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Editorial

The 8th issue of the journal covers nine articles. The first one by Mohana. R gives the detailed study of the seven paintedrock shelters around village Karadigudda p.s. Badami district Bagalkot, Karnataka. The second article by Himanshu Shekhar and P. P. Joglekar gives the details of Megaliths monuments of Murhu area district Khunti, Jharkhand. The authors also give the ethno-archaeological study of the megalithism current among local tribals. The third article by Pradeep K. Behera and Sakir Hussaingives the results of the explorations of chalcolithic settlements of middle Mahanadi valley. The fourth article by Vijay Kumar gives the gazetteer of Aligarh and Hathras districts. It gives in details the sketch of OCP which extends from Punjab to Eastern Uttar Pradesh. It also gives the brief sketches of Harappan and Corded Ware cultures. The fifth article by Mohan Lal Chadhargives the details of antiquities lying in Eran area which date from Gupta period to late medieval period. The sixth article is by Prashant Srivastava and Pundarik Kumar. It gives the details of coin hoard of Kośala Māhājanapadatype early punch marked coins found recently from Sravasti, Uttar Pradesh. The seventh article is by Abdul Rashid Lone gives the details of terracotta tiles and figurines of Kushan period. It also gives the information about construction technique and architecture of that period. The eighth article by Shamoon Ahmad gives the catalogue of thirteen Nārāyanī coins of the kingdom of Koch Bihar district Koch Bihar, West Bengal. The ninth article by S.K. Acharya, G.S. Khwaja and M.V. R. Vermagives the details of a trilingual inscription of 18th century A.D. It is in Persian, Oriya and Telugu languages and is fixed on the wall of a Dharmaśālā / Matha.

Vijay Kumar
Chief Editor
Indian Journal of Archaeology
Archaeological Investigation around Karadigudda S.N. of the Malaprabha Valley, Karnataka

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Post Graduate and Research Institute
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The study of rock art is human of archaeology which enables us to understand the past culture as well as religious beliefs. Rock art found in both forms i.e. pictographs and petro glyphs of human and animal figures engaged in various kinds of day to day activities such as hunting, gathering, pastoral lifestyle etc., which authored by contemporary people, such rock art pictures can provide visuals of a particular period, place, and practices etc. They play a significant role in the study of human beliefs and practices, especially throughout ages. It is widely known that rock art was one of the mediums to communicate and represent the understanding of their surroundings and it also reflects their ritualistic beliefs and ideas. Therefore, rock artist an indispensable source of information for our understanding of some aspects of prehistoric life of people that generally cannot be known from the other kinds of prehistoric material evidences. In fact, it is a global phenomenon throughout the ages.

Rock Art Research in the Malaprabha Basin

Early research on rock art in the Malaprabha basin began in the last quarter of the 20th century. Wakankar explored Bādāmi, Tatakoti, and SidlaPhaḍi in 1976. This was followed by Sundara. YashodharMathpal and Neumayer located painted shelters in Are Guḍḍa and HireGuḍḍa by 1978. They are found in the area between the famous Chalukyan art centers of Bādāmi and Paṭṭadakallu and little later by Neumayer. Fortunately, now there is a continuity of field research, though the chain of research was interrupted in the near past. There are very few papers on petroglyph and pictographs found especially in Bādāmi area. Tammina discovered by Kadapatt and Pilligundu site, noticed by Baravali. The author carried out field survey in the Malaprabha valley as part of his
doctoral programme during 2011-2015. The intensive and systematically comprehensive field work has resulted in the discovery of 90 localities in 35 rock art sites.

Karadigudda S.N.
Karadigudda S.N. located 13 km to the west of Badami. Three sites have been noticed in and around the village i.e. Pillugundu, Ramdevrugunḍu, and TayyavvanaPhadi.

Pillugundu
Pillugundu (Fig. 1) located 3 km to the northeast of Karadigudda SN and to the northwest of Ramdevrugunḍu rock art site, are many rock shelters. It was noticed by Shri Barawali (Badami per. Com.). The rock formation is oriented towards northwest-southeast. The rock shelters are within the agricultural land (survey no. 96/1), owned by Shri Mahadevappa Hanumappa Talvar. This region is an open area (plain), with scattered vegetation. Ground nut, cucumber and maze are the main crops. There are six rock shelters, out of which four are having paintings.

Fig. 1. Panoramic view of the Pillugundu site
Documentation of Rock Shelters  
Shelter No: PLG-1(15°56.490’N - 75°35.835’E)

Local Name : Nil  
Elevation (AMSL) : 622m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>It is the entrance of the rock boulders complex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>5 x 3 x 2.2 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Rocky Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall and the ceiling: 0.5 m above the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Pictograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Present condition</td>
<td>Seepage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Archaeological remains in the vicinity: Not found

Natural Resources

a. Water Resources

A seasonal spring at the foot of the rock formation to the southeast. *UchikinaDon* a perennial spring towards NW about 700 m, *KaryamaniDon* to northeast about 500 m.

b. Proximity of Water

15-700 m
Interpretation of the rock art Pictures

The pictures in the shelter are of two periods pre-historic and historical (Fig. 2). The picture in the upper part is historical and those in the lower part are pre-historic stylistically and characteristically are of Mesolithic. In the lower part there are five animals and two humans.

Animals are: an unidentified animal (a); a wild boar (b); the long neck of giraffe? (c), a nude human with hands bent down and having what appears to be long horn bent in the middle (d); cattle (e); and a small human figure with hands raised up below the stomach of the animal (f); above the giraffe there is long necked animal (g). Upper part: an interesting historical situation. A chieftain with a parasol (h) held above, having five warriors with sword and shields and bow and arrow standing around him; on the other side of the fort wall probably outside are two warriors’ also holding sword and shield (i); behind the chieftain the warriors hold bow by the right side are perhaps a woman and child (j); the chieftain probably riding an animal: the animal with decorated line on the body, the animal faces forwards (k); on the right side of the animal there is human hands stretched horizontally (l); in the front of the animal there are perhaps women and a child with hands stretched horizontally (m); in the fore-ground there appears to be portion with decorative motifs on the frontal side (n); there is warrior with sword and shield perhaps guarding the entry into the Chieftain’s place (o). The picture is quite interesting: in the ceiling of the shelter there is a simple picture of a serpent with the hood spread open (p). It is noteworthy in this shelter there are picture: pre-historical and historical in two distinct parts.

A horse rider is with cudgel in right hand and peculiar headgear. It is particularly noteworthy that there are no reins to control the horse. Further in the front of the animal with two legs and moustache projecting from upper chest of the horse. But the horse does not seem to have front legs. The whole picture of the animal is very, very peculiar. This picture needs to the studied
further (Fig. 3). A warrior stands with banded shield and sword, below a warrior with bow and short arrow and some kind of rectangular shape design below of the warriors (Fig. 4). Animal, the head is missing and the tail is slightly straight. The animal is shown in vertical position (Fig. 5).
**Shelter No: PLG 2 (15°56.494’N - 75°35.829’E)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Nil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elevation (AMSL)</td>
<td>623m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>The shelter is formed by a huge boulder which is resting to the west of PLG-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>4.5 x 2.3 x 1.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Rocky Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>Northeast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall: 0.6 m above the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Pictograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Present condition</td>
<td>High Seepage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Water Resources</td>
<td>A seasonal spring at foot of rock formation to the southeast. <em>Uchikina Dono</em> (perennial spring) towards northwest about 700 m, <em>Karyamani Dono</em> to northeast 500 m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Proximity of Water</td>
<td>15-500 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An abstract human figure is of ‘X’ type and a Hanuman deity (?); probably picture done by some villager (Fig. 6). An animal with short tail and frontal legs and the head are missing (Fig. 7). A deer raised head upwards and stripes on the body (Fig. 8).

Fig. 6. Pillugundu: Human and deity

Fig. 7. An animal with short tail

Fig. 8. A deer in linear
Shelter No: PLG-3(15°56.496’N - 75°35.820’E)

Local Name : Nil

Elevation (AMSL) : 622 m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>To the left of PLG-2 about 10 m away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>3 x 5 x 2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Rocky Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall and the ceiling: 0.7 m above the surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Pictograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Present condition</td>
<td>High Seepage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Natural Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Resources</th>
<th>A seasonal spring at foot of rock formation to the southeast.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b. Proximity of Water</td>
<td>15 m.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Three human figures are in different style and probably an animal show in lines (Fig. 9). A dog raised head upward with ears and warped tail (Fig. 10). Probably an antelope is with short horns (Fig. 11).

Fig. 9: Pillugundu: Human figures and probably an animal

Fig. 10. Pillugundu: Probably a dog.

Fig. 11. Pillugundu: An antelope
Shelter No: PLG-4(15°56.490'N - 75°35.835'E)

Local Name : *Padiyammaphadi*
Elevation (AMSL) : 625m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>120 m north of PLG-1. This shelter is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dedicated to the local deity known as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Padiyamma</em>. Around the goddess some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>designs are depicted by local people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>3.2 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>3 x 2.8 x 1.6 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Rocky Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall: 3.5 m above the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Pictograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Present condition</td>
<td>Damaged by Natural factors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resources</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Water Resources</td>
<td>A seasonal spring at foot of rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>formation to the southeast. <em>UchikinaDon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>towards northwest about 700 m, <em>KaryamaniDon</em>to the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>northeast 500 m away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-500 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Two humans in unusual type and there is some kind of design at the feet of humans (Fig. 12). Here are found a few small pictures at the top left corner difficult identify. However, wavy line perhaps represent a snake to its left side close by there appear to two legs stretched apart. Below, there is an animal with snout raised upand some integrated designs (Fig. 13).

Fig. 12. Pillugundu: Two human figures in unusual type

Fig. 13. Pillugundu: Animals and some designs
RĀMADĒVRUGUNḌU (RDG)

Rāmadēvrugundu (Fig. 14) is located 2 km east of the KaradīGuḍḍa SN and 2 km away from southeast of Pillugundu rock shelter site. It is an isolated rock huge boulder site surrounded by an agricultural barren land. There are 3 huge boulders, locally known as Rāmadēvrugundu, Akkavaphaḍi and Tangyavaphaḍi. In that Tangyavaphaḍi has a historical painting in white and Rāmadēvrugundu has BadamiChalukyan Kannada Inscription.

Fig. 14. General view of the Rāmadēvrugundu site
Shelter No: RDG-1 (15° 56' 235"N - 75° 35' 537"E)

Local Name : Tangyavaphaḍi

Elevation (AMSL) : 621 m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>To the north of the huge boulder and locally known as <em>Tangyavaphaḍi</em> and 2 km from the south of Pillugundu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>On the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>3.5 x 1.2 x 2.3 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Rocky Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall: 3.6 m above the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Pictograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Present condition</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Natural Resources**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water Resources</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A seasonal spring on the main boulder i.e. in front of the <em>Rāmadēvru</em> shrine and <em>Nichhakina Dong</em> about 600 m to the northeast.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proximity of Water</td>
<td>30-600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A warrior is with a sword and shield (Fig. 15) on the wall of the shelter. The inscription is found nearby the painting, it may throw welcome light and some information of the Badami Chalukyan period (Fig. 16).

Fig. 15. Rāmadēvrugundu: A warrior is with a sword and shield

Fig. 16. Rāmadēvrugundu: Badami Chalukyan inscription
TĀYYAVVA PHAḌI (TYP)

In KaraḍiGuḍḍa SN, site is locally known as TāyyavvaPhaḍi is located to the right side of the Muttalageri-Nilagunda road. The petroglyphs are on the cliff of outer surface, they are reachable from ground/earth surface. It is an isolated huge rock boulder site. On this cliff, base boulders have a good number of engravings.

Details of the Cliff: TYP-1 (15° 59' 740"N - 75° 42' 590"E)

Local Name : TāyyavvaPhaḍi

Elevation (AMSL) : 612 m

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Location</td>
<td>In the vicinity of the hill. Villagers worship the sculpture of goddess Tāyyavva, placed against the boulder of the eastern side. Petroglyphs are not well preserved due to the ritual practices and they have painted on the pictures of the boulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Elevation from the natural ground</td>
<td>On the Surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Dimension</td>
<td>7 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Floor</td>
<td>Field boulders and soil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Orientation</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Depiction of pictures</td>
<td>On the wall: 0.5 m above the surface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Category</td>
<td>Petroglyph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Evidence of grinding</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
i. Present condition | Lime wash on the wall

- Natural Resources
  a. Water Resources | *Huligavi* Dön (a seasonal spring).
  b. Proximity of Water | 150 m to NE.

Petragnlyphs are found on the cliff of the sandstone boulder. The boulder bear some of the engraving i.e. bull and deities. Humped bull (*Nandi*) in couchant position (Fig. 17a); *Bhikṣaṇa Mūrty* (icon) and *Shivalingas* (Fig. 17b); Incarnation of *Vishnu* (Fig. 17c); A Naked women and *Shivalinga* (Fig. 17d); A human is holding a sword in right hand and the other hand is resting on his waist (Fig. 17e).

![Fig. 17. Tāyyavva Phaḍī: Bull and deities](image-url)
Discussion
The author has carried out field survey in the Malaprabha basin, Northern Karnataka. The art reveals the past human at least goes back to late Pleistocene. Among the sites, Karadigudda S.N. is one of the significant rock art zone of this region. The author has done comprehensive or detailed documentation of the sites. Arrow marks of cross-section of the shelters are indicating where rock paintings executed. Another important features i.e. all line drawings to accurate scale, done on computer application.

Acknowledgement
I benefited from the advice of Profs. A. Sundara and Sushama G. Deo. My heartfelt thanks to Shri Barawali and Shri Mahadevappa Hanumappa Talvar because he was providing local accommodation and permit to work on the site. I also thank Mr. D. Vinay Kumar and Mr. D.T. Shankar for field assistance. I express my deep gratitude to Shri Istalinga Sirsi (Vishwachetana Shraddha, Badami), who provided accommodation during field survey.

References:

A Study of Megalithic Monuments in Murhu Block of Khunti District, Jharkhand

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Introduction

Megalithic monuments are recently reported from different parts of Jharkhand, discovered by several freelance explorers and researchers. Apart from the ancient sites, there is a rich living tradition of megalithism among different tribal communities, such as, the Mundas, Oraons, Birhors, Bhumij and Hos. It is mostly related to cult of death and megaliths are raised either as bone repositories, grave tombs or memorials. Since last two years, the first author is conducting explorations in Ranchi and Khunti District, looking at the tribal people from ethno-archaeological perspective. The region is known as the land of Mundas, a community who still raises megalithic monuments to pay respect to the deceased member of their family. This paper is an attempt to study the megalithic culture of Jharkhand on micro-regional level in one of the six blocks of Khunti district.

Study Area

The area selected for the present work is Murhu block. It is one of the six blocks or talukas of the Khunti district. It is surrounded by other blocks of the district; Khunti, Torpa and Arrki blocks from north, west and east, respectively (Fig. 1). The border in South touches the boundary of Bandgaon block of District West Singhbhum. The landscape has fertile plains in western part, and dense forests and hilly areas in the east. The eastern and southern region has heavy dry tropical forests of Saal (Shorearobusta), Mahua (Bassialatifolia), Karam (Adina cardifolia), Sisum (Dalbergiasissoo), etc. Geomorphologically, the landform is represented by granite outcrops and hills. The entire region is watered by River Tajna and Banoi with their tributaries; Phulbu, Palol, Phuljhar.
Previous Work

The antiquity and archaeology of the region was first studied by S.C. Roy when he was exploring the region of Khunti subdivision. He discovered several archaeological sites of different period such as Neolithic, Megalithic and Early Historic habitation sites. Later in 1944, A.Ghosh surveyed the region and discovered several habitation sites with Early Historic to Medieval phases. He excavated a habitation site of Kunjla, revealing multiple roomed house and cultural derbies, such as potsherds and other antiquities. The work of Ghosh remained unpublished but his notes were used by D.R. Patil. D.K. Chakraborty and Nayanjot Lahiri surveyed the region in year 1988 in search of its archaeological potential. Since then, not much work has been done in the region from archaeological point of view.

Present Work

The study area was recently surveyed during the fieldwork conducted with aim to study the distribution pattern of the megalithic sites and to find their ethnographic parallels as a continuity of megalithic tradition in the region. As the result of the exploration, 75 megalithic sites dominated by Menhirs in groups, alignments and isolated places were discovered. Apart from this, authors found evidences of living tradition of megalithism practiced by different clans of the Mundas. To study the quarrying techniques, measurements of the megalithic monuments were noted. To find out ethnographic parallels, the present megalithic tradition among the Mundas was documented. Erection of new megaliths was also documented. Apart from this, interview method was also used to understand the associated megalithic rituals among the Mundas and their beliefs towards the ancient megaliths in and around their settlements.
Distribution and Typology of Megalithic Sites

The megalithic sites are mostly located in the outskirts of the present village settlements and typologically represented by *menhirs*, alignments and cluster of *menhirs* (Table 1). Some are occasionally associated with slabs as the modern ones erected by the *Mundas* in their *Saasan* (village grave yard of the *Mundas*). The whole region of *Murhu* block can be divided into *Nagori* and *Hasda* region, named after the first two clans that occupied the landscape. The *Nagoriclans* settled in west and *Hasda* clan people settled in east. Both further got divided into other clans later over a period of time. In the western part of the study area, the alignments are oriented mostly east-west, but in the eastern part of the study area, they are oriented north-south. A few isolated menhirs are also seen outside some of the villages. They can be further divided into five types: (1) Capstones and dolmens, (2) Menhirs, (3) Menhirs with associated slabs, (4) Alignments and (5) Surface markers.

**Table 1 List of megalithic sites in Murhu block, district Khunti**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Typology</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Orientation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Barri</td>
<td>Barri</td>
<td>23°00'59&quot;N</td>
<td>85°22'30&quot;E</td>
<td>Menhirs &amp; slab</td>
<td>Outskirt</td>
<td>N-S</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hoont</td>
<td>Hoont</td>
<td>23°00'30&quot;N</td>
<td>85°28'38&quot;E</td>
<td>Menhirs</td>
<td>Outskirt</td>
<td>N-W</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Oskea I</td>
<td>Oskea</td>
<td>22°58'05&quot;N</td>
<td>85°14'01&quot;E</td>
<td>Menhirs</td>
<td>Outside Village</td>
<td>E-W</td>
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<td>Oskea II</td>
<td>Oskea</td>
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<td>85°14'02&quot;E</td>
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<td>Village</td>
<td>E-W</td>
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<td>Malgam</td>
<td>Malgam</td>
<td>22°57'60&quot;N</td>
<td>85°14'40&quot;E</td>
<td>Menhirs &amp; Slabs</td>
<td>Outskirt</td>
<td>E-W</td>
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<td>Gajgaon</td>
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<td>Roro</td>
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<td>85°17'16&quot;E</td>
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<td>Outskirt</td>
<td>E-W</td>
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<td>Binda</td>
<td>22°54'27&quot;N</td>
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<td>Outskirt</td>
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<td>Binda</td>
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<td>Outskirt</td>
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<td>Hethgoa</td>
<td>22°58'04&quot;N</td>
<td>85°19'18&quot;E</td>
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<td>BunduMa</td>
<td>22°54'02&quot;N</td>
<td>85°14'27&quot;E</td>
<td>Menhirs, Menhirs with associated slabs, Capstones</td>
<td>Inside and in outskirt of the village</td>
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<td>12</td>
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<td>Menhirs, dolmens</td>
<td>Village Periphery</td>
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<td>Menhirs, Dolmens, Modern Structure</td>
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<td>Palol</td>
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<td>85°13'57&quot;E</td>
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<td>Gurmi</td>
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<td>85°17'07&quot;E</td>
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<td>Sirka</td>
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<td>Toner</td>
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<td>Biramkel</td>
<td>22°59'51&quot;N</td>
<td>85°11'49&quot;E</td>
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<td>Biramkel</td>
<td>23°00'25&quot;N</td>
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<td>85°18'30&quot;E</td>
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<td>Village E-W</td>
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<td>Alignments, Menhirs, Menhirs with slabs</td>
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<td>85°22′51″E</td>
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<td>Outskirt</td>
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<td>Outskirt</td>
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<td>Village and Outskirt</td>
<td>E-W, N-S</td>
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Capstones and dolmens

Capstones and dolmens are known as *Saasandiri* in Mundari terminology. These are used as clan-ists where ritual of secondary burial of bones is performed. They are found either inside village graveyards of the *Mundas* or isolated places near the village. They are closely related to the ancestral *Munda* community and mostly found in context of modern slabs and dolmens. Their shapes are rectangular or roughly circular; with varied sizes in length, breadth and thickness. Some of the capstones have cup marks in bilinear or irregular pattern over the surface. Dolmens have four or more vertical stones on the edges and sometimes boulders are also used to support the capstone and they acts as an orthostat. In some regions, they also have cupules comparatively bigger than those found on capstones and sometimes the depth goes up to more than 20 cm.

Menhirs

*Menhirs* are known as *Bid-(diri) or Biridiri* in Mundari language. These are found in and around the village or away from the settlement area. These are mostly found in clusters or in isolation. These are either oriented towards east-west or north-south in clusters or are seen standing alone. These can be found inside the village as a memorial of a person of some sort of higher status in society or away from the settlements, believed to be erected for the person who died due to unnatural cause.

Menhirs with Associated Slabs

This type is closer to present-day structures erected by the *Mundas* and seems to be a later addition to the previously mentioned typology. Such types are found inside village, on outskirts of the village and even inside dense forests. There are various legends regarding these structures located away from village settlements. These are erected in memory of person who died due to snake bite, murdered or by killed by a tiger. The person who dies in such conditions is thought to turn into *mua* or *baghaiyabonga* who haunts and hurts the living people. The *Mundas* cremate or bury such victims on outskirts of the village to avoid the mis-happenings. Such structures were found in the jungle and outskirts of *BunduMamail* village.

Alignments

This type is represented by menhirs standing in east-west alignment and in some places havenorth-south orientation. They are always found either at the entrance of villages or away
from the settlement area in or around the crop fields. Many of such sites were discovered in and around the villages, such as Balo, Burju and Hassa.

**Surface Markers**

The surface markers were found in some villages, such as Tengariya and Biramkel. In Tengariyavillage they were found within the cluster of slabs and dolmens, but in case of Biramkel, they were found outside the village near the road. These surface indicators were used to mark the grave or the orientation of head of the corpse. Ethnographic data suggests that at present, such method is used by the family of deceased who cannot afford to set up more stones for constructing a megalith.

All these types were found in and around most of the villages surveyed during the fieldwork (Fig. 2). They are divided into different localities and some of the sites are briefly described here.

**Fig. 2. Types of megalithic structures** - (A) Menhirs in double row, (B) Alignment of menhirs, (C) Capstone of a dolmen with grinding cupules and (D) Surface markers
Burju

The site of Burju has three different megalithic localities; located inside the village as well as along the village road which further connects the village to Khunti-Chaibasa highway. Locality-I has four menhirs; two erected on the right side and one erected on the left side of the street. About 20 m further on the left side, there is a cluster of seven dolmens which are erected by the Mundas of the village. Locality-II has thirteen menhirs erected in and around a crop field situated on the left side of the village road. Seven of them are in east-west alignment with average measurement of 1.5 to 3.5 m (Fig. 3). Locality-III is situated further on the same road on the outskirts of the village. Two menhirs stand on the left side of the road in east-west orientations, one of them is more than 2 m tall.

Fig. 3. Menhirs and alignments, Burju Village – (A) Locality-I, (B) Alignment of menhirs in Locality-II and (C). Menhir in Locality-III
Sirka

A cluster of menhirs was seen on the right side of the Murhu-Khatanga road in village Sirka. Five menhirs are standing in east-west orientation and one is fallen apart (Fig. 4). The cluster has two slabs as well. Two more localities have four and three standing menhirs with east-west and north-south orientation, respectively. One of these localities has alignments of menhirs with east-west orientation. Some Mundas of this village are now Christianised and they have their separate graveyard. Even the tradition of erecting memorials among them has vanished. They believe that the megaliths in and around the village belong to their ancestors who used to follow their traditional religion prior to the advent of Christianity.
Digri
The site is located on the outskirts of Digri village, where a series of menhirs were seen on both sides of the road. One of the menhir is 2.8 m high and is made of granite. The villagers do not know anything regarding the authorship or antiquity of these megaliths.

Hethgoa
Two menhirs were found inside Hethgoa village. But on the outskirt of the village there are six menhirs (in two rows) in east-west orientation resembling the shape of an avenue.

Barri
A cluster of eight menhirs and a slab is located in a densely vegetated outer periphery of Barri village on the right side of Khunti-Arki road. The menhirs are east-west oriented. Apart from menhirs, there was found a megalithic slab as well, oriented north-south.

Hassa
On the Murhu-Gajgaon road, eight menhirs are located on the outskirt as well as in the village, located on both sides of a village road. No associated cultural material was found. However, these monuments cannot be associated with the living megalithic tradition because the Mundas of this village have their separate place for sepulchral and non-sepulchral monuments. Probably these menhirs are related to their ancestors who were the first settlers of this village.

Hesel
On the outskirt of Hesel village, on the left side of Hesel-Palol road, 10 menhirs were found scattered in a crop field. A granite outcrop was seen adjacent to the site which shows quarry marks on surface, and perhaps stones were quarried for two menhirs of this site. Interestingly, other eight menhirs are made by reused material of pillars of stone temples still retaining the amalakas over them (Fig. 5). They are well-carved and could be a part of a now completely modernized stone temple. The site yielded red-ware sherds and iron slag from the surface.
Fig. 5. Menhirs in a cluster on the outskirts of Hesel village – (A) General view, (B) Reused material of stone temple, (C) Buried stone pillar and (D) Menhir
Binda

This village is divided into two halves - Baratoli and Binda, located on both the sides of Murhu-Bandgaon road. On the right side of the road four menhirs, two of them facing south and other two facing west are seen erected in east-west alignment. The largest one is 2.4 m tall and the smallest one measured around 30 cm. On the left side of the road, where the main village is located, 6 menhirs were found oriented in east-west direction. Hundred metres further to the entrance of the village, huge menhirs were found inside the village Saasan, showing the continuation of megalithic tradition of the Mundas. Most of the menhirs were anointed with turmeric, mustard oil and paste of rice mixed with rice. This indicates that the traditional Diri-Chappi ceremony has been recently performed. This is an annual function of worshipping and cleaning the megalithic structures by the Munda tribe in the region.

Gajgaon

Further on the Murhu-Bandgaon menhirs were found inside the village Gajgaon as well as on its outskirt. There is an Early Historic site at Gajgaon located on the right bank of Phulbu River (a tributary of Banoi River). Many menhirs were observed during the survey which are not a part of living tradition, since the modern graveyard and memorials of the villagers are located elsewhere in the village.

Kulipiri

Another site of menhirs (14) in an alignment is located on the left side of a village road. These menhirs facing west are north-south oriented. During the interview with the villagers, no historical information or the authorship of these structures could be obtained. Some of the menhirs are under the serious threat of vandalism and many people write their names on them.

Oskea

A series of menhirs, both modern and ancient ones were found inside village Oskea. The menhirs are aligned in east-west direction facing north. No cultural material was recovered from the older menhirs due to undisturbed condition of the site.

Malgam

The site is divided into two parts. The northern end of the site has menhirs facing north and standing in east-west direction. In total, 44 menhirs were seen erected in double row. Although most of the menhirs are ancient, some are modern representing the living megalithic tradition. In the other part of the site a cluster of slabs was found. One of the slabs has writing over it in Mundari language using the Devnagari script (Fig. 6). Apart from this, am lakas of some stone temples were also observed bearing cup marks over it. Many megalithic slabs have cupules over them in bilinear and irregular patterns. At a distance of 100 metres south of the site, coarse red-ware pottery was found in a crop field. On the eastern side of a site, an isolated menhir was seen facing north. The site has a recent grave lying in east-west orientation.
Fig. 6. Alignment of menhirs and an inscribed slab in Malgam – (A) Alignment of menhirs, (B) Inscribed slab, (C) Capstone with cup marks
Jiuri

The site is located on the left bank of Tajna River on the outskirts of Jiuri village. It can be divided into two localities. Locality-I is in a crop field where evidence of black slipped ware, red ware and black painted red ware was found. Another locality is near the entrance of the village where a group of 5 menhirs and slabs on both side of the village road were seen. Inside the village, there is a menhir standing separately from the village Saasan, known as Churibonga. This menhir is erected for the women who die during pregnancy. According to Mundari belief, such women turn into Churin (witch) and can harm members of the family.

BunduMamail

The megalithic site is located in a dense part of Saranda Jungle. Three types of megalithic monuments were seen here - menhirs, menhirs with associated slab and dolmens. Another interesting aspect is the presence of Baghaiyabonga (memorial for a person killed by a tiger and turned into a vicious spirit) and a small menhir erected in the memory of a person who died due to snake bite. In recent times, some modern megalithic structures were also erected by the Mundas for the victims of elephant and murder.

The Living Tradition

Almost all the surveyed villages have ethnographic parallels of ancient megaliths discovered and they provide an insight about some sort of relation between both; the ancient structures and the modern ones. Many menhirs were found in isolation, away from the present village and its Saasan indicating that they were erected for persons who met unnatural deaths. Even the modern tradition also follows the same distribution pattern and evidence of recent megaliths erected for the people dead in unnatural circumstances (Fig. 7) were found in some of the villages, e.g., BunduMamail, Jiuri, Bartola, Salga and Dodla. These megaliths are periodically worshipped by the villagers by sacrificing fowls to avoid calamities and other evils to the villagers.
Fig. 7. Ancient and modern megaliths erected in case of unnatural death – (A) Menhir for woman dead during pregnancy (Curin), (B) Megalith raised for a person killed by tiger (BaghayaBonga), (C) Miniature menhir raised for death due to snake bite, (D) Megalith raised for a murdered person, (E) Megalith for a person died in road accident, (F) Megalith for a person killed by elephant
At present burial is a predominant mode of disposal of death in most of the clans of Mundas. As primary funeral rites they bury the dead and whenever the family of the deceased can afford, they perform the ritual of secondary burial. During this, Pathalgarri and Jangtopa ceremony is performed and they set a new megalithic structure to deposit the mortal remains or its symbolic substitute under the capstone. They look like a gravestone, but are used as bone repository (Fig. 8).

Among the Mundas there is a tradition of annual worship of their ancestral stone. It is called Diri-Chappi. It actually symbolizes the purification rites, which is also performed during the erection of megaliths. The Mundas believe that the ancestral stones or memorials should be purified every year before cutting the winter crop. One of the case was documented in Palol village where, all ancients and modern megaliths erected in different localities were worshipped and purified by the women of the respective families. On the occasion, people offer rice; flowers and rice beer to stones. These are decorated with garlands and marked with vermilion. Adoasutam, which is a cotton thread, poured in the solution of turmeric and mustard oil is also tied around the stone. Some of the recently erected megaliths are decorated with new cloths along with garlands and flowers (Fig. 9).
Some of the menhirs are erected as a marking of village settlement and these are not worshipped. Such kind of menhirs reveal another aspect of megalithism which is completely non-sepulchral and symbolizes nothing apart from the marking of territory by the ancestors of Munda living in different villages.

Concluding Remarks

The typology of megaliths in the region is mainly represented by capstones, dolmens and menhirs. Other mentioned types, such as alignments and avenues are rare in the region. All the sites showed close similarity with the ethnographic parallel, i.e., the modern megalithic structures erected by the Munda. In Mundari traditions, the menhirs are erected either in the memory of a person having higher social status or in case of death due to unnatural cause. Some of the menhirs standing on the public places or along with village road thus could be of the people who had acquired some sort of higher status in ancient society.

Considering all the above aspect of megalithic sites discovered in the region it can be inferred that there is some sort of relation between the ancient megaliths and the modern megaliths erected by the Munda. The antiquity of the sites found during the survey at present is unknown, since no cultural material was found near the megaliths and to determine it, a sort of scientific excavation is needed in future.
References

Subulia: A Late Chalcolithic Settlement in the Middle Mahanadi Valley, Odisha.

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Introduction

Until the excavation of Golbai Sasan\textsuperscript{1} in Khurda district by the Archaeological Survey of India, evidence for the existence of early farming communities in the state of Odisha was not known. Since then, several Chalcolithic habitation sites were reported from different parts of Odisha and a few of them were also excavated \textit{viz.}, Khameswaripali\textsuperscript{2}, Kurumpadar\textsuperscript{3}, Khajeriapali\textsuperscript{4} in the middle Mahanadi valley region; Banga of Harirajapur\textsuperscript{5} in the Coastal Plains and Deltihuda\textsuperscript{6} at Talagarh village in the lower Mahanadi region. The Chalcolithic culture of the Middle Mahanadi Valley distinguishes itself from the Coastal Plains of Odisha with regard to presence and absence of white painted Black-and-Red ware potteries, respectively. Archaeological investigations conducted in the Middle Mahanadi Valley during last two decades have brought to light evidence for continuous human habitations from the Neolithic through Chalcolithic to Iron Age and Early Historic phase\textsuperscript{7}.

The excavations at Khameswaripali\textsuperscript{8} revealed extensive remains of a Chalcolithic phase associated with white-painted Black-and-Red ware potteries, bone tools, etc., and continued to survive as a rural settlement till the advent of Iron Age. The Chalcolithic level of this site has been dated between 3520 ± 60 BCE and 1065 ± 66 BCE\textsuperscript{9}. Subsequent explorations carried out in the Middle Mahanadi Valley revealed few more sites associated with white-painted Black-and-Red Ware potteries and other associated cultural features (Fig.1). One of such sites, Subulia, was investigated to ascertain the stratigraphic context of the white-painted Black-and-Red Ware and associated materials, and to understand the extension of Chalcolithic settlements represented in the Middle Mahanadi Valley. The present paper proposes to give a brief outline on the investigation conducted at the site of Subulia.
Subulia: A Late Chalcolithic Settlement in the Middle Mahanadi Valley, Odisha.

The Site and its Environment
The ancient settlement site of Subulia (20°54'13.04"N; 84° 9'25.86"E), is located about two kilometres north-east of the village Subulia (Fig.2) on the left bank of the Surubali stream, a tributary of the river Mahanadi in Birmaharajpur subdivision of Subarnapur district, Odisha. The area around the site is very fertile and supports cultivation of rice, wheat, green and black grams, pulses, peas, mustard and other crops. Patches of open jungles in the region also provide sufficient pastoral land for the domestic animals. Despite regular human interference, the forest clad hilly tracts of the region still possess a rich variance of subsistencia-related flora and wild fauna.
Although, the area is characterized by tropical monsoon climate with medium to high annual precipitation, average 1500 mm, the present population largely depends upon seasonal rains for agricultural activities and exploitation of forest products. The Middle Mahanadi Valley region is a self-contained geographical entity, which probably had sufficient range of geo-ecological variability providing the year-round requirements of the nomadic hunter-gatherers and sedentary communities.

**Excavation and Cultural Phases**

The site measures 275 meterseast-west and 75 meters north–south (Fig.3) with the longest axis running along the river bank and rising to the height of four meters from the present water level of the Surubali stream (Fig.4). During Feb-March 2015, a trial trench, measuring 2 × 2 meters, was laid on the centre of the mound and was excavated up to the natural soil. The trial excavation revealed two phases of human habitations (Fig.5) viz. Period-I (Late-Chalcolithic) and Period-II (Iron Age). Characteristic features of both the cultural periods are outlined below.

![Fig.2: The site of Subulia in relation to the Chalcolithic site of Khameswaripali.](image)
Fig. 3: Map showing the location of Archaeological mound of Subulia

Fig. 4: Archaeological Mound of Subulia and location of Excavated Trial Trench on the left bank of the Surubali stream.
Period – I (Late-Chalcolithic)
The cultural remains recovered from this period comprise, ceramic assemblages, pottery discs, faunal remains, etc., and burnt clay lumps with reed and chaff impressions. Although the limited excavations did not yield evidence for post holes or structural remains of house/huts, the available burnt clay lumps with reed impressions clearly suggest use of wattle-and-daub houses by the early inhabitants. The ceramic assemblage of the Late-Chalcolithic period at Subulia is dominated by slow wheel-turned vessels, whereas a few specimens of handmade variety are also found. The majority of vessels are slipped and thoroughly burnished. On the basis of surface treatment five
major ceramic types have been identified (Fig.6), viz., plain and painted Black-and-Red Ware (31.68%), Black Slipped Ware (8.18%), Red Slipped Ware (29.26%), Chocolate Slipped Ware/Tan Ware (13.87%) and plain red ware (16.96%).

The Black-and-Red Ware constitutes the most characteristic pottery type of this period (Fig.7: 1-30). On the basis of Munsell soil colour chart, while the outer surface exhibits a good deal of colour variation from red (7.5R 4/6, 4/8, 5/8; 10R 5/6, 5/8) and dark red (7.5R 3/6) to reddish brown (5YR 5/4), the inner surface is mostly black (2.5YR 2.5/1, 5YR 2.5/1) in colour. Both the surfaces are treated with a slip and thoroughly burnished to achieve a glossy effect in bowls and basins whereas in small-sized vases with flaring rim, slip is confined up to the neck part in the inner
surface only. The fracture pattern of the vases and large-sized bowls/basins revealed that the rims were made separately and luted to the body during the pre-firing stage. Some of the bowls and basins are provided with small to incipient conical lug handles luted to the outer rim edges. Most of the bowls and few vases are profusely painted with white pigment, which occurs invariably on the black interior surface, besides a bowl of BRW painted in ochre colour is also recorded (Fig.7: 1-24; Fig.8). In the case of vases, white paintings occur on the interior broad surface of the flaring rim. The painted motifs comprise groups of vertical/slanting lines, wavy/zigzag lines, vertical rows of V-shaped loops and small filled dots. As regards methods of placement and designs, comparable patterns have been noticed on the black-and-red ware potteries from Khameswaripali10 and Khajeriapali11 in the Middle Mahanadi Valley region of Odisha, Lothal12 and Rangpur13 in Gujarat, Eran14 in Madhya Pradesh, Pandu Rajar Dhibi15, Chirand16 and Senuwar17 in the Ganga plains, and Prakash18 in Maharashtra. Besides the above, the rim portion of bowls and basins, in Black-and-Red Ware, exhibits post-firing application of red ochre pigment, instances of which have been also reported from the Chalcolithic deposit of Golbai Sasan in coastal Odisha19.

The Black Slipped Ware potteries include medium-sized vases, handis with flaring rim and basins (Fig.7: 31-39) and proportionately it is less representative ware than other ceramic assemblages. The outer surface is slipped and burnished, and the clay used in the manufacture contains good amount of degraissant and not well levigated as noticed from the broken section of the vessels. In some cases, the shoulder part of the vases is decorated with vertical long wavy lines in white pigment(Fig.7: 28-29).

The Red Slipped Ware is the second dominant variety in this phase and occur in different colour variants as red (7.5R 4/6, 4/8, 5/8; 10R 5/6, 5/8) and dark red (7.5R 3/6) to light reddish brown (2.5YR 6/4). Majority of the vessels are drab-slipped and highly burnished to provide a striking glossy effect to the surface. There are a very few thin vessels (<3 mm) in the assemblage, while most of the specimens are medium (3-6 mm) to thick (>6 mm) in section and medium to coarse textured. Shapes include, mainly vases, handis, bowls, miniature pots, lids, basins with lug handles and plain basins (Fig.9: 8-34). Few specimens in the former two types are very often decorated with plain appliqué bands on the shoulder (Fig.10: Pd-I), and oblique incised and punctured patterns on the edge and inner broad surface of rims. Some of the bowls with glossy surface, showing elaborate white painted designs on the inner surface and a vase with ochre colour painting is also found (Fig.8: 25-27).
Fig. 6: Representative shapes of BRW and BSW from Period-I
Fig. 7: Painted Pottery from Period-I

Fig. 8: White Painted BRW from Period-I
Fig. 9: Representative shapes of RW, RSW and CSW/TW from Period-I
While brownish red slipped (2.5YR 4/3, 4/4; 2.5YR 3/4) potteries occur (Chocolate Slipped Ware/Tan Ware) in this phase, all the specimens in this ware are thickly slipped and highly burnished. The available types include *handis*, vases, bowls, and bowl-on-stand, and basins, etc (Fig.9: 37-49).

The plain Red Ware potteries are generally medium to coarse-textured with inclusions of grits and vegetative materials. Shapes include vases, *handis*, bowls and conical lug handle on the rim edge.
of basins and lids (Fig. 9: 1-7 & 35-36). A few cord-impressed sherds were also recovered from this phase (Fig. 11). Other findings include fragments of steatite beads (Fig. 12), a terracotta bead and few pottery discs (Fig. 13: 1-3).

![Fig.11: Cord impressed sherds from Period-I](image1)

![Fig.12: Fragments of Steatite Beads](image2)

![Fig.13: 1-2 Pottery Disc, 3 Terracotta Bead from period-I; 4-5 Terracotta cakes with finger-tip impressions, 6-8 Iron Slags, 9 Iron object and 10 Bone tool from Period-II](image3)
Period-II (Iron Age)

Without any marked of Habitacional hiatus, it seems the early settlement at Subulia developed into the next phase of habitation i.e. Iron Age.

With the introduction of some new types, the ceramic assemblage (Fig.14) of this period is predominantly represented by RSW (40.61%) followed by RW (23.63%), BSW (18.68%), BRW (11.67%) and CSW/TW (5.36%). The fabric of the available vessels varies mostly from course to medium with organic and in-organic inclusions. Fine fabric pots are few and noticed only in BRW. Pots are generally slipped, and except few RSW specimens the whole assemblage is devoid of burnishing. White paintings on the potteries are not found in this period, and the vessels are mostly decorated with appliqué horizontal bands noticed in the shoulder part of RW and RSW vases (Fig.10: pd-II). Chocolate Slipped Ware/Tan Ware is confined to the lower half of this phase.
and in the upper half of this period percentage of BRW is also very less in comparison to RW and RSW and, shows a general degeneration. The shapes mostly resemble those with other Iron Age-
Early Historic sites of the Middle Mahanadi Valley region (Fig.15), viz. Kurumpadar\(^{20}\) period II and III, Kumershinga\(^{21}\) period I and II, Khameswaripali\(^{22}\) period II and III and Taraporegarh\(^{23}\) period I and II.

Other findings from this phase include Terracotta cakes with finger-tip impression, a broken part of bone tool, an iron object and iron slags (Fig.12: 4-10).
Subsistence Economy

Our knowledge on the subsistence economy from both Chalcolithic and Iron Age-Early Historic phases of Subulia is based on faunal (Fig.16) and floral remains recovered from different stratigraphic levels, and studies on both are under process.

Fig.16: Faunal Remains from Subulia (21-25 Showing Cut Marks)
Concluding Remarks

The present investigation though limited in nature, fulfilled the main objectives for which it was undertaken. The noteworthy contribution of this trial excavation at Subulia is the discovery of a Chalcolithic cultural phase in the Middle Mahanadi Valley in continuation of the excavation of Khameswaripali. In terms of technology and other aspects, the ceramic industries and other concomitants of the cultural features from Period-I of Subulia share many common characteristic features with that of Khameswaripali and other excavated Chalcolithic sites of northern, western and central India. Significantly, a radiocarbon date of 2630 ± 100 BC (BS-3849) was obtained from the middle level of the Chalcolithic phase of Subulia. The present investigation at Subulia clearly indicates that the Chalcolithic culture in the region gradually developed into the subsequent Iron Age phase without any evidence for major habitation gap. Like Khameswaripali, the excavations at Subulia also revealed that the site continued to survive as a rural settlement till the advent of the Iron Age and beyond.

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By:

Vijay Kumar
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### ABBREVIATIONS

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<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>ARIE</td>
<td>Annual Report of Indian Epigraphpy</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASI</td>
<td>Archaeological Survey of India</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRW</td>
<td>Black and Red Ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distt.</td>
<td>District</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>East</td>
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<td>EM</td>
<td>Early Mediaeval.</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>Gupta (Ware)</td>
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<td>IAR</td>
<td>Indian Archaeology – A Review</td>
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<td>K</td>
<td>Kushan (Ware)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LM</td>
<td>Late Mediaeval.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>North</td>
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<td>NBP</td>
<td>Northern Black Polished (Ware)</td>
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<td>NE</td>
<td>North-East</td>
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<td>NW</td>
<td>North-West</td>
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<td>OCP</td>
<td>Ochre Coloured Pottery</td>
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<td>PGW</td>
<td>Painted Grey Ware</td>
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<tr>
<td>P.S.</td>
<td>Police Station</td>
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<td>S</td>
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<td>Tehsil</td>
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<td>U.P.</td>
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<td>W</td>
<td>West</td>
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<td>GR</td>
<td>Gray Ware</td>
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CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION

General

The two districts in Uttar Pradesh, namely *Aligarh* and *Hathras*, earlier fell under one district named *Aligarh* after its headquarter town(Fig. 1).

![General Map of Uttar Pradesh showing Aligarh & Hathras districts](image-url)
The district received its name from the celebrated fort of Aligarh originally built in 1524 A.D. by Muhammad Khan, the Governor of Koil under the Lodi's. It was rebuilt in 1717 A.D. by Sabit Khan during the reign of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah and its name was changed to Sabitgarh. In 1757 A.D. it was captured by the Jats and was named Ramgarh. It received its present appellation of Aligarh in the time of Afrasiyab Khan who succeeded Safdar Jang, the Nawab Vazir of Awadh in 1782 A.D. as Amir-ul-Umara. The town of Hathras attained importance with the rise of Jat power. It was a place of considerable size in 1817 A.D. when Daya Ram was ejected by the British from this place. The importance of Hathras as a trade centre increased with the building of the railway line.

The District of Aligarh was divided in 1998 A.D. The new district of Aligarh lies between 27° 34' N and 28° 1' N latitude and 77° 29' E and 78° 37'E Longitude. The area of the district is 5498 sq. kms. and its population is 43,276 Lakh. There are 5 Tehsils in the district namely Atrauli, Gabhana, Iglas, Khair and Kol. There are 21 Police Stations in this district; namely Akrabad, Atrauli, Barla, Chandaus, Dadon, Gabhana, Gangiri, Gandhi Park, Gonda, Harduaganj, Iglas, Jawan, Khair, Kotwali Banna Devi, Kwarsi, Lodha, Madrak, Pali Mukimpur, Pisawa, Tappal and Vijaygarh. The district of Hathras lies between 27° 51'N and 28° 1' N latitude and 77° 32'E and 78° 52'E longitude. The area of the district is 1800 sq. kms and the population is 13,36 Lakh. There are 3 tehsils in the district namely Hathras, Sadabad and Sikandra Rao. There are 9 Police Stations in the district namely Chandpa, Hasayan, Hathras Gate, Hathras Junction, Mursan, Sadabad, Sahpau, Sasni and Sikandra Rao.

**Geography**

The two districts lying in upper Ganga-Yamuna Doab are plains of remarkable fertility. The slope is gently from North to South and South-East. The surface is varied by several depressions, formed by the river valleys and natural drainage lines, while the elevations consist merely of slight ridges of sand. The most prominent of these ridges are found in Tehsil Khair (Distt. Aligarh). The second may be seen along the right bank of the Karwan and the third, which is more interrupted and less defined than the others, lies some kilometers east. These ridges run through the upper portion of Tehsil Iglas (distt. Aligarh) and two of them enter Tehsil Mursan (distt. Hathras). At some places they throw off transverse spurs which reduce gradually into the level surface of the plains. To the West of Aligarh there are two parallel lines of high sandy ground running North and South.

The configuration of the ground in both the districts is similar to that of the Doab in general. From the Ganga khadar the level rises sharply to the high sandy upland which is flanked by the old high bank of the Ganga. From the high bank the level descends inland gradually to a depression drained by the rivers Nim and the Chhoiya, beyond which it again rises to the bank of the Kali Nadi. Along the right bank of the Kali is a sandy belt, rising from the low and narrow khadar of
that stream and this is followed by a fertile belt of loam soil, which gradually sinks into the broad central depression. The latter traverses the entire district in a South-Easterly direction roughly parallel to the course of the Ganga. Entering the North of Tehsil Aligarh it passes through the Tehsil Sikandra Rao (dist. Hathras) occupying practically all but the South-Western corner of the Tehsil and eventually passing into the Etah district. This tract is characterized by clay soil, imperfect natural drainage and numerous lakes in which the surface water collects without getting any adequate outlet. In consequence of the resultant saturation the tract is marred by frequent stretches of barren usur and the vast tracts of reh. Beyond this depression the surface rises once more into level plains of lighter but richer soil, assuming a sandy character in the western parts of the two districts. In the western parts of the district Aligarh the general characteristics of the doab are maintained, loam alternating with clay in the depression and the lighter ground on the banks of the few drainage channels, till finally there comes the high cliff of the Yamuna, from where the level drops to the khadar of that river. The western part of the Hathras district presents somewhat remarkable features. Tehsil Igla, (distt. Aligarh) and part of tehsil Hathras (distt. Hathras) contain a sandy tract of very homogeneous type with practically no depressions while the only variations in the general level are those formed by the minute valley of Karwan. The greatest height of the ground surface is about 195m. abovemean sea level at Chandaus (distt. Aligarh) and Tappal in the western part of the Aligarh district, dropping to 189.58 m at Somna. In the district Hathras, the height is 175.56m.at Hathras dropping to 175.95 m at Hasayan.

The two districts are not traversed by any major river, the river Yamuna merely forms the western boundaries of Aligarh and Hathras, while Ganga touches the eastern boundary of Aligarh district. The other streams that run through the districts are the Kali and the Isan, the tributaries of the Ganga, the Nim, a tributary of the Kali and the Rind, Sengar Karawan and Patwaha, tributaries of the Yamuna.

The river Ganga touches Aligarh district in the east forming the boundary between this district and Budaun. In former days the river was constantly changing its course within the broad flood plains. From Sankra (distt. Aligarh) an abandoned channel known as Burhiganga flows through the khadar between the present stream and the high bank. Kali Nadi is the only tributary to pass through both the districts. It rises in district Muzaffarnagar and enters the district of Aligarh on the northern border. It then flows south-east and forming the western and southern boundaries of tehsil Atrauli (distt. Aligarh) and tehsil Sikandra Rao (distt. Hathras), it then passes into the district Etah. The river Nim rises in the district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh. It enters tehsil Atrauli (distt. Aligarh) at Chakhathal, flows through the eastern part of this tehsil and joins Ganga. The river Isan originates in several shallow depressions to the east of Sikandra Rao (distt. Hathras). It then flows into district Etah. The river Yamuna touches the district Aligarh in north-west. It separates this district from
Gurgaon district in the state of Haryana. The river Rind rises from the depression lying south of Nanau (distt. Aligarh). It has adversely affected the fertility of the adjoining land with the result that there is hardly a village near the river which is free from reh. It flows through Sikandra Rao and passes off into the Etah district. The river Sengar rises from the depression near Lehtoi (distt. Aligarh) and passes into Hathras district. It leaves the district near Nurpur and enters Etah district. The central portion of tehsils Aligarh (distt. Aligarh) and Hathras (distt. Hathras) are drained by Ganda nala. The river Karwan rises in the district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh and flowing in the western parts of the districts of Aligarh and Hathras, it passes off into the district Mathura. The river Patwaha originates in Meerut. It runs through Khair (distt. Aligarh) before joining the river Yamuna in the district Mathura.

There are broad tracts of low lands especially in tehsil Kol (distt. Aligarh) and tehsil Sikandra Rao (distt. Hathras). The number of lakes increases as we move from north to south. The important lakes in tehsil Kol are Gursikaran, Ikri and Adhawan. In the pargana Akrabad district Aligarh, the lakes are at Ladhwa, Sahadi and Gopi, in tehsil Sikandra Rao (distt. Hathras) a depression lies south and east of Sikandra Rao. Important lakes of Hathras are lakes of Bakayan, Nagla Sheikha and Jao. There are, however, a few other lakes in different parts of the district such as at Bhisi and Mauchirail. There are several depressions to the south east of Atrauli (distt. Aligarh) and one near Dadon (distt. Aligarh.)

**Geology**

The plains of both the districts are made of Gangetic alluvium of early quaternary to recent age. The alluvium consists of clays, silts sands and kankar. Alluvium here is a few hundred metres in thickness. The only minerals found in the district are kankar, reh and clay.

**Flora**

Till 1803 A.D., large parts of the two districts were covered by thick dhak forests. Since then most of the forest land has been claimed for agricultural purposes. A few patches of dhak (Butea monosperma) are to be seen in Atrauli (distt. Aligarh), Aligarh and Sikandra Rao (distt. Hathras). The flood plains of Ganga and Yamuna contains tamarisk forests along the banks. Both the districts had about 1769 hectares of forested land in 1976-77. The natural vegetation of this area includes trees like faras (Tamarixtroupii), pilua (Salvadora oleoedes), cheonkar (Prosopis spicigera), reonji (Acacia leucophloea), and babul (Acacia nilotica), and shrubs namely kairi (Dichrostachys cinere), chapat (Grewia flavescens), karil (Capparis decidua), hins (Capparis Zeylanica), bansi (Crotolariac spp.) and grasses like dab (Desmostachya bipinnata) and Munj (Erianthus Munja). The plantations of more valuable species likesisham (Dalbergia sissoo), jamun (Syzygium Cumini), siris (Albizia lebbeck), kanji (Pongamia Pinnata) and babul (Acacia Nilotica) have been grown along the canal banks etc.
Fauna

The number and variety of the birds and animals in the districts is limited. Among the large animals the most common species is the Nilgai or blue bull (Boselaphus tragus camelus). The Indian black buck (Antelope cervicapra) is also found in the districts in a very small number. The wild boar (Sus scrofa) is found in khadar tract of the districts in small numbers. The hyena (Hyena hyena) is also found in small numbers. The jackal (Canis aureus indicus) Indian fox (Vulpes bengalensis) keeps to the open country. The chinkara or Indian gazelle (Gazelle gazelle) is also found in the ravine tract. The monkey (Macaca mulatta) langur (Presbytis entellus), the common mongoose (Herpestes edwardsi), the hare and the porcupine are found in all parts of the districts.

Owing to the sparseness of the natural vegetation the birds are scarce. The birds found are the common pea fowl (Pavo cristatus), the grey partridge (Francolinus Pondicerisnus), the black partridge (Francolinus francolinus), the painted partridge (Francolinus pictus), the quail (Coturnix coturnix), the jungle bush quail (Predicullia asiatica), the common sand grouse (Plerocles exustus), thering dove (Streptopelia chinensis), the green pigeon (Trero phoenicoptera), the blue rock pigeon (Columba livia) and the comb duck (Serkidiornis malanola).

The majority of the snakes found in the district are non poisonous. Poisonous snakes are krait (Bangarus caeruleus) and cobra (Naja-naja). The most important reptile is goh (Varanus monitor).

The chief species of fishes found are rohu (Labeo Rohita), katla (Catla catla), kalbasu (Lebeo calabasu) and siland (Silundia gangetica).

Climate

Hot summer, pleasant winter and general dryness except during the monsoon season are the characteristic features of the climatic condition of the two districts. The cold season from about the middle of November to early March is followed by the hot season which lasts till about the middle of June. These districts experience the south-west monsoon from the middle of June to about the third week of September whereas the period that follows, i.e., from the last week of September to the middle of November, is what may be termed as the post-monsoon season.

The average annual or the normal rainfall in the district is 647.3 mm. The rainfall increases from 717.3 mm at Atrauli to 574.5 mm at Iglas (distt. Aligarh). About 87 percent of the annual rainfall is received during the south-west monsoon months from June to September, July and August being the two months of heaviest rainfall. The variations in the rainfall from year to year are quite large. However, this is an account of the normal rainfall and the possibility of large variations is not precluded.
January is generally the coldest month with mean daily maximum temperature occasionally dropping down to almost freezing point. May is the hottest month with mean daily maximum temperature at 41.3°C and the mean daily minimum at 26.5°C. In the summer season dust laden scorching westerly winds often blow and the district comes under the grip of intense heat. Temperature sometimes reaches over 45°C in the day. With the onset of the monsoon in the district by about June the day temperature decreases appreciably. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Aligarh was 46.3°C on June 17th, 1958 A.D. and the lowest minimum temperature was 0.6°C on January 16th, 1933 AD.

Except during the south-west monsoon season when the humidity is high, the air is generally dry over the district. The atmosphere throughout the district is generally dry except during the south-west monsoon season when the humidity is high. The driest part of the year is the summer season with relative humidity less than 25 percent in the afternoon.

In the monsoon season the sky is often heavily clouded and overcast on some days. During the rest of the year the sky is mostly clear or sparsely clouded. However, for short spells of a day or two during the cold season, in association with passing western disturbances, the sky becomes cloudy.

Winds are generally light with a slight increase in force during the summer and early part of the monsoon season. During the period from October to April the wind blows mostly from the north and west. South easterly winds appear in May. During the monsoons winds are predominantly from the south-east.

**Archaeology and History**

The first proto historic material culture of Aligarh and Hathras is represented by OCP, indentified first in the lowest levels as Hastinapur in 1951. Since then many OCP sites have been identified in Ganga Yamuna doab including Bahadrabad, Ambkheri, Atranji Khera, Saipai and Lal Quila. The excavations at Lal Quila and Atranji Khera revealed well preserved pottery having all the characteristics of a well developed industry. It was wheel turned, well burnt, decorated with incised designs, graffiti marks and paintings with black pigment over a smooth red slipped surface, showing a high degree of sophistication. People ate flesh of cattle and cereals like barley, wheat, rice, gram and green pea. They were engaged in the occupations of graziers, hunters, agriculturists, potters, bone workers, stone carvers, basket and rope makers, coppersmiths etc. They lived in circular wattle and daub huts. The OCP coppersmiths were experts at making copper axes, harpoons, chisels, celts and anthropomorphic Figures. The important OCP pottery are bowls, basins, dishes, vases, storage jars, lids and dishes on stand. The diagnostic shapes of vases are flanged and flaring lips. The bowls and basins are mostly featureless, carinated below the rim and nail headed rims. The above described
OCP shapes are found in the Upper Ganga valley south of Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh and to the east of the river Ganga. In the Upper Ganga-Yamuna *doab* north of Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh at some sites, OCP is found mixed with typical mature Harappan shapes and other antiquities. This admixture is found up to Alamgirpur. The pottery found in Aligarh and Hathras is pure OCP type.

The OCP culture is succeeded by BRW culture. Some red ware shapes of BRW phase are continuation of OCP phase. A few new shapes in red ware are also introduced. The diagnostic potteries of BRW phase, as the name suggests, is black and red ware and black slipped ware. It is deluxe pottery. It indicates the introduction of new techniques of applying a slip, burnishing and the firing which gave to the pottery its characteristic colour. A few painted designs have been found on this pottery. This phase has yielded hand made bricks, stone cores and flakes of agate and chalcedony. This phase is followed by PGW. The PGW shapes are by and large similar to those from BRW phase although a few new shapes are also introduced. Introduction of a new firing technique and painted designs has led to the emergence of diagnostic PGW pottery. The PGW people domesticated cows, buffalos, goats, sheep, pigs and dogs. Their diet included beef, venison, mutton and pork. However, bivalve, fishes, river turtle, varnus and fowls were also consumed. They hunted wild animals such as stag, *nilgai* and leopard. The frequency of iron objects increases in this phase. The people lived in wattle and daub structures. They also had rammed mud walls and thatched roofs. The floor was compact earth rammed with small pieces of bricks and burnt clay lumps. The people also made *kuchcha* wells. The other antiquities from this phase are terracotta, humped bull and pig Figurines games, man pieces, net sinkers, discs and beads. The beads of semiprecious stones and glass have been found. The bone arrow heads and styli are reported from this phase. The iron objects found are arrow heads, spear heads, shafts, gongs and other iron tools. The western parts of the two districts were under Surasena and eastern part of the two districts came under Panchala. According to legend the township of Aligarh was named after Kol, an Asur king. He was killed by Balram of the Mahabharata fame. The Hindu legends make the two districts part of the kingdom of Pandavas. Balram is credited with founding Harduaganj in district Aligarh.

During NBP phase the district was well settled. A large number of the diagnostic pot sherds of NBP were found from many sites. This phase which succeeded the PGW has produced Buddhist remains in considerable number from Balai Qila situated in the city. The Buddhist remains have been reported also from Gohana Khera and Lakhnu both lyingin district Hathras. About the middle of the fourth century B.C. this region was annexed to the Nanda empire of Magadh. After the overthrow of the Nandas this district became a part of the Mauryan empire. After the Mauryas it passed over to the Shungas who lost control over this part after the invasion of Demetrius and his lieutenant, Menander. During the second century B.C., a powerful and independent dynasty of Indo Greeks and Indo Parthians seems to have come to power at Mathura and held sway over the two
districts. The Parthians were overthrown by the Kushanas in the last quarter of the first century A.D. Mathura being the second capital of Kushanas, the two districts were again governed from Mathura.

After the decline of the Kushanas the Naga kings occupied Mathura and held sway over the two districts. They ruled independently till they were ousted from power by the Gupta emperor Samudragupta about the middle of the fourth century A.D. Thereafter the district remained a part of the Gupta empire till the beginning of the sixth century. By 512 A.D. the Hunas under the leadership of Tormana overran north India upto Eran in the Sagar district and the area came under the Hunas. Tormana was succeeded by Mihirkula. The king Yashodharman of Malwa rose to power and freed in 532-33 A.D. the land from the scourge of the Huna chief Mihirkula. During the six century A.D. this area seems to have been under the domination of the Maukharis of Kannauj who first ruled as feudatories of the Guptas and later, in the second half of the century, as independent kings. In the first half of the seventh century it formed part of the empire of Harshvardhan (606-647 A.D.) after whose demise for about half a century, anarchy and confusion reigned in northern India. Order was once again restored by king Yashovarman of Kannauj. About the middle of the eighth century Tomars came into power at Delhi and extended their sway over this part. During the ninth and tenth centuries the greater part of northern India was under the empire of the Gurjara Pratiharas of Kannauj. In the latter half of the tenth century their power declined and Tomars became independent. In the third quarter of that century Chauhans defeated the Tomarchief Salavahan. In this confusion Dor Rajputs became powerful in this region. In 1018 A.D. Mahmud of Ghazni attacked Dor Rajputs and captured Baran. The region was held by Har Datt at that time. Meos and Mewatis over ran this part of doab. After this the Dor Rajputs called Bargujar for their assistance. The Dor still held this region when Qutub-ud-din Aibak invaded it. On his way back to Ghazni after defeating Jaichandra of Kannauj, Muhammad Ghori made a brief halt at Kol and confirmed Kutub-ud-din in the vice regency of his Indian possessions.

This region remained in possession of Iltutamish. Balban visited this region in 1245 and 1249 AD. to chastise and suppress the rebellious Meos at Jalali. In 1253 AD, it is said, Balban created the great Minar of Koil. Balban succeeded Nasir-uddin Mahmud as the king. When Jalalud-din Firuz Khalji ascended the throne of Delhi in 1290 AD Malik Kiki was holding the charge of Koil. The Mongols invaded this region and captured Koil before making an attack on Delhi. In 1342 A.D. Ibn Batatua passed through Koil on his way to China. Firuz Tughlaq, the successor of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq, conferred this area to one Hisam ul-mulk Hisamuddin in 1376-77 AD. This area remained under confusion till the accession of Bahlool Lodi in 1451 AD. During the early years of Ibrahim Lodi, the governorship of Koil was given to Mohammad Khan, who in 1525 AD built the fort of Mohammadgarh.
In 1526 AD. Babur overthrew Ibrahim Lodi at Panipat. This area then came under the possession of Babur. After Humayun’s escape this area went into the hands of Sher Shah Suri. From Suris, it was again taken by Humayun. When he wrested power from the Suris, the region came under his rule. During Akbar’s reign Koil became the capital of a Sirkar, which formed part of the province of Agra. Under the strong and stable rule of Akbar’s successor, the history of the area remained uneventful. In the reign of Aurangzeb the Jats of Tappal and Jewar first rose to power and prominence. They increased their possessions in the troubled days which followed the death of Aurangzeb.

During the reign of Farrukhsiyar and Muhammad Shah, Koil remained under Sabit Khan. He was a great builder. He named Koil as Sabit Garh after his own name. After his death, the Marathas and Jats commenced their incursions. In 1754 AD. Surajmal took the fort of Sabitgarh from Mughals and renamed it Ramgarh. In 1759-60 A.D. Surajmal took possession of Akrabad. After the invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali in the year 1756-57 AD. Surajmal controlled this portion of Doab. In 1773 A.D. Najaf Khan assumed the control and changed the name of the fort to Aligarh. After his death this area again was the scene of conflict between different contenders. His successor Afrasiyab Khan enjoyed a very brief tenure. After him Mahadji Sindhia assumed control of this area. After a brief spell Rohillas were expelled from Aligarh and Sindhia's French commandant De Boigne assumed the charge of this tract.

After Mahadji Sindhia’s death his nephew Daulat Rao took over. In Aligarh De Boigne was succeeded by Perron. He resided in Aligarh for seven years from 1796 A.D. to 1803 A.D. On 29th August 1803 A.D. Lord Lake advanced towards Aligarh. Engagement between the British and Maratha forces ensued. Maratha forces were forced to disperse and Perron surrendered to the British after this. Maratha leader Holkar tried to stir people of Aligarh but the British forced the rebel leader Dunde Khan and Nahar Ali from Aligarh. The peace was broken only by passing of Pindari Chief Amir Khan through this area and the revolt of Dayaram of Hathras.

The history of Aligarh during the first war of independence in 1857 A.D. is full of incidents. At that time Watson was the Collector of the district. The 9th Indian Infantry broke out in open revolt on 20th May 1857 A.D. after Narayana, a Brahmin was executed for inciting infantry men. The British remained in the districts only. They engaged in sporadic skirmishes with hostile rebels. After the British troops were recalled to Agra, Watson shifted to the deserted factory at Madrak. He was in touch with Captain Burlton at Sasni and Captain Alexander at Hathras. Watson retreated to Agra after forces of Hathras and Sasni revolted. He died there of cholera. After this Muhammad Ghaus Khan of Sikandara Rao proclaimed himself Subedar of the emperor of Delhi. Colonel Farquhar cleared all the positions from the district. The month of March 1858 saw the gradual restoration of
British rule. Then commenced an year of most violent repressions. The supporters of British Government during the war of independence were generously rewarded.

Thereafter for another 50 years the district remained peaceful. The chief events were the settlement of the land revenue, construction of roads and railway lines, introduction of English education, reorganization of the administration, establishment of post offices, hospitals, English Schools and canal system. Towards the close of 19th century the activities of Arya Samaj started in a limited area.

The 20th century saw the expansion of nationalism in the country. During the partition of Bengal the district was in turmoil. The Swadeshi movement struck deep roots in the district. The Rowlatt Act followed by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre in Punjab, stirred up a fresh wave of nationalism in the country.

The beginning of 1920 AD saw the establishment of the Congress Committee in the district and during the same year the Non Co-operation Movement started by Mahatma Gandhi also spread here. Mahatma Gandhi who visited Aligarh on August 5, 1921 AD, was taken to the city in a procession. A campaign was launched in the district for using indigenous goods especially Khadi. This continued till Gandhiji called off the movement after the Chauri Chaura incident in Gorakhpur.

For few years the district remained quiet. On January 29th, 1926 AD Lala Lajpat Rai visited Aligarh and was given a reception at the Railway station. The United Provinces political conference at Aligarh was opened on November 28th, 1927 AD under the Presidentship of Pundit Govind Ballabh Pant. In 1928 AD, the slump in the political activities and decadence in public life were suddenly roused by the announcement of the appointment of Simon Commission. A complete hartal was observed in the two districts.

Mahatma Gandhi made a hurricane tour of the whole of northern India in order to procure support for the newly launched Civil Disobedience Movement. Between November 3rd and November 9th, 1929 AD he visited different places in the two districts. In 1930 AD, Civil Disobedience Movement was started in Aligarh. There was a slight let-up in the activities due to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. The Civil Disobedience Movement continued till May 1934 AD, when Mahatma Gandhi withdrew it.

The people of the district participated in the elections for the provincial legislative assembly in 1937 AD. In the course of the election campaign Sarojini Naidu addressed a meeting on January 21, 1937 AD, at Aligarh. The Congress candidates were returned with overwhelming support to the provincial assembly.
During the Second World War (1939-45 AD) the local landlords were called upon to help the government in recruiting programme and other war efforts. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose visited the district during the month of January 1939 AD.

The Aligarh political conference was held on April 30th and May 1st, 1940 AD under the presidentship of Acharya Narendra Deo. The speakers asserted that the British Government was exploiting India to fund the war. The resolution was passed condemning the war as imperialistic. In 1941 AD the movement for individual Satyagraha was launched, particularly against the war fund.

On August 8, 1942 AD, the Congress launched Quit India Movement. The Congress leaders were arrested. People participated in the movement. The Congress leaders were released in 1946 AD and in the general elections for the Provincial legislature the Congress again gained majority. With the end of the World War II and particularly after the victory of Labour Party in the elections in Britian the independence of India became an immediate issue.

On August 15th, 1947 AD the country was liberated from alien rule. On hearing the news of the assassination of Gandhiji on January 30th, 1948 AD the whole district went into mourning. With the enactment and adoption of the constitution of India on January 26th, 1950 AD, India became a sovereign democratic republic.

**People**

In 1971 about two dozen languages were spoken in the two districts. Hindi speaking people formed the largest group with an average of 92.7 percent representation. Urdu was spoken by about 7.03 percent people, while Punjabi, Bengali, Sindhi and other languages were in use amongst the rest of the people. The common tongue of the people is the Braj Bhasha, a dialect of western Hindi. The Devnagari script is used for Hindi, Persian for Urdu and Gurumukhi for Punjabi. In the Indian system of book keeping followed by Marwari businessmen, Muria is still in vogue.

The Hindus constitute 87.14 percent of the population of both the districts. The important castes in both the districts in decreasing order of their strength are Chamars, Brahmins, Jats, Rajputs, Banias, Lodhas, Gadariyas Koris, Kahars, Bhangi, Ahir, Barhais, Nais, Kachhis, Khatiks, Kumbhars, Gosains, Dhobi, Kayasthas, Malis, Dhunias, Aherias and Gujarss.

According to the 1971 AD census about 12.39 percent of the people of the district were Muslims. The majority of the Muslims belong to the Sunni sect though there are some Shias also. The important castes among Muslims in decreasing order are Sheikhs, Pathans, Rajpur, Telis, Bhistis, Qassabs, Mewatis, Saiyyids, Lohars, Gujarss, Julahas, Bhangis, Ghosis, Faqirs, Manihars, Dhobis and Mughals. The number of Shias is very small and this sect is almost confined to Jalali (distt. Aligarh). The district has very small number of Sikhs, Jains, Christians and Budhist.
Agriculture

The net cultivable areas in 1976-77 AD in both districts was 3,89,051 hectares. As usual in the doab the agriculture years are divided into three kinds of harvests, known by the traditional names of Kharif, Rabi and Jaid. The last is of little significance in this area. It mainly consists of cucumbers, summer vegetables, watermelons, Kakri, Khira, spices, tobacco, legumes and low-grade cereals, chiefly grown in the khadars and along the sandy banks of the river. The kharif crops are sown in June-July and reaped in September-October after the cessation of the rains, usually well before the preparation of the fields for rabi sowings which begin in October-November and are harvested in March-April-May and maize were the main crops of the harvest till the close of the last century. Area under jowar has since then shrunk, yielding place to paddy and maize. The main kharif cereals in the area are bajra, maize and paddy. Among the pulses in this area are wheat, barley, grain pea, arhar and masur.

Large number of the remains of indigo factories are found in the two districts. The circular indigo vats are the relics of the earlier period. The indigo vats of square plan were made during the British period. Under the administration of De Boigne, several planters settled in the district, including Mr. Jourdan at Khair, Mr. Orr at Mendu, Mr. J. Thornton at Koil and Machua, Mr. Longcroft at Koil and Jalali, and Messrs. Robertson and Steward at Maloi and Allahdadpur. After the British occupation Mr. Orr went to Lakhwa and Mr. Stewart was succeeded at Allahdadpur by Mr. Hashman, while of the others Mr. Jourdan died at Aligarh, as also did Mr. Thornton in 1848 AD. Several new factories were started after the conquest. Mr. R. Carruthera built Sasni from the ruins of the fort; Chotwa was built in 1806 AD by Mr. G. Mercer; Barla, the property of Mr. Tandy, dates from about the same time and in 1817 DM. Mr. J. Blunt set up a factory at Hathras. In Maratha days trade had been much hampered by the internal toll, but their abolition by the British led to a rapid extension of cultivation, and this was subsequently encouraged by the introduction of a system under which the tehsildars entered into contracts with the planters for the supply of the land, the farmer receiving the advances made by the planter to the tenants and supplying them to meet the landRevenue demands. They moreover managed the cultivation, and were rewarded with the presents both from the factories and from the Government. In 1830 AD, however, the failure of the Calcutta houses led to the general ruin of the planters and in 1834 AD many valuable estates and enormous outstanding debts were sold by auction for very inadequate prices. The purchasers were chiefly pleaders and money lenders, who in the course of time were hard pressed for the debts they had purchased, and in this manner acquired many villages at auction sales conducted under their own decrees. The trade in indigo began to revive about 1862 AD but the district never recovered from the losses incurred by the withdrawal of the European planters. The area under cultivation never equaled that of the years previous to 1830. Nevertheless by 1870 there were 29,013 acres under
indigo, and the districts were literally studded with factories, the number in 1873 AD being 171, mainly in the tehsil Sikandra Rao in district Hathras and tehsil Kol in district Aligarh. The area continued to increase with great rapidity, reaching its maximum in 1884-85, when no less than 65,584 acres were under this crop. A gradual decline then became apparent, the average for the ten years ending with 1892-93 AD being 40,387 acres, but the lost ground was to some extent recovered in the next five years the average was 43,000 acres, so that indigo was still to be included among the more valuable products of the district. The influence of the market was affected by the competition of the artificial dye introduced in Europe. The area under indigo cultivation decreased rapidly. Owing to the settlement operation the returns filed to represent the actual area for any single year till 1904-05 AD, when the cultivation was found to have dropped to the paltry Figure of 4,750 acres, while the average for the next three years was no more than 2,218. The crop had altogether vanished from tehsil Hathras and tehsil Iglas in district Aligarh. As late as 1901 AD there were 146 factories. By 1909 AD most of the buildings of indigo factories and vats could be seen abandoned and moldering into ruins. At present indigo is not cultivated in the district.
CHAPTER – 2

METHODOLOGY

Aim and Scope of the Survey

The village to village survey of the two districts Aligarh and Hathras was undertaken with a view to identify unexplored sites belonging to different periods and obtaining a complete picture of the settlement pattern in this region. It is needless to point out that a few sites of an area don't give an idea about the settlement density. It is only through an intensive survey that the relevant data regarding the changing settlement scenario can be obtained. Moreover such a survey will provide clues to discern the basic culture of the area as well as the impact of other regional cultures of neighbouring areas and vice versa. Hence the importance of archaeological survey, which has been conducted under the following sub-heads.

Data from surface archaeology

We obtain the following data from surface archaeology –

a) Area of the site
b) Elevation of the site
c) Structural remains obtained from the site
d) Antiquities such as ceramics, terracotta pieces, terracotta beads, broken sculpture pieces, bricks, coins, beads of semi precious stones, bones, stone cores, flakes, etc.
e) Legends related to the history of that village or region.

It may be pointed out that until and unless a site is a single culture site, it is difficult to work out the size of the settlements during different cultural phases there. On the basis of the data obtained from the survey I will reconstruct the process which finally led to the emergence of different cultures in this part of Upper Ganga Valley. This analysis can be made broad-based by including different elements of any archaeological culture, e.g. architecture, settlement plans, art pieces, economies, technologies, ornaments etc. Pottery constitutes the major part of antiquities discovered from such archaeological surveys, naturally this reconstruction will be primarily based upon the analytical study of ceramics and other antiquites obtained from the surface archaeology.

The archaeological culture

Any human society can be more fully described by a large number of parameters. Even the most extensive excavations provide very limited indirect information. An archaeologist has to
work with this meager information only. The surface archaeology provides very little data as compared to excavation. But the material obtained from a large number of sites after intensive surface exploration can provide an excellent working model about the settlement pattern, regional variations in the settlement pattern, the change in population and the direction from where the changes have come. Of course these conclusions are to be validated by further researches.

**Selection of type site for comparison of antiquities**

During the survey the most important task was to select the type-sites for the comparison of antiquities obtained from surface archaeology. The type-sites selected were Atranji Khera, Lal Qila, Hastinapur and Ahichchhatra. The excavated material from Atranji Khera and Lal Qila kept in Archaeology Section of the Department of History at AMU, Aligarh was also consulted for identifying the antiquities. The above sites were chosen for comparison because they are the nearest sites falling in the same geoclimatic and cultural zone as the area under survey. These are the only sites where large-scale excavations had been done. These type-sites fall in the Kuru-Pandchal region. These two regions were closely related political units during the historical period.

When examining the antiquities of a region, particularly potteries, we observe that the region has a few typical pottery shapes, which continue to be used for a long period with slight modifications in shapes, colour, decorative motifs, firing techniques, treatment of surface and fabric etc. Similar pottery indicates that the archaeological cultures of the two regions were similar during ancient period. The potter learnt his art from his father. He followed traditional designs. It is proved by various excavations that changes in pottery shapes took place at a very slow rate.

Taking the cue from the Yajmani system prevalent in Indian villages, it can be surmised that during ancient period also the consumption of the potter’s wares was ensured by the exchange network in the village or at most two three surrounding villages and he was getting grains and supplies sufficient to meet his requirements in return for his produce. He continued using the same potters’ wheel, colours, shape and firing technique despite a lot of changes taking place in neighbouring regions with distinct cultures around him. The reasons for continuation of the same pottery by the conservative community of potters who learnt their craft from their fathers was as following:

(i) Their was a stratified tribal society. This can be presumed because in India, even the tribal societies, which are not organized according to classical *varnashramdharma*-caste model, show clear-cut stratification among different tribes. In such social systems local community of potters continued practicing their craft with out changing it.

(ii) There was no competition from other tribes to become potters and they continued with their own specialized work. Only very great socio-economic and political changes triggered the process of change in shape, colour etc. in potteries.
The introduction of new shapes, colours, firing techniques paintings or a new type of potter’s wheel should be examined closely while studying potteries of different cultures, because it gives some idea of the political, social or economic factors responsible for the changes observed in ceramics. This will help in the identification of the historical socio-economic process, which resulted into the observed changes in the archaeological assemblage. These conclusions can be tested and improved upon by further archaeological work.

**Diagnostic Pottery-The beginning:** In the Indian context during ancient period, it has been observed that the potters of different regions stuck to the pottery shapes that were typical to the region of concern. These shapes, decorations, colours etc. remained in vogue for very long periods. This might have been due to the conservative attitude of the potters in particular and other category of artisans in general who saw no need for innovation, especially when it comes to introducing new shapes etc. Moreover it is also noteworthy that these potters formed part of a stratified tribal society, which was governed by the division of function and hereditary character of professions with little social mobility. The specialization of function and skill are the inevitable concomitants of such a society. Two types of changes were taking place in the potteries of an area – one was local innovations, and the second was changes brought about by external influence. The local innovations involved slight modification in already existing shapes. They imply changes in the shape, colour, decorative motifs, firing techniques, potter’s wheel and fabric brought about by the changes in the likings or desire of local population. It has been observed that such modifications took place on a limited scale. On the other hand, certain potteries point unmistakably to the changes in different features of the ceramics as a result of outside influence, when the indigenous culture came into contact with other cultures. The local innovations were marked by slight modification of the diagnostic shapes with no external influence. On the other hand the changes brought about by external influence were those in which the pottery shapes, colour, decorative motifs were borrowed from other distinct cultural zones, may be a neighbouring one or one belonging to a far off area. The shape of lips/rims, neck, body, base, surface finish, colour, painting motifs, texture and fabric define the pottery shapes. The potteries of different regions differ in these respects. To conclude we can say that every regional pottery shape bears the signature of the area in which it was produced. This aspect will be discussed in detail in the following pages.

The antecedents of M.H. pottery can be traced to Kot Dijian tradition. Hakra ware and the ceramics of Ravi phase antedate the Kot Dijian ware. The local Neolithic tradition which is the precursor of M.H. tradition is not known as yet. From the repertory of the pottery shapes of the M.H. period, it appears that Kot Dijian traditions in greater degree and the Amri tradition in smaller degree inspired the diagnostic pottery of Indus valley. In Upper Ganga valley OCP and its local variations are the only chalcolithic ceramic traditions with its antiquity going back to second half of the 4th
millennium B.C. Broadly speaking, it is allied to the chalcolithic traditions of Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, of course with some regional variations. So OCP has been taken as the diagnostic tradition of Upper Ganga valley. The OCP has affinity neither with the Kot Dijian pottery nor with the Neolithic pottery of the middle Ganga valley. All of sudden we find it, during the chalcolithic period, spread over a very large area. It has allied pottery traditions as indicated earlier, they also cover an equally large area of western and central India. The Chalcolithic potteries of middle Ganga valley appear to be the derivative of the local Neolithic pottery tradition as revealed by excavations at Koldihawa, Lahuradeva, Jhushi, Tokwa and Hetapatti. Because of this cultural continuity and availability of a large number of pottery shapes, and coherent information about antiquities of different periods for the purpose of comparative study, I have taken Neolithic Koldihawa as the starting point of eastern tradition for my analysis. Before I indulge in comparison of ceramic traditions of different regions for finding out the factors responsible for changes observed in the different regions I should examine an important question: From where have the shapes of Neolithic and chalcolithic potteries come? We suddenly find that during Neolithic period distinct shapes of potteries emerge from nowhere. Before this during aceramic Neolithic phase, some people used stone wares, baskets and wooden pottery. It can be surmised that the shapes visible during later period in terracotta have been copied from wooden, stone and wicker work prototypes. One example of this is dish on stand. This shape is awkward for the medium of terracotta but perfectly suited for wooden medium. Terracotta dish on stand is prone to break once it overturns, there is no such problem for wooden ones. It appears that in the early Neolithic phase people used wooden dish on stand. They started making it in terracotta during chalcolithic phase when it suddenly appears across the globe in cultural assemblages of different regions. Its disappearance during later chalcolithic phase can be ascribed to its fragile design. The ethnoarchaeological example of this phenomenon is present even today. Such wooden dishes on stand along with other wooden vessels are still being made and used by Naga tribes living in North Eastern part of India. What is the impact of the interaction of cultures which are very distant from the culture under observation? The answer to this question is also to be attempted. We will try to find out what is the scope and magnitude of the change when distant cultures interact? It can be done by examining the cultural assemblages of historical period. The observation of historical period can be used to interpret the changes during pre and protohistoric periods.

To sum up there are three important diagnostic pottery traditions in the Indo-Gangetic plains during protohistoric period, namely-

i) Indus Valley Tradition,

ii) Northern & Western Indian Tradition (which includes Northern Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and the land between the rivers Satluj-Yamuna).
iii) Eastern Indian Tradition.

In the succeeding discussions, the colour of the pottery will be indicated by abbreviations within brackets after the description of the shape throughout the book.

**Indus Valley pottery:** Before the advent of the M.H. phase we find potteries of Amri and Kot Diji traditions in Sindh and Punjab respectively. Before these two, Hakra Ware tradition existed in Bahawalpur area. The first two traditions fall in the time bracket of 3200-2600 B.C.$^{16}$ and the latter one covers the time bracket of 3800-3200 B.C.$^{17}$ It is noteworthy that the area covered by the Hakra ware which is the earlier tradition is small but that of the potteries of the other two traditions is comparatively large. Only during M.H. phase(2500-2000 B.C.) the ceramics from Indus Valley appear in the Upper Ganga valley. The ceramics of M.H. phase in fact evolved out of the potteries of Kot Diji and Amri phases as will be shown in the following discussion.

i. **Kot Diji Potteries**

Vases of this phase show very short rims and necks. This trait is continued in MH phase also as is evident from the following figures. The vases (RW) show sharpened (Fig. 2. A),$^{18}$ featureless (Fig. 2. B),$^{19}$ out turned and flattened (Fig. 2. C),$^{20}$ beaked (Fig. 2. D),$^{21}$ (RW) flanged (Fig. 2. E,$^{22}$ Fig. 2. F$^{23}$, out curved(Fig. 2. G$^{24}$), everted (Fig. 2. H)$^{25}$ and ledged (Fig. 2. I)$^{26}$ rims.
Fig. 2: Kot Diji Pottery Shapes (Vases)
The basins (RW) have inturned obliquely cut (Fig 3. A)\textsuperscript{27} and nail headed (Fig 3. B)\textsuperscript{28} rims. The dishes (RW) on stand have drooping (Fig 3. C)\textsuperscript{29} and featureless rims (Fig 3. D).\textsuperscript{30} The vases (RW) with convex sides, flaring rim and carinated near the base (Fig 3. E)\textsuperscript{31} are found during this phase. These shapes anticipate S-shaped jars and tall cylindrical jars of M.H. phase.

![Kot Diji Pottery Shapes](image)

**Fig. 3:** Kot Diji Pottery Shapes (Dish on stands and Tumbler)

Kot Dijian pottery is decorated with horizontal bands. It also has loops, multiple loops, balls, and fish scale designs. Some pots have anthropomorphic Figures, floral motifs and sine wave pattern. The paintings have been executed in black, red, brown and sepia.
ii. M.H. Potteries

The shapes of this phase are derived mostly from the Kot Diji and some of them are inspired from Amri and Nal pottery traditions. The time span for this pottery is 2500-2000 B.C.. The vases (RW) of this phase, like Kot Diji potteries have beaked, (Fig 4. A), out turned (Fig 4. B), everted rims(Fig 4. C) and flanged (Fig. 5). The lips are very short. Vases have very short necks. They have bulging bodies and stem bases or narrow bases. They are very large in size.

Fig. 4: Mature Harrapan Pottery Shapes (Vases)
Fig. 5: Mature Harrapan Pottery Shape (Large Vase)

Another shape typical to M.H. phase is tall cylindrical jar (RW). There are many variations of this shape (Fig 6. A^36 and Fig. 6. B^37), jars (RW) with S shape profile (Fig. 6. C)^38 jars (RW) with recurved profile (Fig. 6. D)^39 and perforated jar (RW) (Fig. 6. E).^40
The Basins (RW) with flat base and concave side (Fig. 7. A), convex side (Fig. 7. B) and beaked rim (Fig. 7. C), and wide mouth and narrow flat base (Fig. 7. D) are some typical shapes.

Fig. 6: Mature Harrapan Pottery Shapes (Cylindrical Jars of S profile)
The typical dishes on stand (RW) have very short vertical rims and broad hollow stand (Fig. 8. A)\textsuperscript{45}, and another variety has flanged rim joined to flat bases and long hollow stand (Fig. 8. B)\textsuperscript{46}. The Pedestal bowls (RW) have splayed out (Fig. 8. C)\textsuperscript{47}, and short vertical rims joined to the sagger base (Fig. 8. D)\textsuperscript{48}. 

![Fig. 7: Mature Harrapan Pottery Shapes (Troughs/ Basins)](image-url)
The other typical shapes (RW) are Indus goblet with stem base, (Fig. 9. A)\textsuperscript{49}, tumbler (Fig. 9. B)\textsuperscript{50}, with almost vertical tapering sides, miniature vase (RW) with stem base and S-profile (Fig. 9. C)\textsuperscript{51} kamandal like miniature vase (RW) (Fig. 9. D)\textsuperscript{52} and cup with a handle (Fig. 9. E)\textsuperscript{53}.
The M.H. pottery has red, light red, pink and cream colours. The paintings on the pots have been executed in black, purple, red and white. It shows polychrome paintings. It shows geometrical designs, intersecting circles, comb design, chess board pattern, peepal leaves, floral motifs, fish scales, peacock and other animal designs.

**North Indian & Western Indian Potteries:** The OCP was earlier thought to be a degenerate Harappan pottery. Some people opined that it was not older than the late Mature Harappan period. Let us examine these stands and try to find out the real position. The typical shapes of Chalcolithic OCP are RW vases with flanged rims, flaring rims, the dishes on stand with drooping rims, and bowls and basins with featureless, flanged, nail headed and thickened rims. These shapes are not comparable to Harappan shapes at all where we have sharpened, nail headed, and beaked vases, cylindrical perforated jars, S shaped jar, flanged dish on stands, Indus goblets, tumblers with tapering sides and flanged jars. Similarly the repertory of Neolithic and chalcolithic Koldihwa, Chirand &
Lahuradewa has typical shapes of vases with splayed out rims, thali like bowls etc. They are also not comparable to the OCP pottery. On the other hand most of the shapes of the Upper Ganga OCP tradition are found in the ceramic traditions of Ganeshwar, Jodhpura (2895-2515 B.C.,3360-2880 B.C.), Sothi-Siswal (3200-2600B.C.), Bhagwanpura and Bara. The OCP and other antiquities collected by the author from Ganeshwar from the surface are shown in Fig. 10.

Fig. 10: Potteries from Ganeshwar (Author’s Collection)
The typical OCP shapes and other antiquities can be seen in it. They are all red ware pot sherds. One can see piece of flaring vase (Fig. 10.1), pottery pieces on which rustication has been done using slurry mixed with quartzite granules (Fig. 10.2 & 10.3), appliqué design on a pot shard (Fig. 10.4), piece of basin with out-turned rim (Fig. 10.5), a quartzite core (Fig. 10.6), piece of out-turned vase (Fig. 10.7), piece of featureless basin (Fig. 10.8), pieces of strap handles of basins (Fig. 10.9) (Fig. 10.10) (Fig. 10.11) and piece of flaring and flanged vase (Fig. 10.12). The pottery pieces shown here are the diagnostic shapes of OCP. The pottery of Kalibangan and Balathal covering protostoric period has generic similarities with OCP. It appears that the pottery of southern Rajasthan has mostly the same shapes as OCP. There are only a few shapes which although appear to have generic similarly with OCP but show a little divergence. In the absence of the dates for Neolithic period in this area it has been assumed that Upper Ganga valley had no Neolithic Culture and it was colonized by mature Harappans during the later phase of their ascendancy. As such this part of northern India combined with the land between Yamuna and Sutlej which covers roughly the modern states of Haryana, Punjab and Northern Rajasthan lies midway between high rainfall area of mid Ganga Valley and dry Indus Valley plains. Both these regions had human habitation in early period. Had the middle area been a cultural blank, then one of these two regional cultures would have filled the void before the onset of Harappan empire. According to this school of thought Upper Ganga valley should have remained without any identifiable archaeological culture till the beginning of MH. It appears in the light of the dates of Jhinjhana (TL date 2650 B.C.), Lal Quila, (TL date 2030 B.C.), Atranjikhera (TL date 2680 B.C.), Hulas (six calibrated carbon dates 3318 B.C., 3231 B.C., 3181 B.C., 3159 B.C., 3139 B.C., 2468 B.C.) and Bhagwanpura [TL dates for early phase 4868 (± 12%) BP, 4141 (±12% - ±15%) BP, 5460 (± - ±15%) BP, 4696 (±3% - ±17%) BP], that some of the sites of the so-called degenerate phase predate the M.H., some of them run contemporary to it and some survive them. This is the reason why Alamgirpur and other sites in the northern portion of Upper Ganga Valley show the OCP antiquities mixed with a few Harappan shapes and few pottery pieces inscribed with Harappan script. This entire area yields copper hoards, the main weapons among them being barbed harpoons and copper celts. The only difference between the weapons of Upper Ganga valley and the area west of it is the designs of harpoons and celts. But these weapons are altogether different from the ones associated with Mature Harappan phase and those found in Middle Ganga Valley area. The Pre Harappan period of OCP can be safely placed between 3200-2500 B.C. and is the same as Sothi-Siswal phase. Till now the early dates of Kalibangan, (Carbon dates of early phase 5566 B.C., 5289 B.C., 5600 B.C., 5224 B.C.) Bagor (carbon dates of early phases 4560-4405 B.C., 5365-4965 B.C., 3395-3160 B.C.) and Balathal (carbon date of early phase 4540-4340 B.C.) on one hand reach later sixth Millenium and mid-5th Millenium. The ceramic Neolithic of Mid Ganga Valley on the other hand reaches ninth millennium B.C. At present no date for Neolithic phase of Upper Ganga valley is available. The potteries found in Upper Ganga valley from the earliest period are the same as those
found west of river Yamua. In light of these facts we can say that in earlier period before 3200 B.C., this area had a culture which was the same as the material culture of western India lying west of the river Yamuna. In the absence of dates for the Neolithic of this area further researches are necessary, but in upper Ganga Valley we should expect the earliest dates around 9th millennium for the the period in question. The chalcolithic cultural assemblage of this area shows affinity with the earlier dated material from the western India, as has been noticed earlier. This fact can not be explained unless we assume that Upper Ganga Valley was an island of cultural stagnation which was colonized in the later phase of fourth millennium after two thousand years by people living in western India. For this we will have to assume further that during this period of darkness the people living in Middle Ganga Valley also avoided movement towards Upper Ganga Valley. We should expect very few changes in the OCP from Neolithic to chalcolithic period. The same trend is visible in the Middle Ganga valley where the pottery shapes show very little change from Neolithic phase to the beginning of early historical phase. Only during NBP phase there are significant changes in shapes as will be shown later in this book. It is clear that the lack of change in the shapes of potteries does not indicate a shorter time bracket for a culture.

The following OCP shapes are found from all the excavated sites of Western U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Northern Rajasthan. The shapes of Southern Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have generic similarity with OCP shapes. The OCP is characterized by vases (RW) with flanged (Fig. 11. A) and flaring (Fig. 11. B, C, 11. D) rims. Some vases (RW) have out turned rims (Fig. 11. E, F, G, H). A few vases (RW) with out turned rims have a very prominent carination on the inner side of neck like pottery of Bagor (Fig. 11. I, 11. J). A typical storage jar (RW) has thick collaredand beaded rim (Fig. 11. K).
The bowls (RW) have featureless (Fig. 12. A), beaked (Fig. 12. B), beaded (Fig. 12. C), nail headed (Fig. 12. D), beaded (Fig. 12. E), out turned and flanged (Fig. 12. F) rims. The basins (RW) of this phase have outturned (Fig. 12. G) and flanged rims (Fig. 12. H). Some basins (RW) have tubular (Fig. 12. G) and channel spouts.
The dishes (RW) on stand have prominently drooping rims (Fig. 13. A, B) of different types. Another typical characteristic feature of the pots of this phase is a strap handle or handles with circular or oval cross sections. Some vases (RW) (Fig. 13. C) as well as basins (RW) (Fig. 13. D) have strap handles of different types. This feature is not found in any other pottery tradition of India.
On the eastern frontier also, the red ware shapes are similar. The eastern frontier of OCP runs from Bahraich through Faizabad to Sultanpur. The pottery shapes of district Sitapur which lies north of Lucknow, are similar to those described above. The photographs of some of the pieces are given in Fig. 14. a-e.
Fig. 14. a: OCP Pottery from district Sitapur, U.P. India (Author's Collection)
Fig. 14. b: OCP Pottery from village Katarganj p.s. Maholi district Sitapur, U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 14. c OCP Pottery from village Akbarganj p.s. Khairabad district Sitapur, U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 14. OCP Pottery from village Thakurganj p.s. Mishrikhdistrict Sitapur, U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Similarly, the pottery shapes found from Bahraich to Varanasi are of typical OCP type. The pot sherds found from different sites of district Bahraich are shown in the figures 15. a-e, from village Muzaffarapur p.s. Rudauli district Faizabad are shown in the fig. 15. f. and from different sites of district Sultanpur are shown in figures. 15. g-j.
Fig. 15. a: OCP Pottery from village Sarsa Taraharp.s. Risiya district Bahraich U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15. b: OCP Pottery from village Barai Dilasa p.s. Risiya district Bahraich U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15. c: OCP Pottery from village Babhn Saida p.s. Risiya district Bahraich U.P. India (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 15. d: OCP Pottery from village Sujatpur p.s. Risiya district Bahraich U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15. c: OCP Pottery from village Ratna Taprahap s. Dargaah Sharif district Bahraich U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15: OCP Pottery from village Muzaffarapur p.s. Rudauli district Faizabad U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15. g: OCP Pottery from village Shailkhap.s. Dostpur district Sultanpur U.P. India (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 15. h: OCP Pottery from village Tajuddinpur.s. Dostpur district Sultanpur U.P. India (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 15. i: OCP Pottery from village Viranpur p.s. Koorebhard district Sultanpur U.P. India (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 15. j: OCP Pottery from village Dalhupur p.s. Jaisinghpur district Sultanpur U.P. India
Author has examined the OCP shapes from Bara to Faizabad. The OCP pottery in the west is well-fired having coarse and medium fabric. Some of the OCP pieces from Baroodkhera district Aligarh and Asuakhera district Firozabad were highly burnished. The burnishing was comparable to the NBP pottery. At both the sites, most of the pottery pieces had powdery surface. The OCP from Lal Qila district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh was well fired and its surface doesn’t give Ochrous powder when rubbed. The OCP of Atranjikhera is again has Ochrous powdery surface. The OCP of Punjab, Haryana and Ganga-Yamuna doab in many places is well fired. The OCP of Sitapur, Barabanki and Faizabad is again coarse and its surface is powdery. At some sites, one can find OCP of medium and fine fabric also. Some pieces show a red slip, much worn out and black horizontal bands. The decorative designs vary from west to east but the incised designs are common in the same area. The OCP found at Hastinapur was named Ochre Color Pottery because of its powdery surface which left ochrous powder on your fingers when rubbed but later on the evidence of Baroodkhera, Lal Qila & Asuakhera and the sites of Haryana, North Rajasthan and Punjab showed that some of the OCP is hard baked and burnished also. Since the name first given to this type of pottery is OCP, therefore, we will continue to name it as OCP for historical reasons. At some places, one may find OCP which doesn’t fit the description given to it at the first find spot.

OCP, the Proto-historic culture of Northern and Western India: There has been a long debate about OCP being a degenerate Harappan pottery. To settle this issue, the shapes which have been identified as belonging to OCP tradition have been compared from Bara district Rupnagar, Punjab to Muzaffarapur district Faizabad. In addition to shapes, the incised decorations and paintings have also been compared. The pottery also shows applique decorations. In addition to this, the pots were rusticated in different styles. The rustication at Ganeshwar shows mixing of slurry with quartz nodules where as the rustication at Muzaffarapur shows application of mud and making of broad crater like shapes in this slurry. The rustication at Asuakhera was done by application of mud slurry mixed with pulverized pottery pieces. The rustication at Bhagwanpura showed the application of slurry and making of wavy lines with fingers. It appears that local potters were using different types of rustications in different regions. The comparison shows that the pottery shapes are common from Bara in Punjab to Faizabad in eastern Uttar Pradesh. The incised decorations are found in the whole area with some regional variations. The paintings change from east to west. Let us move on to comparing the other abundantly found antiquity namely copper hoard. The copper hoard weapons have also been compared. These also show similarity from west to east with largest concentration of copper hoard finds in OCP area. The following list of copper hoard sites is shown on the map of India55 (Fig. 16). It also shows the OCP area which has the maximum concentration of copper hoard sites. The list of the copper sites is namely: 1. Aguibani, 2. Ahar, 3. Akhuldoba, 4. Amroha, 5. Andhari, 6. Bagor, 7. Bahadarabad, 8. Baharia, 9. Balpur, 10. Bamanghati, 11. Bandua, 12. Bargaon, 13. Bardangua, 14.
Fig. 16: Map showing OCP area, Harappan & Corded Ware Cultures with copper hoard find sites
The copper hoard objects have been found outside this area starting from Nepal & Bankot district Pithoragarh, Uttarakhand to Shavinipatti district Shivgangai, Tamilnadu & Lothal district Ahmedabad, Gujarat to Perua district West Medinipur, West Bengal. It appears that these objects were taken either by people migrating from OCP area or imported by the inhabitants of peripheral regions lying in different parts of the country. The gangetic plains don’t have copper. It was imported from peripheral regions. It appears that the some varities of copper artefacts were made and exported by the peripheral people to the OCP people. To complete the sketch of the OCP culture, the burial practices of OCP people from Sanauli district Baghpat, U.P. have been discussed. The material found from excavations in western U.P. shows potsherds with Harappan script. It indicates that between 2500 B.C. and 2000 B.C., the people of Indus valley and Upper Ganga valley were using common script. Around 600 B.C. during early historical period, we find different dialects of Indo-aryan languages been used from Bengal to Afghanistan and from Northern India to Northern Deccan. The Buddhist literature and earlier literature like the four Vedas, later Vedic texts don’t show any major change in the language. The Jain traditional literature which was compiled later on but appears to be of the earliest origin gives a continuous account of different Tirthankaras and Kings. The four traditions give slightly different versions of the same story. For example, Buddhist literature mentions Ikšvāku as the ancestor of Buddha. The descendants of Ikšvāku also appears in many Jataka stories. Vedic and later Vedic literature mentions him as a great king. Jains also claim him as ancestor of Rishabha, the first Tirthankara. It can be surmised from these evidences that the lingua-francaof North, Western and Central India didn’t change. The western OCP people used Harappan script but as far as archaeological evidence goes eastern people didn’t use it, but the language used by the people living in this area was same. The material culture of the whole OCP zone was almost the same. Their weapons can be seen all over India. They imported copper from Himalayan zone, Rajshthan, Central India and Eastern India. They also imported readymadeHarappans vessels, weapons and other artefacts made of copper as is evident from the recent find of a hoard of copper objects from Harinagar, Mubarakpur, Bijnor, U.P.86.

**Comparative pottery shapes found in Northern and Western India:** Following is the comparison of typical OCP pottery shapes from Bara district Rupnagar, Punjab to Muzaffarapur district Faizabad, U.P. The vessels, bowls, basins, dish on stands, handles, incised designs, graffiti marks and paintings on pots from different areas have been compared. The Red ware of OCP tradition are decorated with black coloured horizontal bands, parallel vertical lines, loops, sine wave, checked pattern, comb pattern and floral motifs. The red ware is often decorated with incised designs. Some pots have got combed and rusticated designs. A few have got appliqué designs as well as post firing graffiti marks. A large number of pots have rusticated lower portions. There are a few pots having grey colour also.
Vessels

Comparative study of Vessels from Different OCP Sites

Vessel with outturned flanged rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This vessel was found from Bara district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 17).

Fig. 17: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Bara
Vessel with outturned flanged rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 18).

![Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Mitathal](image)

Fig. 18: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Mitathal

Vessel with flaring and flanged rim [Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan]: This vessel was found from Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan (Fig. 19).

![Vessel with flanged rim from Ganeshwar](image)

Fig. 19: Vessel with flanged rim from Ganeshwar (Author’s Collection)
Vessel with flaring rim [Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan]: This vessel was found from Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan (Fig. 20).

Vessel with flaring flanged rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This vessel was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 21).
Vessel with flanged rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh⁹⁰(Fig. 22).

![Fig. 22: Vessel with flaring flanged rim from Lal Qila](image)

Vessel with outturned flaring rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh⁹¹ (Fig. 23).

![Fig. 23: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Lal Qila](image)

Vessel with flaring flanged rim [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]: This vessel was found from Chandaukha, district Aligarh⁹²(Fig. 24).

![Fig. 24: Vessel with flaring rim from Chandaukha](image)
Vessel with flaring flanged rim [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 25).

![Fig. 25: Vessel with flaring flanged rim from Saipai](image)

This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 26).

![Fig. 26: Vessel with flaring flanged rim from Saipai](image)
This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 27).

![Vessel with flaring flanged rim from Saipai](image)

**Fig. 27:** Vessel with flaring flanged rim from *Saipai*

Vessel with outturned flaring and flanged rim [*Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*]: This vessel was found from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh* district *Sitapur* (Fig. 28).

![Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur](image)

**Fig. 28:** Vessel with outturned flanged rim from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*
This vessel was found from Bhithauli, Mishrikh district Sitapur (Fig. 29).

Fig. 29: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur

Vessel with outturned flaring and flanged rim [Hariharpur p.s. Mishrikh district Sitapur]: This vessel was found from village Hariharpur, Mishrikh, Sitapur (Fig. 30).

Fig. 30: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Hariharpur, Mishrikh, Sitapur
Vessel with outturned flaring and flanged rim [Ramuwapur p.s. Mishrikh district Sitapur]: This vessel was found from village Ramuwapur, Mishrikh, Sitapur (Fig. 31-2).

Fig. 31: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Ramuwapur, Mishrikh, Sitapur

Fig. 32: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Ramuwapur, Mishrikh, Sitapur
Vessel with outturned flaring and flanged rim [Muzaffarpur p.s. Rudauli district Faizabad]: This vessel was found from village Muzaffarpur, Rudauli, Faizabad (Fig. 33).

Fig. 33: Vessel with outturned flanged rim from Muzaffarpur, Rudauli, Faizabad

Vessel with outturned flaring and thickened rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This vessel was found from Bara, Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 34).

Fig. 34: Vessel with outturned flaring and thickened rim from Bara
Vessel with outturned and flaring rim [Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan]: This vessel was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 35).

Fig. 35: Vessel with outturned flaring rim from Kalibangan

Vessel with outturned and flaring rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 36).

Fig. 36: Vessel with outturned flaring rim from Mitathal
Vessel with collared rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This vessel was found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 37).

Fig. 37: Vessel with collared rim from Bara

Vessel with collared rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana (Fig. 38).

Fig. 38: Vessel with collared rim from Bhagwanpura
Vessel with collared rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This vessel was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 39).

Vessel with collared rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 40).

Vessel with outturned rim [Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan]: This vessel was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 41).
This vessel was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 42).

Fig. 42: Vessel with outturned rim from Kalibangan

This vessel was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 43).

Fig. 43: Vessel with outturned rim from Kalibangan
Vessel with outturned rim [Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 44).

Fig. 44: Vessel with outturned rim from Siswal

Vessel with outturned rim [Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan]: This vessel was found from Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan (Fig. 45).

Fig. 45: Vessel with outturned rim from Ganeshwar (Author’s Collection)
Vessel with outturned rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This vessel was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur109 (Fig. 46).

Vessel with outturned rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh110 (Fig. 47).
This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^ {111} \) (Fig. 48).

Fig. 48: Vessel with outturned rim from Lal Qila

This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^ {112} \) (Fig. 49).

Fig. 49: Vessel with outturned rim from Lal Qila

This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^ {113} \) (Fig. 50).

Fig. 50: Vessel with outturned rim from Lal Qila
Vessel with outturned rim [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]: This vessel was found from Chandaukha, district Aligarh (Fig. 51).

![Fig. 51: Vessel with outturned rim from Chandaukha](image1)

This vessel was found from Chandaukha, district Aligarh (Fig. 52).

![Fig. 52: Vessel with outturned rim from Chandaukha](image2)
Vessel with outturned rim [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{16} (Fig. 53).

![Fig. 53: Vessel with outturned rim from Saipai](image)

This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{17} (Fig. 54).

![Fig. 54: Vessel with outturned rim from Saipai](image)

This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{18} (Fig. 55).

![Fig. 55: Vessel with outturned rim from Saipai](image)
Vessel with outturned flaring and drooping rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana\(^{13}\) (Fig. 56).

![Fig. 56: Vessel with outturned flaring and drooping rim from Mitathal](image)

Vessel with outturned flaring and drooping rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^{12}\) (Fig. 57).

![Fig. 57: Vessel with outturned flaring and drooping rim from Bhagwanpura](image)
This vessel was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana (Fig. 58).

Vessel with outturned flaring and drooping rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This vessel was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 59).
Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside [Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 60).

Fig. 60: Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Siswal

This vessel was found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 61).

Fig. 61: Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Siswal
Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This vessel was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 62).

Vessel with collared rim with blunt carination inside [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 63).

This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 64).
This vessel was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 65).

**Fig. 65:** Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Lal Qila

Vessel with outturned rim and blunt carination inside [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 66).

**Fig. 66:** Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Saipai

This vessel was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 67).

**Fig. 67:** Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Saipai
Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside [Musepur, Taalgaon, Sitapur]: This vessel was found from Musepur, Taalgaon, Sitapur\textsuperscript{131}(Fig. 68).

![Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Musepur, Taalgaon, Sitapur](image)

This vessel was found from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur\textsuperscript{132}(Fig. 69).

![Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur](image)

Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside [Katarganj, district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh]: This vessel was found from village Katarganj p.s. Maholi district Sitapur, Uttar Pradesh(Fig. 70).

![Vessel with outturned rim with blunt carination inside from Katarganj p.s.Maholi, Sitapur](image)
Bowls

Comparative study of Bowls from Different OCP Sites

Bowl with featureless rim [Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan]: This bowl was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 71).

![Fig. 71: Bowl with featureless rim from Kalibangan](image)

This bowl was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan (Fig. 72).

![Fig. 72: Bowl with featureless rim from Kalibangan](image)
This bowl was found from *Kalibangan*, district *Hanumangarh, Rajasthan* (Fig. 73).

![Fig. 73: Bowl with featureless rim from Kalibangan](image)

**Bowl with featureless rim [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]:** This bowl was found from *Chandaukha, district Aligarh* (Fig. 74).

![Fig. 74: Bowl with featureless rim from Chandaukha](image)
Bowl with featureless rim [**Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana**]: This bowl was found from **Siswal**, district **Hisar, Haryana** (Fig. 75).

![Bowl with featureless rim from Siswal](image)

Fig. 75: Bowl with featureless rim from **Siswal**

Bowl with featureless rim [**Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana**]: This bowl was found from **Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana** (Fig. 76).

![Bowl with featureless rim from Mitathal](image)

Fig. 76: Bowl with featureless rim from **Mitathal**

This bowl was found from **Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana** (Fig. 77).

![Bowl with featureless rim from Mitathal](image)

Fig. 77: Bowl with featureless rim from **Mitathal**
This bowl was found from *Mitathal* district *Bhiwani, Haryana* (Fig. 78).

![Fig. 78: Bowl with featureless rim from Mitathal](image)

This bowl was found from *Mitathal* district *Bhiwani, Haryana* (Fig. 79).

![Fig. 79: Bowl with featureless rim from Mitathal](image)

**Bowl with featureless rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]:** This bowl was found from *Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh* (Fig. 80).

![Fig. 80: Bowl with featureless rim from Lal Qila](image)
This bowl was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{143} (Fig. 81).

![Bowl with featureless rim from Lal Qila](image1)

**Bowl with featureless rim** [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This bowl was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{144} (Fig. 82).

![Bowl with featureless rim from Saipai](image2)

**Bowl with nail headed rim** [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh]: This bowl was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{145} (Fig. 83).

![Bowl with nail headed rim from Lal Qila](image3)
This bowl was found from *Lal Qila*, district *Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh* (Fig. 84).

Fig. 84: Bowl with nail headed rim from *Lal Qila*

**Bowl with thickened rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]:** This bowl was found from *Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab* (Fig. 85).

Fig. 85: Bowl with thickened rim from *Bara*

**Bowl with thickened rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]:** This bowl was found from *Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh* (Fig. 86).

Fig. 86: Bowl with thickened rim from *Lal Qila*
Bowl with outturned and sharpened rim [Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan]: This bowl was found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan\(^{149}\) (Fig. 87).

Bowl with outturned flanged rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This bowl was found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab\(^{150}\) (Fig. 88).

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Fig. 87: Bowl with outturned & sharpened rim from Kalibangan

Fig. 88: Bowl with outturned flanged rim from Bara
This bowl was found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab\textsuperscript{151} (Fig. 89).

**Bowl with outturned and flanged rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]:** This bowl was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana\textsuperscript{152} (Fig. 90).

This bowl was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana\textsuperscript{153} (Fig. 91).
Basin/ Bowl with outturned and flanged rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This bowl was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 92).

This basin was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 93).

This basin was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 94).
Bowl with outturned and flanged rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This bowl was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^{157}\) (Fig. 95).

![Fig. 95: Bowl with outturned flanged rim from Lal Qila](image1)

Bowl with featureless, flatened or slightly outturned rim [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This bowl was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\(^{158}\) (Fig. 96).

![Fig. 96: Bowl with outturned flanged rim from Saipai](image2)
Bowl with outturned rim [Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana]: This bowl was found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 97).

Bowl with outturned rim [Sankissa district Farrukhabad]: This bowl was found from Sankissa district Farrukhabad (Fig. 98).

Bowl with outturned rim [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This bowl was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 99).
Basin

Featureless handled basin [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This basin is found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{162} (Fig. 100).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig100.jpg}
\caption{Basin with featureless handle from Lal qila}
\end{figure}

Bowl with featureless rim [Sankissa district Farrukhabad]: This basin is found from Sankissa district Farrukhabad\textsuperscript{163} (Fig. 101).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig101.jpg}
\caption{Basin with featureless rim from Sankissa}
\end{figure}

This basin is found from Sankissa district Farrukhabad\textsuperscript{164} (Fig. 102).

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=0.5\textwidth]{fig102.jpg}
\caption{Basin with featureless rim from Sankissa}
\end{figure}
Basin with featureless rim [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]: This basin is found from Chandaukha, district Aligarh\textsuperscript{165} (Fig. 103).

![Fig. 103: Basin with featureless rim from Chandaukha](image)

Basin with featureless rim [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This basin is found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{166} (Fig. 104).

![Fig. 104: Basin with featureless rim from Saipai](image)

Basin with featureless rim [Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur]: This basin is found from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur\textsuperscript{167} (Fig. 105).

![Fig. 105: Basin with featureless rim from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur](image)
This basin is found from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*\(^{168}\)(Fig. 106).

![Fig. 106: Basin with featureless rim from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*](image)

This basin is found from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*\(^{169}\)(Fig. 107).

![Fig. 107: Basin with featureless rim from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*](image)

This basin is found from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*\(^{170}\)(Fig. 108).

![Fig. 108: Basin with featureless rim from *Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur*](image)
Basin with outturned flanged rim with drooping rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This basin is found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab\(^{171}\) (Fig. 109).

![Fig. 109: Basin with outturned flanged with drooping rim from Bara](image1)

Basin with outturned flanged rim with drooping rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This basin is found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^{172}\) (Fig. 110).

![Fig. 110: Basin with outturned flanged rim with drooping rim from Bhagwanpura](image2)

Basin with outturned flanged rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This bowl was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^{173}\) (Fig. 111).

![Fig. 111: Basin with outturned flanged rim from Bhagwanpura](image3)
This basin was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\textsuperscript{174} (Fig. 112).

![Fig. 112: Basin with outturned flanged rim from Bhagwanpura](image1)

This basin was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\textsuperscript{175} (Fig. 113).

![Fig. 113: Basin with outturned flanged rim from Bhagwanpura](image2)

This Basin was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\textsuperscript{176} (Fig. 114).

![Fig. 114: Basin with outturned flanged rim from Bhagwanpura](image3)
This basin was found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^7\) (Fig. 115).

**Fig. 115:** Basin with outturned flanged rim from Bhagwanpura

**Basin with outturned flanged rim with drooping rim [Sitapur]:** This basin was found from village Dasapura, Mishrikh, Sitapur (Fig. 116).

**Fig. 116:** Basin with outturned flanged rim with drooping rim from Sitapur
Basin with outturned rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This basin is found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 117).

Basin with outturned rim [Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana]: This basin is found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 118).

Basin with outturned rim [Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan]: This basin is found from Ganeshwar, district Sikar, Rajasthan (Fig. 119).
Basin with outturned rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This basin is found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^\text{180}\) (Fig. 120).

![Fig. 120: Basin with outturned rim from Lal Qila](image)

Spouted basin with outturned rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This basin is found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^\text{181}\) (Fig. 121).

![Fig. 121: Spouted basin with outturned rim from Lal Qila](image)

Basin with outturned rim [Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur]: This basin is found from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur\(^\text{182}\) (Fig. 122).

![Fig. 122: Basin with outturned rim from Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur](image)
Basin with collared rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This basin is found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^ {183}\) (Fig. 123).

![Fig. 123: Basin with collared rim from Bhagwanpura](image)

This basin is found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^ {184}\) (Fig. 124).

![Fig. 124: Basin with collared rim from Bhagwanpura](image)

Basin with nail headed rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This basin is found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^ {185}\) (Fig. 125).

![Fig. 125: Basin with nail headed rim from Bhagwanpura](image)
Basin with nail headed rim [Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur]: This basin is found from Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur\textsuperscript{186} (Fig. 126).

![Fig. 126: Basin with nail headed rim from Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur](image1)

This basin is found from Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur\textsuperscript{187} (Fig. 127).

![Fig. 127: Basin with nail headed rim from Khapura, Ramkot, Sitapur](image2)
Dish on stand

Comparative study of Dish on stand from Different OCP Sites

Dish on stand with drooping rim [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: This dish on stand is found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 128).

Dish on stand with drooping rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This dish on stand is found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 129).

Dish on stand with drooping rim [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This dish on stand is found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 130).
Dish on stand with drooping rim [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: This dish on stand is found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana (Fig. 131).

![Fig. 131: Dish on stand with drooping rim from Bhagwanpura](image1)

Dish on stand with drooping rim [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: This dish on stand is found from Hulas, district Saharanpur (Fig. 132).

![Fig. 132: Dish on stand with drooping rim from Hulas](image2)
This dish on stand is found from *Hulas*, district *Saharanpur* (Fig. 133).

![Fig. 133: Dish on stand with drooping rim from *Hulas*](image)

This dish on stand is found from *Hulas*, district *Saharanpur* (Fig. 134).

![Fig. 134: Dish on stand with drooping rim from *Hulas*](image)
Dish on stand with drooping rims (Sanauli): This dish on stand is found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Fig. 135) (Courtesy: Satish Jain, Meerut, U.P.).

Fig. 135: Dish on stand with drooping rim from Sanauli
This dish on stand is found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Fig. 136).

Fig. 136: Dish on stand with drooping rim, Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P.

This dish on stand is found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Fig. 137).

Fig. 137: Dish on stand with drooping rims, Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P.
Dish on stand with drooping rim [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This dish on stand is found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{197} (Fig. 138).

Fig. 138: Dish on stand with drooping rim from Lal Qila

This dish on stand is found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{197} (Fig. 139).

Fig. 139: Dish on stand with drooping rim from Lal Qila
Handle

Comparative study of Handle from Different OCP Sites

Handle of a Vase [Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana]: This handle was found from Siswal, district Hisar, Haryana (Fig. 140).

![Fig. 140: Handle of a Vase from Siswal](image)

Handle of a Vase [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: This handle was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 141).

![Fig. 141: Handle of a Vase from Lal Qila](image)

Handled Basin: This handle was found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 142).
Handle of a Vase [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]: This handle was found from *Chandaukha, district Aligarh*²⁰² (Fig. 143).
Handle of a Vase [Atranjikhera]: These handles were found from Atranjikhera\textsuperscript{203} (Fig. 144).

Fig. 144: Handle of Vases from Atranjikhera
Handle of a Vase [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: This handle was found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh²⁰⁴(Fig. 145).

Fig. 145: Handle of a Vase from Saipai
This handle was found from *Saipai*, district *Etawah, Uttar Pradesh* (Fig. 146).

**Fig. 146:** Handle of a Vase from *Saipai*

**Handle [Sitapur]:** This handle was found from *Aemipur Grant, Ramkot, Sitapur* (Fig. 147).

**Fig. 147:** Handle from *Aemipur Grant, Ramkot, Sitapur* (Author’s Collection)
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Decanter [Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana]: This decanter was found from Mitathal district Bhiwani, Haryana (Fig. 148).

Fig. 148: Decanter found from Mitathal

Decanter [Sanauli]: This decanter was found from Sanauli (Fig. 149).

Fig. 149: Decanter in a burial of Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Courtesy: Satish Jain, Meerut, U.P.)
This decanter was found from Sanauli\textsuperscript{207} (Fig. 150).

\textbf{Fig. 150: Decanter found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P.}

This decanter was found from Sanauli\textsuperscript{208} (Fig. 151).

\textbf{Fig. 151: Decanter found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P.}
Comparative study of Incised Designs from Different OCP Sites

Incised designs [Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab]: The incised designs were found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 152).

Fig. 152: Incised designs found from Bara
Incised designs [Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan]: The incised designs were found from Kalibangan, district Hanumangarh, Rajasthan\(^{210}\) (Fig. 153).

Fig. 153: Incised designs found from Kalibangan
Incised designs [Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana]: The incised designs were found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana (Fig. 154-6).

Fig. 154: Incised designs found from Bhagwanpura
Fig. 155: Incised designs found from Bhagwanpura
Fig. 156: Incised designs found from Bhagwanpura
Incised designs [Hulas, district Saharanpur]: The incised designs on pot was found from Hulas, district Saharanpur\(^2\) (Fig. 157).

Fig. 157: Incised design found from Hulas
Incised designs [Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh]: The incised designs were found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 158).

Fig. 158: Incised designs found from Lal Qila
Incised designs (Atranjikhera): The incised designs were found from Atranjikhera\textsuperscript{211} (Fig. 159-60).

Fig. 159: Incised designs found from Atranjikhera
Fig. 160: Incised designs found from Atranjikhera
Incised designs [Chandaukha, district Aligarh]: The incised designs were found from *Chandaukha, district Aligarh* (Fig. 161).

Fig. 161: Incised designs found from *Chandaukha*
Incised designs [Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh]: The incised designs were found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh²⁰(Fig. 162-3).

Fig. 162: Incised designs found from Saipai
Incised designs [Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur]: The incised designs was found from Bhithauli, Mishrikh, Sitapur (Fig. 164).

![Incised designs on pottery found from district Sitapur](image)

Fig. 165. a: Incised designs on pottery found from district *Sitapur* (Author’s Collection)
The following figures show the incised designs on pottery found in districts Sitapur, Faizabad and Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh. The find places have been mentioned below the respective figures (Fig. 165 b-j).

Fig. 165. b: Incised designs on pottery found from village Thakurganj p.s. Mishrikh district Sitapur (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 165. c: Incised designs on pottery found from village Thakurganj p.s. Mishrikh district Sitapur (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 165. d: Incised design on pottery found from village Udaipur Chhawan p.s. Mishrikh district Sitapur (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 165. e: Incised design on pottery found from village Rayi p.s. Maholi district Sitapur (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 165. f: Incised design on pottery found from village Saraiyya Sanip.s. Manpur district Sitapur (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 165. g: Incised design on pottery found from village Babhni Saidap. Risiya district Bahraich (Author’s Collection)
Fig. 165. h: Incised design on pottery found from village Muzaffarpur p.s. Rudauli district Faizabad (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 165. i: Incised design on pottery found from village Chandipur p.s. Koorebhar district Sultanpur (Author’s Collection)

Fig. 165. j: Incised design on pottery found from village Shailkha p.s. Dostpur district Sultanpur (Author’s Collection)
**Applique Designs**

**Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana:** These applique designs were found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana\(^2\) (Fig. 166).

![Fig. 166: Applique designs found from Bhagwanpura](image)

**Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh:** These applique designs were found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh\(^3\) (Fig. 167).

![Fig. 167: Applique designs found from Lal Qila](image)
Atranjikhera district Etah: These applique designs were found from Atranjikhera district Etah (Fig. 168).

Fig. 168: Applique designs found from Atranjikhera
Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh: These applique designs were found from Saipai, district Etawah, Uttar Pradesh\(^2\) (Fig. 169.a).

![Fig. 169. a: Applique designs found from Saipai](image1.png)

Dalhupur p.s. Jaisinghpur district Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh: This applique design was found from Dalhupur p.s. Jaisinghpur district Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 169. b).

![Fig. 169. b: Applique design found from Dalhupur](image2.png)
Graffiti Marks

*Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh:* These graffiti marks were found from *Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh* (Fig. 170).

Fig. 170: Graffiti marks found from *Lal Qila*
Painted Designs

Comparative study of Painted designs from Different OCP Sites

Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab: These painted designs were found from Bara, district Rupnagar, Punjab (Fig. 171-2).

Fig. 171: Painted designs found from Bara
Fig. 172: Painted designs found from *Bara*
Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh: These painted designs were found from Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 173-77).

Fig. 173: Painted designs found from Lal Qila
Fig. 174: Painted designs found from Lal Qila
Fig. 175: Painted designs found from Lal Qila
Fig. 176: Painted designs found from Lal Qila
Fig. 177: Painted designs found from Lal Qila
Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana: These painted designs were found from Bhagwanpura, district Kurukshetra, Haryana (Fig. 178-9).

Fig. 178: Painted designs found from Bhagwanpura
Fig. 179: Painted designs found from Bhagwanpur
Hulas, district Saharanpur: These painted designs on potteries were found from Hulas, district Saharanpur\textsuperscript{226}(Fig. 180-3).

Fig. 180: Peacock motif on Potsherds found from Hulas
Fig. 181: Painted Potsherds found from Hulas
Fig. 182: Painted Potsherds found from Hulas
Fig. 183: Painted Potsherds found from Hulas
Atranjikhera: These painted designs were found from Atranjikhera\(^{27}\) (Fig. 184).

Fig. 184: Painted designs found at Atranjikhera
Terracotta Beads: Terracotta beads found from the site of Lal Qila, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh are being given in the following page. The beads are mostly bi-conical, areca-nut, spherical, oval, cylindrical and disc shaped. These are different from ghata shaped beads of later period (Fig. 185).

Fig. 185: Terracotta beads found from Lal Qila
**OCP Huts:** The OCP huts were circular and rectangular in plan as revealed by excavation at *Lal Qila*, district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 186).

![Plan of Circular huts from Lal Qila](image-url)
Terracotta figurines:

Female Figurines: Following are the two female images possibly of Mother Goddesses\textsuperscript{230} (Fig. 187-8).
Fig. 18: Terracotta Mother goddess
Animal Figures: Following are the figures of a dog, two bulls and a bull on a lid. These are grave goods found in burials at Sanauli, Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh. It appears that these were buried with the dead to keep his company in the other world (Fig. 189).

Copper Hoard weapons, tools, miscellaneous objects and pots: Copper hoard antiquities are found in large numbers across the Northern and Western India. These have been associated with OCP. These include copper hoard weapons and tools, anthropomorphic figures, rings and other miscellaneous objects. The copper hoard weapons includes harpoons, battle-axes, swords, spear heads and knives. The tools found are chisel, weed chisel, axe, razor and knife. The cult object frequently found are different types of anthropomorphic Figures.

Harpoons:

Figure nos. show the harpoons made by casting, hot forging and cold forging. These have barbs in addition to the main blade. These barbs were introduced to make these weapons extremely fatal.

This harpoon was purchased from Shahjahanpur (Fig. 190).
This harpoon was purchased from Shahjahanpur\textsuperscript{233}(Fig. 191).

![Fig. 191: Harpoon](image1)

This harpoon was purchased from Shahjahanpur\textsuperscript{234} (Fig. 192).

![Fig. 192: Harpoon](image2)

The following harpoons were first cast in sand moulds. Then they were hot forged and then cold forged. After this the barbs were cut with the help of chisel. This type of harpoons have a large number of barbs. In one example, the number of barbs go up to fifteen on each side. These barbs were introduced to make the weapons very fatal.

This harpoon was purchased from Rohelkhand region\textsuperscript{235}(Fig. 193).

![Fig. 193: Harpoon](image3)
This harpoon was purchased from Rohelkhand region\textsuperscript{236} (Fig. 194).

![Fig. 194: Harpoon](image1)

This harpoon was purchased from Ahichhattr\textsuperscript{237} (Fig. 195).

![Fig. 195: Harpoon](image2)

This miniature harpoon was purchased from Bareilly\textsuperscript{238} (Fig. 196).

![Fig. 196: Harpoon](image3)

This barbed harpoon was found from Haryana and presently kept in Jhajjar Museum, Haryana (Fig. 197)\textsuperscript{239}.

![Fig. 197: Harpoon](image4)
These barbed harpoons appeared to be inspired by pre-historic harpoons depicted in rock paintings of area south of Yamuna. One such example comes from Matiyahi, Banda, U.P. (Fig. 198). This rock painting shows that the pre-historic hunter accompanied by his dog has thrust, his harpoon in the body of the gaur bison piercing his heart and thus ensuring his death. Later on, people started making the barbed harpoons in the medium of copper. The people living in area south of river Yamuna interacted with the copper hoard people as is evident by the rock paintings from Kabri Pathar, Barha Kotra p.s. Mau, Chitrakoot (Fig. 199), rock painting showing copper axe from Bedhak Chauri district Banda (Fig. 200), rock painting showing shouldered axe, metallic vessel and harpoon wielding horse and elephant riders from Geruhai Pahad p.s. Shankargarh, Allahabad (Fig. 201-2). The authors of these rock paintings were contemporaries of OCP people. The OCP people had the horses and elephants in their war machinery. From the evidence of these rock paintings, one can say that the horse was already being used around 2000 B.C.

Fig. 198: Rock painting from Matiyahi, Banda, U.P.
Fig. 199: Rock painting from Kabri Pathar, Barha Kotra p.s. Mau, Chitrakoot

Fig. 200: Copper hoard battle axe, Bedhak Chauri, Banda
Fig. 201: Rock painting from Geruhai
Fig. 202: Rock painting of Barbed Harpoon wielding horse riders, Geruhai Pahad p.s. Shankargarh, Allahabad.

**Spearheads at Harinagar, district Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** These spearheads were found from Harinagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh\(^{243}\)(Fig. 203). These appeared to be import from Harappan zone.

Fig. 203: Spearheads from Harinagar district Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
Battle-axes, axes and Celts:

These are of four varieties namely flat axes, shouldered axes, lugged shouldered axes and narrow butt axes.

This flat celt was purchased from Hapur (Fig. 204).

This flat celt is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 205).
This flat Axe was purchased from Deeg, Rajasthan\(^\text{246}\) (Fig. 206).

![Fig. 206: Flat Axe](image)

This heavy shouldered axe was purchased from Hastinapur\(^\text{247}\) (Fig. 207).

![Fig. 207: Shouldered Axe](image)
This shouldered axe is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown\(^{248}\) (Fig. 208).

**Fig. 208:** Shouldered Axe

**Axes and Celts at Harinagar, district Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh:** These axes and celts were found from Harinagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh\(^{249}\) (Fig. 209).

**Fig. 209:** Axes & Celts found from Harinagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
It appears that the third type of shouldered axes are inspired by Neolithic shouldered axes of eastern India. The stone shouldered axes are mostly found in eastern India and eastern part of Central India. The copper-smiths of this area have fashioned their axes after stone age prototypes (Fig. 210).

Fig. 210: Shouldered copper axe, Ganga-Yamuna doab, National Museum, New Delhi.
These Neolithic shouldered axes mostly found in eastern India and eastern part of Central India (Fig. 211).
Narrow butt axes are inspired by their Neolithic prototypes found in Central India and Eastern India. A large number of very long narrow butt axes are found in Central India. It appears that the narrow portion was used to dig the hard soil. The double edged axe was used as the pick axe cum axe.

This narrow butt axe was purchased from Bharatpur, Rajasthan (Fig. 212).

The lugged shouldered axes are found from all over OCP area.

This lugged shouldered axe was purchased from Bharatpur, Rajasthan (Fig. 213).
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This lugged shouldered axe is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 214).

![Lugged Shouldered Axe](image1)

Fig. 214: Lugged Shouldered Axe

A large varieties of swords are found from India. There are simple swords. There are hooked swords. There are antenna swords with short, long, high angle, low angle and horizontal antennas.

**Sword and Dagger:**

This short sword is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 215).

![Short Sword](image2)

Fig. 215: Short Sword
This short sword with hook was purchased from Shahjahanpur\textsuperscript{256} (Fig. 216).

![Fig. 216: Short Sword](image)

This short sword with hooks is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown\textsuperscript{257} (Fig. 217).

![Fig. 217: Short Sword](image)

This antennae sword was purchased from Bareilly\textsuperscript{258} (Fig. 218).

![Fig. 218: Antennae Sword](image)

This antennae sword from \textit{Mehsana} is kept in National Museum collection, New Delhi. It is from middle \textit{Ganga-Yamuna Doab} (Fig. 219)\textsuperscript{259}.

![Fig. 219: Antennae Sword](image)
This antennae sword was purchased from Bareilly (Fig. 220).

![Fig. 220: Antennae Sword](image)

This antennae sword is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 221).

![Fig. 221: Antennae Sword](image)

This antennae sword is made of copper (Fig. 222).

![Fig. 222: Antennae Sword](image)
Dagger found at Harinagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh: This dagger is found from Harinagar, Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh (Fig. 223).

Chisels, Weed Chisels and Bar Celts:

This chisel was purchased from Shahjahanpur (Fig. 224).

This tanged weed chisel was purchased from Kaushambi (Fig. 225).
This celt is made of copper and having typical blue toned patina, because of presence of tin. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 226).

![Fig. 226: Celt](image)

This celt is made of copper. Its provenance is unknown (Fig. 227).

![Fig. 227: Celt](image)

This celt was purchased from Meerut, U.P. (Fig. 228).

![Fig. 228: Celt](image)
This bar celt was purchased from Amroha²⁶⁹ (Fig. 229).

**Fig. 229: BarCelt**

**Anthropomorphic Figures:** The anthropomorphic Figures found are of different varities. Some have no legs but very long hands. Some have very long legs and short to long hands. Some have incurved hands and some have one hand hanging below and other hand flexed.

This anthropomorphic Figure was purchased from Bareilly²⁷⁰ (Fig. 230).

**Fig. 230: Anthropomorphic Figure**
This anthropomorphic Figure is made of copper\textsuperscript{271}(Fig. 231).

This anthropomorphic Figure was purchased from Shahjahanpur\textsuperscript{272}(Fig. 232).
This anthropomorphic figure with incurved hands is found from Shivrajpur district Kanpur and kept at State Museum, Lucknow (Fig. 233).
This anthropomorphic figure with flexed hand is found from Madarpur and kept at National Museum, Lucknow (Fig. 234).
**Rings:** A large number of copper rings have also been found. In one burial at Sanauli, one of the skeleton is wearing copper ring.

This thick solid ring was purchased from Amroha²²⁵(Fig. 235).
Ingot: In addition to this, copper ingots have also been found from different places. This copper ingot was purchased from Hapur (Fig. 236).

Fig. 236: Ingot

Pots: Metallic objects found at Harinagar district Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh appear to be an imported item from Harappan zone. These include large cooking vessels, lotas, bowls, goblets, cups. In addition to this item, this hoard also includes spearheads, dagger, mirror and knives which have been included in the discussion under various heads of weapons (Fig. 237-42).
Fig. 237: Hoard of vessels, artefacts and other antiquities made of copper

Fig. 238: Hoard of vessels, artefacts and other antiquities made of copper
Fig. 239: Copper goblet

Fig. 240: Copper goblet
Fig. 241: Copper vessel<sup>281</sup>

Fig. 242: Copper Bowl<sup>282</sup>
Miscellaneous Objects:

This copper razor, now kept in private collection of Allahabad\textsuperscript{283} is shown in the Fig. 243.

![Copper Razor](image)

Fig. 243: Copper Razor

The mirror is found from Harinagar, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh\textsuperscript{284} (Fig. 244).

![Mirror](image)

Fig. 244: Mirror found from Harinagar, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh
The knives were found from Harinagar, District Bijnor, Uttar Pradesh\(^{285}\) (Fig. 245).

The copper hoards are reported from different parts of the country starting from Nagar & Sanghol district Fateagarh Sahib, Punjab to Shavinipatti, district Shivgangai, Tamilnadu, from Kankasa & Somnath in Gujarat to Perua district Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal. The density of find spots of copper hoard is the maximum in western and northern India. The proto-historic archaeological culture of this area is OCP as discussed above. The copper hoard weapons and implements found outside this core area must have been taken by the people migrating from this area. It appears that OCP people were importing copper from North Rajasthan, Himalayan area, Jharkhand and Central India. The anthropomorphic Figures found in-situ from Bankot district Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand\(^{286}\) (Fig. 246-7) indicate that such objects were manufactured in Himalayan region were at some places copper was mined. The round lugs and roundish shape of the anthropomorphic Figures indicates that they were cast in the place where copper was extracted, after this these objects were exported to the OCP area. The copper was exported from the mining area in the form of ingots also which was used by OCP people for making the fine harpoons, axes, rings, anthropomorphic Figures and other implements.
Fig. 246: Anthropomorphic Figures kept in-situ on a boulder Bankot, Pithoragarh, Uttrakhand, India
The three types of copper hoard axes namely flat axe, narrow butt axe and shouldered axe appear to be inspired from the three types of Neolithic celts made in Western India, Central India and Eastern India namely flat celt, pointed butt axe and shouldered axes as explained above\textsuperscript{287} (Fig. 248). It appears that northern India was the mixing place of the cultures of west, central and eastern India where the three interacted and gave rise to a distinct culture called OCP. This culture assimilated the above mentioned regional traditions. This happened later during PGW and NBP phase, when the domain of the pan Indian culture expanded in successively larger areas. For example, PGW potteries found from Taxila to Pandurajadhivi and the NBP was found allover India. It appears that OCP was the earliest attempt at making a pan Indian culture.
Fig. 248: Map showing the area of occurrence of Pointed butt, Shouldered & Flat Neolithic celt
Gold Objects: These gold objects found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Fig. 249).

Fig. 249: Gold Star and Gold Cap

Beads: These beads found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. (Fig. 250).

Fig. 250: Beads

OCP Burials: Excavations at Sanauli district Baghpat, U.P. yielded an OCP necropolis. The grave goods included a large number of Red ware (very few gray ware potteries). The potteries belong to only OCP tradition. The nearby site of Alamgirpur also yielded OCP mixed with very few Harappan shapes. Some of the pots had Harappan script scratched on the surface. This proved that OCP people of Alamgirpur were contemporaries of mature Harappans. The archaeological site of Sanauli clearly predates Harappans because there is no Harrapan pottery shape found at this place. A large number of burials were found at Sanauli. It appears that many types of burials were practiced at this place. All
graves had north-west, south-east orientation with head placed in the north and legs in the south. Majority of the burials (Fifty-two in number) were extended burials. Thirty-five were symbolic secondary burials yielding fragmentary bones and Twenty-nine burials did not yield human bones but only grave goods. Pottery was placed near the head, the vessel of different shapes and sizes were arranged in odd numbers namely three, five, seven, nine, eleven and so on. The maximum number noted in the case of triple burial was Twenty-one. The main pottery types placed in the grave were bowls, decanters, vases and dish on stands. The dish on stand was placed mostly below the hip or head of the dead man. Only in few instances, it was found placed close to the feet. Food grains & meat (goat head in burial no. 5) were found placed on dish on stand. There was a double290 (Fig. 251) and a triple burial in Sanauli (Fig. 252). The double burial contained bones of two persons. The head of one of the persons is missing. There were two long beads, one of steatite and another of milky white banded agate. Steatite bead was placed near the neck of one skeleton.

Fig. 251: Double Burial
The triple burial (Fig. 252) is a secondary burial. It has Twenty-one pottery vessels, Nine decanters, Two vases (each covered with bull headed) & Six bowls placed near the head. Three dish on stands placed along the body at different locations.

Fig. 252: Triple Burial
Burial no. 42 revealed a headless male human skeleton in association with Nine earthen pots placed two-rads North-west and a gold cap placed close to the right side of the shoulder of the skeleton (Ref-Fig. 239).

**Symbolic Burial:** The symbolic burials contained different objects. Burial no. 14 contained an antæaæ sword and asheath (Fig. 253–4).

![Fig. 253: Burial no. 14](image-url)
Fig. 254: (Courtesy: Satish Jain, Meerut, India)
Burial no. 28 contained two dish on stands and copper shield (?) containing Twenty-eight tiny objects, animal jaw and a broken brick (Fig. 255-6). To the east of the grave lies a brick wall.
Burial no. 106 has the shield of some perishable material studded with steatite pieces and a copper sheath²⁹⁴ (Fig. 257-8).

Fig. 256: Burial at Sanauli district Baghpat, U.P. (Courtesy: Satish Jain, Meerut, U.P.)

Fig. 257: Burial no. 106
Burial no. 66 had only a human skull. A large earthen trough, a lid, a large jar and a dish on stand were found placed in a row along north-south axis. By the side of the jar was placed, the skull mentioned above. On the top of the forehead was placed a gold object. The earthen ware contained a fragment of curved copper object (shield ?) similar to Burial no. 28. From inside the shield were found eight star shaped copper object which were probably set in a piece of wood\textsuperscript{295} (Fig. 259).
**Female Burial:** Burial no. 95 is possibly of a female of elite status. It has two gold bangles and a neck ornament made by spiraling a thin gold wire around two thick copper wires held together with small agate beads which were spaced at intervals. Besides these, eight carnelian beads were found which must have formed another neck ornament. Below the hip of dead were found a copper bowl. To the north-west were placed two decanters and four bowls\(^\text{296}\) (Fig. 260-1).

![Fig. 260: Burial no. 95](image)

Burial no. 1 and 8 were that of females. Burial no. 1 was a primary burial and 8 was a symbolic burial. Both contained glass beads. Burial no. 1 yielded seven glass beads, six black and one white lying near the neck. It obviously was a neck ornament. The female also wears a copper bangles in both wrists besides a wrist band (*Kalawa*) of tiny decorative steatite beads. One terracotta bi-conical bead was found near the waist. It is probably part of the waist band of the lady. The second burial namely burial no. 8 has yielded two glass beads, one black and one white. These beads belonged to the dead.
Child Burials: There were Six child burials (Burial no. 2, 22, 36, 67, 99 & 112). In burial no. 36, the child (aged two years) wore emulate of agate beads tied round his left arm and a necklace of four agate beads round the neck. Even today, small children can be seen wearing these things.

Cremation Pit (Trough): A pit (trough) oriented in east-west direction and narrowing towards eastern end measuring 2.6 x 1.7 x 1.64 metre of thickness 6-7 cm was built on the kankar bed found from Sanauli, Baghpat, U.P. Well vitrified droppings and runnels visible at places from inside suggest that something was burnt inside this pit. Its repeated use is obvious from application of many mud plaster coats on inside. Trough has a straight finished opening towards its western end where a good amount of ash, charred human bones and animal jaws along with over burnt mud lumbs and brick bats were found. A complete burnt brick bearing the usually three finger mark was also found lying inside trough/ pit. Circumstantial evidence suggests that this structure was used for cremations of the dead. The dead were placed inside this as was done in the graves oriented along east-west axis with wood packed around the dead body. Instead of open Chita, it was a funeral pyre placed inside a grave similar to the practice of burial. The pyre was lighted from the opening on the western end. At
present during last rites, fire (*Mukhagni*) is placed near the head. Once the body was burnt, the material was taken out of the hollow. This trough appears to be a pit dug in the ground in which there was an opening on the northern side for lighting the funeral pyre. The animal jaw and the pots appeared to be the food and vessels kept in the funeral pyre for the benefit of the dead in the other world. The brick appears to be the symbolic building material kept in the pyre so that it goes to the other world with the dead where he can make his house and live comfortably. It appears that cremation started during the middle period and it gradually gained popularity. The orientation of the pit and putting the funeral pyre inside the ground shows that the people borrowed these ideas from the burial. This example shows the middle stage of the evolution of last rites from burial in a *Bhumigriha* to cremation, i.e. *Agnidagdha*, in an open funeral pyre\(^{297}\) (Fig. 262-4).

![Fig. 262: Cremation Trough](image-url)
Fig. 263: Trough
Opening towards Western side

Fig. 264: Trough (Courtesy: Satish Jain, Meerut, U.P.)
Eastern Indian Pottery: The Eastern India has been explored by many scholars. The Neolithic pottery was reported first from Koldihwa, Chirand and Lahuradewa excavations have also given evidence of Neolithic phase. The three sites have also given the evidence about Chalcolithic phase. Since the inter-relations between different phases of the three sites are not clear, therefore, the potteries from all the three sites are being given separately in the following phases.

Neolithic pottery of Koldihwa: The beginning of Koldihwa Neolithic (5440±240 B.C., 4530±185 B.C., 6470±210 B.C.) was placed in the seventh millenium B.C. Later, this date was further extended to eighth millennium B.C. after excavations at Jhunsi (carbon dates 7477 B.C., 5837 B.C., 6196 B.C.) and Tokwa (6591 B.C., 5976 B.C., 4797 B.C.) and Lahuradewa (8436 B.C., 8518 B.C., 8992 B.C., 4220 B.C., 4196 B.C., 4161 B.C., 5298 B.C., 6442-6376 B.C. (AMS)). And the beginning of agriculture was assigned to 10th millenium B.C. The lithic assemblage of the Mesolithic site of Sarai Nahar Rai was almost identical to that of the phase II B of Chopni Mando. It was characterized as Late Mesolithic for which one date was 8365±110 B.C. Another date of 8080 ± 115 B.C. came from Mahagara. It was the date of the aceramic Neolithic phase, which was probably wrongly labeled as Late Mesolithic, because we again get dates of early 9th millennium in Lahuradeva for the aceramic period when the agricultural activities started in Middle Ganga valley. It appears that the Neolithic cultures of Middle Ganga valley evolved from local Mesolithic cultures. We have taken the material found from Koldihwa, Lahuradewa and Chirand for illustrating the diagnostic pottery tradition of Middle Ganga Valley because these are the best documented sites which have yielded a large number of pottery shapes for every phase.

The earliest phase at Koldihwa yielded vases (RW) having corded designs, large splayed-out rim directly carinated to the spherical body without a neck (Fig. 265.A, 265.B, 265.C). The splayed out rims were straight, concave or convex. Some vases (RW) have out turned rims also (Fig. 265.D). The rims of this pottery tradition are prominently splayed out. The rims of corded red ware bowls are featureless (Fig. 265.E, 265.F) sharpened (Fig. 265.G) out turned, splayed out, flanged and everted (Fig. 265.H). Basins (RW) of this phase have similar rims. These have channel and tubular spouts (Fig. 265.I, 265.J). Some of the bowls and vases of this tradition also show tubular spouts. This is a characteristic feature of the phase. Neolithic red ware is mostly decorated with corded designs. The corded designs were created by pressing a flat piece of wood, around which a thin cord made of grasses was wounded, on leather hard surface of the freshly turned pot. This exercise was done for decorating the pot and increasing the effective surface area. The increased surface area would have facilitated the heating process, making the cooking process more fuel efficient. This utilitarian practice of making the corded designs lead to the stylized white parallel lines on BRW of chalcolithic period.
Fig. 265: Neolithic pottery from Koldihwa (Bowls, Spouted vessels & Spouted Basin)
Chalcolithic Pottery of Koldihwa

The chalcolithic pottery of Koldihwa shows shapes which are slightly modified forms of Neolithic shapes. A new technique of applying slip and firing which yielded black and red ware and black slipped ware was introduced during this phase. A close inspection of the shapes shows interesting facts. The cordimpressed designs continued to be used for decoration. White parallel lines painted on black and red ware appear to be the imitation of corded designs only, as has been observed earlier.

The vases (RW) show splayed out rims (Fig 266.A, 266.B, 266.C), which appear to be the evolved form of the splayed out rim of earlier phase. In the middle chalcolithic phase the rims become long as compared to the earlier phase. One variety of vases (RW) have long concavecollared rims (Fig 266.D).

The bowls (RW) with collared rims (Fig. 267.A) are introduced during this phase. The basins of this tradition also have collared rim. Some basins (RW) have out turned rims (Fig. 267.B). Some of them (BRW) have tubular (Fig. 267.C) and channel spouts. A characteristic ware of this phase is perforated footed bowl (RW) (Fig. 267.D). Some bowls (BS) have flaring upper portion and vertical middle portion carinated to a sagger base (Fig. 267.E). Another variety (BS) has vertical upper portion and a thin middle portion which is convex. It is separated from a sagger base by a groove (Fig. 267.F).

Another typical shape of this phase is represented by dishes with convex profiles and incurved rims (Fig. 267.G, 267.H, 267.J), featureless (BRW) (Fig. 267.I) and vertical (BS) (Fig. 267.J) rims having a sagger or disc base.
The red ware of this phase is decorated with corded designs. The black and red ware of this phase is painted with white parallel lines imitating corded designs, while some have post firing paintings and incised designs. A few red wares have appliqué designs. Some pots have black slip also.
**Potteries from Lahuradewa: Period I A:** The potteries of Period I A (9th millennium to 3000 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the Figures. 268-9328.

Fig. 268: Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period- I A (Bowls, pedestal bowls, vessels & Basin)
Fig. 269: Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period- I A (Bowls, vessels & Basin)
**Potteries from Lahuradewa: Period I B:** The potteries of Period I B (3000 B.C. to 2000 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the Figures. 270-6229.

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**Fig. 270:** Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period- I B (Bowls, vessels & Basin)
Fig. 271: Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period-I B (Bowls, vessels, basin & a hollow pipe)
Fig. 272: Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period- I B (Dish on stands with long & short pedestal)
Potteries from Lahuradewa: Period II: The potteries of Period II (2000 B.C. to 1250 B.C.) found at Lahuradewa are shown in the fig. 273. 

Fig. 273: Pottery from Lahuradewa, Period- II (Vases, basins, bowls & pedestal bowls)
Chirand: The potteries of Period I-A found at Chirand are shown in the fig. 274.

Fig. 274: Pottery from Chirand, Period I A (Vessels, basins, bowls, dish on stands, spouted vessels, lid & three legged perforated bowl)
### After Neolithic

Early Iron Age Potteries are inspired by Corded ware tradition of Eastern India. When we compare shapes, colour, firing technique etc. the later diagnostic potteries of protohistoric period, namely BRW and PGW appear as derivatives of these traditions. After innovative changes, inspired by external influence or introduced by local potters, the ceramic of an earlier phase gave rise to the typical shapes of later phase but it carried the signature of the regional ceramic tradition which is the source of this change. Later on the new variety itself becomes diagnostic pottery influencing the potters of the local culture or those belonging to neighbouring cultures (This process is described in Chapter-5 in details). The diagnostic potteries typical to NBP, K, G, EM and LM are discussed in the same chapter. It describes the external influence on, or local innovation in, ceramics of different periods. The historical events leading to these ceramic traditions can be traced easily. They have been related at appropriate places. The introduction of new ideology or the coming of new people is indeed matched by introduction of new shapes, colour, firing technique and decorative design in the potteries of corresponding phase.
CHAPTER 3

DISTRICT ALIGARH

Following is the police station wise gazetteer of district Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh.

P.S.- AKRABAD

1. The village Adhaun, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 12.5 kms NW of PS. The village is located on the mound. The site lies to the W of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 1.5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has a mosque and an old Shiva temple. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM. The site has yielded late medieval glass and glazed ware.

2. The town Akrabad, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°17'E, is located on the mound. Area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 1.5 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Ain-a-Akbari lists it among the Mahals of Sarkar Koil with Pundir Rajputs as Zamindars. Peter Mundi passed through Akrabad in December 1631 A.D. Thakur Mangal Singh and Mehtab Singh were hanged here by British during the uprising of 1857. The village was recaptured by Colonel Great Head on 6th October 1857. The mound marks the site of the fort. The village possesses five mosques and one Shiva temple. The town possesses remains of semi-circular medieval indigo vats and saltpetre works. The ceramic industries found are PGW, BS and LM. The site of the fort lying NW of the village yielded K, G, LM and LM glazed ware.

3. The village Amamadapur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 10 kms SE of the P.S. The site lies to the S of a lake. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory lie to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.

4. The village Bamnoi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 8 kms E of the P.S. It marks the site of a deserted village called Kulinjara Khera and lies 2 kms to the NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory with 13 vats lie to the NE of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

5. The village Bhopal Garhi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°20'E lies at the distance of 8 kms SE of P.S. It lies on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and LM. The pieces of stone sculptures are found on the mound.
6. The village Dabha, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies to the NE of a lake. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The remains of an indigo factory lie to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

7. The village Dabhi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 4.5 kms E of the P.S. A lake lies S.E. of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is OCP.

8. The village Dinauli, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 4 kms S of the P.S. The mound is located in the eastern part of the village. Area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The mound is under cultivation. An annual fair is held in the village on Ram Navmi in the month of Chaitra. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

9. The village Gopi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. Area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works lie W of the village. The village is named after Gopis (related to Krishna legend) who settled here.336 The remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The remains of 8 indigo vats lie SE of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.337

10. The village Gudamai, tehsil Kot, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 8.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies to the E of the river Arind. Area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

11. The village Haidar Nagar, tehsil Kol, Lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 3.0 kms W of the P.S. The mound is located to the S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. A lake about 2 Kms. long lies to the SE of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.

12. The village Jirauli Heera Singh, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 3.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. Remains of a garhi belonging to Raja of Gabhana lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.338

13. The village Kanakpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 8.0 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies to the W of the river Arind. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. Here the fairs are held twice in a year at Holi and Shivteras. The village was in possession of Muslims before Rajputs. Remains of saltpetre
works lie N of the village. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. Four bastions of the garhi are intact and old bridge made of Kakai bricks lies across the river Arind. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

14. The village Kauriaganj, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long. 78°19’E, lies 7.0 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is said that the town owes its origin to one of the Amils of the Awadh Government. Yaqut Khan Bahadur, an official of Nawab Muhammad Khan Bangash founded the market of Kauriaganj. B.K. Sinha reported OCP, BRW, BS, GR and PGW from this site. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, PGW, NBP, K, EM and LM.

15. The village Khera Narayan Singh, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 4.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies to the W of the village. Part of the mound lies in the village Balu Khera. The mound is also known as Khera Bajhera. The area of the mound is 20 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is under cultivation. An annual fair is held on Shivratri in the village. LM Wahal reported PGW and NBP at this site. Remains of a late medieval Kali temple made of Kankar blocks are found SW of the mound. A few pieces of sculptures are also found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, GR, K, G, EM and LM.

16. The village Mirzapur @ Nagla Mirza, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44’N and long. 78°19’E, lies 7.0 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies to the E of the village. Area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

17. The village Nagaria, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51’N and long. 78°20 E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. R.C. Gaur reported medieval ware from the site. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, NBP, G and LM.

18. The village Nanau, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°49’N and long. 78°15’E, lies 3 kms N-W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The mound is called Upar Kot. Area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft high. Sheikh Ghuran’s family members settled here during the reign of Humayun and Akbar. The village has an old mosque made of Kakai bricks. An inscription records the construction of the building in 1778. The language used is Persian and the script used is Nastaliq. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM.

19. The village Pilkhana, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°49’N and long. 78°15’E, lies 4 kms to the NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Sheikh Ghuran reportedly maintained here the establishment of elephants for Mughal Emperor Babar. A dilapidated building is called...
Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. Remains of Kachcha fort of Dayaram of Hathras lies S of the Village.350 A temple made of Kakai bricks lies S of the village. An old mosque in the village is supposed to have been built in one day. The remains of 15 indigo vats lie NW of the village. The inscription in Jama Masjid records the construction of mosque during the reign of Babar (1528-29 A.D.). It is in Persian script and Naskh characters. Remains of Kachcha fort of Dayaram of Hathras lies S of the Village.350 A temple made of Kakai bricks lie s S of the village. An old mosque in the village is supposed to have been built in one day. The remains of 15 indigo vats lie NW of the village. The inscription in Jama Masjid records the construction of mosque during the reign of Babar (1528-29 A.D.). It is in Persian script and Naskh characters. The mosque has a very beautifully carved doorway.352 Another inscription in a domed well records the construction of the well by Sheikh Mahmud, son of Sheikh Ghuran in the reign of Humayun (1533 A.D.). It is in Persian script and Naskh characters.353 The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, LM and LM Glazed Ware.354

20. The village Rajipur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 4 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on one portion of the mound. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

21. The village Shahgarh, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long. 78°20’E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound I lies 1 Km to the E of the village and the mound II lies to the W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 6 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 1 acre and it is about 4 ft. high. Both of them are under cultivation. Peter Mundi came to Shahgarh to collect saltpetre in December 1631-Jan. 1632.355 The village was founded by Pundir Rajputs. There are stones of 101 Satis of Brahmin caste. Their husbands were killed by Pundir Rajputs. The village has remains of an old Garhi. One bastion is still remaining. Remains of four indigo vats are also found in the village. Indo-scythian coins were reported from the mound.357 Indo Scythian coins of Kaniska and Huvishka and some coins of Pathans and Mughal dynasties were also reported.358 A terracotta goddess with her head missing was found from the mound.359 R.C. Gaur reported PGW, BS, Shung Kushan and Medieval ware from the site.360 The ceramic industries found on mound I are K and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are OCP, BRW, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

22. The village Saikha, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 7.5 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. Area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. There is a lake on the western side of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, EM and LM.362

23. The village Sohawali, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°47’N and long. 78°15’E, lies 4 kms To the SW of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. Remains of the fort of Raja Madho Singh lie on the mound. Remains of six indigo vats lie to the S of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
24. The village Ukauli@ Kulwasi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°15', lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. Area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound possesses an old well made of kankar blocks. The ceramic industry found is LM.

**PS – ATRAULI**

25. The village Alampur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°14'E, lies 7.0 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the S of the village. Area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

26. The village Akapur Narauna, tehsil Atrauli, lat 28°0'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the southern bank of the river Kali. Area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

27. The town Atrauli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°18'E, lies NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. Area of the mound is about 5 acres and it is about 20 ft. high. At present the mound is being used as pasture land. Atrauli got it’s name from the name of Uttar Kunwar, a local Rajput Chief. Mubarak Shah camped here while fighting Sultan of Jaunpur in 1426 A.D. Maratha Amil lived in the garhi of Gosains. Three Vaish Rajput brothers Himmant Singh, Dilip Singh, Kashi Singh were Zamindars of Atrauli. The first and third brother had one son each, named Sher Singh and Najab Singh. Najab Singh later converted to Islam and his name became Najab Khan. They gave names to the two mohallas Sher Singh Patti and Najab Khan Patti. The town has mazars of Kale Khan, Vilayat Khan and Dada Saheb. There is a garhi made of Kakai bricks in Patti Sher Singh. It is ascribed to Gosains. There is an old Idgah made of Kakai bricks in the town. An old Dharamshala made of Kakai bricks lies to the east of the town. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. 

28. The village Barhauli, tehsil Atrauli, lat 28°1'N and long 78°16'E, lies 5 Kms. NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

29. The village Basai, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°4'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound is 0.5 km to the S of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was founded by Nawab Afsad Ali. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, NBP, K and LM.
30. The village Chandauli Buzurg, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°13'E, lie 8 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie N of the village. The ceramic industry found is OCP.

31. The village Chandauli Sujanpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°14'E, 15, lies 6.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. Area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie to the N of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

32. The village Dadar, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°4'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 15 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 30 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of indigo vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM.

33. The village Ganiyawali, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. Mound is a waste land. A long time ago a woman had committed Sati in the village. Legend has it that she left behind a curse that Brahmin females of the village would become widows in larger numbers. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

34. The village Gaon Khera, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is partly inhabited. A large portion of the mound is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

35. The village Harishchandapur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°4'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 5.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. It lies on the E bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 1.5 acre. It is about 1 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, G and LM.

36. The village Jakhaira, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°16', lies to the NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

37. The village Kakethal, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 6 kms to the NE of the P.S. The mound lies to the E of the village. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.
38. The village Kazimabad, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5’N and long. 78°15'E, lies 7 kms to the NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The mound marks the site of the garhi of Nawab Kazim Beg. It has an old mosque made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industry found is LM.

39. The village Khanpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°4’N and long. 78°21'E, lies 7 kms to the NE of the P.S. A mound named Sidaura Khera lies SW of the village, on the northern bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and LM.

40. The village Kheria Bahadurpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°6’N and long. 78°20'E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

41. The village Lohgarh, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5’N and long. 78°22'E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

42. The village Marhauli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1’N and long. 78°16'E, lies 3 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village marks the site of the garhi of Nawab Ashraf Ali Khan. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

43. The village Mir Garhi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1’N and long. 78°15’, lies 4 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village, on the eastern bank of river Kali. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of Mian Ki Garhi lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

44. The village Nahal, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3’N and long. 78°21'E, lies 7 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the northern bank of Poya Nala. Area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village marks the site of garhi of Azimulla Khan. The ceramic industry found is LM.

45. The village Nagla Harzi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°7’N and long. 78°4'E, lies 11 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
46. The village Northa, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°7'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 4 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

47. The village Paindra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

48. The village Raipur Muzabta, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°11'N and long. 78°3'E, lies to the P.S. The mound lies S of the village on the bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Rai Bhat who were the founders of the village. Later on it went to Gosains and Vaishyas respectively. The village has a *Samadhi* of Harigiri Gosain. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, K and LM.

49. The village Rajgaon, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°21'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. Mound I lies to the W of the village. Mound II lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industry found on the mound I is LM and Kushan bricks are found on the mound II.

50. The village Sahnaul, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 6.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound called Mian Ki Garhi, lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has an old mosque made of *kakai* brick. The ceramic industries found are EM, LM and LM glazed ware.

51. The village Simthala, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°6'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. The mound II lies 0.5 km S of the village. The area of the mound I is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. Area of the mound II is about 10 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Mound I is inhabited and mound II is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found on the mound I is K. The ceramic industries found on mound II is OCP.

52. The village Tehra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°0'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound called Joharpur@Taragarh is situated 1.5 Kms. to the NW of the village. Area of the mound is about 70 acres. It is about 14 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G³⁶⁹.
53. The village Tehra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°00'N and long. 78°16'E, lies 5 kmsSW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a garhi of Nawab Bhikanpur. The remains of an indigo factory with 14 square vats lie on the mound. The village has an old mosque. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

54. The village Vaimbirpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°06'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. Western part of the village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The mound marks the site of the garhi of Gosains. The ceramic industry found is LM.

55. The village Vidhipur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°05'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 1 Km. N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The mound is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

P.S. BARLA

58. The village Alampur Rani, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

59. The village Allahdadpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°52'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 4 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G, LM and LM glazed ware.

60. The village Arani, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°21'E, lies 3.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

61. The village Azadpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°52'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 5.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies to the W of the village on the eastern bank of river Kali. The area of the mound is about 40 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. A part of the mound is inhabited and rest of it is under cultivation. The village was founded by one Raja Ajay Pal Singh and was named Ajay Nagar. It was called Ajeet Khera when it was deserted. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, PGW, GR, NBP, K and LM.
62. The village Bahadurpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59' N and long. 78°20' E, lies 8 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of a deserted village Rahchoi. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

63. The village Barla, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55' N and long. 78°20' E, lies 0.5 km to the N of the P.S. The mound lies 1 Km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The original name of the village was Balnu garhi. It was founded by Balram Singh, the king of Etah. It passed to the jats of Bharatpur. From Jats it went to the Marathas. They gave it to Gosains of Chharra. Gosains were ejected by Pathans, who came with the army of Ahmad Shah Durrani\textsuperscript{372}. Remains of an indigofactory lie to the N of the village. It was the collection point for all local indigo factories. The village possesses an old mosque. The grave of Mary Borrowes, an infant, is reported from the village.\textsuperscript{373} The ceramic industries found are K, G and L.M.\textsuperscript{374}

64. The village Bhamori Buzurg, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55' N and long. 78°26' E, lies 11 kms E of the village on the western side of river Nim. The area of the mound is about 40 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, NBP, K, G and L.M.

65. The town Chharra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56' N and long. 78°24' E, lies 8 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies to the NW of the village on the eastern bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. A part of the site belongs to the village of Dhansari. In earlier days, Dhansari was held by Ghor Pathans. In the later times the Fort came in the possession of Jats. From them it passed on to Gosains and from Gosains, it passed to Sherwanis\textsuperscript{375}. The village has remains of an indigo factory. The mound marks the site of a fort, made of Kachchi bricks. In mohalla Qila a fort was built from kankar blocks. On the top of it, another structure made of kakai bricks was erected\textsuperscript{376}. The ceramic industries found are GR, G and L.M\textsuperscript{377}.

66. The village Dataoli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55' N and long. 78°19' E, lies 2 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village on the northern bank of kali river. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. Balban chastised the rebels of Dataoli in 1244 A.D.\textsuperscript{378} Taluqa Dataoili was held by Mir Khan during the reign of Akbar. It was the head quarter of a taluqa own by Shervani Pathans\textsuperscript{379}. The saltpeter was manufactured in the village. The mound marks the site of two garhis. The village has one old mosque made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and L.M\textsuperscript{380}.
67. The village Daheli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 6kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village on the western bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

68. The village Dhansari, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°25'E, lies 9 kms E of the P.S. Village is inhabited on the mound itself. The mound lies to the E of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, PGW, K and LM.

69. The village Kalyanpur Rani, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. The mound Pahar khera lies to the S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is OCP.

70. The village Khairabad, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 7 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

71. The village Khargupura, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 3.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 2 Kms. W of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Kali. Area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

72. The village Khulawali@Habibganj, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 11 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies to the E of the river Nim. Area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village has a garhi. It's foundation is of kankar blocks, the walls are made of kakai bricks. It is called Nawab Habib Khan’s garhi. The village itself named after Nawab Habib Khan. The ceramic industries found are GR, EM and LM.

73. The village Nagla Mangupur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 Kms. NW of the village. Area of the mound is about 9 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

74. The village Nosha, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°49'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 2.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The village marks the site of a garhi. The Pathans settled here after 1857. A mosque is ascribed to them. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
75. The village Paharipur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53’N and long. 78°17’E, lies 4 kms SW of the
P.S. The mound lies E of the village. It lies E of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 1
acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM\textsuperscript{383}.

76. The village Parora, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53’N and long. 78°21’E, lies 4 kms SE of the
P.S. Mound I is located W of the village. Mound II is located E of the village. Both the mounds
lie on the southern bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound I is about 40 acres. It is about
12 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft.
high. The ceramic industries found on both the mounds are G and LM.

77. The village Phusawali, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53’N and long. 78°21’E, lies 4 kms SE of the
P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies NW of the river Kali. The area of the
mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the
village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM\textsuperscript{384}.

78. The village Piploi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53’N and long. 78°17’E, lies 3.5 kms NW of the
P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 8 ft.
high. It is under cultivation. The village has a Shiva temple made of \textit{Kakai} bricks. The ceramic
industries found are NBP, K and LM\textsuperscript{385}.

79. The village Sihaoli Khera, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55’N and long. 78°22’E, lies 4.5 kms N of the
P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. The mound II lies 1 km S of the village. The
area of the mound I is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 10
acres. It is about 8 ft. high. Mound II is under cultivation. Mound II marks the site of a
\textit{garhi}. The ceramic industry found on mound I is LM. The ceramic industries found on mound
II are NBP, K and EM.

80. The village Sirsa, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58’N and long. 78°28’E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The
village is located on the mound itself. It lies W of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is
about 20 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The remains of a \textit{garhi} lie W of the village. The ceramic
industries found are NBP, K and LM\textsuperscript{386}.

81. The village Sunhara, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59’N and long. 78°17’E, lies 4 kms W of the P.S. The
mound lies S of the village, on the eastern bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is
about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 6
vats, lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, GR, K, G and LM\textsuperscript{387}.

82. The village Sunpair@Edalpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°57’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 10 kms NE of
the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. Part of the village is located on the mound on the
western side of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the location of the deserted village Edalpur. It has now been renamed as Sunpair. The ceramic industries found are PGW, K, G and LM.

83. The village Tikari, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 3.5 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

84. The village Tikta, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°54'N and long. 78°21'E, lies 2.0 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 2 Kms. W of the village. Area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM.

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85. The village Anjana, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°51'E, lies 5 kms S of the P.S. The village is perched on the mound itself. The river Karwan flows on the E side of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre work lie N of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

86. The village Baghiana, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°7'N and long. 77°51'E, lies 4.5 kms to the N of the P.S. The western part of the village lies on the mound. The river Karwan flows on the W side of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre work are found in the village. Two coins of British period have been recovered. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

87. The village Bhojpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°8'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. A deserted village Biharipur lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is inhabited. Raja Bhoj and his queen once came here and camped in the village along with his cows giving the name Bhojpur to this village and Gaiyanpur to another nearby village. Bhabhutgiri ashram lies near Bhoj tal. The deserted village Biharipur was situated near the *tal*. A fair is held here annually on Dussehra. The ceramic industry found is LM.

88. The village Chandaus, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long. 77°51''E, lies 0.5 km S of the P.S. Mound I lies S of the village. It is called Idgah Mound. Mound II lies to the W of the village on the bank of the river Karwan. Mound III lies inside the village on the eastern side of
the river Karwan. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. It is partly inhabited. The area of the Mound II is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The area of the Mound III is about 2 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. Mound II marks the site of a fort founded by Chauhans\textsuperscript{389}. Remains of a \textit{Sarai} also lie nearby. Mound III marks the site of Hemu’s fort. The mound II is traditionally said to be named after Chand who was one of the two demons Chand and Mund, killed by the Goddess. The village received its name from the demon Chand. A memorial dedicated to \textit{Sati} lies S of the village. There is a boundary-pillar E of the village built by the British. The village has one Jama Masjid and one \textit{Idgah}. Sultan Firoz Shah Tuglaq, while returning from Lakhnauti to Delhi encamped at Chandaus on Aug. 1354\textsuperscript{390}. It was one of the Mahals of Sarkar Kol during the reign of Akbar\textsuperscript{391}. The ceramic industries found on the Mound I are GR, G and LM\textsuperscript{392}. The ceramic industry found on the mound II and III is LM.

89. The village Deori Chandpur, tehsil Gabhana lat. 28\textdegree{}5'N and long. 77\textdegree{}56'E, lies 7.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the Village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of indigovats lie in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM. The bricks of Kushan period are found on the mound.

90. The village Gaiyanpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28\textdegree{}7'N and long. 77\textdegree{}52'E, lies 4 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The village is named after cows. The ceramic industry found is K.

91. The village Hinsail, the Gabhana, lat. 28\textdegree{}2'N and long. 77\textdegree{}54'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The village was settled after cutting \textit{hins}, therefore it was named Hinsail. Haridas Baba is specially worshipped by the villagers. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM. The bricks of Mauryan period are also recovered from the mound.

92. The village Jarara, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28\textdegree{}6'N and long. 77\textdegree{}51'E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km. to the W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

93. The village Nawabpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28\textdegree{}4'N and long. 77\textdegree{}53'E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 3 vats lie to the S of village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM. A coin of Akbar was found on the mound.
94. The village Ogipur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long. 77°53'E, lies 3 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies to 1 Kms. SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

95. The village Rampur Shahpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 3.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 1 Km. to the NE of the village. The river Karwan flows W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 11 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre work lie NE of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

96. The village Sarwa Nagla, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long. 77°54'E, lies 5.0 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 25 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. A satisthan lies N of the village. A snake deity is specially worshipped in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BR, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

97. The village Sudeshpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2’N and long. 77°50'E, lies 5.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village on the eastern side of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Formerly, the name of the village was Alinagar. Remains of an old mosque and one Idgah, both made of kakai bricks are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

98. The village Tikri, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°8'N and long. 77°6'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village on the northern side of a lake. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works with 2 vats are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

99. The village Umri, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2’N and long. 77°48'E, lies 9.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies in the middle of the village. A large lake lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 18 ft. high. The villagers get Mundan of their children done near the temple of Chandragiri Baba. An old Maha Laxmi temple lies in the middle of the village. An inscription in Maha Laxmi temple reads “from this village 13 men went to the Great War 1914-1918 AD. Of them 4 gave up their lives.” The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
100. The village Alampur Fatehpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°30'E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. A mound named Fatehpur lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

101. The village Ajwani Ther, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°33'E, lies 10 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

102. The village Ata, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 1.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It’s area is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW and K 395.

103. The village Aundha Khera, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°57'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 2.5 kms NE of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, G and LM 396.

104. The village Bhamori Khurd, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°30'E, lies 4.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are PGW, BS, G and LM 397.

105. The village Bhikanpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 3.5 kms of the P.S. Both the mounds lie to the N of the village. One mound is called Qila Bhikanpur and the other is called Garhi Muzammil Khan. The mound lies on the eastern bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound I is about 8 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is lying waste. The area of the Mound II is about 3 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is inhabited. The remains of the palace of Nawab Baz Khan lie inside the fort. The village was named after Nawab Bhikan. There are remains of 8 bastions at the site of the fort. A deep moat runs around the fort. There are three old mosques in the village. One is in the fort, second in Garhi Muzammil Khan and the third is in Zafar Manzil palace. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie E of the village. Nawab Baz Khan got the bridge across the river Nim constructed during the British period. Umar Khan Sherwani of Jalali became Wazir of Sikandar Lodi. One of his family member, Shiyaat Khan became a Sipahsalar of the Emperor Shah Jahan. In 1803 A.D., when Lord Lake defeated Sindhia’s force at Aligarh, Baz Khan, then head of the Bhikanpur family threw in his lot with the British Government and acquired farman of many villages. During 1857 A.D. Hazi Muhammad Daud Khan remained loyal to the British Government and was rewarded in return. Muhammad Muzammil Ullah Khan of this line
was elected Trustee of the AngloMuhammadan Oriental College, Aligarh in 1889 AD. He was elected Secretary in 1915 A.D.\textsuperscript{398} The ceramic industries found are PGW, K and LM.

106. The village Dadon, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°57'N and long. 78°28'E, lies 0.5 km N of the P.S. The mound lies 1 Km. NW of the village on the southern side of a lake. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre work are found N of the village. The village got it’s name from Dawood Khan, the Nawab of Dadon. Remains of an indigo factory with 6 vats lie 1 Km. S of the village. Remains of a \textit{garhi} of Afzal Mian lie in the midst of the village. It is made of \textit{kakai} bricks. Remains of an indigo factory with 6 vats are found in the village. \textit{Kothi} of Muzammil Khan made of \textit{kakai} bricks lies 1 Km. to the S of the village. It was built during British period. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, GR, NBP, K, EM and LM.\textsuperscript{399}

107. The village Dari Alwalpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°5'N and long. 78°30'E, lies 4.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

108. The village Hardoi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 6.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village on the western side of a lake. The area of mound is about 6 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The village marks the site of the \textit{garhi} of Nawab Habib Khan. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound are NBP, K and LM.

109. The village Jirauli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56'N and long. 78°33'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 12 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory with 15 vats lie to the S of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, EM and LM.

110. The village Kanka, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°34'E, lies 10 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Lower Ganga Canal cuts through the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

111. The village Kaser, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°31'E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies to the S-E of a large lake. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, K and LM.\textsuperscript{400}
112. The village Nagla Jahar, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°10’N and long. 78°29’E, lies 5.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

113. The village Nah, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59’N and long. 78°32’E, lies 7 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 30 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a fort lie on the mound. Remains of four bastions are found. An old mosque lies inside the fort. The ceramic industries found are PGW, BS, NBP, K and LM. 401

114. The village Ninamai, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°56’N and long. 78°30’E, lies 3.5 kms to the SE of the P.S. A mound named Aujipur Khera lies to the W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

115. The village Rajmau, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55’N and long. 78°30’E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 32 vats lies in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

116. The village Sankra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3’N and long. 78°32’E, lies 12 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies on the northern and western side of the old village. It lies on the western bank of the river Ganga. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 60 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The village was founded by Raja Ahada of Ahir caste 402. R.C. Gaur reported antiquities of PGW, NBP, K, G and late Medieval period. 403 Pieces of terracotta and sculpture are recovered from the mound. 404 A broken bust of a male deity made of red sandstone of 2nd or 1st B.C. was recovered from the mound. 405 A terracotta lion of kushan period was recovered from the mound. 406 The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM. 407

117. The village Shahjahanpur Baijna, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55’N and long. 78°29’E, lies 4.5 kms to the S of the P.S. The mound Bahjoi Khera lies N of the village. It lies SE of a lake. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Raja of Baijna offended Shankar Singh, the king of Sankra@Shankargarh. Shankar Singh invaded Baijna and massacred the local army. After the debacle, this village was deserted. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
The village Sikandarpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°35'E, lies 11 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.408

The village Sikri, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°32'E, lies 12 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village on the western bank of the river Ganga. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, NBP and K.409

P.S. GABHANA

The village Arjunpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 3 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km SE of the village. The village is located on the northern side of a large lake. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is OCP.

The village Bhamrola, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°59'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 9 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

The village Bhankri, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 11 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. A large lake lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound is known as Burhi Bhankri mound. The ceramic industries found are BS, GR, K and LM.410

The village Birpura, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 5.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of a mound is about 3 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. Remains of a medieval indigo factory lie S of the village. This village marks the site of a garhi of Kunwar Moradhwaj Singh. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

The village Chilauti, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 4 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

The village Gabhana, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long. 77°58'E, lies near P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The present day fort was founded by Laxmi Rai Singh in 1919. The fort was built at the site of an earlier mud fort. Remains of indigo vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, BS, GR and LM.411
126. The village Ghaurant, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 6.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is mostly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

127. The village Gwalra, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms W of the village. A lake lies to the western side of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 45 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, LM and LM glazed ware.

128. The village Hasanpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1'N and long. 77°5'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 9 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Previously the name of this village was Hasangarh Khera. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

129. The village Jakhauta, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 5.5 kms SW of the village. The mound lies S of the village. Area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, K and LM.

130. The village Kalwa, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 8.0 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A large lake lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has remains of 2 indigo factories. The village has 2 temples of Baldev and Devi respectively, made of kankar blocks. A coin of Akbar (1556-1605 A.D.) has been recovered from the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

131. The village Madaula, tehsil Gabhana, 28°5'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of 14 indigo vats, seven of them circular, are found to the S of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

132. The village Maharajpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 4.2 kms SW of the P.S. Mohalla Garhi is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. Remains of garhi are found on the mound. A chhatri made of buff colour sand stone lies N of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

133. The village Mahrawal, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°57'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 15 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A lake lies N of the village. The mound is about 10 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The village Mahrawal and Ilyaspur were founded by two
brothers – Mahrawal and Ilyas. There is a Samadhi of Sati of Lodhi Rajpur caste about 200 years old. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM.

134. The village Moraina, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4’N and long. 77°59’E, lies 2 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. A large lake lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and EM.

135. The village Nagaria Palasallu, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°0’N and long. 77°59’E, lies 2 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

136. The village Ogar, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3’N and long. 77°59’E, lies 2.5 kms to the SE of the P.S. Mound I is located 0.5 km SW of the village. The village is inhabited on the mound II itself. A large lake lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 30 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. Mound II is the site of a garhi. It was formerly held by Gaurayas Rajputs. Remains of 5 indigo vats lie to the N of the village. Mound I yielded 10 coins of Huvishka and 3 coins of Kanishka. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K, G, EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are EM and LM.

137. The village Perai, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1’N and long. 77°58’, lies 4.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1.5 kms S of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a fortress and the structures made of kakai bricks are found in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

138. The village Somna, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4’N and long. 77°56’E, lies 3.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. Low lying land lies to the NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Somna was previously under the possession of Chauhans. The Marathas conferred it to Jairam Singh Jadon. The village has two temples dedicated to Shiva and Banke Bihari respectively, made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are GR, K and LM.

P.S. GANGIRI

139. The village Barhanu, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°48’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 7.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.
140. The village Bilona, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°52′N and long. 78°29′ E, lies 4 kms NE of the P.S. A mound named Hingota lies to the W of the village. It lies E of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The *kachchi garhi* of Firoz Khan and Asif Khan lie N of the village. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 square shaped vats lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, G and LM.\(^4\)16

141. The village Burhagaon, tehsil Attrauli, lat. 27°53′N and long. 78°27′E, lies 3 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies to the NW of the village. It lies on the north eastern bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village possesses remains of two indigo factories having 5 and 4 square shaped vats respectively. The mound marks the site of *garhi* of Mulla. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

142. The village Chitkura, tehsil Atrauli lat. 27°53′N and long. 78°30′E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The mound II lies 0.5 km S of the village. It lies W of a large lake. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Chitra Singh. The mound I marks the site of a *grah.* The ceramic industry found on mound I is LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are OCP, K and LM.

143. The village Chitrasi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53′N and long. 78°30′E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. A large lake lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found is LM.\(^4\)17

144. The village Gangiri, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51′N and long. 78°28′E, lies 1.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village between the rivers Nim and Kali. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Gangiri was one of the Mahals of Sarkar Kol with Afghans and Rajputs as Zamindars.\(^4\)18 Gangiri got it’s name from the *than* of Gangi Mata. The village possesses tomb of Sayyid Khwaja Muhammad Sinai @ Makhdum Sahib of Gangiri. He came here during the time of Humayun and died in 1547 A.D. It was among the well known tomb of Sarkar Kol.\(^4\)19 The ceramic industries found are LM and LM glazed ware.\(^4\)20

145. The village Guretha Sultanpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°50′N and long. 78°26′E, lies 3 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village on the southern side of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a *garhi* are found on the northern side of the village. Remains of 10 vats of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, GR, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.
146. The village Hidramai, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°25'E, lies 3.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The village lies W of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Formerly, the village was known by the name of Barbad Shahar. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, G and LM.

147. The village Jujathal, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53'N and long. 78°24'E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is mostly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

148. The village Kanobi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°30'E, lies 5.5 kms to the SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies E of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The mound marks the location of the garhi of Gosains. Remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. A monument dedicated to officers and men of 6th Dragoon Guards and 9th Lancers, who were killed in action on 14th December, 1857, during the First War of Independence, lies in the Khadar of the river Nim. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, G, EM and LM.

149. The village Kutubpur Amarpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°52'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies S of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a garhi. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

150. The village Malsi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 3.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km to the W of the village, to the E of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. There are remains of a bridge on the river Nim, built during British period. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

151. The village Maupura, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 6.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

152. The village Mirgola, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village on the western bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP and K.
153. The village Murha Nauzarpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°48'N and long.78°27'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies to the SW of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village is named after the temple of Murha Wali Mata situated on the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, G, EM and LM.

154. The village Nagla Chandar, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51'N and long.78°26'E, lies 2 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms N of the village. The village lies NE of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

155. The village Nagla Duhara, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51'N and long.78°30'E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms SW of the village. It lies NE of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

156. The village Nagla Himachal, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53'N and long.78°8'E, lies 3 kms NE of the P.S. A mound named Bilawal lies 0.5 km S of the village across the river Nim on its southern bank. One Mahakaleshwar Baba, a cowherd came here from Atranjikhera. There was a fight between Baba and Mughal Army. He was killed in the battle. The village Bilawal was destroyed and the people from this village settled in Gangiri Burha gaon and Nagla Himachal. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

157. The village Nirja Khas, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°51'N and long.78°25', lies 4 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. It lies to the south of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

158. The village Naugawan, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°53'N and long.78°28'E, lies 4.0 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

159. The village Sujawalpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°48'N and long.78°26'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.
P.S. GANDHI PARK

160. The village Bauner, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51’N and long. 78°8’E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and K. 124

161. The village Sindhaiuli, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long. 78°7’E, lies 2.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. The mound II lies 1.5 kms E of the village. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found on mound I are OCP, K and G. The ceramic industry found on mound II is LM.

P.S. GONDA

162. The village Ajahri, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48’N and long. 77°53’E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, GR, K, G and LM.

163. The village Ahlad, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°46’N and long. 77°53’E, lies 7.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The village lies W of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

164. The village Aturra, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47’N and long. 77°53’E, lies 6.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies on the northern bank of river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

165. The village Baroni, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°54’N and long. 77°51’E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km N of the village. The river Karwan flows E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The Jats of the village have migrated from village Mirpur. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

166. The village Bamia Khera, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°50’N and long. 77°50’E, lies 4 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 7 ft. high. The village has a large population of Brahmans, therefore it was named Bamia Khera. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
167. The village Bhamraula, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49’N and long.77°59’E, lies 9.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was possessed by Jadon Rajputs. They gave it to their priest. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

168. The village Bhaudera, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47’N and long.77°50’E, lies 6.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A large lake lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

169. The village Bhawia Nagla, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48’N and long.77°56’E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

170. The village Bisauli, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°50’N and long.77°54’, lies 2.0 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

171. The village Bithna, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49’N and long.78°0’E, lies 11.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

172. The village Chamar, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°46’N and long.77°54’E, lies 8.5 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western side of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Freedom Fighter Ganga Singh, who belonged to this village, along with his companion was hanged in 1902. Remains of an indigo factory with many vats lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, K and LM.245

173. The village Chhoti-Ballabh, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49’N and long.77°49’E, lies 6 kms W of the P.S. Mound I marks the site of the village itself. Mound II lies to the NW of the village. It is called Naraina Khera. A large lake lies W of the village. Once Suraj Mal from Karoli came here and dispossessed Kahars, who originally owned this village. Sand stone sculptures are found in the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I and mound II are G and LM.

174. The village Chuharpur Kinwasa, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51’N and long.77°51’E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. The mound II lies S of the village. The mound III lies W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound III is about 0.5 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is also under
cultivation. The ceramic industries found on mound I are OCP, NBP, K and LM. The ceramic industry found on mound II and mound III is LM.

175. The village Dahora, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51' N and long. 77°49' E, lies 8 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A large lake lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The Sati than lies to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

176. The village Dhanotoli, the. Iglas, lat. 27°50' N and long. 77°52' E, lies 1.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

177. The village Gahlou, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47' N and long. 77°55' E, lies 6.0 kms SE of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Baba Amani Singh, who fought against the British during 1857 War of Independence, was caught and hanged later on, hailed from this village. A statue has been erected in the village in his name. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

178. The village Gurj Nagalia, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48' N and long. 77°51' E, lies 4.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. A large lake lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. There was a gurj (bastion) on the site of the village. That is how the village got its name. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM.

179. The village Hamauti, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°52' N and long. 77°52' E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The river Karwan lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

180. The village Hasangarh, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48' N and long. 77°53' E, 4 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The village lies W of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. From Muslims this place passed on to the Jats. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

181. The village Jangli Nagla, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47' N and long. 77°54' E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound called Khera Sattargarh lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.
182. The village Kaithwari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°50'N and long.78°0'E, lies 11 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. The village was named after Kayastha Zamindar of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

183. The village Kalua Beloth, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°46'N and long.77°53'E, lies 7 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms S of the village. The river lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

184. The village Kanetpur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°45'N and long.77°53'E, lies 8.5 kms S of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. It lies W of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

185. The village Karahla Bagri, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49'N and long.77°57'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of 3 indigo factories with 2 vats each lie to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

186. The village Mati, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°52'N and long.77°54'E, lies 4.5 kms NE of the P.S. Mound I lies S of the village and it is called Raja Khera. Mound II lies to the SE of the village and it is called Agar Khera. The area of the mound I is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 0.5 acre. It is about 20 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works lie on the Agar Khera. East of the village lies a sati than of a Jat lady. The village has a haveli of Jats. It is called garhi. It was built during British period. The ceramic industries found on the Mound I are K, G, EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are G and LM.

187. The village Nagla Balram, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°46'N and long.77°53'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has remains of a garhi. The ceramic industry founds is LM.

188. The village Nagla Madho @ Kannu, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49'N and long.77°53'E, lies 1.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village got its name from the name of Kisan Singh. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.
189. The village Nayabas, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 2 kms NW of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The name of the village formerly was Ektajpur. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

190. The village Nehra, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 2.5 kms SW of the P.S. Shyamit Khera lies 0.5 km to the W of the village. The river Karwan flows to the W of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

191. The village Pachawari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48'N and long. 77°50'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The pieces of sand stone sculpture are found scattered on the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.

192. The village Paindapur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 4 kms SW of the P.S. Mound I called Shankar Khera, lies 1 km to the W of the village. Mound II called Dewta Khera, lies 1 km to the E of the village. A large lake lies S of the village. The river Karwan lies to the E of the village. The area of the mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 8 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found on themound I are K, G and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are NBP, K and LM.

193. The village Pinjri Nagri Khera, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. A mound known as Nagri Khera lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are BS, GR, K, G and LM. 429

194. The village Sigtari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°29'N and long. 77°53'E, lies near P.S. The mound lies to the S of the village on the eastern side of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The village was named Siktari Govardhan after a Baba named Govardhan. The ceramic industry found is LM.

195. The village Talesara, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The river Karwan flows on the western and southern side of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a garhi made of kakai bricks lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.
196. The village Tarapur@Rudayan, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51'N and long.77°53'E, lies 1.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound which lies W of the village, is called Nawal Garhi Mound. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

197. The village Uttampur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°49'N and long.77°51'E, lies 4.0 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a mud fort lie in the middle of the village. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are BRW, G and LM.

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198. The Village Alahdadpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51'N and long.78°11'E, lies 10 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km to the N of the village. It lies to the E of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. This village was founded by inhabitants of the village Pipri. The Hanuman temple of the village is made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

199. The village Azmabad Machua, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56'N and long.78°12'E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The eastern part of the village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.

200. The village Bahrampur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long.78°15'E, lies 11 kms SE of the P.S. It lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. Remains of an indigo vat lie N of the village. It has an old mosque. The ceramic industry found is LM.

201. The village Barautha, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°58'N and long.78°10'E, lies 2 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a mud garhi lie in the middle of the village. It is ascribed to Jats. Remains of an indigo factory with 4 vats lie to the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

202. The village Bairamgarhi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56'N and long.78°9'E, lies 1.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Nawab Bairam Khan. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.
203. The village Bhataula, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53’N and long.78°14’E, lies 9.0 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

204. The village Bhawan Khera, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long.78°12’E, lies 10 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The village lies SW of the lake Shekha. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM.

205. The village Bhutpura, tehsil Kol, lat. 28°0’N and long.78°10’E, lies 5.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is OCP.

206. The village Biswanpur Silla, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°55’N and long.78°16’E, lies 10 kms to the E of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km SE of the village. It lies W of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of indigo vats with 10 tanks lie E of the village. There is a garhi made of kakai bricks in the midst of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

207. The village Burhansi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°55’N and long.78°12’E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The village possesses two mosques made of kakai bricks, one is in the middle of the village and the other is to the S of the village. It has remains of a medieval indigo factory with 24 vats and one big circular tank. The ceramic industry found is LM.

208. The village Changeri, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53’N and long.78°13’E, lies 9.5 kms SE of the PS. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 5 vats lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and G.

209. The village Gursikaran, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54’N and long.78°10’E, lies 5.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km SW of the village. The village is settled on one part of this mound. It lies to the E of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Remains of medieval indigo factory with circular tanks lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

210. The village Hardua, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56’N and long.78°10’E, lies 1.5 kms S of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It was founded by Baldeo. Baldeo came to kill Kolasur on the invitation of local
people. He washed his bloody plough in the village pond named Jamunatal lying N of the village on his way to Ganges. He was going there for undergoing penance for killing of the demon. The village was formerly held by Chauhans. Remains of two indigo factories, with 10 tanks each, lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, GR, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

211. The village Harduaganj, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°57'N and long. 78°10'E, lies near P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. It has been mentioned in Chahar Gulshan as one of the halting places on Delhi-Ramghat Road. Harduaganj market was founded by Sabit Khan. The tank there is said to have been excavated by Chiman, the leader the Ahir followers of the founder. After the Muslim invasion the village and the neighbourhood was occupied by Chauhans from Delhi. The Kali temple of Hardua was founded by Prithivi Raj Chauhan. It also has an old Shiva temple known as Kaleshwar temple. Harduaganj has 52 indigo vats. Complete remains of only 4 are found at present time. Remains of saltpetre works lie S of the village. One old pajaya lies S of the mound. It is surrounded by deep ditch. The ceramic industries found are LM and glazed ware.

212. The village Ibrahimabad, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°55'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 4 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies E of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

213. The village Imlani, the Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

214. The village Jalali, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52'N and long. 78°15'E, lies SE of the P.S. Mound I known as Karbala Khera lies to the SW of the town. Mound II known as Garhilies to the NE of the village. Mound III known as Sayyid Khera lies N of the town at the bank of the river Kali. The village lies to the SE of the river Kali. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 5 acres. It is 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound III is about 3 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is inhabited. It is under cultivation. It’s earlier name was Nilauti. It got its present name from the name of Jalauddin Khilji. Remains of a Jama Masjid and an Imambara lie in the middle of the mound I in the town. Remains of an old garhi made of kakai bricks lie on mound II. Now it is the site of Haveli of Sayyids built of kakai bricks. Mound III is the site of the mazar of Ali Sayyid. 1.5 kms NE of the town across the river Kali lies Khushakpir. It appears to be a corruption of Kaushik-i-Firoz, the place where Sultan Sikandar Lodi was crowned in the
palace of Firoz Shah Tuglag. An inscription in Jama Masjid located on mound I records the construction of the mosque by Balban (1266-67 A.D.). It is in Persian script and Naskh style. Jalali was founded about 700 years ago by Pathans near the ruins of an ancient Hindu town called Nilauti. The largest mosque in Jalali is built of brick. The mosque has two domes. It has two minarets in the front and two smaller minarets in the back. There is an Imambara in Jalali. The third one is a modern mosque in the town. An inscribed slab fixed in the southern bay of the Jalali mosque in Persian language and Nashtaliq script, records the repair of the mosque by Bin Nasr attached with Qasim Beg. In the reign of Akbar (1556 A.D.) an epitaph at the grave of Sheik Daud near Daud chowk marks the shrine of Sheik Daud in 1582. It is in Persian language and Naskh script. An epigraphical tablet belonging to the Jami Masjid of Jalali being fixed on the left side of the central arch records the repair of the mosque by Sabit Khan, under the supervision of Nasir and the mason Mohammad Ali in 1724-25 A.D. during the reign of Muhamamad Shah. It is in Persian language and Nashtaliq script. An epitaph on the grave near the Chhoti Karbala records the death of Bulaqi Begum, the daughter of Asla Khan of Peshwar in 1790-91. It is in Persian language and Nashtaliq script. Balban led a campaign against local Rajas in 1244 A.D. Jalali was one of the Mahals of Sarkar Kol during Akbar's reign. The ceramic industries found on mound I are K, G, EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are LM and LM glazed ware. The ceramic industries found on mound III are OCP, PGW, NBP and LM.

215. The village Khitakari, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53'N and long.78°14'E, lies 10 kms SE of the P.S. Mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. One coin of Islam Shah (1545-1582 A.D.) and one coin of Jiwaji Rao Shindewere found from the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and EM.

216. The village Lohara, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°59'N and long.78°09'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a well made of Kushan bricks lie in the village. Stone sculpture pieces are recovered from the mound. Remains of an indigo vat lie E of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

217. The village Mai, tehsil Kol, lat. 28°5'N and long.78°12'E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. A lake lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

218. The village Morthal, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°57'N and long.78°9'E, lies 1 km to the N of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The village was named after peacocks found in abundance in the surrounding...
areas. Remains of *Kachchi garhi* of Sindhia lie in the village. Remains of an old mosque made of *kakai* bricks lie in the village. Remains of two indigo vats lie in the village. A fragment of a corner stone of a decorated pillar showing a female head below (c. 9th-10th cent. A.D.) made of buff sand stone was found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM.

219. The village Nasrauli, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°59'N and long.78°11'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound known as Burhi Narauli lies 2 kms NW of the village. It lies W of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM.

220. The village Nayabas Garhi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56'N and long.78°10'E, lies 1 km S of the P.S. The mound I known as Fatehgarhi lies 2 kms N of the village. The *Garhi* mound II lies W of the village. The area of the Fatehgarhi mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the *garhi* mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 14 vats lie SE of the village. The ceramic industry found on the mound I is LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are LM and LM glazed ware.

221. The village Nidhaura, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long.78°12'E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The village was earlier inhabited by *Kalars*. The ceramic industries found are GR, K and LM.

222. The village Sapehra Bhanpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52'N and long.78°7'E, lies 3.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms N of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

223. The village Ukhlana, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°59'N and long.78°10'E, lies 4.0 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The village lies W of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works lie S of the village. Remains of two indigo factories lie E of the village. Remains of one indigo factory lie in the middle of the village. It was in the possession of Henderson, a French man, during Maratha rule. The indigo manufactured in 52 factories was collected and exported from here. Now, it is in the possession of Seth Om Prakash. The ceramic industry found is LM.
224. The village Barha Kalan, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°38'N and long. 77°38'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

225. The village Barha Khurd, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°38'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 9 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

226. The village Beswan, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°29'N and long. 78°53'E, lies 9.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The fort located on the mound was founded by Raja Dharnidhar. Remains of a palace of king Dharnidhar are found inside the fort. His descendent Radha Ramadhwaj Prasad Singh is living in it. The sacrificial pit of Vishwamitra is found near the Dharnidhar pond. The village got its name from the famous sage Vishwamitra. Remains of saltpetre works lie N of the fort. There is an old temple dedicated to Baldeo in the village. Dharnidhar tank is made of stone and Kushan bricks. It has been repaired using kakai bricks. Remains of two Jain temples lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, EM and LM.

227. The village Bhilpur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°43'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 2 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and LM.

228. The village Bhora Gorwa, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 8 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km to the S of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The village marks the old settlement of Goraya Rajputs. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.

229. The village Byohara, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°43'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 3 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

230. The village Chandfari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 10 kms to the NE of the P.S. The Hans Nagla mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is
about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a garhi lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

231. The village Dhukni ka Mazra, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 8.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has an old temple made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found is LM.

232. The village Garhi Dhannu, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long. 77°54'E, lies 8.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.\(^{448}\)

233. The village Gorai, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°42'N and long. 77°50'E, lies 9.5 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is mostly inhabited but partly under cultivation. Once Jawahar Singh, the Jat king of Bharatpur, walked down to the Ganges for taking a dip. He took rest in Gorai. He got a chhatri constructed here. He got many wells dug in the village. Gorai got its name from Gokul, the son of the king of Kursan. Gorai was formerly possessed by Kalwars, who were driven away by the Jats. The mound has remains of a fort built by Jats.\(^{449}\) The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.\(^{450}\)

234. The village Gursena, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°46'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 7 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 1.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

235. The village Hastpur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°47'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 9.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

236. The town Iglas, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°43'N and long. 77°56'E, lies near the P.S. The mohalla Qila marks the location of the mound. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. This town got its name from the Persian word Ijlas, meaning the court. There was a court in this village during the British period. The mound has remains of a fort. There are remains of a sarai near Sarai masjid. The village has one old Shiva temple. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.\(^{451}\)
237. The village Jahrauli, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long.77°53'E, lies 8.5 kms SW of the village. The mound lies N of the village. Its area is about 1 acre. It is 4 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

238. The village Jatwara, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°42'N and long.77°52'E, lies 6 kms W to the P.S. The three mounds lie N of the village. They are geographically contiguous. Largest one is known as Basakpura. The village is named after its new founder, who was a Jat of Naulakha gotra. The village now marked by the mound was in the possession of Kalwars. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

239. The village Kajroth, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°42'N and long.71°57'E, lies 3 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village on the northern bank of river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has an old temple and a mosque, made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

240. The village Kaimawali, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°43'N and long.77°54'E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

241. The village Kalinjari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°40'N and long.77°52'E, lies 9 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

242. The village Kamauria, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long.77°56'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.

243. The village Kanchiroli, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°45'N and long.77°56'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. Remains of an indigo factory with 6 vats lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

244. The village Kanka, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°45'N and long.77°59'E, lies E of the P.S. The village marks the site of the mound. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 35 ft. high. There was an idol of the goddess Chamar on the mound. It is offered kankar pebbles by the devotees. Once a king, who was passing from the village with his retinue, did not offer kankars. The idol miraculously stopped his army. This place got its name from the practice of offering kankars. Thakurs and Baniyas who have migrated from this village come back here for worship. Sayyid Baghesh of the village had migrated from Mursan. Remains of saltpetre...
works lie E of the village. Remains of an indigo vat with 6 tanks lie NE of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

245. The village Kapura Khera, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°37'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 10 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industry found is LM.

246. The village Karas, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village lies on the mound. Its area is about 2 acres. It is 3 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

247. The village Khurd Kheria, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°41'N and long. 77°55'E. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

248. The village Mahua, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°0'E. The village marks the site of a mound. It extends beyond the western boundary of the inhabited part of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are BS, GR, K, G and LM. 454

249. The village Malik, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°39'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 8 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo vat lie W of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

250. The village Makrol, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°37'N and long. 77°54'E, lies 10.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory with 6 vats lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

251. The village Mohreni, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

252. The village Nagla Parta, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°42'N and long. 77°54'E, lies 3 kms to the W of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Pratap Singh. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.
253. The village Paharipur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°41'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound was the favourite halting place of Banjaras. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM. 455

254. The village Satni, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°36'N and long. 77°52'E, lies 13 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory lie to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

255. The village Shahpur Thathoi, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°44'N and long. 77°53'E, lies 5.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 1.0 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, G and LM.

256. The village Shyamgarhi, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°42'N and long. 77°50'E, lies 11 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The remains of saltpetre works lie in the midst of the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

257. The village Simthari, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°40'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 4.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

258. The village Sitapur, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°43'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 2 kms SE of the P.S. The southern part of the village marks the location of the mound. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village was named after an old woman named Sita. The ceramic industry found is LM.

259. The village Subhash Mai, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°38'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 8.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

260. The village Suraja Kalan, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°38'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 9.5 kms SE of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
The village Syora, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°38'N and long.77°53'E, lies 10.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an old Shiva temple lie near Kalan Chowki. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.

The village Syora Khurd, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°45'N and long.77°59'E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

The village Touchhigarh, tehsil Iglas, lat. 27°41'N and long.77°58'E, lies 7.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village marks the site of a mound. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. A fort was founded by Yaduvanshi king Tochhpal at the site of the mound. It was taken away from his descendents by Porach Rajputs. After them it went into the hands of Muslims, Marathas, Jats and the British, respectively. There is an old masjid in the fort. Remains of an indigo vat lie to the W of the village. Saltpetre was manufactured in the village till 1970. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K and LM. Mauryan and Kushan brick structures are also exposed on the ground.

P.S. JAWAN

The village Ahak, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1'N and long.78°11'E, lies 7.5 kms E of the P.S. Mound I lies in the eastern and central part of the village. Mound II lies in the western portion of the village. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly cultivated. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The mound II marks the site of a garhi made of kakai bricks. Remains of a brick kiln are found on Mound I. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are NBP, K, G and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are G and LM.

The village Aureha, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long.78°6'E, lies 2.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a saltpetre works lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, GR, NBP, K and LM.

The village Bahadurpur Kota, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long.78°3'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo vat lie on the mound itself. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.
267. The village Barauli, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5’N and long. 78°3’E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works were found in the village. Remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. Ancestors of Bargujars of Barauli first settled in this area in the days of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. Later on they came to Barauli. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

268. The village Bhawayan, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 11.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

269. The village Birpur @ Chhabil garhi, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The mound I lies 2 kms N of the village. The mound II lies S of the village and it is called as Chhabil garhi mound. The area of the mound I is about 15 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Vir Singh. The remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are K and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are NBP, K and LM.

270. The village Chaupur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°0’N and long. 78°9’E, lies SE of the P.S. The mound lies to the E of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Formerly this village was owned by Chauhans. They were dispossessed by Muslims. The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

271. The village Chandaukha, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°59’N and long. 78°6’E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP and PGW.

272. The village Chhalesar, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2’N and long. 78°13’E, lies 10 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of the fort of Thakur Lakhan Singh lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K and LM.

273. The village Chherat, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°58’N and long. 78°6’E, lies 8 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies in the eastern part of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is inhabited. Peter Mundi passed through this village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
The village Dabthala, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4'N and long.78°6'E, lies 4 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

The village Daopur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°7'N and long.78°2'E, lies 12.0 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A lake lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. Saltpetre was manufactured in the village. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie in the village. The village has remains of a garhi made of kankar blocks and kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

The village Dhenkura, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long.78°14'E, lies 12 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1.5 kms N of the village. It lies S of the river Kali. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

The village Faridpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long.78°5'E, lies 6.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is situated on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The village was founded by the Raja of village Bajgarhi. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

The village Godha, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3'N and long.78°11'E, lies 6.0 kms NE of the P.S. The mound I lies in the eastern part of the village. The mound II lies in the middle of the village. The area of the mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Both the mounds are inhabited. Mound II marks the site of a mud fort. Remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie to the W of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are NBP, G and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are G and LM.

The village Ismailpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long.78°14'E, lies 11.0 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory of Medieval Period with 8 vats lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

The village Jawan Bara, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long.78°7'E, lies near the P.S. The village is situated on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of an old Shiva temple and one Ganga temple made of kakai bricks lie in the
village. Remains of an indigo vat with 10 tanks lie in the eastern part of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

281. The village Jawan Chhota, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 1 km S of the P.S. The village lies on one part of the mound, the remaining part extends beyond northern boundaries of the village. It has now come under the boundaries of Kasimpur Power House. The area of the mound is about 30 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. Remains of an indigo vat lie inside present day Kasimpur Power House. Remains of Gaharwal brick temple lie S of the village. Stone sculpture pieces are lying around on this mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

282. The village Kalyanpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 11 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western side of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a mud fort. Remains of two indigo factories with 5 vats lie to the SE of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

283. The village Kasthi, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 4.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

284. The village Khera Buzurg, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°0'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Kali. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, PGW NBP and LM.

285. The village Khera Khurd, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°6'N and long. 73°5'E, lies 8.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 25 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. There is a Pucca Talab (pond) in the village. Remains of an old temple lie NW of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.

286. The village Kota Bahadurpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 7 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 kms E of the village. Its area is 3 acres. It is 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.
287. The village Mewan @ Mau, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

288. The village Nagola, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°0'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 2 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Remains of a garhi with bastions lie in the middle of the village. Remains of indigo vats with 10 tanks lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

289. The village Parki, tehsil Ganhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, and LM.

290. The village Pohna, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 5 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

291. The village Satha, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 9 ft. high. It is inhabited. The British imposed collective fine on this village in 1942. Remains of an indigo vat with 10 tanks lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

292. The village Shikargarhi, tehsil Gbhana, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 7 vats lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.

293. The village Siya Khas, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 8 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

294. The village Sumera, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°6'E, lie 2 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I called Qila Mound itself. Mound II lies NW of the village. The area of mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found on mound I are K and LM. The ceramic industry found on mound II is LM.
295. The village Somna, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3′N and long.78°4′E, lies 5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 9 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village is named after its founder Thakur Sumer Singh. The ceramic industries found are EM, LM and LM Glazed ware.

296. The village Sunamai, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°2′N and long.78°10′E, lies 4.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory with 4 vats lie to the W of the village. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

297. The village Talib Nagar, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°0′N and long.78°10′E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of the two indigo factories lie N and W of the village respectively. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

298. The village Talepur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°5′N and long.78°7′E, lies 7 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

299. The village Taqipur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°4′N and long.78°11′E, lies 8 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. Remains of a kachhi garhi of Bibi Janatul nisha lie on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

300. The village Tejpur, tehsil Gabhana, lat. 28°3′N and long.78°8′E, lies 3 kms NE of the P.S. The village is perched on the mound itself. It extends beyond eastern and western flanks of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. A mohalla of the village called Garoi, was founded by some person from Karwans. Thakurs have migrated from Manpur Taki. Remains of a garhi lie in the Garhi mohalla. The ceramic industry found is LM.

**P.S. KHAI R**

301. The village Aichna, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58′N and long.77°52′E, lies 4 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

302. The village Arni, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°52′N and long.77°50′E, lies 9 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies in the middle of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10
ft. high. It is inhabited. The mound marks the site of an old fortress. The ceramic industry found is LM.

303. The village Barola, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°55′N and long.77°50′E, lies 3 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

304. The village Bhagat Garhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°52′N and long.77°49′E, lies 10 kms SW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a garhi lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

305. The village Bhanera, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°54′N and long.77°51′ E, lies 5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. It lies on the western side of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

306. The village Bharari, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°52′N and long.77°48′E, lies 9.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 18 ft. high. It is inhabited. Remains of a garhi lie in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

307. The village Edalpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°53′N and long.77°47′E, lies 9 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works lie N of the village. Remains of a Vishnu temple made of kakai bricks lie in the village. On the mound there is an old Shiva temple. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G, EM and LM.

308. The village Gomat, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57′N and long.77°48′E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The mound known as Khilawar Khera lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. It was run by Gaurayas in the old days. A sati than and on pucca tank lie S of the village. Remains of seven old wells are found in the village. Remains of 30 indigo vats lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, EM and LM.

309. The village Gondaui, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°55′N and long.77°52′E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a mud fortress lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.
310. The village Janhera, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°54′N and long. 77°53′E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The northern half of the mound is occupied by the houses. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, EM and LM. Kushan bricks are strewn on the ground.

311. The village Jharana, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58′N and long. 77°42′E, lies 14.5 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. Part of it extends beyond southern limit of the mound. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 11 ft. high. Jats ejected Biloches from the village. Jats came from Imrhi, in Haryana. The southern mound outside the limits of the village was known as Malik Jarana. An old well made of kankar block lies in the village. Remains of the salpetre works lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM. Complete Kushan bricks and brick bats are also found on the mound.

312. The village Jarara, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58′N and long. 77°54′E, lies 5.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

313. The village Kiratpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°0′N and long. 77°51′E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. Half of the mound falls in the village Mau. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The village is named after some Kirat Singh. Remains of an old temple made of kakai bricks lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

314. The town Khair, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57′N and long. 77°51′E, lies near the P.S. The mound lies N of the village and W of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Khair was previously under Chauhans. A person took it away from Rao Pirthi Singh. He gave it to Dunde Khan. Rao Bhopal Singh took hold of it during 1857 A.D. Watson caught him and then hanged him along with his associates on 1 June 1857. Formerly it was known as Chhoti Kashi. Old tehsil is located on the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

315. The village Khera, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58′N and long. 77°46′E, lies 8.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 1.5 kms SW of the village. Half of the mound lies in the village Shivalakhurd. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. Remains of an indigo vat lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K, EM and LM.
316. The village Kheria Jhallu, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’N and long. 77°56’E, lies 8 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is inhabited. Remains of a garhi lie on the mound. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

317. The village Khera Satu, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°53’N and long. 77°48’E, lies 8.0 kms SW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are GR, G and LM.

318. The village Kunjgarhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 77°45’E, lies 10.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

319. The village Lachhman Garhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 77°51’E, lies 2.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. It lies on the eastern side of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. Remains of a garhi lie on the mound. The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW, NBP K, G and LM.

320. The village Lohlari, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 77°44’E, lies 12 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km SW of the village. The new village Fatehpur lies over the remains of the deserted village of Lohlari. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is mostly under cultivation. Remains of two indigo vats with 14 tanks each are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

321. The village Pipalgaon @ Tarora, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’N and long. 77°54’E, lies 5.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

322. The village Raipur, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’N and long. 77°50’E, lies 1 km N of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the southern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

323. The village Shivala Kalan, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’N and long. 77°46’E, lies 8.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Remains of 10 indigo vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are BRW, BS, GR, NBP, K and LM.
324. The village Sofa, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°59'N and long.77°46'E, lies 9.5 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I itself. Mound II lies 1 km to the W of the village. The mound III lies 5 kms to the N of the village. It is near the Sofa Canal. The area of the mound I is about 15 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 7 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound III is about 4 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are GR, K, G and LM. 478 The ceramic industries found on the mound II are GR, NBP and K. The ceramic industry found on mound III is LM.

325. The village Udaipur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°00'N and long.77°54'E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. The remains of ring wells are found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

326. The village Udaigarhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58'N and long.77°52'E, lies 3 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms S of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

327. The village Usram, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°53'N and long.77°51'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is 2 ft. high. The ceramic industries found on the mound are K and LM. 479

328. The village Utwara, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58'N and long.77°54'E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. The mound extends northward beyond the village limits. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM. 480

P.S. KOTWALI BANNADEVI

329. The Mohalla Upar Kot, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53'N and long.78°04'E, is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 50 acres. It is about 60 ft. high. Barchhi Bahadur @ Shah Jamal lies buried near the Railway Station. He was a chief in Muslim Army. The demolition of Koil Minar in 1862 yielded various sculpture pieces. Images and door jumbas were collected from the ruins representing Andhakasur Vadha Murti and Monolithic sculpture piece depicting a Jain Tirtahanka. 481 The stone slab fixed in the wall of the house of Mr. Amruddin of Mohalla AtashBazar has an inscription in Persian language and Sulus script. It states that an auspicious abode was constructed during the fief ship of Khwaja Jahan Nizamul Mulk Kamaluddin Junaidi in the reign of Iltutmish (1207-1231 A.D.). It is now lying in Maulana Azad Library, A.M.U., Aligarh. 482 Another stone slab recovered from dismantled
Koil Minaret, has an inscription in Arabic in Naskh style. It records the construction of a building by Balban during the reign of Nasiruddin Mahmud (1255 A.D.).

An inscription in Kali Masjid in mohalla Bani Israel records the construction of a mosque in A.H. 930 during Ibrahim Lodi's period (1523-29 A.D.). It is now untraceable.

An inscription recovered from the fortification wall of Koil fort in Persian script and Naskh characters records the construction of fortification under the supervision of Mittha and Sahab during the reign of Ibrahim Lodi. The inscription is at present in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The head stone of the grave of Sheiki Ghuran in the premises of the shrine of Shah Jamal records his demise in 1536. It is in Persian language and Naskh script. Inscription on a slab built up in the southern compound wall of the shrine of Shah Jamal records the construction of a mosque by Zainul Abidin son of Karimuddin, during the reign of Sher Shah Suri in 1542 A.D.

A fragmentary inscription in the custody of Shamshi brothers, who recovered it from the compound of Sheikh Daud’s grave is in the Persian language and Nastaliq script. It records that a mosque was renovated by the order of Bahram Khan, son of Abdur Rahim Suri during the reign of Islam Shah (1550-51 A.D.). A fragmentary inscription in the custody of Shamshi brothers originally recovered from the compound of Sheikh Daud’s tomb is in Persian language and Nastaliq script. It records the construction of a building by the efforts of Sayyed Muhammad Gesu (1562-63 A.D.).

An inscription of Dulah Khan’s mosque in Aligarh city records the construction of a mosque and a tomb by Dulah Khan, son of Darya Khan in (1700-01 A.D.). It is in Persian language and Nastaliq script. An inscription in the Minar Wala Kuan in the SE corner of the Jami Mosque records the construction of a well by Hafiz Mohammad Afzal (1703-04 A.D.) during the reign of Aurangzeb. An inscription in Takia Mardan Shah Mosque, records construction of a mosque by Miyan Shah in 1715 A.D. It is in Persian language and Nastaliq script.

Inscription in the tomb of Shah Allah Baksh near Moti Masjid records its construction by Sabit Khan in 1717 during the reign of Farrukh Siyar. An inscription on a grave near Shah Jamals' tomb records the demise of Mir Abdullah of Delhi in 1722-23. An inscription in Sarai Kaaba mosque, Aligarh city, records the construction of a mosque by Shahdil Hazi Qassab in 1676-77 A.D. during the reign of Aurangzeb. It is in Persian language and Nastaliq script.

An inscription in Jami Mosque Aligarh city records its construction and that of a well by Sabit Khan in 1724-28 A.D., during the reign of Muhammad Shah. The language is Persian and the script is Nastaliq. A grave in the shrine of Shah Jamal records the death of one Aqa Muhammad, son of Aqua Amin in 1774-75 A.D., during the reign of Muhammad Shah. A grave in the shrine of Shah Jamal records the death of Sayyid Mubarak Ali Khan in 1784 A.D. An inscription of Idgah of Aligarh city records that the Idgarh, which was built by Akhtiyar Khan Miswani, was further decorated by Sardar Khan Miswani in 1796-97. Bafala Cemetery near Railway crossing contains an inscription in
English, Urdu and Hindi on the monument erected in the memory of the officers of H.M.’s. 76th Regiment of Foot who died in the assault on Aligarh fort and in the Battle of Laswarry against Scindia’s army, under the command of General Lake on 4th September, 1803 A.D. and on 1st November 1803 A.D. respectively. This inscription was put up near the second gate of the Aligarh fort in 1892 AD. One monument in the Dispensary compound records the demise of J. Hammlin on 8th July 1828 AD. It is in French language. An inscription in Sahib Bagh in University Campus records the date of completion of the garden of General Perron’s residence in 1802 A.D. An epitaph on a grave in the Anglican Christian Cemetery, Aligarh on Jail Road records the death of John Turton, who had also lost his life in the assault of Aligarh fort in 1803 A.D. Near the ruins of the old fort of Bala Qila and SE of the Jami masjid is a smaller and some what ornate masjid, attributed also to Sabit Khan and known as Moti Masjid. Close to the Moti Masjid stands the dargah of Shah Allah Baksh. From the inscription it appears that it have been built by Sabit Khan alias Jafar Beg in 1717 A.D. Dargah of Shah Jamal, Shams-al-Arigin was built in A.H. 919, as stated in an inscription on the wall of the inner compound, opposite the entrance door. The tomb of Muhammad Gesu Khan is undoubtedly the most beautiful of the mortuary buildings around the town, close behind it is an Idgah. Memorial to the officers and men of Major Montgomery’s column, who died Fighting Indian patriots in 1857 A.D. lies near Sarsol on Aligarh-Delhi Road. On the high ground of Upar Kot @ Bala Qila stood formerly the great minar of Wazir Giyas-un-din Balban. On the site of the principal Hindu Temple, to commemorate the reduction of the town in the reign of Sultan Nasir-un-din Mahmud. It was pulled down with the sanction of Mr. Edmonstone, Lieutenant Governor, in 1862 AD to make room for improvement around the Jami masjid. According to it’s inscription in Tughra Characters, preserved in the Aligarh Institute, it was erected in 1254 A.D. It consisted of a round tower on a square base, apparently divided by external cornices into two stages. At the time of demolition, the first stage and part of the second remained. The base was of block kankars and the second stage of burnt bricks. To the north a doorway opened on a spiral stair case made of block kankar which originally led to the top of the column. The stair was lighted by several apertures and opened on the balcony of the first stage. The lower stage was 54 feet high and what remained of the second stage was 20 feet. The external circumference at the base was 80 feet and the walls here were six feet, diminishing at the top of the first stage to 4.5 feet. At the point, where the kankar stair case terminated, there was an ornamental Hindu pillar laid across the stairway and above this several beam of wood. Near the Old Race Course is the tomb of Pir Bahadur, who is said to have been killed in the capture of Kol. Sabit Khan’s tomb is in his own garden. The temple of Achaleshwar on the edge of Achal tank was at first an unpretentious building, but was greatly enlarged and enriched by Jats. A propylon gate of massive dimension, locally
known as Diamond Gate, stands, in Kukar Khera @ Aurangabad Muhalla of the city. It is a representative of Mughal architectural style. Sabit Khan constructed a tank situated near the present day Nishat Talkies. It was linked with the Jami Masjid through an underground channel. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

330. The village Elampur Garhia, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54’N and long. 78°2’E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 feet high. It is inhabited. It is partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

P.S. KWARSI

331. The village Bhartua, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48’N and long. 78°9’E, lies 12 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself, on the western bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are PGW, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

332. The village Chilkaura, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°55’N and long. 78°6’E, lies 2 kms N of the P.S. The mound known as Banjarakhera lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

333. The village Devi Ka Nagla, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long. 78°06’E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. It was named after aman called Devi Yadav. It has an old Idgah. An inscription in the well near the Pir Bahadur’s tomb records the restoration of the well by Mirza Kallu Beg the darogah in 1795-96 A.D. during the reign of Shah Alam II. It is in Persian language and Nashtaliq script. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

334. The village Devsuni, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56’N and long. 78°7’E, lies 2.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. Remains of an indigo vat lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

335. The village Gardrana, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52’N and long. 78°5’E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. Remains of an old Garhi made of kakai bricks lie in the middle of the village. Remains of indigo vats lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS and LM.

336. The village Hajipur Fatehpur @ Daudkhan, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50’N and long. 78°6’E, lies 8 kms S of the P.S. KheraDaud Khan is the site of the mound located to the N of the village. The
area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Kushan brick structures were found during exploration on the mound. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

337. The village Ikri, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52' N and long. 78°10' E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. A part of the mound lies W of the village and Burhi Ikri Mound lies to the N of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a medieval indigo vat with circular tanks lie to the SW of the village. Remains of a garhi are found near the mound. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM.

338. The village Mahuwa Khera, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53' N and long. 78°8' E, lies 3.5 kms SE of the P.S. Mound I lies in the middle of the village. It extends outside the village in the NE direction. Mound II lies 0.5 km to the N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found on both the mounds is LM.

339. The village Nagla Paukhani, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51' N and long. 78°7' E, lies 7 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms S of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and K.

340. The village Nijabatpur Borna, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52' N and long. 78°8' E, lies 4.5 kms to the SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of two indigo factories, each having 6 vats lie to the north and south of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM.

341. The village Sukhrawali, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54' N and long. 78°8' E, lies 2 kms E of the P.S. Manihar Khera lies 2 kms NE of the village. Village itself is located on the mound. A low lying land lies between Manihar Khera and the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The area of the village mound is about 16 acres. A coin of Sikandar Lodi was found from the village mound itself. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, K and LM.

**P.S. LODHA**

342. The village Akrawat, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56' N and long. 77°58' E, lies 4 kms. NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A lake lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre; It is about 15 ft. high. The village is named after one Akar Singh. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
343. The village Asnehata Jahangirabad, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 7.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. Its area is about 1 acre and the height is 5 ft. The ceramic industries found are K, G and EM.

344. The village Barhaura Hazi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 3.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

345. The village Badon, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°53'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 4 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. One old well lies NE of the Village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

346. The village Baroth Chhajumal, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°58'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 6.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies E of village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 4 ft. high. It is mostly inhabited but partly under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

347. The village BaraGaon, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 5 kms S of the P.S. The mound called Gadhera Khera lies to the W of the village. Remains of indigo vats lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

348. The village Bijauna, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°56'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village is named after one Vijay Pal. The ceramic industry found is LM.

349. The village Chaumohan, tehsil Kol, lat. 28°0'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 10.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

350. The village Gobindpur Phagoi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 5.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound called Gobindpur Khera lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village has 6 old kankar wells. The bricks of Mauryan period are found on the mound. The ceramic industry found is LM.

351. The village Haibatpur Phagoi @ Sadalpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°5'N and long. 77°5'E, lies 6.5 km SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
The village Hardaspur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°04'N and long. 78°01'E, lies 4 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village got its name from Haridas, a musician. An old kankar well was found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are BRW, K, G and LM.  

The village Harnauti, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°57'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the village. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.  

The village Hayatpur Bajhera, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°58'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a kachchi garhi lie in the village. It's four bastions are still surviving. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and LM.  

The village Inayatpur Bajhera, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°01'E, lies 9.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. It is partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and K.  

The village Kadauli, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°59'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 9.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a garhi made of kakai bricks lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.  

The village Keshavpur Jofri, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°58'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound possesses one old well made of kankar blocks. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.  

The village Kora Rustampur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°59'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 8 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. Area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. Remains of two temples made of kakai bricks are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.  

The village Lodha, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 7 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. Remains of an old Shiva Temple made of Kakai bricks lie W of the village. Remains of indigo vats are also found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are GR, K and LM. Kushan bricks are also recovered from the mound.
360. The village Mir Ki Nagaria, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°52'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms SW of the village. The mound has one old well made of kankar blocks. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and LM.

361. The village Nandpur Pala, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°57'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound I lies S of the village. Mound II known as Daulatpur Chilawati lies N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 0.5 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 5 acres. Both the mounds are under cultivation. Remains of 10 indigo vats lie near the mound. The ceramic industry found on mound I is NBP and the ceramic industries found on mound II are K and LM.

362. The village Nimana Kiratpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 4.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and K.

363. The village Parsehra, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°54'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 3 kms W of the P.S. Rampur Khera lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Tomars of this village came from Naunehra. This village is named after one Parashuram Brahmin. Remains of two wells made of kakai bricks lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, G, EM and LM.

364. The village Rait, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°58'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 7.5 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. This village was possessed by Rathors. They had migrated from Jodhpur about 500 years ago. Remains of saltpetre works are found on the mound. Remains of 20 old wells made of kankar lie in the village. Remains of indigo vats also lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM491.

P.S. MANDRAK

365. The village Agorna, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 7.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of three wells made of Kushan bricks lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.492

366. The village Ajitpur Asna, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°50'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the eastern part of the mound. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under
cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The village marks the site of a 
garhi. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

367. The village Bidirka, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°46'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 6 kms SW of the P.S. The 
mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. One 
coin of Sikandar Lodi, one coin of Akbar and one coin of Jahangir from Agra Mint have been 
found from the mound. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G, EM and LM.

368. The village Baroth, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 7 kms W of the P.S. The 
village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. 
high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM. 493

369. The village Bijera, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 9.5 kms SW of the P.S. The 
mound I lies N of the village. The mound II, called Kana Khera, lies NW of the village. The 
area of the mound I is about 1 acres. It is about 9 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the 
mound II is about 1 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found on 
themound I and mound II are OCP, GR, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

370. The village Esi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The mound 
lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is partly 
inhabited and partly under cultivation. Graves of Meos are found S of the village. They were 
expelled by Baba Jagbhan Singh, a Thakur from Chandrafari. Remains of saltpetre works are 
found in the village. Remains of four old wells made of kankar lie in the village. The ceramic 
industries found are K and LM.

371. The village Ghasipur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°49'N and long. 78°6'E, lies 2 kms N of the P.S. Khera 
of Brahmans lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 20 ft. 
high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. 494

372. The village Haibatpur, tehsil Kot, lat. 27°46'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 7.5 kms SW of the P.S. 
The mound lies SE of the village. It’s area is 1 acre. It is about 4 ft high. The ceramic industries 
found are K and LM.

373. The village Jaroth, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The 
mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is 
under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
374. The village Kheria Khwaja Burha, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. 495

375. The village Madrak, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°5'E, lies near P.S. The mound is located in the middle of the village and marks the site of Madrak Fort. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is inhabited. The fort remained the head quarter of Watson, the District Magistrate of Aligarh, during 1857-58 A.D. 496 Khursheed Ali made his garhi here after the war of 1857 A.D. It is made of kakai bricks. This fort is erroneously ascribed to karia of Mandu, of Alha Khand fame. Head of a lady made of brown buff sand stone (period 9th-10th cent. A.D.) was found from the mound. 497 Remains of two indigo vats having 8 and 10 tanks respectively lie in the village. Four bastions of the fort are intact. Remains of a temple made of kakai bricks lies in the village. R.C. Gaur reported Grey Ware from the site. 498 The ceramic industries found are NBP, EM and LM. 499

376. The village Pariawali, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°51'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

377. The village Paril, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 8.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

378. The village Singhar, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°46'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 4.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K, G, LM and LM Glazed ware. 500

379. The village Susayat, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5.5 kms SW of the P.S. Northern part of the village lies on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The village was settled by a Solanki Rajput, who was passing by the mound on his way to Ganga. The kakai bricks are found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

**P.S. PALI MUKIMPUR**

380. The village Bahona Kotra, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The village marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.
381. The village Bhamsoi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°2'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The saltpetre was manufactured in the village. The village marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

382. The village Bijauli, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°59'N and long. 78°24'E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.8km E of the village. Its area is about 9 acres. It’s 6ft.high. Its being cultivated at present. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G, EM and LM.

383. The village Dudhma Garhi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K and EM.

384. The village Harnot, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 11 kms NE of the P.S. The mound I lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 10 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The ceramic industries found on the Mound I are NBP, K, G, EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on the Mound II are NBP, K and LM.

385. The village Kheria Dhaukal, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. It lies on the southern bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after a person called Dhaukala Brahmin. The ceramic industry found is LM.

386. The village Khera Khizarpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°5'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

387. The village, Mandpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 7.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies to the S of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of Motogarh. The village has an old Shiva temple. Carved kankar blocks are lying in the temple of Bhiria Baba. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

388. The village Nagla Chatarpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°6'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 4.5 kms. The village is located on the mound itself. It is located on the northern bank of the river Nim. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is mostly inhabited and small part
is under cultivation. The village got its name from its founder Chhattar Singh Yadav. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

389. The village Palimukimpur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°1’N and long. 78°22’E, lies near the P.S. The western part of the village lies on the mound. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM.

390. The village Pipri, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°2’N and long. 78°9’E, lies 3.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. It is lying waste. The village got its name from Pipal Nath Baba, a Gosain. The village possesses a temple of Lord Shiva, made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industry found is LM.

391. The village Qasimpur Nagri, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°3’N and long. 78°24’E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

392. The village Rampur Gosain, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°2’N and long. 78°22’E, lies 3.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. 501

393. The village Rumamai, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The temple of Alopi Devi is located on the mound itself. The ceramic industry found is LM.

394. The village Safipur, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 27°58’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 4.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Chhoiya. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP and G.

395. The village Tarenchi, tehsil Atrauli, lat. 28°0’N and long. 78°23’E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. Its area is 0.5 acre. It is 15 ft high. The ceramic industry found is K. 502

**P.S. PISAWA**

396. The village Andhaus, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4’N and long. 77°46’E, lies 4.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is
partly inhabited and partly cultivated. The remains of a fort, ascribed to King Karinga of Alha Khand fame, are found on the mound. There is an Ekmukhi Shivalinga near the highest point of the mound, in its northern portion. Remains of indigo vats lie S of the mound. A well made of Kushan bricks is found near the new temple located in the southern part of the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM.503

397. The village Balanpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°3’N and long. 77°44’E, lies 8.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I known as Nahchalgarhi Khera lies 0.5 km E of the village. The mound II known as Gamahi Khera lies N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 30 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 12 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. This town is named after Balram Singh Chauhan, who came here from Neemsar in Vikram Samvat 1208. The Jats have migrated from Mashela (district Mathura) and Muslims from Jewar. According to old traditions the old village which was located at the site of Gamhi Khera was in possession of Brahmins. The ceramic industries found on mound I are K, G and LM. On the mound II a few of Kushan bricks are found.

398. The village Basera, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°6’N and long. 77°41’E, lies 7.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are BS, GR and G.504

399. The village Bhojaka, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5’N and long. 77°44’E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

400. The village Dewa Hamidpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°3’N and long. 77°47’E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound called Khera Hamidpur lies 0.5 km NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of four indigo vats lie in the village. An old well made of kakai bricks is found on the mound. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K and LM.505

401. The village Jalokhri, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°8’N and long. 77°46’E, lies 2 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW and NBP. The pieces of kakai bricks are found strewn on the mound.
402. The village Kara, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5'N and long. 77°43'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. the western part of the village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

403. The village Mahgaura, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4'N and long. 77°47'E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound called Futra lies 1.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of 3 indigo vats lie S of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

404. The village Marha Habibpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5'N and long. 77°46'E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 24 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of a fort lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

405. The village Mirpur Dhaura, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4'N and long. 77°45'E, lies 4.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound called Dhaura Khera lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

406. The village Nagla Bijania, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4'N and long. 77°45'E, lies 8 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I lies 1 km W of the village. The village Nagla Bijania is located on the mound II itself. The area of the mound II is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is inhabited. Remains of an old well made of kankar blocks lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are G and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are BRW, GR, K, G and LM.

407. The village Pisawa, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°6'N and long. 77°46'E, lies near the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. A dilapidated fort lying in the middle of the village, was once owned by Meos. Mukhram Singh Tomar Jat got the possession of the fort later on. At present his descendent Mahendra Singh is living in the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie NE of the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.506

408. The village Raipur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4'N and long. 77°45'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are BRW, G and LM.
The village Rakrana, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°08'N and long. 77°45'E, lies 4 kms N of the
P.S. Western part of the village is located on the mound. The mound extends to Kheria Har
lying NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is
partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP,
K, G and LM.

The village Shadipur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°04'N and long. 77°43'E, lies 6 kms SW of the P.S. The
mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is
inhabited. The remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The remains of an indigo
factory with 10 vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

The village Sherpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°06'N and long. 77°45'E, lies 17 kms to the W of the
P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft.
high. It is under cultivation. The remains of 4 indigo vats lie in the village. R.C. Gaur reported
NBP from the site.507 The ceramic industry found is LM.

P.S. TAPPAL

The village Adanpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°03'N and long. 77°32'E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The
mound lies 1 km N of the village. Half of the mound lies in the neighbouring village
Gharbara. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under
cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

The village Bajauta, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°04'N and long. 77°38'E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The
mound lies 1.5 kms to the SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about
3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.508

The village Bajhera Bharatpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°00'N and long. 77°42'E, lies 12 kms SE of
the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is
about 10 ft. high. Brahmins came from district Saharanpur and Dhimars and Muslims came
from Bharatpur (Rajasthan) to this place. It was first reported by Cunningham.509 R.C. Gaur
reported PGW and BS from the mound.510 The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW, K, G
and LM.511

The village Bazidpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°59'N and long. 77°38'E, lies 8.5 kms SE of the
P.S. The mound called Phagona Khera lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is
about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The Jats of the village have migrated
from Paigam (Mathura district). Remains of an old Shiva temple lie W of the village. The
ceramic industries found are NBP and EM.
416. The village Bichpuri, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°1’N and long. 77°42’E, lies 12.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound is known as Khera Kirori. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

417. The village Dewaka, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 77°38’E, lies 9.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

418. The village Faujuaka, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 78°38’E, lies 9 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms SW of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

419. The village Garhi Surajmal @ Harji Garhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°3’N and long. 77°37’E, lies 4 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.2 km NW of the village. Khera extends to the boundary of village Khandeha. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Harji and Surajmal were two brothers. Harji had no issue. The village got its two names from these brothers. The mound is called Gauroli after Gaur Rajputs. The remains of a fort lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, K and LM.\textsuperscript{512} The Kushan bricks are found strewn on the mound.

420. The village Gharbara, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°4’N and long. 77°31’E, lies 7 kms NW of the P.S. A deserted village Dolipur is located 1.5 kms E of the village. Low lying land lies N and S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. The fort, whose remains are found on the mound is ascribed to some Begum. The ceramic industry found is LM.\textsuperscript{513}

421. The village Hetalpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°0’N and long. 77°37’E, lies 7 kms SE of the P.S. The mound I, called Dima Khera, lies NE of the village. The mound II, called Teliya Khera, lies to the E of the village. The area of the mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, G and LM.

422. The village Jartaoli, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°0’N and long. 77°40’E, lies 9 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. The mound is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Sayyid Mubarkshah is reported to have subjugated Jartauli on his way to Atrauli in 1427 A.D.\textsuperscript{514} Umar Khan, son of Sikandar Khan Sur, Governor of Kol, was reported to have been killed by the rebel Zamindars of Jartauli in 1427 A.D.\textsuperscript{515} There is an inscription in
the village which reads “From village 47 men went to the Great War 1914-1919 A.D. Of them 3 gave their lives”. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.516

423. The village Jattari, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°40'E, lies 7.5 kms SE of the P.S. Northern part of the village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. Paliwals and Rewaris of this village migrated from Rajasthan to this place during Mohammed Ghori’s invasion. Jattari is so named because of large Jat population in the village. During 1857, local inhabitants who were conducting meeting at Five Biswa Chaupal, were killed by English men. Kali Pokhar is said to have become red because of their blood. The ceramic industries found are BS and K.517

424. The village Khera Kishan, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5'N and long. 77°39'E, lies 8 kms to the NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.518

425. The village Khera Khurd, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58'N and long. 77°39'E, lies 11 kms SE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

426. The village Lalpur @ Raiyyatpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°2'N and long. 77°32'E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The village lies E of the river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

427. The village Mandak, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°0'N and long. 77°39'E, lies 8.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. This village was founded by the inhabitants of village Jartauli. Remains of a bigha garhi lie to the W of the village. The ceramic industry is LM.

428. The village Malab Khurd, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58'N and long. 77°34'E, lies 9 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the village. The village lies on the eastern bank of river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 50 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

429. The village Manpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°6'N and long. 77°38'E, lies 7 kms NE of the P.S. The mound called Bijaytha Khera, lies 1.5 kms SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound is ascribed to Chauhans. The ceramic industries found are NBP and G.
430. The village Nagar Khurd, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°3' N and long. 77°39' E, lies 6.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is 6 feet high. The ceramic industries found are K and LM. Kushan bricks are also found on the mound.

431. The village Pakhaunda, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°55' N and long. 77°34' E, lies 13.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 50 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. According to local traditions the remains of the fort are ascribed to a Muslim king. The antiquities recovered from the mound are terracotta beads and a stone sling ball. Coins are found on the mound in the rainy season. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM.

432. The village Pipri, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5’ N and long. 77°30’ E, lies 8 kms NW of the P.S. Khera Fazilpur lies SW of the village on the bank of river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is under cultivation. It is named ‘Pipri’ because large number of Pipal trees are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

433. The village Raghav Garhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’ N and long. 77°41’ E, lies 15 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. It was formerly in possession of Tara Singh. The village was named after one Raghav Singh. The ceramic industry found is LM.

434. The village Ratangarhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°56’ N and long. 77°34’ E, lies 11 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village on the bank of river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. This village is named after its founder Pt. Ratan Lal. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and EM.

435. The village Salpur, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’ N and long. 77°41’ E, lies 14 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie 1 km E of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K and LM. The ceramic industries found on the garhi mound inside the village are EM and LM.

436. The village Syarol, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°5’ N and long. 77°35’ E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. Low lying land lies S of the village. The area of the
The mound is about 8 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, G, and EM.

437. The town Tappal, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°3’N and long. 77°35’E, lies near the P.S. The mound I known as Khera Kot, lies SW of the village near Dehar Nala. The mound II lies N of the village. Karbala and building of Thana are located on it. Khariq Nala and Dehar Nala lie W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 25 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 25 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. Both the mounds are inhabited. Thana Tappal is the site of Begum Samru’s fort. An old fort was located on mound I. It is said to have been built some 800 years ago. According to local traditions the spirit of Makhdum Shah, whose tomb is located west of Khera Kot, got annoyed with washermen, when they were washing clothes at the bank of the river Yamuna. He caused the river to shift Westward in anger. Western corner of mound II is occupied by the Karbala. Grave of Captain Thomas Smith lies near the Police Station. He commanded Begum Samru’s troops at Tappal in 1816 A.D. Sayyid Mubarak Shah marched towards Atrauli crossing Yamuna near Tappal to check the movement of Sultan Shah Sharqi. Tappal was a Mahal of Sarkar Kol in 1595 AD with the Chauhan Rajputs recorded as it's Zamindars. The ceramic industries found on Khera Kot are PGW, NBP, K, G, EM, LM and LM Glazed ware. The ceramic industries found on Karbala and Thana mound are K and LM.

438. The village Utwara, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°58’N and long. 77°35’E, lies 8.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The Kunda Nala and Palar Jhil lie N of the village. The area of the mound is about 60 acres. It is about 22 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found on the mound are OCP, PGW, NBP, K, and LM.

439. The village Vargigarhi@Baghara Garhi, tehsil Khair, lat. 27°57’N and long. 77°41’E, lies 14.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and EM.

440. The village Waina, tehsil Khair, lat. 28°6’N and long. 77°36’E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound I lies N of the village. The mound II lies 1.5 kms NE of the village. The area of the mound I is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 0.5 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. There lies a masonry wall on the mound I. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are PGW, K, G, EM and LM.
P.S.VIJAYGARH

441. The village Barhad, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 3 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I lies E of the village. The mound II known as Vibhamai Khera, lies W of the village. The village lies E of the river Sengar and a large lake. The area of the mound I is about 4 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. A Tuglaq coin from Delhi Mint was found on the mound. One Sindhia coin from Gwalior Mint, one coin of Shah Alam Badshah (1759-1788 A.D.) and 4 quarter Anna coins of East India Company were found on the mound. The ceramic industries found on mound I are OCP, BRW, BS, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.528 The ceramic industry found on the mound II is LM.

442. The village Bhankri Aibasi, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°48'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 9 kms NW of the P.S. The mound known as Nuner Khera, lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. A broken idol of Maha Vishnu was found from the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.529

443. The village Bijalpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 3 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I and the mound II lies 2 kms S of the village. The area of the mound I is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 12 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village marks the site of an old fort which was in the possession of queen Tika Kunwar. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are OCP, NBP, G and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are NBP, K, G and LM.

444. The village Chandiya, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms N of the village. It lies on western bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

445. The village Heerapur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 8.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. It lies on the western bank of river Sengar. It's area is about 0.5 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

446. The village Khanwar, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 7.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft.
high. It is under cultivation. The remains of two indigo vats lie W of the mound. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

447. The village Komri, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 7 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. R.C. Gaur reported PGW from this place. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BS, GR, NBP, K and LM.

448. The village Manakpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 5 kms N of the village. A large lake lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are BRW, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

449. The village Parauri, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°46’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 7 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies E of the river Sengar. Low lying land lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is inhabited. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

450. The village Sahbazpur, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°47’N and long. 78°09’E, lies 10 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The village lies W of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 13 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Shahbaz Khan. His grave lies in the middle of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

451. The village Thiramai, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°44’N and long. 78°12’E, lies 3.5 kms W of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. Remains of an indigo vat with 10 tanks lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

452. The village Vijaigarh, tehsil Kol, lat. 27°43’N and long. 78°13’E, lies near the P.S. The mound I called Lehra Khera lies 1 km E of the village. The mound II, the site of Vijaigarh fort, lies 1 km to N of the village. The area of Lehra Khera is about 3 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the Vijaigarh fort is about 40 acres. It is about 40 ft. high. It is inhabited. A lake lies N of the village. The fort was founded by Vijai Singh Pundir in 1700 A.D. The British took it from Bhagwant Singh, the king of Mursan in 1803 A.D. Colonel Gardon was killed here in a battle in 1803. Earlier the name of the village was Gambhira, the fort was later named Vijai Garh (Nevill, H.R). The monument to Colonel Gordon lies inside the fort. Graves of men killed in the assault on the fort are to be seen in the low ground near
Remains of an old Shiva temple made of kakai bricks lies W of the fort. The temple of Gambhir Devi lies E of the fort. The village possesses a temple, an old Mosque and an old Church. Remains of indigo vats lie in the village. The stone sculpture pieces are found on the mound I. A bust of Dhanvantari or Varuna of the period (6th-7th Cent. A.D.) in buff sand stone was recovered from the mound. R.C. Gaur reported crude PGW, BS and Medieval ware. The ceramic industries found on mound I are EM and LM. The ceramic industries found on mound II are BRW, BS, GR, K, NBP, G and LM.
CHAPTER – 4

DISTRICT – HATHRAS

Following is the police station wise gazetteer of the district Hathras, Uttar Pradesh.

P. S. CHANDAPA

1. The village Arjunpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

2. The village Bisana, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°30'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 4 kms S of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is K.

3. The village Chandapa, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 0.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

4. The village Jhingura, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie SW of the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

5. The village Kachhpura, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°29'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 6 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

6. The village Kachhwa Ki Garhi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 2.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

7. The village Kapura, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.
8. The village Mahmudpur Brahman, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 1.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

9. The village Parsauli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 1.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. Remains of a mud fort of Sisodias lie in the middle of the village. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

10. The village Rohai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1.5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The remains of two indigo factories with 16 and 8 vats respectively are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR and G.

11. The village Shahzadpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are GR, K and LM.

12. The village Tarfara, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K and LM.

**P.S. HASAYAN**

13. The village Bhagraya, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°36'N and long. 78°12'E, lies 7 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G and LM.

14. The village Bakani, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 3.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A large lake lies N and W of the Village. The area of the mound is about 25 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works and a fort lie in the village. The remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

15. The village Band Abdulhaipur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°35'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 4 kms SW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 8
acres. It is about 30 ft. high. Remains of two indigo factories lies in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

16. The village Barwana, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°32’N and long. 78°16’E, lies 8 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The mound marks the site of the ruins of a fort which is said to have been built, about a hundred years ago, by Harsukh, the brother of Daya Ram of Hathras. After Harsukh was killed, the village was restored to Jadon Rajputs. The remains of an indigo factory, lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

17. The village Dhubai, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39’N and long. 78°18’E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is inhabited. In this village Mardana Ali Beg was killed in the Fight against the British in 1857. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. Remains of a kachchi garhi lie in the middle of the village. It was destroyed after 1857. Murethi, a deserted village, lies 1 km W of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound are G and LM.

18. The village Gopalpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°15’E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A large lake lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The village was named after Gopal Jadon. The ceramic industry found is LM.

19. The village Gwarao, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°32’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 9 kms SW of the P.S. On the eastern side of the village lies a Pajaya mound. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

20. The village Hasayan Fort, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°16’E, lies 0.5 km E of the P.S. The mound I known as the fort of Raja Narayan Singh lies N of the village. At present only the remains of the fort are found. The mound II lies S of the village. A large lake lies NE of the village. The area of the mound I is about 8 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 3 acres. It is about 14 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Raja Ratan Singh, the head of the Porach Rajputs, was expelled from Mendu and Hathras by Jats. Later on he was given in 1770 A.D. certain villages in Jagir and the revenue engagements for the Hasayan Taluqua. In 1763 AD, engagements had been taken from the old Jadon zamindars, and other proprietors by the Amil of Jalesar. Ratan Singh died in 1787 AD and was succeeded by his son Mitra Sen. He was deprived of the Taluqua, which was first given to an Afghan named Kotal Khan, then to Bapujee Sindhia and subsequently to French
Commanders De Boigne and Perron. When country came into the hands of British, the engagement was given to Mitra Sen. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are LM and LM Glazed ware.

21. The village Heta Raghunathpur, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°36'N and long. 78°13'E, lies 6 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 30 ft. high. It is mostly under cultivation, only a part of it is inhabited. The remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. Remains of an old Shiva temple lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

22. The village Jau Inayatpur, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 6.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 40 acres. It is about 35 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory lie near Susamai, a hamlet of the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM.

23. The village Kararmai, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°38'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village was earlier inhabited by Kirar Thakurs. It has got its name from them. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

24. The village Katai, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 7 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The village is inhabited on a part of the mound. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

25. The village Mahewa, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°35'N and long. 78°17'E, lies 4.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K and LM.

26. The village Maho, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°34'N and long. 78°13'E, lies 7.5 kms SW of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 100 acres. It is about 60 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The Figurine of a lady in terracotta was found from the mound. A female head with striking style of coiffure has been reported from here. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM.

27. The village Nagla Bari, tehsil Sikandrara, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 8 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Arind. The area of
the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, Gand LM.

28. The village Nagla Mian, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 7 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km S of the village. A large lake lies S of the village and N of the mound. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

29. The village Nagaria Patti Deori, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 4 ft. high. The remains of a fort lie on the mound. The remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

30. The village Nagla Sarai, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°21'E, lies 8 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the river Arind. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is K.

31. The village Shabazapur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. Its area is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory with 5 vats lie on it. The ceramic industry found is LM.

32. The village Shankarpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 4 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

33. The village Sachawali Sahani, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°15'E, lies 7 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

**P. S. HATHRAS JUNCTION**

34. The village Aihan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°11'E, lies 13 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The low lying land located W of the village gets water logged during the monsoon season. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

35. The village Ajitpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 2.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 2.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the
mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

36. The village Baihta, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39’N and long. 78°14’E, lies 8.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The remains of an old Shiva temple made of *kakai* bricks lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and EM.

37. The village Bhogaon, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

38. The village Khera Chaturbhuj, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 6.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

39. The village Chhattarpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°12’E, lies 5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

40. The village Chhaunk, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°41’N and long. 78°13’E, lies 8.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. A lake lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

41. The village Chintapur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 78°11’E, lies 10 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms S of the village. It lies W of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, G, EM and LM.

42. The village Jahangirpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°12’E, lies 5.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie NW of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

43. The village Kelora, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°10’E, lies 2.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 18 ft.
44. The village Ladpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°34′N and long. 78°7′E, lies 7 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and G.

45. The village Lakhnu, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33′N and long. 78°8′E, lies 9.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is inhabited. Buff coloured sand stonpieces of sculpture were recovered from a mound. Probably a Buddhist stupa lies 0.5 km W of the town. The village itself is located on the mound. The old town is located on a square shaped artificial elevation, surrounded by hard clay walls, with round clay bastions at the corners. The second, lesser elevated, square straight, sided enclosure also surrounded by high clay walls but without any bastion, contains palatial residence of the Zamindar. Remains of salt petre works lie in the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The Chhatri of Raja Man Singh lies SE of the village. The standing Bodhisattva life-size image, dated 113 A.D., was reported from the site. Fragmentary pedestal with some letters belonging to the Kushan period was reported from this site. A head of Sun of the period 9-10 century A.D. made of buff sand stone was found on the mound. The head of a Scythian wearing conical high cap in buff sand stone, of the period 9-10th century A.D. was reported from the mound. Fragment of a buff sand stone sculpture depicting parents of a Tirthankar, of the period 9-10th century A.D., was found from the mound. A head of Parvati of the period 9th-10th century has been found from the mound. R.C. Gaur reported NBP from the site. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

46. The village Mendu, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37′N and long. 78°7′E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. It is inhabited. Raja Aniruddha Singh, the son of Amar Singh, a Porach Rajput, ruled Mendu during Aurangzeb’s time. Mendu was in the possession of Jiwa Ram, the cousin of Raja Daya Ram of Hathras, after the fall of the latter in 1817 A.D. The graves of Mrs. Clarissa Sophia Louisa Westroys and Miss Eliza Westroys who died on 21 May 1827 A.D. and 7 June 1827 A.D. respectively existed N of the village. They have been levelled now. Remains of two indigo factories lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

47. The village Pabloi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 28°37′N and long. 78°9′E, lies 2 kms S of the P.S. The mound known as Mandan Garhi lies 1 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
48. The village Parsara, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 78°6’E, lies 10 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. The village was named after its founder Parashu Ram. The remains of the garhi of Parshuram lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

49. The village Punnair, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°12’E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. It lies on the northern bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 16 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The remains of two old Shiva temples made of kakai bricks lie in the middle of the village. Remains of an indigo factory with 16 vats lie N of the village. One Kanishka coin has been recovered from the mound. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

50. The village Rajpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°8’E, lies 3.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

51. The village Salimpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39’N and long. 78°13’E, lies 7 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km E of the village. It lies E of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an old mosque made of kakai bricks are found in the village. The remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

52. The village Suratpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°7’E, lies 4.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

53. The village Thulai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39’N and long. 78°11’E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound known as Manai Khera lies S of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Sengar. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G, EM and LM.

**P.S. HATHRAS GATE/KOTWALI**

55. The village Dhatra Kalan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°0’E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
56. The town Mohalla Hathras Qila, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°4’E, lies near the P.S. The mound lies S of the town. The British defeated Dayaram and took Hathras from him in 1817.  The town is named after Hathrasi Devi, whose temple is situated near the fort. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the city. There is an old temple dedicated to Lord Baldeo in the fort. The remains of an indigo factory lie in the city. The mud fort has 40 m. wide moat around it’s periphery and 4 corner bastions. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

57. The village Jogia, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°2’E, lies 2 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The village was founded by a Jogi, an inhabitant of the village Ramanpur. Therefore, it was named Jogia. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

58. The village Kindoli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°4’E, lies 3 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

59. The village Sangrala, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°1’E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The mound I lies 1 km E of the village. The mound II, known as Nagla Aam lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 5 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. The ceramic industries found from the mound I are G and LM. The ceramic industries found from the mound II are OCP, G and LM.

60. The village Sohkna, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°5’E, lies 2 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

61. The village Tamna garhi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°3’E, lies 1.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Thakur Taman Singh. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR, EM and LM.

62. The village Tuksan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 78°0’E, lies 5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 18 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mud fort located on the mound, was built by the Jats. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and K.
P.S. MURSAN

63. The village Amarpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°34'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 2.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 km S of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lies W of the village. Remains of a *barahdari* lie W of the village. It was constructed by Raja Daulat Prasad of Mursan. One *pucca talab* lies W of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

64. The village Bairisala, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 7 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

65. The village Bamnai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. 572

66. The village Bamoli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31'N and long. 78°00'E, lies 9 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

67. The village Barmai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. 573

68. The village Chhotua, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 77°55'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. The remains of the palace of Raja Baldeo Singh of Mursan, made of kakai bricks lie in the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

69. The village Darshana near Bardwar, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 3 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The village lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

70. The village Darshana, near Katheria, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 3.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under
The remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie E of the village. The village has a Shiva temple made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industry found is LM.

71. The village Dayalpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°34'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 1.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

72. The village Garab Garhi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°34'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The village is named after Baba Garab. The ceramic industries found are EM and LM.

73. The village Gobrari, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°31’N and long. 77°55’E, lies 6.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

74. The village Jatoi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 77°54’E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The western part of the village is located on the mound. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The remains of an indigo factory with 4 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

75. The village Jawar, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36’N and long. 77°55’E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The remains of a garhi lie in the middle of the village. The remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The head of a male Figure with moustache and hairs bound by garland, belonging to the Kushan period was found.574 A fragmentary head with spiral hairs and broken chin was also reported from the mound.575 The head of a broken idol of 11-12 century A.D. with a fillet, fastening the hair above the forehead, eyes slanting towards the ridge of the nose was reported from the mound.576 The head of a broken idol (11-12 century A.D.) with heavy hair supported on the head was reported from the mound.577 A head (11-12 century A.D.) with a high conical mukut and a small vertical mark on the forehead was reported from the site.578 The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

76. The village Kapura Khera, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°38’N and long. 77°55’E, lies 6.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
77. The village Karil, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32’N and long. 77°54’E, lies 6.0 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The stone sculpture pieces of Kushan period were found from the mound. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

78. The village Katheria, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35’N and long. 77°58’E, lies 3.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms NE of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of a medieval indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

79. The village Kota Khas, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°34’N and long. 78°0’E, lies 6 kms N of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found on the mound. The village marks the site of an ancient mud fort. The village has an old Durga temple made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

80. The village Loheta Kalan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°29’N and long. 77°59’E, lies 10 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. An old Shiva temple made of kakai bricks lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G and LM.

81. The village Mahamauni, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 79°59’E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

82. The village Mangtai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 77°58’E, lies 3.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. It lies on the eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and LM.

83. The village Manipur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°37’N and long. 77°58’E, lies 5.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after one Maniram, who founded this village about 200 years back. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

84. The village Nagla Bhankri, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33’N and long. 78°01’E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms W of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Torso of Maha Vishnu in alto relievo was found here.
central face of the idol is human, while the right and left are respectively those of a lion and boar. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

85. The village Narayanpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°36'N and long. 77°54'E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village Jawar. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

86. The village Padu, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The village was named after a hermit named Padam. The remains of the fort of Raja of Mursan lie in the village. The village possesses a Shiva temple made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

87. The village Pataini, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°32'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 5.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 40 acres. It is about 100 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetere works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K, G, EM, LM and LM Glazed ware.

88. The village Patta Khas, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°33'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 3.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 50 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

89. The village Phunskara, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 1 km NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

90. The town Qila Mursan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°35'N and long. 77°57'E, lies 0.5 km N of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the town. It lies on the south eastern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 30 feet high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. Mirza Najaf Khan a noble of the Mughal court besieged its fort and compelled the Jat Raja Bhup Singh to surrender in 1776 AD. The village got its name from Murasur, who was killed by Lord Krishna. A soldier of fortune named Makhan, a Tenwa Jat, came from Rajputana to this area and obtained possession of Tappa Jawar. He also married a woman of Khokhar sub division. His great grandson Nand Ram obtained the revenue management of Jawar and Tochigarh from Aurangzeb. Jai Singh was the son of Nand Ram. Daya Ram of Hathras descended from him. Kushal Singh the grandson of Nand Ram.
and the son of Zulkaran Singh obtained the possession of some taluquas from Saadat Khan. His successor and son Puhup Singh increased his estate but in 1757 AD, was expelled from Mursan by Surajmal of Bharatpur. His son Bhagwant Singh incurred the displeasure of British Government and his estate was taken. Tikam Singh, the son of Bhagwant Singh helped the British in 1857 and was awarded the title of Raja Bahadur. Remains of saltpetre works are found inside the fort. The mound marks the site of the fort of Raja Puhup Singh.

Two kothis known by the name of Vijay Garh and Kamra Bagh lie E of the village. Two temples known as Mohni temple and Radha Krishna temple lie in the middle of the village. Remains of three indigo factories lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, G and LM.

91. The village Raik, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27º36’N and long. 77º56’E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms NE of the village. It lies W of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

92. The village Ratman garhi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27º33’N and long. 77º59’E, lies 5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.

93. The village Soran, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27º33’N and long. 78º0’E, lies 6.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. There are remains of an old Shiva temple on the mound. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

94. The village Tajpur Haveli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27º35’N and long. 77º57’E, lies 1 km N of the P.S. The mound lies 4 kms NE of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after Taj Baba. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G and LM.

95. The village Turi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27º37’N and long. 77º57’E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The old name of the village is Turgarh. The ceramic industry found is LM.

**P.S. SADABAD**

96. The village Badhar, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27º28’N and long. 78º3’E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 5 ft.
high. Zamindar of Bisana gave ‘Dan’ on the day of “Barhar”, on the occasion of the marriage of his servant’s daughter. Therefore the village was named Barhar. The remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. A dharamshala made of kakai bricks lies W of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, G and LM.

97. The village Baghaina, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°20’N and long. 78°0’E, lies 13 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms N of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.1 acres. It is 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

98. The village Bahadurpur Bhup, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°29’N and long. 78°1’E, lies 6.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

99. The village Baros, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°20’N and long. 78°1’E, lies 11 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

100. The village Bedai, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°23’N and long. 78°3’E, lies 5.5 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

101. The village Chhawa Ki Nagaria, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°23’N and long. 78°0’E, lies 8 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and G.

102. The village Ghatampur, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°28’N and long. 77°57’E, lies 9.5 kms W of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are OCP and LM.

103. The village Gigla, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°22’N and long. 77°02’E, lies 7.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

104. The village Jaintai, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25’N and long. 78°4’E, lies 4 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Karwan. The
area of the mound is about 4 acres.It is about 6 ft. high.The ceramic industries found are NBP, GR, K, G and LM.

105.The village Jarau, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°21'N and long. 78°04'E, lies 9.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound I lies E of the Village. The mound II lies W of the village. The area of the mound I is about 2 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The Chauhans defeated Kalars who were the earlier inhabitants of this village. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The two mounds mark the site of two *kachchi garhis*, ascribed to Chauhans. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

106. The village Jhagrar, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of a *garhi*. The ceramic industry found is LM.

107. The village Kupa Kalan, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°26'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 2 kms SE of the P.S. The mound I lies W of the village. It lies on the southern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. Remains of a mud fort lie N of the Mazra Jhunna a hamlet of the village. It is ascribed to the king of Jawahar Garh. It has got 5 bastions. It is spread over 5 acres. The remains of two indigo factories with 72 and 12 vats respectively lie N of the mazra Jhunna. The ceramic industry found on the mound I is G. The ceramic industries found in the remains of mud fort of Jhunna Mazra are K, G and LM.

108. The village Kursanda, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°24'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, K, G and LM.

109. The village Mandor, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°18'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 19.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I known as Devi Khera lies 1 km W of the village. The mound II lies 0.5 km to the N of the village. The village lies on the eastern bank of the river Yamuna. The area of the mound is about 14 acres. It is about 100 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 10 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industries found on mound I are OCP, BRW, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM. The ceramic industry found on the mound II is G.
110. The village Marhani, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 3.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound I lies E of the village. The mound II known as Udaipur Khera lies 0.5 km NE of the village. The area of the mound I is about 6 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 4 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industry found on both the mounds is LM.

111. The village Mindhaoli, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°19'N and long. 77°56'E, lies 17 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I known as Chhatagarh Khera lies 2 kms S of the village. The mound II known as Burhe Mahadeo Khera, lies 2.5 kms SE of the village. The village lies on the northern bank of the river Yamuna. The area of the mound I is about 8 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 100 acres. It is about 50 ft. high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industries found on both the mounds are G and LM.

112. The village Nagla Dhani, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°6'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and G.

113. The village Nasirpur, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°21'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 10.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

114. The village Naugawan, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°24'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 6 kms W of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

115. The village Naupura, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°21'N and long. 77°59'E, lies 12 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

116. The village Pusaini, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°1'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

117. The town Sadabad, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°26'N and long. 78°02'E, lies near the P.S. The town is inhabited on the mound itself. It lies on the south-western bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The town got its name from Sadullah, a Wazir, during Muslim rule. Sadabad was captured by Ahmadshah Abdali, when he invaded India. The town possesses two temples namely Shiv temple and Raj Rajeshwar temple. They are made of kakai bricks. It also has Khajwar wali Mazar made of kakai bricks.
remains of three indigo factories with 30 vats are found in the town. The ceramic industry found is LM.

118. The village Saroth, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 78°0'E, lies 11 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

119. The village Sherpur, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 1.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound known as Jakha Khera lies 2 kms W of the village. It lies on the northern bank of the river Karwan. The area of the mound is about 7 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

120. The village Tajpur, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°23'N and long. 77°58'E, lies 10 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 2 kms E of the village. The area of the mound is about 23 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

P.S. SAHPAU

121. The village Arti, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°29'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. Previously, this village possessed a lot of temples. It had a large population of Gosains. They used to perform puja here. Baba Samadpuri changed the name of the village from Artapur to Arti. The ceramic industries found are BS, PGW, NBP, K and LM.

122. The village Bhukrada, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°30'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. Theremains of saltpetre works are also found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and LM.

123. The village Chandwara, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°30'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 7 kms to the NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village was named after one Chand Khan. The mound marks the site of a mud fort. It was constructed during the period of one Hari Singh. An old Shiva temple lies W of the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.
124. The village Chora, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 3 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the western part of the mound. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, G and LM.

125. The village Dohai, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°28'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

126. The village Isaunda, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°28'N and long. 78°10'E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is inhabited. Earlier the saltpetre was manufactured in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, G and LM.

127. The village Karaia, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and LM.

128. The village Kheria, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

129. The village Kukar Gawan, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°28'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 3 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. According to the popular belief Lakha Banjara raised a memorial over the remains of his dog on this mound. The locals started worshiping it as Kukar Dev. The village was named after this faithful canine. The remains of an indigo factory and saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and G.

130. The village Marha Pihura, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°26'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 3 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 1.5 kms W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village got its name from one Prithvi Singh Jat. The remains of the saltpetre works lie in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

131. The village Nagla Kali, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound I lies N of Patti Shakti @ Saurai, a hamlet of the village. The mound II lies S of Patti Shakti @ Saurai. The village lies N of the river Karwan. The area of the mound I is about 10 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The area of the mound II is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft.
high. Both the mounds are under cultivation. The ceramic industry found on the mound I is LM. The ceramic industry found on mound II is OCP.

132. The village Pihura, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°26'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 2 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km S of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

133. The village Rajnagar, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°29'N and long. 78°6'E, lies 7 kms NW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 7 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

134. The village Rasgawan, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°30'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 5.5 km NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The name of the village was Rishigram. Later on, it was changed to Rasgawan. The village has a shrine of Talab Devata in the form of a small platform. The block kankar idol kept in open on the it was stolen. The village also has a temple dedicated to Hanuman. This idol is also made of block kankar. The remains of an indigo factory and saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

135. The village Rudayan, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°19'E, lies 15 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

136. The village Sahpau, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°27'N and long. 78°8'E, lies near the P.S. The area of the mound I is about 3 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 0.5 acre. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works lie in the village. The remains of an indigo factory with 16 vats lie to the E of the village. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are G and LM. The ceramic industry found on the mound II is LM.

137. The village Sultanpur, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

138. The village Tamsi, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25'N and long. 78°6'E, lies 3 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and LM.
139. The village Tharaura, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°25’N and long. 78°7’E, lies 2 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

140. The village Uhai, tehsil Sadabad, lat. 27°28’N and long. 78°5’E, lies 5 kms W of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

P.S. SASNI

141. The village Bandhnu, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43’N and long. 78°8’E, lies 5.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound known as Shikohabad mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation and partly inhabited. The remains of an indigo factory with 8 vats lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

142. The village Basgoi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°42’N and long. 78°1’E, lies 6.5 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 7 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The village marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

143. The village Bara Khurd, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43’N and long. 78°11’E, lies 10 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 kms N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

144. The village Chhota Garauna, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°42’N and long. 78°3’E, lies 2.5 kms S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village got its name from one Babu Vaish, who died Fighting in the village and later on he was cremated here only. Remains of a kachchi garhi of Baghels lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

145. The village Dariapur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39’N and long. 78°8’E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The village possesses a Shiva temple, a Balram temple and a Bhairon templesmade of kakai bricks. The remains of two indigo factories lie N and E of the village respectively. It also has an old mosque and an Idgah made of kakai bricks. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
146. The village Darkaula @ Nagla Kans, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°5'E, lies S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 7 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.

147. The village Ferozpur Khera, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°6'E, lies 3.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP and LM.

148. The village Gohana Khera, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°14'N and long. 78°7'E, lies N of the P.S. The mound lies SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, G and LM.

149. The village Jalalpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 5 kms NE of the P.S. The village lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre and height is 5 ft. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP and LM.

150. The village Janwasi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 6.0 kms NE of the P.S. The village lies on the mound itself. Its inhabited. The ceramic industries found are BS, GR and K.

151. The village Jaraya, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 1 km N of the P.S. The northern part of the village is located on the mound. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is K.

152. The village Jirauli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°1'E, lies SW of the P.S. the mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. There are remains of akachchi garhi of Goraye Thakurs in the village. They were dispossessed of the garhi by Jats of village Jafar (distt. Mathura). The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

153. The village Kheria, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°41'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 6 kms SE of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. Its area is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

154. The village Khorna, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°9'N and long. 78°6'E, lies S of the P.S. The mound lies E of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP and G.
155. The village Loharra, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°4'E, lies SW of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the village. The village Sadhupara was inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM. 592

156. The village Lutsan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°4'E, lies 5.5 kms SE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

157. The village Moharia, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°2'E, lies 6 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 40 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village was named after one Mohar Singh, who migrated from Bagat Nagaria and settled here. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP and G.

158. The village Nojalpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 6.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

159. The village Pharauli, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°8'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 1 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

160. The village Rahna, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 7 kms E of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

161. The village Rudain, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 2.5 kms NW of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. The two brothers, whose name were Rudra Singh and Padam Singh, lived in this village. The village got its name from Rudra Singh. The village marks the site of a garhi. The remains of an indigo factory with circular vats of Medieval period are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM. 593

162. The village Ruheri, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°4'E, lies S of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW, NBP, K and LM. 594
163. The village Samamai, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°5'E, lies 2 kms NE of the P.S. The western part of the village is located on the mound itself. The mound marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

164. The village Sankarpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 8 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, NBP, K, G and LM.

165. The village Sasni, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°6'E, lies 1 km E of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is about 40 acres. It is about 25 ft. high. It is inhabited. According to one tradition Sasni was founded by Sheopa1 Singh, a Solanki Rajput Chief in 1154 A.D. Mul Raj and Chamunda Rai were the ancestors of Sheopalsingh, who migrated from Patan (Gujrat), first settled at Khurja and then at Sasni. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K, G EM and LM.

166. The village Satpia, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°41'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 3.5 kms SW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR and LM.

167. The village Sikur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 7.5 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP and K.

168. The village Sumrat garhi, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°3'E, lies 5 kms SW of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

169. The village Tatarpur, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°7'E, lies 5.5 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

170. The village Uswan, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 6.5 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies to the N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.
171. The village Utra, tehsil Hathras, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°9'E, lies 7 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

**P.S. SIKANDRARAO**

172. The village Agsauli, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°29'E, lies E of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The remains of two temples, both dedicated to Radha Krishna and made of *kakai* bricks are also found in the village. The remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are K and G.596.

173. The village Amausi, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies .5 km E of the village. The area of the mound is 3 acres. It is 4 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory lie E of the village. The ceramic industry found is K.597.

174. The village Amritpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 7.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are NBP and LM.

175. The village Arnoth, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°21'E, lies 5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies to the SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory with 4 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, K, G and LM.

176. The village Bargaon, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 6.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is inhabited. The mound marks the site of a fort. The ceramic industries found are OCP, GR and LM.

177. The village Bastar Khas, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°26'E, lies 6 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The ceramic industries found are OCP, BRW, BS, GR, NBP, EM and LM.

178. The village Bilar, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 71°21'E, lies 6 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies S of the P.S. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lie S of the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.
179. The village Bhisi Mirzapur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°38'N and long. 78°29'E, lies E of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 145 acres. It is about 45 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. A Radha Krishna temple made of kankar blocks lie N of the village. The village has got Samadhis of two ascetics. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

180. The village Dandeshwari, the. Sikandrarao, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°27'E, lies 12 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The remains of two indigo factories lie E and W of the village respectively. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K and LM.

181. The village Dewar Panakhar, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 4.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies SE of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is G.

182. The village Ginauli, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°20'E, lies 6 kms of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village Kishanpur was inhabited on the mound but was deserted later on. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, G and LM.

183. The village Iqbalpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°23'E, lies 2 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound I while mound II known as Majhara Khera lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 2 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound III is about 15 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats lie S of the village. The ceramic industry found on the Mound I is LM. The ceramic industries found on Mound II and III are G and LM.

184. The village Jansoi, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°36'N and long. 78°27'E, lies SE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K, G, EM and LM.

185. The village Jarara, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°30'E, lies 12 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

186. The village Kachaura, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°41'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 8 kms E of the P.S. The mound lies to the NE of the village. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is
about 50 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Lord Lake had defeated Har Kishan Singh of Beswan and took this fort from him. The remains of a fort lie on the mound. It has got mud walls with 6 bastions. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K, G and LM.\textsuperscript{598}

187. The village Kapasia, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°46'N and long. 78°24'E, lies 8.5 kms N of the P.S. The western part of the village lies on the mound. The mound marks the site of the garhi of Thakur Sujan Singh. The remains of an indigo factory with 14 vats lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, K and LM.

188. The village Khera Sultanpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 8 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km SW of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are OCP, NBP, G and LM.

189. The village Kheria Kalana, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 3 kms SW of the P.S. The southern part of the village is located on the mound. The area of the mound is about 5 acres. It is about 12 ft. high. It is partly inhabited and partly under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

190. The village Lashkarganj, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°41'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 2 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 15 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after one Lashkar Khan. The mound marks the site of the garhi of Lashkar Khan. The ceramic industry found is LM.

191. The village Mahmudpura, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°29'E, lies 11 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is inhabited. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

192. The village Malara, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°18'E, lies 8 kms W of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 15 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

193. The village Maucharayal, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°47'N and long. 78°23'E, lies 9.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is about 0.5 acre. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are PGW and K.\textsuperscript{599}
194. The village Nagla Bihari, a hamlet of Purdil Nagar, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°22' E, lies 5 kms S of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

195. The village Nagla Bitori Bahadur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°17' E, lies 10.5 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 20 acres. It is about 8 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industry found is LM.

196. The village Nagla Jalal, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°24' E, lies 2 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is 1 acre. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of Nagla Gujar and Nagla Sati, the two deserted villages. The ceramic industry found is LM.

197. The village Nagla Kaushal, hamlet of Pipargawan, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40'N and long. 78°28' E, lies 9 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 2 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The village was named after its founder Thakur Kushal Singh. The eastern part of the village marks the site of a garhi. The ceramic industry found is LM.

198. The village Nagla Mani, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°27' E, lies 10 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km E of the village known as Dohgawan. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory with 10 vats are found S of the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP, K and LM.

199. The village Nagla Tahar, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°22' E, lies 6 kms N of the P.S. The village is located on the mound. The area of the mound is about 3 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

200. The village Nakatpura, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°46'N and long. 78°25' E, lies 9 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies N of the village. The area of the mound is 2 acres. It is 3 ft high. The ceramic industry found is LM.

201. The village Nawali, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°45'N and long. 78°25' E, lies 4 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the site of a deserted village named Lalpur. The remains of a dharamshala made of British bricks lie 12 km E of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.
202. The village Northa, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°43’N and long. 78°27’E, lies 6.5 kms E of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 8 ft. high. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

203. The village Pachau, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°45’N and long. 78°27’E, lies 10 kms NE of the P.S. The village is located on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are G and LM.

204. The village Panchayata, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°47’N and long. 78°29’E, lies 13 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is 0.5 acre. It is 2 ft. high. The remains of an indigo factory with 10 tanks lie N of the village. The ceramic industry found is LM.

205. The village Phulrai Mughal Garhi, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 3.5 kms SE of the P.S. The mound lies 1 km W of the village. The area of the mound is 5 acres. It is 1 ft high. The ceramic industry found is K.

206. The village Pipar Gawan, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°40’N and long. 78°28’E, lies 9 kms E of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound itself. It lies on the western bank of the river Ishan. The area of the mound is about 10 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. The two Rajputs named Heera Singh and Kushal Singh of village Bikrampur, defeated the earlier Muslim occupants of the village. It was previously called Khatua. They changed the name to Pipargawan. One of the hamlet was named Nagla Kushal after Thakur Kushal Singh. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.

207. The village Pipari, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°36’N and long. 78°25’E, lies 11 kms of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The Khera marks the location of the village of Mohmandpur. The ceramic industries found are NBP, K, G and LM.

208. The village Pora, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37’N and long. 78°24’E, lies 7.5 kms of the P.S. The village is inhabited on the mound I. The mound II lies 0.5 km N of the village. The area of the mound I is about 20 acres. It is about 20 ft. high. It is inhabited. The area of the mound II is about 2 acres. It is about 4 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Sayyid Ibrahim lost one Pora (flange) of his finger in a battle here. This gave the site its’ name. His tomb is situated in the village. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. Remains of an indigo factory lie W of the village. The ceramic industries found are OCP, PGW, NBP, K, G, LM and Glazed ware.
209. The village Purdilpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°39'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 4 kms of the P.S. The mound I lies 1 km W of the village. The mound II lies in the southern part of the village. The area of the mound I is about 30 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The area of the mound II is about 15 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is inhabited. The village was named after its Pathan Governor Purdil Khan. The Mohalla Garh marks the site of a fort. The remains of two large indigo factories lie S and W of the village respectively. The ceramic industries found on the mound I are OCP, PGW, NBP, LM. The ceramic industries found on the mound II are K and LM.

210. The village Sarai, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°43'N and long. 78°22'E, lies 4 kms NW of the P.S. The mound lies 0.5 km W of the village. The area of the mound is about 1 acre. It is about 3 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The remains of an indigo factory lie E of the village. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

211. The village Shahadatpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44'N and long. 78°24'E, lies 4.5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies S of the village. The area of the mound is about 4 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The mound marks the location of the deserted village Ethola. The ceramic industries found are G, EM and LM.

212. The village Sihori, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°37'N and long. 78°23'E, lies 8 kms S of the P.S. The village is settled on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 12 acres. It is about 5 ft. high. Remains of an indigo factory with 16 tanks are found in the village. The ceramic industry found is G.

213. The town Sikandrarao, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°42'N and long. 78°24'E, lies near the P.S. The village is situated on the mound itself. The area of the mound is about 30 acres. It is about 15 ft. high. The place got its name from the name of Sikandar Lodi. It passed on to Rao Khan as Jagir. Therefore, its name was modified to Sikandrarao. One Shahdil Khan got a mosque constructed during the reign of Akbar. Gaus Khan Pathan conquered this place in 1857 A.D. He was opposed by Kundan Singh of the village Nai. Remains of the fort ascribed to Raja Ramdeo lie in the middle of the town. Remains of the Garhi of Sabdal Khan also lies inside the village. The village has an old step well made of kakai bricks. The remains of an indigo factory lie south of the village. An old bridge lies N of the village. Remains of saltpetre works are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are GR, NBP and K.

214. The village Sultanpur, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°36'N and long. 78°23'E. It is settled on the northern bank of the river Arind. The area of the mound is about 2 acres. It is about 6 ft. high. It is under cultivation. The ceramic industries found are K and LM.
215. The village Tikari Buzurg, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°46′N and long. 78°26′E, lies 9 kms NE of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 8 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is partly under cultivation and partly inhabited. The remains of an indigo factory with 11 tanks lie N of the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.\textsuperscript{604}

216. The village Tikri Khurd, tehsil Sikandrarao, lat. 27°44′N and long. 78°23′E, lies 5 kms N of the P.S. The mound lies NW of the village. The area of the mound is about 6 acres. It is about 10 ft. high. It is under cultivation. Remains of an indigo factory with 8 tanks are found in the village. The ceramic industries found are K, G and LM.
Settlement pattern

After the detailed description of the Archaeological sites of the two districts the number of settlements belonging to the different phases can be summarized as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>OCP</th>
<th>BRW</th>
<th>BS</th>
<th>PGW</th>
<th>NBP</th>
<th>K</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>EM/LM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligarh</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hathras</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is clear from the above table that the total number of OCP settlements is very larger as compared to BRW and PGW settlements. During the NBP phase there is again a sudden increase in the number of settlements. The population during OCP can’t be very much different from that of BRW phase, but when we simply take the number of settlements during any period as the indicator of the population of that time than it appears that population of OCP period is disproportionately high as compared to the two succeeding periods. This anomaly has to be explained. The only plausible explanation for this can be that OCP phase which shows 138 sites covers a greater span of time as compared to BRW and PGW phases. The increase in the number of settlements after NBP phase indicates steady increase in the local population. The increase in the population indicates increased per capita food production and the improvement in the living conditions as the result of the mastery of the man over his environment leading to the creation of better man-made environment.

OCP Phase

OCP settlements in the district are mostly found near the small rivers, nalas and lakes. Surprisingly only two OCP settlements were found along the two big rivers Ganga and Yamuna, which flank the twodistricts. The flood plains of the big rivers could be used for grazing and agriculture during non monsoon seasons. The settlement could be located only on the high banks of the river but here the ground water table would have been very low making the agricultural activities very difficult on the high ground on both flanks of the channel. It is very clear that in this part of upper Ganga valley, man didn’t like to make permanent settlements along large rivers, which are so much celebrated in our classical literature. It appears that the small rivers and lakes, with perennial supply of water, which could be used to raise food crops in the fertile soil and the fish that were available round the year, were preferred by the ancient man.
When I conducted the survey in the flood-prone district of Maharajganj, there too a large number of settlements were found along the small rivers and lakes. In that region the average size of the village was small. In contrast to this in the neighbouring districts of Haryana we find very large Harappan settlements. This difference in the size of the settlements was the result of difference in the socio-economic and geoclimatic conditions of the area. The neighbouring areas with Harappan influence reveal that people collectively agreed upon having planned cities and towns with houses of uniform architecture. The areas under the influence of Harappan culture show the evidence of long distance large scale trade, organized social life and the sociopolitical institutions for deciding and enforcing ideas and policies for common good. The general affluence, planned general cities and public utilities in the Harappan cities indicate that those societies worked for the good of common man and the changes envisaged by the social/political leadership were easily accepted by the common man. They could do away with their old settlements and plan a new city at its site. This trait was described by Wheeler as Harappan Nihilism. Harappans had very large settlements probably supported by trade and other commercial activities. It appears that their life was not organized on the lines of classical Yajman system which promoted small self-sufficient villages with optimum need for long distance trade except for a few luxury items. Here everything could be obtained by barter and the efforts of the local artisans and craftmen were directed towards meeting the demands of the local population only.

As we move west from Indus Valley, M.H. culture gives way to other regional cultures. The typical M.H. culture characterized by elements like typical Indus potteries, seals, sealings, script, town planning gives way to other local cultures. It is clear that when we move east and south from the land between Satluj and Yamuna and upper Ganga-Yamuna doab, which was under the influence of M.H. culture, as is clearly shown by the admixture of M.H. pottery with typical OCP shapes, we find these typical M.H. traits completely absent. As we move towards north from M.H. region to N Pakistan we find a culture which is a locally evolved form of Saraikhola Neolithic and Burzahom cultures. Similarly, North Rajasthan is occupied by OCP people of Ganeshwar and Jodhpura. Further down in southern Rajasthan there is a culture similar to the OCP and represented by the sites of Balathal and Ahar. The Neolithic predecessor of OCP will be coeval with the similar traditions of Middle Ganga Valley and that of Indus valley (with types sites kili Gul Mohammad and Mehar Garh, whose starting will reach the antiquity of 9th-10th millennium B.C. The different stages of chalcolithic traditions in this area will be comparable with the chalolithic traditions of the area lying to the east and west. The evidence for the Mesolithic beginnings of OCP should also be searched in the rocky areas of Rajasthan where the changes in the ground surfaces are very less over the period in question, as compared to the Indo-Gangetic alluvial plains. The place of origin of M.H. urbanism is only Indus valley. It doesn't appear to be inspired from some other culture outside Indus Valley. It is neither inspired from the Central Asian cultures nor the Upper Ganga Valley, Middle Ganga Valley
and Central Indian cultures. In the heydays of M.H. this urbanism did not percolate to the areas outside Indus Valley, Guajrat, Haryana and northern portion of Upper Ganga Valley. When M.H. empire disintegrated, its characteristic traits disappeared without leaving much impact on Northern Eastern and Central India. Only in Gujarat area the M.H. antiquities lingered on till 1100 B.C. but the antiquities of neighbouring cultures also appear mixed with them, as the Rangpur excavation has revealed.

In a few OCP settlements bricks were also found and they were mainly used for making wells only. The OCP red ware were decorated by executing black horizontal bands, vertical lines, floral motifs and wavy lines between parallel black bands. Few pot sherds have incised decorations also. Applique designs were also used to decorate the pots. Some red ware pots were burnished also. Many pots show rustication on the sagger base. The rustication was done by mixing very small pieces of terracotta, quartzite nodules, haematite nodule or finely powdered pottery pieces with thick slurry of clay and then applying it over the lower part of the leather hardpot. Very few coarse grey ware pieces were also found during the survey. Only potteries procured from those deposits which have been disturbed by agricultural operations or construction activities, show weathered and rolled surface. No typical M.H. shapes were found in the two districts during the survey. At many places the slip from OCP pot sherds started peeling off when it was rubbed with water during washing. At some places the OCP was hard baked and its surface remained intact even after vigorous washing. Some of the OCP potteries were highly burnished and some had a grey colour instead of red.

**BRW Phase**

The BRW phase has been assigned the time bracket of 1450 to 1200 B.C. The survey revealed fewer settlements of BRW culture as compared to OCP culture. The typical vases of this phase have flaring and flanged rims, these shapes appear to be the continuation of red ware shapes of OCP phase. The vessels (RW) with splayed out rims (Fig. 275.A<sup>606</sup>, 275.B<sup>607</sup>) are also found during this phase. These shapes appear to be intrusion of the red ware of corded ware tradition from the east. The dishes (BRW) and basins (RW) [Fig. 275.C<sup>608</sup>, 275.D<sup>609</sup>] appear to be the intrusion of corded ware tradition from the east. The bowls (BRW) slightly out-turned internally sharpened having gradually tapering sides (Fig. 275.E)<sup>610</sup> and flaring rim carinated to sagger base (Fig. 275.F)<sup>611</sup> also show eastern influence. The pottery of this phase is decorated with parallel white lines and incised designs. Some of the RWs have corded designs. Both these features can be traced in Middle Ganga Valley chalcolithic tradition. In short during this phase eastern influence appears to have increased in the pottery of this period. It was probably due to the increased political influence of eastern India in the Upper Ganga-Yamuna doab.
Fig. 275: BRW Pottery shapes
PGW PHASE

The PGW has been tentatively assigned the time bracket of 1200 to 600 B.C.\textsuperscript{612}. The diagnostic pottery of this phase is PGW. The shapes are similar to those found in BRW phase. The new painting designs are introduced during this phase. Roughly linear parallel lines on grey pottery are inspired from corded ware tradition of the east but the curved and wavy lines are inspired from similar paintings on Aharian black and red ware. The paintings on typical PGW are parallel straight, wavy and curved black lines. During this phase, we find the legged perforated basins (RW)(Fig. 276.A).\textsuperscript{613} Similar basins are reported from chalcolithic pottery of Middle Ganga Valley. The vases and jars (RW) with splayed out rims (Fig. 276.B)\textsuperscript{614} are found during this phase also. They appear to be inspired by similar Neolithic/chalcolithic pottery of Middle Ganga Valley. Some of these vases and jars (RW)(Fig. 276.C)\textsuperscript{615} have corded designs also. Bowls with collared rim and flaring rim carinated to the saggar base continue during this phase; only the colour changes from black and red to grey. The colour of paintings changes from white to black. In short most of the shapes of BRW phase continue with slight change in colour of the pottery. The change is the result of the introduction of a new firing technique. The source of this change is the Middle Ganga Valley because some of the shapes of this phase come from this area and they were using inverted firing technique to make black and red wares. As other shapes are being borrowed from the east the firing technique should also have been borrowed from there. The collared basins (RW)(Fig. 276.D)\textsuperscript{616} similar to BRW phase are reported from this phase also. The typical shape of the dish or thali (PGW) of (Fig. 276.E,\textsuperscript{617} 276.F\textsuperscript{618}) phase continue during this phase also. Only its colour changes to grey. These bowls (PGW), (Fig. 276.G,\textsuperscript{619} 276.H\textsuperscript{620}) and thalis (PGW) from this phase are decorated with parallel straight black lines, wavy lines and curved lines. On closer scrutiny these parallel lines appear to be the stylized version of white paintings on chalcolithic BRW, as has been pointed earlier. These parallel white paintings imitate corded designs on Neolithic red ware of Middle Ganga Valley. The curved lines are inspired from the pottery of southern Rajasthan. On some RWs we again find cord impressions a legacy of Middle Ganga chalcolithic.
Fig. 276: PGW Pottery shapes
**NBP PHASE**

This phase has been assigned the time bracket between 600 and 50 B.C. It saw the introduction of NBP which indicates the coming of a new firing technique of applying a slip and burnishing. The dish or thali (RW) (Fig. 277.A)\(^{623}\) of the earlier phase continued to be used during this phase also. A new bowl (RW) with incurved rims and disc base (Fig. 277.B)\(^{623}\) was introduced during his phase. We find a basin (RW) having collared rim and channel spout (Fig. 277.C)\(^{623}\) during this phase. This shape was found in chalcolithic tradition of Mid Ganga Valley. The red ware vases and storage jars having splayed out rims (Fig. 277.D)\(^{624}\) were inspired from corded ware tradition of Middle Ganga Valley continued during this phase. Some of these vases and jars had corded design on their bodies. The pear shaped vases (RW) (Fig. 277.E)\(^{625}\) and rimless handis (GR) (Fig. 277.F)\(^{626}\) were introduced during this phase. The long necked jars (RW) with thick grooved collar (Fig. 277.G)\(^{627}\) and sharpened collar (Fig. 277.H)\(^{628}\) was found during this phase. Some of the NBPRWs have cord impressions. The technique of inverted firing and making of black and red pottery was taken to a new level of perfection and the method of making polish with metallic luster typical to the NBP phase was developed. The increased presence of pottery shapes from Middle Ganga Valley can be explained in terms of political and ideological ascendancy of Magadh and Buddhism.
Fig. 277: NBW Pottery shapes
Kushan Period.

This phase has been assigned the time bracket between 300 B.C. and 0 A.D. During this period bricks were used at very large scale. The Kushan sites yield very large number of Kushan coins. It seems that coins were being used as medium of exchange in a big way. The establishment of Kushan empire facilitated large scale trade and commerce. Many of the NBP shapes in red ware continue during this period. The typical Shung and Kushan terracotta is found from Kushan sites.

The coming of new people from Central Asia is indicated by the introduction of *surahi* like long necked vases, ink-pot lids, sprinklers and bottle-shaped vases. The NBP bowl with incurved rim and flat base is modified into a bowl with vertical rim tapering sides and flat disc base. Other typical red ware shapes are out turned and raised rim and nail headed, internally ledged rim with globular body.

Typical shapes of this period are RW bowl with vertical rims and sides tapering to a flat thickened base (Fig. 278.A),

A lid (RW) with externally vertically out flashed rim, internally grooved and having a flattish, thickened base with a knob on inner side (Fig. 278.B),

A lid (RW) with a thickened pointed rim and inkpot like central cavity (Fig. 278.C),

A bottle necked sprinkler (RW) with a flanged rim top and a conical knobbed opening (Fig. 278.D),

A bottle (RW) with externally thickened and obliquely cut rim and a short vertical neck, a grooved shoulder and mouth, grooved cylindered body and a flat base (Fig. 278.E),

A miniature vase (RW) with an out turned rim, a ledged shoulder and a round body (Fig. 278.F),

A vase (RW) with raised rim, grooves at the neck and a globular body (Fig. 278.G),

A vase (RW) of with or out-turned pointed nail-headed rim and a roughly vertical neck (Fig. 278.H),

A vase (RW) with drooping rim, ledged internally (Fig. 278.I),

A vase (RW) with an out turned externally thickened and grooved rim and a concave neck (Fig. 278.J).
Fig. 278: Kushan Pottery shapes
**Gupta Period**

Gupta period is assigned the time bracket of 300-600 A.D. The use of bricks continues during this period. Stone sculptures are found in large number from the sites of this phase. The typical vases (RW) of this phase have obliquely cut rim, expanded neck and globular body (Fig. 279.A).\(^6\) The typical handi (RW) of this phase has averted rim, closing mouth, tapering sides carinated to a sagger base (Fig. 279.B).\(^6\) The spouted vases (RW) have conical vertical spouts (Fig. 279.C).\(^6\) A typical incense burner (RW) is a bowl having out turned rims and a short pedestal (Fig. 279.D).\(^6\) The typical bowl (RW) of this period has thick tapering sides and disc base (Fig. 279.E).\(^6\)

![Gupta pottery shapes](image)

**Fig. 279: Gupta pottery shapes**

**Early Medieval Period**

Early Medieval period has been assigned the time bracket between 600 and 1200 A.D. The typical shapes of this period are a spouted vase (RW) with collared rim and globular body (Fig. 280.A),\(^6\) a vase (RW) with out turned rim (Fig. 280.B),\(^6\) handi (RW) with tilted 4-flanged rim, closing upper part of the body carinated to a sagger base (Fig. 280.C),\(^6\) a handi (RW) with short splayed rim, closing upper part carinated to a sagger base (RW) (Fig. 280.D),\(^6\) double spouted vase (RW) with collered rim short neck and a globular body (Fig. 280.E),\(^6\) a thick basin (RW) with beaded rim, a depression below rim, convex body and flat base (Fig. 280.F),\(^6\) a pedastalled incense burner (RW) with almost horizontal rim (Fig. 280.G),\(^6\) and a bowl (RW) with sharpened rim, convex sides and flat disc base (Fig. 280.H).\(^6\)
Late Medieval Period

The late medieval period has been assigned the time bracket between 1200 A.D. and 1500 A.D. A typical red ware shape of this period is a short padestalled incense burner (RW) with flanged horizontal rim (Fig. 281.A). Some of them also have a strap handle (RW) (Fig. 281.B). The typical bowl (RW) of this period has beaded rim and tapering sides converging to a flat base (Fig. 281.C). Another popular shape is a continuation from earlier periods having horizontal flat rim,
tapering side converging to a flat base (Fig. 281.D). Another shape in basins (RW) has thickened rim, broad depression below rim and convex side joined to a flat base (Fig. 281.E). Another popular shape of spouted and handled vase in red ware with flat horizontal rim raised at the tips with vertical neck joined to a globular body (Fig. 281.F). This period saw the coming of Muslim invaders from Central Asia. They brought glazed ware along with them. Towards the end of this period, during later Mughal time, we see the introduction of Kakai bricks for building purpose. The typical glazed ware bowl (Fig. 281.G) has sharpened rim and ring base. The dishes have flanged rim and short vertical side, carinated to a sagger base (RW) (Fig. 281.H). Another shape of the dish (RW) has out turned sharpened rim with a ring base (Fig. 281.I).

**Fig. 281: Late medieval period pottery shapes**
CONCLUSION

The intensive archaeological survey of Aligarh and Hathras districts has led to the following conclusions. Some of the OCP sherds found in this area are well fired and well turned, some of them are highly burnished. Most of the potsherds have lost the red slip and black painted designs or tend to lose it when they come in contact with water. It is not the ochrous, rolled and weathered pottery having powdery surface. Such features are observed only when the site is disturbed by digging or agricultural operations. It is not mixed with M.H. potteries. This tradition shows absolutely no influence of any other diagnostic tradition. The settlement pattern during different phases can be summarized as follows. The population of this part of Indo-Gangetic plain was quite large as the total number of OCP sites suggests. There were a large number of settlements of small size in contrast to the very large Harappan cities having settlements with average area larger than OCP settlements. This pattern continues during late chalcolithic and early Iron Age. This trend can be seen even now. Regions in Western India and Western UP have large villages. There are big cities and larger towns also in this area, where all the castes live in different mohallas of the same village. In contrast to this situation the Middle Ganga Valley and areas lying further east, have villages which are again divided into smaller units called purwas and tolas, exclusively inhabited by different castes, located at some distance from each other. There are very few large cities, as compared to Western India, and a few very small towns. This observation is supported by Panini, who says that the terms gram and nagar were used indiscriminately in the Vahika country (Western India) whereas the distinction between them in Eastern India was much more sharp. It appears that geographical and social factors decided the settlement pattern of any area. The urban revolution, according to the definition given by Gordon Childe, doesn’t appear in full force in the area beyond the area of influence of M.H. culture, according to the data available till now. The workmanship of copper hoard weapons is at par with Harappan weapons, metallic vessels and other artefacts. No complete cities have been excavated in upper and Middle Ganga Valley therefore we don’t have data regarding their planning, the monumental structures, temples, workshops, magazines and granaries. The bricks were being used in varying numbers in the whole of OCP area. The evidence regarding uniform weights and measures is not available till now. The script was being used only in the western part of OCP zone. The surplus production and its sharing by different sections of the society vary from east to west. The west under the influence of Harappans shows large surplus shared by many people as reflected by planned towns, brick built houses. The people living in the eastern part of the zone lived mostly in small wattle and daub huts. Here the economic structure was built on low per capita productivity model where the wealth was concentrated in very few hands. There was limited long distance trade. The transmission of ideas was taking place as the introduction of new crops can be seen...
across the Gangetic Plain at different points of time. The people living here were not divided by formidable barriers so the interaction would have been frequent. It appears that the people living here shared the majority of the cultural elements. But the western people enjoyed greater material prosperity as compared to their eastern brethren. The westerners could completely do away with their old traditions and their leaders strived for the betterment of the whole city as is clear from their new planned cities raised over the debris of older cities, sewerage system, brickhouses having similar design, granaries, religious buildings and tanks made of bricks and meant for ritual bath. It appears that they had a materialistic outlook, could work for their common welfare and reach consensus in matters related to their material well being. The eastern OCP people could perfect the technology to fabricate their formidable harpoons and battle axes, could come together and successfully turn the tide of Harappan Empire but probably could not make cooperative efforts for improving the lot of the common man. They could not devise ways of increasing their per capita productivity and sharing of wealth among larger number of population. Barring a few exceptions, as we move towards east, the thickness of the deposit also decreases. In the west the mounds look like small hills whereas in the east the deposits are very thin. Only the chalcolithic sites having Harappan influence have thicker deposit in Upper Ganga Valley. Rest of the area again has very small deposits. The difference is because of the architecture and the building material used in different areas. In the drier Western India the walls of the houses were built of mud and bricks whereas in the wet Eastern India, the huts were made of wattle and daub. Only during and after Maurya and Kushan periods, we see large and high mounds in western U.P. and eastern India. During the OCP phase people preferred settling near the perennial sources of water e.g. along small rivers, *nalas* and lakes. Only two OCP settlements were found along big rivers. The area of OCP settlements is very small. In fact very large settlements comparable to Harappan sites are not found in this zone. The total number of settlements is very large during this period. During BRW and BS phase the total number of settlements is small. Again the settlements are mostly found away from large rivers, they are located along *nalas* and lakes as was the trend during OCP phase. The size of the settlements is small during this phase also. They located the settlements along *nalas* and lakes during this phase also. The reason for the choice is the dependency of the ancient men on natural perennial sources of water for daily domestic use, agricultural operations and watering animals. During NBP phase the number of settlements suddenly increases, it becomes more than that during OCP phase. It keeps on increasing during the subsequent periods namely K, G, EM/LM. After NBP phase the man started settling on sites away from the natural sources of water like small rivers, *nalas* and lakes. This shift may be because of improved agricultural techniques, better management of water resources for agriculture, and the development of man-made water sources like wells etc.

In this area we find absolutely no Harappan antiquities. In contrast to this we find a large number of sites in Ganga-Yamuna *doab* north of district Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh, where in
association with OCP, typical mature Harappan antiquities like seals, sealings, Harappan script, terracotta cakes, long chart blades, large scale use of bricks, alongwith diagnostic M.H. pottery are found. It indicates the M.H. pottery spread and mixed with OCP in later phase in upper Ganga-Yamuna doab and Haryana-Punjab area. OCP is not the degenerate mature Harappan pottery popularly believed. It is an independent ceramic tradition different from M.H. pottery and eastern chalcolithic and Neolithic ceramic traditions. In Aligarh area it appears that potters never took to making M.H. pottery but continued with the earlier OCP shapes. The large number of OCP settlements as compared to small number of BS/BRW settlements indicates that OCP phase continued for a very large period, before it was replaced by BRW tradition. At the point of OCP-BRW transition, just before it and just after it, the human population in this area would have been almost the same. The number of settlements is a sure indicator of the population. When we examine the number of settlements during the OCP and BRW phase it appears that during earlier OCP phase the population was very high as compared to BRW. It can not be true. This paradox can be resolved when we make a hypothesies that the number of OCP sites reflects the number of human habitation developed during a longer time span as compared to short time span ascribed to BRW phase. In fact OCP should be given longer span of time during which it continued. The typical Neolithic phase for Upper Ganga Valley has not been identified till now. Had it been a cultural blank, the people from corded ware Neolithic tradition or the people from the Indus Valley would have filled it up in earlier times. The early dates fo Kalibangan Bagor and Balathal traditions indicatethat it had an earlier beginning, much before Ganeshwar, Jodhpura, Bhagwarpara and Jhinjhana. It would be coeval with the Neolithic traditions of the east and the west thus its beginning will be reaching 9th millennium B.C.. The identification of Neolithic phase from which OCP evolved needs further researches. Its Mesolithic beginnings should also be searched as noted earlier. After short BRW/BS phase we find large number NBP settlements. This again indicates a long NBP phase with increase in the population. This increase in population was the result of improved agricultural production. In this area during NBP phase the number of settlements is high, as has been noted earlier. Long before this phase we find the area well settled even during OCP and BRW/BS phases. This area was well settled even before M.H. influence spread to the upper part of Ganga-Yamuna doab. This is evident from the fact that in Upper Ganga Valley there are some sites which show admixture of M.H. antiquities with OCP antiquities, but a large number of sites shown no mixing. Purely OCP sites with no M.H. antiquities have been labelled as degenerate Harappan sites or OCP sites according to the fancy of the explorers. When OCP shows dates earlier than M.H. pottery there is no ground to call it M.H. Had the sites been degenerate Harappan we will certainly find Harappan antiquities on sites located in the southern part of Upper Ganga Valley. This is not corroborated by archaeological findings. Harappan antiquities are shown mixed with OCP antiquities in Northern part of Upper Ganga Valley, Haryana and Punjab at few sites only. In lower part of Upper Ganga Valley this phenomenon is not
observed. The sites namely Siswal I, Mitathal, Kalibangan, Ganeshwar, Jodhpura and Hulas gave dates which are much earlier as compared to the time span of M.H. phase (2500-2000 B.C.).

The first prehistoric ceramic culture to be identify in this region is OCP. OCP in this area is replaced by BRW and BS ware. The latter ceramic tradition is inspired from corded ware tradition of the Middle Ganga Valley. This observed change in antiquities can be explained in terms of the increased socio-political influence of the Middle Ganga Valley in the Upper Ganga Valley region. The PGW is locally evolved from the ceramic traditions of BRW from the east and Aharian black and red ware. It is not a pottery introduced from outside by foreign invaders as was presumed earlier. The evolution of PGW in upper Ganga valley and its spread over a large part of the sub-continent can be explained by increased socio-political influence of Upper Ganga Valley in India. The area of influence of this culture can be taken roughly as the area of the spread of PGW. After this NBP ware was introduced here. Between 7th century B.C. and 4th century B.C. we witness rise of Buddhism in the Middle Ganga Valley. Subsequently it spread over a large part of South Asia. In the same period we see rise of the empires of Nandas and Mauryas in the Middle Ganga Valley. The ideological ascendancy and political dominance probably caused the spread of NBP ceramic tradition of the Middle Ganga Valley to the greater part of South Asia. After NBP the historical events and the factors responsible for the changes observed in antiquities of this area are well known to be repeated. The changes in ceramics reflect the known political events.

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ART HERITAGE OF ERAN, DISTRICT SAGAR (MADHYA PRADESH)

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Eran (Madhya Pradesh) is situated 75 km to the north-west of Sagar, and about 80 kms to the north-east of Vidisha. Eran comes under Tehsil Bina of District Sagar (MP). Eran lies in latitude 24°5’29”N and longitude 78°10’17”E. It is situated on the bank of river Bina (ancient Venva), a tributary of river Betwa (ancient Vetravati). The loop of river Bina provide natural protection to Eran. In the fourth unprotected direction, there is a fortification wall and a ditch of Chalcolithic Period. Eran is approached by the road from Mandibamora, which passes through Gohar and Dhansara villages. Mandibamora is about 12 km far from Bina -Bhopal Railway track. Another fair weather route runs from Khurai town to Eran via Nirtala, Silgaon, Lahatwas and Dhansara.
The old name of the place was Erakaina. At present, it is frequently both written and pronounced Yeran as well as Eran. Wilson’s Dictionary gives the following meaning of eraka:- “a sort of grass“. It is possible, therefore, that the town may have been named from the prevalence of this particular grass on the site.

The antiquities of Neolithic and Chalcolithic culture has been found from Eran. The Moryyas, Sungas, Satvahanas, Shakas, Nagas, Guptas, Hunas, Kalchuries, Chandellas and Parmaras had their hold over Eran region. The Gupta monarch SamudraGupta visited Eran which he named
as ‘Swabhognagar’. A group of temples is situated on the south bank of Bina River, just half a km to the west of the village. In this group, Vishnuteemple, Varahatemple, Narsinghtemple, Garudapillar and other ruined temples are of architectural importance. The various inscriptions have been found from Eran. These inscriptions are of Budha, Gupta, Saka ruler, Sridharverma, Huna Ruler Tormana, SamudraGupta and GoprajSati Pillar. Several Sati Pillars have been found from Eran. One of the earliest Sati Pillars of India has been found here. This was discovered by General Alexander Cunningham in 1874-1875 AD. This inscription shows that in Gupta Era 191 (510 A.D.) Gopraj, a warrior of Gupta Ruler BhanuGupta came to Eran and lost his life in a great war. His wife committed Sati on her husband's funeral pyre. In addition to this, various Sati Pillars ranging from Early Medieval Period to Modern Period have been noticed in Eran. Among these, some Pillars have been obliterated, while about 10 Pillar inscriptions are still in good condition.  

This site claims to have produced the largest number of stone inscriptions of the Gupta period in India. So far as the architectural and sculptural art of the Gupta period is concerned, we have some outstanding examples preserved at Eran. The remains of the simple structure of the Vishnu temple, originally built during the region of Chandragupta II, can still be seen in-situ. The roof of this temple, having an interior lotus-decoration, has been found near the Eran village. Several pillars bearing foliage bell and kritimukha motifs, Hathi Darvaja and the huge Dwaja-stambhasurmounted
by Garuda standing in front of the main temple, are the typical relics of the Gupta age. Similarly the main statue of Nrisimha, Gajalakshmi, Shesasayi Vishnu, etc., eloquently speaks of the artistic achievements of the age. A series of panels depicting the scenes from Krishna’s early life can also be seen here. Eran holds a unique place in Central India. The cultural history of the Eran Battisi region is evident from the great number of archaeological sites, temples and sculptures, as well as inscriptions and other findings of archaeological importance from pre-historic times well into the late medieval period. The importance of the Eranis underlined by prehistoric settlements and its importance increased during Maurya, Sunga and Satvahana periods. Its importance further increased under the Gupta rulers and their heirs, the Parmara, Gurjar-Pratihara and Chandella dynasties. Excavations at Eran and nearby sites have brought to light material attesting to the prevalence of a Chalcolithic culture contemporaneous to Harappan civilization in major parts of Central India.

This town is referred as Erakina or Erakanya in epigraphs and coins and seems to have held an important position in ancient periods. Eran was located on an ancient route connecting Pataliputra with Mathura passing through Vidisha. The earliest main route joined Kausambi (Allahabad) to the south-eastern sea coast via Bharhut, Amarkantak, Sarabhapur (Malhar) and the Dandakaranya forest. The other main route from Kausambi went in south-western direction passing through Bharhut, Airikina (Eran), Vidisha, Ujjain, Mahishmati (Maheswar) to Bhragukachchha (Bharoch) on Arabian Sea coast. This prime location helped the town to acquire a commendable position in those times. Eran was annexed to Gupta Empire by Samudra Gupta. Before this annexation, Airikina was the capital of eastern Malwa for a long time. Tumain inscription mentions Ghatotkacha Gupta as a governor of Airikina appointed by Kumar Gupta I. It would have acted as a buffer state between the Huns and the Guptas when Huns started extending their kingdom towards east hence marking it as the easternmost boundary for the Huns. Alexander Cunningham visited Eran in 1874-75 and reported its antiquities. He found many punch-marked, die-struck and cast coins during his excavations. The die-struck coins bear various symbols such as an elephant, horse, river with fishes, and trees with railings, Indradhwaja and the so called Ujjain symbol. Few die-struck coins were inscribed in Brhami characters of second century BCE and give the name of the city as Erakana. Few coins have legend Rano Dhamapalasa (of king Dharmapala). On the basis of paleography, this king can be assigned to the end of third century BCE or the start of second century BCE. The punch-marked coins found here are assigned to period between 600 BCE to second century CE. A legend in Maurya Brahmi characters on few coins reads Rano Indagutasa (of king Indra Gupta).
Gupta Period is called the “Golden age of India” or the “Classical Age of India” partially due to the unprecedented activities and development in the arts, architecture, sculpture, painting and literature. Most of the temples built in the Gupta era were carved with representation of gods mainly Avatars of Vishnu. The most important temple-remains of Eran are of Gupta period. During the Gupta period the characteristic elements of the Indian temple emerged and the present forms began to be used as an integral part of the general architectural scheme. The stone carving from the temples at Deogarh and those from the temples of Udayagiri and Eran are excellent specimens of sculptural art.

The temple and other remains at Eran are of considerable antiquity as they date from the times of Samudra Gupta and Budha Gupta, whose inscriptions were set up there. But the coins which are found on the site show that the city must have existed for several centuries before the time of the Guptas. As these are of some interest, the author will give an account of some of the more remarkable specimens before proceeding to describe the architectural remains. The principal antiquities at Eran are situated in a group on the south bank of the river Bina, just half a mile to the west of the town.6
Varaha Temple remains:- Among the temples the most remarkable is that dedicated to the Varaha Avatara, or Boar Incarnation of god Vishnu. The earliest versions of the Varaha legend are found in the Taittiriya Aranyaka and the Shatapatha Brahmana. They narrate that the universe was filled with the primordial waters. The earth was the size of a hand and was trapped in it. The god Prajapati (the creator-god Brahma) in the form of a boar (Varaha) plunges into the waters and brought the earth out. He also married the earth thereafter. The Shatapatha Brahmana calls the boar as Emusha. The epic Ramayana and the Vishnu Purana - considered sometimes as the oldest of the Puranic scriptures - are the first to associate Varahawith Vishnu. Various Puranic sculptures including Agni Purana, Bhagavata Purana, Devi Bhagavata Purana, Padma Purana, Varaha Purana, Vayu Purana and Vishnu Purana narrate the same legend of Varaha with some variations (Fig. No. 3).

In Vishnu Purana, Varaha represents Yajna (sacrifice), as the eternal upholder of the earth. His feet represent the Vedas (scriptures). His tusks represent sacrificial stakes. His teeth are offerings. His mouth is the altar with tongue as sacrificial fire. The hair on his head denotes the sacrificial grass. The eyes represent the day and the night. His coarse hair represents sexual prowess. The snout represents...
the seat of the Saraswati. The mane represents the hymns of the Vedas. His nostrils are for oblation. His joints represent the various ceremonies. The ears are said to indicate rites (voluntary and obligatory). Thus, Varaha is the embodiment of the Supreme Being who brings order amidst chaos in the world by his sacrifice. Varaha is the Avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu in the form of a boar. Varaha is listed as the third one among Dashavatara, the ten Principal Avatars of Vishnu. When the demon Hiranyaksha stole the earth (personified as the goddess Bhudevi) hid her in the primordial waters, Vishnu appeared as Varaha to rescue her. Varaha slew the demon and retrieved the Earth from the ocean, lifting it on his tusks, and restored Bhudevi to her place in the universe. Varaha may be depicted completely as a boar or in an anthropomorphic form, with a boar’s head and human body. His consort, Bhudevi, the earth, is often depicted as a young woman, lifted by Varaha. The earth may be depicted as a mass of land too. Like Vishnu’s first two Avatars - Matsya (fish) and Kurma (turtle), the third avatar Varaha is depicted either in zoomorphic form as an animal (a wild boar), or anthropomorphically. The main difference in the anthropomorphic form portrayal is that the first two Avatars are depicted with a torso of a man and the bottom half as animal, while Varaha has an animal (boar) head and a human body (Fig. No.04).
Fig. No.04: Varaha Temple remains, Gupta Period, Gupta Complex Eran, (5th century A.D., Sandstone)
Varaha temple was erected by Dhanya Vishnu, youngest of the two brothers. This Varaha is probably the most remarkable feature of this temple. It is about 14 feet long, 5 feet broad and 11 feet high. It was setup by Dhanya Vishnu, same person who is mentioned in the inscription of the pillar above, in the reign of a Huna king, Toramana. This Varaha would have been under a roofed enclosure whose walls have been fallen now. Cunningham gives the dimension of the temple from the ruins of walls and pillars. He tells that the temple would have been 42.5 feet in length and 20.5 feet in breadth. Pillars supporting a mandapa, which were found lying in front of this Varaha platform, were 10 feet in height as told by Cunningham. The pillars were square at top and bottom with an octagonal shaft in between. Both square parts were adorned with vase of plenty or purna-kalsa which is a typical Gupta element. Whole body of the Varaha is covered with miniature sculptures of various gods and sages. Bhu-devi is shown hanging to his tusk. There are many similar Varahastatues found at many places in Madhya Pradesh like Khajurao, Vidisha, Bilhari. The Varah image was made for the first time at Eran only.

Though, once this statue would have been inside a small temple, however now its stands under open sky. The Varaha statue at Eranis the most ancient specimen of its kind. Varaha in its zoomorphic form is known as Yajna Varaha representing the yajna. This Varaha image making it the biggest such statue in India. The Varaha faces west and is ornamented with 1185 figures of sages, arranged in twelve rows, carved all over his body including legs, neck, forehead and throat.

Let us have a look on various figures found on this Varaha. A figure of Bhudevi is shown hanging from the right tusk of Varaha. A female figure, her hands on her waist, is standing in sambhanga posture on the snout of the Varaha, identified as Sarasvati while Becker identified her as Vac, goddess of speech. I would be going with Sarasvati as we find the Sarasvati images on the snouts of the Varahas at Khajuraho, Vidisha, Jabalpur and Eran. In the ears are found Vidhyadharas. A garland of twenty-eight circles is shown around the neck of the Varaha. A male and a female figure is present inside the twenty-seven circles, four rows of male figures are shown across the throat and chest area. There are total of ninety-six figures, except the one, all are two-armed sages holding a water pot in one hand. Between the first and the second row, from top, in middle is an image of Vishnu, who is shown standing on a lotus. The third row on the chest shows seven male figures, the leftmost holding two lotus in his hand and wearing a tunic while the rest holding a water vessel. Rahu and Ketu are excluded here as the early texts mention only the seven planets. The tunic Surya is shown wearing suggests the foreign influence as also attested by the fact that the statue was installed during the rule of king Toramana.

On the shoulders of the Varaha is a stump like protrusion which has four niches on its four sides. The following deities have been identified in the 4 niches: Vasudeva on the west, Shiva on the south, Brahma on the north and Vishnu on the east. Twelve rows of figures are carved along the body
of the Varaha. All the twelve rows have figures of two-armed sages, holding water vessel in one hand and Abhaya-Mudra or Vismaya-Mudra in the other hand. Legs and tail of the Varaha are also decorated with rows of sages, six rows in forelegs and three rows in hind legs.\(^8\)

**Narasimha Temples remains**—The Narasimha temple consists of a single room 13 feet in length by 9 feet in breadth, with a portico in front is supported on four pillars at EranGupta complex. Narasimha is an Avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu, who is regarded as the Supreme god in Vaishnavism and a popular deity in the broader Hinduism. The avatar of Narasimha is described in early epics and iconography. Narasimha is often visualised as having a human torso and lower body, with a lion face and claws. This image is widely worshipped in deity form by a significant number of Vaisnava groups. Vishnu assumed this form on top of Himvat Mountain (Harivamsa). He is known primarily as the 'Great Protector' who specifically defends and protects his devotees in times of need. Vishnu is believed to have taken the Avatar to destroy the demon king Hiranyakashipu.

There are references to Narasimha in a variety of Puranas, with 17 different versions of the main narrative. The Valmiki Ramayana, Harivamśa Purana, Vishnu Purana, Bhagavata Purana, Agni Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Vayu Purana, Brahma Purana Vishnudhamottara Purana, Kūrma Purana, Matsya Purana, Padma Purana, Śiva Purana, Linga Purana and Skanda Purana.

Erantemple was probably only consisted of a sanctum and Mandapa, former 13 feet long and about 9 feet wide. The Mandapa was supported on four pillars with wider inter-column distance as seen in other Gupta temples like at Mandi Bamar, Sanchi, Tigowa and Devgarh. None of the pillars have survived except their slot cut in the plinth. A damaged statue of Narasimha has been kept on the plinth. It is 7.5 feet high. At present, this statute is in two pieces, feet and body. The iconography is interesting as such this is a Kevala-Narasimha image, shown standing but not in action. The mouth wide open shows an amiable appearance rather than theraudra aspect as witnessed in other icons\(^9\)(Fig. No.05).
Vishnu Temple—Vishnu temple is most complete temple in Gupta temple complex of Eran with the intact doorway. This oblong temple has a size of 32.5 feet x 13.5 feet. The interior dimensions are 18 feet x 6 feet as observed by Cunningham. Two Mandapa pillars, 13.5 feet high, are still standing with their corresponding pilasters, however walls between these have not survived. An image of Vishnu (5th century A.D.), 13.5 feet high, is placed inside the sanctum. This is the best preserved temple at the site. Though its roof is fallen however its sanctum doorway is intact with its decoration. The sanctum doorway has river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna, at the door jambs. Usually these river
goddesses are found in the upper part of the door jambs, in the Gupta period temples. Prof. K.D. Bajpai, Prof. U.V. Singh and Prof V.D. Jhaseems to agree that the sanctum doorway and the front Mandapa was installed during the Early Gupta period (8th century AD). Dvarpalas are present at the pilasters on either side of the door (Fig. No.06).

**Garuda Pillar of Gupta period (484 A.D.).** The Garuda is a large mythical bird-like creature, or humanoid bird that appears in both Hindu and Buddhist mythology. Garuda is the mount (vahana) of the Lord Vishnu. Garuda is the Hindu name for the constellation Aquila. It appears that mythical Garuda is inspired from the Serpent Eagle, which is found abundantly in whole of India in the forests.
This variety of Eagle can be seen hunting lizards, frogs and snakes. The mythical Garuda is known as the eternal sworn enemy of the Nāga (serpent race) and is known for feeding exclusively on them. Garuda’s father was the creator-rishi Kasyapa. EranGupta temple complex sandstone pillar was setup by two brothers, Matri Vishnu and Dhanya Vishnu, in the reign of the Gupta emperor BudhaGupta. The most remarkable monument is the great monolith, which was set up in the reign of BudhaGupta. This Garuda pillar is 75 feet, away to the east of the general line of the Vishnu temples. Total height of the column is 47.5 feet which includes 5 feet high statues on top of the column. Cunningham describes the dimensions of the column as follows. It is placed on a pedestal which is 13 feet square. The lower part is a 2 feet 10.25 inches square and 20 feet in height. The shaft becomes octagonal above this to a height of 8 feet. Above this is placed a capital which is in the shape of a bell of 3.5 feet height and 3 feet diameter. Above this capital is an abacus of 1.5 feet which is topped with a square block of 3 feet height. On top of this square block are two statues with a wheel in between them. Early scholars suggested that it could be an image of Vishnu however later studies revealed that these are the images of Garuda who is holding a snake in his hands. Garuda-stambha (Garuda pillars) was very common in those times as Garuda-dhvaja was the royal emblem of the Guptas. This dhvaja-stambhawas erected in the honor of god Janardana. It was known locally as Bhim Gada. The shaft is square at bottom and turns octagonal till the capital. Two lions, seated back to back, are carved on the abacus of the capital. The capital of the pillar is made of two human images, standing back to back with a wheel in between, one facing east and other west. Cunningham tells that these figures were locally known as that of Rama and Lakshmana. Both the images represent Garuda. The one, facing east, shows Garuda holding a serpent in his hands which Prof K.D. Bajpai takes as a representation of a crushing defeat of the Sakas under the Gupta emperor ChandraGuptaII. As Garuda is associated with serpents, as an enemy, it is not surprising to see him holding a serpent. Whether there is any political agenda behind this posture of course is a matter of conjecture. As per an inscription, this pillar was erected by brothers MatriVishnu and DhanyaVishnu during the rule of the Gupta king BudhaGupta. MatriVishnu was referred as a king who suggests that he was ruling under the patronage of the Gupta emperors. A few feet above the plinth, and facing the temples, there is an inscription of nine lines, of which some small portion on each side has been worn away, as Professor Hall has observed, by continuous whetting of axes and tools. The corrected text with an improved translation has been published by Professor Hall, whose amendment of the date from the 13th day of Ashadha, as read by James Prinsep, to the 12th, seems to be correct. The year is recorded in figure as well as in words; and as the week day is also given, it offers a ready means of testing the correctness of any proposed starting point of the Gupta era.
**NriVaraha:** In the cult of *Vaishnavism*, Varaha, the Boar, had been identified as the creator and Prajapati the ‘Lord of Creatures’. It later became established as an incarnation of *Vishnu*. The earliest reference to the Varaha as Emusa is found in the *Rigveda* (VIII,77,10) while the *Atharvaveda* informs us that the Earth opens herself to the wild boar (XII,48). In the *Vishnu Purana* it is said that at the...
beginning of the eon (kalpa), Brahma created the living beings. When the earth submerged under the ocean, Brahma entered it as a boar and delivered the earth. In the Bhagvata Purana (2,7,1) it is mentioned that with a view to create the universe, the Lord of Sacrifice became desirous of lifting up the earth, which had sunk into the lower regions, and assumed the form of a boar. Here the act of lifting the earth is already attributed to Vishnu. The Agni Purana informs that Hiranyaksha, a demon (asura), vanquished the gods and took possession of their heavenly capital. The gods went to Vishnu, who assumed the form of a boar to help them and slew the demon Hiranyaksha.

The Varaha has two major iconographic form, i.e. the semi-human form (Nri Varaha) with a human body and a boar’s head and another entirely zoomorphic form. According to the iconographic text, Nri Varaha has four arms, two of which should hold the conch shell (sankha) and the disc (Cakra), the third hand rests on the leg and the fourth one remains at the waist. The right leg should be slightly bent and made to rest upon the bejeweled hood of the serpent Adishesha, who should be sculpted in the company of his wife. The boar’s face should be tilted slightly upwards. According to the Vishnudharmottara, the Earth goddess Bhudevi is carried on the left elbow of the deity or is seated on the god’s bent right leg as related by the Vaikhana-agama, her own legs hanging down. The Shilparatna mentions Bhudevi being carried by Varaha on the tusk. The goddess should carry a blue lotus (Nilotpala) in one of her hands and watch her Lord with admiration and wonder. Varaha’s one foot should rest upon the serpent Adisesha and the other on a tortoise.\(^\text{13}\)

The earlier figure of Varaha in relief comes from Mathura and belongs to the Kusana period. In the Gupta age, the cult of the Avatars became widespread and among these Varaha gained much popularity. In the Central part of India, the beginning of the 4th century AD saw the rise of the new power, the Gupta dynasty. Samudra Gupta (335-375 A.D.), the illustrious son of the Gupta emperor Chandra Gupta I, brought the region of Eran (Ancient Erakanya) into his empire. Samudra Gupta himself visited Eran many times, accompanied by his wife, son and grandsons. In one of his inscriptions, Eran is called “pleasure city” (Swabhognagara). During his regime, Samudra Gupta’s eldest son Rama Gupta was administrator of Eran, a strategic center of the Gupta domain. After Samudra Gupta’s death, Rama Gupta surrendered to the Sakas. Rama Gupta’s younger brother, Chandra Gupta II (380-414 A.D.) killed the Saka king and completely uprooted the Sakas from Central India. The depiction of the Boar incarnation delivering the Earth, which became very popular with Gupta artists, most probably refers to this great victory of Chandra Gupta II. The cult and iconographic representation of Varaha remained very popular in the Central India, from the 5th to the 13th century A.D. a great number of Varaha images, both in the semi-human and the zoomorphic forms are found in this area.

The Most Important Nri Varaha statue now preserved in the Harising Gour Archaeological Museum might have been originally erected in one of the twin sanctuaries between the Visnu and Narasimha
temples of Eran during BudhaGupta's reign (476-495 AD) or sometimes between ChandraGupta II and BudhaGupta. There is a figure of Vishnu with a boar’s head, 6 feet in height and 2 feet 7 inches broad. This statue was brought from the ruins near the pillar of BudhaGupta (5th century A.D.), as told by Cunningham⁴ (Fig. No.08).

Fig. No.08: NriVaraha, Gupta Period, (5th century A.D., Sandstone 185x95 cm), Eran, (kept in Sagar University Museum)

The statue is of the ordinary type. His left leg is raised, and his left hand rests on the knee, while the right hand is placed on his hip. Its heavy but well-formed limbs, together with the simplistic rendering, expresses primal power while the pose suggests invulnerability and victory. Varaha is two-
armed and stand in the alidha posture with his left leg kept firmly on a vertical pillar, probably indicating a rock. His right hand is held akimbo. It has the square nose and straight mouth of the great boar. He is lifting Prithvi Devi (the Earth) from the ocean by the left arm. Half hidden behind the right leg of Varaha, a small female figure stands on high pedestal. She holds, as if a rope, the stem of a lotus, the flower of which covers the top of Varaha’s head like a small cap. Varaha wears a broad necklace and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds falling down between his legs. The pedestal of the statue has a short inscription of two lines in Gupta Braami script, which mentions the names Sri Mashesvaradatta and Varahadatta, two donors of the image, who could be either father and son or two brothers.15

Narsimha: - According to the Puranic myth, Vishnu took the half-man-half-lion form of Narsimha to destroy the demon (asura) Hiranyakasipu, who was harassing the gods. Hiranyakasipu had obtained several boons from Brahma, rendering him so invulnerable that he could not be killed neither by man nor beast, neither in the day nor by night, neither inside the house nor outside it and no weapon could do him injury. Having been granted all this, Brahma was helpless against Hiranyakasipu when he turned against the gods. At the same time, Hiranyakasipu’s son Prahlada was an ardent devotee of Vishnu. His father was against the worship of Vishnu. He subjected Prahlada to various forms of cruel treatment; nevertheless, Prahalada continued to preach that Vishnu was an omnipresent, omniscient and omnipotent god. In a rage of anger, Hiranyakasipu told Prahlada to strike the pillar (or Hiranyakasipu himself kicked it) and then Vishnu emerged from it in a form of half-man-half-lion, and tore Hiranyakasipu up with his claws, at twilight, sitting on the threshold of the demon’s palace, thus circumventing his invulnerability.

The Narsimha (5th century A.D.) image consists of a lion face and a human body in the Vishudharmottara (III,78). The deity should have broad shoulders, hips and neck, slender waist and a small abdomen. He should be in the alidhasana posture with the demon Hiranyakasipu lying on his knees. Narsimha should be tearing the belly of the demon with his sharp nails. He should hold the attributes of Vishnu, i.e. the discus (Chakra), conch (Sankha), mace (gada) and lotus (padama), with mane looking like curly flames of fire. He should be devoid of ornaments.

In the Agamas, two iconographic types of Narsimha are recorded: GirijaNarsimha and SthaunaNarsimha. The former is seated in meditation, and therefore also called Yoga Narsimha or Kevala-Narsimha. Sthauna Narsimhashould have a thick mane and four arms, holding Chakra and Sankha in the upper hands and the front right hands should be in the fear dispelling (abhaya) or boon giving gesture (Vrahad-mudra). Another manuscript version of the Vaikhanasagama describes Sthauna Narsimhaas ripping open the belly of Hiranyakasipu.

In the Gupta Era, not only Varaha but also the Narsimha incarnation of Vishnu gained popularity in Central India. The Gupta type of the Narsimha image (5th century A.D.) standing serenely without
any reference to Hiranyakasipu in a way similar to this image from Pahlejpur is found at other places in Madhya Pradesh as well; this sort of Narsimha depictions has apparently nothing to do with the descriptions of the texts. However, this type of representation as a placid aspect of the Narsimha image has been referred to as the Kevala-Narsimha type. The features of the sculpture presented here are remarkable and shared by the sculpture of Eran, still in-situ and the sculpture from Badoh, now kept in the Central Archaeological Museum Gujri Mahal, Gwalior. Narsimha stands straight in the samabhanga posture. The body is that of a male, solid and strong, and the bust is particularly powerful with broad shoulders and strong and thick arms. The image used to be four-armed but the arms are truncated, so we have no information about what the hands may have originally held. The waist and the hips of Narsimha are slender, so are the legs. The head is that of a lion, turned somewhat downwards, with a broad mouth, bulging eyes, and rounded ears. The thick mane is treated with particular care, arranged in neat rows of rhomboids indicating tufts of hair. The figure is ornamented with a broad necklace and garland (Vanmala), part of which still remain at the waist and on the back side of the figure, consisting of finely carved forest flowers. Narsimha wears a short lower garment fixed on the hip with a girdle twisted and fastened in a large artistically-depicted knot on the left side, seen from the back. The folds of drapery fall down between the legs and under the knot on the left side (Fig. No.09).

Fig. No.09 Narsimha, Gupta period (5th century A.D., Sandstone 130x80 cm), Eran-Pahechpur( Kept in Sagar University Museum)
This image of *Narsimha* is a particularly fine specimen of Central Indian *Gupta* sculpture. In its overall conception, the way it ingeniously unifies realistic and idealized features, as well as in the way details are executed, such as in the mane, the garland or the manner of representing the garment it fits perfectly into the *Gupta* idiom and displays the high level of artistic achievement of Central Indian Sculpture in the *Gupta* period.16

**Gajalaksmi:** -*Gajalakshmi*, that is *Lakshmi with elephants*, is one of the most significant *Ashtalaksmi* aspects of the Hindu goddess *Laxmi*. In this aspect, the goddess is depicted seated on a lotus, flanked on both side by an elephant. She is shown as seated in *Padmasana* posture, and has four arms. In each of her upper pair of arms, she carries a lotus, and the lower hands are generally shown in *abhaya* and *Varadamudra*. The elephants flanking her, are shown pouring water from their trunk over the goddess. This aspect, like most other aspects of *Lakshmi*, represents prosperity, good luck, and abundance; and the *Gajalakshmi* motifs are very common in Hindu iconography.

The existence of the goddess *Lakshmi* can be traced back to *Sunga* times. Her association with *Vishnu* began in the *Kusana* period and only gradually became fully established, in early sculptures, she is more often than not depicted alone. In her various forms, she holds a lotus in her hand. Her most important forms is *Sri*, who according to several accounts appeared being anointed by to elephants, hence her name, *Gajalakshmi*. This form is among the earliest iconographic types that evolved in the *Kusana* art of Mathura where several seated and standing representations of *Gajalakshmi* are known. From Madhya Pradesh also, many similar images dated to the early *Gupta* period have been found. Its provenance is *Eran* and its region, which is known to have been an early centre of the cult of the *Devi*, among whose forms *Sri* or *Lakshmi*, later identified as the goddess of wealth and prosperity, is of foremost importance. According to the *Puranic* story, *Lakshmi*, who later became the consort of *Vishnu*, was obtained along with other valuable things, when the Ocean of Milk was churned for the nectar of immortality (*amrata*), Emerging from the ocean, she is seated on a lotus and holds lotuses in both hands. She is also adorned with a lotus garland. She is flanked by two elephants. Her iconography has beengiven in the *Pratimalaksana* of the *Visnudharmottara*. The *Gajalakshmi* image (6th century A.D.) of the HarisinghGour Archaeological Museum, Dr. H., S. Gour University, Sagar (MP) excels with its balanced composition, fine proportions and rounded forms. The two-armed goddess is seated in the easy posture (*ardhaparyankasana*); her left hand, now broken, was probably placed on her left knee. She must have held a lotus flower in her right hand. The goddess has a well-made coiffure and big circular earrings. Although clad in lower and upper garments, the transparency of her clothes rather enhances than hides the bareness of her strongly feminine features, such as the full breasts, small waist and voluminous hips17 (Fig.No.10).
Chamunda: Chamunda, one of the fiercest of the goddess, not only annihilated the two demon brothers Canda and Munda but also rendered assistance to Durga in slaying Raktavija (the blood-germ). She is thought to be the female energy (Shakti) of Shiva’s terrifying aspect, Bhairava, and is the seventh mothers (Saptamatrka). The Puranas mention Chamunda’s skeleton form with sunken eyes. Contracted abdomen and horrible laugh. The Devi Mahatma chapter of the Markandeya Purana describes the goddess in detail. The Agni Purana (Chapter 50/21-22) mentions her eight forms and describes the four armed deity as carrying a javelin and a knife in her right hands and a skull and a spear in the left. Sometimes she holds a spear, a sword, a human head and a skull in her hands, and wears a garland of heads, with her body of a blood-red color. The VisvakarmShilpashattra (Chapter07)mentions eight, ten, twelve or sixteen armed images of the goddess. The unique image of Chamunda(7th-8th century A.D.) was found atMatiyakot, villageEran. This Sculpture portrays the goddess with ten arms, nearly half of them broken. Her left foot is planted on the head of a demon.
seated below. The emaciated figure with protruding teeth, sunken abdomen and withered breasts has a ghostly, skeletal appearance. Her outlook, some of the attributes in her hand and her entourage of hungry ghost (Preta) refer to her association with burning place. She is holding the beheaded body of the other demon above her head. Most of the hands of the goddess are broken; in those remaining she holds a sword (Khadga), a club of bone with a skull (Khatvanga). Her face is completely mutilated. A male figure holding khatvanga is depicted on the right side, which is completely damaged. A headless monkey pouncing over a kneeling male figure is shown below. The supine male figure, the Naravahana, is carved below. The iconography partly agrees with the Rupmandana and the Vishvakarma Shastra (Fig. No.11).

![Image](https://example.com/image1)

Fig. No.11: Chamunda (7th-8th century A.D., Sandstone 50x67 cm), Matiyakot, Eran
Chamunda: Another broken Sculpture of Chamunda (10th century A.D.) has been noticed near Gupta temple complex in front of Vishnu Temple at Eran. This Sculpture portrays the goddess with four Arms, nearly half of them are broken. The Agni Purana (Chapter 50/21-22) mentions her eight forms and describes the four armed type. The emaciated figure with pendulous breast and sunken belly wields damani sword and Trishula in right hand. The left hand side is completely broken. The supine male figure, the Naravahana head is carved below. Only his head remains, rest is broken. She is wearing a large circular earring (kundala) and a beautiful necklace of large bead (Fig. No.12).

![Chamunda Sculpture](image)

Fig. No.12: Chamunda (10th century A.D., Sandstone 50x67 cm), Gupta Temple Complex Eran.

Parvati: Parvati has twenty-four names. The names Haimavati, Parvati, Arya, Dakshayani, Sati, are indicative of her origin; the names Shiva, Bhavani, Rudrani tell us that she is consort of Shiva. Parvati the ‘Daughter of the Mountain’ is one of the most important forms of the goddess of Devi. The Devi Mahatmya section of the Markadey Puranas says that she was born as the daughter of Himavan, that is, the Himalaya Mountain, hence her name. Uma and Gauri, two other names of hers are closely associated with this aspect of hers. Various texts describe the iconographic details of Parvati which
shows the importance of her cult. *Tapaswini Parvati* (8th century A.D.) sculpture has been noticed near Gupta temple complex in front of Vishnu Temple at Eran. The Sculpture presented here portrays the goddess in *tapamudra*. She stands in *samabhanga* posture with four arms and *Jatamukta*. She wears a high ornamented head-dress fastened at the back she is adorned with ornaments such as ear-ring (*Kundala*) necklaces (*hara*). She is clad in a lower garment fastened at her hip but her full breasts are uncovered. In her Upper right and left hand she holds *Agni*. The lower right hand of *Parvati* is in the boon giving gesture (*Varadamudra*) while the lower left hand is *Ewer* (*kalash*). In the two corners below right side lion and left side deer is depicted. Fig. No.13

![Parvati with Vahana (8th century A.D., Sandstone 40x60 cm), Gupta complex Eran](image)

Fig. No.13: Parvati with Vahana (8th century A.D., Sandstone 40x60 cm), Gupta complex Eran
**Brahma**: Brahman is one of the important gods of the Hindu pantheon. Brahman is the cause of creation. Brahma is the creator that is called Svayambhu (Self-born). In the beginning, he was the Hiranya-garbha. He is called Pitamaha (the Great Father). He is called Kamlasana since he sits on the lotus which springs from the navel of Vishnu. Brahmasculpture is depicted with four faces and four arms. Each face of his points to a cardinal direction. His hands hold no weapons, rather symbols of knowledge and creation. In one hand he holds the sacred texts of Vedas, in second he holds mala (rosary beads) symbolizing time, in third he holds a ladle symbolizing the instrument of feeding sacrificial fire, and in fourth a utensil with water symbolizing the means where all creation emanates from. His four mouths are credited with creating the four Vedas. He sits on lotus, with his vehicle (Vahana) Hansanearby. Manasara-Shilpashastra recommends that the statue should have four faces and four arms. Two of his hands should be in refuge granting and gift-giving mudra, while he should be shown with kundika (water pot), akshamala (rosary), a small and a large sruk-sruva.

A Brahma (Medieval period) sculpture has been noticed in Gupta temple complex in front of Vishnu temple door at Eran. The sculpture depicts sitting posture (Padmasana) with two arms and four faced. His hair are arranged, he wears large ornamental ear-rings. The right hand of Brahmaholds Akshamala while the left hand has Ewer (Kamandalu)(Fig. No.14).

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Fig. No.14: Image of Brahma (Medieval period, Sandstone 39x53 cm), Gupta complex Eran
Kirtimukha: - kīrtimukha meaning “Face of Glory” is the name of a fierce monster face with huge fangs, and gaping mouth, quite common in the iconography of Central Indian and South Indian temples. The word mukha in Sanskrit refers to the face while kīrti means “fame, glory”. Kirtimukha has its origin in a legend from the Skanda Purana when Jalandhara, an all-devouring monster created from Shiva’s third eye willingly ate his body starting from its tail as per Lord Shiva’s order, who pleased with the result gave it the name, Face of Glory. The Kirtimukha is often used as a decorative motif surmounting the pinnacle of a temple or the image of a deity, especially in Central Indian Gupta architecture. This face is sometimes assimilated to, or confused with, another sculptural element; the lion face. The five Kirtimukha sculptures have been noticed in Gupta temple complex, in front of Vishnu temple door and Narsimha temple remains at Eran. The Sculpture is depicted as fierce monster face (Fig. No.15).

Fig. No.15: Kritimukha, Vishnu Temple Doojamb, Gupta Complex Eran (5th century A.D., Sandstone 55x30 cm)

Another Brahma (?) sculpture (10th-11th century A.D.) has been noticed in Gupta temple complex in Varaha Temple at Eran. The Sculpture depicts sitting posture (Padmasana) with two arms and four
Faces. His hair are arranged, he wears large ornamental earrings. The right hand of Brahma is in the broken while the left hand is Ewer (Kamandal). Fig. No.16

![Brahma, Gupta complex, Eran, (10th-11th century A.D., Sandstone 30x40 cm)](image1)

**Fig. No.16** Brahma, *Gupta complex, Eran,* (10th-11th century A.D., Sandstone 30x40 cm)

**Mandarak:** *Udumbar* is the door-sil of the temple. Middle portion of it is called *Mandarak*, which is part of the *Chandra Shila*. *Mandarak* is decorated with a lotus, aquatic vegetation, *Udadhikumaras* flank by lions (Fig. No.17A).

![Mandarak (5th century A.D., Sandstone 58x35 cm), Central part of Udumbar, Vishnu Temple Doorjamb, Gupta Complex, Eran](image2)

**Fig. No.17:** Mandarak (5th century A.D., Sandstone 58x35 cm), Central part of Udumbar, *Vishnu* Temple Doorjamb, *Gupta Complex, Eran*
Dvarapala: Dvarapala is a door or gate guardian often portrayed as a warrior or fearsome giant. The dvarapala image is a wide spread architectural motif in the Hindu temples. These protective figures are referred to as Dvarapala. Dvara means gate or door, and Pala means guard or protector. Iconographically, Dvarapalas have their origin in Yaksha and warrior figures. Their statues are placed at the gate of temples. They are supposed to protect the holy places. In Gupta art, these features are much reduced and outweighed by the grace and elegance of Gupta sculpture. The figure stands in the ‘trice-bent’ posture (tribhanga), leaning against some support. The slight curve and fine proportions of the slender body speak of Gupta taste and artistic refinement, while the perfect balance between realism and abstraction in the representation of the human body reflects the very essence of the aesthetic achievement of Gupta art. The figure is ornamented with large circular ear-rings, a necklace of large beads and elaborate sacred thread (upavita) thrown over the bust with a buckle on the chest.

In the Vishnu temple at Eran, on the inner framework of the doorway, two unique Dvarapala (8th-9th century A.D.) iscarved. The guardian (Dvarapala) figures; are two-armed having decorative mukut. The right hand of the Dvarapala on left side doorjamb holds a flower and his left hand is kept on his waist. His head is broken (Fig. No.18)

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**Fig. No.18: Dvarpala, Vishnu Temple Doorway, Gupta Complex Eran, (8th-9th century A.D., Sandstone, 80x40 cm and 90x50 cm)**
The left hand of the Dvarapala on right side of the doorjamb holds a flower and his right hand is kept on his waist. His head is broken. Dvarapala's body is adorned with jewellery, such as large circular ear-rings (Kundala) decorated with spirals, a necklace (hara), armlets, bracelets (valaya) and a rope-like girdle (Mekhala). The figure stands in the tribhanga posture (Fig. No.19).

![Fig. No.19: Dvarpala (8th-9th century A.D., Sandstone 90x50 cm), Vishnu Temple Doorway, Gupta Complex Eran](image)

Ganga and Yamuna: Life Size images of Ganga and Yamuna have been noticed at Eran. The independent icons of Ganga and Yamuna from Eran are the finest specimens of craftsmanship (Fig. No.20, 21 & 22). The Ganges is the most sacred river of India. Identification of the goddess is done by the Makara, which is also her vahana, or mount. The goddess Ganga is also accompanied by a dwarf attendant, who carries a cosmetic bag, and on whom she sometimes leans, as if for support. The purna kumbha or full pot of water is the second most discernible element of the Ganga iconography. Appearing first also in the relief in Udayagiri Caves (5th century), it gradually appeared more frequently as the theme of the goddess matured. However, soon the tree cover had evolved into a chhatra or parasol held by an attendant, she stands gracefully on her composite makara mount and holds a water pot. The dwarf attendant carries her cosmetic bag, and a female holds the stem of a giant lotus leaf that serves as her mistress's parasol.

The image of Ganga (8th-9th century A.D.) has been noticed at Vishnu Temple doorway, Gupta temple complex, Eran. At the bottom of doorjamb, the river goddess Ganga stands in the ‘thrice-bent’ (tribhanga) posture, leaning on the diminutive figure of an attendant, much damaged, on her right. To her left, another tiny figure of a female attendant is seen. To the right of the goddess, another
attendant, partly obscured, holds a parasol over the goddess’s head. The next female member of the group, also in the *tribhanga* posture, holds the curving stalk of a flower in her hands. At the outermost end of the row stands a female figure, his right and left hand is broken. The group is placed on a narrow pedestal; nothing remains of the *makara* mount of the goddess (Fig. No.20,21)

Fig. No.20: Image of Ganga (8th-9th century A.D., Sandstone, Ganga (78X55 cm), *Vishnu* Temple Doorway, *Gupta* Complex Eran
Yamuna is an important river in India and the main tributary of the Ganga. The river is worshipped as a Hindu goddess called Yamuna. In the Vedas, Yamuna is known as Yami, while in later literature, she is called Kalindi. Yamuna’s iconographic depiction (8th-9th century A.D.) is seen on temple doorjambs, along with that of Ganga since the Gupta period. The Agni Purana describes Yamuna iconography. She is depicted as black in complexion and stands on her mount, the tortoise, holding a water pot in her hand. Yamuna's sculpture has been noticed at Vishnu temple doorway, Gupta temple complex at Eran. At the bottom of doorjamb, the river goddess Yamuna stands in the ‘thrice-bent’ (tribhanga) posture,
leaning on the diminutive figure of an attendant, much damaged, on her right. To her left, another tiny figure of a female attendant is seen. To the right of the goddess, another attendant, partly obscured, holds a parasol over the goddess’ head. The next female member of the group, also in the tribhanga posture, holds the curved stalk of a flower in her hand. At the outermost end of the row stands a female figure, her right hand is broken. The group is placed on a narrow pedestal, nothing remains of the tortoise mount of the goddess\(^{21}\) (Fig. No.22).

According to Agni Purana and Rupmandana, Vishnu is usually depicted having four arms. He holds a Padma (lotus flower) in his lower left hand, Gada (mace) in his lower right hand, Shankhya (conch) in his upper left hand and the Chakra (discus) in his upper right hand. The Nine Vishnu sculptures have been noticed at Gupta temple complex and another temple at Eran. Five images are in standing posture, three are insleeping posture and one sculpture is in seating posture.
Most important Vishnu statue (5th century A.D.) is four-armed and in standing posture, carrying Gada in upper right hand and Padma (lotus flower) in upper left hand. Lower right and left hands are kept on his waist. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). Vishnu wears a kireetmukut. The mouth, nose, ears and eyes of the statue are broken. His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds falling down between his legs. A thick fold of the scarf wrapped around the waist is draped between the legs, another fold is held up by the left hand, while at the waist, knots and tumbling folds of drapery, indicated by incised lines, can be seen (Fig. No.23).

Fig. No.23: Vishnu (5th century A.D., Sandstone 395x151 cm), Gupta Complex Eran,
**Vishnu:** Four-armed Vishnu idol (8th-9th century A.D.) in standing posture is shown carrying a *Gada* in upper right hand and *Chakra* (discus) in upper left hand. In his lower right hand, he is carrying *Sankha* (conch) and his lower left hand is broken. Face of the statue is damaged. He is flanked on the right and left by a standing female’s attendant and a devotee seated in *anjalimudra*. *Vishnu* wears a broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers (*Vanamala*). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs (Fig. No.24).

![Vishnu idol](image)

**Fig. No.24:** *Vishnu* (8th-9th century A.D., Sandstone 65x40 cm), *Gupta Complex Eran,*
Vishnu: -Four armed Vishnu (9th-10th century A.D.) statue in standing posture is carrying a Gada in upper right hand while the upper left hand is broken. In his lower right hand, he is carrying a Pāndama and in his lower left hand, a Sankha (conch). He is flanked on the right and left by two standing male and two standing female attendants. The head and feet of the statue are broken. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds falling down between his legs (Fig. No.25).
**Vishnu:** - A Vishnu idol (12th century A.D.) was noticed in Raju Thakur’s Garden in village Eran. It is four armed and in ‘thrice-bent’ posture (tribhangamudra), carrying sankha (conch) in upper right hand and Chakra (discus) in upper left hand. He is carrying Padama (lotus flower) in his lower right hand while his lower left arm is kept on his waist. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, Kundala, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs. Vishnu wears a kireetmukut (crown) (Fig. No.26).

![Fig. No.26: Vishnu (12th century A.D., Sandstone 70x30cm), Raju Thakur garden, Eran](image-url)
Vishnu: -Four armed Vishnu idol (10th century A.D.) is in standing posture, carrying a Gada in his upper right hand while the upper left hand is broken. He is carrying a Padama (lotus flower) in his lower right hand and a Sankha (conch) in his lower left hand. He is flanked on the right and left by two standing female attendants and a devotee with folded hands is sitting on his right side. The head and feet of the statue are broken. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, Kundalas, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs (Fig. No.27).

Fig. No.27: Vishnu (10th century A.D., Sandstone 51x28 cm), Gupta Complex Eran
**Garuda with Vishnu:** Several passages in *Vedic* literature exhibit the intimate relationship of *Garuda* and Sun. The Sun has been mentioned as *Suparna* in the *Rigveda*. The same epithets have been used for *Garuda* in *Amar Kosha*. In the *Vedic* literature, sun-rays have been described as ‘*Suparna*’ and *Garuda*. The winged *Garuda* has been mentioned as “*Adityotpanna*” in the *Satapatha Brahmana, Taittiriya Samhita* and *Kathaka Samhita*. 

*Vishnu* temple *lalatbimb* depicts *Vishnu* mounted on *Garuda* in 10th century AD *Gupta* complex at village *Eran*. The image is of two-armed, winged *Garuda* in human form. He is in flying posture. Head of the *Vishnu* statue is broken. The *lalatbimb* indicates that this temple was dedicated to *Vishnu*.23(Fig. No.28).

![Fig. No.28: Broken Image of Vishnu mounted on Garuda(10th century A.D., Sandstone 98x60 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran](image_url)
Anantasayana Vishnu: - The Anantasayana sculptures were found at Gupta temple complex in the village Eran. The first Vishnu image (10th-11th century A.D.), under the open sky. It is 120 cm in length and 70 cm in width with a thickness of 15 cm. In this image, god Vishnu is sleeping on the serpent Ananta in a reclining position (Anantashayana). The image is made of red sandstone. He has four arms, holding a Chakra in the upper left hand, a Shankha in his lower left hand, a Gada in his lower right hand. He is supporting his head by his upper right hand. Vishnu is reclining on the serpent Ananta and floating on the ocean. Above him, seated on a lotus leaf, is the Hindu creator god Brahma. Lakshmi, the wife of Vishnu, is giving massage to his feet. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, Kundalas, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs (Fig. No.29).

![Image of Anantasayana Vishnu](image-url)  
**Fig. No.29: Anantasayana Vishnu (10th-11th century A.D., Sandstone 70x22 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran**

Anantashayana Vishnu: - Life size image of Anantashayana Vishnu (9th-10th century A.D.) was noticed at Gupta temple complex at village Eran. The head and feet of the statue are broken. In the image, god Vishnu is sleeping on the serpent Ananta in a reclining position (Anantashayana) and floating on the ocean. The image is made of red sandstone. He has four arms, holding a Shankha in the lower right hand while other three hands are broken. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs (Fig. No.30).
Anantsayana Vishnu: Life size image of Anantsayana Vishnu (9th century) was noticed at Gupta temple complex at village Eran. The head, feet and hand of the statue are broken. The image is of the god Vishnu, sleeping on the serpent Ananta in a reclining position (Anantashayana) and floating on the ocean. The image is made of red sandstone. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs (Fig. No.31).
Matsya Avatar: It is a 10th century image of a half-fish-half-man avatar. He saved the world from a cosmic flood. He also rescued Manu and all living beings. A demon steals and tries to destroy the Vedas, but Matsya finds the demon, kills him, and saved the Vedas. The image of Matsya Avatar of Vishnu was noticed at Garhi area in village Eran. Fish is shown on the pedestal (Fig. No.32).

Fig. No.32, Matsya Avatar Vishnu (10th century A.D., Sandstone 21x24 cm), found from Gupta Complex, Eran

Nri Varaha: The Vrasakapi, described in the Rig-Veda has been identified with Varaha in Mahabharata and Harivansha Purana. It is interesting to note that Varaha has been equated with sun in Gopatha Brahasamana which states that “Adityo Vai Vrasakpih”, similarly in Matsya Purana the Varaha has been referred to as “Chhayapatnisahayo”. According to the Harivansa and the Vayupurana, Chhaya, the consort of Sun accompanies Varaha. It appears that Varaha has been identified with Vishnu, the solar deity. This assumption is further corroborated by the fact that initially Varaha was regarded as an incarnation of Prajapati. Varaha has been referred to as an incarnation of Vishnu in Mahabharata for the
first time. Only three images of Nri Varaha have been noticed in village Eran. The images of two armed Nri Varaha, the deity, are in Pratyalida posture. He is adorned with crown, long garland, ekavali, armbands, wristlets and drapery. In the Varaha incarnation of Vishnu, the human body, with boar's face stands trampling the sesha under his left foot, and hold the female earth in his left arm while his right arm is resting on his waist (Fig. No.33).

![Image of Nri Varaha](image.png)

Fig. 33 A: Nra-Varaha (10th century A.D., Sandstone 21x24cm), found from Gupta Complex Eran
Fig. No.33 B: Nra-Varaha (10th century A.D., Sandstone 21x24cm), found from Gupta Complex, Eran
Vamana: -Vamana Sculptures (10th century A.D.) have been noticed in new Ram Mandir and Garhi area at village Eran. Vamana holds an umbrella in his left hand and his right hand is shown in blessing pose (VaradMudra), and near his right foot, King Bali is sitting in Anjali mudra (Fig. No.34).

Fig. No.34: Vamana Avatar (10th century A.D., Sandstone 21x24 cm), Ram Mandir, Eran

Trivikrama: Several hymns of the Rig-Veda repeat the mighty deed of Vishnu called the Trivikrama, which is one of the lasting mythologies in Hinduism since the Vedic times. Lord Vishnu planned to teach king Bali a lesson who was the king at that time. Lord Vishnu became a dwarf and requested king Bali for three feet of land. Shukracharya who was the helping hand of the king realized that the dwarf (Vamana) was Lord Vishnu and tried to convince king Bali to avoid the request. But king Bali
agreed to the demand of dwarf (Vamana). Lord Vishnuthen took the avatar of Vishwaroop and measured the sky with one foot and entire earth with another foot. After this, he demanded king Bali for the third part of land asked by him. Realizing that Vamana was Lord Vishnu, king Bali offered his head as the third part of land demanded by Lord Vishnu.\(^{26}\)

A life size Image of Trivikana (Vishwaroop) has been noticed at Gupta temple site in village Eran. The four armed Trivikarma Vishnu(9th-10th century A.D.) idol is in ‘thrice-bent’ posture. He is carrying a Gada in his upper right hand and a Chakra (discus) in his upper left hand. His lower right hand is kept on his waist and his lower left hand is in blessing pose (Varad mudra). King Bali and Sukracharya are carved in standing position near his feet. Vishnu wears a broad necklace, kundala, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds are falling down between his legs. The head of Vishnu is broken(Fig. No.35).

Fig. No.35: Trivikarma(9th-10th century A.D., Sandstone 50x40 cm), Gupta Complex Eran
Balarama: Balarama is considered to be an incarnation of Sesha in Mahabharata. He has been equated with Narsimha in Vishnu-dharmottara Purana. Though Balarama occupied a significant position in early literature, he was not initially included among the incarnations of Vishnu. According to the Vishnu-dharmottara, Balarama was worshipped for crop, strength, prosperity, karma, and moksha. The early images of Balarama have great similarity with those of the Nagas. Naga cult has remarkable influence on the iconography of Sesha-Narayana also. Balarama is considered as an incarnation of Sesha in Mahabharata. Balarama has been represented in both Anthropomorphic and anionic forms in the art of Eran. The Balarama idol (5th century A.D.), canopied by seven hooded cobra, is enshrined in the Gupta temple complex at village Eran. Shown in standing posture, he carries musala and hala. The foot of the idol is broken. He is wearing necklace, kundala, graiveyaka, sacred thread and wristlets (Fig. No.36).

Fig. No.36: Balarama (5th century A.D., 30x40 cm), Gupta Complex Eran
Another Important Balarama (11th century A.D.) statue has been noticed in Gupta complex temple at village Eran. In this two armed Balarama image, he is shown in sitting posture. His right hand is carrying a drink pot while the left hand is carrying a hala. Balarama wears a broad necklace, Kundla and armlet (Fig. No.37).

Parashurama: Parashurama is the sixth Avatara of Vishnu. He is linked to the Rama Jamadagnya of the Rigveda fame. When the warrior class got too powerful and seized other people's property for their own pleasure, Parashurama Avatara appeared. He killed the king Sahasrarjuna and all his warrior companions. A two-armed Parashurama (late Gupta) statue, in standing posture, has been found in
Gupta complex temple at village Eran. His left hand is carrying a battle axe while theright handis broken. Parashurama wears necklace, Kundala etc (Fig. No.38).

Fig. No.38 Parasuram, Gupta Complex Eran, (11th century A.D., Sandstone 20x15 cm)

Rama: -Iconography of Rama (9th-10th century A.D.) shares elements of Vishnu Avatars, but it has several distinctive elements. It never has more than two hands. He holds (or has nearby) a bana (arrow) in his right hand, while he holds the dhanusha (bow) in his left. The most popular icon for him is the one, in which he is shown standing in tribhanga posture. Identified with Shiva in the Naradiya Purana, Rama has been included in the incarnation cycle of Vishnu because of his solar origin.
He is the seventh *Avatara* of god *Vishnu*. In *Gupta* complex at village *Eran*, a panel depicts two-armed *Rama* in sitting posture, carrying a long bow and arrow. *Rama* wears a broad necklace, *kundala* and armlet (Fig. No.39).

**Fig. No.39, Rama (9th-10th century A.D., Sandstone 33x31 cm), Gupta Complex Eran**

**Krishna Birth Scene:** - The worship of *Krishna*, regarded as eighth incarnation of *Vishnu*, was prevailing in the 2nd century B.C. The earliest reference of *Devkiputra Krishna* occurs in *Chhandogya Upanisad*. A panel (9th-10th century A.D.) depicting four episodes including the birth and other exploits of *Krishna* in his childhood has been noticed in *Gupta* complex at village *Eran*. The first episode is related to the birth of *Krishna* in prison, while in the second, *Vasudeva* is shown carrying away the child to *Gokula* in a basket or taking a dock. The daughter of *Yashoda* is exchanged with the
baby boy of Vasudeva in the third episode. The fourth depicts Kansa throwing the child on the rock, and the angel lifting the child and flying up (Fig. No.40).

**Fig. No.40: Krishna birth episode panel (krishna janma) (9th-10th century A.D., Sandstone 90x16 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran**

**SakatamochanVadha:** - A panel (9th century A.D.) depicting three episodes including the exploits of Krishna in his childhood has been noticed in Babaghat at village Eran. The first episode is related to mother Yashoda playing with child Krishna, while the second episode shows child Krishna killing Skatasur. In the last one, Krishna is shown killing Putna by sucking her breast (Fig. No.41).

**Fig. No.41: Sakatamochan and Putna Vadhapanel (9th century A.D., Sandstone 60x19 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran**

**Kaliya Daman:** - A panel (9th century A.D.) depicting three episodes including the exploits of Krishna in his childhood has been noticed in Gupta complex at village Eran. The first episode is related to Krishna and his friends with cowsor Krishna’s mother Yashoda and Nandbaba, while the second episode is related to child Krishna subduing Kaliyanaga. In the last one, Krishna is shown as Kaliyanaga Mardhana. Child Krishna is standing by keeping his one foot on the Naga’s body and the
other foot on its head. Two Nagis are shown on either sides of Kaliya Nag praying to child Krishna31(Fig. No.42).

![Fig. No.42, Krishna friends with Cow and Kaliya Nag Mardana (Kaliya Daman) panel (9th century A.D., Sandstone 92x16 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran](image)

**Yamalaarjuna Scene:** -A panel (8th-9th century A.D.) depicting two episodes including the exploits of *Krishna* in his childhood has been noticed in Gupta complex at village Eran. The first episode is related to *Krishna* and *Yamulaarjuna* trees, while in the second episode, mother *Yashoda* is shown carrying away child *Krishna*. According to BhagwatGeeta and Mahabharata, *Yashoda* was engrossed in her household duties. *Krishna* thought of liberating the two *Arjuna* trees who had been sons of *Kubera* in their previous births, *NalaKubara* and *Manigreeva*. They were endowed with immense wealth, beauty and splendor; but, on account of their pride, they were turned into trees by the curse of Narada. *Krishna* approached the trees, *Yamala* and *Arjuna*, drawing *ukhala* behind him by force. He placed himself between the trees and uprooted them. These fell down with a terrible crash. The two divine beings came out of the trees and illuminated the place with their luster. They praised Lord *Krishna* and then rose upwards. Hearing the terrible noise, the *Gopas* and *Gopis* came to the spot. They all saw the two *Arjuna* trees fallen to the ground(Fig. No.43).

![Fig. No.43: Yamala-arjun tree with Krishna and Mother Yasoda Episode Panel (8th-9th century A.D., Sandstone 70x16 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran](image)
Kansa Vadha: -The Kansa Vadha story has been mentioned in Bhagvat Purana and other Puranas. A panel (Gupta period) depicting two episodes showing the exploits of Krishna has been noticed in Gupta complex at village Eran. The first scene shows the servant and two gatekeepers (Dwarapalas) of Kansa, while in the second scene, Lord Krishna is pulling Kansa’s hair and his right foot is on his back. Lord Krishna is shown killing Kansa and four persons are shown in standing posture and two persons are insitting posture (Fig. No.44).

![Fig. No.44: Krishna killing king Kansa (Kansa Vadha) Panel (Gupta period, Sandstone 98x16 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran](image)

Lord Krishna in Sitting Posture: - A panel (Gupta period) depicting two episodes including the exploits of Krishna has been noticed in Gupta complex at village Eran. The first episode is related to Lord Krishna showing the servant and two Gatekeepers (Dwarapala), while in the second scene, Lord Krishna and Balrama are shown in sitting posture on throne, and four servants are shown in standing position around them. This is a rare depiction of Lord Krishna sitting in his court (Fig. No.45).

![Fig. No.45, Lord Krishna in the Court Scene with Younger Brother Balram(Gupta period, Sandstone 109x16 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran](image)
Buddha: The incarnation of Vishnu as Goutam Buddha does not flatter the Buddhists. This incarnation is symbol of the deep hatred that the Hindus felt for the Buddhist and their profound contempt for Buddhist teachings. The Bhagvata Purana says that as Buddha, Vishnu deludes the heretics (i.e., Buddhists). In short, the Buddha incarnation misguides people who don’t follow Brahmnical ideology. The Purana refers to Buddha as the incarnation of ignorance, born to deceive the enemies of the Brahmins. Buddha advised the Asuras to abandon the Vedas, whereupon they lost all their power and enabled the Suras (gods) to establish their supremacy. The Buddhists are referred to as naked people, since they do not wear the covering of the Vedas.

A lifesize image of Buddha has been noticed at Gupta temple site at village Eran. Buddha’s hair are short and curly, and he is shown seated on a lotus seat. The idol wears kundala, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). The two-armed Vishnu statue (6th century A.D.) is carrying Kamandal in his left hand while his right hand is in blessing pose (Varad Mudra). Kirti Mukha is carved on upper side of Buddha’s head (Fig. No.46).

Fig. No.46: Buddha sculptures (6th century A.D.), Sandstone, 30x30 cm), Eran, Gupta Complex & Eran Village
Another head of Buddha (5th century A.D.) has been noticed at Patwari Garden Chabutara at village Eran (Fig. No.47). Hair on Buddha’s head are short and curly, and he is wearing kundala. Nose, eyes and mouth of the statue are broken.

In Patel garden at village Eran, a broken ascetic sculpture of two-armed (Medieval period), seated in Padmasana mudra was also found (Fig. No.48).
Mukhalinga: - The powerful Vedic deity Rudra became Shiva in the Puranic pantheon and gradually assumed a place among the three main deities (trimurti or trinity). Enormous literature grew around him in the form of separate Shaiva Puranas and the Agama literature. The earlier fierce form of Rudra now mellowed down into Shiva and Shankara, which are of auspicious nature and bestows good things. During the Gupta period, the classical art developed at a number of centers in Madhya Pradesh, mention may be made of Deogarh, Udayagiri, Vidisha, Eran, Bhumra, Khoh, Nachna and Tigowa. Shaivism had become a prominent religion during this period and had largely flourished in these centers. The Shaiva temples and Mukhalinga statues found in these centers eloquently speak of the high aesthetic and the sense of correct body proportions of the artists of this region.

It is a Linga like representation with an Ekamukha at the top. The presence of a garland of full-blown lotus flowers around the base of this depiction, indicates that the artist has quite ingeniously combined the Shaivite Linga with the upper body of Shiva.

Mukhalinga (modern period) has been noticed in Matateela at village Eran. The head of Mukhalinga is a high pile of matted locks, marked by a crescent. Mukhalinga's horizontal eye is shown on the forehead. He wears an ear-plaque and a beaded torque (Fig. No.49).

Fig. No.49, Mukhalinga (modern period, Sandstone, 91x28 cm), Mata teela (Devi Mound), Eran
Shivalinga: -Shivalinga has been noticed in Donavir mound at village Eran. At a short distance to the south of the principal gate of the town, there is a high mound named Donavir on which there is a large Shivalingam of Gupta Age. It is eight feet in height (Fig. No.50).

Fig. No.50, Shivalinga (7th-8th century A.D., Sandstone, 245x81 cm), Donaveer Mound Eran

Shivalinga: -Shivalingam with worshipper panel (8th-9th century A.D.) has been noticed in Gupta complex at village Eran. There is a short Shivalingam, and on its left side one worshipper is shown seated in Namaskara Mudra. The Shivaligam is placed on high pedestal Pithas (Fig. No.51).

Fig. No.51, Shivalinga with Worshipers panel (8th-9th century, Sandstone, 40x24 cm, Gupta Complex Eran)
**Shivalinga:** Phallic worship existed in Harappan civilization. Sir John Marshall and other scholars have discovered numerous Lingas and Yonis in the Mohanjodaro and other Harappan sites. A Shivalingawas noticed atNavghat in villageEran. The Shivaliga placed on high pedestal Pithas.Shivalinga has been carved on the Sandstone. (Fig. No.52)

![Shivalinga](image)

Fig. No.52: Shivalinga (Late, Sandstone, 49x31 cm), Gupta Complex Eran

**Nandi:** Nandiis the vahana of Lord Shiva. According to Sanskrit literature, he is considered as the chief guru of eight disciples ofNandinathaSampradaya. However, it is recently documented that the application of the name Nandi to the bull is in fact a development of different sub-sect within Shaivism. The worship and adoration of Shiva and Nandi can be traced to Harappan civilization. The well-known “Pashupati Seal” depicts a seated figure which is usually identified as Shiva and there were so many bull seals were found in Mohanjodaro, Lothal, Kalibanga, Bhagavanpura and Harappa that led the scholars to conclude that it might be the beginning of the concept of Bull orNandi. Nandi is described as the son of the sage Shilada. Shilada underwent severe penance to get a boon child with immortality. Lord Shivawas happy and gave the boon of Nandito be born as his son. It is said that Nandi was born from a Yajna performed by the Shilada and his body was clad in armour made out of diamonds when he was born. Nandi grew as an ardent devotee of Lord Shiva and he did penance to become the Dwarpala of the Lord Shiva as well as his Vahana.
Decorative Nandi statue (Late period) has been noticed in ancient Hanuman Temple at village Eran. The mammoth Nandiis placed on high pedestal pithas. Nandi has been carved on the Sandstone (Fig. No.53).

Fig. No.53: Nandi (Late, Sandstone, 121x81 cm), Hanuman Temple Eran

Ganesha: The word Ganapati is mentioned in the Rig Veda. It does not refer to Ganesha, but to Brihaspati. In the 10th Mandala, the word Ganapati is used with reference to Indra. In the MaitrayaniSammhita, however, reference is made to Ganapatyas, i.e., worshippers of Ganapati. Ganapati is also referred to as Hastimukha, Danti. The Taittirya Aranyaka, and the Narayana Upanishad refer to Vakratunda, Danti etc. In the Baudhayana-Dharma-Sutra, Ganpati is referred to as Vighna, Vinayaka, Sthula, Hastimukha, Vakratunda, Ekdanta, and Lambodara. In the Yajnyayalkya smriti, Vinaykais appointed as chief of Shiva's Ganas. His job was to create difficulties in the performance of sacrifices. His mother is Amika-Parvati. He has to be placated to keep him out of mischief. In the course of his assimilation into Shaiva tradition, the character of Ganesha changed. From being an evil and
inauspicious deity he became an auspicious one; so much so that every ceremony has to begin with his invocation. The education of a child begins with Shri Ganesha Namah. His images are carved on houses, temples etc. Ganesha, who was worshipped initially for not creating troubles, rose to the status of evil-destroyer. Early image of Ganesha have the Yakshas and the Nagas.

Two statues depicting dancing Ganesha (10th-11th century A.D.), one in Gupta complex at village Eran and one in Navghat Hanuman temple Eran have been noticed (Fig. No.54 & 55).
A life size image of four armed Ganesha in dancing pose was found in Hanuman Temple Navghat at village Eran. Statue depicts him carrying Parasu in one of the lower right hand and upper right hand is held in Gajahasta pose, his upper left hand in abhaya pose and lower left hand placed on the thighs. The trunk is turned towards the bowl in his left hand. Another Ganesha in dancing pose was found in Gupta complex at village Eran. Ganesha is carrying Parasu in one of the lower right hand and upper right hand is held in Gajahasta pose, his upper left hand in broken and left lower hand is placed on the thighs. The trunk is turned towards the bowl in his left hand. Ganesha is standing in the ‘thrice-bent’ (tribhanganmadra), and image is adorned with necklace and sacred thread.
Ganesha: - A life size image of four-armed Ganesha(18th-19th century A.D.) seated in Sukhasana posture was found in Navaghat at village Eran. Ganesha is depicted seated in Sukhasana on his folded left leg in meditation posture. The right upper hand of Ganesha hold a parashu and the object of his lower right hand is not clear. Upper left hand is carrying a Goad (Ankusa) and left lower hand is carrying akshamala. The image is adorned with broad necklace, armlet and garland of flowers and sacred thread. The trunk is turned towards his left (Fig. No.56).

Surya: - Prevalence of Sun worship in symbolic form during the Harappan period has been exhibited by the figures of bull, falcon, wheel, swastika and circle with radiating rays. These have been depicted on the seals and ceramics of this period. Sun has been described as bird, bull and white horse in the Rigveda. He has been narrated as destroyer of the sin, savior from the poison and soul of the universe. The Surya was an important solar deity in the Vedic period. The Vedas refer to him frequently as Savitri, Pusan, Bhaga, Vivasvat, Mitra, Aryaman, and Vishnu. As Savitri, he is stimulator of everything. The term Pusan implies his beneficent power. In Rig-Veda, Surya is described as a beautiful winged bird or as moving in a car drawn by seven or several swifts and sturdy horses. Surya stands erect on a
lotus pedestal, holding two full-blown lotuses in his two hands which rise just above his shoulders. He has a smiling countenance and a halo around his head. He wears protective armour. His feet and part of the two legs are covered by high boots, a peculiar feature only of the Sun-god. In front of the god stands a miniature female figure, in front of which is shown the legless Aruna.

A lifesize image of two-armed Surya (10th century A.D.) in Samabhanga pose was found in Gupta temple complex at village Eran. Surya statue wields stalked lotus in both of his upper hands. His lower right hand is in the boon-giving gesture (Varad mudra), and the lower left hand is broken. He is studded with crown (Mukuta) and other common ornaments. Statue wears a broad necklace, Kundala, armlet and garland of flowers (Vanamala). His lower garment is wrapped around his waist with a big knot in front, its heavy folds falling down between his legs. The Arunas depicted near the legs of the deity in standing position (Fig. No.57)

Fig. No.57: Surya (10th century A.D., Sandstone, 36x36 cm), Gupta Complex Eran
**Surya:** Another Surya (10th-century A.D.) statue has been noticed in Navghat Hanuman temple at village Eran. Surya image has been carved on the sandstone. He is carrying lotus in both hands. Legs are totally broken. He wears a kireet (Mukuta) and other common ornaments, such as necklace, Kundala and armlet (Fig. No. 58).

![Surya Statue](image)

**Fig. No.58: Surya (10th century A.D., Sandstone, 121x81 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran**

**Vayu:** Vayu is a Vedic deity. Vayu, the Lord of the Wind in the Vedas, became the guardian of the north-western sector of the universe in later mythology. He belongs to the elements. In early literature, Indra appears as the father of the Maruts, the deities of the wind. The epic Mahabharata makes him the sire of the valiant Pandava prince Bhima, and also of Hanuman, the monkey-god. The Puranas, the Shilparatna, the Rupmandana etc. contain several references to Vayu as guardian (dikpala) of
north-western direction; in this role he is one of the eight deities who rule the cardinal directions (Astadikpala). In this sculpture, the deity is shown on a corner stone bearing two guardian figures. *Vayu* (9th century A.D.) is depicted as a handsome youth with a tiered head ornament (*mukuta*) and a fully ornamented body. The two armed deity is standing in the *samebhangmudra*. The right arm holds a broad flag and left hand is placed on the thighs (Fig. No.59).

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**Fig. No.59:** Vayu (9th century A.D., Sandstone, 25x35 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran
Varuna: Varuna enjoyed great prestige in the Vedic period. He is the chief of the Adityas, the sons of Aditi (representing Infinity) who are inviolable, imperishable, eternal beings. In the Vedic period, Varuna was the supreme deity. He is the one who makes the sun shine in heavens; the winds that blow are his breath; he has hollowed out the channels of the rivers which flow at his command, and he had made the depths of the sea. Varuna is one of astadikpala and the lord of the west direction. An image of Varuna (9th century A.D.) from Gupta complex Eran depicts him standing in sambhanga mudra, and his right hand holds a Kalash, and the left hand is placed on the thighs. The deity is shown on a corner stone bearing two guardian figures. Vayu is depicted as a handsome youth with a mukuta and a fully ornamented body (Fig. No.60).

Fig. No.60: Varuna (9th century A.D., Sandstone, 25x35 cm), Gupta Complex, Eran
**Woman sculpture:** Four Woman sculptures have been noticed in Gupta temple complex at village Eran. All Woman images have been carved on the Sandstone. Statues wears a necklace (*Hara*), *Kundla* and armlet. The Sculpture attests to the exquisite quality of the classical art. (Fig. No.61, 62, 63 & 63A).

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![Figure 61: Woman sculpture (9th century A.D., Sandstone), Gupta Complex, Eran](image1)

![Figure 62: Woman sculpture (10th-11th century A.D., Sandstone), Gupta Complex, Eran](image2)
Fig. No.63: Woman sculpture (9th century A.D., Sandstone), Gupta Comple, Eran

Fig. No.63 A: Woman sculpture (9th century A.D., Sandstone), Gupta Comple, Eran
Male Torso: - The recovery of this sculpted male torso supplies further evidence of Eran already being a religious and artistic center in the early centuries of our era. Although the head, right hand and feet are broken, the notion of power and strength is conveyed in its robust figure and heavy limbs, and the sculpture has the characteristic features of early art; it is reminiscent of the colossal Yaksha statues produced since Maurya times. These were not only the early manifestation of folk religion but served as models for later Buddhist and Hindu icons, including Naga sculptures. The figure stands erect with weight on both legs, although the bust shows a slight curve that may very faintly point towards the bent poses of later art. The sculpture is mutilated, however, the heavy jewellery consisting of a thick necklace and three bangles on both wrists is still discernible. A thick fold of the scarf wrapped around the waist is draped between the legs, another fold is held up by the left hand, while at the waist, knots and tumbling folds of drapery, indicated by incised lines can be seen. The upheld right hand, now missing, might have held a fly whisk (camara)(Fig. No.64).

Fig. No.64: Male Torso (5th century A.D., Sandstone 71x68 cm), Eran(kept in Sagar University, Museum)
Lion fighting With Man:-Lions have been widely used in sculptural art to provide a sense of majesty and awe, especially in ancient temples. Lions were bold creatures and many ancient forts would have an abundance of lion sculptures to show strength in numbers as well. There are lions carved in ancient temples, such as entrances of temple’s walls and doorjambs etc. (Fig No. 65)

Fig. No.65: Lion fighting With Man sculpture (Kushan period Sandstone, 90 x 70cm), Gupta Complex, Eran

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A Collection of Punch-marked Coins from Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh

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A collection of 92 silver punch-marked coins was brought to the notice of the first author, for a preliminary study by Shri Pundarik Kumar, the second author. The photographs and other data about the coins was supplied by Shri Vijay Kumar, Chief Editor of Indian Journal of Archaeology. All the specimens are punch-marked coins, belonging to the Kosalamahājanapada.

Corresponding to modern Awadh, the mahājanapada of Kosala appears to have extended from the Sadanīra (modern Gandak) in the east, to the Gomati in the west; it was bounded by the Nepal hills in the north, and the Sarpikā or Syandikā (modern Sai) in the south. At one time, the kingdom was divided into two parts, with Śrāvastī as the capital of northern Kosala, and Kuśāvatī as the capital of southern Kosala. But, by the time of the Buddha, Kosala had conquered the mahājanapada of Kāśi, and subjugated the Śākyas of Kapilavastu and the Kālāmas of Kesuputta, and Śrāvastī had emerged as the most prominent centre of power of the Kosalamahājanapada, with Prasenajit as the king. Viḍūḍabha, the son of Prasenajit, usurped the throne, and almost exterminated the Śākyas of Kapilavastu. Viḍūḍabha appears to have been followed by Rāpaka, Suratha, and Sumitra. The Kosalamahājanapada was, in all probability, conquered and annexed to the growing kingdom of Magadha, during the reign of Śisunāga, although some scholars are in favour of giving the credit of the conquest and annexation of Kosala to Ajātasatru, the king of Magadha.

The punch-marked coins of the Kosalamahājanapada have been studied by scholars, like P L Gupta, Terry R Hardekar, Dilip Rajgor, and Shinji Hirano. The early punch-marked coins of the Kosalamahājanapada are round in shape, and have a broad and thin fabric. The obverse bears a battered look, due to the application of a large number of minute punches on the reverse. The later coins are of ‘medium thick fabric’. Minutes punches have been applied to the reverse of these coins as well, but it has not affected the quality of the obverse symbols. The symbols on the obverse of the coins have been labelled ‘main type symbols’, and those on the reverse, ‘bankers’ marks’. The most common symbol on the punch-marked coins of the Kosalamahājanapada is made up of three curved lines, resembling the letter S of the English alphabet, arranged around a dot or a circle. P L Gupta proposes to regard it as the ‘identity symbol’ of the Kosalamahājanapada. Other symbols, appearing on the coins of this mahājanapada, include quadrupeds, like the elephant, the
bull, and the hare; a tree-like symbol; and geometrical patterns.\textsuperscript{15} Paul Murphy, who regards the obverse symbols as ‘main type symbols’, after Shinji Hirano (above), has divided them into three categories—geometric symbols,\textsuperscript{16} nature type symbols,\textsuperscript{17} and manmade type symbols.\textsuperscript{18} He also divides the reverse symbols, which he regards as ‘banker’s marks’, after Shinji Hirano (above), into three categories—geometric marks,\textsuperscript{19} nature marks,\textsuperscript{20} and manmade marks.\textsuperscript{21}

Punch-marked coins of the\textit{ Kosalamahājanapada} represent six coin denominations—(1)\textit{ Viṁśatika}, weighing, on an average, 4.4 gram (around 68.7 grains)\textsuperscript{22}; (2)\textit{ Arddhaviṁśatika}, weighing, on an average, 2.2 gram (around 34.4 grains)\textsuperscript{23}; (3)\textit{ Kārshāpaṇa}, weighing, on an average, from 2.9 gram (around 45.3 grains) to 3.3 gram (around 51.6 grains)\textsuperscript{24}; (4)\textit{ Dvimāshaka}, weighing, on an average, 0.7 gram (around 10.9 grains)\textsuperscript{25}; (5)\textit{ Arddhakārshāpaṇa}, weighing, on an average, 1.9 gram (around 29.7 grains)\textsuperscript{26}; and (6)\textit{ Pādakārshāpaṇa}, weighing, on an average, 1.0 gram (around 15.6 grains)\textsuperscript{27}.

As regards the mode of fabrication of the punch-marked coins of the\textit{ Kosalamahājanapada}, the coins of the\textit{ viṁśatika} series\textsuperscript{28} and the\textit{ kārshāpaṇa} series\textsuperscript{29} have been manufactured by the droplet and punch-marking technique. The coins of the\textit{ arddhaviṁśatika} series\textsuperscript{30} and the\textit{ dvimāshaka} series\textsuperscript{31} have been manufactured by the clipping technique. A single die has been used for the manufacture of the coins of the\textit{ arddhakārshāpaṇa} series\textsuperscript{32} and the\textit{ pādakārshāpaṇa} series.\textsuperscript{33}

The\textit{ viṁśatikas} bear one symbol in duplicate, together with two more and dissimilar, symbols,\textsuperscript{34} while the\textit{ arddhaviṁśatikas} bear just one symbol, or two symbols, dissimilar from each other.\textsuperscript{35} The\textit{ kārshāpaṇas} evince three different types of orientations of symbols. One series of\textit{ kārshāpaṇas}, having an average weight of 3.3 gram (around 51.6 grains), bears four symbols, all different from each other on a single coin.\textsuperscript{36} Another series of\textit{ kārshāpaṇas}, having the same average weight, bears one symbol in duplicate, together with two more and dissimilar, symbols; or, alternatively, four symbols, all dissimilar from each other.\textsuperscript{37} Yet another series of\textit{ kārshāpaṇas}, having an average weight of 2.9 gram (around 45.3 grains), bears four symbols, all dissimilar from each other.\textsuperscript{38} The symbols, found on these three series of\textit{ kārshāpaṇas}, generally tend to differ from series to series. The\textit{ dvimāshakas} bear two symbols, dissimilar from each other.\textsuperscript{39} Each coin of the\textit{ arddhakārshāpaṇa} series\textsuperscript{40} and the\textit{ pādakārshāpaṇa} series bears only one symbol.\textsuperscript{41}

The coins in the collection in question all belong to the\textit{ kārshāpaṇa} series. Their weights range from 2.17 gram (around 33.9 grains—coin no. 72) to 3.05 gram (around 47.7 grains—coin no. 55). They have irregular shapes. Almost all the three categories of obverse symbols, or ‘main type symbols’—geometric symbols, nature type symbols, and manmade type symbols, as also almost all the three categories of the reverse symbols, or ‘bankers’ marks’—geometric marks, nature marks, and manmade marks, are found depicted on the coins of the present collection. The 92 coins of the collection are illustrated below, together with such relevant information, as their weight and size.
Coin No. 1

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 2

The weight of the coin is 2.90 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 3

The weight of the coin is 3.02 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x2.1 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 4

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 5

The weight of the coin is 2.90 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 6

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.4x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 7

The weight of the coin is 3.04 gram. The size of the coin is 2.5x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 8

The weight of the coin is 2.76 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 9

The weight of the coin is 2.98 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 10

The weight of the coin is 2.97 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 11

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 2.4x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 12

The weight of the coin is 2.91 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 13

The weight of the coin is 2.93 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 14

The weight of the coin is 2.88 gram. The size of the coin is 2.7x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 15

The weight of the coin is 2.97 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 16

The weight of the coin is 2.83 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.4 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 17

The weight of the coin is 2.73 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 18

The weight of the coin is 3.03 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 19

The weight of the coin is 2.82 gram. The size of the coin is 2.5x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 20

The weight of the coin is 2.90 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 21

The weight of the coin is 2.98 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 22

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 1.9x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 23

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 24

The weight of the coin is 2.87 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x2.1 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 25

The weight of the coin is 2.97 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 26

The weight of the coin is 2.86 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 27

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.98 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 28

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.93 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 29

The weight of the coin is 2.87 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 30

The weight of the coin is 2.85 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 31

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.93 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 32

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.90 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 33

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 34

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 35

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 36

The weight of the coin is 2.93 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 37

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 38

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 1.8x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 39

The weight of the coin is 2.95 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 40

The weight of the coin is 3.02 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
**Coin No. 41**

The weight of the coin is 2.77 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is *Shravasti*.

**Coin No. 42**

The weight of the coin is 2.98 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is *Shravasti*.
Coin No. 43

![Obverse and Reverse of Coin No. 43](image)

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 44

![Obverse and Reverse of Coin No. 44](image)

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 45

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 46

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 47

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 48

The weight of the coin is 3.02 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 49

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 50

The weight of the coin is 2.86 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 51

The weight of the coin is 3.03 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 52

The weight of the coin is 2.81 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 53

The weight of the coin is 2.95 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 54

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.4x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 55

The weight of the coin is 3.05 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 56

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 1.9x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 57

The weight of the coin is 2.92 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is *Shravasti*.

Coin No. 58

The weight of the coin is 3.01 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x2.1 cm. The provenance of the coin is *Shravasti*.
Coin No. 59

The weight of the coin is 2.64 gram. The size of the coin is 1.9x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 60

The weight of the coin is 2.84 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 61

The weight of the coin is 2.31 gram. The size of the coin is 1.6x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 62

The weight of the coin is 2.90 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
A Collection of Punch-marked Coins from Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh

Coin No. 63

The weight of the coin is 3.01 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 64

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 65

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.86 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 66

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.95 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
A Collection of Punch-marked Coins from Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh

Coin No. 67

The weight of the coin is 2.83 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 68

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 69

The weight of the coin is 2.86 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 70

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 71

The weight of the coin is 2.84 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 72

The weight of the coin is 2.17 gram. The size of the coin is 1.8x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 73

The weight of the coin is 2.86 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 74

The weight of the coin is 2.91 gram. The size of the coin is 2.4x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 75

The weight of the coin is 2.97 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 76

The weight of the coin is 2.94 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 77

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x2.1 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 78

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 79

The weight of the coin is 2.99 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 80

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 81

The weight of the coin is 2.68 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 82

The weight of the coin is 3.00 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 83

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.92 gram. The size of the coin is 1.9x1.9 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 84

Obverse

Reverse

The weight of the coin is 2.78 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 85

The weight of the coin is 2.87 gram. The size of the coin is 2.3x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 86

The weight of the coin is 2.89 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 87

The weight of the coin is 3.02 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 88

The weight of the coin is 2.89 gram. The size of the coin is 2.0x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 89

The weight of the coin is 2.85 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.8 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 90

The weight of the coin is 2.84 gram. The size of the coin is 2.1x1.7 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
Coin No. 91

The weight of the coin is 2.96 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x1.6 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.

Coin No. 92

The weight of the coin is 3.01 gram. The size of the coin is 2.2x2.0 cm. The provenance of the coin is Shravasti.
References:


3. B C Law, North India in the Sixth Century BC, Chapter I, in R C Majumdar, A D Pusalker, and A K Majumdar (ed), *The Age of Imperial Unity* (The History and Culture of the Indian People 2), (reprint, Bombay. 1980), pp. 1-17, on p. 4.


A Collection of Punch-marked Coins from Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh

26Ibid, p. 163.
27Ibid, p. 163.
29Ibid, pp. 154, 155-162.
32Ibid, p. 163.
33Ibid, p. 163.
37Ibid, pp. 155-158.
38Ibid, pp. 159-162.
40Ibid, p. 163.
41Ibid, p. 163.
The Art and Archaeology of Early Historic Harwan

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I

The Rajatarangini of Kalhana is replete with the repeated references about the flourishing of the Buddhist faith in the Valley during the time of three Turushka kings i.e., Hushka, Jushka and Kanishka. These three rulers were identified with the historical personalities of Huvishka, Vasiska and Kaniska of the Kushana dynasty. In this connection the Rajatarangini refers to Nagarjuna as a Bodhisattva residing at Sadarhadvana during this period. The place Sadarhadvana ‘grove of the six saints’ mentioned by Kalhana is identified by M.A. Stein with the modern village Harwan (34°09’ N 74°54’ E) situated about one and a half mile to the north-west of the gardens of Shalimar near Srinagar. Stein’s identification of Sadarhadvana with modern Harwan is based upon the earlier interpretations (by other scholars) of Kalhana’s work, which placed it near the Shalimar gardens, as well as Stein’s own awareness of artifacts being found near Harwan village as the Srinagar waterworks were being constructed. However, Gulshan Majid is not ready to accept this view of Stein. He says, “Stein is not right in ascribing ‘sadarhadvana’ of the Rajatarangini to Harwana.” Sadarhadvana is mentioned only twice in the Rajatarangini and is otherwise unknown to other texts that mention Kashmir. Surprisingly, even the famous Chinese travellers, Hieun T’sang (7th century CE) and O’kong (8th century CE) do not mention this place, although both of them stayed in Kashmir for a considerable time and visited Buddhist sites besides studying Buddhist literature in the Valley. One may also mention that Kanishka, according to some scholars, held the fourth Buddhist council here during second century C.E. Sufi instead states that Kanishka held ‘third Buddhist council at Khandalvan vihar near Harwan.’ However, there is a debate about the exact location of the place where the council was held, with Kond (Kulgam) and Buddhabal in Knalwan, Kashmir also having been mentioned as possible locations. To date, we lack the exact location of this place.

The archaeological ruins at Harwan were first accidently discovered in 1895, in the course of construction of the conduit which carries drinking water to Srinagar. This chance discovery did not attract much attention till Hiranand Shastri identified the location of the Buddhist site in what was then a forested area. Shastri explored the site in 1919 and found some brick tiles stamped with images. However, the first systematic excavations at the site were conducted by R.C. Kak in 1920-21 and in subsequent years (for plan of excavations see Fig.1). Systematic excavations were again carried on at the site by L. K. Srinivasan of the Frontier Circle of the Survey, assisted by Shali in 1973.
The excavations at the site exposed the ruins of a Buddhist structural complex which flourished around fourth to seventh century CE. According to Fisher, “The entire site is not very large and consists of about 10 ruins located upon several terraces cut into a steep hillside.” The earliest and the first of the series of constructional activity at the site was purely of pebble style. The pebbles each of dimensions of one inch to two inches in diameter, easily available in the nearby streams, were neatly embedded in mud walls. The structures of the pebble style were discovered on a lower level than the structures of the other two types of masonry viz. diaper pebble and diaper rubble. But they were found in close proximity to each other. What is also worth emphasizing is that structures in pebble style are found on two different terraces. On a higher level of the middle terrace of the settlement, an isolated patch of a monastery in pure pebble style was exposed which appears to have had an opening on the northern side, as illustrated by.

![Fig.1. Site Plan of Excavation at Harwan (Source: Kak, 1933, Op.Cit)](source)
R. C. Kak in his work, Ancient Monuments of Kashmir. Additionally, at a lower level on this very terrace, Kak further illustrated a rectangular structure to the north-west of the monastery laid in north-south orientation in pure pebble style. It has a flight of steps facing north-west. On the lower terrace of the settlement, were exposed two adjacent walls in pure pebble masonry which seems to be part of an enclosure of a courtyard of some structure, the traces of which do not exist now.

The pebble style was followed, in c. 300 CE, by the method of reinforcing the wall of pebbles by the insertion of large and irregular stones at intervals commonly known as diaper pebble style of masonry. On the highest terrace are the ruins of foundations of an apsidal temple, built in diaper pebble masonry, which is surrounded by a courtyard paved with terracotta tiles bearing motifs of humans, animals, birds, flora and abstract designs. One should note that this structure occupies the highest point of the settlement and is the most impressive and elaborately decorated structural complex at Harwan. This increases the importance of the structure, and it appears that much attention was paid by its builders while paving the courtyard of it as none of the other structures of the site exhibits such great care with which the shrine was constructed, nor such treatment of the decoration is found in other structures of this site. The temple measures 21.40×17.90 metres and the thickness of the front walls is around 5.70 metres whereas at the back it measures 4.30 metres. The temple is apsidal on the exterior and circular internally and is preceded by an oblong hall in the front. The diaper-pebble facing of the temple was covered with a setting of beautiful and elaborately carved moulded bricks some of which are still in-situ on the enclosure of the wall. Robert E Fisher has described the process in the following way: “The rubble-filled walls of the raised apsidal temple, its doorway looking upon the valley, were probably covered with a layer of smooth plaster and the lowest portions faced with the same terracotta plaques of ascetic figures which surrounded the area on three sides forming a low wall that established the limits of the temple and separated it from the hillside behind.” In the earlier investigations at the site no circumbulatory passage around the temple was found but in the excavations apparently conducted during 1979-80, the presence of such a passage was also located around the temple probably in the shape of a courtyard paved with terracotta tiles. A number of cells or rooms were also unearthed on the lowest terrace built of diaper pebble style, which might have served as chapels or a residential complex. Another structure in diaper pebble style was exposed, again on the lowest terrace of the settlement which has been named as ‘prayer hall’. It is rectangular in plan.

Finally, the exposed stupa basement which is situated on the lowest terrace, to the south of the prayer hall appears to be among the later constructions since it is built of untrimmed stones with the empty spaces filled by smaller stones. Described as diaper rubble style of construction, this has been designated as the third and latest construction style. The stupa also had an enclosure wall built in diaper rubble style. The stupa is built in the middle of a rectangular courtyard facing north. Such rough and crude method of construction without any binding material is definitely of a later
date. The area around the stupa is paved with decorated terracotta tiles (Fig. 2), which according to Kak, were broken into pieces bearing figures with incomplete motifs. He further says, “though some (broken tiles) were flat and might have formed part of a pavement, there were a few which bore mouldings in relief and could only have belonged to walls.” Thus it is clear from this statement that the tiles do not belong originally to the courtyard where they were found during the excavations, but were probably transported to this place from some other structure probably of earlier date.

The discovery of a coin of Toramana underneath the stairs of the stupa fixes its date, and consequently also the style in which it was built, to the 5th or 6th century C.E. or even later. The other finds include several terracotta figural fragments and three plaques impressed with stupa images (see Fig. 3). These plaques allow us to ascertain the form of a stupa in fifth century Kashmir. The description of the stupa depictions on these plaques is given by Pratapaditya Pal as: “All three (stupas on plaques) have a triple basement with three flight of steps, the drum with a line of beading and plain moldings with plain dome. A row of projecting brackets makes up the harmika, above which is a succession of eleven umbrellas of diminishing size, with fluttering ribbons tied at the very top. At both corners of the top terrace is a tall column with seated lion.”
The excavations at Harwan were resumed, in 1973 by L. K. Srinivasan of the Frontier Circle of the Survey assisted by S. L. Shali, both on the outer and inner sides of the structure, particularly towards the north-western and north-eastern corners. The excavation revealed “that the outer face of the northern side wall above the ground level, commencing from the north-eastern corner, is not in conformity with the outer face of the same wall below the ground, inasmuch as the former is leaning out of plumb by about 40 cm, indicating that there has been a later reconstruction or restoration without any relation to the alignment of the structure underground. This observation is further confirmed by the fact that the internal and external faces of the wall underground show diaper-pebble construction; the wall above ground level has dry rubble construction on the inner face only. The northern wall below the ground level has no gap for the entrance, but the wall above the ground has an entrance. A small cell, measuring 2.30 x 1.20 m, has been exposed within the enclosure on the north-western corner.” Thus it is clear from the excavations that here arrived a group of people, different to the locals, who vandalized the earlier diaper pebble constructions of the site and built their own buildings in a different style viz. the diaper rubble masonry. Further, the layer of ash and charcoal found in between these two foundation walls, built of different styles of construction, is witness to the burning of the earlier settlement of Kushanas by some intruders, probably Hunas, who entered the valley around the end of sixth century CE and were responsible for the destruction of the Buddhist monuments in Kashmir in general and Indian subcontinent in particular. Thus the Buddhist settlement at Harwan was in continuous occupation for centuries before its complete neglect in later centuries of Muslim rule in the Valley. Thus excavations yielded important evidence of constructional techniques, artistic remains and other cultural material which are of Buddhist attribution.
II

A unique feature of the early historic period of Kashmir is the universal presence of a particular kind of settlement pattern data i.e. diaper pebble constructional modes (Fig.4) and the paving of courtyards with terracotta tiles throughout the region. This feature is universal to almost all the archaeological sites in Kashmir having links with the early historic period. Such constructional activities were also found during the excavations at Semthan, an early historic urban centre in south Kashmir.

Recent excavations by a Russian team of archaeologists have excavated Ahan—an early historic site in Ganderbal district. Terracotta tiles were previously recovered from excavations. Fresh excavations have confirmed the early findings and have also furnished some details on settlement pattern at the site. A pebble wall of a structure was explored during the survey at the site. A new feature i.e. terracotta pipes were also observed at the site laid *insitu* next to the pebble wall. Ahan and Semthan are situated very close to the banks of Jhelum. This speaks about the importance of both the settlements from the economic point of view in terms of riverine commerce between the north and south Kashmir.
The Kushana period in Kashmir is distinctively known for its terracotta art. It should be noted here that the occurrence of diaper-pebble style of constructions along with paving of the Buddhist stupa courts with the decorated terracotta tiles (Fig.5) (mostly wedge shaped), as mentioned earlier, is an established feature of the settlement patterning designs we see in the Kashmir valley and outside belonging to the Kushana period. Almost a dozen of archaeological sites featuring this style of settlement patterning have been unearthed throughout the length and breadth of the Kashmir valley. In some cases only the terracotta tile pavements have been recovered like at Kutbal and Hoinar-Lidroo in Anantnag district. At others the terracotta tile pavements have been found in association with the pebble and diaper-pebble style of constructions. The prominent among them are Harwan in Srinagar district; Huthmura and Semthan in Anantnag; Ushkar and Kanispur in Baramulla; and Kralchak in Pulwama district. The tradition of decorating floors with terracotta tile pavements is also reported from Takiya Bala, Pulwama; a few closely situated sites at Doen Pather (Pahalgam); Ahan (Sumbal) and from Bham-ud-din Sahib mosque near Mattan, Anantnag. These are also reported from Gurwait-Yarikhan in Budgam. Two brick tiles having a cross within a circle were also recovered from Semthan from stratified Kushana levels as well. One beautiful specimen was documented from private collections at Semthan by the present author (Fig.6). Such tiles were also documented from private collections at Bijbihara recovered from Tengun area of Zablipora (Fig.7).
Some of the aspects of the origin and development of this art within Kashmir is discussed by Bandey\textsuperscript{30} and its comparisons and other related issues are highlighted by Fisher.\textsuperscript{31} Thus, the tradition was popular in the length and breadth of the whole valley.

The valley, under the prosperous rule of Kushana kings saw the rise of an independent school of art. Instead of stone, which was a popular material for the artists of Kushana period in the Indian subcontinent, especially those related to the Gandhara School of art,\textsuperscript{32} the artists in Kashmir of the Kushana period preferred clay as a popular medium of exhibiting their artistic flavours.\textsuperscript{33} This is attested by the recovery of a large number of terracotta decorated tiles (as mentioned above) as also the terracotta figurines of humans and animals\textsuperscript{34} (Fig.8, 9) as well as terracotta beads, skin rubbers, seals and miscellaneous objects.
These art forms, especially terracotta figurines bear Hellenistic influence. Since Kashmir, as a geographical and political entity, formed an integral part of the Gandhara kingdom in those times, which was dominated by the Hellenistic ideas of art and learning that influence was carried on in Kashmir. The Gandhara school of art flourished between 1st and 5th century CE, it continued till the 7th century CE in parts of Kashmir and Afghanistan. That is probably the reason behind the recovery of these terracotta figurines, showing Hellenistic influence, even in 'Period V' of occupation at Semthan, as is exhibited from the excavations.

Most of the Kushana period sculptures of the Indian subcontinent are found in stone. In Kashmir, the evidence is in contrast. Instead of stone as a favourite material, terracotta was chosen by the Kushana period artists as a material for making art works in the form of figurines, tiles so on and so forth. One wonders that why there was a shift in the materials used. Was it so that Kashmir developed at that stage an indigenous school of art in which terracotta or clay was already in vogue as a medium of artistic expression when it came under the Kushana rule? The evidence seems favourable and convincing here. The early historic period in Kashmir was already set in the stage of urbanism before its conquest by the Kushana empire. There existed a local school of art whose expressions are mostly articulated in terracotta. The Hellenistic features were only an addition to these figurines, by the artists who came from the Gandharan territories because of the change in political power and patronage. The evidence is conclusive also in case of terracotta tiles. These tiles too exhibit a sense of evolution, in terms of surface treatment, from simple and plain tiles to most profusely decorated tiles at Harwan and Huthmura and also at Semthan. The argument of Bandey—that Taxila received this technique of making and paving their courtyards by terracotta tiles from Kashmir, holds ground here. The evidence suggests that the relations between the Kashmir and Gandhara strengthened manifold after the conquest of Kashmir. Some kind of rudimentary give-and-take as in the world of commerce already existed. During this process of exchange, some ideas travelled from Kashmir to the west and some crept back into Kashmir. The intermingling of both of these cultures in Kashmir resulted in such art forms having both regional manifestations and foreign influences. Such variations in influences were also noticed by Siudmak.

References

9 Fisher, op.cit. p.5
12 Kak, R C.  Ancient Monuments of Kashmir, Rapam, V.24, pp.86-87.
16bid.
20The present author was also participant of the excavation team.
28 The findings of this site were reported in a local daily The Tribune, Jammu, April 30, 1999. A passing reference to this discovery is also mentioned by Iqbal Ahmad (2011:161).
The kingdom of Koch Bihār came into existence in first half of the sixteenth century under the leadership of its chief Bishwasimha. In the reign of his son Nara-Nārāyana, the Koch ruler became prominent power. The territory of Koch Bihār was comprised of almost whole of the northern Bengal, Bhutan, Assam, Jayantiya, Manipur and Tripura. Nara-Nārāyana was the first Koch ruler who struck the coins in his own name with frozen date of Śāke 1477 (AD 1555) probably his date of Accessionession. Therefore, the coins of this very dynasty came to known as Nārāyanī coins. Nara-Nārāyana delegated control over eastern part of his kingdom to his brother Shukladhwaja and later his son, Raghudeva Nārāyana declared his full independence and struck his own coins. However, the eastern Koch dynasty was short lived, but the western kingdom was remain in existence until 1948, when it became a part of the Union of India and now a district of West Bengal with the headquarters with the capital town of the Koch kings, Koch Bihār or Cooch Behār.

As the kingdom of Koch Bihār was on traditional trade route connecting the northern Bengal with Brahmaputra valley and China, the Nārāyanī coins were in circulation not only in Koch Bihār itself, but also beyond its border in Bhutan, western Assam and other neighboring areas from second half of the sixteenth century till the closure of mint in AD 1845. Afterward, only a limited number of Nārāyanī coins were allowed to be issued for ceremonial purpose and medieval Nārāyanī tankās were converted into Sikkā Rupee of East India Company. Thirteen medieval Nārāyanī coins in the cabinet of Koch Bihār Palace Museum covering three rulers, Nara-Nārāyana and Lakshmi-Nārāyana of Western Koch dynasty and Raghudeva Nārāyana of eastern Koch kingdom has been taken up for the study. The detail of the coins is as follows:-
**Nara-Nārāyana (1555-87):** The coins issued by Nara-nārāyana are influenced with the ṭankā coins of Sultans of Bengāl. All coins are of same basic design, with an invocation to Shiva on the obverse, and the name of king and date on reverse.

**Type-I:** In this type of the coins obverse is in nāgarī character but the reverse legend is in Bengāli character. The legend is put inside the dotted circle on both sides. This type of the coins can be grouped into subtypes on the basis of fabric, width of the flan and execution of the legend. The legend on the coins gives very important historical data regarding the scripts present in the region. It seems that this type of coins is earliest in the series and the nāgarī legend was due to influence of north India. It is well known fact that good number of north Indiaceople, especially from Vārānasī came to Koch Bihār in 16th century itself. A good number of Brahmin populations also migrated to perform the religious rites. This was one the most respected class in Koch Bihār till the last century. Therefore, influence on the religious legend on the coin is there, as the same nāgarī legend was engraved as it was given to the engraver but later, it was corrected and transliterated into Bengāli script.

**Coin No.1:** Accession No. 145; Metal Silver; Wt. 10.52 gram; diameter 3.2 Cm.

**Obverse.** ŚrīŚrī
- Shivacharan
- Kamal Madhu
- Karasya

**Reverse.** ŚrīŚrī
- Mannaranārā
  - yanaBhupāla
  - syaShāke
- 1477

**Coin No.2:** Accession No. 146; Metal Silver; Wt. 10.59 gram; diameter 3.0 Cm.

**Obverse.** ŚrīŚrī
- Shivacharan
- Kamal Madhu
- Karasya

**Reverse.** ŚrīŚrī
- Mannaranārā
  - yanaBhupāla
  - syaShāke
- 1477
Coin No.3; Accession. No. 312; Metal Silver; Wt.10.27 gram; diameter 3.0 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
Mannaranārā
yanaBhupāla
syāShāke
1477

Coin No.4; Accession. No. 317; Metal Silver; Wt.10.53 gram; diameter 3.0 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
Mannaranārā
yanaBhupāla
syāShāke
1477

Type II: In this type Bengāli characters are prominent on both sides. Letters does not join each other. The coins of this variety are common.

Coin No. 5; Accession. No. 322; Metal Silver; Wt.10.35 gram; diameter 3.0 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
Mannaranārā
yanaBhupāla
syāShāke
1477
Type III: However the legend of the coins of this category is engraved in the same manner as on preceding category but the size of the flan is smaller but thicker than above type to adjust the weight.

Coin No. 6; Accession. No. 320; Metal Silver; Wt.10.46 gram; diameter. 2.5 Cm.
Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
      Shivacharan
      Kamal Madhu
      Karasya
Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
      Mannaranārā
      yanaBhupāla
      syaShāke
      1477

Coin No. 7; Accession. No. 321; Metal Silver; Wt.10.61 gram; diameter. 2.5 Cm.
Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
      Shivacharan
      Kamal Madhu
      Karasya
Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
      Mannaranārā
      yanaBhupāla
      syaShāke
      1477

Type IV: This type is represented by only coin having legend in Bengāli character on both the side of the coin. In this type, the characters have resemblance with coins of King Laksmimī Nārāyana. The word Bhupālsya has been discarded from the obverse and suffix sya have been included with Nārāyana. On earlier types the obverse legend was in five lines but in this type, there are only four lines. A Star of David (*) have been depicted on the right side of ŚrīŚrī and a sign like plus (+) on right of the date below is placed. This type of coins is scarce. Change in legend and styles of characters shows that either this series of coins was struck in the latter part of the reign of king Nara-Nārāyana or it is posthumous coin struck by king Lakshmīnārāyana. In both cases, it indicates towards political changes in the region. Exclusion of the
Bhupālasya shows that the ruler was no more independent. Akbarnāmā gives a vivid description about the submission of Nara-Nārāyanato the Mughal fources.5

Coin No.8; Accession. No. 313; Metal Silver; Wt.10.34 gm.; diameter. 3.1 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
Mannaranārā
yanasyaShāke
1477

Lakshminārāyana (1587-1621): After Nara-Nārāyana, his son Lakshmīnārāyana became the king of Koch Bihār. King Lakshmīnārāyana paid to homage to the Mughal officers in AD 1596 and gave his sister to RājāhMān Singh.6 After a period of increasing Mughal influence in Koch Bihār in AD 1614 Lakshmīnārāyana left his country to visit the Mughal Governor in DAccessiona. Once, there he was detained and was able to return only after about four years, having spent one year in DAccessiona and three year in and around Agra, during which time he met emperor Jahāngīr near Ahmadabad and he was permitted to return to his country only after he had presented peshkash of about 80,000 Nārāyanicoins to the Emperor.7 He lost his control on the subject and was as weak as at a point of time his nephew (Parīkshit Nārāyana) was considered to be the ruler of Koch Bihār.8

King Lakshmīnārāyana is represented by four coins. On the obverse, usual legend ‘ShivacharanKamal MadhuKarasya’ is placed. On the right of the ŚrīŚrī,three small dots have also been depicted probably to fill the space.

Type I: In this type each of the legend is in four lines. Date on the coin is place as Shāke 1509(1587) frozen date of the Accessionession of King Lakshmīnārāyana.

Coin No.9; Accession. No. 314; Metal Silver; Wt.10.33 gram;diameter 3.3 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrīma
Coin No.10; Accession. No. 315; Metal Silver; Wt.10.31 gram; diameter 3.3 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrīma
Ilakhsminārāya
nsyaShāke
1509

Coin No.11; Accession. No. 318; Metal Silver; Wt.9.80 gram; diameter 3.3 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrīma
Ilakhsminārāya
nsyaShāke
1509

Type II: The legend in this type is same as preceding coins but the date is not clear as many unclear signs have been placed. If it is due to the wrong die engraving, as coin itself is crude, and making defects shows that, still carelessness and haphazard attitude towards aesthetics of the coinage for a long period as in many coins in this variety have been reported from various coin hoards.

Coin No.12; Accession. No. 319; Metal Silver; Wt.9.65 gram; diameter 3.3 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Shivacharan
Kamal Madhu
Karasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrīma
Ilakhsminārāya
Raghudeva Nārāyana (1581-1603): Nara-Nārāyana delegated the control over eastern part of his kingdom beyond the river Sankosh to his brother Shukladhwaja, the leading commander of his victories. But right of coinage was not delegated to Shukladhwaja and he was as vassal of Nara-Nārāyana. But his son Raghudeva Nārāyana became independent of Koch king Lakshmīnārāyana. His reign was not a peaceful one, as he objected to the policy of subservience to the Mughals. He faces numerous Mughal expeditions to force him into submission but he died still an independent ruler in 1603. But the backwaters of his reluctance had shown in the reign of his son Parīkhshit Nārāyana who submitted to the Mughal forces, but was unable to procure the dues and died in 1618.

Shukladhwaja of eastern Koch territory did not strike the coins in his name but his son Raghudeva Nārāyana was reluctant to strike the coin in his name. Many coins of this very series have been encountered in the recent past.

Coin No.13; Accession. No. 316; Metal Silver; Wt.10.46 gram; diameter 3.0 Cm.

Obverse. ŚrīŚrī
Hara Gaurī
Charan Kama
lMadhuKa
rasya

Reverse. ŚrīŚrī
Raghudevana
rayanaBhupa
lsyaShāke
1510

Conclusions: The kingdom of Koch Bihār emerges as key power in north eastern part of India in the last half of the 16th century. The ruler the dynasty Accessioned lord Shiva, as main deity. But Vashnavite sect was also present, as it is described in literature and found in archaeological sources. Migration of north India population taken place under the Koch kings but it was limited to the elite class and it had influence in the administration. Many sets of the coin dies were utilized to make the coin. Changes in the script also suggest that coins were struck from various places in different times. Therefore, the circulation of the narāyānī coins was in a broad area of north eastern India. But in the last years of the sixteenth century the Koch kingdom was divided into two parts. Coins of the both branches of the Koch kingdom were in circulation in
the region. Subsequently, Koch kingdom faces the Mughal invasion too and the western branch became the subservient of the Mughal Empire but the king was permitted to strike the coin in his own name devoid of his title of sovereignty Bhūpālasya. The rulers of the Koch kingdom tries to be free numerous times but got blows from superior’s powers like Mughal Empire and later from British Empire. They Accessioned the condition of being subservient to the superior powers and survived up to the first half of the last century. However, the eastern branch did not give up the word Bhūpālsya under Raghudevā Nařāyana but it was unable to sustain in this political situation and lost its existence in infancy.

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NOTES AND REFERENCES:
4. Rhodes and S.K. Bose, ibid, p. 27.
5. In the description of the events of 23rd (AD1578) year of Akbar’s reign Abu’lFazl writes, ‘One of the occurrences was the arrival of presents from Bengāl and Koch (Koch Bihār). At the time when the camp was by river Bihat the bearers of reports from KhānJahān arrived at court. The gist of them was that eastern provinces were tranquil by the blessing of the ruler of the age. Raja Mal Gosain (Nam-Nārāyana), the zamindār of Koch, also again made his submission. Abu’lFazlAllāmī, Akbarnama (tr. H. Beveridge), III, p.349
6. Ibid, pp.1066-68
7. Rhodes and S.K. Bose, op.cit, p. 17
8. Emperor Jahangir recorded that ‘Lachmī Nārāyana, Rājā of Kūch (Bihār) which adjoins Bengāl, did homage and presented 500 muhrs. He received a dress of honour and an ornamented dagger.’ But only six day later he again records that ‘Raja LachmīNārayāna, paternal uncle of the Rājā of Kūch, to whom I had given the territory of Kūch, was presented with a horse.’ Tuzuk-i-Jahāngīrī (tr. A. Rogers), pp. 443-44

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On 7 October 2017 it was first reported in *The Samaja*, an Oriya daily, that there existed a trilingual inscription (Persian, Oriya and Telugu) in the village of *Narasimhapatana* in *Puri* district¹. A photograph of the inscription was also published along with the report. On 7 November 2017, the first author visited the site and after cleaning the surface of the inscribed stone slabs took fresh photographs of the inscriptions. The Oriya inscription has been read by him while the Persian and the Telugu versions of the inscriptions have been deciphered by the second and the third author respectively.

*Narasimhapatana* is situated on the left bank of the river *Dhanua* (locally known as *Sunamukhi*) on the way to *Bali-Harichandi* in *Ambapada Panchayat, Brahmagiri* Block of *Puri* district of *Odisha*. The distance from *Puri* to *Narasimhapatana* is 22 kilometers. There is an old *maṭha* or *dharmāśālā* (locally known as *Paṇḍitamāṭha*) with several rooms and dormitories all around with an open courtyard in the middle. The ceiling of the rooms is arch shaped and according to the locals there are fifty-two rooms in total. The entire *maṭha* is square in plan and it is built of burnt bricks. The walls are 36 inches thick. But at present, the *maṭhais* much dilapidated. Large vegetation growth all around the *maṭha* has made several cracks in the walls and roofs. There is a platform in the back wall of the *maṭha* where the deities like *Jagannātha*, *Balabhadra* and *Subhadrā* were installed and worshipped. Subsequently a small shrine was constructed in the courtyard itself for the worship of the deities. The main entrance of the
maṭha faces the east and on its two sides two inscribed stone slabs are fixed. The stone slab on the right side of the entrance measures 29.4 × 18.8 inches and contains two inscriptions written in Persian (three lines) and Oriya (six lines) languages. (Fig. 1). The slab fixed to the left of the wall measures 33.8 x 12.2 inches and bears a Telugu inscription. (Fig. 2)

Fig. 1: Persian and Oriya Inscriptions

**Persian Version**

The inscription contains three lines. The letters are neatly engraved and writings are in a good state of preservation. It is written in Persian language and Arabic script. The date of the inscription is expressed in Fasliyear 1197 that corresponds to 1788-89 CE.

**Text**

1. Dar sal 1197 Fasli, jahat-i aramiyat-i hangan-i tabish o barish o larzish-i mardum ke baraye darsan-i Shri Jagannath
2. Swami amad-raft midarand, Anandkishan Balkishan walad-i Ramkishan Pila, Diwan Mistar Markin Olimas
Translation

1. In the year 1197 Fasli (1788-89 A.D.) to relieve people of heat, rain and other botherations, who come for the pilgrimage of Shri Jagannath
2. Swami, Anandkishan Balkishan son(s) of Ramkishan Pila, Diwan of Mistar Markin Olimas
3. Nawab, constructed this inn on his behest at Narasingpatan (and also) garden and tank, as an offering to the Swami (i.e. Jagannath)

Oriya Version

The inscription contains six lines. It is in a good state of preservation. It is written in Oriya language and script. There are a few Perso-Arabic loan words in the inscription modified after Oriya pronunciation, e.g. nabāba for nawab, bahādara for bahadur, and dibāna for diwan. The word pilā/pillā (l. 30) is a Telugu word used in this inscription. The words āśiṣvaruṁ (l. 3) and tharem (l. 5) are peculiar to the Oriya of the 18th century. The last letter of the inscription is unintelligible. The letter bā after darśana ta in line 2 is written below the line. The date of the inscription is Śālivāhana Śaka era 1710 which may correspond to 1788 CE. The word udayābdare after the date could be interpreted as at the beginning of the Śaka era 1710.

Text

1. śrī śālivāhana sakābda 1710 udayābdare śrī puruṣottama kṣatra
2. śrī jaganātha mahāprabhuṇka darśana ta(he)bā nmimitta gatāgata hebājana mānaṅka
3. bāta-barṣ-āṭapa upaśamanārthare śṛibā brahmacāri gosāṅka aśiṣvaruṁ gaṅjāma
4. nabāba ulvama bahādara sāhebaṅka dibāṇa ānandakrishna pilā bālakrishna pillā e dha-
5. rmaśāl-ārama-puṣkarāṇīmandhva nṛsimhapāṭanāṅhāreṁ nirmāṇa karāi bhagabatsa-
6. marpaṇa kale | |dharmāṁa hebā loke e kīrtti abhibṛddhi kārithibe _

Translation

(The inscription was written) at the commencement of the Śālivāhana Śaka year 1710. Ānandakrishna and Bālakrishna, the sons of the Dewan of Ulvama Bahādur, the Nawāb of Gaṅjām, constructed a dharmaśālā or a transit house, a garden and a tank in the village of Nṛsimhapāṭanā for relieving the pain of the people (travelling the distance) in winter, rainy and summer (seasons) for a darśan of the Lord Jagannāth in Puruṣottama-kṣetra (and) dedicated them to the Lord. This act of charity was made with the blessings of Śrī Bāla Brahmacāri Gosāin (the Almighty). The pious people would increase the prosperity of this act of charity.
Fig. 2: Telugu Inscription

Telugu Version

The inscription contains six lines. The writings are in a good state of preservation. It is written in Telugu language and script. There are a few Perso-Arabic loan words in the inscription which are modified after Telugu pronunciation. They are *tarapu* in line 3 (*tarf* or *taraf* meaning towards/from), *navābu* in line 3 (*navab* meaning a Governor or Lord), *bahadaru* in line 4 (*bahadur* meaning valiant), and *divānu* in line 4 (*diwan* meaning Prime Minister). It is dated in Śālivāhana Śaka era 1710 and in Kilaka saṁvatsara. The Christian equivalent of the inscription is 1788 CE.

Text

1. śrī śālivāhana śakābdaḥ 1710 kilaka saṁvatsaramuna
2. śrī puruṣottama-kṣetrāiku śrī jagaṁnāthasvāmī dariśanartham gatāgata ja-
3. nulaku pāta-varush-ātapa-śrama nivāranārtham āśikā tarapu navābu
4. mārgem vulleṁsu bahadaru vāri divānu peraṁgaḷattūru rāmakṛṣṇa-
5. pilṭa kumāllu ānandakriśnudu bālakriśnudu yi narasiṅgapatnaṁ
6. dharmaśāla-ārāma-puṣkariṇī nirmiṁci bhagavat-samarpaṇa cesiri

Translation

(The inscription was written) in Śālivāhana Śakaera 1710 (which also corresponds) to Kilaka samvastara. Ānandakrishṇa and Bālakrishṇa, the sons of PeraiṅgalatturuRāmakrishṇa, the Dewān of MārgeīṁVulleṁsuBāḥādur, constructed a dharmaśālā or a transit house, a garden and a tank in the village of Narasiṅhapāṭanāṁ for relieving the pain of the people (travelling the distance) from Āśikā in winter, rainy and summer (seasons) for a *darśan* of the Lord Jagannāth in Puruṣottama-kṣetra(and) dedicated them to the Lord.
Discussion

The three inscriptions reveal that the same content was recorded in three different languages. However, there are a few omission and commission here and there in each of the versions which can be taken together to formulate the actual happening. All the versions are inscribed in Śālivāhana Śaka era 1710 which corresponds to 1788 CE. From the Telugu version it is known that the Śaka era corresponded to Kilaka Saṁvatsara. Kilaka saṁvatsara mentioned in the record is in fact the corresponding name of the year as per the Sixty Years of Jupiter’s Cycle and it has been calculated as the serial number 42. The practice of dating the inscriptions according to this system along with the Śaka era was prevalent in many medieval inscriptions in this part of India.

The reference to Mistar Markin Olimas, Gañjāma Nabāba Ulvama Bahādara Sāheba and Mārgem Vulleṁsu Bahadaru respectively in the Persain, Oriya and Telugu versions of the inscription suggests that Markin Olimas/Ulvama/Mārgem Vulleṁsu was the personal name of the ruler who ruled over the region. From the Persian and Oriya version it is evident that he was the Nawab or ruler of Ganjam. It may be noted here that the English East India Company took possession of the whole of the Northern Sircar of the Madras Presidency in 1766 and appointed a Resident in Ganjam which formed the northernmost district of the Presidency. Ganjam was strategically located because at this place the river Risikulya merges with the Bay of Bengal and close to this place there is a place called Potagarh (literally, ‘the buried fort’). During the 16th -18th century it was an important trading centre and very interestingly the place name Ganjam is derived from the Persian word ganj-e-aam, meaning ‘a common market place’. Mr. Edward Cortsford, an engineer by profession, assumed the charge of the first Resident of Ganjam in July 1768. Between 6 June 1785 and 19 May 1790 Mr. Morgan Williams was the resident of Ganjam. The Telugu version records his name as Mārgem Vulleṁsu which was apparently intended for Mr. Morgan Williams. The inscriptions under study actually refer to him as the Nawab of Ganjam. From the Telugu version it is known that one Peraṅgalatturu Rāmakrishna was serving as a Dewan of Mr. Morgan Williams who is designated in the inscriptions the Nawab of the locality. The act of charity inscribed in the inscriptions actually belonged to the two sons of this Dewan and they have been named as Ānandakrishna and Bālakrishna.

In all the three versions it has been mentioned that Ānandakrishna and Bālakrishna, the two sons of Rāmakrishna constructed a rest house (dharmaśālā), a garden (arama) and a tank (puskarini) at Narasimhapatana for the pilgrims paying a visit to Lord Jagannāth in the sacred place of Puruṣottama-kṣetra, i.e. Puri. It was intended for the pilgrims to relieve the pain of travelling the distance in all the seasons like winter, rain and summer. This arrangement was meant for the pilgrims coming from Ganjam and the south. In the Oriya version it has been mentioned that the two brothers constructed this with the blessings of Śrībā(la) Brahmacāri Gosāin. It is unintelligible to whom it was meant. Very likely it was referring to the Almighty or the Lord Jagannāth.
The Telugu version of the inscription is especially instructive in this respect because in this version it has been stated that this arrangement was made for pilgrims coming from Āśikā. Āśikā is the same as Aska in the Ganjam district of Odisha. In fact pilgrims coming from south were taking the coastal route from Ganjam to Puri via Maluda, Manikpatna and Narasimhapatana to reach Purinār Lokanātha temple. Vāsudeva Somayāji, the author of Gaṅgavamsānucaritam, has described that he came to Puri from Baruwa, a port in Ganjam district by a boat and returned on the land route to Khallikote after crossing the Chilka Lake in a boat in the year 1762. Those who were coming from Aska were either taking the land route along the river Risikulya or the riverine route to reach Ganjam and then travelling to Puri via Huma, Palura and Maluda. From Maluda they were passing through the narrow strip of land between the Sea and the Chilka Lake, and then reaching at Manikpatna and Narasimhapatana (Fig. 3). In the map it is also shown that there is yet another land route for the people coming from south Odisha to Puri. This route passed through the western fringe of the Chilka Lake via Khallikote and Rameswar. From Rameswar they were taking the old Jagannath road to reach at Chandanpur. During the British occupation of Odisha in 1803, Colonel Harcourt mobilized the English troops in the same coastal route through Manikpatna in Chilka Lake to reach Puri. Harcourt dispersed a contingent of Maratha troops at Manikpatna with ease and through their Fauzdar named Fateh Muhammad won them over to his side. The English troops proceeded from Ganjam on 8 September 1803 and Puri was captured on 18 September 1803.
Thus, the route from Ganjam to Puri was well known to the people of the locality and it was not only used by the pilgrims coming to the Puruṣottama-kṣetra or Puri and the invaders for troop mobilization but also by the traders to carry the merchandise. The dharmaśālās constructed on the way further providing temporary transit houses or resting places for all of them. The dharmaśālā constructed at Narasimhapatana was one such example which was originally meant for the pilgrims but might have subsequently used by the traders and troops. The tank which was dug at the time of the construction of the dharmaśālās still found about one hundred meters to the east of the dharmaśālā. The dense forest cover of the sal trees at the back of the dharmaśālā could be the ārāma or garden mentioned in the inscriptions. It is also evident that the resting place together with the tank and garden were constructed in the year 1788 and hence they are a mute witness to the flow of pilgrim to Puri from the south for nearly two hundred and thirty years.

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Notes and References:

4. A ruined fort with a moat is now found in Potagarh. This star shaped fort overlooking the sea was designed by Edward Cortsford in 1768 and it was completed in 1769. There is a cemetery near this historical fort which is lying in a dilapidated condition. It contains the graveyard of mainly the British captains and majors who died fighting in different resistance movements lunched by the locals. Thus, in the 18th century Ganjam emerged as an important port on the Gingelly coast and it had brisk coastal shipping between Ganjam and Madras. For details see Das Mohapatra, L., 2010. Commerce in Orissa, 1600-1800, Prafulla, Jagatsinghpur, pp. 146-49.
7. Patnaik, S.K., June 2014. “Puri: A Study of Early Trade and Pilgrim Routes”, Odisha Review, pp. 103-109. “The existing temple of Lord Jagannath was known to international sailing community as an important landmark while moving in the Bay of Bengal. Sailing directions and ship logs mention about exact location of the temple from distant sea (20 kms from sea. Kempthorn (1679 AD) has given the exact course of coastal navigation in folios 136-68 which mention that ‘from Manclaptam to Jaugernaut course is East-North East and distance is 20 miles.’” (p. 107). “The traffic from south to Cuttack passed along the eastern shore of the Chilika lake, between it and the sea, to Puri and thence followed exactly the line of the present great Jagannath road.” (p. 107).