminary observations made at two sites – Thebrongre and Mishimagre, in Meghalaya. At both the sites artefacts were exposed due to road cutting. An attempt has also been made to study and compare the morphological traits of the stone artefacts recovered from these two sites.

ME-2018-1A03

4. **Hunters in Transition: Advanced Hunter-Gatherers of the Mid/Late Holocene, Sri Lanka**

*Raj Somadeva, Anusha Wanninayaka and Dinesh Devage*

Prehistoric research in Sri Lanka is predominantly focussed on exploring human occupation of the Pleistocene period. Prehistoric culture was assessed with reference to Mesolithic technology, economy and ecology within a broad chronological framework. The terminal phase of the Mesolithic was assigned to the early second millennium BCE. Recent archaeological fieldwork has revealed evidence that advocates for a fresh perspective when studying the mid- and late-Holocene hunter-gatherer culture. An intermediate climatic zone between 300 and 600 m AMSL was explored and five locations were excavated. The artefact assemblages suggest that a new techno-cultural dynamism had emerged in the mid-Holocene. Several artefacts that could be identified as symbolic show a new perception of the world developed by the hunter-gatherers. Growing intensity of the exploitation of wild-plant resources is indicated by an assemblage of charred floral remains. Such changing traits have been evaluated with reference to the stress generated by the Holocene climatic oscillations indicated by palaeoclimatic data. AMS dates have confirmed a mid-Holocene transition by traditional hunter-gatherers on an archaeologically perceivable scale. The archaeological data accentuates a series of their resilience to climatic change, population increase and the corresponding resource deficit.

ME-2018-1A04

5. **Osteological Analysis of Post-Crematory Human Skeletal Remains from the Megalithic Site of Malli, Vidarbha Region, Maharashtra**

*Rushal Unkule, Veena Mushrif-Tripathy and Virag Sontakke*

Cremation is, and has been, one of the modes of disposal of the dead. The present paper deals with post-crematory human remains recovered from the megalithic site of Malli, located in District Gondia, Maharashtra. This research has helped for better understanding of the type of deposit, pyre technology, funerary practices, and the quantity and type of the skeletal elements preserved. Observations of age, sex and pathology were not made due to the fragmentary condition of the bones. X-Ray Diffraction was used to determine the temperature of the pyre during cremation.

ME-2018-1A05
6. **Preliminary Report on Excavation at Rithi Ranjana, Saoner Tehsil, Nagpur District, Maharashtra**

*N. Nihildas, P.P. Pradhan, Rajesh Mehar, Prasanth Sonone, Atul Kushwaha, Bhenu Thakur, Asif Batt, Arshad, Saurabh Singh, Anil Pokharia, Gurudas Shete and P.P. Joglekar*

The site of Rithi Ranjana located in Khapa Village, Taluka Saoner, Nagpur District, Maharashtra was excavated in 2017-18. This site revealed an Early Iron Age settlement related to agriculture and pastoralism. The cultural remains comprised the storage bin platforms, circular huts with postholes, hearths, cup marks and different floor activities. The evidence of plant remains and extensive use of lime are noteworthy. The antiquities reported from the site comprised of beads made of semi-precious stones and terracotta, animal figurines, and few iron implements.


ME-2018-1A06

7. **A Preliminary Report of Chalcolithic Ceramic Analysis from Ganeshwar, District Sikar, Rajasthan**

*Esha Prasad and R.N. Singh*

The Ganeshwar Jodhpura Culture in Northeastern Rajasthan was brought to light after the excavations at Jodhpur and Ganeshwar by the Rajasthan State Archaeology Department. It has been hypothesized that the culture was a copper producing culture, trading the copper objects with the Harappans. Even though the sites were excavated on a large scale, a precise description of the pottery is absent from the reports published so far. The term OCP was used to mainly describe the pottery from both the sites as a characteristic feature of the culture. Apart from that, the pottery is mainly described on the basis of shapes and decoration without any specifications. The site of Ganeshwar was re-excavated by the Banaras Hindu University in collaboration with Cambridge University. This paper briefly discusses a new classification of the ceramics and the characterization of Ganeshwar Chalcolithic pottery.


ME-2018-1A07

8. **Preliminary Report on Excavations at Sarethi, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh**

*Pushp Lata Singh, Prabhakar Upadhyay, Manoj Kumar, Anoop Kumar, Dipak Kumar Shukla, Chandra Bhushan Gupt, Upendra Singh and Mohd. Afroj*

The site of Sarethi is located in block Purabazar, Tehsil Sadar, District Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh. The excavation conducted in 2016-17 revealed a rich cultural assemblage from the late NBPW to the Medieval period. The site also yielded evidences of furnaces, slag, finished and unfinished glass objects suggesting that it was a glass making centre (workshop
site) in the Ghaghara region during the Shunga-Kushan period. It is also important to note that this settlement was located on an ancient trade route from Rajghat to Kapilvastu via Sarethi, Ayodhya, Sravasti, Kopia and Kapilvastu.

Pushp Lata Singh et al., *Man and Environment* XLIII(1): 66-78 [2018]
ME-2018-1A08

9. **The Archaeology of Roof Tiles: A Preliminary Chronology**

   *Uthara Suvrathan*

   This paper presents a preliminary typology and temporal classification of ancient and medieval roof tiles. To present an initial sequence, survey data on roof tiles from the site of Banavasi in Karnataka was compared to get information on roof tiles found in stratified contexts from excavations throughout India. Establishing a fine-grained roof tile sequence is of considerable importance for archaeology of structures in South Asia.

   ME-2018-1A09

10. **Craniometric Data on Pratu Pha Human Skeletal Series, Thailand**

    *Worrawit Boonthai*

    The chronology of the archaeological site of Pratu Pha dates from the end of the Neolithic period (3200-2900 BCE) up to the Historical period. The site is well-known for 1872 rock paintings. The excavations yielded rich evidence of habitation remains and burials. This article presents basic anthropological data on the crania collection from Pratu Pha. On the basis of cranial morphology and studying the charred evidence, it has been postulated that there were two ethnic groups co-existing at the site during the protohistoric times, both having different customs for disposing the dead.

    ME-2018-1A10

11. **A Note on the Discovery of an Ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) Painting in Raisen, Madhya Pradesh**

    *Shaik Saleem*

    No abstract

    ME-2018-1N01
1. Two ‘Giant Cores’ from the Acheulian Site of Anagwadi, Karnataka: Inferring Technological Behaviour and Site Context
   Sushama G. Deo, Jayendra Joglekar and André Baptista

   The Acheulian site of Anagwadi, Karnataka, India was explored and excavated in the 1960s by R.S. Pappu. A pebbly conglomerate present in the dry bed of a channel feeder of the Ghataprabha, a tributary of the River Krishna was excavated. The evidence pointed to the site’s open-air semi primary nature. However, these initial studies merely made a passing mention of a single giant core, and overlooked the other that was embedded in the very same conglomerate. The giant cores are an imperative part of the Acheulian tool production. The study of giant cores has brought to light technological aspects of the Acheulian tool manufacturing sequence at Anagwadi.

   Deo et al., Man and Environment XLIII(2): 1-7 [2018].
   ME-2018-2A01

2. Traditional Salt Making at Ningel Village, District Thoubal, Manipur
   Rajkumari Barbina

   Salt is an important item used in our daily food. Besides, being used as a preservative it is an important ingredient in tanning of animal hides. In colonial Mexico, salt was an important mineral required for silver processing. This mineral has been used by people all over the world since ancient times. It was also valued in ancient Rome such that the Roman army was given bags of salt as salary. The word ‘salary’ originated from the Latin word for salt. During the ancient times it was an important commodity for barter of food items. Besides sea water being a major source of salt, it was also procured from rocks and saline water sources. Like many important salt producing regions, the state of Manipur had also been producing salt from the natural salt springs found at Ningel, Chandrakhong, Sikhong and Waikhong villages, all belonging to Thoubal District. At present, only Ningel village has continued the tradition. In this paper, the researcher has used ethnographic surveys of the salt making tradition of Ningel Village of Thoubal District of Manipur and has compared the region with some of the salt producing regions around the globe.

   Rajkumari Barbina, Man and Environment XLIII(2): 8-14 [2018].
   ME-2018-2A02

3. Newly Discovered Rangmahal Culture Sites of the Jammu Plains
   Navjot Kour
This paper deals with the hitherto undiscovered extension of the Rangmahal culture in the plains of Jammu. The exploration has uncovered the presence of this historical pottery, adding more information to existing data in terms of its spatial distribution and regional variability in painting techniques. This paper also aims to look into the conducive factors that lead the area of Jammu to be a part of this stylistically distinct pottery assemblage of North India. In addition, this paper contributes to the debate on the evidence of glazed ware found from the area, contemporary to the Rangmahal pottery. This pottery is apparently termed as Muslim glazed ware at most of the sites in the area. This paper will therefore stimulate further research on this relegated class of pottery.


ME-2018-2A03

4. **Lokamanya Tilak, Prehistory and the Scientific Method**
   **K. Paddayya**

This paper revisits Lokamanya Tilak’s views about the antiquity and homeland of the Vedic Aryans as put forward in his two well-known works, viz. The Orion (1893) and The Arctic Home in the Vedas (1903). It seeks to highlight the fact that Tilak, dissatisfied with the use of stylistic changes in the Sanskrit language for chronological purposes, preferred to rely upon the Vedic and Avestan references to the Polar origins of the Aryans. He sought to substantiate his views by taking recourse to the then freshly emerging disciplines of prehistory and glacial geology. Tilak’s views also involve hypothesis formulation and other aspects of the scientific method.


ME-2018-2A04

5. **Archaeomalacology of the Harappans at Rakhigarhi, Haryana**
   **Amarendra Nath**

As compared to the Gujarat peninsula, the archaeomalacological study of the finds retrieved from the Harappan settlements located in the Sarasvati-Drishadvati system is in the state of infancy. The present study based on shells from the excavations at Rakhigarhi succeeds in ventilating the role of freshwater and marine shells by highlighting their physical attributes, dietary function, source of acquisition as raw material for sustenance of the shell industry, and their contributions to the Harappan economy. Examination of wasters in relation to shell products has offered valuable inputs in the reconstruction of technological structures of this craft at the site.


ME-2018-2A05

6. **Archaeozoological finds from Kotada Bhadli, Gujarat, a Late Mature Harappan site**
   **Pankaj Goyal, Prabodh Shirvalkar and Y.S. Rawat**
Kotada Bhadli – a Late Mature Harappan site, is located in the Nakhatrana Taluka, District Kachchh, Gujarat. The site was excavated jointly by Deccan College, Pune and the Gujarat State Department of Archaeology, Gandhinagar for three consecutive seasons (2010-2013). The excavated archaeozoological data from this site provided an opportunity to look into the nature of animal-based subsistence strategies during the Late Mature Harappan period in Gujarat. The primary archaeozoological data presented in this paper derives from more than 50,000 fragments of animal bones excavated from the site. These predominantly comprise of domestic mammals, particularly cattle, buffalo, sheep and goat. While a wide array of wild animals have also been identified, their proportion in the overall assemblage is very low. With low percentages of wild game, animal husbandry emerges as a central activity, complemented by hunting and fishing. Small game hunting, mainly of Indian hare was also identified.


7. Between the Hinterlands: Preliminary Results from the TwoRains Survey in Northwest India (2017)
Ravindra N. Singh, Adam S. Green, Lillian M. Green, Amit Ranjan, Aftab Alam, and Cameron A. Petrie

Survey data from northwest India are important to understanding the dynamics of urbanism in South Asia from the Indus to the Medieval periods. Previous studies have argued that the number of settlements in northwest India increased in the wake of the Indus Civilisation’s de-urbanisation, a process that ended around 1900 BCE. There also appears to have been a dramatic increase in settlement during the Early Historic and Medieval periods, but the dynamics of this process are poorly understood. Given the large area and number of sites involved, clarifying these processes requires a large-scale dataset that can only be generated by linking the results of previous survey projects and increasing the precision of site location datasets, which is an objective that requires surveying new areas and revisiting previously reports sites. This paper presents the preliminary results from a pilot survey conducted in 2017 by the TwoRains project, which systematically investigated areas of northwest India that had been surveyed before 2000 or had not been previously surveyed. TwoRains combined previously reported site locations with information from historical maps and remote sensing imagery to survey these areas as comprehensively as possible. The results confirm that the study area, which includes parts of northwest India that fall between the survey extents of surveys conducted for the Land, Water and Settlement project, was an important locus of occupation and that many sites remain to be found. Settlement distributions shifted through time within the study area, with notable increases during the Late Harappan period, and also in the Early Historic and Medieval periods.

The present-day Chhattisgarh region and western part of Odisha was known as South Kosala kingdom in historical literature. There are several archaeological settlements surrounded by moat/s and rampart wall/s. Majority of such settlements are located in Chhattisgarh, while a few are in the western part of Odisha. The present paper presents findings of a survey carried out on three (Taraporegarh, Barpali-Asurgarh and Rampur-Asurgarh) circular fortified settlement sites in the Middle Mahanadi Valley of Odisha.

ME-2018-2A08