

# 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



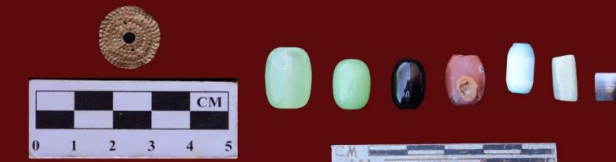
Blades



TC Animal Objects



Pottery



Beads



Sealing



Shell Bangles



TC Balls



Seal

