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Editorial

The first article by Pradeep K. Behera, Neena Thakur, M. Sudarshan and B. Chatterjee covers the investigations of lower Paleolithic stone tools and microlithic assemblages in the upper segment of middle Mahanadi valley in the western part of Odisha, India. The second article by Sudam Deep, reveals the new archaeological finds in middle Mahanadi valley along river Danta, Odisha, India. The paper examines the micro assemblage analysis and subsistence strategy microlithic community. The third article by Sonia Das, Ekta Gupta and M.B Rajani, traces the archaeological antiquities of village Avati, Bengaluru, Karnataka, India by using multi-spectral and high resolution satellites data together with field survey. The fourth article by Vijay Kumar and Krishnanand Tripathi is the archaeological gazetteer of district Maharajganj U.P. India. It describes all the archaeological sites lying in the district and the antiquities found there, which at present are in possession of different museums. The fifth article is by Amar Singh and Yashwant Singh Rathore. It gives the details of the master pieces of terracotta kept in State Museum, Lucknow U.P. India. The sixth article by Rashid Lone is about the changes in the policy of the maintenance and conservation of monuments in Jammu & Kashmir, India. The seventh article is by M. K. Pundhir. It analyzes a dilapidated monument in the premises of Akbar’s tomb Sikandra, Agra, India.

Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor
Investigation into the Microlithic Assemblages with Pebble-Cobble Tool Component below Tephra at Burla, Odisha, India.

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Introduction

Microlithic assemblages are generally characterized by systematic microblade and/or backed artefact production, associated with emergence of modern human behavior and dispersals, refined cognitive abilities, developed language and symbolism¹. The technological shift represents varied environmental adaptive strategies of hunter-gatherers/oragers over much of the parts of globe from the late-middle Pleistocene through the early Holocene and beyond. The earliest date of about 71ka comes from the Pinnacle Point Site on the south coast of Southern Africa².

In South Asia microlithic industries are fairly widespread in Holocene contexts and have been reported from a wide variety of geo-ecological habitats³. However, recent studies at Mehtakheri in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh⁴, Jurreru river valley in Andhra Pradesh⁵ and at Mahadebbra and Kana in Purulia district of West Bengal⁶ have pushed back the antiquity of microlithic tradition in India to the MIS-3 of late Pleistocene period. By about the same time period (c. 38k BP) microlithic technologies also appeared in Sri Lanka associated with earliest Homo sapiens fossils, osseous technologies, besides evidence for symbolic behaviour and long-distance contacts⁷. The occurrence of microlithic technologies in diverse spatio-temporal settings clearly suggests its versatility and significance, which had an earlier beginning in the sub-continent, hitherto not expected.

Several seasons field investigations carried out in the upper part of the Middle Mahanadi Valley in district Sambalpur, Odisha, have brought to light a large number of open-air sites with evidence for microliths and heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools in primary-semi-primary sedimentary contexts. Excavations conducted at one of these sites, located near the town of Burla, not only
confirmed that both the lithic components formed part of the same cultural and sedimentary context, but also indicated an older chronological position of these assemblages. Stratigraphically, the lithic assemblage at Burla underlies a thick deposit of compact and hard silty-clayey deposit, which is overlain by a very thin layer of volcanic ash. The present paper reports the results of our investigation carried out in the area and discusses its implications in understanding microlithic succession in this part of eastern India.

The Area and its Environmental Settings

The area of present investigation is located in the upper part of the Middle Mahanadi Valley, which lies between the northern uplands and the south-western hilly region of the Eastern Ghats and stretches from the Hirakud Dam Reservoir to about the Tikaraparha gorge. The valley tract is demarcated by 110m-150m contour elevation above mean sea level (Fig. 1).

![Fig.1: Map showing the middle Mahanadi valley and sites mentioned in the text.](image-url)
Geographically, the middle Mahanadi valley is a transitional zone lying between the Chhattisgarh plains and the coastal plains of Odisha. The area of investigation is bounded on the north by North-western rolling upland of Rajgangpur-Jharsuguda basin and on the west, east and south by the Bargarh upland and Garhjat hills, respectively. Four distinct geomorphic units can be seen in the area, viz., (i) denudational hills, hilly terrain with rocky mounds and deep vegetation cover on the North-western and South-eastern parts, (ii) upland plains, the rugged terrain with rocky knobs on the North-eastern part, (iii) pediplain and the gentle-undulating plains on the North-western and western parts and (iv) the Mahanadi floodplain. The drainage pattern is dendritic to sub-dendritic with moderate drainage density and is mainly controlled by the river Mahanadi and its major/minor tributaries, viz., Ib and Bheden on the north, Jira on the west and Harad, Malati, Jhul, etc., on the eastern side. The geological formations of different types and ages responsible for the present topography of this area are from the Archaean to the Quaternary era and represented by the rocks of Eastern Ghat Supergroup, Bonai Group, Gangpur Group, Chhattisgarh Group, intrusive nepheline syenite, Gondwana Supergroup and Quaternary sediments. The area is characterized by sub-tropical climate with medium to high annual rainfall (average 1500mm). The natural vegetation of the area is characterised by dry mixed deciduous type of forest, closely resembling that of semi-arid and sub-tropical zone and stands in a variety of landforms, ranging from low lying riverine tracts to a chain of hills, mostly confined to the high lands lying towards North-west, North-east and South-eastern parts. As a result of many generations of anthropogenic interference large-scale depletion of natural vegetation cover in the area has been observed, which led to massive erosion of the top soil and formation of deep and wide gullies along the courses of the Mahanadi and its tributaries. Patches of open grass and intermediate dwarf shrubs abound on the pediplain and lateritic soil of this area. While small game wild fauna, like hare, monitor lizards, civet cats, wild boars etc., are noticed in the pediplain and foothills of isolated inselberg, large game animals like, wild buffalo, bison, spotted deers, four-horned antelopes, etc., are abundantly represented in the Reserved Forests lying towards the North-west, South-east and North-eastern parts. The area is a self contained geographical entity which probably had sufficient range of ecological variability providing the year-round subsistence and other requirements of the hunter-gatherers and foraging communities of the Quaternary era.

The Sites and Lithic Assemblage Composition

As stated earlier, systematic field investigation, undertaken in the upper part of the middle Mahanadi valley (between Hirakud and the confluence of the Jira river with the Mahanadi) for over four seasons have led to the discovery of a large number of open air sites in primary/semi-primary contexts associated with varying concentration and dimension of lithic artefact scatters, mainly represented by microliths and heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools. These assemblages have been found on the eroded cliff surface of the river Mahanadi not very far from nearby hills and
also on the gentle slopes of the foothills. The artefacts have been found in mint-fresh condition, with hardly any patination or edge damage. This may indicate that the artefact scatters at most of these sites, though exposed to natural/anthropogenic agencies, viz., frequent inundation during the monsoon season in the Mahanadi and deforestation, have not undergone significant post-depositional disturbances and are in primary/semi-primary context. The fact that several blanks can still be conjoined with cores and fragments at some of the loci provides additional support to the above observation. With a view to understanding the nature and composition of the lithic assemblages, exposed artefact scatters from seven major localities in the study area (Fig.1: Site No. 1-7) were systematically documented and subjected to a preliminary techno-typological analysis⁹. Of the seven localities, the site of Burla is quite extensive and still preserves habitation deposit. As noted earlier, trial excavations were conducted at this site to determine the stratigraphic context of the surface assemblage. The following pages give an account of the results of our field investigation conducted at Burla.

**Surface Assemblage at Burla**

The extensive site of Burla (21º 30´ 44.63´´N, 83º 51´ 53.8´´E) is located on the right bank of the river Mahanadi and spreads over an approximate area of about two square kilometers. The site is situated little less than half a kilometer South-east of the Hirakud Dam and about three kilometers North-west of the nearest Burla town (Fig. 2). An elongated hill range, locally called *Lamaidungri*, running northwest-southeast, lies 0.6 kilometer west of the site. The gentle foothill slope of this hill also yielded microliths and heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools.

![Fig.2: Location of Burla and its surroundings, showing the area of surface collection & excavation (red-filled star).](image)
The site of Burla appears to be a factory-cum-base camp, littered with thousands of artefacts exposed on the undulating erosional surface of a compact reddish-brown sandy-silty-clayey soil mixed with loose ferricrete pellets (Fig. 3). The artefact scatters occur in the form of small to large clusters, most of which contain varying number of cores, core-

![Exposed surface at Burla showing lithic artefact scatters.](image1)

Dressing flakes, blades, bladelets, finished and semi-finished tools, hammers, anvils, heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools and their waste products, lumps of raw material with or without modifications and knapping waste (Fig. 4).

![Scatter of microliths and cobble-pebble tools on the exposed surface at Burla.](image2)
Almost all the exposed artefacts are in mint condition, which appears to indicate that the artefacts were recently exposed, obviously due to seasonal inundation in the Mahanadi and sparse vegetation cover. In some of the localities artefacts were found in situ on the exposed sections (Fig. 5).

Fig. 5: Exposed Quaternary section at Burla showing in situ artefacts below the volcanic ash layer.

With a view to understanding the nature of lithic reduction technology adopted at the site, artefacts were systematically collected from a randomly sampled area of the site, measuring 150m x 150m. A total of 7653 specimens were collected from the surface of the sampled area, of which 259 artefacts belong to the heavy-duty pebble-cobble tool category and the rest fall in the group of microlithic component. Techno-typological features of both the components are presented separately in the following pages.

The Microlithic Component

As noted above, the sampled area at the site yielded 7394 artefacts belonging to this component, which comprised cores showing different stages reduction, primary elements (Blanks with 100% cortical cover), flakes, blades, bladelets finished and semi-finished tools, and hammers with knapping marks, unmodified lumps of raw materials and chips / manufacturing waste (Fig. 6).
The vast majority of the artefacts were produced on different types of rocks belonging to the crypto-crystalline silica, viz., chert, chalcedony, agate and milky quartz, besides fine-grained quartzite. All these raw materials are readily available in the form of pebbles and cobbles in the gravel spread of the river Mahanadi. It seems that there was no constraint on the part of the knappers in procuring raw materials for tool fabrication. Impact of raw material abundance at the site is also noticed on the core samples, in which they are rarely found fully exploited and very often they were discarded with slight or without any discernible defects on their blank removal surface. The unmodified raw materials brought to the site hardly exceed 80mm in their maximum size. The macro-assemblage composition shown in Table-1 clearly reveals that almost all the stages of lithic reduction sequence, starting from raw material selection to the tool production, were carried out at the site itself.
The blank detaching techniques adopted at the site are amply demonstrated by the presence of a large number of blanks and cores, showing different stages of manufacture. The lithic production at the site is mainly focused on bladelets, though flakes predominate (50.23%) the blank group. The large majority of the flakes appear to have been produced during the process of core preparation and subsequent reduction. This is evident from the study of core types, in which bladelet cores form an overwhelming majority. There are only a few cores meant for true flake and blade production. The former types also included typical Levallois cores. Cores are mostly represented by single-platormed blade/bladelet types with prepared unfaceted platforms, though there are also cores with opposed platforms. The low incidence of core tablets in the assemblage is important in this context, since most of these unfaceted platforms were prepared by the removal of a simple flake, with the result that these platforms formed an acute angle with the blank removal surface and did not require any platform rejuvenation. The angle ranges mostly between 50° and 80° (mean 72°). Probably due to the application of stone hammer techniques or error in blow delivery, majority of the cores retained stepped or hinged terminations on their blank removal surface.

Metric observations were taken on the complete cores and blanks of this assemblage, which show that while general length varies between 15mm and 85mm, the mean length is microlithic (35.50mm) and 92.7% measure less than 50mm in length.
Majority of the retouched tools were produced on bladelet blanks, followed by flakes, blades, primary elements and cores (Fig. 7 & 8).

Fig. 7: Microlithic & other tools from Burla 1-8 arch-backed points, 9-14 lunates, 15-18 triangles, 19-25 burins, 26-28 end scrapers, 29 & 30 awl & borer.
Fig. 8: Flake tools & cores from Burla 1-5 side scrapers, 6-7 denticulates, 8-11 notches, 12-17 blade-bladelet cores.
The most striking typological feature is the predominance of non-geometric tools, such as burins, notches, scrapers and denticulates (Table-2). Among the backed tool variants, backed points are fairly well represented. The typical microlithic forms comprise lunates, triangles and a few atypical trapezes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool Types</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>10.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Retouched notch</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>9.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Burin</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>12.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>End Scraper</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>5.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Side Scraper</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Transverse Scraper</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Borer/Awl</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bilaterally retouched point</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Bilaterally retouched margins</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Unilaterally retouched margin</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Partially retouched margin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>10.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Truncated top/butt</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Backed point</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>8.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Other backed tool</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Triangle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Trapeze</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Partially backed</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>5.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G. Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>468</td>
<td>99.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-2: Frequency of various types of retouched tools in the sampled surface assemblage at Burla.

Pebble-Cobble Tool Component

This component comprises pebble-cobble choppers, retouched thin pebbles, hammers with battered ends and an anvil. Among these, unifacially flaked choppers made on water worn pebbles (size 4-64mm) and cobbles (size 64-256mm) constitute a significant class of tool.
Occurrence of a large number of struck-off debitage on the exposed surface at the site clearly testifies to the on-site production of these tools. Interestingly, the present collection does not include even a single specimen of chopping tool (or bifacially flaked chopper). A total of 231 choppers were collected from the sampled surface (Fig. 9), of which 78.65% are made on argillite, while 18.18% on quartzite and only 2.16% on quartz. This shows that argillite was preferred against other raw materials for manufacturing choppers. Similarly, from the point of view of size, cobbles were mostly used (89.61%) in tool fabrication than pebbles (10.39%). There is also particular preference for the flat based cobbles and pebbles (70.13%). It appears that in the selection of blank forms for manufacturing choppers due consideration was given to the type, form, size and suitability of raw materials.

As regards technique of manufacture, the available choppers demonstrate extensive use of hard hammer percussion technique and clever manipulation of the raw materials. Our study reveals variation in the size, shape, weight, cutting edge-angle, plan form, and butt-end shape among the choppers (Fig.10).
However, on the basis of breadth/length ratio the choppers of this site may be categorized into four broad groups. A preliminary study of these groups was conducted by incorporating metrical and other observations, which are presented in Table-3.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Pebble-Cobble Chopper Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Group-A (n=56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>B/L Ratio</td>
<td>0.29-0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>121.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>70.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>39.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>509.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>60.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Argillite</td>
<td>94.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Quartzite</td>
<td>1.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Quartz</td>
<td>3.57%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Metrical and other observations on the pebble-cobble choppers from the sampled surface assemblage at Burla.

The choppers of Group-A are generally narrow-elongated in shape, while those of Group-B vary from ovaloid to sub-rounded, rectangular and sub-triangular, and those of Group-C & D are short-broad type. Except a few in which case the weight exceeds 700gm, the large majority of the choppers weigh less than 500gm and their working-edge angle measures less than 70°. Whether the groups of choppers were purportedly designed to perform specific tasks cannot be said with
any amount of certainty at the present state of our knowledge. However future studies backed by experimental, ethnographic and use-wear analyses will definitely address the functional and contextual aspects of such tools in microlithic industries.

The above component also comprised a sizeable number of tools, *viz.*, notches, scrapers and borer/awls, made on thin water worn pebbles-cobbles (Fig. 11: 1-11). With minimum extent of edge modifications these tools were probably intended for heavy-duty tasks.

![Various tools on thin pebbles](image)

**Fig. 11: Various tools on thin pebbles 1-11, hammers with percussion marks 12-13, anvil 14, showing use marks on both the surfaces.**

The available nine hammers are made on quartz (4), argillite (3) and quartzite (2) raw materials and exhibit almost fresh marks (unpatinated) of percussion on their projected surface (Fig. 11: 12 & 13). Their length, width and thickness range from 135-62mm (mean 89.44), 119-47mm (mean 77.33) and 73-34mm (mean 51.89), respectively. They vary in weight from 1655-140gm (mean 560.00). Besides the above, there is one anvil of roughly plano-convex cross-section and sub-rounded shape with broken tip, made on quartzite cobble (Fig. 11: 14). The specimen measures 236mm in length, 215mm in width and 55mm in thickness, and retains on the central part of both the surfaces battering marks, which probably resulted from block-on-anvil technique for manufacturing large-sized choppers. The anvil might have also been used as cushion for the reduction of bipolar cores.
Sedimentary Sequence at Burla

In order to assess the sedimentary context of the surface assemblage, two seasons excavations, during 2009 and 2013, were conducted at the site of Burla (Fig. 12). The 2009 seasons’ excavation, conducted on the undisturbed surface of the site, provided a complete sequence with nine macro-sedimentary units (Fig. 13).

![Excavated Trench at Burla showing exposed sedimentary units.](image)

The earliest sedimentary unit is represented by 40-50cm thick locally derived deposit of weathered granite, which is overlain by a 20-40cm thick deposit of channel-derived unconsolidated, rounded to sub-rounded pebbly-cobbly gravels in a lateritic matrix, associated in other localities with Late Acheulian/Middle Palaeolithic artefacts. This unit is overlain by a 120-150cm thick deposit of pedogenically altered compact brownish-red ferruginous sandy-silty-clay, with distribution of calcrete nodules. The sedimentary unit is archaeologically sterile. It is overlain by a 20-40cm thick hard and compact deposit of reddish-brown sandy-silty-clay, with dense concentration of residual lateritic pellets. The uppermost level of this deposit yielded lithic artefacts, comprising microliths (21) and pebble-cobble tools (2) in mint condition. The excavated microlithic component is represented by blade-bladelet cores (4), cortical and non-cortical flakes (9), blades (2), bladelets (5) and a fragment/chunk, all made on crypto-crystalline group of rocks. The pebble-cobble tools comprise one hammer with battering marks and an elongated chopper of argillite. The artefacts were found embedded on the surface of this deposit, which is topped by a 35cm thick deposit of compact and hard, dark-brownish coloured sandy-silty-clay with sparse distribution of lateritic pellets.
Significantly, the layer five is overlain by a very thin veneer (<0.5-1cm thick) of buffish-white coloured, unconsolidated, porous and highly fragile deposit of finer particles. Bulk sediment sampled from this layer was analyzed by Energy Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence technique in the Trace Elements Laboratory of UGC-DAE CSR Kolkata Centre, the result of which is given in Table-4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Replicate1</th>
<th>Replicate2</th>
<th>Replicate3</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Std Dev (±)</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tr>
<td>Al</td>
<td>69990.25</td>
<td>74207.1</td>
<td>72842.97</td>
<td>72346.77</td>
<td>2151.770046</td>
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<tr>
<td>Si</td>
<td>359634.22</td>
<td>357300.25</td>
<td>357593.13</td>
<td>358175.87</td>
<td>1271.432463</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>22997.37</td>
<td>24377.19</td>
<td>24012.57</td>
<td>23795.71</td>
<td>715.0153864</td>
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<td>Ca</td>
<td>8499.59</td>
<td>9566.71</td>
<td>8739</td>
<td>8935.1</td>
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<td>Ti</td>
<td>4620.03</td>
<td>4747.25</td>
<td>4869.95</td>
<td>4745.7433</td>
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<td>132.77</td>
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<td>5.72812055</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>231.73</td>
<td>215.59</td>
<td>183.71</td>
<td>210.34333</td>
<td>24.43615627</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn</td>
<td>472.83</td>
<td>510.23</td>
<td>498.01</td>
<td>493.69</td>
<td>19.07057419</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fe</td>
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<td>23102.1</td>
<td>24223.25</td>
<td>23109.11</td>
<td>1110.651592</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ni</td>
<td>47.61</td>
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<td>91.15</td>
<td>74.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zn</td>
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<td>38.6533333</td>
<td>4.911825866</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sr</td>
<td>137.37</td>
<td>146.73</td>
<td>136.36</td>
<td>140.15333</td>
<td>5.717904628</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rb</td>
<td>20.44</td>
<td>23.68</td>
<td>23.77</td>
<td>22.63</td>
<td>1.89712941</td>
<td>ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-4: Concentration of different elements in the sediment from the Tephra layer from the excavated section at Burla.
The results shown in Table-4 clearly reveal higher concentration (35.96342%) of silica. Petrological analysis of sediment sample collected from this layer was conducted by the last author in the Petrology Division of the Geological Survey of India, Kolkata. The Back-scattered Electron images of the assorted sand grains of the sample revealed lithic fragmentary character of the grains which can be divided into clastic and non-clastic parts (Fig. 14). The clastic grains are angular to sub-angular and set in a glassy matrix.

![Fig. 14: Back-scattered Electron images of the clastic grains recovered from the excavated volcanic ash layer at Burla.](image)

The glassy composition is found to be rich in SiO$_2$ (72%) and Na$_2$O (13%), but very low in Al$_2$O$_3$ (1.75%). CaO and MgO contents are around 8.0% and 4.2%, respectively. The grains analysed show an overall vitroclastic character and very similar to lithic ash. While the percentage concentration of SiO$_2$ in the analysed sample falls within the range detected in the pumices of the youngest Toba eruption\(^\text{10}\) dated to 74,000 ± 2000 B.P.\(^\text{11}\), the concentration of other elements does not correlate with the chemical compositions of YTT reported from different parts of the Indian sub-continent\(^\text{12}\).

The three successive layers overlying the ash bed at Burla did not yield any archaeological remains within the excavated unit, but a few microliths unassociated with pebble-cobble tool have been found embedded in the lower level of Layer-2, exposed in other locality of the site.

Earlier, in the lower part of the middle Mahanadi valley (Fig. 1: Site No. 8-11) Devdas and Meshram\(^\text{13}\) reported 1-2m thick well developed deposits of Quaternary ash bed (YTT) containing calcareous cement, rhizoconcretionary and nodular calcretes. Whether the ash bed of Burla has spatio-temporal contemporaneity with those reported by Devdas and Meshram in the middle Mahanadi valley region, is too early to presume in the absence of comprehensive scientific data base from multidisciplinary perspectives. However, the ash bed of Burla appears to be in its primary sedimentary context and stratigraphically, the lithic assemblage recovered from the excavation clearly predates the formation of ash bed in the area of present investigation.

**Concluding Remarks**

Although microliths have been reported from the state of Odisha since the thirties of the last century\(^\text{14}\), no concerted effort has yet been made to determine their chrono-stratigraphic and palaeoenvironmental contexts, techno-morphological variability, and other attendant features.
However, systematic investigations conducted during the last few decades in different parts of Odisha have brought to light hundreds of open-air and rock shelter sites bearing microlithic assemblages from varied geo-ecological habitats, notable among these being the discoveries of Nanda in the upper Indravati river valley in Koraput district\textsuperscript{15}; Ota in the southern tributaries of the Mahanadi valley in Phulbani district\textsuperscript{16}, Mohanty in Keonjhar district\textsuperscript{17}; Behera in the upper Brahmani river valley\textsuperscript{18}; S.K. Mishra\textsuperscript{19}, K. Seth\textsuperscript{20}, S. Mishra\textsuperscript{21}, S. Deep\textsuperscript{22} in the Jira river in Bargarh district; Panda in the Ong river (1996-97), and Padhan in the Jonk river in Chhattisgarh-Odisha region\textsuperscript{23}. Besides, microlithic industries have also been reported from several rock shelter sites bearing paintings and engravings of prehistoric and later periods\textsuperscript{24}. Despite their widespread occurrence, only a few sites have been subjected to excavations, which too were limited in scope.

It was Ota, who for the first time reported microlithic assemblages, associated with pebble-cobble tools in Boudh-Phulbani districts of Odisha during his comprehensive prehistoric investigation conducted between 1981 and 1984 in the southern tributaries of the middle Mahanadi valley, \textit{viz.}, the Bagh, the Meherani and the Gudguda\textsuperscript{25}. He also carried out trial excavations at Khomananta near the village Kalarajhuli in district Phulbani\textsuperscript{26}, which revealed a 55cm thick cultural deposit of reddish soil overlying lateritic deposit. The excavated assemblage comprised microliths of cryptocrystalline silica and represented by geometrics and backed tool variants, besides pebble-cobble choppers, anvils, ring stones, hammers and retouchers. In view of the presence of microliths, particularly the geometric forms, the excavated assemblage has been assigned to the Mesolithic cultural stage. All the surface assemblages located in this area, showing the above techno-typological features, have also been labeled Mesolithic. Though this area lies in the same geographical belt which also yielded thick deposits of YTT\textsuperscript{27}, the same could not be traced in the limited excavations conducted by Ota. Techno-typologically, the lithic assemblages reported by Behera in the upper Brahmani river valley in Bonaigarh subdivision (1989), and by Mohanty in the upper catchment of the river Baitarani in Keonjhar district\textsuperscript{28}, bear close similarities with those brought to light by Ota in the Boudh-Phulbani region of Odisha. The group of assemblages located by us in the upper part of the middle Mahanadi valley also closely resemble with those reported in the above regions.

The foregoing accounts of sites, associated with microliths and heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools clearly demonstrate that assemblages of this category are fairly widespread in the highland regions of Odisha and seem to represent a distinct cultural phenomenon in the region. Although dense concentration of microlith bearing open-air sites have been recently reported from the Jira and the Ong river valleys in the Bargarh upland (Fig. 1), none of these sites was reported to be associated with heavy-duty pebble-cobble tools.

The investigation conducted by us at Burla and its adjoining areas in the upper part of the middle Mahanadi valley, though preliminary in nature, brought to light some very significant evidence pertaining to the microlithic succession in the region. Stratigraphically, the microlithic
assemblage clearly predates the formation of ash bed and appears to indicate a late Pleistocene chronological context. Does it indicate an early appearance of behaviourally modern human in this region? Future investigation from multidisciplinary perspectives will definitely shed light on various issues relating to the appearance and adaptation of behaviourally modern human in the region.

Acknowledgments

We are thankful to the Archaeological Survey of India for giving permission to conduct field work in the middle Mahanadi valley region of Odisha and the UGC-DAE CSR Kolkata Centre as well as the Geological Survey of India, Kolkata for providing facility for analyzing the ash sediment recovered from the site of Burla. We are thankful to the authorities of the Sambalpur University for granting funds for carrying out different seasons field work in the region. We also owe sincere thanks to the Post Graduate students and Research Scholars of the P.G. Department of History, Sambalpur University for assisting in the field work.

References:


Investigation into the Microlithic Assemblages with Pebble-Cobble Tool Component below Tephra at Burla, Odisha, India.


Stone Tool Antiquities in Danta Stream, Bargarh, Odisha

Sudam Deep
D. A.V Autonomous College, Titilagarh
Sudamdeep85@gmail.com

Introduction

The Mesolithic culture is most prolific and widely distributed prehistoric cultural period in Indian sub-continent. It has been found in a wide variety of geographical situations and ecological habitats. This period generally indicates adaptation to the post-glacial Holocene environment. It is characterized by the technological hallmark of tiny stone elements suggesting a forgoing economy with emphasis on small-scale hunting, fishing and plant gathering. This culture existed between 10,000-2,000 B.C. chronologically, it clearly precedes the Neolithic. Mesolithic adaptation continued well into the Holocene in parts of South Asia\(^1\). Orissa in this context possesses a marked physical and cultural individuality. It has revealed evidence of cultural continuity from the remote past to the Historic period. During this phase Stone Age men were using food-processing equipment and making efforts to lead a semi-sedentary mode of life with trends towards domestication. A closer study of Mesolithic cultures reveals sophisticated technological and typological developments occurring in this period\(^2\). An attempt has been made in this paper to understand the subsistence strategy of microlithic community of the Danta stream.
Area of Present Study

For the present study, we have selected the Bargarh Uplands for an intensive investigation. Spreading over 2690 km$^2$ surface area, the Bargarh upland is an erosional surface with the general relief varying between 140m and 250m above mean sea level. It is bounded on the west and North-west by hill ranges of eastern Sarangagarh and Raipur districts of Chhattisgarh, while on the north, east, South-east and south by the Barapahar hill ranges of Bargarh district, and uplands of Sambalpur, Subarnapur and Balangir districts of Orissa, respectively. Physiographically, the area is represented by three natural sub-divisions namely (a) the catchments of the river Jira and its tributaries, (b) the continuous hill range of Saraidamak on the west and North-west which merges into the Barapahar hill in the north, and (c) small isolated hills varying in height from 255m to 312m within the upland. The Jira has main tributary the Danta that joins it a few miles north of its confluence with the Mahanadi near the village Gand turum in Bheden. The field investigation on the bank of Danta was conducted between October 2013 – December, 2013. These explorations intensively focused on the hill slopes, major and minor tributaries and places located away from the river. In this season 6 sites were reported along the bank of the river Danta. These investigations also concentrated to locate the raw material resources in the study area. During this season of exploration, the investigator surveyed and documented the river sections also. Many explored sites revealed microliths occurring in clusters of artefacts, denoting the manufacturing areas of the pre-historic people$^3$. Therefore, attempts were made to collect all the artefacts from one of the representative clusters (demonstrating higher artefacts density) from every site.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SITES

1. PAPANGA:

The site Papanga is situated about six kilometers east of Bheden township. The exact site is situated about a kilometer south of the village Papanga on the bank of river Danta. It has elevation of 161 m above mean sea level. It lies between 21° 10'41.8"N longitudes and 83° 48'01.6" E latitude. The site is around 2 kilometer from the confluence of river Danta and Jira. The site is spread over an area of 100sq. m. It is a foot hill site situated near the hill of Papanga reserve forest. Huge blocks of argillite boulders are spread over an area of more than 200 m. The arte-factual scatters in the form of small clusters were found exposed on the eroded surface of the clayey deposits. The site is predominated by core. Artefacts were randomly collected from the surface of a small portion of the site measuring 20m x 15m which yielded 227 artefacts. The artefacts of this site have been fashioned out of locally available nodules and pebbles of crypto-crystalline silica group. The collection of microlithic component includes black chert, green chert, chalcedony and quartz of fine and milky variety. The macro assemblage composition of Papanga shows that only flakes predominate the blank group (48.89%). The Percentage of blade (2.64%) and bladelet (0.44%) are very poor. The representation of bladelets is also low. The percentage of flake is higher but tools on flake blank are only 84.90%. This suggests that the large majority of the flakes might have
been detached during the process of core rejuvenation and preparation methods. However, the core group is dominated by blade-bladelet cores. The proportion of chunks or chips (8.81%) is equally low. The analysis of stone artefacts yielded various tool types as shown below (Table-1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side scraper</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
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<td>End Scraper</td>
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</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-1 Tool Typology of Papanga

2. KUTAPALI

The site Kutapali is situated about three kilometers south east of Bheden Township. The exact site is situated about half a kilometer south of the village Kutapali at the confluence of river Danta and river Jira. It has elevation of 142 m above mean sea level. It lies between 21° 11’ 10.1” N longitudes and 83° 46’ 05.3”E latitude. The site is at about 50 m distance from the confluence of river Danta. The site has a spread over an area of 50sq. m. The nearby area of the site has been destroyed by cultivation. The exposed section of the river at this place contains a thin layer of gravel deposit. A total of 241 artefacts were collected randomly from the eroded surface of the river bank measuring 10m x 10m. At this site artefacts of the microlithic components are made on chert, chalcedony, agate and quartz of fine and milky variety (Fig. 1). The macro assemblage composition of Kutapali is flake dominated in the blank group (52.28%). But Percentage of tools in flake blank is very low in this site which is only 12 in number. Bladelets form only 6.63% in the assemblage. The number of blade is only 14 which is 5.80%of the assemblage. It has maximally been utilized in the production of tools (21.05%). The core group is dominated by blade-bladelet
cores. The chunks or chips constitute only 9.12%. The study of collected artefacts shows the various tool types as shown below (Table-2).

<table>
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<th>Percentage</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Side scraper</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Double side scraper</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulated top</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginally retouched</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Backed Bladelet</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lunate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Point</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-2 Tool Typology of Kutapali

![Microliths from Kutapali](image-url)
3. APAMARA

The village Apamara is situated at a distance of about 7 kilometers north of the Bheden Township. It is about one kilometer from the village Apamara and located at a distance of 300 m from the left bank of river Danta. The site is located on the eroded surface of a rocky mound near the village. It has elevation of 159 m above mean sea level. It lies between 21° 13'47.1" N longitudes and 83° 45' 07.6" E latitude. The site is spread over an area of 25 sq. m. Microliths are also scattered on the top of the rocky knob. Artefacts were randomly collected from the surface of a small portion of the site measuring 15m x 15m which yielded 221 artefacts. The collection of microlithic component includes red chert, green chert, chalcedony and quartz of fine and milky variety (Fig. 2). The tools of this site are made on flakes, blades, bladelets and blade-Bladelet segment, among which a large majority appears on flake blanks. The percent of tools on Bladelet is 33.33%. Core comprises only 21.26%, whereas flake and blade are 50.22% & 2.71% respectively. However 83.33% of Blades have been utilized. Chunks are only 40 in number which is 18.09% of the assemblage. This site has yielded un-retouched blanks in fragments. The analysis of stone artefacts yielded various tool types as shown below (Table-3).

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
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<td>Blade</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
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<td>Side scraper</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Notch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-3 Tool Typology of Apamara

Fig.2: Thick Microliths deposit from Apamara
4. TALMENDA

The village Talmenda situated at a distance of 6 kilometers east of Bheden. The exact site located in the right bank of river Danta at a distance of 100m and about a kilometer north of the village Talmenda. It lies between 21° 15' 20.7" N longitudes and 83° 44' 29.4" E latitude. It has elevation of 151 m above mean sea level. The site is spread over an area of 30sq. m. The site has been destroyed by quarrying. Besides, the nearby area of the site is also destroyed due to heavy cultivation. Only some part of the site is preserved. Here artifacts were found near the exposed sheet rock. A total number of 290 specimens were randomly collected from a small area measuring 10m x 10m, which are made on chert, quartz and chalcedony (Fig. 3). Almost all the exposed artifacts are in mint fresh condition. The assemblage composition of Talmenda clearly shows that flakes have again dominated the blank group (45.64%). But the percent of core is 20.90% of the total assemblage. Although bladelets form only 11.84% in the assemblage, very few Bladelets (5.88%) have been utilized in the production of tools. The percentage of chunks is only 10.80%. In view of the above, there is predominance of flake elements in the assemblage. It remains basically a bladelet oriented industry. The analysis of stone artefacts yielded various tool types as shown below (Table-4).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core</td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
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<td>Side scraper</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>End scraper</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Double side scrapper</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Retouched Notch</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Transverse scrapper +Notch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Backed Bladelet</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Lunate</td>
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<td>Scalene Triangle</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Axial burin</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-4 Tool Typology of Talmenda
5. REMENDA

It is located on the left bank of the river Danta and some 14 kilometers east of Bargarh Township. The site lies about one kilometer west of the village Remenda and about 50 m from the river bank. It has elevation of 162 m above mean sea level. It lies between 21° 15’38.7” N longitudes and 83° 44’ 45.6" E latitude. The artefacts in this site are scattered in the form of small clusters. These were found exposed on the eroded surface of the clayey, silty and sandy deposits. The site is spread over an area of 40 sq. m. Random sampling of artefacts was done from a small area measuring 10mx10m which yielded a total of 354 specimens. This site has greater concentration of milky quartz. Besides, the collection of microlith components includes tools made on chert and quartz of fine variety. This site reveals that the maximum number of flakes (52.24%) have been utilized for the tool production. It also predominates the blanks group. Bladelets (9.03%) have equally dominated the assemblage composition. However, all the 25 cores recovered from this site belong to the category of Bladelet cores. This suggests that the large majority of the flakes might have been detached during the process of core rejuvenation and preparation. The material collected from the surface have brought about the following tool types (Table5).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Tool type</th>
<th>Blank forms</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Flake</td>
<td>Blade</td>
<td>Bladelet</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Side scrapper</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Double side Scraper</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Notch</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Denticulated top</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Marginally retouched</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Partially Retouched</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Unilaterally retouched</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Retouched butt</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Retouched top</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Marginally retouched side + notch</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Offset Burin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-5 Tool Typology of Remenda

6. KENDUMUNDA

The site is located on the eroded surface of a rocky knob near the village. It lies between 21° 09’ 03.6” N longitudes and 83° 40’03.1” E latitude. It has elevation of 149 m above mean sea level. The scatter of artefacts at this site is spreads over an area of about 30 sq. m. This is a very rich microlithic site. Due to heavy cultivation, some parts of this site have been destroyed.
Here the artefacts were found near a granite outcrop. In respect of general topography, raw material and techno-typology, this industry closely resembles the Preceding site of Talmenda. Artefacts were randomly collected from the surface of a small portion of the site measuring 10m x 10m which yielded 360 artefacts. The collection of microlithic components includes red chert, chalcedony and quartz of oxidized variety (Fig. 4). The macro assemblage composition of Kendumunda reveals that only flakes occupy a dominant position in the blank group (66.66%). But the percentage of tools in flake blank is very low on this site which is only 36 in number. However (15.00%) of flake has been utilized for tool production. Bladelets form only 5.0% in the assemblage. The maximum use of these have been made in the production of tools (38.88%). The core group is dominated by blade-bladelet cores. As many as 20 types of tools found from this site have been analyzed in the following table (Table-6).

<table>
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<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>End Scraper</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Round scraper</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Notch</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Denticulate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
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<td>Awl</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Lunate</td>
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<td>Transverse Burin on top</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table-6 Tool Typology of Kendumunda
Lithic components of Danta stream

The bar chart below shows the overall microlithic components of Danta stream. Cores constitute 22% of the assemblage. Flakes consisting of 906 artefacts constitute 54% of the assemblage (Fig.5). Blades constitute 3% of the total assemblage. The percentage of Bladelet is 6%. It comprises 109 artefacts. Fragments of different distal, medial and proximal parts of both Blade and bladelet form only 5% of the total artefacts collected from all the 6 sites. Chunks numbering 179 constitute the third largest category which is 11% of the microlithic assemblages.
Raw materials used in Danta Valley

The microlithic sites located in Bargarh Upland close to the river were dominated by chert as the main raw material. Use of quartz as a raw material dominates the sites located away from the river and near to the granitic rocks, bedrock or hills. Chalcedony found in the Danta stream was the major source of raw material on these sites. Its use gradually decreases as one comes to the sites found upstream. Jasper, opaline silica, limestone and quartzite are occasionally used at some sites but their number is negligible in comparison to the chert and quartz. Tools of Danta stream are made on four types of raw materials which are locally available. Chert and quartz are the basic raw material used by the prehistoric man of Jira valley. The major tool type like scraper and denticulate are fully dominated in all the explored sites. The analysis of raw material used shows that the maximum numbers of blades were made on chert. The second type of raw material preferred for manufacturing blades was quartz. This show that chert is the most preferred material for blade production in this area because of its nature of fracturing, durability and availability. It was obtained from large chunks and pebbles found from hill slopes and chert outcrops while small river pebbles were generally avoided. In the middle phase, one sees the use of both chert and quartz, with occasional use of chalcedony. The raw material used in this phase was obtained from river pebbles and nodules found on hill slopes. The pie chart reveals the types of raw material used in microlithic people of Danta Stream (Fig-6).
Discussion and conclusion

The majority of the prehistoric sites in the study area were found on the river bank and along the foothills. Older surfaces and pediments are exposed on the river bank sections of Jira and hill slopes due to erosion. The comparatively wider distribution of microlithic sites in the Jira river valley possibly reflects better preservation due to patterns of stratigraphic exposure. Population density during the prehistoric might have also been greater. Prehistoric people had a mobile lifestyle moving across the landscape in search of various resources starting from raw material procurement to hunting-gathering and collecting food items. A wide range of artefact types were noted such as a large numbers of blades and bladelet tools and scrapers of various types, a few borers, crescent, points, burin and triangles. These were marked with variability within the sites. Retouch is, in general, irregular and very rarely found on blades and flakes except those of scrapers, and large number of flakes have been utilized and blades appear to have been utilized without retouching. Blunting/backing on backed blades tools is a common feature in all sites of Bargah Upland. Different types of Scrapers are mostly made on flakes. Side scrapers and end scrapers types are commonly found here. The reduction sequences of cores, core morphology, variance in blade size, retouch pattern, blunting techniques and notched tools show the gradation and evolution in the organization of the microlithic blades and few flakes tools in various ways.

Thus it is quite possible that the hilly terrain and densely forested areas were avoided as none of the sites were found in such ecological setups. The open air sites located near small streams and the presence of forest nearby must have offered large variety of game animals and plant foods. These places were certainly used for habitational purposes. Based on these observations it can be surmised that pre-historic people moved in groups and settled in places where food resources were available.
Acknowledgement

I am indebted to my guide and supervisor Dr. P.K. Behera, Head, P.G. Dept. of History, Sambalpur University for his ungrudging help and wise suggestion in preparing this paper.

References:

Archaeological remains in and Around *Avati* hill

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**Introduction**

*Avati* (*Avathi*) also known as *Ahuti* is situated at a distance of around 40 kms north of Bangalore. The village comes in *Devanhalli taluk* and is well connected to Bangalore by NH-7. This place is of historical importance as *Ranabhairegowda*, the first known chief of *Yelahanka Nadaprahus* came from *Yenamanji Puttur* in Tamil Nadu and settled in *Avati*. Later his sons founded *Doddaballapur*, *Devanhalli* and *Chikballapur*. *Kempe Gowda* 1, the founder of Bangalore is believed to be of this clan¹². It is believed that *Avati* hill was fortified and different parts of the hill were being used as residence by the royal family³. This place has temples, which were built by the Nadaprabhus⁴. As there is very limited published information about this site, this paper draws information from available resources and extends the study based on satellite image interpretation and field study.

The site *Avati* is also known to have antiquity from prehistoric era. *C. Hayavadana Rao* points out ‘In the valley between the *Avati* hill and *Kolugudda* are several cromlechs, each situated within a circle of rough stones, the top slab being about one foot thick and nine or ten feet square⁵’. He further goes on to say: ‘It is a wonder how does gigantic slabs were got to their place’. During Arthur Cole’s time (19th century) few of these cromlechs were studied by having their top slabs broken and antiquities such as pots, iron sandals, spear and bones were relocated to Bangalore⁶. *Suryanath Kamath*, in gazetteer of Bangalore rural district writes: ‘In between these two tall rocks, in the plain valley, are big stone dolmens of the pre-historic era’.⁷ The Archaeological Survey of India, Bangalore Circle has reported that Neolithic celts⁸ and burial remains were found in *Avati*.

The ash pits, hero stones, ancient pottery, Neolithic celts and temples are of great archaeological importance which make *Avati* an important site for further scientific investigations.
Research focus and Objectives

The village Avati shares cultural association with Bangalore city as the ancestors of Kempe Gowda \(^1\) settled here. In view of the recent socio-economic developments, Avati is now regarded important for its closeness to cosmopolitan city Bangalore, and it’s International Airport, in terms of distance. The hills in and around the village are being quarried for granite. As the city grows the demand of land for housing and infrastructure is increasing posing threat of encroachment and eventual destruction of archaeological landscapes in close proximity.

In this paper we are using remote sensing with GIS to study the landscape and its change over a period of time. This study has used multispectral data to study the landscape for identifying archaeological features on and around the Avati hill. We have geo-tagged features of archaeological importance which include temples, tanks and prehistoric artefacts. Using geo informatics as a tool we have integrated information from historical records to come up with a site information map.

Materials and Methodology

It is more challenging to decide the extent of area to be studied at a landscape level, when an archaeological site does not have remains in the form of visible ruined monuments. The cultural remains that we see now are not just monuments but were a part of a larger settlement so there are few things that we have considered for selecting area of interest. For example: water bodies, such as wells, ponds, canals and tanks near Avati hill. As water is an essential requirement for sustenance, past settlements would have found ways to access water. Google earth was used to delineate the extent of the site; the boundary created was saved as Keyhole

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<td>GeoEye 01</td>
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Table 1: Details of the satellite data acquired for the study.
Mark-up Language (KML) file which is further used in our study to acquire satellite data from NRSC and Digital Globe (Table 1). The map from Dr. S.K Aruni’s book was also referred for the study. The methodology followed for this study has been explained in Figure 1.

**Fig. 01: Methodology Chart**

**Use of multispectral images for detecting moats and canals**

IRS-P6 LISS 4 and Geo-eye 1 multispectral data were geo referenced using coordinates of common locations (road intersections) in QGIS software. Geo referencing is a procedure of giving geographical reference to satellite images. The use of multispectral data for detection of moats has been discussed in literature. False Colour Composite (FCC) Geo Eye-01 imagery was analysed in Erdas Imagine software. Our Analysis revealed a moat and a canal connected to the site:
1. Moat: Positive crop mark (vegetation that is healthier, compared to surrounding, following shape of an archaeological ditch/moat/canal) encircling Avati hill was observed (Figure 2). Ground survey conducted using GPS revealed that the positive crop mark around the Avati Hill could be a moat surrounding the royal area, ground images from the site (Fig. 2a) shows the presence of structured boulders.

2. Canal: Curvilinear pattern of positive crop mark encircling the village was noticed (Fig. 2) which on ground survey revealed to be canal and is locally known as Raj Kalve (royal canal). Parts of the canal were found to be dysfunctional at the time of ground survey (Fig. 2b and 2c).

Geo-tagging features of archaeological interest

Geo tagging features of interest becomes an important task to analyse the site in future; it also serves as a database for researchers and government body. This place has temples dedicated to Chennakeshava whose idol was set up by Ranabhairegowda and temples belongs to 16th century\textsuperscript{12}. In our work, we have geo-tagged features of interest such as temples, hero stones, Neolithic celts and locations where remains of ancient pottery were found. The geographic references of these objects

![Fig.2: Pan sharpened FCC image indicating crop marks with ground images marked as; (a) moat surrounding the hill; (b) canal as seen on western side of the hill; (c) canal on the south eastern side of hill.](image-url)
were determined in our field visit. The features of interest were geo-tagged using a hand held GPS and fed into GIS software. Road and railway network has been digitized using GIS mapping software (QGIS Desktop) to visualize the proximity of the site to present infrastructure network.

**Results and Discussions**

This study has found the following features as shown in Figure 3, 4a, 4b and 5 that are of archaeological interest; these can be used as pointer for further archaeological exploration:

(i.) Based on Arthur Cole’s investigation as reported in Mysore Gazetteer this study has identified area that is reported to have traces of prehistoric remains. Field survey was conducted aiming to find traces of prehistoric structures. The hero stones and probable prehistoric structures have been geo-tagged using GPS. Figure 3 shows spatial distribution of archaeological artefacts. One hero stone found amidst the fields (marked as point 4 in Figure 3) could be potential structure for study as it is an enclosure with stone slabs on three sides with one of them having inscriptions(ref Figure 4a). A detailed archaeological survey is necessary for ascertaining their condition.

![Spatial distribution of archaeological artefacts in and around Avati hill](Satellite data: Geo Eye 1; imagery date 7.4.2013)
Fig. 4a: Photographs from field visit showing: 1) A large, thick horizontal stone slab, which looks like the capstone of a megalith, but considerably larger; 2) Hero stone showing a couple; 3) Slab circle megalith; 4) Hero stone with inscriptions
Fig. 4b: Photographs from field visit showing: 5) Neolithic tools found out of context; 6) Remnants of pottery found in situ; 7) Could be remnants of stone circle/ Cairns (megaliths); 8) Hero stone found covering drain; 9) Hero stone
(ii.) The positive crop shown surrounding the hill in Figure 2 could be a moat as the hill was once fortified. In our field visit we found a moat like depression with dressed stones on this crop mark location identified on satellite image (ref Figure 2). The hill has few boulders pointed out which were supposed to be placed where the Prabhus kept their Gods\(^\text{13}\). The hill has a boulder with a sculpture of female Figure known as Veer Kempamma (princess of the Prabhu family) and a part of the hill was called her bidu (residence) and another portion of the hill is called Dodda bidu (great residence) where the Prabhus had their houses\(^\text{14}\). These features are evidences of the location being Royal area. The moat detected in this study surrounds the hill and therefore would have behaved as a protective barrier for the royal area.

(iii.) In Figure 2 linear pattern of vegetation mark is seen, which on ground is a canal, supposed to have drawn water from the adjoining water body. The canal as seen in Figure 6 encircles the settlement suggesting it could have served as outer boundary. The present land use has altered the landscape. Infrastructure network (road and railway network) cuts across the area bound by canal dividing the settlement and disintegrating the archaeological landscape.

(iv.) Other existing historical features in the place that were geo-tagged are; Temples dedicated to Chennakeshava, Eshvara, Anjaneya and Timmarayaswamy temples (see Figure 5) which belong to 16-17th century\(^\text{15}\).

- A boulder in Figure 5 marked as point “k” is named as Kumbegundu by the natives; by its height it seems like it may have served as a watch tower\(^\text{16}\).
- Kannikalamma’s rock as shown in Figure 5 is locally worshipped in time of droughts\(^\text{17}\).

Sites such as Avati comes under State Archaeological Department and often are ignored due to not being popular amongst tourist, thus they suffer from threat of encroachment under the pressure for settlement and infrastructure development. In this case the close proximity of site to NH 7 makes it even more vulnerable. The Avati hill should be protected, as it contains archaeological remains. Our site visit reveals that the boulders on the hill are being quarried (Figure 6b); such activities have to be prohibited if the heritage of the area is to be preserved.
Fig. 5: Avati hill and its environs; Ground images of (1) Kumbegundu (see red arrow for reference), (2) Veer Kempamma’s statue, (3) Kannikalamma’s rock; (T2) Anjaneya Temple; (T3) Chennakesava Temple; (T4) Eshwara Temple; (T5) Kanika Parameshwari Temple
Fig. 6: (a) Final map showing distribution of archaeological artefacts, temples, water bodies, and features extracted from remote sensing (moat, canal); (b) ground image of hills being quarried.
Conclusions

This study highlights the cultural importance of Avati and demonstrates how geo informatics can be used to study sites which have sparse remains. The outcome of the study has led to identification of probable site having prehistoric remains which would be further analyzed by archaeologist (Figure 4). This study has also identified the probable extent of archaeological remains by locating feature on satellite imagery and also by geo tagging features through ground survey. Thus by using geo informatics we can create knowledge and awareness about location and extent of archaeological landscapes which not only helps in protecting our cultural heritage but also helps in finding appropriate solution for conflicts between infrastructure development and heritage.

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We thank Karnataka Knowledge Commission for funding the project and Karnataka State Remote Sensing and Application Center, Bangalore, for providing lab facility for photogrammetric analysis. We thank Mr. C.G. Betsumath, Former Commissioner Department of Archaeology, Museums and Heritage (DAMH), Karnataka, for his inputs about the site and access to archival documents. We thank Prof C. Kraishnamurty, former Dept Director, DAMH, for his inputs. We also thank Mr. M.B. Venkatachar for translating Dr. S.K. Aruni’s article from Kannada to English. We thank Dr. Baldev Raj, Director NIAS for his guidance and Institutional support.

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4. Ibid, p.86.
5. Ibid, p. 87.
Archaeological remains in and Around Avati hill

The
Archaeological Gazetteer
of
District Maharajganj, U.P.

Vijay Kumar
&
Krishnanand Tripathi
Curator, Archaeological Museum,
Department of Ancient History, Archaeology & Culture,
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3.12 P.S. Pharenda
3.13 P.S. Purandarpur
3.14 P.S. Shyamdeurwa
3.15 P.S. Sonauli
3.16 P.S. Thuthibari

4. Abbreviations

5. References
INTRODUCTION

Following is the archaeological gazetteere of district Maharajganj. The whole district was surveyed by the two Authors in 1996. In this task, we were supported by Senior Journalist Late Shri Vaishampayan Pandey of Maharajganj, who was the source of inspiration for everybody in the team. Maulana Lukmaan of Harhawa Hartohraiya, p.s. Ghughuli was so enthusiastic that he brought all types of antiquities from different sites. In addition to that, whenever we visited the sites around his village, he led the team and took us to every place where something of archaeological importance was to be seen. Late Dr. Bharat Lal, a great humanist, was continuous source of inspiration for us. In addition to encouraging us, he also used to give free medical support to the needy villagers living in remotest areas. Shri Vijay Singh Sant of Bagapar, Maharajganj who inherited the love for the archaeology of district from his father, Late Shri Sant Sharan Singh, accompanied us throughout this operation all over the district. Shri Nand Kishor Tripathi, Principal of Mahatma Buddha Inter College, Adda Bazaar, p.s. Nautanwa, gave his entire collection of terracotta images to the First Author, which is at present is kept in the museum of Jawahar Lal Nehru P. G. College Maharajganj. Shri Devendra Shukla, Senior Journalist, Late Shri Rajendra Lal Srivastava, Lecturer, Jawahar Lal Nehru PG College, Maharajganj, Late Shri Ishwar Saran Shukla, Shri Sudhanshu Dwivedi, all of Maharajganj, Shri J.P. Singh of Ghughuli, Shri Jagdish Gupta of Nichlaur and Shri Sudhakar Mishra Manager of Mahatma Buddha Inter College, Adda Bazaar, p.s. Nautanwa, helped us greatly in the survey. Last but not the least, all the Chowkidaars of the district were instrumental in identifying and taking us to the archaeological sites and sometimes in collecting the potteries for the purpose of dating the sites.

The district derived its name from its headquarters town Maharajganj. Earlier it was a Tahsil of district Gorakhpur and a market town. The present district of Maharajganj lies between latitude 26°52’35’’N and 27°28’40”N and longitude 83°07’38”E, and 83°56’.3”E. The district occupies the north-eastern corner of the state and comprises a tract of land lying south of Indo-Nepal border. On the east Great Gandak marks its boundary with west Champaran district. As we move south along the eastern boundary it marches with district Kushinagar. In the south its boundary marches with district Gorakhpur. There is no physical feature marking it. In the west its boundary marches mostly with district Siddharth Nagar. Its northern portion is marked by river Ghonghi. The south-western corner of the district touches district Sant Kabir Nagar and the river Rapti marks the boundary for some distance. The area of the district is 2,951 km². According to the census of 2001, its population is 26,65,292 and the population density is 910 per km². The sex ratio is 938 (Fig. 01).
**History of District as Administrative Unit** - The present district of Maharajganj was part of the District Gorakhpur at the time of transfer to the East India Company by the Nawab Vazir of Awadh. Gorakhpur district consisted not only the entire area of the present day district Gorakhpur but also the present district of Kushinagar, Deoria, Basti, and parts of Azamgarh, Gonda and Kheri. On administrative grounds, Khairigarh (district Kheri) was detached in 1802. In 1816, on the conclusion of the war with Nepal, the principality of Butwal save the parganas of Binayakpur and Tilpur, was made over to Nepal and about the same time Nawabganj was restored to Awadh. In 1820, the chakla of Azamgarh and the greater part of Mahul were transferred to Ghazipur and Jaumpur respectively and after the war of freedom of 1857, a strip of the terai, now lying north of present district Maharajganj was transferred to Nepal. The district was still too large to be administered as a single unit and in 1865 six parganas together with the greater part of Magahar and a portion of Binayakpur were united to form the new district of Basti. In 1904 a small tract of 122 villages in pargana. Dhuriapar was transferred to Azamgarh due to change in the course of the river Ghaghra. In 1946 the district of Gorakhpur a new district Deoria was carved out. The present day district Maharajganj was created from the district Gorakhpur on 2nd October 1989.
Tahsil and Thanas

Maharajganj district comprises 4 Tahsils namely Maharajganj, Nautanwa, Nichlaul, Pharenda and Sadar. Maharajganj Sadar Tahsil consists of 4 blocks- Ghughuli, Maharajganj, Paniara and Partawal. Tahsil Nautanwas consists of two blocks- Laxmipur and Ratanpur. Tahsil Nichlaul has three blocks- Nichlaul, Mithaura and Siswa. Tahsil Pharenda also has 3 blocks- Bridgmanganj, Dhani and Pharenda. The number of villages in this district is 1258. There are thirteen Police Stations (hereafter p.s.) in district Maharajganj. They are as follows- Bridgmanganj, Bargadwa, Ghughuli, Kothibhar, Kolhui, Nautanwa, Pharenda, Purandarpur, Parsamalik, Paniyara, Shyamdeurwa, Sonauli and Thuthibari.

Topographys

The district lies near the Himalayan foot-hills. The outer most line of foot-hills are a few kilometer distant from the border, while the great peaks of the snowy range, culminating in the huge mass of Dhaulagiri some 27000 feet above the sea level are clearly visible under favorable atmospheric conditions, especially during the rains and the cold weather from everywhere in the district. Below the outer hills is a dry, boulder strewn tract, corresponding to the Bhabhar of Kumaun and lying for most part in Nepal, and here the bulk of the moisture contributed by the rainfall and the small hills is absorbed by the soil to reappear by symphonic influence in the moist tract known as Tarai. This composes a belt some ten miles in width running along the northern borders of the district. It is extensively cultivated. South of this comes a stretch of forest land. This forest stretches southward up to the southern boundary of the district. The forests form three district blocks, that on the west comprising two separated areas round Lehra and Campierganj, and on the east including the Domakhand range, while the central and largest block lies round Sonari, along the Rohin and Piyas rivers. In 1929 the forest covered 106,684 acres of land. At present the forested area is about 428.201 sq.km. The areas bordering on the forests used to be extensive stretches of open grass jungles which have now been reclaimed. The bulk of the area is included in the ordinary bangar but in the southwest corner of the district there is a small stretch of Kachhar along Rapti and in the extreme east is a belt of bhat. Thus parts of the district fall within all the main tracts inot which the district is divided topographically. The change from one zone into another is effected gradually, and the Tarai blends slowly into the ordinary upland. In the former there are numerous streams which carry down the drainage from Nepal, such as Ghonghi, Danda, Rohin, Baghela Madrahi, Mohan, Piyas, Chandan and the little Gandak. In the bangar the chief drainage lines are the Rohin and Little Gandak, which intercept all the other streams save those which discharge their waters directly into the Rapti of Dhameb.

The plains form a level tract which slopes gently from west to south east. The height above sea level ranges from 105.461 m (Near Bargadwa) in north to 84.4296 m (Near Lakhima) in the south. Higher elevations appear at places where the general flat surface is broken by irregular ranges of sand hills. The most clearly defined ridge of this nature starts near Harpur in Nichlaul Tahsil and runs in a winding course almost to the South-eastern corner of the district bordering Kushinagar. It presumably marks the long abandoned channel of some river since throughout its length it is bordered by a chain of depressions and jhils and is several place
pebbles and boulders have been encountered is sinking shafts for wells. In contrast with the high ridges are the low and often broad valley of rivers known as Kachhar.

**River system and water Resources**

The drainage of the entire district excepting that carried off by the Great Gandak, is discharged into Rapti which lies the eastern corner of the district.

*Ghonghi* – The tributaries of Rapti are numerous and important. The first to join the river on its left bank is the Ghonghi, which originates in the outer ranges of hills above the Nepales tarai and for some distance the midstream of Ghonghi forms the international boundary between India and Nepal. Flowing is southwesterly direction, it receives on its left bank two small terai streams called Danda and Dunri. Then it turns south and for some distance makes boundary with district Siddhartha Nagar, flowing past Brimganganj.

*Rohin* – The next affluent of the Rapti is the Rohini, a stream of some magnitude which enters Tahsil Nautanwa, flows south and enters district Gorakhpur. At first its banks are steep and the bed is formed of sand and pebbles near Nepal border. But as it flows south it looser, its characteristics and approximates more closely to the ordinary alluvial rivers of the plains. The Rohin receives about 9 kms. Southwest of Sakhuani on its left bank, the Baghela, this in turn is bed by the Madrahi and other streams. The Piyas or Jharahi enters this district at Thuthibari and is joined by Malaon River rising near Lohrauli and the Nadao Nala and other small water courses before falling into the Rohini. The river Balia rises near Maharajganj and falls into Rohin near Jarlahia. The river Chillua originates south of Mahamijganj and is bed by the Temar and some minor streams before passing into the chillua Tal and then into Rohin near Maniram is district Gorakhpur. On the right bank the only affluent is a water course called Kalan which rises near Lehra and flowing southwards joins the Rohin in the northeast of Peppeganj in district Gorakhpur.

*Chhoti Gandak Nadi* - Rising in Nepal its flows southwards and enters this district at village Sitlapur near Nichlaul about a 1.5 kms. South of this village it bifurcates into two branches, one branch running is a north direction and other continue on a southerly course as Chhoti Gandak and past the Domakhand forest tract reaches the district Kushinagar to its south. Flowing in the same direction it forms the boundary between district Maharajganj and district Kushinagar leaving this district in the extreme southeastern corner of Tahsil Maharajganj.

*Lakes* - Singrahana Tal lies north of Chowk inside the forest. It is formed by the overflow of different nalas. It is a long and narrow stretch of water. Srinagar tal lies in eastern part of district. Pawah tal and dhani tals lie in south eastern part of the district.

*Soil* - There is a great variety of soils in the district generally however loam in the most common type especially in and around in Tahsil Maharajganj. The proportion of this type falls in Tahsils Nichlaul, Nautanwa and Pharenda. The stiff clay called matiyar is more widely distributed in this Tahsil than in other Tahsils namely
Nichlaul and Nautanwa. Tahsil Nichlaul contains almost all the bhat, which is of the chaur and chauriar varieties. Kacchar or new alluvium is confined to the North-east and south-west extremities.

Geology- The geology of the district conforms to the alluvial plains. The mineral products are few and unimportant. The minerals of commercial value are the nodular limestone conglomerate known as kankar and brick earth. Lime is obtained by burning kankar. Brick clay is abundant everywhere and bricks are made all over the district. The soil in the district is light sandy or dense clay of yellowish brown colour. The sand found in the rivers is medium to coarse gained, grayish white to brownish in colour and is suitable for construction purposes.

Flora- The 11.59% area of the district is under forest cover. The forested areas have already been described earlier. The sal in the principal tree of the forests found in the district. The under growth in sal areas is very dense in the strips along the banks of nalis and streams, and is of evergreen shrubs and small trees. The chief associates of sal are asna (Terminalia tomentosa), bahera (Terminalia belerica), haldu (Adinacordifolia), phaldu (Mitrgayana parvifolia), asidh (Lagerstroemia speciosa), tendu (Diospyros tomentosa), mahua (Madhuca indica), domsal (Miliusa velutina), jamun (Syzygium cumini), bhakmal (Ardisia solancea), shisham (Dalbergia sissoo), semal (Salmalia malabarica), tun (Cedrela toona), dhak (Butea monosperma), neem (Azadirachta indica), amaltash (Cassia fistula), imli (Tamarindus indica) and teak (Tectona grandis).

Fauna- A large forest tract in the district is responsible for the presence of large number of wild animals in the district. The peculiar situation of the forests where they are nowhere more than 10 kms away from the village habitation makes the wild life prone to destruction. In the chowk forest area tigers (Panthera tigris) are found. Panters (Panthera pardus) are found every range of the forests. Besides these cheetal (Axis axis), barking deer (Muntiacus muntjak), sambar (Cervus unicolor), nilgai (Boselaphus tragocamelus), wild pig (Sus scrofa) and jackal (canis aureus) are found in these forests.

Birds- The chief game birds found are of several varieties of birds which are commonly found in the district are peacock (Pavo cristatus), quail (coturnix coturnix), jungle fowl (gallus soneratti), snipe (Cappella gallinago), parrot (Prittaculaen patria), kite (Milvus inigrans govinda), crow (Corvus splendens splendens), Vulture (Gyps bengalensis), bulbul (Molpaster cafer), mynah (Acridotheres tristis), baya or the weaver bird (Ploceis phillippinus phillippinus), sparrow(Passer domesticus indicus) and bagula(Egretalba modesta).

Reptiles- Different varieties of snakes and other reptiles are found everywhere in the district, some snakes are deadly e.g the cobra (Naja naja), karait (Bengarur caeruleus) and rat snake (Ptyas mucosus). The majority of snakes is non-poisonous. The other reptiles found in the district are crocodile (Cavialis gangeticus), monitor lizard (Varanus bengallensis) and other varieties of lizard and python (Pythomolurus).

Fishes- Fishes are found in the rivers lakes and ponds of the district. The species which are commonly found in the district are rohu (Labeo rohita), karounch (Labeo calbasu), bata (Labeo bata), khursa (Labeo gonious), bhandur
Climate- The climate of the district is conditioned to some extent by the proximity of the hills in the north and *terai* swamps. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold season from mid November to February is followed by the summer season from March to Mid June. The period from mid June to the end of September is the southwest monsoon season and October and the half of November constitute the post-monsoon season.

Rainfall- The southwest monsoon usually arrives over the district by about the middle of June and with draws by the end of September. The average annual rainfall of the district is 1,362.8 mm. About 87% of the annual rainfall is recorded during the period June to September, July being the rainiest. The monsoon in the district generally advances from the southwest to the northeast. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours at any station in the district was 439.7 mm. Recorded at Maharajganj on 28 September, 1900.

Temperature- From mid November there is a rapid fall in temperature. January is the coldest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 22.8°C and the mean daily minimum temperature at 9.3°C. In association with cold wave in the wave of western disturbances passing eastwards in the winter season, temperature tends to go down to a degree or two above the freezing point. Day temperature begins to rise rapidly after February. May is the hottest with mean daily maximum temperature at and the mean daily minimum at 25.1°C. With the advent of monsoon by about the middle of June there is appreciable drop in the day temperature, however the nights continue to be warm. In September there is a slight in crease again in the day temperature but the night decreases after September. With the drawl of monsoon by the beginning of October it decreases progressively. The maximum temperature recorded has been 48.3°C on May and the minimum 1.7°C on January 15, 1933 at Gorakhpur the previous headquater of the undivided *Gorakhpur* district.

Humidity- During the monsoon and the post monsoon seasons the relative humidities are high ranging between 70 and 85 percent. In the winter months humidity decreases and is summer the air is comparatively drier.

Cloudiness- In the southwest monsoon season skies are heavily clouded or over cast. During the rest of the year clear or lightly clouded skies prevail, except in winter when the district is affected by passing western disturbances and the skies become heavily clouded or over cast for short spells of two or three days at a time.

Winds- Winds are generally light, slightly sharpening in the late summer and southwest monsoon months. Winds are mainly from the west in cold season. During the early part of the hot season easterlies and north
easterlies prevail in late summer and monsoon seasons. In October, winds are light with large proportion of calms and dissections are mainly west, North-east or east.

**Special weather phenomena**- Occasional thunderstorms occur in late summer and monsoon months. In association with spells of bad weather due to the passage of western disturbances, especially in the latter part of the winter season, some thunderstorms, accompanied with hail occasionally occur. Fogs occur occasionally during the cold season.

**Harvests**- There are the usual *kharif* and *Rabi* harvests in the district, the *Zaid* being very insignificant. The *Kharif* or rain fed crops are sown in June and July and harvested in September-October, while *Rabi* or irrigated crops sown in October-November and harvested in February-March. The rice is the most important crop of the *kharif* season. There are two importance varieties of rice *bhadain* or early rice cut in the month of *Bhadra* and *agahni* or transplanted rice ordinarily reaped in the month of *Agahan*. *Arhar* is sown with autumn crops, remains on the ground till the gathering of the spring harvest. Earlier it was combined with *Kodon* and *jwar*. At present only rice is cultivated mostly. The other *Kharif* cereals used to be *mandua, jwar, urd*, and *moong*. Wheat is the most important *Rabi* crop. The other crops are barley, gram and pea and *masur*. A millet called *Cheena* and *sanwa* were earlier cultivated as *Zaid* crop, but now only melons are grown in the river beds.

**People**- Hindi is spoken by most of the people. Very few people speak Urdu. The dialect spoken com only amongst people is *Bhojpuri*. It has evolved from *Prakrit* of Magadha. It has variations according to the locality. The types used in this area are Northern *Bhojpuri* or *Sarwaria*. The local *Hindus* are divided in large number of castes grouped under four broad *Varnas*. *Brahmins* are found throughout the district the mains type is *saryu parina* or *Sarvariya Brahmins*. *Sakaldevi Brahmins* are found in small numbers. A type called *Sawalakiya Brahmins* is also found. The *Rajputs* have been the principal land holders in the district. The well know septs are *Bisen, Bais, Dikhit, surajbansi, chauhans, Rathors* and *Sarnets*. The other subcastes are *Sikarwars, Bandhalgoti* and *Bachgoti*, *Sengar, Raghubansis, Raikwars, Sombansis Amethias* and *Panwars*. The *Vaishs* are found everywhere although less in numbers. Their important sub castes are *Patanwar, Parwar, Rauniar, Unai, Agrahari* and *Agrawal*. The *Kayasthas* are found mostly in towns. The cultivating castes are *Ahir* and *Kurnis*. The two subcastes of the former are *Gwalbans* and *Dhindor*. A few of the subcastes of the latter are *Sainthwars, Taiswars, Dhelphor, Patariha, Utarahia* and Nepali. *Koeri* is a cultivating caste corresponding to the *Kachhis* and *Muras* of the west. Majority of them style themselves as *Kamuaajas* while the rest call themselves *Bhagatiyas, Katiyas* and *Jurihars*. The *Kewats* mostly are by occupation cultivators, fishermen and boatmen, many of them call themselves a subdivision of *Mallahs*, with whom they are closely connected. Other are styled *kharbind* or *pure Binds*. To the same class belong the *Goriyas* the *Beldars* who also call themselves *kharbinds* the *Sorahiyas* and the *chain*.

*Tharus* are largely concentrated around *Nautanwa* and *Sonauli*. They are great rice cultivators in *terai* area. The traditions indicate *Tharu* supremacy in former day. They claim *Rajput* origin and wear the sacred thread. The *kahars* earlier worked as water drawers, palanquin-bearers, servants and cultivators. *Gond* is one of their subdivisions, the difference between the *Kahars* and the *Mallahs* is very slight and probably both have a common origin, closely a kin to them are *Kamkars*. They worked as domestic servants as also did *Baris*. There
other backwards castes are Bhars, Lunia, Kumbar, Lohar, Nai, Mali and Barhai. The most numerous caste among scheduled castes chamar. They were curriers and tanners by tradition, they were mainly engaged in general and agricultural labour. They have many subdivisions the majority styling themselves as kammujas. Others call themselves Jaiswar, Dakhinaha, Utaraha and Desi. Other castes are Baheliya Balmiki, Bansphor, Dabgar, Dharkar, Dhobi, Dushadh, Hela, Kanjar, Kharwar, Khatik, Kori, Majhwar, Pasi, Shilpkar, Turaiha, Dom, Nat and Musahar.

Muslims mostly belong to Sunni sects. Only a few a Shias. Julahas are the largest in number closely akin to them are Dhunias and Behnas. The Sheikh have the following subcastes-Qureshis, Siddiqis, Ansaris, Abbasis, Faruqis and Usmanis. The pathans have the following subcastes Yusufzai, Kakar, Ghori, Dilazak Rohilla and Bangash. The Rajput Muslims of the following septs are also found in the district-Bais, Panwar, Chauhan, Bisen, Chandel, Dikhit, Ragubansi, and Suraybansi. The other Muslims castes of importance are Darzi, nai, churihar, Bhat, Kunjara, Dafali, Dhobi, Nat, Fakir, and Qassab. The Sayyid are mostly of Husaini, Rizvi, and Zaidi subsection.

**Geomorphology of the district-** A belt of coalescing fans, about 10-30 kms. Wide, developed along the foothills of Himalayas and has developed both diverging and converging draingages. It lies north of district Maharajganj and in the districts of Bhairahwa and Nawal Parasi in Nepal. These fans have slope of 3°-4°. In this part rivers are mostly gravelly and ephemeral. In low lying areas sluggish and meandering rivers are present. The district lies on Gandak mega fan, which is a distinctive geomorphic surface in north-central part of the Ganga plain. In fact it is part of the network of Kosi, sharda, Yamuna-Ganga mega fans. These Mega fans were formed by snow fed Himalayan Rivers during Late Pleistocene under increased sediment supply and water budget. The eastern part of this mega fan is formed by Rapti, Rohini, and Chhoti Gandak Rivers. This Mega fan is 350 kms long and 60 to 190 km wid in different parts. It is skewed in South-east direction. Its highest point is located near tribeni near the North-west corner of the district, where great Gandak leaves the mountain and enters the plains. Great Gandak is the main river of Gandak Megafan. Great Gandak separates this district from district Bagaha of Bihar state in the extreme North-east corner of the district. The streams of Gandak megafan can be classified into two types, those originating on the fan surface and those originating outside the fan surface. Those originating outside the fan surface begin in the Himalayas. These perennial, braided streams have high sediment discharge. These river channels exhibit huge sand flat, sand bars, braid bars and islands during low discharge periods. The rivers originating on the fan surface are meandering in nature and are mostly ground water fed. Some of the rivers are part of the abandoned channels of the ephemeral nature. Carrying water only during rainy season. The rivers originating on the fan surface have low sediment discharge.

The rivers of Gandak mega fan are entrenched showing variable degree of incision along their courses. There rivers rarely overtop their banks and these are unable to modify the surface of the fan further. The distribution of channel born sediments is restrict within their valleys while the broad inter channel areas remain almost unaffected by active river systems Singh, Dhruv sen, Indrabir Sing Facies Architecture of the Gandak Megafan, Ganga Plain India1. Rapti and Greats Gandak are aligned in North-west South-east direction. Rohini and Little Gandak flow in north-south direction2. The orientation and alignment of rivers in a preferred direction on Gandak Megafan are controlled by tectonic lineaments and they also demarcate the boundary of
the fan and have direct control on the shape and size of the fan. Gandak mega fan is a relict failure\(^3\) or a land escape fossil where large amount of sediment water is moved through few incised channel areas. At present, the large inter channel areas are modified mainly by sheet flow and activity of minor gullies during monsoon rains when sediment water movement and active deposition lakes place. The district falls in proximal and middle part of the fan. Proximal fan is close to apex and covers an area of about 1500 kms\(^2\). Chhoti Gandak in this part shows a narrow and shallow channel, which remains dry for most of the month during a year. Great Gandak exhibits broad channel and 5-10 kms wide valley. Slope gradient in inter channel area is gentler near eastern and western margins and steeper in the central part. This region exhibits swampy area and dense mixed forests. The irregular swampy areas of terai remains filled with water for most of the month in a year and are birth places of many meandering alluvial plain rivers. The Middle fan portion has an area of about 12,000 kms\(^2\) about 38\% of the fan area. The radius of the fan increases from western to eastern margin. This part exhibits many abandoned channel, abandoned meanders, meander scars, and ox-bow lakes.

Channels and inter channel areas are important types of depositional domains and make distinctive facies of near surface Gandak Mega fan deposit. In the channel areas gravel and silty sand are deposited showing prominent developments of inorganic sedimentary structures, where as in the inter channel areas fine-grained muddy sediments are deposited rarely showing any primary organic sedimentary structures.

Facies distribution in bar deposit of Chhoti Gandak shows dominance of trough cross bedding and climbing ripple lamination, whereas the large rivers show predominance of planar cross bedding and rooted sand.

The Gandak Mega fan deposit make about 100 to 150m thick succession, where two major depositional phases are identified the active and the inactive phase. At present Gandak Mega fan is in inactive phase, however slow aggradations in taking place. The aggradations are as channel deposits and inter flue deposits. In the channel deposits three broad fancier are identified, namely sandy grave, cross-bedded sand and ripple laminated by fine sand. The inter fluve deposit is represented by mottled mud. Topmost 10-15m of the subsurface succession is made up of channel deposit alternating with interflue deposits formed during inactive phase. Below the deposit of inactive phase about 100-150 m thick succession of active phase is present, which is represented by dominance of sand sediments. In general three major events are identified within the top 80 m of the succession, the lower event is about 50 m. thick gravel sand and coarse sand, capped by a 5-10 m thick muddy deposit. The second event consists of medium sand, followed by sandy silt and mud layer. The upper third event is about 20 m thick, fine. Sand at the base followed by muddy deposit at the top. In the proximal part of the mega fan few meter thick gravel horizons are encountered. The overall succession of Gandak Mega fan is a fining upward Mega cycle, made up of smaller fining up ward cycles.

The Gandak Megafan depositon took place probably during time span of 74-20 kyrs, when supply of sediments from Himalaya was high. In the initial phase very coarse grained sediments were brought and deposited essentially by anatomising system of braided streams. The second sandy depositional event is
somewhat fine grained. The third depositional event is finer grained and the top is muddy in nature. Three sandy depositional events separated by mud deposits may be related to the humid dry climate cycles of marine isotope stage 3-4. After the deposition of sandy megafan succession probably the main channel became unused in the mega fan surface. In the distal part of the fan, the channel segments are converted to larger water bodies. The incision of channel may be related to the lower base level during LGM and early Holocene, and tectonic event. A tectonic event during 8-5 kyrs produced slightly undulatory topography and changed many small tributaries to Lakes. Late Quaternary evolution of Ganga Plain and proxy records of climate change and anthropogenic activity. During Holocene the deposition of several meter thick muddy sediments has taken place.
Pre-History, Proto-History & History

Pre-History - The remains of hominids have been found in Siwalik ranges situated north of Maharajganj district (Fig. 02). In 1980, a team of scholars from USA and Nepal found fossil remains of Ramapithecus (Fig. 03) near Butwal district Bhairahwa, Nepal, situated about 68 km north of Maharajganj on the bank of river Tina u attached to the rocks cliff. It was dated approximately eleven million years\(^6\).

![Satellite image of Maharajganj district and surrounding areas, taken from Google Earth.](image)

![Tooth of Ramapithicus found near Butwal district Bhairahwa, Nepal](image)
There is no palaeolithic site in district Maharajganj. But in Nepal Terai a large number of such sites have been reported. To make the prehistoric context of the archaeology in this area clear we will have to see the finds in Nepal Terai where older ground surface is exposed at some places. At Satpati Where Narayani river emerges into the Ganga plains, handaxes were found embedded in alluvium, which at this point have undergone upliftmant. These had been covered by thick alluvial silt, sand stones and gravel before above described action took place.

A Schentenko found stone tools from early Palaeolithic age in the periphery of the Narayani river especially along the river Danda khola a tributary of the Narayani river near Kottandi. In the dry bed of the channel stone implements of the early Paleolithic ages were discovered. These tools are similar to the stone industry of soan valley dated back to middle Pleistocene7.

Corvinus Gudrun found one core embedded in the gravel from Gadari, in Dang and Deokhuri area (Fig. 05).
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The hand-axes recovered from this place are made in Indian hand-axe tradition. These hand-axes are made on quartzite and have jagged or sinuous bifacial edges all-round the artefact and are made by shallow primary flaking and smaller step flaking. The only Early Palaeolithic site discovered in Nepal lies at Satpati, west of where the Narayani River emerges into the Ganga Plain, hand-axes were embedded in sediments of the Ganga alluvium, which at this point experienced tectonic movements during the last Himalayan phase of folding and uplift. The hand-axes had been buried by about 200 m of alluvial silts, sandstones and gravels, and by colluvial gravels, before they became folded, uplifted and exposed by the tectonic movements at the Himalayan mountain front. At Deokhuri, very large flakes belonging to the Early Palaeolithic period were found embedded in the basal gravel at several places (Fig. 06-11).

The Middle Palaeolithic flake-blade industry with prepared, levallois-like cores, a few scrapers and points, has been recorded from the terrace of the Arjun River.
Fig. 06: A Point, a Blade, a Flake and a Scraper from the Arjun 3 site in the Deokhuri valley
Fig. 07: A Discoidal Core from the Arjun 3 site, Deokhuri

Fig. 08: Choppers from Daingaon, Dang (left) and Gidhiniya, Tui
Fig. 09: Corescrapers from Gidhiniya, Tui (left) and Basantapur, Dang

Fig. 10: Flakes from Gidhiniya, Tui
Fig. 11: Sumatralith from Gidhiniya, Tui
Many sites belong to this industry: Gidhiniya, Brakuti W, and Saskuti in Tui, Gairakuti, Dolgaon, Dharpani and Mohan Nagar in Dang; Kakraha, Lalmatia, Masuria, Pipri Saunri, Oojh etc in Deokhuri; and Mashot 1, 2, 3 in the Mashot valley. They may span quite a considerable period of time from the later Pleistocene to the Pleistocene / Holocene transition. They are, however, quite distinct from the Indian Late Palaeolithic blade industries of the same time period. These are completely absent in Nepal (Fig. 12-14).\(^9\)

Microlithic sites are found in all the three valleys of Dang (Daingaon), Tui (Ammapur) and Deokhuri (Lamahi, Bhatarkund). They occur in the top part of the upper, older alluvium, and are seen eroding out from this level at Lamahi and Bhatarkund. The artefacts consist of backed lunates, thumb-nail scrapers, bladelets and some geometric forms. The artefacts are made of chert and quartz and a few of quartzite. At the Ammapur site in Tui, the microliths seem to be associated with unifacial choppers and unifaces\(^{10}\).

![Fig. 12: Microliths and Microlithic Cores from Lamahi, Deokhuri](image-url)
Fig. 13: The cobble-boulder gravel with large flakes and cores overlying bedrock at Brakuti, Tui
Microliths have also been reported from Dang Tui and Deokhuri. The youngest prehistoric occupants of this area were people of Neolithic culture who left scanty remains of polished axes and corded pottery in the Dang and Tui Valley\textsuperscript{11}. Microlithic industries have been found from Lamahi, North-west of Sivapur\textsuperscript{12}.

The Neolithic Culture of the Terai is presented by surface collection of stone axes from Kot tandi in district Nawal parasi\textsuperscript{13}, Palpa Parbas\textsuperscript{14} and along the bank of Narayani river to the east of Nawalpur area\textsuperscript{15}. At Kot-tandi on the right bank of Danda khola the Neolithic celt having ovaloid cross section, straight working edge, rounded butt-end, measuring 10cmX6.7cmX3.3cm. The Rounded butt stone celts found in the Northern India. Along with this celt were found grey ware pieces, burnt bricks and sculpture pieces. Clearly the celt was found in secondary context. Basalt was used to manufacture all types of tools, while granite and phyllite were used only for celts. Neolithic artefacts were found from Triveni Ghat (district. Nawalparasi) from loose gravel (Fig. 15-16)\textsuperscript{16}.  

Fig. 14: Two hand-axes from the Gadari site, Dang
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Fig. 15: Kottanri (district Nawalparasi)

Fig. 16: Neolithic Tool from Kottanri, district Nawalparasi, Lumbini Zone
Neolithic polished celts were found from Gadari in Dang and Brakuti in Tui valley by Corvinus. In association with these tools, cord-marked pottery was also found (Fig. 17)\(^7\).

The proxy records of agricultural activities in this district are not available, but such a study has been done at Sanai Tal district Raibareli. Although this place is about 250 kms south-west (as the crow flies) of Maharajganj and it does not fall in terai region but to get the idea of the earliest agricultural activities the data from this site is being quoted. The palynological studies of Sanai Tal district Rai Bareli have indicated the agricultural activities started about 15000 yrs B.P (Fig. 18)\(^8\).

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**Fig. 17:** Small polished Stone Axes from Basantapur, Dang (left) and from Bhitabang, Tui valley

**Fig. 18:** Pollen diagram of Sanai Tal showing distribution of major plant groups and micro charcoal for the last about 15,000 years
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The overall presence of an appreciable number of deciduous trees denotes that the area witnessed tropical monsoon climate with good rainfall during last 7000 years. Herbaceous elements such as grasses and sedges together with other heath land taxa such as Asteraceae, Polygonum Serrulatum, Chenopodiaceae / Amaranthaceae Malvaceae etc, existed during this period. The trees of Mahua (Madhuca Indica), Jamun (Syzygium cumini), Aonla (Emblica officinalis), Bel (Aegle marmelos), Babul (Vachellia nilotica), Semal (Bombax ceiba) Chilbil (Holoptelea integrifolia), Bahera (Terminalia belliric), sal (Shorea robusta), etc. were sparsely distributed in the region. Further more, the occurrence of Ingar (Barringtones) a riparian and swampy element in good frequencies between the depth of 0.60-1.70 dated to about 4000 to 6000 yr BP) indicates some flow in the take water. The existence of the lake is clearly manifested by the record of pollen of aquatic plants such as Pteumogoton, Nymphoides, Jussiena, Typla (Elephant grass) and algal remains of Botyococcus. The consistent remains of trapa (Singhara) (dated 6000 to 3250 yr. BP) reveals that the lake was quite deep and perpetually extending even in the close vicinity of human settlement at Lahuradeva. The Singhara fruits would have been exploited by the ancient settlers of subsistence. The recovery of cerealia together with other culture pollen taxa viz., Cannabis sativa (Bhang), Chenopodiaceae/ Amaranthaceae, Artemisia Brassicaceae (Mustard family) and Caryophyllaceae since 7000 yrs BP suggests human habitations who were engaged in some agricultural practices.

The Vindhyan region give the evidence of the tool types of the transitional stage from late upper palaeolith to early Mesolithic, which are blade and burin, besides parallel sided blades, blunted blades, points, scrapers, lunates and a good number of cores and flakes. The Ganga Valley sites of early Mesolithic period have yielded tools types consisting of blades, parallel-sided and bunted baks, scrapers, points and lunates. The geometric microlith stage of Mesolithic sites like Sarai-Naahar-Rai has yielded geometric microliths as the name suggests. The Ganga Valley microliths in the three stages are relatively smaller because of the scareity of the raw material used for making the tools.

The excavation at Lahuradewa district Basti, which is located about 70 km south-west of district Maharajganj has given the earliest dates for cultivated rice in Gangetic Plains. We can safely assume that in Maharajganj district also the agricultural activities would have started at the same time. Period I A (9th millennium to 3000 B.C.), at Lahuradeva has yielded remains of Oryza sativa (domesticated rice) (Oryza cf. rufipogon), foxtail-millet (Sataria cf. glauca), goose-foot/bathua (Chenopodium album), jobs tear (Coix lachrymal-jobi), Artemis (Artemisia sp), flatsedge (Cyperus sp.) and Catenfly (Silene Conoidea) have also been recovered from the same period. These grains are found from phase I B (3000-2000BC) also. Kodon-millet (Paspalum scrobiculturn) is an additional find. Barley also appears early in this phase. The potteries and other antiquities of Period I-A (9th millennium to 3000 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the figures (Fig. 19-24).
Fig. 19: Pottery of Period I-A
Fig. 20: Pottery of Period I-A
Fig. 21: Pottery of Period I-A found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 22: Circular hut floor of Period I-A found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 23: Sherds of Period I-A found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 24: Steatite disc beads of Period I-A found at Lahuradewa
The potteries and other antiquities of Period I-B (3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the figures below (Fig. 25-34).
Fig. 26: Pottery of Period I-B
Fig. 27: Pottery of Period I-B
Fig. 28: Steatite disc beads of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 29: A small bead of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 30: Copper object of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 31: Arrow head of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 32: Bone awl of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 33: Hook of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 34: Bangle of Period I-B found at Lahuradewa
The potteries and other antiquities of Period II (2000 B.C. to 1250 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the figures below (Fig. 35-53).

Fig. 35: Pottery of Period II
Fig. 36: Perforated vessel of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 37: Antlers of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 38: Painted Spout of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 39: Earthen Bin of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 40: Section of a earthen bin of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 41: Painted Black-slipped vessel of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 42: Painted Redware of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 43: Painted Pot-sherds of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 44: Painted Pot-sherd of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 45: Painted Pot-sherds of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 46: Pot-scherds of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 47: Steatite Disc bead of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 48: Traingular Stone Celt and Ringstone of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 49: Bone Arrow head of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 50: Terracotta leg of a Chauki of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 51: Pot-sersheds of Period II found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 52: Terracotta Roof-tile of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 53: Copper Fishing Hook of Period II found at Lahuradewa
The potteries and other antiquities of Period II & III found at Lahuradewa are shown in the figures below (Fig. 54-58).
Fig. 56: Ring stone of Period II found at Lahuradewa

Fig. 57: Stone Celts of Period II & Period III found at Lahuradewa
Fig. 58: Bone pick Axes of Period II & Period III found at Lahuradewa
The archaeological assemblage of Lahurdewa shows the potteries which are similar to the potteries of Neolithic Koldihwa and Mesolithic Chopi Mando, Lekhia, Baghai Khor and Ghagharea Rock shelter I. This indicates that pots made by potters from Vindhyan to Himalaya's foot hills were the same. The shapes are mainly splayed out rims, featureless bowls and decorative patterns (corded decorations). It is evident that there was free interaction between the people living in the two regions. Till now no mesolithic site has been found in the Indian part of middle Ganga valley it can be presumed during Mesolithic period the man leaving in tarai interacted with people of Himalyan Foothills as well as Vindhyan Hills.

It appears that the present district was know as the part of Karapath, which is turn was a portion of the kingdom of Kosal. It appears that the earliest known monarch ruling over this region with his capital at Ayodhya, was Ishvaku, who also founded a dynasty of the same name. It produced a number of illustrious kings till the accession of Ram who was the greatest ruler of this dynasty. He divided the kingdom during his life time, into small principalities. He coroneted his eldest son Kusa as the king of Kusavati identified as present day Kushinagar, falling in the neighbouring district of the same name. After Ram’s demise Kusa left Kusawati and repaired to Ayodhya. His cousin, chandraketu, son of Laxman, who was given the epithet of Malla in Ramayana, took possession of this region, After Mahabharata period we find a large number of republics in this area, under the suzerainty of Kosala. In these republics the political power was wielded by a group of elected persons belonging to the ruling tribe. The ruling tribes claimed Kshatriya status. Shakyan Republic fell is present day Siddharthanagar district. Shakyas had their head quarters in Kapilvastu. Their eastern neighbours were Koliya of Ram gram which fell in the present district of Maharajganj. To the East of Koliyas were Mallas of Kushinagar and Pawa which fell somewhere in the district of Kushinagar. Moriyas were located to the south east of this district.

Devdaha was a township (nigama) of the sakyas. The Buddha stayed there during his tours and preached to the mens on various tops. According to the commentaries it was the city of the birth of Buddhas mother Mahamaya and of Prajapati Gotmi and their companions, who married the Sakyas of Kapilvastu. Lumbinivana where Buddha was born, was near Devdaha. The name was originally that of a tank, so called because kings held their sports or because it came into existence without human intervention, hence divine. The name was later transferred to the village near by. The city was founded by Sakyans from Kapilvastu, when they grew very numerous. The spot was pointed out by a deva hence its name. Suprabuddha of Devdaha was a contemporary of Saddhodan.Devdaha was the residence of Devdaha Sakya and Pakkha thera. His children were Anjana and Katyayani. Maya and Prajapati respectively mother and step mother of the Buddha, were daughters of Aujaṇā Sakya. Devdaha Sutta was preached to monks at Devdaha some, monks going to reside in the western districts come to Buddha to take leave of him. This they do and Sariutra explains to them the fundamental teachings of Buddha in order that they may be ready to answer any questions which may be put to them. Maya or Mahamaya was the mother of Buddha. Her farther was Sakya Anjan of Devdaha, son of Devdah sakya and her mother Yashodhar daughter of Jayasena. Dandapani and Suprabudha were her brothers, and Maha prajapati her sister. At some places her father is called Maha-Suprabuddha. Some sorces gives the same of her mother as Sulakshana.
Rohini is described as a small river dividing the sakyans and koliyans countries. A dam was constructed across the river and the people on the two sides used the water to cultivate their fields. Once in the month of Jettha mula there was a draught and a violent quarrel arose between the two tribes for the use of the water. A battle was imminent, when the Buddha, seeing what was about to happen, appeared in the air between the opposing forces in the middle of the river and convinced them of the folly of killing each other for the sake of a little water. It is said that he preached on this occasion the Attadanda sutta and three jatak stories. To show their gratitude to the Buddha for his timely intervention, sakyans and koliyans gave two hundred and fifty young men from each tribe to be ordained as bhiksu under him.

Dhammapada says that the Rohini flows from north to south and that Rajgraha lies to the South-east of it.

Sakyan princess Kaccana was the daughter of Devdahasaky of Devdaha and sister of Anjana Sakya. She married Sihahanu and had five sons and two daughters: Suddhodana, Dhotodana, Sakkodana, Sukkodana, Amitodana, Amita and Panita.

Koliyans were a republican tribe in the time of the Buddha. The Koliya owned two chief settlements one at Ramagrama and the other at Devdaha. Rama the king of Varanasi suffered from leprosy. He was detested by the women of the court, he left the kingdom to his eldest son and retired into forest. There living on wood land leaves and fruits, hi soon recovered and while wandering about came across Piya, the eldest of the five daughters of Ikshvaku, she was also suffering from the same disease Rama, having cured her, married her and they begot thirty two sons. With the help of the king of Varansi they built a town in the forest, removing a big Kola tree in doing so. The city there upon came to be called Kolanagara and because the site was discovered on a tiger track (Vyaghrapatha) it was also called Vyagrapajja. The Ramagrama contained one of the original Stupas built on the remains of Buddha. This Stupa was not disturbed by Ashoka when he was building Stupas across the country. The only large Stupa found during the exploration exists at Kanyaiya Baba ka Sthan inside the forest north of p.s. Chowk. The details of the antiquities found around the Stupa have been described against the place called Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan, p.s. Chowk. The descendants of the king were known as Koliya. According to Kunal Jataka, when Sakyans wished to abuse the Koliyas they said that the Koliyas had once lived like animals in a Kola tree as their name signified. The territories of the Sakyas and Koliyas were adjacent separated by the river Rohini. The Kshatriyas of both the tribes intermarried and both claimed relationship with Buddha. During Buddhastay in the neighbourhood he lived alternately in Kapilvasthu and in Koliya nagar. Attached probably to the Koliyan central authorities was a special body of officials, presumably police, who wore a distinguishing a head dress with a drooping crest Lambaculaka bhata. The bore a bad reputation for extortion violence. Mahamaya, the mother of Buddha started her journey from Kapilvastu to Devdah when she was in advance stage of pregnancy. It so happened that Buddha was born in the middle of the journey at Lumbini forest. When we mark these places on the map, it appears that Devdah, the home town of Mahamaya should be towards east roughly on the extended line connecting Kapilvastu and Lumbini. According to the literature, Lumbini was located roughly in the middle of the line connecting Kapilvastu and Devdhar. One can clearly see that Devdah will fall in Sonauli, Nautanwa area (Fig. 59). There is a large number of NBP sites in this area as can be seen in the list of explored sites of these two police stations. We should search for ancient Devdah in this area only.
Besides the places already mentioned several other townships of the Koliyas visited by the Buddha or by his disciples are mentioned in literature eg. Uttama, the residence of the headman Pataliya, Sajjanela, residence of Suppavasa, Sapuga where Anand once stayed, Kakarpatta where lived Digh janu and Haliddavesna residence of the ascetic Punna Koliyaputta. Seniy, Nisabha, Kakudha attendant of Moggalayana and Kankha-Revata and perhaps Sona Kolivisa were also Koliyan. After the Buddha's death the koliyas of Ramagarama claimed and obtained one eighth of the Buddha's relies over which they erected stupa. Suppavasa Koliyadhita was mother of Sivali. She was the daughter of the raja of Koliya. Her husband was the Licchivi Mahali and she lived in Koliyan village of sijanela, where the Buddha visited her and preached to her on the efficacy of giving food. She was described by the Buddha as foremost among those who gave alms. She is included in a list of eminent followers of Buddhism and is mentioned with Anatha pinda. Kakarpatta was a township of Koliyans. It was while Buddha was staying there that the Koliyan Dighajanu came to see him. Haliddavesna was a township of Koliyas. The Buddha when staying there preaced the Kukkurvatika Sutta to Punn Koliyaputta.

In the middle of the fourth century B.C. Mahapadma, Nanda, the king of Magadh attacked the district and annexed the territory comprising the republic of the Koliyas and the sakya. The Nandas were subsequently overthrown by Chandragupta Maurya, son of the Chief of Moriya republic. Chanakya was his minister. He is supposed to have authored the famous book Arthshastra. Chandragupta Maurya ascended the throne of Magadha in 321 B.C. and made the Moriya republic a part of his vast empire. His grandson a Buddhista, while undertaking pilgrimage to Buddhist shrines, visited this district. His attempt to remove the relies of Buddha from the Rama grama Stupa and to enshrine them in the new stupas built by him in this district and outside was
resisted by the Koliyas. After Muryas the Sungas became rulers of this part along with other territories, and in the days of Pushya mitra Sunga (184-148) who preferred Brahminic religion Buddhism declined.

The history of this region in the era immediately following the fall of the empire of Magadha is shrouded in darkness till the advent of the Kushanas. Discovery of Kushan coins indicates that the district remained under the domination of Kushanas. The Kushans were ousted by Bharshivas. Bharshivas are identified with Bhar caste of the present times. From Bharshivas the rule passed on to Guptas.

In the beginning of the fourth century A.D. the district fell within the empire of Chandragupta I (320-335 A.D.), whose political power was enhanced to a great extent by vesture of his marriage with Lichchavi princess, Kumardevi. During the region of his grandson, Chandravuptha II (376-413 A.D.), one of the most glorious of the Gupta kings, the district formed part of Sravasti bhukti. A number of gold coins of Chandragupta II and his son and successor Kumar gupta have been found near the village Kotwa Tal Tahsil Bansgaon district Gorakhpur.

The Chines pilgrim Fahien (400-411 A.D.) during his pilgrimage to holy Buddhist places, also visited Ramagrama the capital of Koliya republic but he did not find the place flourishing. Yuan chwang or Hiuen Tsian moved from Lumbin towards for 200 Li to Ramagram country. It had been waste and wild for long time, and its area was not defined. Its towns were heaps of ruins and there was a very scanty population.

To the South-east of the old city of Ramagram was a brickstupa nearly 100 feet high. This had been built by the king of this country, who obtained one of the eight portions of Buddha's relics, to enclose his share for preservation and worship. Beside this relictstupa was a clear tank the dragon of which when he went out for a stroll assumed the form of a snake and circumambulated in clockwise direction. The wild elephants also came in companies and strewed flowrs at thestupa. All this went on without a break. When king Ashoka was dispersing the Buddha relics of the eightstupas having taken away those of sevenstupas, he came to Rama in order to carry off the relics in its stupa also. As he was about to begin work when the dragon of the tank, afraid of being dispossessed changed himself into a Brahmin and tapping the kings elephant in the face said “your Majesty's kindness extends to all Buddhadom and you have largely sown the seeds of good works. I beg you to dismount and visit my abode “Ashoka accepted the invitation and followed the dragon to his palace. There overpowered by dragon’s paraphernalia for the worship of the relics, he graubet the dragon’s portion and abandoned the idea of digging the stupa. A memorial at the place of coming out from the tank recorded the event26.

Near the relic-stupa was a Sramanera Monastery so called because its temporal affairs were always managed by sramanera or unordained brother27.

From the Sramanera Monastery the pilagrim went east through a great wood above (about 20 miles to a great Ashoka Stupa. This was at the place where the price Siddhartha made a halt, having gone over the city wall of Kapilvastu at midnight and ridden on until day light. Here also he expressed him self like this “Here I go out of prison, put off fetters, unyoke for the last time.” Then the Prince took the jewel from his crown and handed it to his groom Chandaka to take back to the king his father. At the same time he gave the servant this message to the king. “My present retirement to a great distance is not a wanton separation from you. I desire to have
done with impermanence and put an end to moral defects. “Then he spoke words’ of comfort to the sad servant and sent him back.

To the east of the stupa of Chandak returning was a dead jamun tree and at the side of this was small stupa. It was here that the prince Siddhartha exchanged his princely robes for the deer-skin dress given to him by a hunter who was Indra in disguise. Near this spot was an Ashokastupa to mark the place at which prince cut off his hair, and had his head shaven. The hair thus cut off was taken by Indra to heaven to be an object of worship.

From the head shaving Stupa the pilgrim travelled through a will country for more than 36 miles to a Banyan grove which had astupa above 30 feet. In height. This he says was the Emberstupa built by the Brahmins of the place over the charcoal fragments which they found at the scene of Buddhas cremation.

There Brahmins arrived too late to obtain a share of the Buddha’s relics, and they were allowed to take a portion of the dead ambers from the place of eremation. Carrying these to their native place the Brahmins erected the Stupa has the worship of the embers, ever since its erection thestupa has given miraculous testimonies and at it many prayers of the afflicted have been answered.

In an old monastery near the Angar stupa were remains of the sitting place and exercise walk of the four past Buddhas. Then on either side of this monastery were some hundreds of stupa among which was one built by the king Ashoka which, although in ruins still showed more than 100 feet above ground.

After Guptas, this region fell in the dominion of the Maukharis followed by Harsha of Kannaaj. During Harsh’s rule (606-647 A.D.) the Chinese pilgrim Huien–Tsang (630-644 A.D.) also visited Ramagrama. He found a major portion of the district covered by forests. The ruins of monasteries and stupas also existed in every direction. Hiuen Tsang, who visited India during sixth century, gives the following description of the surrounding country. He says that Kapilvastu was desolate and barren with few inhabitants. 10 miles to the east of the city was a Royal Garden, called Lumbini. Traveling eastward five Yojanas from Buddhas birth place, there was a country called Ramagrama, the king of which obtained a share (one eight) of the realies from Buddhas ashes and returning home built a pagoda. By the side of this there was a pool and in the pool there was a dragon which was always guarding the pagoda and making offerings day and night. When king Ashoka went into the world, he wished to destroy the eight pagodas covering the eight portions of the relics, and built eighty thousand stupas. Having already destroyed seven, he next wished to destroy this one, but the dragon became bodily visible led him into his palace. Where the king had seen his arrangements for worshiping, the dragon addressed him, saying. “If you can worship more efficiently than this, you may destroy it.” Leading the king away, the dragon continued, “I will not contend with you” and the king knowing that he could not worship in such a grand manner returned home.

He also describes the following incident. Before his visit, the place was overgrown with vegetation, and without anyone to sprinkle or sweep, a herd of elephants took to bringing water for sprinkling the ground in their trunks and also making offerings of various flowers and incense at the pagoda. A Buddhist came to the
country to worship at the stupa but when he saw the elephants, he was afraid and conceal himself behind the trees. Then, seeing the elephants making offerings in accordance with the faith, he was sad that there was no monastery from which offerings might be made at the stupa. So that the sprinkling and sweeping was taken up by elephants. Thereupon he gave up his secular five vows and returning home became a deacon accepting Ten Commandments. He started cutting down the grass and shrubs, leveling the ground and making it neat and clean. He further persuaded the king to make a monastery for the priests and when it was completed, he became the Mahathera of the monastery. There was a monastery in which priests resided when Fahien visted the place. The above described event was recent and since that time a Sramanera has always been chosen as Mahathera of the establishment. Three yojans to the east of this point was a spot where Buddha sent back Chandaka, his charioteer and his white horse. A stupa existed there. Travelling four Yajanas to the east, the pilgrims arrived at the Angar Stupa where also there was a monastery and twelve Yojanas farther on in the same direction there was the city of Kusinagar where Buddha passed away.

The plate, discovered from Kahla near Dhuriyapar (diss Gorakhpur) reveals that Mihir Bhoja (836-890 A.D.) of the Gurjara Pratihara dynasty gave some land to Gunambodhideva, a chief of the Kalchuris in 850 A.D. in cognition of his services in the expedition against the Palas. The inscription on the plate amply testifies that in the ninth century A.D. this district was dominated by the Gurjara-Pratiharas and formed part of the Sravasti Bukti of their empire. Bhamana Kalachur, a descendant of Gunambodhideva, led an expedition from Gorakhpur to help the Pratihara king, Mahipala, in his campaign of Ujjain. Evidently the Kalchuris continued to rule over a part of this district under the sovereignty of the Gurjara-Pratihara.

After the decline of Gurjara-Pratiharas, Laxmi Karna (1041-1072 A.D.) of Kalchuri dynasty of Tripuri who came to power brought under his control almost the entire region covered by the present district of Maharajganj. But his son and successor Yash Karna (1073-1120 A.D.) was unable to check the process of disintegration. The Kahla inscription indicates that Sodhadeva, a fendatory of another branch of Kalchuri dynasty, had proclaimed his in dependence in a portion of Gorakpur district. During the same period, the Kalchuri rule was supplanted by that of the Gahadvalas of Kannauj over this region. According to epigraphic evidence the kingdom of Govindchand (1114-1154 A.D.) of the Gahadvala dynasty extended to the present district of Maharajganj. The defeat of Jaychand (1170-1194 A.D.) grandson of Govindchand, at the hands of Shihab-ud-din-Gori in 1194, paralysed the Gahadwal power and brought to an end their dominance over the district. It appears that major portion of the district was held by Bhars at the time of Muslim invasion as the large numbers of villages ending with bhaar or bhaari suggest.

Before leaving India, Gori vested his most trusted Lieutenant Qutb-ud-Din Aibak with the charge of the conquered territories. In 1193, he subjugated whole of Awadh and Eastern India. In 1225-26, Sultan Iltutamis and his eldest son Nasir-ud-din Mahamud marched against the rebellious chiefs of Bihar and Awadh. In course of time, the Muslim subedars of Bengal extended their suzerainty westward as far as the boundary of Awadh but Gorakhpur appears to have remained under the rulers of Awadh. The local chiefs paid revenue to the Subedars of Awadh but during the disorganization of Mohammed Tughlaq’s administration they withheld the payments. Mohammed Tughlaq died in 1351 and was succeeded by Feroz Shah Tughlaq. In 1353 when sultan was marching
through Awadh on an expedition to Bengal, the local Rajput Chieftains led by Udai Singh offered gifts, tributes and assistance to the imperial army when it reached the vicinity of Gorakhpur. The Sultan was so pleased with their submission that he ordered his army not to plunder any village and the animals which have already been captured were restored to their owners.

In 1394, Mahmud Shah Tughlaq ascended the imperial throne. He appointed Malik Sarwar Khwaja Jahan as governor of Jaunpur and the latter is said to have subjugated the region and realized tributes. Shortly after taking advantage of the weakness of his master at Delhi, Malik Sarwar declared himself independent and founded Sharq in dynasty of Jaunpur. The district became part of his new kingdom. Khwaja Jahan died in 1399, and the same year when Taimur invaded India, the Raja Kukoh Chand the Kaushik Rajput raja of Dhuriapar (distt Gorakhpur) sent an emissary to the invader. The district seen to have remained under the sway of Hussain Shah Sharqi (1458-1479) and the local chiefs were tributaries of Sharqi Sultans.

In the 14th century, Binayakpur and Tilpur comprising north. Maharajganj was colonized by Mukund Sen the first Raja of Butwal. There is a tradition of his migration from Chitawan. His descendants inter married with Tharus and other hill tribes and later on a cadet of the family obtained Tilpur as a separate fief. Though the independence of Tilpur rulers controlling Maharajganj was never recognized, the separation between the two tracts continued. It is said that Mukundsen controlled Terai from Kosi river in Bihar to Haridwar. Mukundsen’s Son was Vinayaksen. Vinayakpur Pargana was named after him. Pargana Vinayakpur under sarkar of Gorakhpur during Akbars reign was named after this village. Another Sen king Tilaksen gave name to village Tilpur. This also formed a pargana during Akbars rule.

When Hussain Shah Sharqi was driven out by Bahlol Lodi (1451-1488) the Sultan of Delhi, his territories were annexed to Sultan’s dominions. This region was divided among Afghan nobles, they the local chiefs in peace. The Lodi dynasty come to an end with the defeat and death of Ibrahim Lodi the battle of Panipat in 1526 and Babur the first Mughal emperor became monarch of Delhi kingdom. Raja Suraj Pratap chand, a descendant of Raja Kukoh Chand of Dhuriapar (distt Gorakhpur) is also said to have sent an envoy to Babur, the splendour of the court of the raja was proverbial. Following the death of Babur in 1530 A.D, the struggle between his son, Humayun and Sher Shah Suri (1535-40) ensued. This area remained under Sher Shahs rule. After the return of Humayun this area passed on to him. In 1565 A.D. the region drew attention of Akbar, when the Uzbegs under their leader Khan Zaman (Ali Quli Khan) the governor of Jaunpur rose in revolt against the emperor. Khan Zaman instigated the Rajpur chiefs of this district against Akbar and dissuaded them to accept his paramountnty. Accordingly in 1665, Khan Zaman despatched. Iskandandar Khan and Bahadur Khan to Gorakhpur to stir up in surrection. But before they could take up arms, Akbar dispatched a force against the Uzbegs. Thinking that successful resistance might be difficult Iskandar Khan and Bahadur Khan feed to join Khan Zaman at Jaunpur and from there to Patna. In the meantime Akbar occupied Jaunpur. The rebels now sought for pardon and were forgiven by the emperor. But as soon as Akbar had turned his back and returned to his capital, Khan Zaman revolted again. On February 2, 1566 A.D. Akbar rode fast to chastise the rebels leaving behind orders for the army to follow him. When Khan Zaman came to know about the hot pursuit made by the emperor he fled across Ghaghra river. Akbar who had made up his mind to crush the Uzbegs once for all, pardoned Khan Zaman
again when latter prayed for mercy. In 1567 the Uzbegs raised their heads a third time, Akbar sent an expedition under Todar Mal who after ousting Khan Zaman chased Iskandar Khan (the rebel Uzeg governor of Awadh) across Ghaghra river, from where latter managed to escape to Bihar. Tradition has it that at Gorakhpur Todar Mal received submission of Khan Zaman, who had always professed allegiance to the house of Timur. The imperial army then proceeded towards Gorakhpur, on the way it met Bisens of Majhauti who immediately submitted. The imperial troops then marched to Rapti to Gorakhpur where again reduced the Raja of Satasi. A garrison was stationed at Gorakhpur and this district came under its jurisdiction.

After the defeat and death of Khan Zaman in 1567, the emperor bestowed his jagirs in Jaunpur on Munim Khan, who gave the charge of Gorakhpur to Payinda Mohammed Bangash. In 1572 Yusuf Mohammed (son of Sulaiman, the rebel Afghan governor of Bengal), outed Payinda Mohammed Bangash from thiarce, the Mughal garrison at Gorakhpur had failed to resist Yusuf Mohammed and his Afghan soldiers. When Munim Khan got this news, he hurriedly proceeded to liberate the beleaguered town. The Afghans managed to escape and joined Daud Khan and others who were raising the standard of revolt in Bengal. From the days of Munim Khan the town became a place of considerable importance being the head-quarter of a sarkar and possessing a copper mint.

On Akbar’s reorganization of the empire, Gorakhpur gave its name to one of the five sarkars comprising the province of Awadh. The Gorakhpur sarkar with 24 mahals including the present district of Maharajganj, had an area of 2,44,283 bighas yielding 1,19,26,790 dams as revenue. The Suyurghal land also fetched 51,235 dams to the imperial treasury. Under the Mansabdari system the sarkar of Gorakhpur supplied a sizeable contingent consisting of 1,010 cavalry and 22,000 infantry. The mahals of Binayakpur and Tilpur in the district Maharajganj had at their headquarters a brick fort each for the securely of the frontiers. The Binahyakpur mahal supplied 400 horses and 3,000 foot soldiers, while the contingent from Tilpur was 100 horse and 2,000 infantry. The Latter had 9,006 bighas under cultivation and was assessed to 4,00,000 dams. In Binayakpur the area was 13,858 bighas and the revenue amounted to 6,00,000 dams.

In 1610, Jahangir (1605-1627) bestowed the fief of Gorakhpur on Afzal Khan, the governor of Bihar, who made the district his residence in preference to the official capital at Patna. Taking advantage of Afzal Khan’s absence at Patna, Qutb Khan an imposter, who claimed to be prince Khusro, entered Patna and seized the fort from Sheikh Banarsi, who accompanied by Ghiyas Rihani reached Gorakhpur and informed Afzal Khan of the incident. Therefore Afzal Khan left Gorakhpur for Patna where he defeated Qutb Khan. When Jahangir was informed of this incident he called Sheikh Banarsi and Ghiyas Rihani from Gorakhpur to Agra where their heads and beards were shaven and they were paraded around the city on the back of asses as punishment for cowardice shown at Patna.

After the death of Afzal Khan in 1612 A.D. the Faujdar of Gorakhpur became tyrannical. This gave an opportunity to Basant Singh, the Satasi Raja, residing at Gajpur in Tahsil Bansgaon and the Raja of Bans, who attacked and ousted the Faujdar and his troops from Gorakhpur (1625 A.D.). In the reign of Shah jahan (1628-
1658) the district continued to be a part of the Subah of Awadh and Gorakhpur Sarkar consisted of 119 mahals. About 1680 A.D. Qazi Khalil-il-Rahman was appointed Chakladar of Gorakhpur by Aurangzeb.

He reduced the local Rajas to submission, marching with a large contingent from Faizabad, he expelled Rudra Singh, the Satasi raja from Gorakhpur and forced Basant Singh to retire to pargana silhat (distt Deoria) where he found the town of Rudrapur. He laid out a road from Gorakhpur to Ayodhya and succeeded in collecting the revenue. In 1690 Himmat Khan, son of Khan Jahan Bahadur Zafar Jang Kokaltash, was appointed as faujdar of Gorakhpur and Subedar of Awadh. Thereafter, the office of the faujdaar of Gorakhpur was integrated with the subedar of Awadh.

At the close of the 17th Century A.D. prince Muazzam afterward Known as Bahadur Shah Came to Gorakhpur for hunting and to him is ascribed the Jami Masjid at Gorakhpur. In his honors the division newly carved out from the sirkars of Gorakhpur and saran was named Muzzamabad and by this title the district of Gorakhpur is mentioned in all official records from this date to that of its cession is 1801 A.D.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the present district was included in the Sarkar of Gorakhpur in the Subah of Awadh. On ascending the imperial throne in June, 1707 emperor Bahadur Shah appointed Chin Qulich Khan, Faujdar of Gorakhpur, who accepted the post with reluctance (his preference being for the Deccan) and resigned six weeks later. However at Munim Khan’s advice, Chin Qulich Khan withdrew his resignation. Afterward Chin Qulich Khan lost favour with the emperor Bahadur Shah and resigned his post near about 1710 and settled down to a retired life in Delhi. The local Chief exercised great freedom. They assigned lands and honours, the imperial officers were quite content to accept an almost nominal submission from the local Rajas.

A considerable change was affected when on 9th September 1722, Saadat Khan was given the charge of the Subah of Awadh including faujdari of Gorakhpur. By 1724 Saadat Khan had so firmly established him self in Awadh that he and his successors though nominally subedars of the imperial government, were virtually independent rulers of the kingdom of Awadh which has thus been founded. Accordingly the district ceased to have anything to do with the imperial government of Delhi, and formed and integral part of the dominions of the nawabs of Awadh. Nawab-wazirs as they were often designated. In the beginning of his reign Saadat Khan made it his policy to reduce this power of the strongest Raja. Towards the beginning of 1725, Saadat Khan was forced to turn his attention to the parganas of the district Maharajganj where lawlessness to the extent had been reigning for several years. Tilak Sen, belonging to the house of Butwal, with the help of Banjara mercenaries, had been laying waste the district by plunder. So thoroughly had the Banjaras done their work that much of the country had become desolate. To chastise Tilak Sen and his allies, Saadat Khan sent a strong force to reinforce the garrison at Gorakhpur. Several engagements were fought with the freebooters, but little could be achieved. They would disappear in the woods and on the withdrawal of the Nawab’s army emerged out of their jungle fortresses and assume the work of destruction.

Saadat Khan died on March, 1739 and was succeeded by his nephew and son-in-law, Safdar Jang. During his reign the garrison stationed at Gorakhpur mutinied. Nawab accordingly sent a large army into the district. This army first reduced the mutineers to order, destroying a fort which they had erected on the old site of
Domingarh (district Gorakhpur). It then marched northward, routed a force brought against it by the son of Tilak Sen of Butwal and recovered arrears from him. A long struggle ensued and it was not till twenty years has passed that the Raja of Butwal made his submission.

In Gorakhpur, however, a large force was maintained and about this time the nawabi rule was the strongest and the most distinctly felt in this part of Awadh. But it is difficult to ascertain the extent to which it interfered with the powers and prerogatives of the local chieftains. It is certain, that it did not even profess to provide protection to its subjects. The people had to depend upon themselves and their Rajas for protection against robbers and marauders such as the Banjaras. However, the district began to flourish in the sense that rice, ghee, chikan, glassware and other articles of daily necessity became abundant. The living was so cheap that it is said that those who visited the place once never settled elsewhere.

Tilak Sen was head of the younger branch of the Butwal family. At that time Tharus were important. He rejected the Suzerainty of his cousin. And declared himself and independent Raja. His chief allies were Banjaras. These Banjaras are related to the Banjaras of Khairagarh and Pilibhit. According to one tradition they had planted mango groves in the district to shade their camping grounds. Because of their in roads the district declined in prosperity for they pillaged and destroyed without attempting to colonize and recultivate the country. Much of the jungle South-east of Gorakhpur sprang up at that time. Their lawlessness infected the garrison, who arose and reopened the old quarrel with the Raja of Satasi. About 1750 A.D. the situation became so resinous that Nawab ordered Ali kasim khan to march in the country on the head of a large army. This army reduced the turbulent garrison to order, razing a stronghold which their leaders had constructed on the old site of the Domingarh. The army marched, north and routed a force brought against it by Tilaks ensson and invaded Butwal territories to recover arrears of tribute. Along struggle ensued before Raja submitted and peace was restored by compromise nearly twenty years later, when the Butwal Raja paid the Nawab a personal visit and arranged the terms. After the subjection of Tilaksens son the country he held was annexed to Butwal. No attempt was made to station a garrison at Butwal. A nominal tribute was levied.

Nawab of Awadh did not provide its subjects with the police and protection. There was no court of justice exceptat Gorakhpur. The people trusted to themselves and their Rajas for protection against robbers and marauders such as Banjaras.

On 5th October, 1754 Safdarjang died and was succeeded by his only son Shuja-ud-Daula, in whose rule the district seemed to have continued to voyage to property. It abounded in articles of daily use. Throughout the reign of Shujauddaula extremely fine rice matchless for its whiteness, delicacy, fragrance and wholesomeness was produced in the district. Agriculture was the most important occupation pursued by more than 80% of the population. A large area of arable lands had not been brought under cultivation and extensive belts of forest existed in the district. During the winter of 1769-70 Shuja-ud-Daula visited this district on a hunting expedition and crossing the river Rapti penetrated into the forests of this district, where he encountered three wild elephants who made a furious charge on Nawab's elephants, causing a fearful shouts in his retinue. The Nawab however overpowered two of the wild beasts which were shot dead, but not before
they had killed two of his own best elephant. With great efforts the mahabats were able to capture the third one and put him in chains.

Shuja-ud-Daula died on January 26, 1775, and was succeeded by his son, Asaf-ud-Daula. In 1778 AD, colonel Hannay, a British army officer was lent to Awadh and entrusted with the command of the nawab’s troops and the collection of revenue in the district. He apparently wielded supreme power and resorted to cruelty and oppression. He abolished the office of Chakladar and in its place created a number of Amils for collection of revenue. Hannay cared little for civil administration, but he imposed land tax on the Rajas and through his troops actually realized it. The method applied in exacting the demand was so unscrupulous that many were compelled to abandon their villages and for a long time his name was recalled with detestation. Hannay was accused by Burke of having done great mischief and according to Mill he laid waste a vast tract of country which in former days was very fertile. During Hannay’s regime in this district, most of the cultivator’s relinquished their holdings in despair, agriculture dwindled to a vanishing point, lawlessness and discontent was widespread and everywhere a feeling of general insecurity prevailed. Hannay left the district in 1781 and the terror he had created in the mind of the nawab may be seen from the content of a letter he wrote to Hastings the Governor General, when he heard the news that Hannay was to be reposted in Awadh.

“Colonel Hannay is inclined to request your permission to be employed in the affairs of this quarter. If any matter of this country which relates to me should be entrusted to the colonel, I swear by the holy Prophet that I will not remain here, but will go from here to you. Kindly, let no matter related to me, be entrusted to colonel.” Whether because of this letter or not, Hannay was not sent back to Awadh.

In 1778 there was a content between the forces of the Amil and the Raja of Butwal, because of the unliquidated demands of the revenue. Raja paid a personal visit to escape the chastisement. In 1788 the quarrel arose between Rajas of Butwal and Satasi. Raja of Satasi was defeated in the pitched battle of Naikot near Nautanwa. It was the site of old thana of Nautanwa. There was peace till 1800 when Gorkha Raja is part of his dispute with the Raja of Butwal commenced a series of predatory incurrions which ended upon the conclusion of war between the British Government and Nepal in 1816. Raja Mahadutt Sen was a favourite of Nawab Asaf-ud-Daul, who was a keen sprots man and annually visited Terai for the purpose of shikar. On one occasion the Nawab conferred the honour on the Raja of Butwal by exchanging turbans. Raja annually sent some presents in lieu of the terms of his engagement to pay revenue. He was a fendatory of Nawab. At cession of this area to East India Company, Pritheepal Sen the son of Mahadutt Sen was recognized as zamindar of Parganas of Tilpur and Binayakpur lying in northern part of dist. Maharajganj. In the year following he was harassed by Raja of Nepal and at the recommendation of the Magistrate Mr Almily the government on 20th August 1804 directed the whole property to be held Khar Pritheepal was murdered in 1806 leaving his son Ratan Sen a minor who afterwards died in 1826 leaving as his sole survivor Vijaysen. After 1753 Rajas of Butwal were the sole proprietors of the major part of district Maharajganj. The villagers were composed either of persons who enjoyed the fruits of their labour or condition of rendering military service when called on paying an almost nominal rent and who were called jagirdars or non military cultivators who paid rent to the head of villages called Mahatos, who again paid their chied in grains, his right to half of the producer of the mere cultivators.
labour, less one third or fourth can they might be in favour or otherwise of that half portion granted to the Mahatos in compensation for management. In northern part of dist. Maharajganj befor Raja of Butwal took shelter in Gorakhpur this was the mode of collection of revenue. After the war with Nepal now system of revenue collection was introduced by the British Government. Raja of Butwal paid to Nawabs of Awadh revenue inform of elephants, ivory, yak’s tail, musk and other products of the hills.

Matters were made worse by Banjara, who again raided and divested the district. With their increasing strength they began to take an active part in the politics of the district, fomenting quarrel among the local chiefs, aiding whichever side offered the best prospect for advantage or revenge, and in many cases posing as the agents of the Nawab Wazir. They usurped titles, such as Chakladar, Nazim, Naib Nazim, and Taluqdar, but in every case their sole object was plunder to be achieved in the shortest time possible. The Rajas were helpless in presence of the Banjaras. The Rajas indulged continuously in internecine war, the Raja of Satasa who had his stronghold at Bhaupar, conducted a camping against Butwal is 1788. The Kaushisks of Dhuriapar is Tahsil Bansgaon were in a miserable condition, owing to protracted family feuds and the treatment they had experienced at the hands of both Hannay and the Banjaras. Majhauli alone was flourishing. For its Raja reserved all his strength to keep his ancestral domains intact, and subsequently aiding in the creation of the two great estates of Padrauna and Tamkuhi (both lying in the district of Kushinagar), with the express intention of utilizing them as interposed defences against Banjaras.

In 1801, the arrears of subsidies, due under various treaties for the use of English troops had reached an amount which Nawab Saadat Ali Khan found himself unable to pay. To wipe off the debt Saadat Ali Khan ceded Gorakhpur and other tracts to the East India Company by the treaty of 10th November 1801.

The condition of the district at the time of cession was very poor. It was described as almost entirely without administration, overgrown with jungle, road-less, infested by robbers, and in many places laid waste by the armed retainers of the principal land-holders. The charge of district Gorakhpur which included the present district of Maharajganj, was entrusted to John Routledge, the first collector, and probably no other officer among those who first undertook the management of the ceded districts had more difficult task. He was appalled at the state of the district on his arrival, he had no reliable subordinates, no police and no means of assessing or collecting the revenue, and he was constantly harassed by the presence of the discharged officials and troops. He wrote to the board of commissioners in 1801 “I find it impossible, to convey to you adequate idea of the desolated state of this country. I have been informed that in one year a large number of people migrated from this area and those who remained only cultivated by stealth for fear of opposition. To establish order, John Routledge stationed a large body of troops at the district till a police force could be organized. He found the chieftains and land holders strongly opposed to any form of police administration and are some cases they even offered armed resistance. During the first four years the district authorities were occupied is reducing then and destroying their forts. Matters were steadily improving till fresh trouble arose in a new direction”.

When this tract of Maharajganj was transferred to East India Company in 1801 A.D., the raja of Butwal was granted a money allowance in lieu of his claims on this land Tappa Nagawa situated in Chowk area was
wholly forested in the beginning of twentieth century. It consisted of marsh and forest. There were numerous morains growing long reeds, the resort of the tiger and wild buffalo.

Long before the cession the Gurkhas had taken advantage of the prevailing anarchy to augment their possessions in the plains. Their encroachment had extended all along the Terai at the foot of the hills. It was most marked in the Tilipur and Binayakpur parganas in almost whole of present day Maharajganj district. The district fell in the domains of the Rajas of Butwal. On the cession of the district the Raja of Butwal had entered into a settlement with the collector of Gorakhpur that he would pay a sent of Rs. 32,000 to the British for his nominal domains in the district. However he was afterwards imprisoned by the British for non-payment of dues. About 1805, the Gurkhas claimed to hold Butwal by right of conquest and sent officials to collect the revenue. When the Butwal Raja was released from the prison, he fell into the hands of the Gurkhas who kept him at Kathmandu, where he was murdered. After his death, his family surrendered Butwal to the East India Company and retired to Gorakhpur with a pension. By 1806 the Gurkhas annexed two-thirds of the disputed territory. The British induced the Gurkhas to give up the usurped country, but the negotiations fell through and the Gurkhas remained undisturbed. In 1810-11, they became more aggressive entering Gorakhpur and seizing some villages in Pali. A boundary commission (with Major P. Bradshaw) as the British representative was therefore appointed in 1813, but without result as the two sides came to a totally different opinion as to their conclusion. In the beginning of 1814 Lord Moira (Later Lord Hastings) ordered Gurkhas to quit Butwal. The magistrate of Gorakhpur, Roger Martin was at the same time directed to march the Gorakhpur contingent into the disputed tract if the orders were not obeyed in 25 days. The Gurkhas however, remained where they were and Roger Martin handed the dispute over to the military officer commanding with the result that three companies occupied Butwal and Sheoraj without any opposition and police posts were establish in this area.

Before, the British troop’s arrived at Gorakhpur, the Gurkhas attacked the three stations in Butwal. Eighteen policemen were killed, and the chief officer was, after his surrender, murdered in cold blood. War was, therefore, declared in November of 1814 A.D. The campaign was planned by Governor General himself. He directed Major General J.S. Wood, who was commanding one of the four invading columns at Gorakhpur, to march to Butwal. As Wood’s garrison comprised 14 guns and some 4000 infantry including 17th foot, he reported that on account of the difficulty and delay in procuring carriage and bearers, he would be unable to advance towards the frontier. He therefore obtained considerable help in the form of elephants and bearers from the Nawab of Awadh.

It was late in November 1814 that Wood left Gorakhpur. Passing through district Maharajganj he reached Butwal on 3rd January, 1815 A.D. to find the pass in which the town of Butwal fortified and held by a force under Wazir Singh, the Gurkha commanders. Through the treachery of a servant of Butwal Raja, Wood reached the stockade which barred his way. The Nepalese opened fire, but arrival of the British troops turned the table and the Nepales fled up the hills. General Wood however felt that he would not be able to hold with the force at his disposal. He therefore retreated leading back his grievously disappointed troops with a loss of 24 killed and wounded. His apprehension of the numerical superiority of Gurkhas made him relinquish all of pensive operations. General Wood dug trenches at Lotan (in district Siddharthnagar) to guard the main route to
Gorakhpur while he himself moved to Nichlaul in order to repel the Gurkha incursions. His vacillating policy rendered such incursions almost a daily occurrence. January, February, and even March of 1815 saw villages in the north of the district plundered and burned. Though reinforced by further infantry and artillery, Wood still felt to be too weak to act offensively. He burnt by way of retaliation several Gurkha villages and on April 17, 1815 he bombarded Butwal for several hours without result. He then laid waste the Gurkha possessions in the plains and returned to cantonments at Gorakhpur. In the meanwhile, Ochterlony, the British commander in-chief had conquered Dehra Dun and Kumaon, but the Gurkhas were unwilling to relinquish the Terai. So, preparations were made for a second campaign and Colonel Nicholls was placed in command at Gorakhpur for the advance on Butwal. The negotiation, however lingered on till the end of October, 1815, with the result that a compromise was reached and a treaty was signed at Sagauli on 28th November, 1815. It soon transpired that this step was intended merely to deceive, for the Gurkhas refused to ratify the instrument of the treaty and prepared to re-enter the theatre of war. Hostilities were, therefore resumed and when the British, under Ochterlony had penetrated into the heart of Nepal and defeated the Gurkha army, the raja of Nepal was forced to ratify the treaty on March 4, 1816. The effect of the war in the district was disastrous. Lawlessness became rampant and it was not till the conclusion of hostilities that the numerous bands of dacoits and robbers were either captured or dispersed. Because of this, development was greatly retarded and much of the progress achieved during the past years was nullified. Gradually however order was restored and the district started to advance towards prosperity.

In 1829 Gorakhpur was made the headquarters of a Division of the same name comprising the districts of Gorakhpur, Ghazipur and Azamgarh and R.M. Bird was appointed Commissioner. In 1835 Gorakhpur Division was abolished and the districts comprising it were transferred to the Benares Division. The district in 1837 passed through severe drought. The collector reported that for want of rains and consequent depletion of natural water resources, the price of gram had risen from 60 seer per rupee to only 15 and that of wheat from 33 to only 14. During the next twenty years Gorakhpur suffered more from floods and excess rainfall than from drought. In 1850 however there was again a partial failure of the autumn crop, owing to scanty rains. In 1853 Gorakhpur Division was revived. The first regular settlement of revenue was made by the British in the forties of the nineteenth century. A number of unassisted estates now came under settlement especially in the present day Maharajganj district. Similarly the claim of ownership of the forest raised by some of the land-lords were disallowed. These measures aroused strong opposition and the curtailment of income lead to the ruin of many big land-holders.

Lehra state was granted originally in 1833 to Mr. J.H. Bridgeman and then consisted of 50,800 acres of forest and grass plains. By 1840 some 12,500 acres of the grass land and 6,500 acres of forest had been cleared and brought under cultivation at great expense, when the out break of an epidemic caused the death or the dispersal of the tenants with the result that much of the clearing relapsed into jungle and the rent was decreased by 25 percent in three years. The neighbouring zamindars who had been previously in the habit of levying grazing fee on the great herds brought up annually to the Lehra pastures, made every effort to keep the land waste and to prevent the cultivation by systematic trespass and annoyance. A further great obstacle lay in the superstition of the tenants especially those who cultivated land reclaimed from the forest universally
regarded as the special abode of demons and evil spirits. Despite best efforts it was found impossible to obtain tenants at remunerative rents and in 1848 Mr. Bidgman resigned 25,000 acres of his grant. Subsequently cultivators were induced to take up holdings at lower rents and the land was restored to cultivation when the drought of 1873-74 overtook the unfortunate estate with the result that in 1880 about 125 villages had been completely deserted and much of the land was covered with young forest. A fresh start was again made with nominal rents at a small yearly increment and in order to guard against another such calamity extensive irrigation works were constructed. Mr. Bridgman died in 1892 and the estate passed to his former manager and son in-law, Mr. J.J. Holdsworth. The headquarters of the estate and the residence of Mr. Holdsworth, known as Park House lies near Lehra railway station. It stands in an extensive grounds laid out after the fashion of an English park. It suffered damage during 1857.

Raja Bijay Sen, in Lien of all claims to the Zamindari of Pargana Tilpur and Binayakpur East, was settled by British Government with a monthly stipend of Rs.1000/- His relatives and followers managed to retain about 40 estates. Some of these undoubtedly held benami for the rajah himself. His head quarters were Nichlaul and from there he thought that he could take the Domakhand jungle on a clearing lease. His father in law the Rajah of Tulsipur, supplied him with the sum of Rs 60,000 for this purpose. This step was imprudent one and proved ruinous for Bijai Sen because he died in 1848.

Signs of unrest appeared in old Gorakhpur district also on 25th May, 1857 when the Indian Infantry refused to take old cartridges. The chiefs of Narharpur also ejected the police from Barhalganj and liberated 50 convicts. They also took possession of the ferry, and stopped the Azamgarh post. In May 1857, the chief European civil and military officers stationed at Gorakhpur were W. Paterson (collector), W. Wynward (judge), F. Bird (joint magistrate). The military forces garrisoned in were at Azamgarh was ½ Resala of the 12th Irregular Cavalry. On 5th June, 1857, news arrived of the revolt at Azamgarh, whereupon Captain Steel addressed the parade of the sepoys. The following day however, they also refused to obey when ordered to march to Azamgarh.

On June 7, the prisoners in jail attempted escape and 20 of them were shot. The next day when the sepoys who had by now actively joined the freedom struggle endeavored to seize the treasury, they were checked by the British. Martial law was therefore proclaimed in the district but it had little effect in the area dominated by Satasi and Narharpur chiefs who openly supported the struggle against British. On 17th and 19th June, the fugitives from Gonda reached Gorakhpur escorted by the raja of Bansi, in Basti district. The next day they were removed in safety to Azamgarh, from where they made good their escape to Ghazipur on 30th June. Two hundred Gurkhas from Palpa arrived at Gorakhpur. The Gautam Rajputs under the command of the Raja of Naharpur rose and dispossessed all the usurpers of land traditionally assigned to them. The Rajputs of Paina closed navigation of the Ghaghra river. Frequent meetings were held by the Rajas of Nurpur, Nagar, Satasi and
the Babus of Pandeypar to obtain help from Awadh. In the second fortnight of July, the landholders of the northern and western parganas of the then Gorakhpur district proclaimed that the British rule had ceased to exist. When the British prestige was visibly on wane, Jang Bahadur, the ruler of Nepal offered the services of the Nepal army to the British. Although his offer was not immediately accepted, Lord Canning did not deem it politically prudent to repulse his friendly approaches. On 26th July, news arrived of the outbreak of the struggle at Sagauli, and Wynyard (the judge) who had practically assumed the command of Gorakhpur, at once wrote to colonel Wrought, who was marching towards Gorakhpur with 3,000 Gurkhas from Kathmandu by way of Nichlaul, to hasten his advance. One regiment was sent ahead and the remaining five, reached Gorakhpur on the 29th July. Their arrival enabled Wynyard on 1st August to disarm the 17th Native Infantry which was no longer trusted by the British. The Gurkha brigade was now under orders to march by way of Azamgarh to Allahabad, and as the former place was again occupied by the freedom fighters, Colonel Pahalwan Singh, Gurkha commander, declined to leave a single man at Gorakhpur, though the place was now threatened by the troops from Sagauli. The employment of Gurkha troops did not curb the struggle. Therefore, when Gurkhas were at the eve of departure for Azamgarh Wynyard summoned all the European planters to Gorakhpur and gave the charge of the district to the Rajas of Satasi and Gopalpur in the districts Gorakhpur and Maharajganj, Bansi, Majhauti and Tamkuhi in Deoria and Padrauna districts, while Bird (the Joint Magistrate) remained behind to supervise their labour. The other Europeans accompanied the Gurkhas, taking the treasure with them. They abandoned the district Gorakhpur on 13th August, 1857 and crossed the Ghaghra into Azamgarh on 22nd August. They were followed from Gorakhpur by a force under Mahammed Hasan, who had proclaimed himself the Nazim of Gorakhpur. He was the Nazim of Gorakhpur under the old regime but he had lost his office after annexation. On 18th August, Mahammed Hasan made a spirited attack at day break on the Gurkha camp at Gagaha dist Gorakhpur about 16 kms. North of Ghaghra but was repulsed with loss. In Gorakhpur the raja of Gopalpur was the only one to attend on Bird, the magistrate. The latter also found that only 17 out of 150 men of jail guards were likely to assist him to destroy the boat bridge on the Rapti, while the Rajas of Satasi, Barhaipar and Chillupar were now openly hostile to the British. He therefore, refused the offer of the Raja of Gopalpur. Hence the Raja also left. Thereafter, Mahammed Hasan released the prisoners from the jail who joined him and the magistrate was compelled to flee for his life. A reward was set on Bird’s head and he was hotly pursued, but his intimate knowledge of the forests saved him and he eventually succeeded in reaching Bihar after a difficult journey of about 132 kms. Most of the bungalows occupied by the British were set on fire. Mahammed Hasan did all in his power to prevent the destruction of property.

After this he was supreme at Gorakhpur. He ordered all government employees to enter his service. Several Thanedars accepted him as their master. The big landlord who made their submission to him, received robes of honour, salutes of guns and were permitted to exercise full civil and criminal powers within the limits of their respective estates.

Large sums of money were extorted from the merchants and bankers of the city. Those who had lost their estates through the agency of the civil courts now ousted the purchasers and regained the lost possession. The raja of Gopalpur Who tried to form league to oppose Mahammed Hasan, was compelled to seek refuge in Azamgarh. The rule of Mahammed Hasan did not last long in the district. The second contingent of the Nepalese
army under Jung Bahadur advanced again from the north, and the British force under Colonel Rowcroft from the south. The former after brief skirmishes at Pipra and Pipraich occupied Gorakhpur on January 11, 1858. The fighting sepoys of Mohammed Hasan were expelled from Gorakhpur and they retreated across the Rapti, while Mohammed Hasan himself escaped into Faizabad district. In February 1858, the British army advanced towards Awadh and Rowcroft was left behind in charge of the district. On 20th February 1858, he defeated the last contingent of the fighting sepoys of Mohammed Hasan. Jung Bahadur and his Gurkhas also returned passing through Gorakhpur on their way to Bihar. After re-occupation the British established civil Administration and punished those who had supported the struggle. The estates of Brhiapar Chillupar Satasi and Shahpur were confiscated, while those who had helped authorities were rewarded. Chief among them being Raja of Gopalpur and Mian Saheb of Gorakhpur.

The freedom struggle of 1857-58 was followed by the transfer of power from the East India company to the British crown with the proclamation of Queen Victoria made in November, 1858. As soon as order had been restored the civil administration was re established in the district. The commissionership of Gorakhpur and Benares divisions were combined. The size of the district was however too large to be administered as a single unit. Therefore in 1865, the new district of Basti was formed with six parganas of Gorakhpur along with the greater part of Magahar and a portion of Binayakpur. In 1869, for the administration of the civil town of Gorakhpur a municipality was set up. The district was visited by severe famine in 1873-74.

In 1881 A.D. the reclamation of the land was done along the banks of the Ghonghi river. The tillage also reached Nepal border by this time. A large part of the area around Nautanwa was a dreary land of grass dotted near streams with a few trees. At the end of the rainy season large flocks were brought for pasture. But as they moved southward pasture gradually gave way to rice field and sal forests to mango groves. The owners of the village were chiefly, Brahmins, Rajputs and Tharus. The peasantry was mainly Kurmis and Ahirs. At that time they took advantage of many streams, which were dammed and diverted through artificial channels called gool towards the fields. The principal crops were for the autumn harvest late (Jarhan)rice, for the spring harvest cereals and pepper. On 15th January, 1885 the Bengal and North-western Railway was opened in the district. The commissionership of Gorakhpur was however revived on 1st April, 1891. In 1893 the Gaurakshini or the anti-cow slaughter movement was organized in the district.

The period following the re-establishment of British rule in the district was one which witnessed no disturbance of the peace. But it failed to take effective steps or even to enact adequate legislation for the betterment of the lot of the peasantry or even the urban people.

The condition of the actual tiller of the soil continued to be miserable under the intermediary who owed allegiance to the alien rule, and their possession of the lands under their cultivation was most insecure. At the various settlements made by the government, notice was scarcely taken of the rights of the cultivator who continued to be largely tenants-at-will. On the other hand the zamindar of the district was generally in good condition. Most of the zamindars in this district maintained elephant the number of the zamindars in this
district maintained elephants, the number of which denoted their status and wealth. A good deal of discontent continued to brew among the peasantry, which led them to challenge the mighty British control and supported whole-heartedly the struggle for freedom as in other parts of the state.

The non-co-operation movement of the congress had taken root in this district in 1920 and received a great impetus from Gandhiji’s first visit to the district on February 8, 1921. The congress organizers of the district called themselves “National Volunteers” and enlisted members from the entire district. Night patrolling by the volunteers was started which gained the general sympathy of the people to the movement. Meetings were organized in every corner of the district and processions became a daily feature. Liquor shops were picketed, and palm trees (tar) from which fermented arrack was obtained, which constituted a major source of revenue to the British government, were cut down in the scores. All foreign goods were boycotted and European cloth was burnt publicly. Hand woven and hand spun Khadi cloth and Gandhi cap was adopted instead and propagated. The organization of National Volunteers gained momentum and during the last week of December 1921 and first week of January, 1922, nearly 15,000 volunteer were enlisted in the Gorakhpur city alone. But, at the same time, the imperial advisers sent the Prince of Wales to India hoping that at his sight the Indians who had joined the national struggle would desist. But the visit proved a failure and the resentment reached the remotest of the villages. One such village that hit the head lines was Chauri chaura (now in district Gorakhpur) There was hardly any customer of European cloth or liquor in the local bazaar of Chauri Chaura. On 1st February, 1922, Murera (Mundera) Bazaar, another large market adjoining Chauri Chaura was being peacefully picketed. Some of the volunteers were beaten by the sub inspector of police station Chauri Chaura. Consequently a very large a very large gathering of volunteers were convened at Dumri, 24 kms east of the distric headquarter on 4th February, 1922 and after being addressed by the local leaders, proceeded towards the Chauri Chaura police station. Reaching Chauri Chaura on 5th February, in a large profession, the volunteers stopped in front of the thana and demanded an explanation of the conduct of the police officer. Some sober elements interfered and the whole partly moved on peacefully. They had proceeded to some distance only when there was a big hue and cry in the rear. It was alleged that police had maltreated the people in the processions at the tail. The front party turned back and threw brick-bats while the armed police opened fire. The firing resulted in the death of 26 persons. The firings had only ceased presumably because the police had exhausted their ammunitions. As soon as this was known to the enraged mob, they challenged the policemen to come out of the Thana. On their failure, the volunteers rushed towards the Thana building shouting “Through Gandhiji’s grace even the bullets have turned to water”. The policemen ran for safely and butted the doors from inside. The people set fire to the Thana and 21 policemen and one sub inspector of police were burnt inside. Reinforcement from headquarter arrived after some time to find the building still smouldering and only one Chowkidar alive. An enquiry was carried out under a Deputy Inspector General of police and a number of arrests were made. Eventually 228 person were committed to the court of sessions where the trial commenced on 2nd June, 1922. Ultimately 225 person were convicted of murder, rioting, causing hurt, dacoity or mischief by fire and sentenced to death transportation for life and imprisonment for various terms under different sections of the I.P.C. Out of 100 persons awarded death sentence, only 20 could ultimately be sent to gallows, due to agitations and legal battles waged by Madan Mohan Malviya who had arrived in the district on
17th June to defend the volunteers. In July 1922, the district was visited by Motilal Nehru who was accorded a rousing reception by the people of the district. Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti was celebrated with zeal on 2nd October, 1922 all over the district by holding meetings and taking out processions. On 3rd December, 1922, Smt. Sarojini Naidu arrived and addressed a gathering of 8,000 persons at Gorakhpur proper.

By 1923, the congress committees had been formed in all the Tahsils and towns and political meetings and conferences were held in all parts of the district. Jawaharlal Nehru visited the district from 25 to 28 March, 1923. He addressed people at 10 different places.

Some volunteers of the district went to Nagpur to participate in the Nagpur Jhanda Satyagraha which was directed against the promulgation of section 144 Cr.P.C. merely to check a procession carrying one Tri-Colour flat which was taken out at Nagpur on 1st May of that year. On August 26, 1923, Motilal Nehru came to the district again and addressed a gathering of about 2,000 persons.

In the second week of March 1924, Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by Dr. Mahamud of Patna and some other leaders arrived at Gorakhpur to appeal for contribution for the Congress funds. Gorakhpur was chosen to be the venue of a four day U.P. political conference started on October 31, 1924 under the presidency of Purushottam Das Tandon. Among those present were Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru.

Many national leaders visited the district again in 1926. The prominent among them were Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Lajpat Rai and Motilal Nehru. On December 18 of that year Ramprasad Bismil, the freedom fighter convicted in the famous Kakori conspiracy case, was hanged to death in the Gorakhpur district jail, his last word being “I wish the downfall of the British empire”.

In 1928, the Simon Commission visited India and as in the rest of the country it was boycotted in Gorakhpur also. Black flag demonstrations and protest meetings were held all over the district.

The second visit of Gandiji to this district was on 4th October, 1929, which gave considerable impetus to the Civil Disobedience Movement which was started in the district in 1930-34. Gandhiji received a turn mutinous ovation everywhere he went. From Barhalganj Ghat where he was greeted by over 2,500 persons, he proceeded with J.B. Kripalani to Gola, 53 kms south of Gorakhpur, where he was given a rousing reception by about 8000 persons. On his way to Ghughuli he passed through Barhalganj, Gagaha and Kauriram. At Ghughuli railway station about 10,000 persons welcomed him. The same day he addressed a gathering of about 15,000 at the Gorakhpur Parade Grounds. On 5th and 6th October, 1929 he visited and addressed meetings at Mahanaiganj, Barhaj Bazar and Chauri Chaura. Gandhiji’s visit commemorated by establishing district and Tahsil Congress committees actively supported by other bodies, which came into being. At about the same time, the Youth League, the Naujawan Dal, the Navyuwak Sewa Sangh, the Kisan sabha, etc. were also formed. The activities of these bodies developed on an All India pattern starting with the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, picketing of such shops and the cutting of toddy trees.

During the “Salt Satyagraha” movement of 1930, Gorakhpur played an important part. As a protest against Gandhiji’s arrest for defying the salt Act, agitation was started, protest meetings processions and hartals
were organized and contraband salt was publicly manufactured in the district in April 1930. This was followed by a complete hartal on 17th May at Gorakhpur. Madan Mohan Malviya arrived at Gorakhpur on 22nd July, 1930 and addressed a meeting of 8,000 persons, he appealed for the Hindu Muslim unity.

Shibban Lal Saxena, who joined as a teacher in Saint Andrews Degree College in 1930, started provincial youth league in the college. He was elected vice president of Gorakhpur city Congress committee. The student members of youth league who started daily unfurling the flag St.Andrews Degree College. Their routine was opposed by the Principal Mr. Pele and he pulled down the flag. The students opposed him by picketing his office. Their movement resulted in the expulsion of seven students important among them were Shiv Ratan Lal, Dhruoji, Prabhatchandra and Girija Dayal. Shibban Lal Saxena had to resign from the college on 30th April 1931 because of their nationalist activists. In the same year Thakur Paramhans singh and Thakur Nawal Kishore Singh caused the houses of the residents of village Khesari district Maharajganj to be looted and burnt down. He organized local villagers against the oppression of landlords of district Maharajganj. In the same year, Shibban Lal Saxena started watching the interest of cane farmers.

In 1931, the people of the district participated in the Kisan movement which took the form of a protest against the oppression committed by the zamindars. To counteract it the government unleashed a reign of terror. Civil liberties were curtailed and such derogatory laws as the Press Ordinance, the prevention of Intimidation Ordinance and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance were issued. These oppressive measures resulted in six convictions under the Press Act, 587 under the Indian Penal Code, 219 under various Ordinances and 22 under the Emergency Powers Act. The torture to which the peasantry was subjected, is best summed up in the portions of review of 1st of November 1932, “In Gorakhpur oppression by police and Zamindars continues. Volunteers are arrested beaten soundly with shoes, kicked and then released.” But these oppressive measures could not crush the spirit of the people of the district. They invited Hirday Nath Kunzru on July 20, 1934 to address their meetings. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai visited the district in May and Sampurnanand in June, 1935. Both condemned the British tyranny.

On 13th August, 1936, Jawaharlal Nehru addressed about 5,000 Kisans at Gorakhpur. On 1st April, 1937, a complete hartal was observed in the district and a procession of over 10,000 persons was taken out in Gorakhpur, to protest against the government of India Act of 1935, bitterly opposed by all sections of the people of the country. While the part dealing with provincial autonomy was severely criticized, the federal part was even more resented. In May 1937, Govind Ballabh Pant arrived and addressed 12 meetings in the district.

On 18th March, 1939, a three day conference of the provincial Muslim League was held at Gorakhpur. The same year the Second World War broke out. The Congress decided not to cooperate with the government in its war efforts and on 26th August, 1939 Acharya Narendra Deo urged the people of the district to support the Congress.

In 1940, the district was visited by certain national leaders’ prominent among them were Govind Ballabh Pant, Jawahar Lal Nehru and Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. The trial of Jawahar Lal Nehru was commenced in that very year in district Gorakhpur in which he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of 4 years. In the Individual
Satyagraha movement of 1940-41, scores of persons in the district offered Satyagraha individually and were awarded various terms of imprisonment. According to Jail records, they numbered 281. On 12th March, 1940 state wide strike of sugar mill workers was started. All the mills of districts Deoria and Gorakhpur were affected by the strike. Saxenaji and Madan Pandey were arrested while he was leading the workers at Siswa sugar Mill. There was a lathicharge in Ghughuli Sugar mill also. After the strikes Khetan committee was constituted for enquiring into the conditions of the workers and farmers.

The district did not lag behind in the Quit India movement of August 1942. Almost everywhere in the district it started with hartals, protest meetings, processions and defying of orders passed under 144 of the code of criminal Procedure. Within two to three days of launching of the movement on 9th August, almost all the prominent workers of the district had been thrown behind the bars. On 14th August, some remaining leaders were arrested in Bansgaon. The people being thus provoked, resolved to avenge this humiliation and on 16th August, a huge procession was taken out at Bansgaon shouting the slogan “release Congress leaders”. This was followed by pulling down a bridge near village Gagaha. Once again people had to suffer brutal suppression and the soldiers and the police indulged in arson and loot. Lalsa Pandey of Bansgaon was beaten and jailed while his house was pillaged. It was said that his grand daughter-in-law who had delivered a child only three days before was dragged out of house. A village headman, Ram Lakhan Pandey and his two sons were caned and beaten with bolt-ended of the guns till they fell unconscious. Smt. Kailashwati Devi wife of Ram Bali Mishra, another local leader was caught by her hair and dragged out of her house. She was stripped off of her clothes. Khopapar was raided by the police. The property of Ram Lakhan Mishra was burnt. At village Madaria the houses of Ram Alakh Singh and Balram were burnt and they were fined and awarded 10 whips each. In 1942, more than 145 persons of the district were interned and 58 were awarded imprisonment. The collective fines realized from the people of the district Gorakhpur amounted to Rs 2,19,170.

During 1942 on 26 August, Shibban Lal Saxena called a meeting in the village Gabasu. A person from the village informed Mahendra Nand Giri about the meeting. With the advice of E.V.D. Moss the collector of Gorakhpur. He wanted to prevent these people from conducting the meeting. Fortunately Shibban Lal saxena went to the forest of Paras Khand and started the meeting. Giri surrounded the village and started firing on the freedom fighters and started looting the village. Sukhraj --- Bechan kurmi, Jinku –Manik Kurmi was shotdead and Kashi –Hardayal Kurmi received gunshot injuries and died in Jail in 1943. Ramdeo, Janakraj, Trilok, Tilak dhari, Ramdhari, Shivdatt, Saraju, Sarivans, Ramjatan and Nagai were arrested and sent to jail.

Shibban Lal Saxena was passing near the village Gordhowa on September 6, 1942. The headman of Gandhiji to his men but arrested him and informed Mahant of Harpur about his arrest. As there was a reward on his head and Mahanth had old scores to settle with Saxenaji. Mahant sent his fully armed men on three elephants to arrest him. His worker named Qazi asked the head man to hand him over Saxenaji. There was altercation and in the cross firing Qazi and Mukhiya were killed. After this Mahant’s men arrested Shibban Lal Saxena and gave him to Tahsildar. Tahsildar Thakur Paramhans Singh took him to Mr. Moss, the collector. He was kept in district jail during trial. Then D.I.G Mr. Luck went to see him in jail. District administration felt great relief. Mr. Luck wrote a letter to his wife in which he had expressed his desire to kill Saxenaji in the cell of the
Saxenaji produced this letter in his defence. The sessions judge B.R. James awarded his 5 years rigorous imprisonment. Saxenaji was made a member of constituent assembly after country got independence.

Sibban Lal Saxena, who joined as teacher in Saint Andrews Degree college in 1930, started provincial Youth League in the college. He was elected vice President of Gorakhpur city congress committee. The student member of youth league who started daily unfurling the pulled down the flag. The students opposed him by picketing his office. Their movement resulted in the expulsion of seven students important among them were Shio Ratan Lal, Dhravji, Prabhatchandra and Giriya Dayal. Sibban Lal Saxena had to resign from the college on 30 April 1931 because of his nationalist activists. In the same year Thakur Paramhans Singh and Thakur Nawal Kishore Singh caused the houses of the residents of village khesrari to be looted and burnt down. He organized local villagers against the oppression of landlords of district Maharajganj. In the same year Shibban Lal Saxena started cane union for watching the interest of cane farmers.

During 1942 on 26 August, Shibban Lal Saxena called meeting in the village Gabasua. A person from the village informed Mahendra Nand Giri about the meeting. With the advice of E.V.D. Moss the collector of Gorakhpur, he wanted to prevent these people from conducting the meeting. Fortunately Sibban Lal S. Saxena went to the forest of Paras Khand and started the meeting. Giri surrounded the village and started the firing on the freedom fighters and started looting the village. Sukhraj son of Bechau kurmi, Jhinku son of Manik Kurmi was shot dead and Kashi son of Hardayal Kurmi received gun shot injuries and died in Jail in 1943. Ramdev, Janakray, Trilok, Tilak dhari, Ramdhari, Shivdatt, Saraju, Sarivansh, Ram Jatan and Nagai were arrested and sent to jail.

Shibban Lal Saxena was passing near the village Goradhowa on 6th September 1942. The headman of the village Srikant Dubey called Saxenaji for delivering the message of Gandhiji to his men but arrested him and informed Mahant of Harpur about his arrest. As there was a reward on his head and Mahanth had old scores to settle with Saxenaji. Mahant sent his fully armed men on three elephants to arrest him. His worker named Qazi asked the head man to hand him over Saxenaji. There was altercation and in the cross firing, Qazi and Mukhiya were killed. After this Mahant’s men arrested Sibban Lal Saxena and gave him to Tahsildar. Tahsildar Thakur Paramhans Singh took him to Mr. Moss, the collector. He was kept in district jail during trial. Then D.I.G Mr. Luck went to see him in jail. District administration felt great relief. Mr. Luck wrote a letter to his wife in which he had expressed his desire to kill Saxenaji in the cell of the jail. Saxenaji produced this letter in his defence. The sessions judge B.R. James awarded him 5 years rigorous imprisonment Saxenaji was made a member of constituent assembly after country got independence.

The district Gorakhpur is proud of giving soldiers to the Indian National Army. Kedar singh basurehia, Jangi Singh and Karnal Singh residents of villages, Gagaha, Manipur and khosi Basi respectively fought against the British forces in Burma and were killed in action.

The year 1945 marked the end of the Second World War and by this time British Parliament had agreed to grant independence to India. The British Government was now serious in its intentions to quit India for
good. At midnight on August 15, 1947, the Indian Independence Act of 1947, proclaimed India to be independent.
The Archaeological Gazetteer

Following is the police-station wise list of archaeological sites in district Maharajganj, U.P. India.

P.S. - Bargadwa
1. Bargadwa lies on latitude 27°27’ N and longitude 83°29’E. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound has an old well.-
2. Ganeshpur lies on latitude 27°24’ N and longitude 83°36’ E. It lies 6 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies 1.5 kms. South of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and G. 2 kms. South of the village inside the jungle is Chandithan were bricks are found.
3. Shihabhar lies on latitude 27°23’ N Long. 83°39’ E. It lies 6 kms. of p.s. The mound lies 1.5 kms. South-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. Remains of an Indigo factory belong to British period South-east of the village. There is Nilmathan in South-east of the village. It is of English period.

P.S. – Brigmanganj
4. Amkot Matihanwa lies on latitude 27°11’N and longitude 83°11’E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies in the middle of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM. There is a very large masonry well situated to the east of the village. The second mound lies North-east of Arihari, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. Other antiquities found are broken t.c. pieces. There is a very large masonry well situated to the east of this village. This place was also visited by Fuhrer32.
5. Baisar lies on latitude 27°8’N and longitude 83°12’ E. It lies 5.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Bakhtawarpur, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 15 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries are G and EM. The mound is scribed to Tharus.
6. Bardand lies on latitude 27°9’N and longitude 83°13’E. It lies 5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries are K, G, EM and LM. There was a Kothi of some Englishman on the mound.
7. Bargahpur lies on latitude 27°9’N and longitude 87°15’E. It lies 5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries are EM and LM. Sand Stone Sculpture called idol of Mayayog was found on the mound. This site lies to the north of Lehra temple across Pawah Nala.
8. Bishunpur Adrauna lies on latitude 27°9’N and longitude 83°10’E. It lies 8 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is forested. The ceramic industry is EM.
9. Charigaon lies on latitude 27°8' N and longitude 83°10'E. It lies 7 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 10 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The second mound lies to the south-west of Jhangpar, a Hamlet of Charigaon. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 10 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

10. Gopalpur lies on latitude 27°14' N and longitude 83°15' E. It lies 5 kms. to the North-east of p.s. The mound lies 0.5 km North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. Pieces of sand stone sculptures are found on the mound.

11. Karmaha lies on latitude 27°9' N and longitude 83°11' E. It lies 4.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Terhia. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Broken Bricks are strewn on the mound.

12. Kawalpur lies on latitude 27°13' N and longitude 83°17' E. It lies 6 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Ballipur. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. Broken Bricks are strewn on the mound.

13. Kharkhora lies on latitude 27°16' N and longitude 83°15' E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres, height is 07 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM. A chipped-off portion of Ekmukhi Shivalinga (Fig. 19) of 10th century has now been installed inside Chhoti Kutiya (latitude 27°16’11” N and longitude 83°14’21” E) (Fig. 60-66). There are three Shivalingas on Badi Kutiya mound which is in fact overlapping raised platforms of three different Shaiva temples. R. B. Singh reported remains from Kharkhora33.

![Fig. 60: Part of Ekmukhi Shivalinga (10th century)](image-url)
Fig. 61: Panoramic view of Badi Kutiya mound and Chhoti Kutiya mound looking from East

Fig. 62: 12th century Shivalinga no. 1 on Badi Kutiya mound
Fig. 63: 12th century Shivalinga no. 2 on Badi Kutiya mound

Fig. 64: 12th century Shivalinga no. 3 on Badi Kutiya mound
Fig. 65: 12th century Shivalinga no. 1 inside the village Kharkhora

Fig. 66: Two Shivalingas in village Kharakhora
14. **Lehra** lies on latitude 27°11' N Long. 83°15'E. It lies 4 km E of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the Lehra Station. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. The ceramic industry found is EM and LM. Sand stone sculptures and bricks are also found here. The second mound lies east of Lehra, near village Bankati. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under forest plantation. Bricks are strewn on the mound. This mound is near Jarlahia Bridge on a small stream, east of Lehra Railway Station.

15. **Nausagar** lies on latitude 27°10' N and longitude 83°12'E. It lies 2.5 kms South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of Bangla Chauraha. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Broken bricks are found here.

16. **Nainsar** lies on latitude 27°12' N and longitude 83°15'E. It lies 4 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.

17. **Rampur** lies on latitude 27°8' N and longitude 83°10'E, lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village near Dhonrchahat Chauraha. The mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

18. **Sonabandi** lies on latitude 27°14' N and longitude 83°15'E. It lies 4 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. Broken bricks are also found here. There is a masonry well on the mound.

19. **Sonadih** lies on latitude 27°9' N and longitude 83°11'E, lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are LM and EM. Bricks and broken pieces of stone sculpture are also found here. There are remains of a brick temple on the mound. It is of Early Medieval period.

20. **Sahjanwa Babu** lies on latitude 27°15' N and longitude 83°14'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM. Broken Bricks are strewn on the mound. A modern Shiv Temple exists on the bhita of a pond.

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21. **Bargadahi** lies on latitude 27°14' N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

22. **Barka komer** lies on latitude 27°14' N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 0.5 km. north of p.s. The mound lies to the north of Belaspur forest chauki on the eastern side of the River Rohini. The mound is 50 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP.

23. **Basahawa Ghat** lies on latitude 27°19' N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 1.5 kms. North-west of the village Singhpur. The site is on the southern bank of Malao Nala, South Chauk Range, Khoonta Beat, and Compartment no. 32. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K.

24. **Belaspur** lies on latitude 27°15' N and longitude 83°3'E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village Belaspur, a hamlet of Nathnagar. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The
ceramic industries found are NBP and G. The remains of an Early Medieval temple, in the form of the fragments of stone sculptures are also found here.

25. Bhagratal lies on latitude 27°15’ N and longitude 83°30’E. It lies 5.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of Belaspur forest chauki. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are GRW and NBP.

26. Budh Ghatwa lies on latitude 27°15’ N and longitude 83°30’E. It lies 6 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the west of Keolapur forest chauki. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

27. Chainpur lies on latitude 27°14’N, longitude 83°33’E. It lies 2.5 km south-west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

28. Chankighat lies on latitude 27°14’N Long. 83°29’E. It lies 7 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies at Bank of Rohini/Basmania near Rajgarh Samai Than south of Keolapur Khurd. It lies on the eastern bank of the River Rohini/Basmania, near Rajgarh Samai Than. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW and NBP. Ring wells are also found here. The mound is strewn with brick bats. It has 07 old masonry wells.

29. Chauk lies on latitude 27°15’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 12 kms. North of Maharajganj. The town is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is mostly inhabited, partly cultivated. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

30. Darahata lies on latitude 27°13’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 6.5 kms. North of Maharajganj. The village is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is mostly inhabited and partly cultivated. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, K, EM and LM. The mound has ring wells. It is ascribed to Tharus.

31. Gaunaria Raja lies on latitude 27°14’N Long. 83°35’E. It lies 8 kms. North of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village Pokaria khurd. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, and EM. The mound has ring wells. This mound is ascribed to Tharus and has an old masonry well.

32. Katahi Ghat lies on latitude 27°27’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 3 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies 3 kms. West from the village Kusmahwa RH on Kusmahawa. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under forest cover. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

33. Karauta lies on latitude 27°14’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 2 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

34. Khosta lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°38’E. It lies 4.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acre. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

35. Korhia Kothi lies on latitude 27°20’N Long. 83°33’E. It lies 9 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the Deibhar forest. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under forest cover. The ceramic industries found are K and G. It has one masonry well and remains of 5 brick temples. The broken brick bats
are strewn on the ground. Mound is ascribed to a Leper king who got well in this place. The mound is on the western bank of the river Rohini.

36. Kusumahwa lies on latitude 27°18′N and longitude 83°35′E. It lies 3.5 kms. North of Kusumahwa Forest Rest House. The mound lies to the north of Kusumahwa Forest Rest House. The area of the mound is 1 acre. Its under forest cover. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

37. Madhubani lies on latitude 27°14′N and longitude 83°38′E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 15 acres. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The second mound lies between Singhpur and Belwa Tola. The area of the mound is 4 acre and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

38. Mathia lies on latitude 27°15′N and longitude 83°38′E. It lies 5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

39. Misraulia lies on latitude 27°15′N and longitude 83°38′E lies 4 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. The orchard of Thakur of Rajwal is located on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound has an old masonry well.

40. Naksa-Baksa lies on latitude 27°17′N Long. 83°40′E. It lies 6.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and G.

41. Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan lies on latitude 27°15′41.2″ N and longitude 83°31′45.5″ E. It lies 4 kms. west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village Dharmauli. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM. In fact, the mound is a huge Kushan Stupa. The entire place has got remains of Vihars and 3 smaller stupas. There are four ponds in the vicinity. The remains of Early Medieval and Gupta Temples and broken fragments of Vishnu idol (11th century), Shivalinga were found on the mound. First Author collected these remains and gave these to district administration for safe-keeping in 1996. These have now been given over to the Museum of Jawaharlal Nehru PG College, Maharajganj. The Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan is located on the edge of Chowk forest area inside the jungle. The place has got five large ponds around the main Stupa. These ponds bear the names of Goddhoiya, Ghodsarwa, Belahiya, Ledaiyahwa and Chanwardhoiya, as we move from north of the Stupa in clockwise direction (Fig. 67-75). There is a large pond situated to the north-west of the Stupa but slightly away from the site. To the north of the site, on the bank of Malao Nala lies an NBP site known as Durga Than. Further to the west flow the rivers Jharahi @ Pyas and Rohin. The site is completely covered by the forest. This Stupa is the oldest and the highest in whole of Maharajganj district. The ceramic industry found on the banks of the ponds in this area represent the NBP period, Kushan period, Gupta period, Early Medieval and Late Medieval periods. These facts indicate that this is the lost Stupa of Ramgrama situated near the Koliya capital of Ramgrama@Koliya Nagar@Vyaghrapaija. The excavation of this site is required to validate this theory. The nearby Nath Nagar village indicates that when Buddhism transformed into Vajrayaan and a branch of this philosophy took the shape of Nath Pantha, which was also regarded as a branch of Shaivism, the early adherents of Nath sect settled here and gave their name to this village. Moreover, Chowk boasts of the old seat of Nath Pantha. First Author discovered a statue of Gorakh Nath (?) from the mound situated in the middle of Chowk Bazaar. It appears that after 10th century, people built Shiva
temple and later on a *Vishnu* temple on the *Stupa*. The remains were found by the First Author at the top of the large *Stupa*. A *Shivlinga* embedded at the top can still be seen on the site (Fig. 70). Shri RK Singh (now Executive Engineer, PWD, Maharajganj) surveyed the area around *Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan* and made the plan of the surrounding area (Fig. 76-79). I am really grateful to him for his efforts in this regard. He also drew the sections of the main *Stupa* and smaller structures around the main *Stupa*.

Fig. 67: Map showing *Kapilvastu*, *Lumbini*, *Banrasia Kala* and *Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan*
Fig. 68: Satellite picture of Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan and surroundings

Fig. 69: Stupa of Kanhaiya Baba ka sthan and other ponds
Fig. 70: Shivalinga at the top of the Stupa situated at Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan

Fig. 71: General view of the big Stupa (looking from west)
Fig. 72: General view of the other Stupa situated on the East side

Fig. 73: General view of the Stupa situated on the West side
Fig. 74: General view of Goddhoiya Pond

Fig. 75: General view of Ghodsarwa Pond
Fig. 76: Stupa of Kanhaiya Baba ka Sthan p.s. Chauk

Fig. 77: Cross-section of the stupa at Kanhaiya Baba ka sthan
Sculptural fragments from 10th to 12th century were found by the Author during the exploration. These have now been kept in the Museum of Jawaharlal Nehru PG College, Maharajganj (Fig. 80-92).
Fig. 80: Medieval sculptural fragment showing two standing male Figures

Fig. 81: Sculptural Fragment
Fig. 82: Sculptural Fragment

Fig. 83: Sculptural Fragment showing a mutilated sitting ascetic
Fig. 84: Fragment of a Vishnu image
Fig. 85: Lower part of a 10th century Vishnu image

Fig. 86: Fragment of a medieval sculpture
Fig. 87: Sculptural fragment showing two mutilated standing male Figures of 10th-11th century

Fig. 88: Sculptural fragment showing lower part of an image
Fig. 89: Lower part of an image 11th-12th century

Fig. 90: Sculptural fragment 11th-12th century
Fig. 91: Sculptural fragment
Fig. 92: Sculptural fragment
42. Nath Nagar (chandi than) lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°32’E. It lies 4 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies 1 km N. Kanhaiya Baba’s Than on the south bank of Piyas@ Jharhi River near Chandi Than inside the forest. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP, K and G. There is a deep moat on the North-eastern side of the mound.

43. Obari lies on latitude 27°15’N Long. 83°35’E. It lies 2 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound is strewn with potsherds and brick bats.

44. Pakariya Khurd lies on latitude 27°13’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 7 kms. North of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

45. Paras Khand lies on latitude 27°14’N and longitude 83°31’E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The village is perched on the mound. Eastern side of the mound is being used as Khalihan. The area of the mound is 7 acres. It is partly inhabited partly cultivated. The ceramic industry found is LM, and glazed ware.

46. Parsauni lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°39’E. It lies 5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

47. Piparia Manikrai @ Piparia Khurd lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation, partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

48. Pipra lies on latitude 27°14’N longitude 83°37’E. It lies 3 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K G and LM.

49. Rudalpur lies on latitude 27°14’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 2 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

50. Salamatgarh @ Jagpur lies on latitude 27°13’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 7.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The Aurahwa, a hamlet of the village, is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is mostly inhabited and partly cultivated. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is on the eastern bank of Jharhi/Pyas River.

51. Sihuli parsu lies on latitude 27°17’N and longitude 83°38’E. It lies 5.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, K and LM. The mound has an old masonry well. The village is perched on the second mound. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound also has an old masonry well.

52. Sohgaura lies on latitude 27°15’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 1 km east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS. The second mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 1 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
53. *Sonbarsa* lies on latitude 27°15’N longitude 83°40’E. It lies 7 kms. East of p.s.. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

54. *Sonari Devi* lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of p.s.. The mound lies 1.5 kms. to the north of the village *Sundarpur*. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. There is a fragment of stone sculpture of 12th century lying on the mound.

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55. *Agaya* lies on latitude 27°5’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 9.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound has an old masonry well. It is ascribed to Tharus and they come to worship here.

56. *Amorha* lies on latitude 27°4’N and longitude 83°42’E. It lies 2 kms. West of p.s.. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The image of a four-headed deity of very late date was found here. It is made of sand-stone. Another small votive image made of sand-stone and depicting three deities standing side-by-side was also found from the site (Fig. 93-94). It can be dated to Early Medieval period.

*Fig. 93: Late 19th century four headed deity*
57. *Amsaha* lies on latitude 27°0’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 6 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are found around a pond located to east of the village.
58. **Bairia** lies on latitude 27°6'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 6 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly planted. The ceramic industries found are BS, K and EM.

59. **Ballokhas** lies on latitude 27°7'N and longitude 83°37'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and EM.

60. **Bargadwa Madhopur** lies on latitude 27°2'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

61. **Basantapur** lies on latitude 27°2'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 4 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is BS. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

62. **Birwa Tikar** lies on latitude 27°5'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 4 kms. South-west of p.s. The area of the mound is 15 acres. The village is perched on the mound. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP. The mound is situated at the top of Dhus.

63. **Birwa Tiwari** lies on latitude 27°1'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

64. **Bharwalia** lies on latitude 27°4'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 2.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly being used as Ramlila ground. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

65. **Bhuvani** lies on latitude 27°2'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 2 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

66. **Biracha** lies on latitude 27°1'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 2 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP. The mound is ascribed to Tharus. This place was noticed by Fuhrer.

67. **Bishunpur Gabarua** lies on latitude 27°4' N and longitude 83°39' E. It lies 4 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village and west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation, and partly it is under plantation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. There is an old masonry well near Kotahi Than.

68. **Chainpur** lies on latitude 27°3'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 9 km. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has two old masonry wells.

69. **Chaumukhi** lies on latitude 27°0'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 6 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound has one old masonry well.
70. **Dhangarhi Mureri** lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 6.5 kms. North-east of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is perched on the top of a Dhus. It has 3 old masonry wells.

71. **Dhekahi** lies on latitude 27°1'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 4.5 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and it is perched on the top of a Dhus.

72. **Ghuguli Buzurg** lies on latitude 27°2'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 2 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

73. **Gopala (1)** lies on latitude 27°7'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of village Lalpur. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under plantation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and has 4 masonry wells.

74. **Gopala (2)** lies on latitude 27°7'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of village Karmaha. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. Brick bats are strewn on the mound.

75. **Hanumanganj** lies on latitude 27°6'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K.

76. **Harkha Pyas** lies on latitude 26°58'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 7 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

77. **Harkhi** lies on latitude 26°58'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 7 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is partly cultivated and partly planted. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

78. **Harakhpura (1)** lies on latitude 27°6'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of Bairia. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is partly cultivated and partly planted. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

79. **Harakhpura (2)** lies on latitude 27°6'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of Bairia. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is cultivated. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and K. The mound has an old masonry well. It is ascribed to Tharus. The Early Medieval spouted copper vessel and fragments of a Thaali were also found here (Fig. 95-96).
Fig. 95: Copper Vessel (early medieval period)

Fig. 96: Copper Thali (early medieval period)
80. Harpur Maharat lies on latitude 27°3'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 2.5 kms. East of Bhitauli Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is cultivated. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. There is a Math east of the village. Temple situated in Math has 2 Vishnu idols of 10th and 11th century respectively (Fig. 97-98). These are made of black stone. Temple has also an idol of Gaja Laxmi of 12th century (Fig. 99). The temple was made on samvat 1956, maagh sudi, 12 budhvaar, as the inscription fixed in it reveals (Fig. 100-102).

Fig. 97: 12th century image of Vishnu made on Black dolerite
Fig. 98: 19th century Gajalakshmi
Fig. 99: 10th-11th century Vishnu made on dolerite
Fig. 100: Shivalinga made on black dolerite
Fig. 101: Shiva temple, Harpar Mahant
81. Jogia lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°42’E. It lies 1 km south of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and it has an old masonry well.

82. Khanpur (1) lies on latitude 27°1’N Long. 83°43’E. It lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

83. Khanpur (2) lies on latitude 27°1’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of Narain Tola. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

84. Khunta Maidau Kotia lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 10 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of Kotia. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. Remains of a Medieval Brick Temple are found here. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.
85. **Laxmipur Mahant** lies on latitude 27°0’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 6 kms. North-east of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

86. **Matkopa** lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°41’E. It lies 3 kms. West of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and LM. The mound is ascribed to **Tarus** and it is perched on a **Dhus**. This place was visited by Fuhrer.

87. **Mednipur** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. There is an old masonry well near **Samai Devi’s Than**.

88. **Pakariar Bishunpur** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 9 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, G and EM. The mound is situated to the west of **Burhi Gandak**.

89. **Pakari Siswa** lies on latitude 27°7’N and longitude 83°39’E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 1 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, K and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

90. **Patal Kui** lies on latitude 27°4’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 3 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

91. **Patkhauli Mangalpur** lies on latitude 27°1’N and longitude 83°42’E. It lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, and EM. The mound is ascribed to **Tarus**.

92. **Parsa Gidahi** lies on latitude 27°7’N and longitude 83°38’E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to **Tarus** and it has an old masonry well.

93. **Panihariya** lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°43’E. It lies 1 kms. North-east of p.s.. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

94. **Pipra Munderi** lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°39’E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound is perched on a **Dhus** and has an old masonry well.

95. **Pipra Karjaha** lies on latitude 27°5’N and longitude 83°41’E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is partly under cultivation and a part of it is being used as **Khalihan**. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

96. **Puraina Khandi Chauraha (1)** lies on latitude 27°5’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 40 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly planted. The ceramic industries found are Corded Ware, BRW, GRW, BS and NBP. A few t.c. pieces and t.c. beads were also found here. The mound is perched at the top of a **Dhus**.
97. *Puraina Khandi Chauraha* (2) lies on latitude 27°5'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is perched at the top of a *Dhus*.

98. *Puraina Khandi Chauraha* (3) lies on latitude 27°5'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found is K. The mound has an old masonry well and it is perched at the top of a *Dhus*. A sealing in the shape of a wheel was found from the mound (Fig. 103).

![Fig. 103: Terracotta Disc](image)

99. *Sirsia* lies on latitude 27°7’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 6 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound is perched at the top of a *Dhus*.

100. *Siswa Pakari* lies on latitude 27°7’N and longitude 83°39’E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

**P.S. - Kolhui**

101 *Bahaduri Bazaar* lies on latitude 27°15’N and longitude 83°17’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. A masonry well made of very large curved bricks is situated on the mound. This mound is called a deserted *Tharu* village.

102 *Babhni Buzurg* lies on latitude 27°19’N and longitude 83°18’E. It lies 2.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound has an old masonry well.
Bamhni Khurd lies on latitude 27°19’N and longitude 83°19’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Chandanpur, a hamlet of the. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation and there is an orchard on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

Banrasia Kalan lies on latitude 27°18’N and longitude 83°27’E (Fig. 104). It lies 9 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 100 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K, G and EM. Highest point of the mound is marked by a pillar. The t.c. pieces belonging to NBP, K and G periods were found from the mound. There are two ponds and 12 masonry wells here. Shrimati. D. Mitra reported this site for the first time in 1961-62. She found dish fragments of grey ware, sherds of red ware comprising the carinated Handi, cooking vessel with triangular solid handle and a basin, a copper Kushan coin, a terracotta bead and two fragments of terracotta figurines. The excavation Branch III of A.S.I under the direction of L. C. Singh, undertook small excavation at Banrasia kalan tehsil Nautanwa. The site yielded a brick Stupa. It is rectangular on plan developed in two sections ultimately integrated in one. The entire Stupa has been raised in block, mostly with individual walls meeting with abutting joints. The inner core of the blocks have been filled up with rammed sticky alluvial soils brought from the nearby river site. The excavations revealed three phases of the construction. A late phase shrine exposed at the top in northern side, is in east-west orientation. It is almost square on plan measuring 3-50x400 m, having a brick pedestal to install the image. A damaged stone head of an image and an animal were found in situ near the pedestal in course of the excavation, but owing to its extreme fragile condition it could not be preserved. Heavy marks of burning was noticed. In its early phase, the stupa was built in two tiers. The plan of the upper tier of the stupa shows decoration with multiple sides at its south-east corner and north-west corner. A flight of steps from the east near the south-west corner, was provided to lead the upper terrace of the stupa. Only two individual walls of the third phase of construction was noticed. Antiquities found in the excavations comprise mostly terracotta objects like animal and human figurines, beads, balls, mould, sealings etc. One small limestone head of Bodhisattva and a few coins comprise other finds. On the basis of antiquities found during excavations the site could probably be dated to Sunga-Kushana period, if not earlier. Period III badly disturbed by present day agricultural activities in this part of the mound, is marked by the absence of black and red ware and a dominance of red ware. The frequency of black-slipped ware increased in this period. The other wares comprise a few sherds of grey ware. Besides, a solitary sherd of NBP was picked up from the surface. The cultural assemblage of this period is comparable to that of Period II of Narhan.
Fig. 104: Map showing Banrasiya Mound

Fig. 105: 10th-11th century Surya image kept on Budhiya Mai’s Sthan
Fig. 106: Sculptural fragment kept on Budhiya Mai’s Sthan

Fig. 107: General view of Excavated mound
The following antiquities, found in Banrasia are kept in Rajkiya Bauddha Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur, U.P.

1. T.C. Snakehood of Kushan period, from Banrasia, now kept in Rajkiya Bauddha Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 108).

Fig. 108: T.C. Snake, Kushan period
2. T.C. female bust of *Kushan* period, she is wearing a large ear ornament, *graiveyak* and a *haar*. This is found from *Banrasia* which is now kept in *Rajkiya Baudhia Sangrahalaya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India* (Fig. 109).

![Fig. 109: T.C. female bust, *Kushan* period]
3. T.C. devotee sitting with folded hands (Kushan period), from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Baudha Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 110).

Fig. 110: T.C. devotee sitting with folded hands, Kushan period
4. Front and Oblique views of lion-headed goddess sitting on a stool (*Kushan* period), from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Bauddha Sangrahayla, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 111).

![Fig. 111: T.C. lion-headed goddess sitting on a stool (front and oblique views), *Kushan* period](image)
5. T.C. anthropromorphic Figure of Kushan period, from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Baudhha Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur U.P. India (Fig. 112).

Fig. 112: T.C. anthropromorphic Figure (Kushan period)
6. T.C. male head of Kushan period, from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Baudhha Sangrahalaya, Gorakhpur U.P. India (Fig. 113).
7. T.C. female head of *Gupta* period, from *Banrasia*, kept in *Rajkiya Baudha Sangralaya*, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 114).
8. T.C. male head of Kushan period, from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Baudhha Sangrahalaya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 115).

Fig. 115: T.C. Male head, Kushan period
9. T.C. female head of Kushan period, from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Bauddha Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 116).

Fig. 116: T.C. Female head, Kushan period
10. T.C. female head of *Kushan* period, from *Banrasia*, kept in *Rajkiya Baudhha Sangahalaya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India* (Fig. 117).

*Fig. 117: T.C. Female head, *Kushan* period*
11. T.C. female head of *Kushan* period, from *Banrasia*, kept in *Rajkiya Baudhia Sangrahalaya*, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 118).

![T.C. Female head, Kushan period](image)

**Fig. 118: T.C. Female head, *Kushan* period**
12. T.C. male head of Kushan period, from Banrasia, kept in Rajkiya Baudhā Sangrahālaya, Gorakhpur, U.P. India (Fig. 119).

![T.C. Male head, Kushan period](image-url)
13. T.C. male head of *Kushan* period, from *Banrasia*, kept in *Rajkiya Baudha Sangrahalaya, Gorakhpur, U.P.* India (Fig. 120).

![Fig. 120: T.C. Male head, Kushan period](image)

The following antiquities, found from Banrasia have been kept in *Kushinagar Museum, Kushinagar, district Padrauna*:

1. T.C. *Gaja Lakshmi* of *Sunga Period*. Its Accession No. is 333.11. Its size is $9 \times 13.2$ cm (Fig. 121).

![Fig. 121: T.C. Gajalakshmi, Sunga period](image)
2. T.C. human head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 334.11. Its size is $8 \times 7.5$ cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 122).

![Fig. 122: T.C. human head, *Kushana Period*](image)

3. T.C. human head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 335.11. Its size is $7 \times 8$ cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 123).

![Fig. 123: T.C. human head, *Kushana Period*](image)
4. T.C. female head of *Kushanaa* Period. Its Accession No. is 336.11. Its size is 7 x 9 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 124).

![Fig. 124: T.C. female head, *Kushanaa* Period.](image1)

5. T.C. male head of *Kushanaa* Period. Its Accession No. is 337.11. Its size is 10 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 125).

![Fig. 125: T.C. male head, *Kushanaa* Period.](image2)
6. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 338.11. Its size is 7 x 9 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 126).

![Fig. 126: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image)

7. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 339.11. Its size is 5.5 x 7.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 127).

![Fig. 127: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image)
8. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 340.11. Its size is 16.5 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 128).

![Fig. 128: T.C. male head, *Kushana Period*.](image1)

9. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 341.11. Its size is 10.8 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 129).

![Fig. 129: T.C. male head, *Kushana Period*.](image2)
10. T.C. female bust of *Sunga Period*. Its Accession No. is 342.11. Its size is 9.5 x 9 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 130).

![Fig. 130: T.C. female bust, Sunga Period.](image)

11. T.C. headless Figure of *Hariti* (*Kushanaa Period*). Its Accession No. is 343.11. Its size is 11 x 7.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 131).

![Fig. 131: T.C. headless Figure of Hariti, Kushanaa Period.](image)
12. T.C. male head of *Gupta Period*. Its Accession No. is 344.11. Its size is 7 x 8.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 132).

Fig. 132: T.C. male head, *Gupta Period*.

13. T.C. *Hariti* in sitting posture (*Kushanaa Period*). Its Accession No. is 345.11. Its size is 23 x 11 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 133).

Fig. 133: T.C. *Hariti* in sitting posture, *Kushanaa Period*. 
14. T.C. male head of *Kushanaa Period*. Its Accession No. is 346.11. Its size is 8.5 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 134).

![Fig. 134: T.C. male head, *Kushanaa Period*.](image1)

15. T.C. female head of *Kushanaa Period*. Its Accession No. is 347.11. Its size is 8 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 135).

![Fig. 135: T.C. female head, *Kushanaa Period*.](image2)
16. T.C. Kuber of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 348.11. Its size is 6 x 12 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 136).

![Fig. 136: T.C. Kuber, Kushana Period.](image)

17. T.C. anthropomorphic Figure of Sunga Period. Its Accession No. is 349.11. Its size is 5 x 11.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 137).

![Fig. 137: T.C. anthropomorphic Figure, Sunga Period.](image)
18. T.C. male head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 350.11. Its size is 7 x 4.7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 138).

![Fig. 138: T.C. male head, Kushana Period.](image)

19. T.C. front part of Horse (Kushana Period). Its Accession No. is 351.11. Its size is 11 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 139).

![Fig. 139: T.C. front Part of Horse, Kushana Period.](image)
20. T.C. dabber of *Gupta Period*. Its Accession No. is 352.11. Its size is 7 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 140).

![Fig. 140: T.C. dabber, Gupta Period.](image1.png)

21. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 353.11. Its size is 7 x 9 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 141).

![Fig. 141: T.C. female head, Kushana Period.](image2.png)
22. T.C. male head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 354.11. Its size is 11 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 142).

![Fig. 142: T.C. male head, Kushan Period.](image)

23. T.C. male head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 355.11. Its size is 8.5 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 143).

![Fig. 143: T.C. male head, Kushana Period.](image)
24. T.C. female head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 356.11. Its size is 8 x 9 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 145).

![Fig. 145: T.C. female head, Kushana Period.](image1)

25. T.C. male head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 357.11. Its size is 7 x 4.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 146).

![Fig. 146: T.C. male head, Kushana Period.](image2)
26. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 358.11. Its size is 5.5 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 147).

![Fig. 147: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image1)

27. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 359.11. Its size is 8 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 148).

![Fig. 148: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image2)
28. T.C. female head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 360.11. Its size is 9 x 5.3 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 149).

Fig. 149: T.C. female head, Kushana Period.

29. T.C. animal-faced goddess in standing posture (Kushana Period). Its Accession No. is 361.11. Its size is 21 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 150).

Fig. 150: T.C. animal-faced goddess in standing posture (Kushana Period).
30. T.C. headless Hariti in sitting posture (Kushana Period). Its Accession No. is 362.11. Its size is 14 x 10 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 151).

Fig. 151: T.C. headless Hariti in sitting posture (Kushana Period).

31. T.C. horse of Gupta Period. Its Accession No. is 363.11. Its size is 11 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 152).

Fig. 152: T.C. horse, Gupta Period.
32. T.C. broken horse of Gupta Period. Its Accession No. is 364.11. Its length is 9.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 153).

![Fig. 153: T.C. broken horse, Gupta Period.]

33. T.C. headless Hariti of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 365.11. Its height is 12.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 154).

![Fig. 154: T.C. headless Hariti, Kushana Period.]
34. T.C. female head of Kushanaa Period. Its Accession No. is 366.11. Its size is 8 x 5.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 155).

Fig. 155: T.C. female head, Kushana Period.

35. T.C. male head of Kushana Period. Its Accession No. is 367.11. Its height is 8.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 156).

Fig. 156: T.C. male head, Kushana Period.
36. T.C. male head of *Kushanaa Period*. Its Accession No. is 360.11. Its height is 7.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 157).

![Fig. 157: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image)

37. T.C. female head of *Kushanaa Period*. Its Accession No. is 369.11. Its size is 7.5 x 5.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 158).

![Fig. 158: T.C. female head, *Kushana Period*.](image)
38. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 370.11. Its size is 6.5 x 4 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 159).

39. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 371.11. Its height is 9.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 160).
40. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 372.11. Its height is 7.2 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 161).

![Fig. 161: T.C. female head, Kushana Period.](image)

41. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 373.11. Its height is 7.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 162).

![Fig. 162: T.C. male head, Kushana Period.](image)
42. T.C. female bust of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 374.11. Its height is 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 163).

43. T.C. female head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 375.11. Its height is 5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 164).
44. T.C. Sealing of *Gupta Period*. Its Accession No. is 376.11. Its diameter is 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 165).

45. T.C. male head of *Kushana Period*. Its Accession No. is 377.11. Its height is 13.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 166).
46. T.C. elephant of *Gupta Period*. Its Accession No. is 380.11. Its height is 5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 167).

47. T.C. object. Its Accession No. is 381.11. Its height is 5.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 168).
48. T.C. male head of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 382.11. Its height is 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 169).

![Fig. 169: T.C. male head, Kushan Period.](image)

49. T.C. Sealing of *Sunga Period*. Its Accession No. is 384.11. Its size is 3 x 3 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 170).

![Fig. 170: T.C. Sealing of Sunga Period.](image)
50. T.C. Sealing of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 385.11. Its size is 3 x 2.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 171).

Fig. 171: T.C. Sealing, *Kushana Period*.

51. T.C. Sealing of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 386.11. Its size is 4.5 x 3.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 172).

Fig. 172: T.C. Sealing, *Kushana Period*.
52. T.C. Sealing of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 387.11. Its size is 2.8 x 2.2 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 173).

![Fig. 173: T.C. Sealing, Kushana Period.](image)

53. T.C. Sealing of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 388.11. Its size is 2.5 x 2 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 174).

![Fig. 174: T.C. Sealing, Kushana Period.](image)
54. T.C. bangles of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 389.11. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 175).

![Fig. 175: T.C. bangles, *Kushana Period*.](image1)

55. T.C. ornaments of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 390.11. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 176).

![Fig. 176: T.C. ornaments, *Kushana Period*.](image2)
56. Four-faceted t.c. Sealing of *Maurya Period*. Its Accession No. is 391.11. Its size is 2.5 x 2.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 177).

![Fig. 177: Four-faceted t.c. Sealing, Maurya Period.]

57. T.C. Sealing of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 394.11. Its size is 2.5 x 2cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 178).

![Fig. 178: T.C. Sealing, Kushan Period.]
58. T.C. mother goddess in standing posture (*Kushan Period*). Its Accession No. is 300.05. Its size is 19 x 7.5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 179).

![Fig. 179: T.C. mother goddess in standing posture (*Kushan Period*).](image)

59. T.C. beads. Its Accession No. is 383.07. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 180).

![Fig. 180: T.C. beads.](image)
60. T.C. headless male bust of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 126.97. Its size is 11 x 9 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 181).

![Fig. 181: T.C. headless male bust, *Kushan period.*](image1)

61. T.C. headless male of *Kushan Period* in sitting posture. Its Accession No. is 139.97. Its size is 13 x 15 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 182).

![Fig. 182: T.C. headless male in sitting posture (*Kushan Period*).](image2)
62. T.C. lower portion of a human Figure (Gupta Period). Its Accession No. is 128.97. Its size is 16 x 8 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 183).

Fig. 183: T.C. lower portion of a human Figure (Gupta Period).

63. T.C. headless male bust of Kushan Period. Its Accession No. is 127.97. Its size is 9 x 17 x 5 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 184).

Fig. 184: T.C. headless male bust, Kushan Period.
64. T.C. male Figure in sitting posture (*Gupta period*). Its Accession No. is 82.95. Its size is 10 x 5 x 4 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 185).

Fig. 185: T.C. male Figure in sitting posture (*Gupta period*).

65. T.C. broken male Figure of *Gupta Period*. Its Accession No. is 125.97. Its size is 13 x 14 x 7 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 186).

Fig. 186: T.C. broken male Figure, *Gupta Period*. 
66. T.C. male head of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 89.95. Its size is 10 x 6 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 187).

![Fig. 187: T.C. male head, Kushan Period.](image1)

67. T.C. female head of *Kushan Period*. Its Accession No. is 90.95. Its size is 8 x 5 x 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 188).

![Fig. 188: T.C. female head, Kushan Period.](image2)
68. T.C. male torso of *Sunga Period*. Its Accession No. is 93.95. Its size is 7 x 4 x 6 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 189).

![Fig. 189: T.C. male torso, *Sunga Period*.](image)

69. T.C. object. Its Accession No. is 378.11. Its height is 8 cm. It was found at Banrasia (Fig. 190).

![Fig. 190: T.C. object.](image)
Banrasia Khurd lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 10 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village adjacent to the big mound of Banrasia Kalan. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K, G and EM.

Barahra Sheonath lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°23'E. It lies 4 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW and NBP. There is an old masonry well of very large size on the mound.

Bargon lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°18'E. It lies 3 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BRW, NBP, K and LM.

Badihari has Lat 27°17'N and Long 83°20'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 05 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation and partly used as Khalihan. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, K and G.

Belwa Buzurg lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industry found is G. This mound marks the site or the deserted village of Banjaras. The mound has an old masonry well.

Belauhi lies on latitude 27°16'N and longitude 83°19'E. It lies 3 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the ease of the village Raipur Pandit, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. Bricks are strewn on the mound. The mound is on the western side of Shri Nagar Tal.

Bhainsahia lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 8 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are strewn on the mound.

Dakahi lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°17'E. It lies 4 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and EM.

Dharaicha lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°16'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village around pond. The area of the mound is 3 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. Ponds in the mound are called Tharu ponds.

Harmandir lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 8.5 kms. East of p.s. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. The ceramic industry found is LM. There is a masonry well of very large bricks on the mound.
Jogiabari lies on latitude 27°16'N Long. 83°22'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. There are three masonry well on the mound.

Jungle Gularia lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 11 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

Kamharia has latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 2.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and has one pond.

Karaila Ajgarha lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 11 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are strewn on the mound.

Karmaha Basantpur lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 9 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K, t.c. Bricks are strewn on the mound. It seems to be the part of the bigger site of Banrasia.

Kesauli lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°17'E. It lies 4.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industry found is K. Broken stone sculptures are found on the mound.

Kharharwa has Lat 27°19’N and Long 83°19’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

Kharkhora lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°16’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM, LM and broken pieces of stone sculptures are also found here. Chaturmukh Shivling made of black stone of medieval period is kept in the Shiv temple is located on the mound.

Kolhui lies on latitude 27°18’N and Long 83°20’E. It lies 0.5 km west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 6 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The second mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 4 feet. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.
120  *Laukahi* lies on latitude 27°16'N and longitude 83°16'E. It lies 7 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 03 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K, Bricks.

121  *Mahadeva* lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°19'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. There is a pond of *Tharus* and a masonry brick well is also found on the mound.

122  *Mangalpur* lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°17'E. It lies 5 kms North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under plantation. The ceramic industry found is LM. There is an old masonry well on the mound.

123  *Moglaha* lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 5 kms North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under plantation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. *Mazaar Khairullashah* is in the north of the village.

124  *Nauadih* lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°18'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under plantation. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

125  *Piparia* lies on latitude 27°18’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 9.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM, Bricks.

126  *Piprasohat* lies on latitude 27°17’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are strewn on the mound. Mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

127  *Rajmandir* lies on latitude 27°19’N and longitude 83°18’E. It lies 3.5 kms North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K.

128  *Rajpur Buzurg* lies on latitude 27°17’N and longitude 83°15’E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. Bricks are strewn on the mound. The mound is called *Tharu Kot*.

129  *Sonchiraia* lies on latitude 27°17’N and longitude 83°19’E. It lies 2 kms. south-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. There is masonry well within the pond situated near the mound.

130  *Sondhi* lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°14’E. It lies 6 kms South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. There are two masonry wells on the mound.
P.S. - Kothibhar

135. *Ahirauli* lies on latitude 27°4'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 7 kms. South of siswa bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

136. *Balahikhor* lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 9 kms. North of Siswa Bazaar. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation and part of the mound is being used as cemetery. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. Two masonry wells are situated in North-west of cemetery.

137. *Barwa Digambar* lies on latitude 27°8'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 6 kms. South-west of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and has an old masonry well.

138. *Barwa Kalan* lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 14 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village and it is perched on a Dhus. The area of the mound is 12 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

139. *Basuli* lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°47'E. It lies 8.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound forms to the part of a ridge, going up to Gaura Nipania on the western bank of the river Burhi Gandak.

140. *Belbharia* lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-west of Siswa. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 40 acres and its height is 30 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. The mound is perched on a Dhus and it is ascribed to Tharus.

141. *Bheria* lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-west of Siswa. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is partly under plantation and partly being used as Khalihan. The ceramic industry found is K.

142. *Bhujauli* lies on latitude 27°8'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 2 kms. South of Siswa. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. This mound seems to be the satellite village of the large site of Lohepar.

143. *Bishunpur* lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Siswa. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.
144. **Bishnathpur @ Parwania** lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 4 kms. South-west of p.s Parwania. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is BS.

145. **Chainpur** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°47'E. It lies 4 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The second mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 12 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

146. **Chargaha** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°49'E. It lies 8 km North-east of p.s. The mound lies east of the village Madraha, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 14 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

147. **Chaurangpur** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°49'E. It lies 6.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound is situated to the west of Burhi Gandak.

148. **Gaura Niparia** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 6.5 kms. North of Siswa. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is situated to the south-west of the River Burhi Gandak.

149. **Gharnar** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 6.5 kms. North of Siswa. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, G, EM and LM.

150. **Gurli** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°48'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-east of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM. There is an old masonry well on the mound. The second mound lies to the south of Bari Gurli, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

151. **Heoti** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 4 kms. North-west of Siswa Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

152. **Jahda** lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°46'E, lies 7 kms. North of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

153. **Jaurahar Jagarnathpur Khurd** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 8 kms. North-east of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.
154. **Jharwalia** lies on latitude 27°8'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 1.5 kms. North-west of Siswa. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 50 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. There are 4 masonry wells on this mound and the mound is ascribed to Tharus.

155. **Karidih** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-west of siswa. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. This site is situated on a Dhus.

156. **Chankauli** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 3 kms. North-east of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. This site is situated on a Dhus.

157. **Kolhua** lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°47'E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-east of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies north from the village shekhui. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are strewn on the mound. The site has 3 old masonry wells.

158. **Lordhia** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 5 kms. North of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. The mound has one old masonry well.

159. **Lohepar** lies on latitude 27°7'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 2.5 kms. South of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 50 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. This mound is ascribed to Bhars.

160. **Mathania Chawdhary** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 6.5 kms. West of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

161. **Majari** lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 8.5 kms. North-west of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

162. **Nahchhori** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 4 kms. North of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP, K and LM. The mound lies to the North-east of Khakra Nala. It seems to be an extension of Ghornar mound.

163. **Rajwal Madraha** lies on latitude 27°8'N and longitude 83°47'E. It lies 3 kms. South-east of Siswa Bazar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G. The mound has two old masonry wells.
164. **Ramgarhwa** lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 4 kms. North-east of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound has one masonry well, ascribed to Tharus.

165. **Ranipur** lies on latitude 27°4'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 7.5 kms. South of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G and EM.

166. **Ratanpur** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 5.5 kms. West of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly planted with trees. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound has an old well.

167. **Rudrapur** lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North-west of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

168. **Sabya** lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°46'E lies 3.5 kms. North of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 50 acres. It is covered with an orchard. This orchard belongs to Sri Virnedra Singh. It also has an old masonry well. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

169. **Sanda Khurd** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 4 kms. North of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

170. **Sespur** lies on latitude 27°05'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 6.5 kms. of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The site is situated on the bank of Chhoti Gandak.

171. **Siswa Bazaar** lies on latitude 27°9'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 1.5 kms. West of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. This mound lies to the west of **Siswa State Kothi**. The second mound lies to the west of the village **Siswa Khurd**, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. This seems to be a part of above mound. The third mound lies to the north of the village **Amdiha**, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

172. **Sitlapur** lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 6 kms. North-west of **Siswa Bazar**. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP. The mound has two old masonry wells.
173. *Sobat* has lat Lat. 27°14’N and longitude 83°47’E, lies 8 kms. North-east of *Siswa Bazar*. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 40 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. This mound is part of a large settlement extending from *Basuli* to *Canra Nioania*, ascribed to *Tharus*. It is on the western bank of the river *Burhi Gandak*.

174. *Sonbursa* lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°46’E. It lies 3.5 kms. South of *Siswa Bazar*. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. This mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

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175. *Amrutia* lies on latitude 27°09’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 0.5 kms. East of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the south-west from the village *Keotalia*. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. It is situated to the south of *Balia Nala*.

176. *Arnahwa* lies on latitude 27°12’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 5 kms. North of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. A well of large curved bricks is also found here.

177. *Bagapar* lies on latitude 27°12’N and longitude 83°31’E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM. The following *Kushan* terracotta images were found from *Pipratola, Bagapar*. These were given by *Shri Shiv Pujan Vishwakarma, Master Saahab, Bagapar*. These have now been kept in the Museum of Jawaharlal Nehru PG College, Maharajganj, UP.

(1) T.C. female head of *Kushan Period* was found from the village *Bagapar* (Fig. 191).

![Fig. 191: T.C. female head, *Kushan Period.*](image_url)
(2) T.C. male head of *Kushan Period* was found from the village *Bagapar* (Fig. 192).

(3) T.C. female Figure in standing posture (*Kushan Period*) was found from the village *Bagapar* (Fig. 193).
(4) T.C. female Figure of Kushan Period was found from the village Bagapar (Fig. 194).

Fig. 194: T.C. female Figure in standing posture (Kushan Period).

(5) T.C. female Figure in standing posture (Kushan Period) was found from the village Bagapar (Fig. 195).

Fig. 195: T.C. female Figure in standing posture (Kushan Period).
There is a masonry pillar of *English* period. The mound has an old masonry well. Village *Katahara Khaas* is situated on latitude 27°10'42.8" N and longitude 83°29'40.4" E. It lies to the south-west of the village *Bagapar*. This village has got the remains of two large and one small *Shiva* temples. The *Lingas* are made of black dolerite stone. The carved bricks of an 11th-12th century temple are found on the two large mounds (Fig. 196-199). *Katahara* was first brought to the notice by Late Shri *Sant Saran Singh, Bagapar* in 1958 when he assisted in the publication of a booklet on the history of Maharajganj.

Fig. 196: General view of the temple situated on the first mound at *Katahara*. 
Fig. 197: An 11th-12th century Shivalinga housed in a modern temple, situated on first mound at Katahara.
Fig. 198: General view of the temple situated on the second mound at Katahara.

Fig. 199: An 11th-12th century Shivalinga housed in a modern temple, situated on second mound at Katahara.
178. **Baijnathpur** lies on latitude 27°6'N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. There is a mound called **Dudahi**. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

179. **Banspar Bajauli** lies on latitude 27°8'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW and NBP.

180. **Barahra Khas** lies on latitude 27°5'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 9 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. At present, the mound is being used as graveyard. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

181. **Barahra Rani** lies on latitude 27°9'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 6 kms. West of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound has a masonry well.

182. **Barai Patti** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3 kms. North-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

183. **Bargadwa Raja** lies on latitude 27°3'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 3 kms. North of village Bagapur. The mound lies to the west of the village on the estern bank of river Rohini. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

184. **Baulia Raja (1)** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 4 kms. North-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre and its height is 3.5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

185. **Baulia Raja (2)** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 4 kms. North-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is partly under cultivation and partly used as Khalihan. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, EM and LM.

186. **Beilia** lies on latitude 27°05'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 8 kms. South-west of village Bagapur. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

187. **Belwa Kazi** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 2.4 kms. West of village Bagapur. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

188. **Bhagatar** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 3 kms. North of village Senduria Bazaar. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has 3 masonry wells made of very large bricks.
189. **Bhitauli Bazaar** lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 9 kms. South-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the east of Matia Dih, a hamlet of Bhitauli Bazaar. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. Bricks are strewn on the mound. The mound has an old masonry well.

190. **Bokra** lies on latitude 27°05’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Pakri Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of Bokara temple. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

191. **Chunwatia** lies on latitude 27°04’N and longitude 83°31’E. It lies 10 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

192. **Derwa** lies on latitude 27°01’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 3 kms. South of Bhitauli Bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is partly cultivated and part of it is being used as *Idgah*. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

193. **Dhanewa Dhanei** lies on latitude 27°10’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 2 kms. North of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. Part of it is planted with trees. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound has an old masonry well.

194. **Dharampur Bazaar** lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°36’E lies 1.5 kms. South of Bhitauli Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

195. **Gopala** lies on latitude 27°00’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 7 kms. North-west of Partawal Chauraha. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

196. **Gopi** lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of Pakari Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 15 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and EM. The mound has three masonry wells.

197. **Gular Ghat** lies on latitude 27°08’N and longitude 83°26’E lies 3.5 kms. South of Pakari Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of Pyas Nala village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and it is forested. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound has been partly eroded by Pyas Nala.

198. **Imiliya** lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 2 kms. West of Shikarpur. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and it is partly inhabited.
and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound has an old masonry well of Gupta period.

199. Jaddu Pipra lies on latitude 27°00'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Partawal Bazaar Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and it is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

200. Jungle Farzand Ali lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 4.5 kms. West of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the east of the village Gurdì, south of Barahra Rani and north of Sardiha. There is a mound called Dangarahwa Dih and it is covered with orchard. The area of the mound is 10 acres and it is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are hand made Corded Ware, BS, GRW and NBP. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and it lies to the north of Parwa Nala.

201. Kakrahwa Ghat lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Pakri Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of Bokra Devi temple. The area of the mound is 50 acres and. It lies inside the forest. The ceramic industries found are BS and GRW.

202. Kandh lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 1 km. south of Partawal Bazaar Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and it is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

203. Karmaha-Basantpur lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°06'E. It lies 3 kms. East of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly under plantation. Part of the mound is being used as Khalihan. The ceramic industries found are NBP, GRW, K and EM. Ring wells are found on the mound.

204. Kajahra lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°01'E. It lies 6 kms. North-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and it is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM. Ruins of two Shiv temples of Medieval period on the top of the mound. Kushan bricks are strewn on the mound. This site is situated to the north of Richao Nala. The second mound lies to the south of Shiv temple. A second mound called Kot lies near Terhwa. The ceramic industry found is K. Bricks of Medieval period are strewn on the mound. The third mound lies to the north of Shiv temple. The area of the mound is very large. Nearby lies a tank called Lamuha. Tank has an area of 6 acres. The ceramic industry found is K.

205. Kota Mukundpur lies on latitude 27°05'N and longitude 83°02'E. It lies 7 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and G, ring wells. This mound is ascribed to Tharus.

206. Kuarwarti Devi’s Than lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 6 kms. West of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of the Jungle Farzand Ali inside the forest. There is a Stupa made of Mauryan bricks at this place.
207. **Lakhima Tharua (1)** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 7 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM. The mound is strewn with brick baps.

208. **Lakhima Tharua (2)** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the west of Lakhinia Tharu village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

209. **Laxmipur Deurwa** lies on latitude 27°03'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 5.5 kms. West of Bhitauli Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and its height is 6 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

210. **Maharajganj** lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 0.3 km. west of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the town. The area of the mound is 50 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound has an old masonry well.

211. **Makhnahwa Tal @Bherihari Tal** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 4 kms. North-west of Katahra. The mound lies to the north of the Dildar Nagar, west of Pakri-Jagpur forest road. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industry found is NBP. The Mound is called Bherihari Danka and it is ascribed to Tharus.

212. **Mirzapur Pakari @ Raghunathpur Tiwari** lies on latitude 27°00'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of Partawal. The mound lies to the west of the village, north of cremation ground. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under forested. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

213. **Mithora** lies on latitude 27°02'N and longitude 83°31'E lies 9.5 kms. South of Pakri Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus. It is strewn with brickbats.

214. **Mohanapur** lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°38'E. It lies 5 kms. South of Senduria Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

215. **Morwan Dakshini** lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 2.5 kms. North of Senduria Bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and EM. The mound has an old masonry well. A Kushan T.C. girl fragment (Kushan Period) & a T.C. stone celt was also found here (Fig. 200 & 201)
Fig. 200: T.C. broken Figure of a girl (Kushan Period)
216. Morwan Uttari lies on latitude 27°14’N and longitude 83°39’E. It lies 2.5 kms. North of Senduria Bazaar. The mound lies to the east of Morwan Uttari. The area of the mound is 20 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

217. Murdahwa Ghat Pakri Jungle lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 9.5 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. The mound lies 2 kms. North of the village Chehri. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under forested. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

218. Murila Chowdhry lies on latitude 27°04’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 2 kms. North-west of Bhitafuli Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM. The mound has four old masonry wells.

219. Nadao Compartment N0.1 (Jungle) lies on latitude 27°10’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 6 kms. North of Senduri Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of Bantangia settlement and Nadao Nala on Chanparyia Dangrahwa Rd. going to Wards Forest. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under forested. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

220. Neta surhurwa lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°31’E. It lies 5 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. The area of the mound is 7 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

221. Neta Surhurwa Keotan lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°31’E. It lies 5 kms. South-west of Maharajganj. Surhurwa keotan is perched on a mound. The area of the mound is 7 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is strewn with brick bats and ascribed to Tharus.

222. Pachrukhia (1) lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of Bhitafuli. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.
223. Pachrukhia (2) lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°36’E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of Bhitauli. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

224. Panewa-Panei lies on latitude 27°11’N and longitude 83°35’E. It lies 3.5 kms. North of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus. The mound has got an old masonry well.

225. Parsa Chak Gobrahi lies on latitude 27°12’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 1 km east of Senduriya. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP. The mound has been destroyed by brick-kiln owners.

226. Pipardeura lies on latitude 27°08’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 1.5 kms. West of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is strewn with brickbats.

227. Pipar Panti lies on latitude 27°02’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-west of Dhammpur. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS and GRW.

228. Pipra-Rasulpur lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 2 kms. West of Pakri Chauraha. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW and NBP.

229. Ramhauki lies on latitude 27°06’N and longitude 83°30’E. It lies 1.6 kms. South of Pakri Chauraha. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

230. Rampur Buzurg (1) lies on latitude 27°11’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Maharajganj town. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

231. Rampur Buzurg (2) lies on latitude 27°11’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3 kms. North-west of Maharajganj town. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

232. Rampur Gabarua lies on latitude 27°10’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

233. Rampur Mir lies on latitude 27°11’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 5.5 kms. North-east of Maharajganj. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
234. *Rehawe* lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°32'E lies 2 kms. East of *Bagapar*. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 100 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. There are 5 old masonry wells on the mound.

235. *Rudhauri Bhao Chak* lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-west of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW and NBP. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

236. *Rudlapur* lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 4 kms. South-west of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the North-west corner of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

237. *Sarai Khutaha @ Lakhrahiya* lies on latitude 27°04'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 6 kms. South of *Pakri Chauraha*. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 100 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS and NBP. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

238. *Shinghpur* lies on latitude 27°05'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South of *Pakri Chauraha*. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 6 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and EM. The mound is perched on a *Dhus*.

239. *Siswa Amahwa* lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 6 kms. East of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

240. *Siswa Mahadeva* lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 5 kms. South of *Pakri Chauraha*. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

241. *Siswa Munshi* lies on latitude 27°02'N and longitude 83°35'E. It lies 5 kms. South-west of Bhitauli. The mound lies to the east of *Kanchan Tola*. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

242. *Siswania* lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

243. *Sonwal* has lat 27°13'N long 83°37'E. It lies 3 kms. of *Senduriya Chauraha*. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly being used as *Khalihan*. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K. Five ring wells were found on the mound.
244. *Shiv Than* lies on latitude 27°08’N and longitude 83°29’E lies 6 kms. West of *Maharajganj*. The mound lies to the North-west of the village *Siswa Amahwa*. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are LM. A *Shiva* temple is perched on a *stupa* like structure made of bricks of *Kushan* period. The site is situated on the eastern bank of *Parwa Nala*.

**P.S. - Nautanwa**

245. *Adda Bazar* lies on latitude 27°20’19” N and longitude 83°26’56” E. It lies 10 kms. south of *Nautanwa*. The mound lies to the North-west of the village *Adda Bazar*. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is partly cultivated and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM. The following broken *Kushan* terracotta images were found from this site and have been kept in the Museum of Jawaharlal Nehru PG College, Maharajganj, UP.

(1) T.C. headless human Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 202).

![Fig. 202: T.C. headless human Figure](image_url)
(2) T.C. broken female Figure in sitting posture of *Kushan* period (Fig. 203).

![Fig. 203: T.C. broken female Figure in sitting posture.]

(3) T.C. broken headless female bust in sitting posture (*Kushan* period) (Fig. 204).

![Fig. 204: T.C. broken headless female bust in sitting posture.]

(4) T.C. broken headless male Figure in sitting posture (*Kushan* period) (Fig. 205).

Fig. 205: T.C. broken headless male Figure in sitting posture.

(5) T.C. female bust of *Kushan* period (Fig. 206).

Fig. 206: T.C. female bust.
(6) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 207).

![Fig. 207: T.C. female head.](image1)

(7) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 208).

![Fig. 208: T.C. female head](image2)
(8) T.C. male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 209).

![Fig. 209: T.C. male head](image)

(9) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 210).

![Fig. 210: T.C. female head](image)
(10) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 211).

Fig. 211: T.C. female head

(11) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 212).

Fig. 212: T.C. female head
(12) T.C. broken female head of Kushan period (Fig. 213).

(13) T.C. broken male head of Kushan period (Fig. 214).
(14) T.C. broken male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 215).

Fig. 215: T.C. broken male head

(15) T.C. male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 216).

Fig. 216: T.C. male head
(16) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 217).

Fig. 217: T.C. female head

(17) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 218).

Fig. 218: T.C. female head
(18) T.C. male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 219).

![Fig. 219: T.C. male head](image)

(19) T.C. broken male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 220).

![Fig. 220: T.C. broken male head](image)
(20) T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 221).

(21) T.C. broken male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 222).
(22)  T.C. headless broken female torso of Kushan period (Fig. 223).

Fig. 223: T.C. headless broken female torso

(23)  T.C. broken female torso of Kushan period (Fig. 224).

Fig. 224: T.C. broken female torso
(24) T.C. broken female torso of *Kushan* period (Fig. 225).

![Image of T.C. broken female torso of Kushan period](Fig. 225: T.C. broken female torso)

(25) T.C. broken female torso of *Kushan* period (Fig. 226).

![Image of T.C. broken female torso of Kushan period](Fig. 226: T.C. broken female torso)
(26) T.C. headless Figure of Hariti in sitting posture (Kushan period) (Fig. 227).

Fig. 227: T.C. headless Figure of Hariti in sitting posture
(27) T.C. broken male Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 228).

Fig. 228: T.C. broken male Figure
(28) T.C. broken female Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 229).

Fig. 229: T.C. broken female Figure
(29) T.C. lower portion of a female Figure in sitting posture (*Kushan* period) (Fig. 230).

Fig. 230: T.C. lower portion of a female Figure in sitting posture (*Kushan* Period)
(30) T.C. female Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 231).

Fig. 231: T.C. female Figure

(31) T.C. broken female Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 232).

Fig. 232: T.C. broken female Figure
(32) T.C. broken male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 233).

![Fig. 233: T.C. broken male Figure](image)

(33) T.C. broken male Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 234).

![Fig. 234: T.C. broken male Figure](image)
(34) T.C. headless female Figure in sitting posture (*Kushan* period) (Fig. 235).

Fig. 235: T.C. headless female Figure in sitting posture

(35) T.C. broken female Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 236).

Fig. 236: T.C. broken female Figure
(36) T.C. broken female Figure of *Kushan* period (Fig. 237).
(37) T.C. broken leg of a female Figure (Kushan period) (Fig. 238).
246. **Bairia Bazaar** has latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°22’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW and NBP. The mound is on the eastern bank of Danda river.

247. **Bairwa Chandanpur** lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 40 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is on the western bank of the river Rohini.

248. **Bairwa jungle** lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. The mound has been destroyed by brick-kiln owners. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is on the western side of canal.

249. **Barwa Bhoj** lies on latitude 27°25’N and longitude 83°26’E. It lies 1 km. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 25 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is on the western bank on Dunri Nala.

250. **Belbhar** has latitude 27°20’N longitude 83°27’E. It lies 8 km South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K.

251. **Chautarwa** lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°26’E. It lies 4.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP. A ring stone, the symbol of Mother Goddess was found from the mound (Fig. 239).

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**Fig. 239: A Ring Stone, the symbol of Mother Goddess found from village Chautarwa**
Cunningham reported two small modern copper plate grants from here in 1874-76. The language of the first portions of the inscriptions consisting of the invocation and dedication in Sanskrit but the language of the body of the grant is in the northern or Nepalese form of the Bhojpuri dialect of the Hindi. The first place is dated in Samvat 1836 A.D. or A.D. 1779, and the second plate is dated in Samvat 1845 or A.D. 1788. As a respectable specimen of the peculiar dialect in which the terms and conditions of the grants are written. There is a reading of the first plate:

Invocation in Hindi, at the top of the plate-
Sri Ram I;
Sri Bhawani Ji Rupi ke Saujayat;
Patra Sahi.

Next follows a circular seal-shaped ornament containing a variety of devices, namely, a katar, leaf, lotus bud, spear-head, and a dice box, a fish, sankh, throne, the moon and stars, a flower and the sun, all representing the insignia of the Raja. Inscription in Sanskrit round the interior of the circle- Swasti Sri Sada-Siva charana kamatasya-rana, Sri Man Mukund sena devanam.

Sanskrit dedication- Swasti Sriswara charana smaranaya purvaka rupa Narayanetyadi vividha virudawali virajmanmanolata Sri man-maharajadhiraipri Sri Sri Sri Man Mukund Sen Bahadur devanam sadasamar vijayinam.


As it may possibly be of use to the Government, as well as to the Civil Officers of the Gorakhpur district, to be able to identify the locality and extent of the land to which this grant refers. Cunningham states that he had been able to make out the boundaries of the land given in the grant. This land was given by Mukund Sen, an independent Raja of Butwal in the Nepal Tarai about 66 miles to the north of Gorakhpur. About 25 miles to the south of Butwal, there is a place called Mukundgarh close to the British boundary, which was founded by this Raja Mukund Sen. 11 miles to the south-east half south from Mukundgarh, there is a village marked in the maps as Chauturwa, or Chaotorwa, which must be the Chaotaria of the copper-plate grant and the same as the Chaotariya which was mentioned
as the place where the copper-plate was found, in the note of information, in Urdu, which was received along with it.

The land was granted to a person called Vir Sen, chief of Chaotaria. The name of the estate granted was Asiphur. Cunningham could not find the name of this place in the maps, but he believed that he could find the boundaries of the estate. In the copper-plate, there are two different statements, a point styled Gandhak-sandh was a boundary to the north and for certain reasons, that this must be at a point situated at the commencement of an eastward bend of the Chhota Gandak River, about 2 miles to the south of Nichlaol; and I understand Gandhak-sandh to mean the edge or border of the Gandak, and that this must have been the northeastern boundary corner of the estate. In the second statement of the boundaries, we find that two places called Kamerya and Pandhyara-sandh were situated to the north; these must therefore be places on the northern and north-western boundaries of the estate, and I have identified the second with Pudaree, or Padari, about 5 miles to the south-west of Nichlaol, and I have identified the first with Kumurya, or Kamerya, about 8-1/2 miles to the west-south-west from Padari, and 9 miles to the east of Chaotarwa, unless, indeed, the phrase Kamerya Pandhyara-sandh means Kamerya on the border of the Pandhyara River, which in that case must be the name of a small river which still runs past Kamarya. Again, in the first statement of the boundaries in the copper-plate grant, we find that a place called Neta, or Neta-sandh, was situated to the south; and in the second statement, we find that a place called Neta was situated to the west. I take these two places to be the same, and I conclude that the simple name of the place was Neta, though coupled with the word sandh, in the first instance, and which I suppose to mean border. I have identified this with a village still called Neta, 9-1/2 miles due south of Kamarya, and 12 miles to the south-east from Chaotarwa, and consequently Neta must have been the south-western corner boundary of the estate. In the second statement of the boundaries, two places called Dewarali Ghat and Thadya-wodar are mentioned as being situated in the south, and I take this to have been the south-eastern corner boundary of the estate, and I believe it have been a ghat on a tributary of the Chhota Gandak River near a place called Ahrowlee, or Ahiraoli or somewhere between two places called Muttyureea, or Matyuriya, and Dhodhilla, about 12 miles to the ease of Neta. In the first statement of the boundaries there is a place called Karagadi Khola, mentioned as being to the west, and I take this Karagadi to be probably the same as the Burgudie or Kurgudi (i.e. Kargadi?) of the maps, a little over 1-1/2 miles to the east-south-east from Kamarya or Kamerya, which was the north-western boundary of the estate, and nearly 11 miles to the east from Chaotarwa. These boundaries would give an estate of about from 9-1/2 to 12 and 14 miles in extent from north to south, by about from 12 to 13 miles in extent from east to west, or an area having an ideal mean of 12-1/8 miles each side.

The second copper-plate states the gift of the office of Kazi to a person named Ran Mardat Sen and his heirs by a Raja Mahadatt Sen of Pahpa, in Nipal, north of Butwal, in Samvat 1845 (A.D. 1788), on the thirteenth day of the dark half of the month of Ashad and seventh day of the week. After the usual Sanskrit preface, like the other, the language of the inscription suddenly changes to the plain vernacular Hindi dialect of the locality, which reads as follows:- Age, Kaji Rao Marddat Senu ke mades prabat jaha le Palpa kai raj hai, taha le ke kajyal bhara brita kai ke dihal pust dar pust le, jab tai hamar santat rahe wo kaji kai santat rahe, tab lai kajyai bhara
kare mamuli khapan kajyai kai khap; sarv ank me dasai mades prabat se lihal kar khusi khatrijma se kajyai kai kam kail kare; iti sri tamr patt. Samvat 1845 sal, Ashad krishn 13, raj 7. Mukam Palpa Subhm. Marphat Sri Krishna Pandit38,39.

252. Chhapwa lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°25'E, lies 1.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM. The mound is on the eastern bank of river Danda. It is called the Kot of Banjaras.

253. Dhutihwa Kajri lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 11 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 7 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound is on the western bank of the river Rohini.

254. Hanumangarhi lies on latitude 27°20'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 10 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 03 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. A ring well was found on the mound. The mound is on the western bank of the river Rohini.

255. Jamuhara lies on latitude 27°20'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 8.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

256. Kajari lies on latitude 27°18'43" N and longitude 83°29'21" E. It lies 14 kms. south-east of Nautanwa. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is partly cultivated and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. Two medieval votive figures of pigs were found from the mound (Fig. 240-242). These figures were probably used as offerings to the village deities, as is done by the present inhabitants of this area who offer terracotta horses and elephants to the different village deities.
Fig. 240: T.C. votive Figure of pig (Medieval Period)

Fig. 241: Top View of votive Figure of pig (01) (Medieval Period)
Fig. 242: T.C. votive Figure of pig (Medieval Period)

257. *Konharwal* lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west from the village *Parasa*, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

258. *Kurahwa Khurd* lies on latitude 27°21'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 7.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

259. *Lalpur* lies on latitude 27°21'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 7.5 kms. of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village *Lalpur* and south of the village *Kalyanpur*. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is NBP. The mound is on the eastern bank of river *Rohini*.

260. *Lodhsi* lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and LM. This mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

261. *Mahua* lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 35 acres. Large portion of the mound is under cultivation and a part of it is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is EM. *Sirsa Garh*, a hamlet of the village *Mahua* is perched at the top of this mound. The mound is on the eastern bank of *Dunrai Nala*.

262. *Motipur* lies on latitude 27°29'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. It is under cultivation. The
ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound is on the northern bank of river Rohini. In the ancient period, habitation extended across the river up to the Jamuar village.

263. Murila lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°24’E, lies 3.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

264. Naikot lies on latitude 27°20’N and longitude 83°23’E. It lies 8.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound marks the site of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 2 feet. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM. The second mound called Purani Kot lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, K and G. The mound is called the Kot of Tharu Ranas.

265. Narkataha lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°25’E. It lies 6 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of Bherahi, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound is called the Kot of Tharus.

266. Parsa Pandey lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 8 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

267. Piprahwa lies on latitude 27°20’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 9.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east from the village Bharohi, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

268. Rajdhani @ kaulahi lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, and LM.

269. Ramnagar (near Sonpipri) lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K. One old brick well was found on the mound.

270. Ramnagar (near Jamuhra) lies on latitude 27°20’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 9 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 03 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW and K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

271. Sihorwa lies on latitude 27°24’N and longitude 83°25’E. It lies 2 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

272. Sirsia Khas lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 15 acres. It is under cultivation.
ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. Ring Wells were found on the mound. The mound, situated on south western side of river Rohini has an old masonry well.

273. Sonpipri lies on latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 25 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound lies to the western side of Rohini main canal.

P.S. – Nichlaul

274. Bahuar lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 12 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM. Durga temple is situated on the eastern side of the mound. It is a new temple built on the foundation of an old temple.

275. Bani lies on latitude 27°21'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

276. Bankatwa lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. It is extension of Nichlaul mound.

277. Barohia lies on latitude 27°46'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

278. Bharauli lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 3 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres, and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

279. Burhadih lies on latitude 27°16'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found BS, GRW, NBP, K and G. This mound is ascribed to Tharus.

280. Chhitarna lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North of p.s.. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

281. Damki lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 2.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
282. **Doma** lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°48'E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM and a few burnt bricks are strewn on the mound.

283. **Jagdaur** lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The settlement is situated on Dhus.

284. **Khamaura** lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is associated to Tharus.

285. **Meghauli** lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

286. **Nichlaul** lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 0.5 km. north of p.s. Nichlaul town is situated on the mound. The area of the mound is 4 acre. It is inhabited. Fuhrer noticed the ruins of a large brick fort here. This site was explored by Prof. Shivaji Singh and his team in 1985. Raja Ratan Sen’s ruined fort lies to the north-west of the town. It is now much covered by trees by wild growth. Nearby this lies the mound called Maniyarabhar. There is a curious legend regarding this, which says that this mound was the dwelling of a snake. The snake possessed a Mani that is how the place got its name. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

287. **Obari** lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and has a masonry well.

288. **Urwalia** lies on latitude 27° 21' N and longitude 83°43' E. It lies 3.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies between the villages Bandi Tola and Hanumanganj. The area of the mound is 4 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. There is masonry well on the mound.

289. **Paragpur** lies on latitude 27°20'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 2 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. This mound lies to the west of the village Dhekawe. There are two mounds.

290. **Patauna** lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°46'E. It lies 4.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound has a masonry well.

291. **Raipur** lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 2 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acre. It is partly under plantation, partly cultivated and part of it is being used as Khalihan. The ceramic industries found are K and G.
292. **Rautar** lies on latitude 27°17'N and longitude 83°41'E, lies 3.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. It is under cultivation and part of the mound is forested. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and G periods. Very large bricks are found on the mound.

293. **Rudrauli @ Maniarbhar** lies on latitude 27°18'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 3 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to Raja Ratansen of Nichlau. It is popularly believed that bricks were baked by the body heat of Maniar Naag. The serpent was forced out of his residence by Ratansen who lost his kingdom after this.

294. **Singhpur** lies on latitude 27° 18' N Long. 83°39'E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies inside the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and its height is 4 feet. Village is situated on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

295. **Tikulahia** lies on latitude 27°19'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 1 km. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

296. **Tongri** lies on latitude 27°20'N and longitude 83°45'E lies 2 kms. North-east of p.s.. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and G.

**P.S. - Paniara**

297. **Arbarahwa** lies on latitude 27°1’N and longitude 83°23’E. It lies 9 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The Mound is situated on the eastern bank of Arbarahwa Nala.

298. **Ausani Dargah** lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°30’E. It lies 5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. The second mound lies to the east of Ausani and west of Pipra Dargah. The area of the mound is 50 acres. The mound is being used as a Muslim Graveyard. The mound is strewn with bricks.

299. **Baida bazaar** lies on latitude 27°3’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 6.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.
300. **Baiju Dehra** lies on latitude 27°1’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 2.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

301. **Bamhnauli** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 1.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. Remains of *early medieval* carved brick temple were found here. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus* and has an old masonry well. It is on the eastern bank of *Tomer Nala*.

302. **Barwar** lies on latitude 27°1’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 1 km. north of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and K.

303. **Bishunpura** lies on latitude 27°4’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 6 kms. West of *Bhitauli Bazaar*. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

304. **Dhankhari** lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

305. **Gangi** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°23’E. It lies 8 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus* and has an old masonry well.

306. **Giritia** lies on latitude 27°02’N and longitude 83°26’E. It lies 5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus* and has an old masonry well.

307. **Gohuana** lies on latitude 27°2’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 4.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

308. **Harirampur** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°25’E. It lies 5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of *Jogi Chauk*. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

309. **Haskhori** lies on latitude 27°04’N and longitude 83°30’E. It lies 5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
310. *Jardi* lies on latitude 27°03'N and longitude 83°23'E. It lies 8 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound is on the eastern bank of *Amahwa Nala*.

311. *Kua Chap* lies on latitude 27°00'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 4 kms. West of *Koilahwa*. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and EM. The mound is on the eastern bank of *Khurna Nala*.

312. *Laxmipur* lies on latitude 27°01'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 8.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound is on the eastern bank of *Rohini*.

313. *Madho Nagar* lies on latitude 27°02'N and longitude 83°25'E lies 5.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of *Asnahia*, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. The mound is being used as *Khalihan*. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is perched on a *Dhus*.

314. *Mahadeiya* lies on latitude 27°32'5" N and longitude 83°35'37" E. It lies 14 kms. north-east of p.s. The village lies on the mound. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. There is a modern temple on the mound. It houses two idols of *Vishnu* (10th century), made of black dolerite (Fig. 243 & 244).
Fig. 243: Vishnu idol, 10th century
Fig. 244: Vishnu idol, 10th century
315. **Mahuawa shukul** lies on latitude 27°02’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 3 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound has an old masonry well.

316. **Murila Bazaar** lies on latitude 27°04’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 8 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are G and L.M. The mound has an old masonry well.

317. **Narkataha** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°21’E. It lies 12 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and EM. The mound is ascribed to **Tharus.**

318. **Naaseerabad samaisthan(Ratanpurwa)** lies on latitude 27°00’N and longitude 83°25’E. It lies 5.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of Ratanpurwa in Naseerabad Jungle. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is on the eastern bank of **Khurna Nala.**

319. **Paniara Rahsuguru** lies on latitude 27°00’N and longitude 83°29’E. It lies 0.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound has an old masonry well.

320. **Rajaura Kalan** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 2.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 2.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. Remains of a curved brick temple was found here. The mound is ascribed to **Madan Sen,** a Tharu king, and **Rahsuguru** is said to be his **Guru.**

321. **Rampur** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 7.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

322. **Sanraha** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°27’E. It lies 10 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has remains of an **Indigo factory.**

323. **Sohas** lies on latitude 27°02’N and longitude 83°28’E. It lies 4 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 7 acres and its height is 4 feet. Mound is being used as **Khalihan.** The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound has an old masonry well.

324. **Tenuahia** lies on latitude 27°03’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 7.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres and its height is 7 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and K. The mound is on the eastern bank of **Khurna Nala.**
P.S. - Parsamalik

325. *Babhni* lies on latitude 27°27’N and longitude 83°35’ E. It lies 01 km. south of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

326. *Nanda Bhaujai Pokhrs* lies on latitude 27°24’N and longitude 83°33’ E. It lies 6.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies 2 kms. South from the village *Ghorwa*. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is forested. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound has two ponds ascribed to *Nand* and *Bhaujai*.

327. *Bishkop* lies on latitude 27°26’N and longitude 83°32’ E. It lies 5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is on the western bank of *Baghela Nala*.

328. *Bishunpura* lies on latitude 27°26’N and longitude 83°35’ E. It lies 1.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

329. *Dogahra* lies on latitude 27°25’N and longitude 83°36’ E. It lies 2 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is on the western bank of *Mahao Nala*.

330. *Jamuhani* lies on latitude 27°24’N and longitude 83°30’ E. It lies 8.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. The mound is on the eastern bank of the river Rohini. It is ascribed to Tharus.

331. *Jhingti* lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°37’ E. It lies 3.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the Mujahna, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. The ceramic industry found is Medieval. Bricks are strewn on the mound.

332. *Khairahwa Dubey* lies on latitude 27°27’N and longitude 83°37’ E. It lies 2 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres. It is under plantation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G. The mound is on the western bank of *Jharahi @ Pyasa Nala*.

333. *Nipania* lies on latitude 27°27’N and longitude 83°32’ E. It lies 5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the east from the village Khajuratola, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old Masonry well.

334. *Sheopuri* lies on latitude 27°27’N and longitude 83°32’ E. It lies 2.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K & G.
335. **Taraini** lies on latitude 27°26'N and longitude 83°34' E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

**P.S. - Pharenda**

336. **Bankata** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°17' E. It lies 3 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under forest plantation. The ceramic industries found are K. G, EM and bricks of medieval period are strewn on the mound. The mound is located in compartment No. 14, Sadar beat of Pharenda forest range.

337. **Barhara Devicharan** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°18' E. It lies 3 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

338. **Bazaar Dih** lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°18' E. It lies 4 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

339. **Bhagwati Nagar Parsia** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°18' E. It lies 6.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and Bricks of Kushan period are strewn on the mound.

340. **Bhainsia** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 11 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres and its height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The second mound lies east of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. Both the mound are said to be Pramar Thary.

341. **Bharibaisi Jungle** lies on latitude 27°02'N and longitude 83°17'E. It lies 6 kms. South of p.s. Mound is in the Bharibuse reserve forest. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under forest plantation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. Mound is on the western side of Kalan Nala, running through Bharibaisi Reserve forest on Campierganj Paniora Road.

342. **Darwar Khurd** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°15'E. It lies 1 km. south-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 16 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The second mound lies east of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. Both the mound are said to be Pramar Thary.

343. **Garhwa** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°23'E. It lies 8.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 14 acres and its height is 4 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.
344. **Gopalpur** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°19' E. It lies 3 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

345. **Harpur** lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°22' E. It lies 8 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

346. **Jamuhra** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°16' E. It lies 2 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

347. **Kamharia** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°18' E. It lies 2 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres and its height is 3 feet. It has a mango orchard. The ceramic industry found is G. Mound is said to have been a Tharu Settlement.

348. **Lehrakhas** lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°21'E. It lies 8 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres and, height 4 feet. It is partly under cultivation and partly mango orchard. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

349. **Lejar Mahdeva** lies on latitude 27°07'N and longitude 83°20' E. It lies 6 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, G, EM and burnt Bricks.

350. **Mahdeva** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°19' E. It lies 3.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

351. **Pachrukhi** lies on latitude 27°06'N and longitude 83°14' E. It lies 3.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 1 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is Burnt bricks of Kushan period.

352. **Parsabeni** lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°09' E. It lies 5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

353. **Parsia Khurd** lies on latitude 27°08'N and longitude 83°21' E. It lies 7 kms. North-east of p.s. The village is perched on the mound itself. The area of the mound is 10 acre. It is partly under cultivation. Village is situated on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

354. **Pharenda Buzurg** lies on latitude 27°09'N and longitude 83°19' E. It lies 6 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acre. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K.
355. *Pipara Bishambharpur* lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°19’E. It lies 4 km east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

356. *Pipara Khalli* lies on latitude 27°05’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 9.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and brunt bricks.

357. *Parenta Mahdeva* lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°17’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

358. *Ramnagar* lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°24’E. It lies 10 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

359. *Runua* lies on latitude 27°07’N and longitude 83°21’E, lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation apart of it is being used as *khalihan*. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

**P.S. – Purandarpur**

360. *Achalghar Nursery* lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°21’E. It lies 10 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 06 acres and its height is 6 feet. It is under forest plantation. The ceramic industries found are BS, K and EM. Mound is on the Western Bank of river *Rohini*.

361. *Agaya* lies on latitude 27°16’N and longitude 83°21’E. It lies 6 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

362. *Bargadwa* lies on latitude 27°08’N and longitude 83°23’E. It lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

363. *Belwa Khurd* lies on latitude 27°15’N and longitude 83°22’E. It lies 4 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

364. *Bishunpur Kurthia* lies on latitude 27°17’N and longitude 83°23’E. It lies 7 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.
365. *Chandipur @ Bhotaha Risalpur* lies on latitude 27°13′N and longitude 83°25′E. It lies 5 km North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. The mound is on the western bank of river Rohini. A miniature votive image of Vishnu was found from the mound (Fig. 244).

![Fig. 244: A votive image of Vishnu](image)

366. *Deopur* lies on latitude 27°13′N and longitude 83°22′E. It lies 1 km north of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres and its height is 6 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

367. *Dhuswa* lies on latitude 27°13′N and longitude 83°23′E. It lies 2.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 09 acres and its height is 8 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The site is situated on a *Dhus*.

368. *Gajpati* lies on latitude 27°13′N and longitude 83°21′E. It lies 1.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 02 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP. Bricks are strewn on the mound. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.
369. Hathiagarh lies on latitude 27°14'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

370. Jungle Shahpur lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 04 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS and GRW with gritty surface. This site is situated to the south of Samardhira.

371. Jhamat lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 1 km west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. Ruins of a brick temple are found on the mound. Broken sculptural pieces of 11th – 12th century are found on the mound.

372. Barahra Kandhai lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°19'E. It lies 3 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

373. Karmahwa Khurd lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 7 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

374. Khajurahta lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°23'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and EM. Carnelian beads and broken stone sculpture pieces are also found here. The mound is on the western side of the river Rohini. It is ascribed to Tharus.

375. Bhagwanpur lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 7 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 10 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound is on the western side of the river Rohini.

376. Lalpur Kalyanpur lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres and its height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. The mound has one masonry well.

377. Malhanipur Phulwaria lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°23'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 15 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. It is located on a Dhus.

378. Manik Talab lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 6 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east from the village Chandipur, a hamlet of village Manik Talab. The area of
the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The mound is on the western bank of the old course of river Rohini. The ceramic industry found is K.

379. Parsa Dayaram lies in latitude and longitude. It lies 4 kms. North of the p.s. R. B. Singh reported Panch marked coins from Parsa Dayaram p.s. Purandarpur. A coin hoard was found in this village. It was studied by Shivaji Singh. The hoard was kept in a new earthen pot, the original pot having been broken and thrown away by Sukkhoo. The hoard consisted of 167 silver punch marked coins and a piece of 10 np which Sukkhoo has added to the treasure from his pocket, while replacing it, probably as a self-imposed fine for keeping the treasure.

Obverse symbols- as many as seventy-nine marks have been identified on the obverse of these coins. The symbols can be studied from the different angles. The structure of the symbol and it sources is one angle. The vegetable and animal kingdoms, objects of land, water and sky all have contributed to the component parts of the symbol structure. Again, some structures are products purely of the human sense of symmetry. The function of the symbol on the coin is another consideration. Every symbol has a particular place in the symbol-group and therefore the symbols may easily be distinguished as first symbol, second symbol and so on. Then there is a third consideration, viz., the meaning of the symbol or what is called the problem of symbolism. This last aspect of study is quite absorbing and will be taken up separately in a subsequent study. There are only some observations on these symbols.

There are two varieties of the sun-symbol 1a and 1b (Pl. I). They figure on all classes of coins promiscuously and the difference in these two varieties does not seem to have any significance. The Shadara-Chakra or the six armed symbol found on these coins is of fifteen varieties, symbols 2a-2o (Pl. I). On the obverse of six coins (Nos. 32-37), a particular variety of Shadara-Chakra 2i (Pl. I), is found constituting two loops attached to a handle, a knob-like object and a beetle placed between three arrows a circle with dot. These coins are of a known variety being the same as Patraka II. X. h; BMC, 2, V. C.; D. P. 24 Al and APGM, III. E. 1. ; But it is significant to note that the second-symbols as found on this variety of coins in the present hoard is slightly different from the one noticed by scholars on this variety of coins from other sources. The symbol stag before a twig and an object at the back is a well-known fifth symbol but its several variants have not been noticed by scholars. On the basis of differences in the twigs and the objects on the back, it distinguish three definite varieties of this symbol 23a-23c (Pl. I).

One of the obverse symbols (52, Pl. I) are seen perhaps for the first time on the coins of this hoard. Symbol 54 (Pl. I) may be a new symbol or the remains of the symbol goat with a cluster of five dots at the lack standing before a tree in railing (Symbol 126, APGM, Pl. II). One symbol could not be restored and thus is given in its complete form (55, Pl. I).
Reverse Marks- There are a large number of marks on the reverse of the coins. It is not easy to identify all of them. Forty three of these marks have, however, been identified as given on Pl. II. A comparison of these marks with those found on the punch marked coins on the other hoards will be attempted separately in a subsequent study, but it may be pointed out here that certain theories propounded on the relation of the reverse marks with mark or marks on the obverse will have to be revised in the light of the present hoard. There is only one example here. Dr. P. L. Gupta has derived the conclusion that the reverse marks on the Mauryan coins are of two types ‘original’ and ‘counter-struck’ and that the original marks were punched along the obverse marks, and are of the same size as the marks on the obverse. Several Mauryan coins of the present hoard (e.g. Nos. 84-89) have eaduceus on both the sides, obverse as well as the reverse. It is clear from these coins that the size of all eaduceus is not as the same on the both sides, the reverse eaduceus being invariably smaller and thinner in size. Therefore, only on the basis of equality in size, it is not safe to think that these marks were punched simultaneously both on the obverse and the reverse.

Classification- The system of classification here is based upon the place of a symbol in a symbol-group. Sun and Shadara-Chakra figure on the obverse of almost all the coins except those of classes XVI and XVII. They are taken to be the first and second symbols respectively. The remaining symbols, excluding 7, 12, 24 and 49 (Pl. I, have been identified as third or class symbols, fourth or group symbols and fifth or variety symbols). Mark 49 singly and marks, 12 and 24 collectively replace the first three symbols in the symbol-group. Thus, various classes, groups and varieties have been distinguished. Our class may have several groups and one group may have several varieties. This system of classification, proposed by Dr. P. L. Gupta, is scientific and fits in also with the considerations of fabric and reverse marks etc.

The classes have been arranged below more or less in a sequence but I have intentionally not grouped them into fixed periods. This is because of the fact that, although some classes are known to be pre-Mauryan or Mauryan, there are several others whose position on the chronological scale is doubtful in the present state of our knowledge. In his work, The Punch-marked coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum published in 1960, P. L. Gupta has arranged the various classes of punch marked coins into five chronological periods. But there is clearly a confusion about these so called ‘periods’. He has himself noted that the coins classified by him under period IV are ‘intermediary between the coins of the period II and III. As the period II denotes the late pre-Mauryan and period III Mauryan, one fails to understand what Dr. Gupta means by such a statement. Again it causes surprise when he notes further that ‘period V is tentatively attributed to a variety of coins which may belong to period
III or to a later period. It is evident that the so called periods of Gupta are no periods at all. They are, at the most, only categories of classes.

There are seventeen classes of coins in the present hoard. Coins of one or more groups are represented in every class and similarly one or more varieties figure in every group.

Class I- The class having a hare to right with three taurines (27, Pl. I) as its distinguishing mark is represented by a single coin (No. 30). It is a palm tree (35, PL. I) and an elephant to right (22b, Pl. I0 respectively as its group and variety marks. This is known variety being the same as Walsh, B (b) 1; Patraha, III. VIII. 2; BMC, 6. A, c; DP, 28A, and APGM, I.D. 1.

Class II- The class with a bull to right on a five arched hill symbol (4, Pl. I) as its mark has two coins (Nos. 3 and 31). Both of them have a triangle headed standard with four taurines (32, Pl. I) as their group mark and an elephant to right (22b, Pl. I) as their variety mark. Thus they belong to one and the same variety which is the same as Walsh Cl, Patraha, III. II b, BMC, 6. II. E; DP, 25A and APGM, II. F.1.

Class III- Two coins (Nos. 1 and 2) are of the class which is distinguished by a tree on a five arched hill (5, Pl. I). Both of them belong to one and the same group with a bull to right (21a, Pl. I) as their fourth mark, but they are of different varieties.

Var. a. Coin no. 1 has an elephant to right (22a, Pl. I) as its fifth mark and is the same as Walsh L1, Patraha, III. VIII a, BMC, 6. VI a; DP, 17A and APGM, II. G (a).1.

Var. b. Coin no. 2 has a circle with a dot flanked by two taurines (34, Pl. I) as its variety mark and is the same as Walsh L2 and BMC, 6. VI. b.

Class IV- The class with a hare to right on a five arched hill (3, Pl. I) as its distinguishing mark has ten coins (Nos. 4-13) in this hoard. These coins are distinguishable into two groups based on their fourth marks.

Group A- The first nine coins belong to one group with a bull to right (21a, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. Coin No. 12 has indistinct fifth mark. It is not possible, therefore, to assign it to a particular variety. The remaining coins are of the following four varieties:
Var. a- Coin no. 4 has a circle with a dot flanked by taurines (34, Pl. I) as its fifth mark and is of the same variety as Walsh A7; Patraha, III. IV. D; BMC, 6, III. D; DP, 29A2 and APGM, II, H (a). 3.

Var. b- Coin no. 5 and 6 have a very thick wavy line (51, Pl. I) as their variety mark and is the same as Walsh A5; Patraha, III. VIII. f, BMC, 6. III f and DP, 29A.

Var. c- Four coins (7-10) have an elephant to right (22b, Pl. I) as its fifth mark and are of the same variety as Walsh A1, Patraha, III. VIII b; BMC, 6. VI c; DP, 29A and APGM, II. H (a).2.

Var. d- Coin no. 11 has four beetles in a pond (45, Pl. I) as its fifth mark. This coin is of the same variety as Walsh A4; Patraha, III. VIII b; BMC, 6. III g; DP, 29A and APGM, II. H (a).7.

Group B- of this class is represented by a single coin (No. 13) which has a frog (48, Pl. I) as its group mark. The fifth mark on this coin is indistinct. This is a coin of group II. H. (b). of APGM.

Class V- This class is distinguished by the mark six-arched hill (7, Pl. I). Two coins (Nos. 16 and 17) belong to this class. Both of them of one and the same variety with two beetles in a rectangle (47, Pl. I) and two beetles in a S-shaped curve (symbol 46) respectively as their fourth and fifth marks. They are of the same variety as Walsh I 1, Patraha, III. VIII i; BMC, 6. VII e and APGM, II. A 1. The coin no. 16 has an extra sixth mark four dotted circles in a long rectangle (53, Pl. I) also on its obverse.

Class VI- The mark three-arched gate (8, Pl. I) is the distinguishing mark of this class. Twelve coins (No. 18-29) that belong to this class have all a hare with a pup in its mouth (26, Pl. I) as their fourth mark and thus constitute only one group. The fifth mark on these coins (No. 27 and 21) is not clear and that coin no. 29 it is totally missing. Their variety cannot be ascertained. The remaining coins are of the following four varieties:

Var. a- Two coins (No. 18 and 19) has a tree in a railing of six squares (17, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They constitute a variety which is the same as Patraha, III. XI. f; BMC, 2, VIII, b; DP, 39A3 and APGM, II, K. 2.

Var. b- Two coins (No. 20 and 21) has a bud like object flanked by flags and semi-circles (42, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They are of the same variety as Patraha, II. XI. b; BMC, 2, VII, b; DP, 29b2 and APGM, II, K. 7.
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Var. c- Three coins (No. 22 and 24) has a caduceus with a circles placed at a distance (36, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They represent the same variety as Patraha, III. XI. c; BMC, 2, VII, b; DP, 39B2 and APGM, II, K. 4.

Var. d- Two coins (No. 25 and 26) has four taurines around a solid circle (29, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They constitute the same variety as Patraha, III. XI. d; BMC, 2, VII, k and APGM, II, K. 3.

Class VII- Two coins (No. 48–49) belong to this class VII and have a bow with an arrow and a taurine below (38, Pl. I) as its distinguishing mark. Both of them have a caduceus with its circles placed one over the other (36, Pl. I) and a four squared square (14, Pl. I) respectively as their fourth and fifth marks. They constitute a variety which is the same as Patraha, II. V. j; BMC, 2. IX. A-c; DP, 31 A1 and APGM, IV, A. 1.

Class VIII- Twenty one coins (Nos. 50–70) belong to this class which is distinguished by the class mark tree on a railing with a taurine on either side (16, Pl. I). All of the coins of this class have caduceus as their fourth mark but as the caduceus symbol is of two kinds, they may be separated into two groups:

Group A: First fifteen coins of this class form a group with one, probably an earlier variety of caduceus (36a, Pl. I), broadly speaking, these coins are of the following two varieties:

Var. a- Four coins (No. 50–53) have four squared square with dumb-bells and taurines placed diagonally (13, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. These coins are thus of the same variety as Patraha, III. V i; BMC, 2. IV g; DP, 30A1 and APGM, IV. B.2.

Var. b- Eleven coins (No. 54–64) have a stag before a twig and an object at the back as their fifth mark and constitute a variety which is the same as Patraha, II, V, a-h; BMC, 2. IV c-h; DP, 2. A3 and APGM, IV. B. 1. The coins of this variety are very interesting. A minute observation of these coins discloses that they may be further separated into sub-varieties. The second symbol (2d, Pl. I) on the first five coins (No. 54-58) is different from that which figures on the remaining coins (Nos. 59-64) of this group which have the symbol (2e, Pl. I) as their second mark. Again, these are marked differences in the twig and the objects at the back of the stag and on the basis of these differences, three variants of this symbol (23a, 23b & 23c, Pl. I) may be clearly recognized. The coins of this variety may, therefore, be distinguished into the following four sub-categories:
Var. b1- Four coins (Nos. 54-57) are of one type having symbols 21 and 23b (Pl. I) respectively as their second and fifth marks.

Var. b2- Coin no. 58 represents another sub-variety for although it has the same second symbol as that on the coins of the previous variety, its fifth mark (23c, Pl. I) is different.

Var. b3- Coins no. 59-60 have symbols 2e and 23a (Pl. I) as their second and fifth marks both of which are different from the corresponding marks on the coins of the sub-varieties b1 and b2.

Var. b4- Four coins (Nos. 61-64) have the same second symbol as that on the coins of Var. b3, but their fifth mark is different from the corresponding mark of Var. b3 and resemble the fifth mark found on the coins of Var. b1.

Group B: The second group of class VIII is distinguished by the second variety of the caduceus (36b, Pl. I). Six coins (Nos. 65-70) of the present hoard belong to this group. Two variants of the stag before a twig symbol are found as fifth mark on these coins, hence they may be grouped into two sub-varieties.

Var. a1- Coins no. 65, 66 and 70 form one sub-variety by having the symbol 23c (Pl. I) as their fifth mark.

Var. a2- The remaining three coins of this group (Nos. 67-69) form another sub-variety and have symbol 23b (Pl. I) as their fifth mark.

Class IX- This class which has a bull to right with a fish on the back and another under the mouth (44, Pl. I) as its distinguishing mark, is represented by six coins (Nos. 39-44). The interesting feature of the six armed symbol varying within a class, as noticed in the case of class VIII, continues to be a feature of the present class too. On the basis of their fourth marks, the coins of this class may be distinguished into two groups:

Group A - Coins Nos. 39-42 fall into one group, for all of them have the same variant of caduceus (36b, Pl. I) on them which characterizes their group. The fifth mark on coin no. 41 is indistinct. The other coins of this group are of the following two varieties:
Var. a- Coin nos. 39 and 40 constitute one variety with symbol 23a (Pl. I) as their variety mark. This variety is the same as BMC, 2. IV, k-1 and Gokulavana, var. 11. The six armed symbol on these coins is not the same. Coin no. 39 has the symbol 2d (Pl. I) while coin no. 40 has the symbol 2e (Pl. I). They may be taken to represent two sub-varieties of the coins.

Var. b- Coin no. 42 has two dots placed side by side and each surrounded by five dots (55, Pl. I) as its fifth mark. This may be a new variety. If, however, these dots are remains of a goat standing before a tree in a railing with a cluster of five dots at the back, this coin will represent the same variety as Patraha, II. VI. b; DP, 33 A2; Gokulavana, var. 10 and APGM, IV, C. 1.

Two coins (Nos. 43-44) have four taurines round a solid circle (29, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. The fifth mark on coin no. 43 has symbol 54 (Pl. I) as its fifth mark. This is either a new variety or the same as Patraha, II. VI. c; BMC, 2, IV, m; Gokulavana, var. 13 and APGM, IV, D. 1.

Class X- Coin no. 14 is different from all other coins of this hoard and is the sole representative of its class. It has, besides the sun and shadra-chakra, a six armed hill with dumb-balls (10, Pl. I) and a thick S-shaped mark in a square (52, Pl. I). It is a coin of the same group as Bahal, Coin no. 40 but represents a different probably a new variety.

Class XI- The class distinguished by the mark three-arched hill with three taurines over it (11, Pl. I) is represented by one coin (No. 15). It has respectively symbols 29 and 33 (Pl. I) as its group and variety marks. Coins of this group and variety belong to other classes also e.g. APGM, IV. D. 2, but under the present class, it constitutes a variety which is the same as Gokulavana, var. 22.

Class XII – Six coins (No. 32-37) of the hoard of one class and have a flask like object surrounded by six taurines (30a, Pl. I) as their class mark. All these coins have four beetles in a pond (45, Pl. I) as their group mark and stylized branch of a tree (20, Pl. I) as their variety mark. Thus they belong to the same variety as Patraha, II. X. h; BMC, 2. V. C; DP, 24 A1 and APGM, III. E. 1. These coins, although of a well-known variety, are significant for the particular type of Shadra-chakra found on these coins is different from that which is reported to accompany this symbol group. It is not the type three loops with handle placed between arrows as has been identified on this variety of coins by scholars but a loop with handle, am knob-like object and a beetle between three arrows (21, Pl. I) which figures on these coins.
Class XIII- The mark six taurines round a solid circle (30 b, Pl. I) is the distinguishing mark of this class which is represented by a single coin (No. 38) of this hoard. It has symbols 45 and 55 (Pl. I), respectively as its group and variety marks. The coins belongs to the same variety as BMC, V, d. The symbol 55 which is shown on Pl. I in its incomplete form is perhaps the bird on a tree symbol as seen on BMC, p. 42.

Class XIV- Coin no. 45 is the sole representative of the class distinguished by a human figure in a dancing or fighting pose (50a, Pl. I). It has a leaf-less tree in a four squared railing (18, Pl. I) as its group mark and a bull to right (21a, Pl. I) as its variety mark. It represents the same variety as Gokulavana, var. 25 and APGM, III. G. 1.

Class XV- Ninety one coins (Nos. 71-161) have the well-known crescent on a three arched hill symbol as their class mark. On the basis of their fourth and fifth marks, these coins are further classified into several groups and varieties. Nine coins (Nos. 153-161) of this class have indistinct fourth and fifth marks. Their reverse marks are also not clear. It is not possible, therefore, to assign them to any particular groups and varieties. The remaining coins of this group belong to the following seven groups:

Group A: Six coins (Nos. 71-76) have four beetles in a pond (45, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. The fifth symbol on two coins (Nos. 71 and 72) is not clear enough to be identified. The remaining coins are of two varieties:

Var. a- Three coins (Nos. 73-75) have the branch of a tree as their fifth mark. These coins are of the same variety as Patraka, II. X. b; BMC, 2. V. a; DP, 40 C and APGM, III A (b). 3. It is worth noting that the tree branch on coin 73 (19, Pl. I) is different than that on coins 74 and 75 (20, Pl. I).

Var. b- Coins no. 76 has a bull to right (21a, Pl. I) as its fifth mark and constitutes a different variety of Group A.

Group B- Thirteen coins (No. 77-89) have caduceus (36b, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. Two coins (Nos. 77 and 14) have no traces of the fifth mark. The remaining coins are of the following four varieties:

Var. a- Coins Nos. 78 and 79 have four crescents round a round a solid circle (40a, Pl. I) as their variety mark.
Var. b- Four coins (80-83) have three taurines round the head of a tortoise (28, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They represent the same variety as Patraha, II. III. c; BMC, 2. III. b; DP, 40 A 11 and Bairat coin no. 7.

Var. c- Coin no. 85 has a stag before a twig with an object at the back (23b, Pl. I) as its fifth marks and represents the same variety as BMC, 2. IV. b.

Var. d- Four coins (86-89) have triskelis with arms to right (41-41b, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They represent the same variety as Patraha, II. IV. c and APGM, III. A (h) 3.

Group C: Twenty coins (Nos. 90-109) form one group with three branches of a tree at the corner of a railing (15, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. These coins may be classified further into the following four varieties:

Var. a- Coin no. 91 has for its fifth mark the symbol 55 (Pl. I). this mark is quite clear on the lower left corner of the coin but it is partly punched and therefore the exact structure of the symbol cannot be restored with certainty

Var. b- Sixteen coins (Nos. 92-107) have a bull to right with a taurine under its mouth (21b, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They represent a variety which is the same as Patraha, II. I. a; BMC, 2. I. a; DP, 40 J1 and APGM, II. (c). 1.

Var. c- Coin no. 108 has a human figure (50b, Pl. I) as its fifth mark. It is a rare variety of punch marked coins. A coin of this variety is known from a Taxila hoard now in Banaras Hindu University.

Var. d- Coin no. 109 has as its fifth mark a triangle headed standard under an arch flanked by a taurine on either side. It is a variant of a symbol 32 (Pl. I). This represents the variety BMC, 2. I. d; DP, 40 J2 I and APGM, III A. (c). 2.

Group D: Thirteen coins (Nos. 110-122) belong to this group with peacock on a five arched hill (6, PL. I) as their fourth mark. Three of these coin (Nos. 110, 121 and 122) have indistinct fifth marks and their variety cannot be ascertained. The remaining ten coins belong to a single variety and have a steel-yard (43, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. They are of the same variety as Patraha, II. a-b; BMC, 2. II. a-b; DP, 40 B1 and APGM, III. A (d). 1.
Group E: Seven coins (Nos. 123-129) constitute a group with a palm in a square (symbol 37) as their fourth mark. Six coins of this group are of one variety and one coin is of another variety.

Var. a- Coins no. 123-128 have a bull to the right with taurine under its mouth as their fifth mark. They represent the same variety as Patraha, II. VIII. b; BMC, 2. IV. v; DP, 40 G and APGM, III. A (e). 2.

Var. b- Coin no. 129 has a human figure on a platform with two taurines placed on either sides (31, Pl. I) as its fifth mark. The symbol seems to be an incomplete form of the symbol in which the human figure is placed on a pole in a railing flanked by taurines. Thus it represents a known variety being the same as Patraha, II. VIII. a; BMC, 2. IV. u; DP, 40 G1 and APGM, III. A (e). 2.

Group E: Eighteen coins (Nos. 130-147) constitute a group with a hare with a pup in the mouth holding the pup at the back (26, Pl. I) as their common fourth mark. Coin Nos. 131 and 143-145 have indistinct fifth mark on them. The remaining coins may be classified into the following two varieties:

Var. a: Twelve coins (Nos. 139 and 132-142) form one group having a bud like object with flags and semi-circles on either side (42, Pl. I) as their fifth mark. This is the same variety Patraha, II. XI. a; BMC, 2. VII. a-d; DP, 40 H1 and APGM, III. A (a). 2.

Var. b- Coins no. 146 and 147 are representative of a different variety and have an elephant to right (22a, Pl. I) as their variety mark. They constitute the same variety as Patraha, II. XI. i; BMC, 1. I. a-b; DP, 40 H3 and APGM, III. A (a). 1.

Group G: Five coins (Nos. 148-152) have a tree on a four squared railing (18, Pl. I) as their fourth mark. The fifth mark on coin no. 148 is indistinct. The rest of the coins may be grouped into the following three varieties which seem to be new to our knowledge.

Var. a- Two coins (Nos. 149 and 150) have an arrow with a bow and a dot on either side (39, Pl. I) as their fifth mark and form the first variety of this group.

Var. b- Coin no. 151 has four crescents round a circle (40b, Pl. I) as its fifth mark and constitutes the second variety of this group.

Var. c- Coin no. 152 has a bull to right (21a, Pl. I) on it and constitutes the third variety of this group.
Class XVI- Three coins (Nos. 162-164) constitute a class of their own. These coins do not have the usual first three symbols on them. The place of the usual symbols on these coins is occupied by the mark of three human figures with dots (49, Pl. I). They may be further classified into two groups:

Group A: Coin no. 162 has a hare with a pup in its mouth (26, Pl. I) as its group mark and a bud like object flanked by flags and semi-circle on both sides (42, Pl. I) as its variety mark. It represents the same variety as BMC, 2. I. h. The coin is similar to the coins of variety XV. F. a. of the present hoard except that the usual symbol on it has been substituted by the three human figures.

Group B: Two coins (Nos. 163-164) belong to the second group of this class. They have the symbol three branches of a tree on the corner of a railing (15, Pl. I) and a spider with an elephant (25, Pl. I) respectively as their group and variety mark. Thus, they represent the same variety as Patraha, II. I. f; BMC, 2. I. g; DP, 42 A1 and APGM, III. B (b). 1.

Class XVII- Three coins (Nos. 165-167) have the marks of three spear-heads over an oval placed on two pots (12, Pl. I), six arched hill (7, Pl. I) and a pup on a railing pole (24, Pl. I) as their first three marks. These symbols have taken the place of a usual first three symbols on the punch marked coins. Thus they form a class of their own. These coins may be further classified into groups and varieties:

Group A: Coin no. 165 has a caduceus (36b, Pl. I) and three taurines round the head of a tortoise (28, PL. I) as its fifth mark. But for the first three marks, the coin is similar to the coins of variety XV. B. b of the present hoard.

Group B: Coin no. 166 has three branches of a tree on the corner of a railing (15, Pl. I) and a spider with an elephant (25, Pl. I) as its fourth and fifth marks. The coin is similar to the coins of varieties XV. C. and XVI. B of the present hoard; only its first three usual symbols are different.

Group C: Coin no. 167 is also the sole representative of its group and variety among the coins of the class XVII. It has a peacock on a five arched hill (6, PL. I) and a steel-yard (43, Pl. I) respectively as its group and variety marks. But for the first three symbols, the coin is similar to the coins of variety XV.D of the present hoard.

Descriptive List of the coins in Parasa Dayaram hoard: The obverse and reverse symbols refer to the symbols illustrated respectively on Pl. I and Pl. II accompanying this paper. Question mark after a symbol (2e ? , 8 ? etc) means that the symbol is identified tentatively. Question marks standing
independently (?) denote that the symbol is indistinct and unidentifiable. Long dash mark (-) indicates that the symbol is totally absent. Weights are given in grams and sizes in centimeters. The measurements are of one or two sides in case of respectively the square and rectangular coins; and in case of the circular and elliptical coins, the measurements are respectively of the diameter and the major and minor axes. Following abbreviations have been used to indicate the shapes of the coins; C= circular; E= elliptical; R= rectangular; R1, R2, R3, R4= rectangular with respectively one, two, three or four corners clipped off; S= square; S1, S2, S3, S4= square with respectively one, two, three or four corners clipped off.

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<th>Shape</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Obverse Symbols</th>
<th>No. of Marks</th>
<th>Reverse Symbols (identified)</th>
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<td>5</td>
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Directory of symbols on the coins of Parasa Dayaram:

**Table 1**

**Obverse Symbols**

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<td>53</td>
<td>VI</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21a</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>XIV</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21b</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>XV</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>XIII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22a</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>III &amp; IV</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22b</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>I, II &amp; IV</td>
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<tr>
<td>23a</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>VIII &amp; IX</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>23b</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>VIII &amp; XV</td>
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<tr>
<td>23c</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>VIII</td>
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<tr>
<td>24 (with 7 &amp; 12)</td>
<td>I-III</td>
<td>XVII</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>XV, XV &amp; XVII</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>IV</td>
<td>VI, XV &amp; XVI</td>
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**Table 2**

**Reverse Symbols**

Note: Question mark (?) after a coin number (28?, 26? etc.) indicates that the corresponding reverse symbol is tentatively attributed to that coin.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Seen on the coins</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Seen on coins</th>
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<td>1 and 9</td>
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<td>2, 42 and 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 and 29</td>
<td>21a</td>
<td>527</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>21b</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>15 and 19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1, 67, 82 &amp; 83</td>
<td>24a</td>
<td>81 and 165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>24b</td>
<td>141 and 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>43, 44, 46, 123, 126, 128 and 129</td>
<td>24c</td>
<td>25, 73, 134, 135, 161 and 165</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>1, 7, 23, 73, 132 and 145</td>
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<td>3, 4, 8, 16 and 30</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>2, 9, 125 and 126</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>139, 161 and 166</td>
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<td>13b</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>1, 16, 53 and 69</td>
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<td>90 and 93</td>
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<td>10, 15 and 47</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>15b</td>
<td>9 and 24</td>
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<td>125</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>45 and 151</td>
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<td>80</td>
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<td>39, 40, 55, 58, 66, 68, 69, 71, 81, 82, 84-89 and 165</td>
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<td>12, 14, 15, 24, 28, 36, 50, 52, 73, 144, 145?, 146 and 160</td>
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<td>32b</td>
<td>136</td>
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<td>32c</td>
<td>82, 130, 134 and 143?</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>77-80, 110-122, 159? and 167</td>
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</table>
Fig. 246:
Fig. 247:
380. **Parsohia** lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°21'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. A masonry well is located on the mound. It is strewn with brick bats. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM & LM.

381. **Purandarpur Sonbarsa** lies on latitude 27°12'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 0.5 km. south of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village Sonbarsa. The area of the mound is 1.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. There is a pillar of *English* period located to the south of the village.

382. **Rajapur** lies on latitude 27°13'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 6 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G and EM. The mound is on the eastern bank of old course of the river *Rohini*. The mound is ascribed to *Tharus*.

383. **Rajdhani** lies on latitude 27°15'N and longitude 83°20'E. It lies 4 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the west to the village Unchwa. The area of the mound is 12 acres and its height is 13 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP, K and G. Terracotta pieces of *Kushan* and *Gupta* Period are found here. There are 12 old masonry wells on the mound. This mound is called a *Tharu Kot*. The following 2 images were found from this mound (Fig. 249 & 250). These have been presently kept in the Museum of Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.

(1) T.C. image showing a lady with parrot (*Sunga* period).
Fig. 249: Lady with a parrot, *Sunga* period.
(2) T.C. image of *Hariti* in sitting posture, carrying a child (*Kushan* period).

*Fig. 250: Hariti in sitting posture carrying a child (*Kushan* period)*
The following images are kept in Rajakiya Bauddh Sangrahalya, Gorakhpur.

(1) T.C. head of Dakini devouring a child, shown inside her wide open mouth (Kushan period) (Fig. 251).

Fig. 251: T.C. head of Dakini devouring a child

(2) T.C. female head of Kushan period (Fig. 252).

Fig. 252: T.C. female head, Kushan period
(3) T.C. plaque showing a lady (Sunga period) (Fig. 253).

Fig. 253: T.C. plaque showing a lady, Sunga period.
(4) T.C. male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 254).

Fig. 254: T.C. male head, *Kushan period*. 
T.C. female head of *Gupta* period (Fig. 255).
T.C. head of an ascetic (Gupta period) (Fig. 256).
T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 257).

Fig. 257: T.C. female head, *Kushan* period
T.C. male head of *Gupta* period (Fig. 258).

**Fig. 258:** T.C. male head, *Gupta* period
T.C. male head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 259).
T.C. male head of *Gupta* period (Fig. 260).

Fig. 260: T.C. male head, *Gupta* period
(11) T.C. male head of Gupta period (Fig. 261).

Fig. 261: T.C. male head, Gupta period
T.C. female head of *Kushan* period (Fig. 262).
384. **Rajmandir** lies on latitude 27°14′N and longitude 83°20′E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. There is an old **Shiv** temple in the village.

385. **Samardhira** lies on latitude 27°11′N and longitude 83°29′E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 50 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BRW, BS, GRW, NBP, K, EM and LM. There is a masonry well near **Kotahi Than**. This mound is called a **Tharu Kot**. The mound is on the western bank of **Basmania Nala** which is actually the old course of the river **Rohini**. The following two copper cast coins were found from the mound.

![Coin No. 1 (Obverse)](image1)
![Coin No. 1 (Reverse)](image2)

![Coin No. 2 (Obverse)](image3)
![Coin No. 2 (Reverse)](image4)

Fig. 263: Copper cast coins found from the mound
386. *Semra maharaj* lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°17'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres and its height is 4 feet. There is a primary school on the mound. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound is called Domkhana.

387. *Siswania* lies on latitude 27°10'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 3 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west from the village Belwa. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

388. *Sohraulia Kalan* lies on latitude 27°11'N and longitude 83°22'E. It lies 1 km. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

389. *Sonwal* lies on latitude 27°16'N and longitude 83°21'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

**P.S. - Shyamdeurwa**

390. *Anhaya* lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 5 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 40 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is perched on a Dhus.

391. *Bamhnauli (1)* lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 8 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

392. *Bamhnauli (2)* lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 8 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of Malmalia @ Sirsia. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound has an old masonry well. It is ascribed to Tharus.

393. *Balua Bhar* lies on latitude 26°57'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.

394. *Banspar Kothi* lies on latitude 26°58'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 5.5 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 12 acres and its height is 9 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has an old masonry well.

395. *Bargadwa* lies on latitude 26°56'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 5.5 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies in the middle of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is partly under cultivation.
and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM. The mound has been destroyed by brick-kiln owners. It has an old masonry well.

396. **Basahia Buzurg** lies on latitude 26°57'N and longitude 83°39'E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

397. **Baswar** lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 2 kms. North of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the North-east of the village is **Bankatia Tola**. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound has 4 masonry wells.

398. **Belwa** lies on latitude 26°54'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 2 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. The mound has one masonry well.

399. **Chauparia** lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°37'E. It lies 3 kms. North-east of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP and K.

400. **Chhatiram** lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°35'E. It lies 1 km North-east of **Partawal Bazaar**. The village is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 15 acres. It is mostly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

401. **Dhanha Naik** lies on latitude 26°56'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 7 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is BS.

402. **Godhwal** lies on latitude 26°54'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres and its height is 10 feet. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is ascribed to Tharus, and the village is perched on it. It has an old masonry well.

403. **Kotrari** lies on latitude 26°54'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 30 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

404. **Kusmaha** lies on latitude 26°59'N and longitude 83°35'E. It lies 1 km north of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

405. **Lakhima** lies on latitude 26°57'N and longitude 83°37'E. It lies 1.5 km. south of **Partawal Bazaar**. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and K. It is ascribed to Tharus.
406. **Laxamipur Jarlahia** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3.5 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and its height is 2 feet. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are BS and GRW. The mound has 4 old masonry wells.

407. **Malmalia @ Sirsia** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 2 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The old mound is ascribed to Tharus and has an old masonry well.

408. **Mangalpur** lies on latitude 26°56’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3 kms. North of Bhathat Bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

409. **Mehabhar** lies on latitude 26°59’N and longitude 83°38’E. It lies 3.5 kms. East of Partawal Bazaar. The village is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

410. **Mahamada** lies on latitude 26°57’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BRW, BS, NBP and K.

411. **Mohammadpur** lies on latitude 26°56’N and longitude 83°34’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

412. **Murkatia** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 3 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

413. **Nandana** lies on latitude 26°54’N and longitude 83°33’E. It lies 2.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM.

414. **Parsa Khurd** lies on latitude 26°58’N and longitude 83°37’E. It lies 1.5 kms. North of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G. The mound is called Mujra Banjar.

415. **Pipar panti** lies on latitude 26°55’N and longitude 83°32’E. It lies 1 km south of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

416. **Pipara Khadar** lies on latitude 27°01’N and longitude 83°38’E. It lies 4.5 kms. North of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under
cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM. Remains of medieval bricks are strewn on the mound. Temples are visible on the surface. The mound is ascribed to Tharus.

417. *Pipra Lala* lies on latitude 26°55'N and longitude 83°31'E. It lies 3 kms. South-west of p.s. Village is perched on the mound. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is K.

418. *Rudlapur* lies on latitude 27°02'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 5.5 kms. North of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and is being destroyed by brick-kiln owners.

419. *Rudrapur Bhaluhi* lies on latitude 26°55'N and longitude 83°32'E. It lies 2 kms. South-west of Bhaluhi. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is covered with an orchard. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has 3 old masonry wells.

420. *Rampur chakia* lies on latitude 26°55'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 1 km south of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

421. *Shyamdeo wa* lies on latitude 26°56'N and longitude 83°33'E. It lies 0.3 km. east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM. A copper coin (Fig. 264), black dolerite Shivlinga (10th century) (Fig. 265), a broken Vishnu image (11th century) (Fig. 266), a headless torso (11th century) (Fig. 267), divine couple (10th century) (Fig. 268), sculptural fragment (8th century) (Fig. 269) and a broken sculptural piece were found on the mound (Fig. 270).

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**Fig. 264: Copper Coin**
Fig. 265: Shivlinga, 10th century
Fig. 266: A broken Vishnu image, 11th century
Fig. 267: A headless torso, 11th century
Fig. 268: A divine couple, 10th century
Fig. 269: A sculptural fragment, 8th century
Fig. 270: A broken sculptural fragment
422. **Siarahi Bhar** lies on latitude 27°00'N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 3.5 kms. North-west of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acre and its height is 2 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound has two old masonry well.

423. **Sumergarh** lies on latitude 26°55'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 3 kms. North of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies Between Banjarahia Tola and Barka Tola. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K and LM. The mound is ascribed to Tharus and has two masonry wells.

424. **Tarkulwa @ Bhatganwan** lies on latitude 26°58'N and longitude 83°34'E. It lies 2 kms. West of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound has an old masonry well.

425. **Tarkulwa Tiwari** lies on latitude 27°01'N and longitude 83°36'E. It lies 5 kms. North-east of Partawal Bazaar. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acre. At present, a Muslim graveyard is located on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM. The mound has an old masonry well.

**P.S. - Sonauli**

426. **Argha @ Sukrauli** lies on latitude 27°27'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 05 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K. Pieces of Ring wells are recovered from the mound. The site is located on the eastern bank of the river Danda.

427. **Bargadahi @ kaithaulia** lies on latitude 27°28'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 20 acres. Part of the mound is used as Khalihan and part of it is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is NBP. Site is located on the eastern side of river Ghonghi.

428. **Dhaurahra** lies on latitude 27°28'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 2.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 1 feet. It is under cultivation the ceramic industries found are BS, GRW, NBP and K.

429. **Hardidali** lies on latitude 27°28'N and longitude 83°24'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres and height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is located on the western bank of Danda river.

430. **Jagannathpur** lies on latitude 27°26'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 4 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation.
The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The second mound lies south of Bharia Tola. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is EM. The mound is near Nautanwa-Thuthibari Road.

431. Kunserwa lies on latitude 27°27'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 2.5 kms. North-east of Nautanwa. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

432. Mahua lies on latitude 27°27'N and longitude 83°26'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and height is 3 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

433. Naunian lies on latitude 27°28'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 1.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre and its height is 5 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The second mound lies to the north of piprahia, a hamlet of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. Jayantipur Kot and Bhagwatinpur kot are the two mounds. This mound is near “No Mans Land”.

434. Parsa Shimali lies on latitude 27°26'N and longitude 83°29'E. It lies 5.5 kms. East of Nautanwa. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

435. Pokharbhinda lies on latitude 27°29'N and longitude 83°28'E. It lies 3 kms. North-east of Nautanwa. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

436. Shekh Pharenda lies on latitude 27°29'N and longitude 83°25'E. It lies 4 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are Corded Ware, BS and GRW. The mound is located on the western bank of river Danda.

437. Shamkat lies on latitude 27°28'N and longitude 83°30'E. It lies 1.5 kms. East of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is covered with an orchard. It is partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K. The mound is on the western bank of the river Rohini.

438. Trilokpur lies on latitude 27°27'N and longitude 83°27'E. It lies 2.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres and it is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GRW, NBP, and K. Ring wells are found on the mound. The mound is situated to east of the new building of Thana Sonauli.
P.S. - Thuthibari

439. Bairia Arazi lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 2 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP K and G. There is a masonry well on the mound.

440. Bakuldiha lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the Bakuldiha in Tenuhwa Jungle. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is forested. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K. The mound is in the jungle, north of the village on the road to Bodana at a place called Tarahwa.

441. Basantpur latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°42'E, has lies 2.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM. The mound is located on the eastern bank of river Chandaw.

442. Chatia has latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 01 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. The mound is between the village and Surahwa Tola.

443. Dharmauli lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 1 km. south-west of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

444. Digahi lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 6.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM. There is an old Shivling to north of Dumria, a hamlet of the Village.

445. Itahia lies on latitude 27°23'N and longitude 83°45'E. It lies 6 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 7 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. There is a famous Shiv temple on the mound with Panchmeskhi Shivling made of sand stone.

446. Jamui Kalan lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 6 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 12 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G periods. Bricks are strewn on the mound. There is an old masonry well and pond on the mound.

447. Karanja lies on latitude 27°23'N and longitude 83°43'E, lies 4 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acre and height is 12 feet. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G. Bricks are strewn on the mound. There is an old masonry well found on the mound.
448. *Katkhor* lies on latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 3 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G. The mound is on the eastern bank of the river *Chandan*.

449. *Kishanpur* lies on latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 3 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is NBP.

450. *Lalpur* lies on latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 4.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the south-west of the village. The area of the mound is 8 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and EM. There are two masonry well and a pond on the mound.

451. *Laxmipur Kalan* lies on latitude 27°25'N and longitude 83°44'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the South-east of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and G. The mound is to the west of *Bhaurna Nala*.

452. *Loharauli* lies on latitude 27°23'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 3.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the west of the village. The area of the mound is 6 acres. It is under cultivation and part of it is being used as *Muslim* cemetery. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G. There are two masonry wells on the mound.

453. *Mairi* lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 10 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. The mound has site of *Harnathpur*.

454. *Naunian* lies on latitude 27°24'N and longitude 83°42'E. It lies 3 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the north of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G. There is a small pond near the mound.

455. *Nipania* lies on latitude 27°23'N and longitude 83°43'E. It lies 5 kms. South-east of p.s. The mound lies to the east of the village. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and EM. There is a pond located in the east of the mound.

456. *Pariatal* lies on latitude 27°26'N and longitude 83°40'E. It lies 2 kms. West of p.s. The mound lies 2 kms. North-west of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

457. *Piparia* lies on latitude 27°22'N and longitude 83°41'E. It lies 5.5 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the North-east of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. There is a masonry well on the mound. A *Pokhara* and *Kabristan* (graveyard) are located to the east of on it.
458. *Piparpanti* lies on latitude 27°23’N and longitude 83°41’E. It lies 4 kms. South of p.s. The mound lies to the south of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

459. *Rajabari* lies on latitude 27°26’N and longitude 83°41’E. It lies 0.5 km. west of p.s. The mound lies to the west from the village *Nandihwa*. The area of the mound is 4 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM. This mound is located to the east of *Paria Tal*.

460. *Sukarhat* lies on latitude 27°22’N and longitude 83°40’E. It lies 6 kms. South-west of p.s. The mound lies in the middle of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM. An old stone sculpture was also found from *Bansati Than*.
**Abbreviations:-**

1. P.S. - Police Stations
2. GRW - Grey ware
3. NBP - Northern Black polished ware
4. K - Kushan
5. G - Gupta
6. EM - Early Medieval
7. LM - Late Medieval
8. Yrs - Years
9. B.P. - Before Present
10. B.C. - Before Christ
11. A.D. - Anno Domini
12. T.C. /t.c. - Terracotta
13. U.P. - Uttar Pradesh
14. kms - Kilometres
15. Km² - Kilometer Square
16. Sq.km. - Square Kilometer
17. Distt - District
References:

10. Ibid, pp.85-86.
11. Ibid, pp.80-89.
27. Ibid, p. 21.
33. I. A. R-1963-64, p. 45.
38. Cunningham, A. Archaeological Reports. Vol. 22. 1874-76 p. 61-64.
40. Ibid, p. 249.
41. I. A. R-1963-64, p. 45.
INTRODUCTION

Terracotta (objects made of clay) was an easily available medium of art expression by common people. From the very beginning of the civilization this art form became popular among the laymen due to comparatively low cost of material. In the regions and areas where there was scarcity of the metal and stone, the terracotta art originated, developed and flourished throughout India. People started making earthen pottery, human and animal figurines and religious objects which not only reflect the social and cultural life of the common masses but also their artistic and aesthetic sense. The earliest terracotta assignable to upper Palaeolithic period is reported from Europe. These figurines have featureless face in the beginning. Later on forms of birds, reptiles and human appeared gradually to be identified as Mother Goddess. (E.O. James, The Cult of Mother Goddess, London, 1959)

A Neolithic (7000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.) site at Mehrgarh located near Bolan Pass in Baluchistan, Pakistan has produced a number of handmade human terracotta figurines, some of them are mother goddesses with typical hair styles and prominent breasts holding children on their laps. These are said to be the oldest specimen from South Asia. Pre-Harappan and Harrapan sites have yielded a large number of terracotta figurines representing human, mainly female, as well as animals and birds. Some of them are hollow with swollen bodies. They are completely handmade and no mould is used during this period. These are of archaic type with prominent breasts, deep novel, pinched face and nose. The eyes and mouth are incised or separately fixed. The body is elaborately ornamented having several necklaces, prominent girdle and beautifully arranged hairs. The animal figures are much more finished and realistic. The earliest terracotta figurines found from the middle Ganga plains can be dated back to the pre-Mauryan period (pre-4th century B.C.). These are completely handmade depicting birds or animal like
face, the eyes are applied or incised and the nose has been shaped by pinching. The limbs of the body and ornaments are added separately from outside. Some figurines have circular punch marks on their body. Most of the female figures are the representatives of the mother goddess-cult prevalent in the primitive society of ancient India.

During the Mauryan Period (c. 4th -3rd C. B.) the terracotta art shows some advancement in modeling. While many early features continued, the change is marked in the human face which is made by pressing out a single mould and no birds and animal faces are shown on the body. It is oval in shape. The eyes are larger in size and open broadly. The breasts and novel are prominent while ornaments are heavy and applied separately as earlier. The hairs are beautifully arranged depicting flowers and other motifs. The circular punch marks are present on the body as usual. The main characteristic features of female figures identified as Mother Goddess are applied and punch marked decoration, the use of mould-modelling for face and hand-modelling for rest of the body, which was popular in both the places at Mathura and Ahichchhatra. These figurines are assignable to c.300-200 B. C., a transitional phase between Maurya and Shunga periods.

The terracotta art of Shunga period (2nd – 1st century B. C.) was introduced by complete moulding. Hand modeling became unpopular and was replaced by moulds. No limbs and ornaments were added separately and nudity was covered by garments and ornaments. At first the front side of a figure was moulded and the back side remained rough and crude. Later on two moulds were used, one for the front and other for the back side, thus both the sides were nicely finished. Many original models have been reported from Mathura and other places. The variety of new subjects was introduced during this period and the popularity of clay toys is clearly visible. Mother Goddesses, Gaja Lakshmi, Vasudhara, Mithuna figures (amorous couple), male and female figures, ladies in various poses and postures such as, holding a child, playing with parrot, dancing and performing music, toilet scenes, birds and animals and toy carts are the main themes of modeling in clay art in the Shunga period. Its terracotta art is characterized by flatness in appearance and simplicity in treatment. Male figures wear double knotted or one sided turbans. The female hair style is also similar to that of Mauryan.

In the Kushana period (1st to 3rd century A. D.) moulding and hand modeling, both were continued. The body was sometimes made hollow with double mould technique. The figures are bold but crude, disproportionate and rough. Some new divinities like Balarama, Naga-Nagi, Kubera, Mahishasuramardini Durga and Bodhisattva were introduced in terracotta art. Hand modeled male and female figures have lenticular and bulging eyes, punched eye balls within raised eye lids, a prominent nose, thick lips, oval or round face and long ears. Generally the mouths are open and the teeth are visible. Eye brows are indicated by prominent incised line. The hairs are supported by a fillet or band like object above the forehead.

During the Gupta period the terracotta art attained its perfection. It developed independently as well as along with architecture. The males and females, animals and birds, deities and plaques of human couples (Mithuna and Dampati) were moulded and modeled beautifully to be used to decorate
exterior walls of the temples and to embellish the houses. The refinement in execution, simplicity and sobriety in ornamentation, well proportionate slim body with beautiful curves and contours, youthful look, grace and elegance, serenity and smile in face are some most remarkable features of the Gupta terracotta. Some gods and goddesses with their iconographic features are popularly represented all over the Gangetic plain. Besides religious figures, secular and domestic scenes are also depicted in abundance. Human face is natural in shape like betel life, big lotus shaped eyes, closed half and looking inward in meditation, bow shaped eyebrows, large ears with elongated lobes, and all are shown remarkably. The delicately depicted ornaments and hair styles are also equally significant. The single beaded ekavali and crescent shaped necklace around the neck is a noteworthy feature of the Gupta art. The male hair are usually parted and combed in plain surface on the sides falling in spiral curls and female hairs are arranged in Honey Comb and Trefoil styles with trefoil coiffure having stippling on one side or two side masses and a central top knot and Bhramaraka style where the bee-like hair are presented in the centre of the head. Restraining depiction of female nudity which was a fashion of Kushana period, generally tight dress from top to bottom was a characteristic feature of the Gupta period.

The tradition of terracotta making continued in the medieval period (c. 7th to 12th century A. D.), but the quality of art started deteriorating. Gradually with the passage of time the Gupta idioms like spiritual expression, grace and elegance, slimness, simplicity in ornamentation disappeared. The art of clay modeling was mainly confined to common masses and elit class preferred stone objects due to more permanent and easy in handling. During this period the brick built temples were decorated with different muoldings using carved and moulded bricks but their doorframes, pillars, pilasters, architraves, ceilings, cult images and deities depicted on the jangha walls were generally made of stone.

The State Museum, Lucknow possesses a large number of Terracottas. These were recovered from different places of the country. These show specimens from the Pre-Mauryan Age to the Medieval Period. Some of the important pieces kept in the Museum were studied and published by S.C. Kala in his book “Terracottas of North India”. Authors studied the most important pieces kept in the Museum and following is the catalogue of these.
1. This broken t.c. figure is of *Pre-Mauryan* period. Its size is 10.5 inches. It was found at *Sahri Bahlol, Pakistan*. It is figure of a standing female figure. The female has a ball-like head. The eyes (one damaged) and mouth are made by applique technique and cut by a sharp instrument. Stump like hands stretched to the sides. Scratch marks are seen on the right hand. Two lines of punched dots emerge from the left shoulder and move crossway to the right side. Hands and feet part are missing. The reverse side shows two long braids of hair hanging indicated by the grooved dots\(^0\) (Fig. 01).

2. Fig 01: Standing Female, *Pre-Mauryan Period*
3. The accession number of t.c. is 67.16. Its size (height) is 14 inches. It was found at Buxar. It is of Mauryan period. It is a female bust. She has broken nose. A double beaded chain lies on her forehead. She puts on a thick torque bearing vertical and horizontal lines and a decorated applied ear ornament surviving only in her left ear. On the plaque behind her head, there are three big holes probably meant for fixing it on a wall or hanging it from cord. Parts below the breast is missing (Fig. 02).

Fig 02: Female Bust, Mauryan Period
4. The accession number of t.c. is 48.187. Its size is 3 ¾ x 2 x 4 ¾ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Mauryan period. It is figure of Mansā devī. A pot is hanging in front of the Goddess, and many snakes are clinging to her body (Fig. 03).
5. The accession number of t.c. is 43.19. It is of Mauryan period. It is figure of a horse. It was found at Gorkahpur (Fig. 04).

Fig 04: A Broken Horse, Mauryan Period
6. The accession number of t.c. is G.143. Its size is 2 ¾ x 1 ½ x 3 ¾ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Mauryan period. It is the bust of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She is wearing a very large head-dress decorated with flowers like ornaments and very thick double ear-rings, and a Graiveyaka (Fig. 05).

Fig 05: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Mauryan Period
7. The accession number of t.c. is 45.101. Its size is 5½ x 2 x 2½ inches. It is of *Mauryan* period. It is figure of an elephant. The modeled elephant, evidently a ritual one, has a long bent trunk, punched diamond shaped eyes. On the back of the animal lies a cover decorated with dots in circle and diamond shaped designs. Ear, tusks and legs are missing⁰⁴ (Fig. 06).

![An Elephant, Mauryan Period](image)

*Fig 06: An Elephant, Mauryan Period*

8. The accession number of t.c. is 45.9. Its size is 2 ⅜ x 2 ⅛ x 5 inches. It was found at *Mathura*. It is of *Mauryan* period. It is a figure of *Mother Goddess (Mātrikā)* holding a child in her hands (Fig. 07).

![Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Mauryan Period](image)

*Fig 07: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Mauryan Period*
9. The accession number of t.c. is 66.331. Its size is 2x 2 ½ x 3 ½ inches. It was found at Sankissa district Farrukhabad. It is of Mauryan period. It is figure of an elaborately caparisoned elephant (Fig. 08).

Fig 08: A Caparisoned Elephant, Mauryan Period

10. The accession number of t.c. is 42.29. Its size is 3⅞ x 1⅞ x 4½ inches. It was found at Mathurā. It is of Mauryan-Śuṅga period. It is a female bust having two applied oval plaques decorated with dots in relief for her headgear, double ear ornament and a decorated torque. A beaded chain lies along her hair ridge on the forehead. The left hand and the part below the waist are missing⁰⁵ (Fig. 09).
11. The accession number of t.c. is 49.252. Its size (height) is 4½ inches. It is of Mauryan period. It is the figure of a *Mother Goddess* (*Mātrikā*) (Fig. 10).
12. The accession number of t.c. is G.448. It is of Mauryan period. It is the figure of Mansā, the Snake Goddess (Fig. 11).

Fig 11: Snake Goddess (Mansā), Mauryan Period

13. The accession number of t.c. is 46.6. It is of Mauryan period. It is a female head wearing a turban (Fig. 12).
14. The accession number of t.c. is 40.200. It was found at Rājghāta, Varanasi. It is a fragment of a large earthen vessel showing an embossed elephant (Fig. 13).

15. The accession number of t.c. is 47.115. It is of Mauryan period. It is a figure of Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) wearing a very long haar, Graiveyaka consisting of oval plaques having 8 dots in two rows and semi-circle ear ornaments. Her head-dress, hands and legs are broken (Fig. 14).
16. The accession number of t.c. is 45.91. Its size (height) is 10 inches. It was found at Mathurā. It is of Mauryan period. It is a female bust having mould made face slightly lifted upwards. She has bicorneate headdress part of which hangs on either side of the face. She wears double discal ear ornament and a torque. Part below the breast is missing. (Fig. 15).

17. The accession number of t.c. is B.801. It is of Maurya period. It is broken figure of Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) (Fig. 16).
18. This broken t.c. figure is of *Maurya* period. It is a standing figure of *Mansa*, the Snake Goddess (Fig. 17).
19. The accession number of t.c. is 63.329. It is of *Maurya* period. It is a female head (Fig. 18).

![Female Head, Maurya Period](image)

**Fig 18: Female Head, Maurya Period**
20. The accession number of t.c. is 67.611. Its size is 3¼ x 1½ x 4¼ inches. It was found at Mathurā. It is of Maurya-Śuṅga period. It is figure of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) having an elaborate head-gear composed of nine decorated flower-shaped plaques. A double beaded chain along her hair ridge is also shown. She is wearing a heavy coiled earrings and a decorated torque. Her hands and part below the waist are missing. It is a very beautiful specimen from Mathurā(7) (Fig. 19).
21. This broken t.c. figure is of Maurya-Śuṅga period. It was found at Peśāwara. Its size is 10.2 inches. It is figure of a standing Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) having a goat like face and slit cut for the mouth. Projecting top knot on the head is broken. The left side ear has double ear-rings whereas the right side ear has only single ear-ring. The surviving right hand is bulky and lowered to the side. Left hand and legs are missing (Fig. 20).
22. The accession number of t.c. is 56.513. It is of Maurya-Śuṅga period. It is a squatting Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She represents early form of Laxmi although some people erroneously call her Shakambhari that is the Goddess of Plants⁰⁸ (Fig. 21).
The accession number of t.c. is 57.251.15. It is of Śuṅga period. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is a female figure. She is standing. Her right arm is raised. She wears a raised headgear (Fig. 22).
24. The accession number of t.c. is 53.116. It is of Śunga period. It is an elephant rider (Fig. 23).
25. The accession number of t.c. is O.309. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a headless female figure. She is wearing an elaborate dress, a long double-string of beads, anklets and is holding some object in her right hand (Fig. 24).

Fig 24: Headless Female Figure, Śuṅga Period
26. The accession number of t.c. is 79.1406. Its size is 3½ x 3½ x 3½ inches. It was found at Kaushambi. It is of 2nd century BC. It is a toy cart (Fig. 25).

Fig 25: A Toy Cart, 2nd century B.C.

27. The accession number of t.c. is 60.95.3. Its size is 11 inches. It was found at Kauśāmbī. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a mold made toy bullock cart showing two bulls standing and yoked to a wooden piece. The animals are wearing garlands in their necks. Raised double border decorated with punched circlets and scratch marks can be seen at the top (Fig. 26).
28. The accession number of t.c. is. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a plaque showing a female dancer and a male instrument player (Fig. 27).
29. The accession number of t.c. is 57.25/16. Its size (height) is 2¾ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Śunga period. It is a bust of Goddess Laxmi (?) holding a full blown lotus flower in right hand. Flowers are shown around her head. Her head-gear is large and elaborate. She is wearing necklace, haar and ear-rings (Fig. 28).
The accession number of t.c. is. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a plaque showing a standing female figure. She is wearing a large head-dress, very thick ear-rings, necklace, stan-haar, bracelets and anklets. She is holding an object in her right hand. The fold of her lower garment has been shown prominently in the form of long band, hanging from her mekhlaa (waist-band) (Fig. 29).
31. The accession number of t.c. is 74.2. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a plaque showing a winged male figure holding flowers in both of his hands. The figure has a stout body. He wears an elaborate headgear with double projected loop at the top. He also wears discal earrings, a thick torque, necklace, armlets and heavy brackets. He has curved decorated wings on the back. Both hands are lowered and hold stalks of two lotus flowers. Part below the waist is missing\textsuperscript{11} (Fig. 30).

32. The accession number of t.c. is M.121. Its size is 13x2x5 inches. It is of medieval period. It is figure of brick panel showing Arabic inscription (Fig. 31).
33. The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/56. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a *Mother Goddess* (*Mātrikā*). Its size is 2¼ x 2½ inches. It was found at Etah (Fig. 32).

34. The accession number of t.c. is 60.95/67. Its size is 2 ⅞ x ⅞ x 3 ¾ inches. It was found at *Ahichhatra*. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a male figure covered in an elaborate drapery. A lot of folds are shown on the dress (Fig. 33).
35. The accession number of t.c. is 66.390. Its size is 2¾ x 1¼ x 2¾ inches. It was found at Kanpur. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a Matrikā with a child. She is wearing a frock-like tunic and a necklace

Fig 34: Matrikā with a Child, Śunga Period
36. The accession number of t.c. is 56.493. Its size is 3½ x 1¼ x 4¼ inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a Matrikā holding a child with a female attendant holding mirror in her right hand (Fig. 35).
37. The accession number of t.c. is 67.568. Its size is 11 inches. It was found at Sankissa. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) having an elaborate head-dress, very large ear ornaments, Graiveyaka and two stanhars. She is holding a flower in her right hand. Her left hand is resting on her waist\textsuperscript{13} (Fig. 36).
Fig 36: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Śuṅga Period

38. The accession number of t.c. is G.294. Its size is 2¾ x 1½ x 2¼ inches. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a figure of Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), having an elaborate head-dress and ear ornaments (Fig. 37).

Fig 37: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Śuṅga Period
39. The accession number of t.c. is G. 391. Its size is 3 x ¾ x 2¾ inches. It is of Śuṅga period. It is bust of Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She is wearing a har. She is holding a flower in right hand and her left hand is hanging vertically (Fig. 38).

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Fig 38: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Śuṅga Period
40. The accession number of t.c. is 54.42. Its size is 2¼ x 1 x 4¼ inches. It was found at Saṅkisa. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of an amorous couple. The plaque shows a male standing on the right and female on the left. The man is holding her bent chin in his lifted hand. The male is wearing a turban with a globular core on the top of the head, a torque, earrings, bracelets and a dhoti help up by a rope-like waistband. The female on the left has a tapering headgear held up by fillets and haars. She is wearing a torque, bracelets, a double beaded girdle and a sari held up by a waistband. Her left hand rests on the girdle. Such amorous subjects are common in Indian terracotta list14 (Fig. 39).
41. The accession number of t.c. is 47.121. Its size is 4¾ x 2¼ x 1 inches. It was found at Mathurā. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a Serpent God (Nāga). The flat figurine has a snake hood for her head, long neck, narrow waist and broad hips. The eyes are indicated by round applied clay strips. There are incised lines on the top of the head, neck, waist and hip zone. Two rows of punched circlets and slanting incised lines are also seen in the abdomen region. A punched dot is shown on her neck. Arms are absent. Such serpent goddess figurines have a wide area of distribution. These have been located at Kauśāmbī, Vaiśālī and Chandraketugarh15 (Fig. 40).
Fig 40: Serpent God (Nāga), Śuṅga Period

42. The accession number of t.c. is O.310. Its size is 2 ⅜ x 1 ¾ x 4 ⅜ inches. It was found at Kosam. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a female bust. She is wearing a high head-gear, and large ear-rings as well as a Graiveyaka (Fig. 41).
The accession number of t.c. is B. 803. It was found at Kaushambi. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of a standing Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She has got a peculiar head-dress and sheaves of corn are coming out of it. The flowers are shown all around the Goddess (Fig. 42).
44. The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/40. Its size is 4 x 2 x 3 inches. It was found at Baswa, Etah. It is of Śuṅga period. It is figure of richly ornamented bullock cart (Fig. 43).

Fig 43: Richly Ornamented Bullock Cart, Śuṅga Period
45. The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/61. Its size is $1\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It was found at Baswa, Etah. It is of Śuṅga period. It is the lower portion of a human figure wearing dhotī and beaded girdle on the waist (Fig. 44).

Fig 44: Lower Portion of a Human Figure wearing Dhotī, Śuṅga Period
The accession number of t.c. is 42.38. Its size is 2¾ x 1¾ x 4¼ inches. It is of Śuṅga period. This plaque shows a standing female figure wearing an elaborate head-gear, ear ornaments, and hār (Fig. 45).

Fig 45: A Female in Standing Position, Śuṅga Period
47.  The accession number of t.c. is 42.118.  It is of Śuṅga period.  It is bust of a lady.  She is wearing a large head-dress in the shape of two wings (Fig. 46).

Fig 46: Bust of a Lady, Śuṅga Period
The accession number of t.c. is 57.251/22. Its size is 3 inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Śuṅga period. It is the bust of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She has a very high, four-tier bun. Flowers are also stuck in the bun. She has got large kundal in her right ear (Fig. 47).
49. The accession number of t.c. is 54.50. It is of Śuṅga period. It is standing figure of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She is wearing a large head-dress, a short tunic, and stanhaar (Fig. 48).
Fig 48: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Śuṅga Period

50. The accession number of t.c. is 50.56. Its size is 12 x 3 ¼ x 8 inches. It is of Śuṅga period. It is an inscribed brick (Fig. 49).
The accession number of t.c. is 60.95/35. It is of Śuṅga period. It is a headless figure of a lady (Fig. 50).
The accession number of t.c. is 56.515. Its size is 13x18 inches. It was found at Ahichchhatra. It is a three headed figure of Kuśāṇa Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) (Saṣṭhīdevī ?). The other three heads of Six Headed Goddess Saṣṭhī are presumed to be on the backside of the figure. In this figure each head has
raised eyelids, long nose with raised nostrils, open mouth, elongated ears and a torque on the neck. Breasts and nipples shown prominently. Parts below the breasts are missing^{16} (Fig. 51).

Fig 51: Saśṭhīdevī Devi, Kushaan Period

53. The accession number of t.c. is 60.95/40. It’s a head of a lady with very large ear ornaments. It is figure of a Kuśāṇa Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) head with bulging eyes and hand modelled (Fig. 52).

Fig 52: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kushaan Period

54. The accession number of this t.c. is 79.17. Its size is 11 inches. It was found at Kauśāmbī. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a grotesque figure of a hill man probably a Yaksā with a prominent belly. He
is squatting. He puts on a two-looped headgear supported by an ornamental wreath or ribbon, a torque, bracelets, anklets and earrings. He has a wrinkled face and prominent belly. The man holds a hammer in his right hand and an animal in the left one\(^7\) (Fig. 53).

![Fig 53: Yaksha, Kuśāṇa Period](image)

55. The accession number of t.c. is 76.108. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a votive tank (Fig. 54).
56. The accession number of t.c. is 77.25. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a Kuśāṇa male head wearing kundal in left ear (Fig. 55).
57. The accession number of t.c. is 77.25.6a. It is of Kuśāna period. It is figure of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She is sitting on a low stool and holding a glass in her left hand (Fig. 56).

Fig 56: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāna Period
58. The accession number of t.c. is 78.10. It is of Kuşâna period. It is a female figure (Fig. 57).

Fig 57: Female figure, Kuşâna Period
59. The accession number of t.c. is 79.13. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a female bust. She is wearing large *kundals* in her ears. She is also wearing a large necklace (Fig. 58).

![Female bust, Kuṣāṇa Period](image)

**Fig 58: Female bust, Kuṣāṇa Period**
60. The accession number of this t.c. is 79.25. It is of Kuşāṇa period. It is a female (probably a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā)) bust holding two animals. She is wearing a very large torque in the neck, two large kundals in her ears and bracelets in both of her hands (Fig. 59).
61. The accession number of t.c. is G.338. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female head. She has a peculiar hair style in which the lock of hair is raised in the form of a broad brush. There is a dot (Bindi) on her forehead. The ear-rings are very large and are in the shape of lower end of a golf-stick (Fig. 60).

Fig 60: Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period
62. The accession number of t.c. is 0.108. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female bust. Her hair are folded in the shape of the segment of an arch. She has got very large Bindi on her forehead. She is wearing large ear ornaments and a necklace. Her breasts are shown prominently (Fig. 61).

Fig 61: Female Bust, Kuśāṇa Period
63. The accession number of t.c. is 82.9. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a terracotta snake hood decorated on the backside with circles, lines and triangles and on the front side, with horizontal lines (Fig. 62).

![Terracotta Snake Hood, Kuśāṇa Period](image)

**Fig 62: Terracotta Snake Hood, Kuśāṇa Period**

64. The accession number of t.c. is 40.129. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female head. Her hair have been combed towards back, giving a fan-like view from the front. There is a *Bindi* on her forehead and mouth is open (Fig. 63).

![Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period](image)

**Fig 63: Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period**
The accession number of t.c. is 42.83. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is figure of a Kuśāṇa Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). Her hair are raised in the form of a hood. She is wearing ear-rings and necklace (Fig. 64).

Fig 64: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāṇa Period
66. The accession number of t.c. is 49.183. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is figure of Hāriti of Kuśāṇa period. She is holding three children, who are clinging to her shoulder and body. She is holding a bowl in her left hand. She is wearing large ear-rings, necklace, and a cross-belt of double cord. Her right hand is slightly raised (Fig. 65).

Fig 65: Hāriti, Kuśāṇa Period
67. The accession number of t.c. is 55.257. Its size (height) is 2 inches. It is of Kušāṇa period. It is figure of a Kušāṇa Mother Goddess (Mātrikā). She has wide open eyes, perforated eyelids and thick lips. Her hair are parted in the middle of the head and extended to the sides. A low pericarp tops the head. She puts on round earrings and a necklace. Navel is indicated by a depression. Hands and part below the hips is missing\(^{18}\) (Fig. 66).

![Fig 66: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kušāṇa Period](image_url)
68. The accession number of t.c. is. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is head of a bull (Fig. 67).

![Head of a Bull, Kuśāṇa Period](image)

Fig 67: Head of a Bull, Kuśāṇa Period

69. The accession number of t.c. is S.2026. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is figure of a spouted kamandal (handled vessel) of medieval period (Fig. 68).

![Spouted Kamandal (Handled Vessel), Kuśāṇa Period](image)

Fig 68: Spouted Kamandal (Handled Vessel), Kuśāṇa Period
70. The accession number of t.c. is B.21A. It is of Kuśāṇa period. Its size (height) is 12.5 inches. It is figure of Hariti holding a child\(^9\) (Fig. 69).

Fig 69: Hariti holding a child, Kuśāṇa Period
71. The accession number of t.c. is 60.401/73. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a terracotta piece (Fig. 70).

Fig 70: Terracotta Piece, Kuśāṇa Period
72. The accession number of t.c. is 58.71. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is figure of a panel depicting a standing Mahiṣāsuramardini (Fig. 71).

Fig 71: Standing Mahiṣāsuramardini, Kuṣāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 66.598. Its size (height) is 7.5 inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a male head having a long face, broad forehead, long nose, partly open mouth and moustache. Elongated ears with three perpendicular lines at the bottom. Pierced eyeballs. He puts on a headdress with three projections, a brooch in front and held up by a chain indicated by a line of grooved pin tops\textsuperscript{20} (Fig. 72).

Fig 72: Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
74. The accession number of t.c. is 54.99. Its size is 2¼ x 2¾ x 3¼ inches. It was found at Sankissa. It is of Kuśaṇa period. It is a male head (Fig. 73).

Fig 73: Male Head, Kuśaṇa Period
75. The accession number of t.c. is 49.29. Its size is 4 x 1⅝ x 2⅛ inches. It was found at Varanasi. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a broken terracotta horse (Fig. 74).

![Fig 74: Broken Terracotta Horse, Kuśāṇa Period](image)

76. The accession number of t.c. is 44.17. Its size is 2 x 1 ¾ x 3 ½ inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female head. The lady has got a peculiar head-dress, three strings of chain are forming loop on forehead before they finally hang on both the sides up to the level of eyes (Fig. 75).

![Fig 75: Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period](image)
77. The accession number of t.c. is G.350. Its size is 2¾ x 2¼ x 6¾ inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a standing male figure (Naigameśa) wearing a torque. His long ears indicate that it is a figure of Naigameśa (Fig. 76).

Fig 76: Standing Male Figure (Naigameśa), Kuṣāṇa Period
78. The accession number of t.c. is 58.266. Its size is 2¾ x 2¾ x 3 inches. It is of late Kuṣāṇa period. It is a male head (Fig. 77).

Fig 77: Male Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
79. The accession number of t.c. is 56.501. Its size is 3¼ x 2½ x 4 inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a female head. It is having very large Bindi on forehead and large-sized ear ornaments. The lady is also wearing a nose-ring (Fig. 78).

Fig 78: Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
80. The accession number of t.c. is A.163. It was found at Gorakhpur. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a male head. He has large ears and a raised top-knot (Fig. 79).

Fig 79: Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
81. The accession number of t.c. is 57.251/2. Its size is 2¾ x ¾ x 3½ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a figure of a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) sitting on a seat in Lalitasan. She is wearing a very heavy torque (Fig. 80).

Fig 80: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāṇa Period
82. The accession number of t.c. is 62.209. Its size is 16 inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a figure of Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) Naigmeṣī having a goat like features. It has a goat-face having a slit like mouth, pierced dangling ear on the left side and an oval strip behind the head. Right hand rests on the waist and the left is missing (Fig. 81).

Fig 81: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) Naigmeṣī, Kuṣāṇa Period
83. The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/15. Its size is $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a disc with a hole in the center (Fig. 82).
84. The accession number of t.c. is 54.144. Its size is $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It was found at Karenti, Pratapgarh. It is of early Kuṣāṇa period. It is a fragmentary head of a bullock (Fig. 83).

Fig 83: Fragmentary Head of a Bullock, Kuṣāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/35. Its size is 3 ½ x 2 ⅛ x 3 inches. It was found at Baswa, Etah. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a caparisoned horse richly decorated. Its legs are broken (Fig. 84).

Fig 84: Caparisoned Horse, Kuṣāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 49.87. Its size is 4 x 3 inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) with a raised chin. Her mouth is like slit. She has got diamond shaped eyes and a thick neck. She is wearing a torque and a long stanhaar indicated by an incised and applique clay strip. Hands and part below waist are missing (Fig. 85).

Fig 85: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāṇa Period
87. The accession number of t.c. is 81.68. Its size is 19 inches. It was found at Hulāskherā. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a Nāgī head. Eyebrows are indicated by scratch marks, eyelids by lines in relief and grooved eyeballs. She has unusually thick lips and nose. Round ear plaque in the left ear contains an impressed nandipada symbol. Applied circlets, indicating a beaded chain and a band decorated with punched dots supports the low headgear topped by hood-like projections. Right ear is damaged. Part below the neck is missing (Fig. 86).

Fig 86: Nāgī head, Kuśāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 82.18. Its size is 15 inches. It was found at Sarpokā, Bastī. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a moustached male head bearing a turban with a big knot on the left side. Folds of the turban are clear. He has lenticular eyes, dots in circle for eyebrows and long thick moustache. Grooved dots on the chin indicate beard. Earrings held by double bands. Graiveyaka is also visible on the neck. Lower part of the image is missing\textsuperscript{24} (Fig. 87).

Fig 87: Moustached Male, Kuśāṇa Period
89. The accession number of t.c. is G.342. It is of Kuśāna period. It is a female head. She is wearing a tiara, ear ornaments and a necklace. There is a *Bindi* (dot) on forehead of the lady (Fig. 88).

*Fig 88: Female Head, Kuśāna Period*
90. The accession number of t.c. is G.348. Its size is 13x10 inches. It was found at Ghosi, Azamgarh. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a female bust. She has a long face, lenticular eyes with a punched dot in the eyeball, thick lips and open mouth, elongated ears holding ear ornaments indicated by a dot and incised lines. She is wearing bracelets and a decorated torque. The left hand is lifted and placed on her eye. There are dots on the forehead. She is also wearing a headgear indicated by incised lines. Part below the neck is missing²⁵ (Fig. 89).

Fig 89: Female Bust, Kuṣāṇa Period
91. The accession number of t.c. is 56.50. Its size is $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is of Kusāṇa period. It is a male head with wide open eyes, long nose, thick lips, open mouth and curved incised lines for the eyebrows. Damaged from all the sides. Part below the chin is missing (Fig. 90).

Fig 90: A Male Head, Kusāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 66.353. Its size is $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is figure of a standing monkey. The monkey has punched round eyes and open mouth. Puts on a girdle around the waist. The hands and legs of the figure are missing\(^{27}\) (Fig. 91).

![Fig 91: A Standing Monkey, Kuṣāṇa Period](image-url)
93. The accession number of t.c. is 48.56. Its size is \(3\frac{1}{4} \times 2 \times 4\) inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a laughing male head (Fig. 92).

Fig 92: A Laughing Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
94. The accession number of t.c. is 40.68. Its size is $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a male head (Fig. 93).

Fig 93: A Male Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
95. The accession number of t.c. is 67.54. Its size is 3 x 1¾ x 5¼ inches. It was found at Sankissa. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a figure of a female. She is wearing necklace (Fig. 94).

Fig 94: A Female, Kuśāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 78.12. Its size is 4¾ x 2½ x 2¼ inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a figure of three Mother Goddess (Mātrikā) sitting on a long seat (Fig. 95).

Fig 95: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāṇa Period
97. The accession number of t.c. is 58.548. Its size is 4 x 2½ x 4 inches. It was found at Jajmau, Kanpur. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a fragmentary plaque showing a nāga figure. Its upper part is lost. He is wearing a close fitting half pant decorated with punched circlets. Serpents crawl on either of his sides²⁸ (Fig. 96).

Fig 96: A Fragmentary Plaque showing a Nāga Figure, Kuṣāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 86.12. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is the head of a male. His hair have been raised in the shape of a shovel (Fig. 97).

Fig 97: A Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
99. The accession number of t.c. is 40.112. Its size is $3\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is the head of a bull (Fig. 98).

Fig 98: Head of a Bull, Kuśāṇa Period
100. The accession number of t.c. is 51.150. This broken t.c. head is of Kuśāṇa period. Its size is 3¾ x 3⅝ x 7 inches. It was found at Baddoi. It is a male head. He is wearing a head-dress decorated with circles²⁹ (Fig. 99).

Fig 99: A Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
101. The accession number of t.c. is 55.134. Its size (height) is 8 inches. It was found at Musanagar. It is of Kuşāṇa period. It is the head of a lady (Fig. 100).

Fig 100: A Female Head, Kuşāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 49.202. Its size is $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 5\frac{1}{8}$ inches. It was found at Basti. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is bust of a female. She is wearing large kundals and a necklace (Fig. 101).

Fig 101: A Female Bust, Kuśāṇa Period
103. The accession number of t.c. is 56.314. Its size is $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a female head having bold facial features. She has thick nose, deeply sunken eyes, perforated eyeballs and thick lower lip. Her head is damaged. Part below the neck is missing (Fig. 102).

Fig 102: A Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
104. The accession number of t.c. is 42.136. Its size is 2 x 1½ x 3¾ inches. It was found at Gorakhpur. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the figure of a standing lady (Fig. 103).

Fig 103: A Standing Lady, Kuṣāṇa Period
105. The accession number of t.c. is 95.232. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a toy having an unidentified animal’s face. It is sitting with both hands joined. Rear portion is like a truncated cone (Fig. 104).

![Fig 104: A Toy, Kuṣāṇa Period]
106. The accession number of t.c. is 42.132. Its size is 4 x 3 x 2 inches. It was found at Kanpur. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is figure of a bird\textsuperscript{30} (Fig. 105).

![Fig 105: A Bird, Kuśāṇa Period](image1)

107. The accession number of t.c. is 66.547. Its size is 3 x 3 x 3\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female head (Fig. 106).

![Fig 106: A Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period](image2)
The accession number of t.c. is 67.346. Its size is 3⅝ x ¾ x 4⅝ inches. It was found at Mathurā. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the figure of a couple. On the right stands a male and on the left a female. The male is wearing a necklace, bracelets, a short dhoti held up by a waistband, a part of which hangs in front. Right leg is flexed to the left and right upraised hand holds some object. The female on the left is wearing armlets, anklets, bangles on hands, a beaded girdle and a san. Right lowered hand rests on the thigh while lowered left hand is in the process of fixing an anklet on the foot of her bent leg. Heads of both are missing (Fig. 107).

Fig 107: A Couple, Kuṣāṇa Period
109. The accession number of t.c. is 55.141. Its size is $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a male head. He is wearing a Tiara like head-dress (Fig. 108).

Fig 108: Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
110. The accession number of t.c. is 49.7. Its size is 2 ⅞ x 1 ½ x 3 ½ inches. It was found at Kosam. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a female head. Her headgear is visible. She is sporting a flower shaped Bindi on her forehead (Fig. 109).

Fig 109: Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
The accession number of t.c. is 40.218B. Its size is 3¼ x 1¾ x 4¼ inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is the head of a female. She is wearing a head-dress and sporting a Bindi on her forehead (Fig. 110).

Fig 110: Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period
112. The accession number of t.c. is 49.78. Its size is 3 x 1¾ x 3½ inches. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the head of a female. Her hair have been done in the form of a fan, the top knot is held by a band. She is also wearing an elaborate large ear ornament (Fig. 111).

Fig. 111: Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
113. The accession number of t.c. is 58.72. Its size is 4 x 1¾ x 5 inches. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is figure of a lady (Fig. 112).

Fig 112: A Lady, Kuśāṇa Period
114. The accession number of t.c. is 59.206. Its size is 7 ⅝ x 5 x 6 ½ inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the head of a female
(Fig. 113).

Fig 113: Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period

115. The accession number of t.c. is 48.223. Its size is 8 x 2¾ x 2¾ inches. It was found at Kosam. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a terracotta pestle (Fig. 114).

Fig 114: Terracotta Pestle, Kuṣāṇa Period
116. The accession number of t.c. is 51.168. It is of Kuśāṇa period. Its size (height) is 6 inches. It was found at Budhwana, Lucknow. It is a male head. The man has big lenticular eyes with a punched dot of the eyeball, thick nose, thick lips and open mouth. A punched dot is also seen on the forehead. Double incised lines indicate the band which held the headgear of the man. Ears are missing\(^3\) (Fig. 115).

Fig 115: Male Head, Kuśāṇa Period
117. The accession number of t.c. is G.330. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the figure of a lady. She is wearing a broad Torque and a loop is visible on its left side (Fig. 116).

Fig 116: A Lady, Kuṣāṇa Period
118. The accession number of t.c. is O.314. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is a female head. She is wearing kundals and her hair have been done in the form of a crown (Fig. 117).

Fig 117: Female Head, Kuśāṇa Period
119. The accession number of t.c. is 60.189/114. It is of Kuśāṇa period. It is the figure of a *Mother Goddess* (*Mātrikā*) sitting in *Lalitaasan* on a seat (Fig. 118).

**Fig 118: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuśāṇa Period**
120. The accession number of t.c. is 40.1. Its size is 6.5 inches. It was found at Ahichchhatrā. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a male head. The man has a long face, lenticular eyes, punched eye-balls and thick lips. He is wearing a pan-shaped headgear, the folds of which are indicated by incised lines. A brooch is visible in the front part of the headgear. Round earring is in the right ear. Left ear and part below the neck is missing (Fig. 119).

Fig 119: Male Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
121. The accession number of t.c. is 42.161. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is a terracotta figure (Fig. 120).

Fig 120: A Terracotta Figure, Kuṣāṇa Period
122. The accession number of t.c. is 67.53. It was found at Kanpur. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the head of a female sporting a Bindi on her forehead (Fig. 121).

Fig 121: A Female Head, Kuṣāṇa Period
123. The accession number of t.c. is 47.120. Its size is $1 \frac{3}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{8} \times 3$ inches. It was found at Musanagar. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It is the figure of a *Mother Goddess (Mātrikā)* (Fig. 122).

![Fig 122: Mother Goddess (Mātrikā), Kuṣāṇa Period](image-url)
The accession number of t.c. is 60.399/3. It is of Kuṣāṇa period. It shows two seated headless figures (Fig. 123).
The accession number of t.c. is B.593. Its size is 31 inches. It is of 4th-5th century A.D. It is figure of four-armed Śiva holding a māla in his two upper lifted hands. He has raised eyebrows, thick moustache and three incised lines indicating wrinkles on the forehead. Hair are arranged in a high jatā held up by a rope like band. Ribs are exposed. His ears are elongated. Plants can be seen behind the head. He holds a snake in his lowered right hand. Part below the waist is missing (Fig. 124).

Fig 124: Four Armed Śiva, 4th – 5th Century AD
126. The accession number of t.c. is 67.26. Its size (height) is 7 inches. It is of 4th century A.D. It is figure of a three headed Brahmā. The front one has a beard and moustache while the face on both sides do not have moustache. Hair of the figure are drawn back. Part below the neck is missing35 (Fig. 125).

Fig 125: Three Headed Brahmā, 4th Century AD
127. The accession number of t.c. is 67.148. It is of Guptā period. It is figure of the bordered panel showing a scene from Rāmāyana shows a raakshas on the right fighting with a monkey (Hanuman?). The man on the right has raised a sword above his head while the figure on left side thrusts his right leg on the thigh of the next man with great force and stretches both the hands to the sides. There is a fragmentary inscription on the bottom part of the frame which reads “gana”36 (Fig. 126).

Fig 126: A scene from Rāmāyana, Guptā Period
128. The accession number of this t.c. panel is 67.595. Its size is 30 inches. It was found at Bhitargāon. It is of Guptā period. It is figure of a boy in a circular panel with face bent to the right side. His hair on the right side are coming down in the form of coils and on the left side, the hair are combed straight backwards. Half open mouth. There is a Kundal in right ear close to the shoulder. The head is expressive and shows exquisite modelling\(^{37}\) (Fig. 127).

Fig 127: Boy figure, Guptā Period
129. The accession number of t.c. is 74.13. It is of *Early Guptā* period. It is a figure of *Bodhisatva*\(^\text{38}\) (Fig. 128).

![Fig 128: Bodhisatva, Early Guptā Period](image-url)
130. The accession number of t.c. is 79.57. Its size is 22x17x9 inches. It was found at Basti. It is of Guptā period. It is figure of Salbhanjikā in high relief. Her head is titled to the side. Her mouth is open. Her hair are parted in the middle and drawn to the sides. There is Urṇa mark on her forehead. She is wearing round ear ornament, rope-like torque, a necklace with a pendant in the middle and double bracelets. She probably holds branch of a tree in her lifted left hand. Right side and part below the waist is missing. The realistic modelling, which shows smile on the face of the female figure is charming³⁹ (Fig. 129).

Fig 129: Salbhanjikā, Guptā Period
131. The accession number of t.c. is B.592. Its size is 37 inches in circle. It was found at Śrāvasti. It is of Guptā period. It is a crowned figure of Siṁvāhinī Durgā riding on a lion. Aabhaamandal can be seen behind her head. The lotus petals and thick beaded string is shown around the outer periphery of the plaque. She holds a trīśula in her left hand. There is third eye on the forehead of the Goddess. Rolled locks of hair hang on either side of her face. There is torque in her neck, armlets on her arms, discal ear ornament, bangles on her wrists, anklets and a beaded girdle supporting her sari. Head of the tamed lion can be seen on the right side. Nose, left leg and palm of the right hand is damaged (Fig. 130).

Fig 130: Siṁvāhinī Durgā, Guptā Period
132. The accession number of t.c. is S.2472. Its size is 38x7.5 inches. It was found at Śrāvastī. It is of Early Guptā period. It is a panel showing drummers. The bordered brick panel shows in high relief two persons standing on ground. Each one holds a wooden stick in his right lifted hand for beating the drum held by straps and hanging in front part of the body. Both have moustaches. Each one puts on a torque, ear ornament and a short dhotī. There is a fragmentary inscription on the bottom of the border which reads “hapa” (Fig. 131).

Fig 131: Drummers, Early Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is B.605. Its size is 14 inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a round and soft face of a female, slightly titled towards the left side. Hair are parted in the middle and arranged in locks towards both sides reaching up to the ears. She has half-closed eyes, well-formed nose and mouth. Surcharged with a tender element, the head betrays innocence. Part below the neck is missing¹² (Fig. 132).

Fig 132: Female Head, Guptā Period
134. The accession number of t.c. is 41.13. Its size is $4\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a figure of a male, having a smiling face. His hair are parted in the middle. The frizzled locks in parallel rows can be seen on the sides. There is ball-like perforated crest on the top of the head. A band is visible on the forehead. The left hand is bent and probably resting on his waist. Right hand and part below the waist is missing\(^3\) (Fig. 133).

Fig 133: Male Figure, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is B.597. Its size is 12¾ x 4¼ x 8 inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a decorative architectural panel showing a grotesque figure sitting on a flower. He has short legs, open mouth and big eyes with perforated eyelids. Hair locks are spread over the forehead and sides. He is wearing a belt on the waist. He is also holding a stylized creeper rising from the seat in each one of his hands (Fig. 134).

Fig 134: Grotesque Figure sitting on a Flower, Guptā Period
136. The accession number of t.c. is. It is of early Guptā period. It is a headless female figure playing a Viṇā (Fig. 135).

Fig 135: Headless Female Figure playing a Viṇā, Guptā Period
137. The accession number of t.c. is 66.585. Its size is 4 x 4 x 5½ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a miniature stupa (Fig. 136).

Fig 136: Miniature Stupa, Guptā Period
138. The accession number of t.c. is. It is of Guptā period. In this figure, a lady is doing the hair of another lady, backside of whose head is visible (Fig. 137).
139. The accession number of t.c. is. It is of Guptā period. It shows a male figure sitting on a low seat. It is the part of a decorated t.c. panel (Fig. 138).

Fig 138: A Male sitting on a low seat, Guptā Period
140. The accession number of t.c. is 63.351. Its size is 8x3\(\frac{3}{4}\)x7\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a decorative panel depicting a standing male figure (Fig. 139).

Fig 139: Standing Male Figure, Guptā Period
141. The accession number of t.c. is 42.104. It is of Guptā period. It is a female head (Fig. 140).

Fig 140: Female Head, Guptā Period
142. The accession number of t.c. is 59.216/55. Its size is 1 x 1 ⅛ x 3 inches. It was found at Baswa, Etah, U.P. It is of Guptā period. It is a standing female figure, holding a purse in her left hand and some object in her right hand (Fig. 141).

Fig 141: Standing Female Figure, Guptā Period
143. The accession number of t.c. is 67.178. Its size is $2\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a female figure with a child (Fig. 142).

Fig 142: Female with a Child, Guptā Period
144. The accession number of t.c. is 42.89. Its size is 2⅜ x 1¼ x 3 inches. It is of early Guptā period. It is figure of Ganeśa (Fig. 143).

Fig 143: Ganeśa, Early Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 67.596. Its size is 3 x 3 x 3½ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a female head with a heavy face, wide open eyes, long nose and heavy lower lip. Hair arranged in two rows of curled ringlets reaching up to the level of ears. A heavy kundal is seen in the right ear. Part below the neck has been lost. The modeling of the face is simply superb (Fig. 144).
The accession number of t.c. is O.305. Its size is $4 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found at Kaushambi. It is of Guptā period. It is figure of Varāhī. Her body is full of small blisters, probably representing hair. She is wearing two necklaces, the lower one has double pendants (Fig. 145).

Fig 145: Varāhī, Guptā Period
147. The accession number of t.c. is OOA.192. Its size is $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is of 6th century A.D. It is a brick panel showing Kirtimukha. Eyes are depicted in typical Guptā idiom. Moustache is indicated by punched tiny dots and incised lines. Lower part of the figure is missing (Fig. 146).

Fig 146: Brick Panel showing Kirtimukha, 6th Century AD
148. The accession number of t.c. is 66.523. Its size is 2 7/8 x 2 1/2 x 3 3/4 inches. It was found at Varanasi. It is of Guptā period. It is a female head. Her hair are falling down on both sides of the head in the form of rings. There is a bun at the top of the head (Fig. 147).

Fig 147: Female Head, Guptā Period
149. The accession number of t.c. is 41.38. Its size is 1¾ x 1¼ x 3½ inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is a broken female figure (Fig. 148).

Fig 148: Broken Female Figure, Guptā Period
150. The accession number of t.c. is 67.28. Its size is $1 \frac{1}{4} \times 1 \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. It was found at Mathura. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head (Fig. 149).

Fig 149: Male Head, Guptā Period
151. The accession number of t.c. is 48.45. Its size is 1 ½ x ¾ x 2 ½ inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is a figure of seated Ganeśa (Fig. 150).

Fig 150: Seated Ganeśa, Guptā Period
152. The accession number of t.c. is B.762. Its size (height) is 9.5 inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head. He has got a peculiar hair-do, rings of hair are falling on his left side from the top of his head. His hair are combed tightly upwards. He is wearing a large ear ornament (Fig. 151).

Fig 151: Male Head, Guptā Period
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153. The accession number of t.c. is 42.90. Its size is 2½ x 1 x 3½ inches. It was found at Patna. It is of Guptā period. It is a female bust. The headdress of the female consists of applied round pellets. Long strips representing ribbon hang on either side of her face. She is wearing discal ear ornaments, bracelets and a torque. Beaded chains lie along her hair ridge on the forehead. She holds a bird, probably a parrot, in her right hand. The part of the figure below the waist is missing (Fig. 152).

Fig 152: Female Bust, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 57.25/26. Its size (height) is 5 inches. It was found at *Mathura*. It is of early *Guptā* period. It is figure of a standing naked male torso wearing transparent drapery. He is also wearing a torque and a *haar*. His left hand has been kept on the waist and right hand is hanging freely (Fig. 153).

Fig 153: A Naked Male Torso in Standing Position, *Guptā* Period
The accession number of t.c. is 48.52. Its size is 1 ½ x 1 ½ x 3 inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is a female figure sporting a peculiar hair-do and a very thick Graiveyaka. Its lower portion is missing (Fig. 154).

Fig 154: A Female Figure, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 48.35. Its size is $1 \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{8} \times 4 \frac{1}{4}$ inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a mother with child (Fig. 155).

![Fig 155: A Mother with Child, Guptā Period](image)
157. The accession number of t.c. is 67.597. Its size is 4 x 4 x 4½ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is the head of Pārvatī having “third eye” on her forehead (Fig. 156).

![Fig 156: The Head of Pārvatī, Guptā Period](image-url)
158. The accession number of t.c. is 66.549. Its size is 2¾ x 3 x 3¼ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head. His moustache is shown with incised waivy lines. Locks of hair can be seen on the right side (Fig. 157).

Fig 157: A Male Head, Guptā Period
159. The accession number of t.c. is 67.39. Its size is 2¾ x 3½ x 4½ inches. It was found at Kaushambi. It is of Guptā period. It is head of a female (Fig. 158).

Fig 158: A Female Head, Guptā Period
160. The accession number of t.c. is B.624. It is of Guptā period. Its size is 6¼ x 4⅜ x 7 inches. It is a male head. He is wearing a turban arranged in folds. Curly hair-locks are visible on sides of the forehead. He has wide open eyes without the eyeballs and dropping moustache. Mouth is open. Part below the chin is missing⁴⁸ (Fig. 159).

Fig 159: A Male Head, Guptā Period
161. The accession number of t.c. is 51.83. Its size is 2¾ x 2¼ x 3¾ inches. It was found at Sankissa. It is of 4th century AD. It is a male head. He is wearing kundals (Fig. 160).

Fig 160: A Male Head, 4th Century AD
162. The accession number of t.c. is 67.6. Its size is 9 x 3¼ x 10½ inches. It is of 5th century A.D. It is a brick fragment showing a man of bold features identified as a man wielding battle axe in his right hand. He is rushing towards the left side. He has a fearful face. His hair are combed above and held up by a ribbon. He is wearing round earrings, a torque and a short dhoti held up by a waistband. Legs of the figure are broken (Fig. 161).

Fig 161: A brick fragment showing a man, 5th Century AD
163. The accession number of t.c. is S.523. Its size is $6 \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found at Bhitargāon. It is of 5th century AD. It is a brick panel showing a female child peeping from a window. Her mouth is half opened and her hair are arranged in a mass in honeycomb style (Fig. 162).

Fig 162: A Brick Panel showing a Female Child, 5th Century AD
The accession number of t.c. is 49.42. Its size is 4 x 1⅜ x 3¼ inches. It was found at Varanasi. It is of Guptā period. It is a figure of Buddha in Bhūmi sparśa mudra (Fig. 163).

Fig 163: Buddha in Bhūmi Sparśa Mudra, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 42.91. Its size is $3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a couple. The male is on right side and his right hand is raised towards his head. His left hand has been kept on the shoulder of the lady. Both are wearing head-dress as well as kundals and Graiveyaka (Fig. 164).

Fig 164: A Couple, Guptā Period
166. The accession number of t.c. is B.889. It was found at Sankissa. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of standing Buddha. His chivar covering his body has fine folds. The legs are visible from below the cloth. His head, hands and feet are broken (Fig. 165).

Fig 165: Standing Buddha, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 56.507. Its size is 8 inches. It was found at \textit{Ahichchhatrā}. It is of \textit{Guptā} period (5\textsuperscript{th} century A.D.). It is a female head. Her plaited hair strands are drawn backside and wound up in a ball-like knot behind the head. The flowery ornament is also seen on her head. She has a broad forehead, half open eyes, a long nose and a drooping upper lip. This head has a rare grace and tenderness (Fig. 166).

![Fig 166: A Female Head, Guptā Period (5\textsuperscript{th} Century AD)](image-url)
The accession number of t.c. is B.940. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a pottery (Fig. 167).

Fig 167: A Pottery, Guptā Period
169. The accession number of t.c. is 58.533. It was found at Jaimau, Kanpur. It is of Guptā period. It is the bust of a mother and her child (Fig. 168).

Fig 168: Bust of a Mother and Child, Guptā Period
170. The accession number of t.c. is 56.491. Its size (height) is 4½ inches. It was found at *Ahichhatra*. It is of *Guptā* period. It is the figure of a headless toddler (Fig. 169).

*Fig 169: A Headless Toddler, Gupta Period*
171. The accession number of t.c. is B.735. It was found at Musanagar. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a seated lady (Fig. 170).

Fig 170: A Seated Lady, Guptā Period
172. The accession number of t.c. is 48.20. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a seated monkey eating something (Fig. 171).

Fig 171: A Seated Monkey, Guptā Period
173. The accession number of t.c. is 40.218. Its size is 2¾ x 1 x 3 inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a lady holding a child (Fig. 172).

Fig 172: A Lady holding a Child, Guptā Period
174. The accession number of t.c. is 60.78. Its size is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Guptâ period. It is the figure of Naigmeśī. She is wearing a large head-dress with a disc in the middle and wings dropping to the level of the ears on both the sides. She is wearing a very thick Torque (Fig. 173).

Fig 173: A Lady (Naigmeśī), Guptâ Period
175. The accession number of t.c. is 60.95/7. Its size (height) is 4 inches. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Guptā period. It is a terracotta toy (Fig. 174).
The accession number of t.c. is 44.16. It was found at Ahichhatra. It is of Guptā period. It is the bust of a lady wearing a large head-dress, ear ornaments and a Graiveyaka having two thick strands (Fig. 175).

Fig 175: Bust of a Lady, Guptā Period
177. The accession number of t.c. is 42.95. Its size is 8.3 inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head. The hair are coming down from the top in the form of locks on each side. There is perforated knot at the top. He is wearing ear-ornaments. His lower lip is unusually thick⁵⁰ (Fig. 176).

Fig 176: Male Head, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 42.134. It was found at Varanasi. It is of Guptā period. It is the head of a male. His hair are falling in the form of round locks. He is wearing very large kundals. His lips are very thick. There is a thin band on his forehead (Fig. 177).

Fig 177: Male Head, Guptā Period
179. The accession number of t.c. is 42.11. Its size is $1 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches. It was found at Ahichhata. It is of Guptā period. It is figure of a child holding something in his right hand (Fig. 178).

![Fig 178: A Child, Guptā Period]
The accession number of t.c. is 48.39. Its size is 2\(\frac{1}{8}\) x 7\(\frac{7}{8}\) x 2\(\frac{3}{8}\) inches. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a couple in amorous posture (Fig. 179).

![Fig 179: A Couple, Guptā Period](image-url)
181. The accession number of t.c. is 40.186. It was found at *Ahichhatra*. It is of *Guptā* period. It is the figure of a man playing a drum (Fig. 180).

![Fig 180: A Man playing a Drum, Guptā Period](image-url)
The accession number of t.c. is 60.124/12. Its size is 4 x 2¾ x 6¼ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a brick carved with two monkeys (Fig. 181).

Fig 181: Two Monkeys, Guptā Period
183. The accession number of t.c. is 42.143. It was found at Varanasi. It is of early Guptā period. It is a female head. She has a peculiar helmet-shaped hair style. She is wearing large kundals in her ears (Fig. 182).

Fig 182: Female Head, Early Guptā Period
184. The accession number of t.c. is 80.8. It is of Guptā period. Its size is 23.5 x 20 inches. It is a brick panel. On the right side is seated an ascetic with tilted head. His hair are arranged in the form of a *jatā*. There is a beaded chain hung across his chest. He has a moustache. His ribs show prominently. On his left side, a person is sitting below his seat. There is a man to his left holding some object which he is offering to the ascetic. There was also a third person on the extreme left side. Only his hand holding a shield survives\(^5\) (Fig. 183).

Fig 183: Brick Panel showing few human figures, Guptā Period
185. The accession number of t.c. is 62.204. Its size is 19 inches. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a parrot with a high class finish on its body. A row of punched circlets can be seen on the back. Its mouth is painted with red colour. Its legs are missing (Fig. 184).

186. The accession number of t.c. is 66.572. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head (Fig. 185).
187. The accession number of t.c. is B.600. Its size (height) is 16 inches. It was found at Śrāvastī. It is of 6th century AD. It is the figure of a male head. The man has a broad face. His eyelids are not visible. Mouth is open. He is wearing a low turban supported by a fillet. There are applique round pins fixed on both sides of the headgear. Curly hair can be seen on the right of the face. Ears are damaged. Part below the neck is missing\textsuperscript{53} (Fig. 186).

Fig 186: Male Head, 6th Century AD
188. The accession number of t.c. is 60.15/7. Its size is 16x8.5 inches. It is of Guptā period. It is a standing figure of Viṣṇu. The god has four arms, of which only two partly broken ones have survived. He is wearing a cap like headgear, rings in the ears, a torque with a pendant in its middle and a dhoti. A dot can be seen in between the eyebrows. The Vanmālā emerges from the crown and hangs to the side. Part below the waist is damaged (Fig. 187).

Fig 187: Viṣṇu, Guptā Period
The accession number of t.c. is 49.39. It was found at Kosam. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of Buddha in Bhumisparsha Mudra. On his left, a stūp is visible (Fig. 188).

Fig 188: Buddha in Bhumisparsha Mudra, Guptā Period
190. The accession number of t.c. is 63.348. Its size is 9 x 4 x 6¾ inches. It is of Guptā period. It is the figure of a peacock (Mayūra) (Fig. 189).

Fig 189: A Peacock (Mayūra), Guptā Period
191. The accession number of t.c. is B.88. Its size (height) is 5½ inches. It was found at Lakhimpur Kheri, U.P. It is of Guptā period. It is a male head. The man has a long smooth face, broad forehead and long nose. It shows open mouth, exposed teeth and perforated lips. The curly ringlets are visible on the left side. Folds of headgear can be seen behind the head. Right side and part below the chin is missing (Fig. 190).
192. The accession number of t.c. is 53.69. It is of 4\textsuperscript{th} – 5\textsuperscript{th} Century AD. Its size is 14x6 inches. It was found at Mohamedi, Kheri, U.P. It is figure of a seated tīrthankara (Supārśvanātha). The jina is seated on a high seat with hands in dhyaṇa mudra. Wig like hair-hang on either side of the face. Abhamandal can be seen behind his head. Inscription on the pedestal reads “Supārśaba”\textsuperscript{56} (Fig. 191).

Fig 191: Seated tīrthankara (Supārśvanātha), 4\textsuperscript{th} – 5\textsuperscript{th} Century AD
193. The accession number of t.c. is 67.7. It is of 4\textsuperscript{th} century A.D. Its size is 10 x 2½ x 5¾ inches. It is bust of a headless \textit{tīrthankara}. The modeling of the body of the \textit{jina} is realistic. He is sitting in \textit{Dhyaan Mudra} and keeping his hands on his lap. Śrīvatsa symbol is shown on the chest. Head and part below the waist are missing\textsuperscript{57} (Fig. 192).

![Fig 192: Bust of a Headless Tīrthankara, 4\textsuperscript{th} Century AD](image)

194. The accession number of t.c. is S.2026. Its size is 46x23 inches. It was found at Bhītargāon. It is of 5\textsuperscript{th} century AD. It is the figure of Kārtikeya and Ganeśa fighting for Laddūs. The framed panel shows four-armed Ganeśa seated with legs stretched to the right side. He holds a bowl containing Laddoos (sweet balls). Kaartikeya is rushing towards Ganesh with the intention of snatching the Laddoos\textsuperscript{58} (Fig. 193).

![Fig 193: Kārtikeya and Ganeśa, 5\textsuperscript{th} Century A.D.](image)
The accession number of t.c. is 67.15. Its of 5th Century AD. Its size is 4½ x 4½ x 7¼ inches. It was found at Sārnātha. It is the head of Buddhā. He has a long forehead, half-closed eyes and thick lips. With cluster of ringles on the head and usṇīṣa at the top. Body is missing59 (Fig. 194).

Fig 194: Head of Buddhā, 5th Century AD
196. The accession number of t.c. is 48.35/A. It was found at Rājghāta. It is of medieval period. It is figure of a yakṣa. He is wearing a raised top-knot, kundals in his ears, Graiveyaka and Yajñopavīta (Fig. 195).

Fig 195: A Yakṣa, Medieval Period
The accession number of t.c. is 42.8. It is of 6th-7th century A.D. Its size is 2¾ x ¾ x 2¾ inches. It is a decorative panel depicting vyāla standing inside an oblong frame decorated with thin bands and hemi-spherical motif (Fig. 196).

Fig 196: Decorative Panel depicting Vyāla
The accession number of t.c. is 50.29/14. Its size is $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It was found at Almora. It is of modern period. It is a four-handed Buddhist deity (*Avalokitesvara*) sitting in *Lalitasan* (Fig. 197).

Fig 197: *Four Handed Buddhist Deity (Avalokitesvara), Modern Period*
199. The accession number of t.c. is 50.29/13. Its size is 2¼ x 1¼ x 4 inches. It was found at Cheuresing, Amlora. It is a modern Buddhist deity (Fig. 198).
200. The accession number of t.c. is 50.29/15. Its size is $1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ inches. It is of Modern period. It is the figure of Buddha in Bhumiparsha mudra (Fig. 199).

![Fig 199: Buddha in Bhumiparsha Mudra, Modern Period](image)
201. The accession number of t.c. is 66.489. Its size is 6 ⅜ x 3 ½ x 5 ½ inches. It was found at Kushinagar. It is of 8th century A.D. It is the figure of Buddha in bhūmi sparśa mudra (Fig. 200).

Fig 200: Buddha in Bhūmi Sparśa Mudra, 8th Century AD
The accession number of t.c. is 50.29/16. Its size is \(4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}\) inches. It was found at Chakradhar, Almora. It is of modern period. It is the figure of Mahākāla, a Buddhist deity (Fig. 201).
203. The accession number of t.c. is 50.29/12. Its size is 5 ¾ x 4¼ x 9 ⅜ inches. It was found at Almora. It is of modern period. It is figure of *Buddha in Bhumi Sparsha Mudra* (Fig. 202).

*Fig 202: Buddha in Bhumi Sparsha Mudra, Modern Period*
204. The accession number of t.c. is 60.316/13. Its size is 5 x 2¼ x 6¼ inches. It is of modern period. It is the figure of a lady made inside a latticed frame (Fig. 203).

Fig 203: A Lady, Modern Period
205. The accession number of t.c. is 60.124/3. Its size is 12 ½ x 3 ½ x 4 ¾ inches. It is the fragment of a decorated brick. The scene shows horse and elephant riders in different postures. It is of late period (Fig. 204).

Fig 204: Decorated Brick, Late Period

206. The accession number of t.c. is 60.316/6. Its size is 9 ¾ x 2 ¾ x 6 ¼ inches. It is a decorated brick showing two monkey-faced human figures flanking a similar figure riding a bull (Fig. 205).

Fig 205: Decorated Brick
The accession number of t.c. is 52.112. It is of 7th-8th century A.D. Its size is 8¼ x 3⅜ x 10 inches. It is figure of seated four armed Ganeśa holding a fruit in his right lower hand. The left one has a pot filled with sweets which the God is picking up with the tip of his flexed trunk. He is wearing a torque and bracelets (Fig. 206).

Fig 206: Four Armed Ganeśa, 7th–8th Century AD
208. The accession number of t.c. is 60.316/8. Its size is $13 \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 4$ inches. It is of modern period. It is figure of a decorated panel showing a row of birds on water and half flowers (Fig. 207).

![Decorated Panel showing Birds, Modern Period](image)

**Fig 207: Decorated Panel showing Birds, Modern Period**

**References**

11. *Ibid*, p. 28, Pl. 42[b].
18. *Ibid*, p. 64, Pl. 112.
27. Ibid, p. 168, Pl. 309.
29. Ibid, p. 49, Pl. 83.
33. Ibid, p. 102, Pl. 187.
34. Ibid, p. 124, Pl. 225[b].
35. Ibid, p. 131, Pl. 239.
37. Ibid, p. 115, Pl. 211.
41. Ibid, p. 141, Pl. 259[a]
43. Ibid, p. 127, Pl. 231.
44. Ibid, p. 134, Pl. 246.
45. Ibid, p. 123, Pl. 225[a].
46. Ibid, p. 15, Pl. 18.
47. Ibid, p. 98, Pl. 179.
51. Ibid, p. 122, Pl. 223.
52. Ibid, p. 166, Pl. 305.
53. Ibid, p. 113, Pl. 208.
55. Ibid, p. 149, Pl. 274.
56. Ibid, p. 133, Pl. 244.
60. Ibid, p. 135, Pl. 248.
Politics of Heritage: The state of Archaeology in Kashmir (1846-1947)

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Interest in the pre-Muslim period archaeology of Kashmir first developed in the nineteenth century which largely focused on the ruined monuments and their archaeological significance. The archaeological works such as explorations and excavations, in and around Kashmir were not done at any large scale prior the beginning of the 20th century which, for the first time saw the light of spade and trowel in an organized and systematic way.

The pioneering work in the rediscovery of the archaeological wealth of Kashmir was first publicized by some European travelers in the 19th century, whose focus was mainly the ruined architectural monuments of the Kashmir valley and its adjacent places. However, some of their perceptions were recorded inaccurately and with ambiguous conclusions. The prominent amongst them were Baron Hugel (1833), William Moorcroft (1841), G. T. Vigne (1842), Alexander Cunningham (1848, 1871), Cole (1869), Lawrence (1895) and Hellmut De Terra and T.T. Patterson (1939) among others. Such explorers undertook antiquarian, archaeological, scientific and geological work in and around Kashmir, thereby collecting information regarding the environmental and the geological features, ancient monuments, statues of stone, metal artefacts and terracottas sculptural fragments etc. Their monumental works are still regarded as integral to the study of the archaeology of Kashmir.

The first pioneering work related to the architectural survey of the temples of Kashmir was undertaken by Alexander Cunningham in 1848. He published it as ‘An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture, as exhibited in the Temples of Kashmir’ in the Journal of the Asiatic Society. Cunningham traced the source of the Kashmiri style of temples to Greek roots. As he puts it, ‘Kashmirian architecture with its noble fluted pillars, its vast colonnades, its lofty pediments, and its elegant trefoiled arches is fully entitled to be classed as a distinct style’, and these ‘architectural remains of Kashmir are perhaps the most remarkable of the existing monuments of India, as they exhibit
undoubted traces of the influence of Grecian art. Cunningham’s work was ‘the first piece of writing on architecture and the first comprehensive survey ever published of the details and stylistic features of the temples of Kashmir. More recent writings on the subject have confirmed some of the Cunningham’s hypothesis and dismissed others. The existence of a distinctive Kashmiri style and the elements of Hellenistic influence is recognized, while, the chronology suggested (for instance, in the case of Shankaracharya temple) was held untenable by Buhler and Fergusson.

Cunningham recognized the importance of the photographic documentation and exerted himself in this direction after taking over as Director General of the Archaeological Survey. He appointed Captain W.G. Murray, assistant surveyor general, for a period of six months in 1872 to take photographs of Kashmiri architecture. After that the survey reports were increasingly accompanied by photographs.

In 1870 Maharaja Ranbir Singh constituted a bureau of translation which was entrusted with the job of translating rare Persian books into Sanskrit and vice versa, thereby laying the foundation of the Indological research in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. This bureau in the passage of time was named as the ‘Ranvira Sarasvata’ or the Ranbir Institute of Ancient Studies and Research.

Meanwhile, Colonel J .C. Berkely was deputied to Kashmir on special duty in 1884. Berkely gave to Dewan Anant Ram, who was the P.M. to Maharaja, a list of the ancient buildings and ruins of Kashmir. ‘Would the Durbar be willing to arrange for their conservation as they stand? The cost would be trifling, and the object of view is one that commends itself to all. To these words Maharaja replied in a separate letter whose contents are reproduced by Upinder Singh as,

‘With reference to your letter...I shall thank you to inform the Government of India that His Highness the Maharaja himself takes great interest in the preservation of all ancient buildings within his territories, and is fully alive to the importance of conserving the specimens of ancient architectural art. I may also state here that the Governor of Kashmir has been instructed to take particular care in conserving such buildings.

It was in March 1898, that Amar Singh and Captain Godfrey presented a proposal to the then Maharaja of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for establishing a museum for housing the antiquities,

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1 Singh has copied the information from Letter No.225, dated 30 June 1884, from Col. J.C. Berkely to P.M. of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, Home Proceedings/Archaeology and the Conservation of Ancient Monuments, February 1885, No.8, Part A, OIOC.

2 Upinder Singh has collected the information from a Letter dated 08th of July 1884, from Dewan Anant Ram to J.C. Berkely, Home Proceedings/Archaeology and the Conservation of Ancient Monuments, February 1885, No.8, Part A, OIOC.
that were found by different agencies in and around Kashmir, which was accepted and the money was released for that purpose.

In 1902 ‘Ranavira Institute’ (earlier ‘Ranvira Sarasvata’) was formed by the Maharaja of Kashmir for the study of ancient oriental learning. The State Archaeological Department was also created in 1902. After Vogel’s visit to Kashmir in 1904, to advise on the preservation of ancient monuments, archaeology was added to its duties and the department came to be known after that as Archaeological and Research Department: Jammu and Kashmir State and was given the responsibility of undertaking important repairs to all the ancient monuments in collaboration with the Public Works Department. It was formed to pursue research on the archaeological and historical lines in the state under the direction of J. C. Chatterji, who took excavations at Awantipora in 1910.

The resolution for its formation was passed on 20th June 1904 by the then State Council of the Maharaja of Kashmir. Thus, in the beginning the archaeology was part of the Sanskrit research department who mainly dealt with publishing Sanskrit texts concerning the Kashmir school of Sivaism. The state officials attached to this department had concerned themselves largely with the Sanskrit texts rather than with the exploration and conservation of monuments. The lack of expertise in archaeological conservation and also the growing necessity of maintenance of monuments led to the split of the Archaeological and Research Department: Jammu and Kashmir State into—Research Department under the mentorship of J. C. Chaterjee and the Department of Archaeology. Finally in 1912 Kashmir agreed to setting up a separate archaeological department. At the advice of Vogel, which he had offered earlier, a trained officer from the Survey was also given the permission to take over as the superintendent of archeology in Kashmir at a monthly salary of rupees 500 which was accepted by the Durbar initially for a period of two years.

The patronage given to Sanskrit as repeatedly expounded by the state rulers like Ranjit Singh, had a special purpose. He wanted to promote Sanskrit learning among Kashmiri pandits and publicize the ancient Hindu culture. This is very aptly discussed by scholars like Mridu Rai and others in their writings. This was claimed by Maharana Pratap Singh who declared that he wanted to restore the ancient glory of Kashmir. The Dogra-led princely state took to archaeology because carefully chosen aspects of it could fortify Dogra sovereignty.

Historical edifices of the state were deemed as national monuments and a warning was given to the Durbar that any lapse in the conservation of them would compel the Imperial Government in taking care of the monuments themselves.

Soon, Marshall deputed W. H. Nicholls from the Northern Circle to repair certain Mohammadan monuments and Mughal gardens near Srinagar and he submitted the report in 1906. In 1907, Marshall visited Kashmir to monitor the works himself.
Archaeological work like conservation of monuments, however, was left outside its purview. In 1908, the Director General of the Archaeology Department of India complaining that the neglect of the monuments in Kashmir was unrivalled in any other native state, warned that the inability or reluctance of the Kashmir Durbar to conserve the monuments of the state would compel the British Government to interfere and assert its own responsibility in maintaining them. In his report in 1908-09, Spooner, the archaeological surveyor for the Frontier Circle, condemned in blunt language the inactivity of the Kashmir Durbar in preserving the monuments of the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Meanwhile Sten Konow in 1909, brought to light many new monuments, inscriptions and manuscripts from Kashmir, supplemented by Marshall in 1908 in his *Note on Archaeological work in Kashmir*.

The differences with respect to the conservation and the preservation of the monuments and antiquities between the British Government and the ruling Maharajas of the Dogras continued. These were underlined in 1910, when the survey of Laddakh led to the discovery of some antiquities which Dogra rulers were reluctant to hand over to the British Government. The Durbar insisted that the British would not be allowed to remove any antiquities from the state, which was later accepted by the British Government. However, the British Government wished that the adequate measures should be taken by the Durbar to ensure the safe custody of these antiquities.

In 1912, on the directions of Marshall, as Director General of ASI, D. R. Sahni was deputed to Kashmir as Superintendent of Archaeological Department, Jammu and Kashmir State. Sahni took charge of the department in January 1913 and was expected by Marshall to make a detailed survey of and publication on the historic remains of pre-Mohammadan period of Kashmir. He excavated the Buddhist site at Pandrethan which revealed two early medieval stupas as well as a part of monastery courtyard. At Parihaspora, ruins of an impressive stupa were excavated. The temples of Awantiswamin and Awantisvara at Awantipora were also excavated. At Ushkar in Baramulla, excavations revealed the basement of a large stupa and the collection of the terracottas of the late Kushana period, along with some conservation works. Sahni remained in Kashmir till 1916. Sardar Mool Singh Khosla served the Department for some time after Sahni till Hiranand Shastri took over the charge of the Department of Archaeology apparently in April-May 1918. Shastri undertook excavations at Fatehgarh and also explored the archaeological site at Harwan.

R. C. Kak took the reins of the Department in his hands in 1919 and continued to 1929. He replaced Shastri. Kak undertook excavation at Harwan exposing some structural remains belonging to the Buddhist settlement at the site. Kakapura in Pulwama and Zehanpura in Baramulla were also excavated by Kak in succeeding years. The antiquities, especially sculptures recovered from different sites were housed in Sri Pratap Singh Museum (hereafter, SPSM), at Lal Mandi, Srinagar, which was founded by Captain Godfrey. In 1923, a small catalogue of these collections was prepared by R. C. Kak entitling *Handbook of the Archaeological and the Numismatics in Kashmir*. Archaeological works of
his time also include a book *Antiquities of Marew Wadwan* (1924) in the series of *Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of Kashmir* (No.1). In the same series, next issue (No.2) was written by G. E. L. Carter entitled *The Stone Age in Kashmir* (1924). Results of some of Kak’s endeavours were published in *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir* (1933). This work is a general survey of the monuments, archaeological sites and sculptures of Kashmir, along with an account of the excavations at Harwan conducted by Kak and the description of the terracotta tiles. ‘Compilation of the list of monuments and places of archaeological interest, maintenance of photographs and drawings and timely publication of reports about the findings were his (Kak’s) chief contribution to Kashmir archaeology’.

Madhusudan Kaul became the director in 1929 and undertook excavation at Martand (Anantnag) and Devsar (Kulgam). Kaul also excavated Nawapura (Gilgit) in 1938 and Tapar (ancient Pratappura, Baramulla) of 7th century CE. Conservation work of some Mohammadan monuments was done as well. Prof. J. D. Zadoo followed Kaul for some time as the Director till T. N. Khazanchi took over the charge as the Superintendent of the Archaeology, Research and Museums of the State, apparently, in 1947-48.

Meanwhile, in 1955 an article appeared in the *Marg Journal* entitling ‘Akhnur Terracottas’ by Charles Fabri which summarises the results of research conducted by him on sculptures of Ushkar (Baramulla) and Akhnur (Jammu province). Fabri excavated Ushkar and recovered some human terracotta heads and fragments of limbs. He also appended a plan metric map to this article. Ushkar was earlier excavated by Sahni.

While British rulers viewed the monuments in Kashmir as purely historical monuments and disassociated them from their religious significance, the Dogra rulers, on the other hand, treated them as mere religious shrines. The Dogra rulers acted as guardians of the Hindu monuments in the state, while the upkeep of the Muslim shrines in the state was largely left with the Muslims themselves. The religious sentiment was sharp and deep with the Dogra rulers. It was obvious in the works of R. C. Kak who took up the theme of the destruction of the temples by Muslim rulers in his book *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*. He was forced to delete certain passages from his book before its publication by the India Society in London. These removed sections were thought to offend Muslims of the state.

This tough attitude of the Durbar towards Muslim shrines and monuments was not tolerated by the British Government which warned that the Durbar ought not to be permitted to neglect remains merely because they were Muslim shrines. The negligence of the religious structures of the past, especially in the valley of Kashmir, by the Dogra rulers invited widespread condemnation by the Muslim owned Punjab press, which now heaped condemnation on the Durbar for neglecting the valley’s mosques and demanded, in the vein of British archaeologists, that the Dogra state perform its duty by ‘paying due heed to these ancient buildings’.
The Durbar, though made annual grants for the conservation of monuments, did not accept the usual procedures for repair that were prevalent in other parts of India, in which the Survey had an important advisory role\(^4\). These annual grants instead for repairing the monuments were, for the most part, came to appropriated for other purposes\(^5\). The carelessness of the Durbar was so much so that Marshall wrote to Fleet from Srinagar that Kashmir was the most truly ‘comic opera state’ that Marshall had encountered, where ‘archaeology is on a par with all else. The humor of it would be supreme, were it not for the tragic note that pervades everything, and the gloomy outlook for the future\(^6\). This state of matters did not perturbed Marshall who continued to focus and looked forward at the smooth functioning of the department in Kashmir which, he thought, would reveal very important inscriptions and other antiquities.

The work of the Department of Archaeology lingered on for some decades in spite of its dissolution and reconstitution a number of times by the state government. Because of the inefficiency of the state government as also of the Department, the central government (after independence of India) in its notification issued on February 13\(^{th}\), 1958 transferred the State Department of Archaeology under the control of Central government (i.e. Archaeological Survey of India). Some fifty four monuments and sites of national importance were located in the State and the final take over was given effect from 1\(^{st}\) July, 1958. Presently, there are sixty nine monuments and sites of national importance under the jurisdiction of the central government\(^7\).

References:


3. Ibid, P. 327.


6. Ibid, P. 32.


10. Ibid, P. 300.


24. Ibid., P. 423.
25. Ibid., P. 411.
43. Ibid., P. 205.
44. Ibid., P. 207.
46. Ibid., P. 168.
47. Ibid., P. 168.
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE RUINED STRUCTURE AT SIKANDRA, AGRA

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With the establishment of Mughal Empire in India, a new epoch not only in Indian polity but also in the Social and Cultural areas had started. At its peak during the late 17th and early 18th centuries, Empire had stretched on a wide geographical area covering almost all of the Indian Subcontinents — extending from Bengal in the east to Balochistan in the west, Kashmir in the north to the Kaveri basin in the south\(^1\). Mughals had successfully provided the political stability to India for almost 200 years which had in turn given a boost to the cultural development. Mughal rulers in person had contributed tremendously in various fields of architecture\(^2\). They had built a large number of excellent monuments which could be considered as the best examples of the cultural synthesis that took place during medieval period\(^3\).

The present paper ventures to study the ruined structures existing on the southern side to Kānch Mahal at the Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, Agra. This structure lies on latitude 27º12'55.07" north and longitude 77º57'08.74" east at Sikandra in Agra. It can be located on south-western side of the Tomb of Akbar and on the southern side of Kānch Mahal in northern Agra. National Highway No. 2 passes on the southern side to the Ruined Structure.

The Ruined Structure is located on a raised platform (Fig. 01 & 02, 3, 4) and has been built on irregular octagonal plan (Fig. 01 & 02). Irregular Octagon i.e. Mussaman-I Bagdadi signifies that its cardinal sides are equal to each other and diagonal sides are equal to each other. Cardinal sides measure 27 metres while diagonal sides measure 12.20 metres (Fig. 02). The height of the platform

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\(^1\) Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of mughal Empire*, New Delhi, 1986, IX to XI.


\(^3\) op.cit.
from ground level is 1.80 metres (Fig. 3, 4, 5). It has been approached by the twin flights of steps built on all cardinal points (Fig. 01 and 3). Each flight of steps contains six steps (Fig. 01). Sides of the octagon of the platform accommodate arched alcoves (Fig. 02 and Fig. 3, 4, 5). Cardinal sides consist of 15 alcoves while diagonal sides has 7 alcoves (Fig. 02). These alcoves are symmetrical and similar to each other in shape and dimension (Fig. 3, 4, 5). It measures 1.10 by 0.75 metres (Fig.02).
FIGURE-02: BASEMENT PLAN, RUINED STRUCTURE, SIKANDRA
An Archaeological Study of the Ruined Structure at Sikandra, Agra

Fig. 3: A GENERAL VIEW, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA

Fig. 4: DIAGONAL VIEW, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA
Platform is composed of an octagonal chamber in the centre which provides access through eight arched passages (Fig. 02). Four passages exist at the cardinal points and open in the central alcove of each cardinal side of the platform, while four passages are diagonally built which open in the central alcoves of the diagonal sides of the platform (Fig. 3). The width of the passage is 1.10 metres (Fig. 02).

The central chamber is built on perfect octagon where each side measures 2.85 metres (Fig. 02). The purpose of the central chamber and its passage could not be ascertained as the structure has been repaired and mutilated several times. The central chamber might have been provided access from the inner side of the structure built on the platform but since it has been repaired thoroughly, no traces of access are found today.

The ruined structure exists on the platform (Fig. 01 and Fig. 3). The ruined structure is based on plinth (Fig. 3, 4). The structure is aligned on north-south axis (Fig. 01). It is of octagonal shape (Fig. 01). Here the octagon is again characterized as Mussaman-I Bagdadi i.e. irregular octagon where corresponding sides are equal to each other. The longer sides of the structure measure 22.55 metres while shorter sides are of 3.80 metres (Fig. 01). The structure has been built on hasht bihist plan i.e. non-partite plan. It is composed of a central chamber surrounded by chambers at corners and compartments at cardinal points (Fig. 01).
The central chamber is of octagonal shape of 2.90 metres each side (Fig. 01 and Fig. 6, 8). The inner Façades of the chamber are composed of alcoves, which accommodate connecting passages and gates (Fig. 01 and Fig. 6, 8). These alcoves are of equal size (Fig. 01 and 6). The alcoves existing in the Façades on cardinal sides containing trabeated gates, which connect the central chamber with the cardinal compartments (Fig. 01 and Fig. 6, 8). These alcoves are built on oblong plan of 2.20 by 1.80 metres (Fig. 01). The span of the gate of these alcoves is 1.35 metres. The alcoves of the diagonal Façades open in a passage which connect the central chamber with the corner chambers (Fig. 01 and Fig. 6, 8). The alcoves containing passages are too built on oblong plan which measures 2.25 by 2.20 metres (Fig. 01). A trabeated gate fixed in the centre of these alcoves provides entrance to the passage, which on the other end has gate to connect with corner chambers (Fig. 6, 8). The passage is rectangle of 2.75 by 2.25 metres (Fig. 01). Alcoves with passages or with connecting gates have an arched ventilator placed on the gates (Fig. 6, 7, 8). These arched ventilators are meant to relive the central chamber from suffocation and provide light to it.

Fig. 06: INNER VIEW, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA
Fig. 07: INNER VIEW OF SIDE CLOISTER, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA

Fig. 08: A VIEW OF RADIATING PASSAGE, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA
Corner chambers form perfect octagon of 1.85 meters sides (Fig. 01 and Plates 02 & 07). These chambers are connected with side cardinal compartments and the central chamber by the gates (Fig. 01 and Fig. 7). These corner octagonal chambers are provided with trabeated openings built in alcove setting on outer side. These gates or openings are too surmounted by arched openings, which serve as ventilators (Fig. 4, 7, 09).

Fig. 09: A VIEW OF CHAMFERED CORNER, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA

The cardinal compartments are built on oblong plan with apses on the both ends (Fig. 01). Without apses the compartment measures 7.90 X 4.25 metres (Fig. 01). Each side apse contain three arches (Fig. 01). The central arch opens into the corner chambers and flanking ones are blind and constructed for decoration.

Façades of the longer sides (cardinal) are symmetrical to each other (Fig. 01 and Fig. 3, 4). It is composed of five big alcoves of same width i.e. 3.23 metres. Where central alcove is oblong of 3.25 by 1.65 and contains the gate to entre into cardinal compartments (Fig. 01 and Fig. 3). The central alcove is flanked by hexagonal alcoves (Fig. 01). The inner sides of the hexagones are of 1.35 metres. These hexagonal alcoves are further flanked by alcoves which contain the gate to enter into corner chambers (Fig. 01 and Fig. 3). These alcoves are similar to central alcove in size and orientation (Fig. 01 and Fig. 3). Western Façade has been affected with some change which was caused to accommodate the stairs.
(Fig. 01). Flanking alcoves of the central one are oblong and contain a gate in the centre, which serves as the entrance to stairs (Fig. 01 and Fig. 10). These stairs runs in the depth of the wall in north-south axis. The width of the stair is 1.10 metres (Fig. 01). These stairs open on the roof of the corner chambers (Fig. 4).

Fig. 10: A VIEW OF SIDE ALCOVES WITH ENTRANCE, RUINED STRUCTURE NEAR SIKANDRA

The central octagonal chamber is surmounted by concaved ceiling and phase of transition has been achieved by squinch arches (Fig. 6, 8). The ceiling of the corner chambers are half-circled based on squinch arches (Fig. 9). The cardinal compartments are provided with vault ceiling. Exteriorly the whole structure is flatly roofed and has no dome at all (Fig. 3, 4). It might be possible that once the structure was surmounted by dome or by a number of domes, which were destroyed with the passage of time.

Façades of the shorter sides have been destroyed with the passage of time (Fig. 01 and Fig. 4, 9). But the foundation of these parts and Façades are still intact to convey the space organization. Façade of the shorter sides was formed with alcove which provided entrance (Span is 1.55 metres) to the corner octagonal chambers diagonally (Fig. 01 and Fig. 4, 9). These alcoves form a rectangle which measures 2.15 X 1.60 metres (Fig. 01).

An analysis of the plan and structural properties of this ruined building leads us to conclude that it was built during the Mughal period and belonged to Akbar’s period. It cannot be a Lodi building by any chance. Typically, the features of Mughal architecture, such as four centre arches and bilateral symmetry are found in this ruined structure.